

Trump Tariffs and Ecuador

Ecuador's President Daniel Noboa recently announced a 27% tariff on Mexican imports, echoing trade policies championed by U.S. President Donald Trump. Noboa stated that the tariff aims to boost Ecuador's local industries while potentially strengthening ties with Washington. Trump had previously declared a 25% tariff on Mexican goods but paused its implementation to allow further negotiations with Mexico's President Claudia Sheinbaum. Trump demanded stricter measures against illegal immigration and fentanyl smuggling from Mexico.

In January, Noboa attended Trump's inauguration, where he praised the U.S. leader's victory as a win for Latin America. This move aligns with Noboa's re-election campaign, which focuses on economic protectionism. Ecuador's decision follows its diplomatic fallout with Mexico last year, when ties were severed after Ecuadorian police entered the Mexican Embassy to arrest former Vice President Jorge Glas, accused of fraud.

Trade between Ecuador and Mexico remains minimal, accounting for less than 1% of Mexico's exports. However, Noboa's tariff announcement may signal broader trends in Latin America, as countries consider protectionist measures to safeguard local industries. Trump's tariffs have already sparked debates about global trade policies and their impact on international relations.

Type the correct option: A, B, C, or D in the box. Use capital letters.

1. What is the primary objective of Ecuador's tariff on Mexican imports?

- A) To enhance bilateral trade
- B) To fortify domestic industries
- C) To ease diplomatic tensions
- D) To mirror Mexico's economic strategies

Answer:

2. Which event preceded Noboa's announcement of tariffs?

- A) The rupture of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Ecuador
- B) Trump's swearing-in ceremony as U.S. President
- C) The apprehension of Jorge Glas at the Mexican Embassy

- D) The imposition of Trump's tariffs on Canadian goods

Answer:

3. What proportion of Mexican exports are destined for Ecuador?

- A) A substantial 10%
- B) A negligible less than 1% negligible=insignificant
- C) A moderate 5%
- D) A significant 20%

Answer:

4. Why did Trump delay the implementation of his tariffs on Mexico?

- A) To solidify alliances with Latin American nations
- B) To facilitate ongoing discussions with Mexico
- C) To concentrate on tariffs against China
- D) To mitigate potential economic repercussions in the U.S.

Answer:

5. What accusation did Ecuador level against Mexico regarding Jorge Glas?

- A) Granting him sanctuary improperly
- B) Politically backing him
- C) Smuggling him out of Ecuador
- D) Refusing to extradite him

Answer:

6. How did Noboa describe Trump's electoral victory?

- A) As a setback for Latin America
- B) As irrelevant to Ecuador's policies
- C) As a triumph for Latin America
- D) As detrimental to global trade relations

Answer:

7. What was Trump's main requirement from Mexico concerning immigration?

- A) Increase trade barriers against Canada
- B) Implement stricter controls on unauthorized immigration and fentanyl trafficking
- C) Strengthen diplomatic relations with Ecuador
- D) Reduce tariffs on U.S. goods

Answer:

8. What broader trend might Noboa's tariff signal in Latin America?

- A) Increased adoption of free trade agreements with Mexico
- B) Widespread adoption of protectionist measures to shield local industries
- C) Reduction in tariffs across the region
- D) Enhanced relations with China and Canada

Answer: