International Academic Institute for Science and Technology

International Academic Journal of Humanities
Vol. 12, No. 3, 2025, pp. 16-23.

ISSN 2454-2245

International Academic Journal of Humanities

www.iaiest.com

Building a Framework for Analyzing the Impact of International Trade Agreements on Local Communities Using Social Network Models

Mohammad Mirabi [a], Mohd Mustafa Al Bakri Abdullah [b]

[a] *Ayatollah Haeri University of Meybod, Iran. E-mail: m.mirabi@yahoo.com*
[b] *Center of Excellence Geopolymer & Green Technology (CEGeoGTech), Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP), Malaysia. E-mail: mustafa_albakri@unimap.edu.my*

Abstract

International trade agreements (ITAs) have become a focal point in the integration of global economies, but their localized impacts on communities have not been distributed in an even manner nor clearly understood. This study fills in the gap by proposing a systematic framework by integrating the social network models to understand the role of ITAs in the local economic and social dynamics. The research problem is the gap that exists in the traditional macroeconomic methods that are inclined to reject the micro-level interaction and community-specific results. To avoid this, the research is conceptual and analytical in nature; it entails the combination of the existing international trade theories and the social network analysis (SNA). It is a paradigm that considers communities as a web of relationships, flows of resources and economic forms through which trade-based changes occur. These findings indicate that ITAs have both positive and negative impacts. On the positive side, trade agreements will enhance access to markets, facilitate export growth, and disseminate new technologies, in particular, to competitive and well-connected regions. These results highlight the significance of the local conditions, institutional support, and network connectivity in dictating the results. This study concludes that the perspectives of social networks are critical in order to appreciate the effects of trade in a more comprehensive manner that allows policymakers to design effective interventions that are inclusive and targeted to a deeper understanding of the impact of trade. The theoretical framework contributes to the academic literature and the policy-making process, that connects the macro-level trade analysis with the micro-level community dynamics. The future research should be oriented towards dynamic network modelling, cross-agreement comparative research, and incorporation of social and environmental dimension to further enhance the strength of trade impact assessment.

Keywords: International Trade Agreements, Social Network Analysis, Local Communities, Economic Impact, Regional Inequality, Global Value Chains, Policy Framework.

DOI: 10.71086/IAJH/V12I3/IAJH1210
Received: 12 June, 2025/Revised: 18 July 2025/Accepted: 25 August 2025/Published: 30 September 2025

Introduction

International trade agreements (ITAs) are formal agreements between two or more nations that establish the rules and conditions of the exchange of goods, services, investments and intellectual property between countries (Wood & Khan, 2015). These agreements may be of various forms such as bilateral agreements, regional agreements and multilateral agreements including free trade agreements (FTAs), customs unions and economic partnerships (Farine & Whitehead, 2015). ITAs tend to be oriented towards reducing or eliminating trade barriers like tariffs, quotas and regulatory restrictions and enhancing economic integration, market access and competitiveness in the global market (McCann & Barlow, 2015). The scope of trade agreements has expanded over the past decades beyond the traditional trade issue to include labor, environmental issues, and digital trade and has become more complex and influential to domestic economies (Luo & Zhong, 2015).

The study of the implications of global trade agreements on domestic societies has acquired a critically important role, as global trade agreements tend to have disproportionately negative effects on the local communities. Though ITA have the potential to drive economic growth, job creation and technological advancement, it can also lead to job displacement, income inequality and dislocation of the local industries, particularly in the less competitive or vulnerable industries. The local communities are normally affected by the immediate impacts of trade liberalization particularly the local communities that depend on the traditional industries. Therefore, to implement inclusive and sustainable trade policies, one may wish to know how these globalized trade policies translate to localized socio-economic effects. Traditional economic approaches tend to be more focused on macro-level trends and patterns without actually beginning to pay much attention to the dynamic processes and interdependencies in the community that lead to such outcomes.

To help in closing this gap this research paper proposes a new framework that can be used to identify the multifaceted impacts of international trade agreements on local communities. The social network models enable the mapping and analysis of the relation between individuals, institutions and economic actors which captures the flow of resources, information and influence within a community. The structure of this paper is as follows: the next section will review the available literature on international trade agreements and their socio-economic effects, as well as how social network analysis can be used in policy research. This is then followed by an elaborate discussion of the proposed framework and research methodology. The paper, then, gives the results and discusses some of the main findings that are achieved as a result of using the model. Lastly, implications of the study on policy makers, limitations of the study, as well as directions of future research are finally presented.

Key Contribution

- Develops an integrated framework integrating international trade theory with social network analysis to study the localized effects of trade agreements in other macroeconomic approaches.
- Illuminates the ways in which trade agreements reconfigure relationships, resource flows, and connectivity among local actors, which sheds more light on unequal socio-economic results.
- Shows that network structures (e.g., centrality, connectivity) can be used to predict the diffusion of benefits and vulnerabilities, which can be translated into concrete use to make inclusive and targeted policies.
- Uses actual trade agreements (ex, NAFTA, CPTPP) to determine patterns of both positive and negative effects, which can be used to design more evidence-based and context-sensitive trade policies.

The paper will be split into seven parts. Section II will be the review of the literature that can be found on the topic of international trade and social network analysis. In Section III, the theoretical framework and model proposed are described. In Section IV, the methodology and data sources are described. In section V, it will discuss case studies of NAFTA and CPTPP. Findings and policy implications are given in Section VI. Section VII sums up the research with some valuable insights and recommendations on the future research.

Literature Survey

The latest literature is highly keen on the rising importance of social network analysis (SNA) in understanding the dynamics of international trade, in particular in capturing relationships among the structure and hidden patterns of interactions that are otherwise not often considered by traditional economic models (Walther, 2015; Dwivedi et al., 2023). This paper shows how SNA can be effectively used to model the trade flows in the aquatic product markets, which unveils the main actors and trade dependencies (Yu & Ma, 2020; de Freitas et al., 2019). In the same vein, the study hypothesizes a multiresolution framework to identify community structures in international trade networks, and to highlight the layered and complex nature of global trade interactions

(Cho et al., 2023). Such works confirm the methodological basis of this study, as it proves the applicability of network-based methods to trade analysis (Gao et al., 2017; Naeem, 2021).

Another concept has researched is the use of SNA in the determination of trade patterns and institutional dynamics. The article studies the intra-African trade networks and discovers that the relationship of trade is extremely unequal, with several countries dominating the connectivity and influence (Zhang & Batinge, 2021). It also reveals that trade facilitation policies considerably transform value-added trade networks, enhancing connectivity, but also further centralizing trade networks (Dong, 2022). These results are consistent with the purpose of this study, that is, how trade agreements can transform local economic networks, frequently with the result of concentrating benefits among key players (Ramanathan et al., 2017).

Moreover, studies combining SNA and decision-making and policy models are a good source of information. In this paper, SNA is combined with analytic network processes to enhance the selection of international development projects by highlighting the significance of relational data in the evaluation of policies (Grady et al., 2015). The above studies expand the traditional gravity models by adding network effects, which will prove that trade is not only dependent on the size of the economies and distance but also on the relational connectivity (Coşkuner & Sogah, 2023). These additions add to the topicality of including network measurements in the study of trade agreements.

In a wider sense, the research on global value chains and governance also puts the local effects on trade into perspective. This paper describes the way that governance structures in global value chains can determine the allocation of value and opportunities, which often favor well-positioned actors (Ponte & Sturgeon, 2017). It agrees with the results in this study, in which network centrality affects trade benefit access. Also, another research emphasizes how information flows, and the spread of trust in networks impacts decision-making processes, which can be linked to the adaptation of local communities to the changes brought by trade (Urena et al., 2019).

However, in general, the existing body of literature indicates that while international trade leads to economic integration and economic development, it is also linked to the convergence of networks and an uneven sharing of benefits, structural disparities. Nevertheless, there remains a disconnect between these broad-level theoretical notions and their micro-level implications for communities. This paper will bridge this gap by developing a conceptual model that combines social network analysis and local socio-economic analysis, thus providing a more comprehensive perspective on the issue at hand.

Theoretical Framework

The international trade agreement analysis and the domestic effect analysis are based on a series of theories of international trade, which each have a distinct perspective on how the domestic processes represent a domestic effect of the international trade processes. For instance, Classical theories such as the comparative advantage (Ricardo) suggest that nations benefit from focusing on producing goods in which it was efficient; however, this will result in de-industrialization and job loss, among other negative effects, locally. Additionally, Heckscher–Ohlin (H–O) Model describes trade according to factor endowments, hence suggesting that regions with an abundance of factor endowments witness sector growth, while other regions become limited. Other than the above theories, New Trade theory and New Economic Geography explain trade in regard to economies of scale, and market accessibility alongside industrial concentrations and how the trade agreements exacerbate regional disparities because of favouritism towards economically or geographically advantaged regions. In essence, the theories presented indicate that trade liberalization leads to increased welfare, but it also produces uneven results in local regions depending on the context.

There are several elements that determine the effect that international trade agreements have on the local community, including economic, social, institutional, and spatial elements. The economic elements that play a key role include the local industry structure, local employment profile, and the degree of integration into international markets. The social elements that affect the ability of communities to adjust to changes in economic conditions include the education level, distribution of skills, and demographic factors. Institutional elements such as quality of governance, facilitation policies, and availability of capital are highly significant in mitigating the effects of trade agreements. The other element is the spatial component that affects the ability of a community to take advantage of increased trade. The elements mentioned above do not work independently and there are informal and cultural networks that influence the sharing of risks and benefits among the communities. There is, therefore, a need for analysis methods capable of capturing both states and relationships among multidimensional variables.

In order to systematically evaluate such interactions, this study proposes a social network-based analytical framework to evaluate the effect of international trade agreements on local communities. This theoretical approach regards communities as an interconnection of interrelated actors, which include individuals, firms, institutions, and external

stakeholders. These players are modeled by the nodes, and the relationships between the nodes entail economic transactions, exchange of information, cooperation, and resource flow. This model is a combination of variables that refer to trade (e.g., reduction of tariffs, changes in market access) as well as network measurements such as centrality, connectivity, and clustering to assess how trade agreements transform local patterns of interaction. As an example, greater trade openness can solidify the connections between export-oriented firms and the international markets and break the traditional local ties. The framework can be used to identify the major beneficiaries, the vulnerable groups, and the new level of inequalities by analysing the network restructuring and shifts in the positions of the actors. The approach can be used to provide a more nuanced and holistic perspective of the impacts of trade, bridging the gap between macroeconomic policy analysis and micro-level social dynamics, and is able to provide actionable information to design inclusive trade policies.

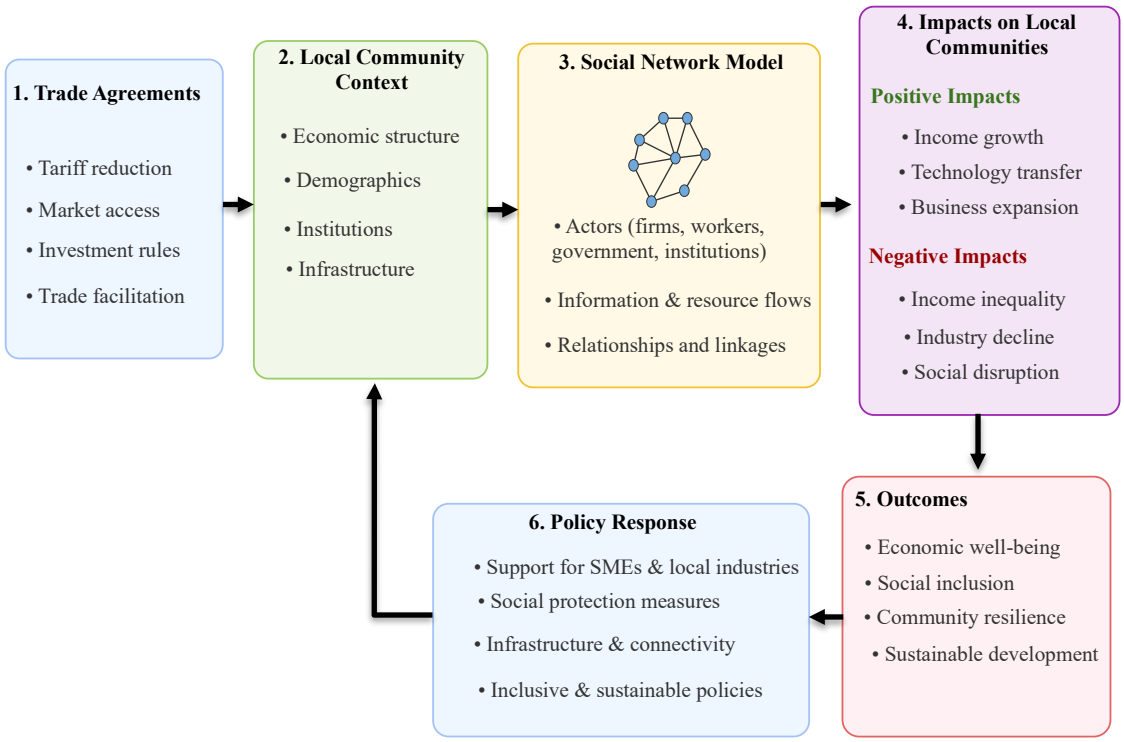


Fig. 1: Conceptual Framework of the Impact of International Trade Agreements on Local Communities

Fig. 1 is an integrated conceptual framework illustrating the working of international trade agreements with the local community settings through social network structures. It emphasizes how the flow of trade policies and local conditions leads to network interactions that have positive and negative socio-economic effects. The framework includes policy responses and a feedback loop as well to highlight adaptive and sustainable development of communities.

Methodology

Data Sources and Research Methods

In this research, the research design is a qualitative and analytical research design, which is backed by secondary sources of data. The data were taken from international organizations (e.g., World Bank, WTO, OECD), governmental reports, and academic peer-reviewed literature that relates to the agreements of international trade and the socio-economic effects it produce. Moreover, employment, trade flow, and the local economic indicator datasets were utilized to place the local-level impacts into perspective.

The study incorporates the social network analysis (SNA) as a conceptual and analytical framework. Communities are modeled as networks with nodes (e.g., firms, workers, institutions) and edges (e.g., economic transactions, information exchange, and collaborations). The main network measures to analyze the impact of the trade agreements on the reorganization of the relations and the distribution of the benefits of the trade agreements include centrality,

density, and connectivity. This ambivalent conceptual-analytic method makes it possible to better comprehend both structural and relational changes in the local communities.

Case Study Approach to Analyze Specific Trade Agreements

The case study design is embraced to obtain a contextual and comparative understanding of how trade deals affect people. It is the economic importance and the ability to test the trade deals through empirical analysis that the chosen trade deals like NAFTA and CPTPP are examined. Local impacts of trade liberalization are evaluated in all cases through factors such as employment patterns, industrial change, income distribution, and network change. In addition, this method provides an opportunity to examine the influence of varying regional settings, institutions, and economic development on the outcomes in detail. Discussing a few examples will help the study determine the general trends and contextual differences in the impacts of trade deals.

Challenges and Limitations in Conducting the Analysis

Despite the contribution made by this study to a number of issues, this research has had its share of limitations. Firstly, the inability to acquire real-time and community-specific dynamics is limited due to the use of secondary data. Second, the local level of measuring social networks is in itself complex, because there is limited availability of relational data, and because of the dynamic nature of interactions.

In addition, the framework is highly theoretical and may require to be empirically confirmed with primary data sources or with complex modeling processes. There is also the possibility that the external validity of the results is low due to the wide variance of impacts of trade agreements across regions and sector. Finally, the external factors such as political changes, economic shocks in the world and technological shocks may contribute to the same but it is difficult to entirely include these factors in the analysis.

Case Studies

Impact of NAFTA on Local Communities in the United States

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) that was introduced in 1994 between the United States, Canada and Mexico is a major restructuring of local economies in U.S communities. Whereas NAFTA opened up export markets, in the agricultural, automotive and manufacturing sectors, it also exposed the labor-intensive sectors to increased levels of competition as a result of cheaper imported products. Empirical studies have indicated that in areas where the level of exposure to import competition was high, job displacement, wage stagnation and social disturbance occurred. This study discovered that in the US commuting zones where import competition was more prevalent, there was lower manufacturing employment and poor labor market performance such as higher unemployment rates and lower labor force participation (Autor et al., 2013). On the contrary, areas and communities that were integrated in the global value chains were benefiting because of the creation of employment and improvement of productivity. These disproportionate results imply the usefulness of local industrial structure, labor mobility and the institutional support that can be utilized to influence local impacts at the community level.

Effects of the CPTPP on Local Economies in Member Countries

The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which was adopted in 2018, facilitates the liberalization of trade between economies of the Asia-Pacific, and affects the local communities in a variety of ways. The agreement has brought about increased diversification of exports and access to markets, particularly to the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the agricultural, fisheries and manufacturing industries. This paper estimates that CPTPP will bring about long-term income benefits and an increased movement of trade among member states. Protected or less competitive industries may, however, create adjustment challenges to those economies that are locally based (Petri & Plummer, 2016). Export-oriented clusters have grown in countries like Vietnam and Malaysia, consolidating employment and domestic economic systems, and other sectors have shrunk. These dynamics explain the manner in which trade agreements can both create and present a vulnerability at the community level.

Findings and Discussion

Positive and Negative Impacts of Trade Agreements on Local Communities

Table 1 provides an in-depth overview of the multidimensional effects of global trade agreements on local communities, with both positive and negative results being indicated on major socio-economic aspects. It shows that trade agreements are a two-edged sword, as it create opportunities to grow and, at the same time, create structural

challenges. In the table across the economic dimensions, i.e., employment, income, and industrial structure, it has been shown that the benefits are heavily concentrated in the export-oriented sectors, the high-productivity sectors leading to the creation of jobs, rise of income, and industrial modernization. These profits are, however, offset by the loss of jobs in import-competitive sectors, a rise in wage stagnation among low-skilled workers, and the deindustrialization of traditional sectors. This is an indication of a larger structural change brought about by international competition and specialization.

Table 1 presents inequalities which are increasing on a social and spatial front. Whereas in some place's growth is realized because their places are better connected and integrated into global value chains; in others and particularly remote or less-developed areas are marginalized. Similarly, the social equity concerns emerge since the disadvantaged groups cannot be easily adjusted, thereby causing further growth of income disparities and inaccessibility of the opportunities. A fact that the insights into social networks are part of the analysis gives it a better glimpse into how trade agreements are redefining the relationship within communities. While the interconnectedness of the world and the centralized nature of networks is a positive development for some, it can destabilize conventional local networks as well as community cohesion. This is because these gaps will be further widened by several other issues like migration and access to technology. In general, from the table above, it is clear that the effects of trade agreements have a tremendously uneven distribution, which depends on the presence of supportive policies and institutions in order to exploit any advantages.

Table 1: Key Findings on the Impact of International Trade Agreements on Local Communities

Dimension	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Supporting Insight (from Analysis)
Employment	Job creation in export-oriented and high-productivity sectors	Job losses in import-competing and low-skill industries	Regions integrated into global value chains show higher employment growth, while traditional sectors decline
Income & Wages	Increased income levels in competitive industries	Wage stagnation or decline for low-skilled workers	Income gains are concentrated among skilled labor and capital-intensive sectors
Industrial Structure	Diversification and modernization of industries	Decline of traditional and small-scale industries	Shift toward technology-driven and export-based production systems
Local Businesses (SMEs)	Greater access to international markets and supply chains	Difficulty competing with large multinational firms	SMEs benefit when supported by policy and infrastructure
Social Networks	Expansion of global and inter-regional economic linkages	Weakening of local community ties and traditional networks	Network analysis shows increased centralization around key economic actors
Regional Development	Growth in economically advanced and connected regions	Increased regional inequality and marginalization of remote areas	Benefits cluster in urban and industrial hubs
Technology & Innovation	Transfer of technology and improved productivity	Unequal access to technological advancements	Innovation is concentrated in well-connected firms and regions
Social Equity	Opportunities for skilled workforce and entrepreneurs	Increased inequality and social disparity	Vulnerable groups face barriers to adaptation
Migration Patterns	Mobility toward better economic opportunities	Rural-to-urban migration and community displacement	Labor shifts follow emerging economic hubs
Resilience & Adaptability	Stronger networks enhance adaptability in some regions	Economically weaker communities struggle to adjust	Network density correlates with economic resilience

Policy Implications for Reducing Adverse Impacts and Maximizing Gains

The findings have shown the urgent need for certain policy measures to make sure that the gains from trade agreements are more equitably distributed. The governments should embrace the active labor market policies and help the dislocated workers join new industries. Furthermore, it is crucial to bolster the social safety net in order to protect the disadvantaged groups during the period of economic transition. Another approach involves introducing the policies that will assist SMEs in making their contribution to the global economy through gaining better access to finance, information, and technology.

In terms of regional development, the policy of regional development should seek to enhance infrastructure, connectivity, and institutional development in the underdeveloped regions to narrow the gap in spatial inequalities. Social networks can offer the potential to become more resilient and inclusive as it helps to build a strong local and foreign network. Additionally, the policymakers should include the environment and social aspects into the trade

agreements in an attempt to tackle the challenges related to the sustainability of the society. Overall, it can be stated that there is a necessity to have a balanced policy approach that will entail a combination of the economic efficiency and social equity to achieve the maximum positive results of trade agreements.

Recommendations for Future Research

Future research could further build up on this information on how trade agreements affect the local community through a more scientific approach involving more data-driven, interdisciplinary and detailed methodologies. Longitudinal research is necessary to identify both the short-term and long-term impacts of trade liberalization on employment rates and income inequality, in addition to social relations. Other efforts that may help improve the quality of research may include the use of live-streaming data collected from digital networks and local economic statistics.

Furthermore, there is much scope left to apply social networking analysis into this field of study. Future research could be based on dynamic network analysis, multi-layered network and incorporation of machine learning techniques in the modeling process. Comparative studies across countries and different trade agreements will also come handy in gaining additional insights and lessons. In conclusion, other under-researched aspects of trade agreements affecting local communities like gender dynamics, informal economies and environmental considerations require further investigation.

Conclusion

The present study came up with a systematic approach to the analysis of the effects of international trade agreements on the local communities on the basis of social network models and provided a more detailed picture of how the international economic policies are translated into the local communities. The results have revealed that trade agreements do not equally benefit communities since the benefits are not evenly spread across communities. Regions and industries that are export oriented also tend to experience growth in employment levels, higher levels of income and more integration into global value chain. On the other hand, communities, which are dependent on the import-competing industries, are likely to experience joblessness, wage stagnation and economic restructuring. The use of social network analysis can also reveal that trade agreements redefine the patterns of interaction at the local level, and in some instances, even lead to the erosion of traditional community networks. The importance of the results obtained in this context lies in the fact that it becomes possible to fill the gap that exists between the theoretical explanations regarding the trade at micro level and the social reality associated with it. The framework described in this paper represents a next step towards better understanding of resilience and adaptability of communities, where, unlike conventional economic indicators, the importance of connectivity, network position and institutional support should be emphasized. Methodological framework developed above may prove useful for policy makers that will have to pay attention to interventions of particular kind, such as skills development programs, support for small and medium sized businesses, as well as region-specific development strategies that will enable achieving more inclusive and balanced results. In addition, further studies can be conducted in order to obtain longitudinal and real-time data and trace changes in the effects produced by trade throughout time. Furthermore, an additional dimension of networks can be added to the framework in question, thus increasing its depth. At the same time, comparison studies conducted in different trade agreement zones, as well as in different geographic locations, will allow identifying best practices as well as differences between them. Future studies might assist to make trade policy design more equitable and sustainable by devising interdisciplinary approaches and applying emerging tools of analysis.

References

Yu, J. K., & Ma, J. Q. (2020). Social network analysis as a tool for the analysis of the international trade network of aquatic products. *Aquaculture International*, *28*(3), 1195-1211. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10499-020-00520-5

Cho, W., Lee, D., & Kim, B. J. (2023). A multiresolution framework for the analysis of community structure in international trade networks. *Scientific Reports*, *13*(1), 5721. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-32686-2

Walther, O. (2015). Social Network Analysis and informal trade. *Department of Border Region Studies Working Paper*, *1*, 15. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2593021

de Freitas, KA, de Almeida Vilela, B., Ferreira, RFC, & de Souza Aprigio, AER (2019). Forum shopping evidence in the world trade organization: A social network analysis of disputes between member states. *Contextus: Revista Contemporânea de economia e gestão* , *17* (1), 175-194. https://doi.org/10.19094/contextus.v17i1.33949

Zhang, Q., & Batinge, B. (2021). A social network analysis of the structure and evolution of intra-African trade. *African Development Review*, *33*(1), 204-217. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12506

Grady, C. A., He, X., & Peeta, S. (2015). Integrating social network analysis with analytic network process for international development project selection. *Expert Systems with Applications*, *42*(12), 5128-5138. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2015.02.039

Wood, J., & Khan, G. F. (2015). International trade negotiation analysis: Network and semantic knowledge infrastructure. *Scientometrics*, *105*(1), 537-556. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-015-1651-1

Dong, H. (2022). The impact of trade facilitation on the networks of value-added trade——based on social network analysis. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade*, *58*(8), 2290-2299. https://doi.org/10.1080/1540496x.2021.1974393

Coşkuner, Ç., & Sogah, R. (2023). Augmented gravity model of trade with social network analysis. *Sustainability*, *15*(19), 14085. https://doi.org/10.3390/su151914085

Farine, D. R., & Whitehead, H. (2015). Constructing, conducting and interpreting animal social network analysis. *Journal of animal ecology*, *84*(5), 1144-1163. https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2656.12418

Urena, R., Kou, G., Dong, Y., Chiclana, F., & Herrera-Viedma, E. (2019). A review on trust propagation and opinion dynamics in social networks and group decision making frameworks. *Information sciences*, *478*, 461-475. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ins.2018.11.037

McCann, M., & Barlow, A. (2015). Use and measurement of social media for SMEs. *Journal of small business and enterprise development*, *22*(2), 273-287. https://doi.org/10.1108/jsbed-08-2012-0096

Ponte, S., & Sturgeon, T. (2017). Explaining governance in global value chains: A modular theory-building effort. In *Global Value Chains and Global Production Networks* (pp. 195-223). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.1080/09692290.2013.809596

Luo, Q., & Zhong, D. (2015). Using social network analysis to explain communication characteristics of travel-related electronic word-of-mouth on social networking sites. *Tourism management*, *46*, 274-282. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.07.007

Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Rana, N. P., & Raman, R. (2023). Social media adoption, usage and impact in business-to-business (B2B) context: A state-of-the-art literature review. *Information Systems Frontiers*, *25*(3), 971-993. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10796-021-10106-y

Gao, S., Janowicz, K., & Couclelis, H. (2017). Extracting urban functional regions from points of interest and human activities on location-based social networks. *Transactions in GIS*, *21*(3), 446-467. https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.12289

Naeem, M. (2021). Do social media platforms develop consumer panic buying during the fear of Covid-19 pandemic. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, *58*, 102226. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2020.102226

Ramanathan, U., Subramanian, N., & Parrott, G. (2017). Role of social media in retail network operations and marketing to enhance customer satisfaction. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, *37*(1), 105-123. https://doi.org/10.1108/ijopm-03-2015-0153

Autor, D. H., Dorn, D., & Hanson, G. H. (2013). The China syndrome: Local labor market effects of import competition in the United States. *American economic review*, *103*(6), 2121-2168. https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.103.6.2121

Petri, P. A., & Plummer, M. G. (2016). The economic effects of the Trans-Pacific Partnership: New estimates. *Peterson Institute for International Economics Working Paper*, (16-2). http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2723413