

DEGLOBALIZATION OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW BASED ON THE PRISMA METHOD

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SUMMARY

This article aims to study the state of the art of the topic of deglobalization when referring to global supply chains, to answer the question: How is the deglobalization of the logistics chain being studied? A systematic review of the literature was carried out in the Scopus, Web of Science and Dimensions databases. The PRISMA methodology was used. The search was carried out using the keywords: deglobalization, logistics and economic nationalism, their translations and their synonyms, as well as related expressions. It can be concluded that the selected authors converge on the view that the deglobalization theme began with the 2008 crisis and emerged more consistently after the protectionist administration of President Donald Trump, who increased tax barriers and started a cold war with China. The COVID-19 pandemic made the situation worse, as sanitary barriers led to the closure of ports, raising the cost of freight and inputs. It can be seen that the subject is still being little studied, since there is a small amount of documents that deal with the subject and a significant duplicity of articles in the databases.

Keywords: Deglobalization, Supply Chain, Economic Nationalism

INTRODUCTION

Deglobalization is a term used by economists and social scientists to refer to the current process of crumbling the ideals of economic, social, and cultural globalization that has gained strength in the last four or five decades (APD, 2022). In the definition of Witt (2019, p. 1054) deglobalization can be understood as “the process of weakening the interdependence between nations”. Or also as the adoption of isolationist measures, such as trade protectionism that promote resistance to interaction with other economies (BAUMANN, 2022).

This trend has also been described as slowbalization (THE ECONOMIST, 2019) and is characterized by the decrease in global net inflows of foreign direct investment, the stagnation of global net imports of goods and services since the 2008 financial crisis, the adoption of more isolationist measures. as greater trade protectionism, and more recently by barriers to the export of inputs and equipment with the strengthening of political groups resistant to the process of interaction with other economies. (BAUMANN, 2022).

The deglobalization theme has been described in the literature since 2008 with the great world crisis, but with the pandemic in 2020 and the war between Russia and Ukraine in 2022, the subject has been discussed again due to restrictions and problems caused to countries for importation and export of inputs and products.

During the 2000s, globalization had an impact in all areas, the world became more connected, and consequently, the complexity of the network and the interdependence of the production of companies increased. Due to factors such as nationalism, protectionism, tariff and health barriers stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, the global supply chain has been disrupted. The countries went into recession due to the decrease in the flow of goods, capital and people, and more recently with the economic sanctions imposed on Russia for its invasion of Ukraine, the world economy entered a climate of uncertainty, which led to the discussion of the theme reconsidering traditional ideas about sustainability (CHARPIN, 2022; COVERI et al., 2020).

It is understood as supply chain is for to designate the structure properly designed as a whole, to meet the demand of a specific market (SLACK; CHAMBER; JOHNSTON, 2018). It is composed of all elements, from suppliers, producers, transporters, distributors, and customers, for a dynamic with a constant flow of information, products, and funds, which add value to customers and other participants (LAMBERT; COOPER; PAGH, 1998).

In 2010, international supply chains that were almost all interdependent as sub-suppliers began to experience cascading failures due to local conflicts. Then, the protectionism that came from the United States, during the administration of President Trump to obtain unilateral benefits, was followed by other developed countries. The economic nationalism is an ideology that was born with the formation of nation-states and grew in the 19th century; On the other hand, developmentalism is the form of economic and political organization of capitalism that is alternative to the liberalism that was born after the Second World War (BRESSER-PEREIRA, 2018).

Another factor was the COVID-19 pandemic, which in addition to causing failures in the chain, highlighted the weaknesses that caused the vertical fragmentation of production, in addition to boosting restrictive measures, including blocking the entry of products and people. As a result, it fueled the rise of economic nationalism (CHARPIN, 2022) as the pandemic spread due to business travel and contacts between professionals from multinationals, which have subdivisions in China (COVERI et al., 2020; ZHANG, 2021, BALDWIN; WEDER DI MAURO 2020; BOEHM et al. 2019; INOUE; TODO 2020; SFORZA; STEININGER 2020; UNO, 2022; BALDWIN; TOMIURA 2020).

These measures reduced the volume of world trade and production, increased distrust, and political differences between the main countries, which is understood by deglobalization (SMORODINSKAYA; KATUKOV, 2021, BREMMER, 2014; MEYER, 2017). In the area of supply chains, this phenomenon has led certain companies to relocate offshore supply chain activities to locations geographically closer to their country of origin (LI et al., 2022).

In March and April 2022, China experienced an increase in cases of the Ômicron variant, which led the country to adopt the “COVID zero” strategy, enacting a new lockdown. This strategy generated delays in internal land transport, resulting in a logistical bottleneck that caused delays in maritime transport due to the accumulation of goods and goods stopped in ports where thousands of containers accumulated, mainly in the city of Shanghai. The port of Shanghai is considered the world's largest port, accounting for 17% of the world's container traffic and 27% of China's exports putting the global supply chain in jeopardy just as analysts were confident of its recovery after the pandemic (UDOP, 2022).

Another factor to consider for the reduction of imports and exports is the increase in the cost of maritime transport, which is not restricted to freight, but must consider the cost of storage and the cost of containers, which had an increase of approximately 600 %. Due to the pandemic, there were many transport cancellations and the increase in demand for merchandise deposits, so the cost of storage increased due to demand. A after the end of the pandemic, with the resumption of travel to supply the lack of inputs generated by the cancellations arose two problems: the physical lack of containers that before the pandemic were sold on average for US\$ 1,500.00 and now can reach from US\$ 10,000.00 to US\$ 14,000.00, which in turn generates an increase in the cost of travel. A trip from Asia to Brazil in January at the beginning of 2022 reached the value of US\$ 11,150.00, 5.7 times the value of January 2020, an increase of 472% (MATARAZZO & CIA, 2022).

Due to these factors, to ensure their competitive advantage, organizations have increased their resilience to unpredictable changes, reusing knowledge already acquired in previous situations. According to forecasts, the coming decades could be affected by recurring challenges such as “[...] epidemics, climate change disasters, failures of cyber-attacks and the emergence of new disruptive technologies, financial collapses etc., and local shocks that can

spread rapidly through communication channels between companies, such as information waves or biological pandemics (COVERI et al., 2020; GARCÍA-WEIL, 2020). Resilience is understood as the ability to generate dynamic stability of complex systems, adapting to an environment that undergoes constant variations, and exposure to prolonged stresses, sudden shocks, and uncertainties (COVERI et al., 2020).

This article aims to analyze through a systematic review how the topic of deglobalization is being studied from the perspective of supply chains. And for that, the following research question was coined: what is the state of the art of the deglobalization theme from the perspective of supply chains? When analyzing whether during the pandemic with the stoppage of imports and exports due to the lockdown in several ports to prevent the spread of COVID-19, there was an interest in the subject, mainly due to the repositioning of organizations regarding external dependence on their inputs, as it is the time to restructure supply chain strategies.

METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

The systematic review method was used in the research, which consists of a review with the purpose of answering a clearly formulated question, using systematic and explicit methods to identify, select and critically evaluate relevant research and collect and analyze data from the studies included in the review (HIGGINS; THOMAS, 2022).

A systematic review is a type of scientific investigation that aims to gather, critically evaluate, and conduct a synthesis of the results of multiple primary studies, using systematic and explicit methods, to answer a question. In statistical methods (meta-analysis), understood as a quantitative systematic review, a set of statistical techniques are used that allow the synthesis of the results of studies carried out (GONTIJO; ARAÚJO, 2021). To carry out the research, the 8 steps proposed by (WILLERDING; LAPOLLI, 2014) were followed:

1st Step: identify the subject, formulate the research question and keywords with idiomatic translation, for this article the Question was proposed: How is the deglobalization of the logistics chain being studied?

2nd Stage: identification and justification of the databases and filters used in the research.

Scopus, Web of Science and Dimension databases were selected.

3rd Stage: Bibliometric analysis and establishment of criteria for inclusion and exclusion of records.

The criteria defined were presenting article format and adherence to the theme, temporality between 2017 and 2022 and exclusion of duplicities.

4th Step: Identification of pre-selected and selected studies

The research was carried out, on June 10, 2022, in the PRISMA methodological sequence to categorize the information found to verify how the researched topic is being studied.

Stage 5 and Stage 6 - Collection and Presentation of Results

Data are collected following the methodology of the systematic review, which in this study first searched for the keywords alone, then in combinations two by two and finally the combinations of the three keywords. This was guided by the research question. And the data is presented compiled by base and its characteristics presented through the VOSviewer tool.

Stage 7 and Stage 8 - Synthesis and Data Analysis

It aims to synthesize the research data and provide an overview of how the topic is being studied so far. When analyzing the articles, sought to group, evaluate, and synthesize all relevant studies that answer a research question, and keep researchers updated from the point

of view of recent publications and explain the differences between studies and the state of the art of the researched articles topic based on analysis of selected records.

RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION

To answer the research question, the following constructs were defined as terms of the integrative review: Deglobalization; Logistics and Economic Nationalism. For greater scope in the search, synonymous words of the constructs and/or similar expressions were adopted. The searches were carried out in two stages: A and B, in which stage “A”, the constructs were combined in pairs. In phase “B”, the three constructs were used together.

Table 1 presents the constructs and the respective synonyms used, as well as the defined search expressions.

Constructs			Synonyms and/or similar expressions
Deglobalization			Deglobalization; slowbalization
Logistics			Logistics; Supply Chains; Global Supply Chains
Economic Nationalism			Economic nationalism; national animosity
Data base			search expression
Scopus	Web of Science	Dimensions	
T 1	2	A3	("Deglobalization" or "slowbalization") and ("Logistics" or "Supply Chains" or "Global Supply Chains")
A4	5	A6	("Deglobalization" or " slowbalization") and ("Economic Nationals" or "National animosity")
A7	8	A9	("Logistics" or" Supply Chains" or "Global Supply Chains") and ("Economic nationalism" or "National animosity")
B1	2	B3	("Logistics" or" Supply Chains" or "Global Supply Chains") and ("Economic nationalism" or "National animosity")

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

The process was developed to identify relevant references in the Scopus, Web of Science (WoS) and Dimensions databases due to the importance of the databases. The Scopus database is a database that contains multidisciplinary articles covering several areas, with more than 23,000 titles, which expands the research universe (SCOPUS, 2016). The Web of Science database is a database of 20,000 high quality peer-reviewed academic journals published worldwide. Dimensions is a new database launched in 2018 by Digital Science, it has 103 million records that are made available by more than 100 research institutions, universities, funding agencies and publishers (GONTIJO; ARAÚJO, 2021). Another variable that was considered for the selection of databases was the use of the VOSviewer tool, which analyzes Scopus, WoS, Dimensions and PubMed databases, the last one focusing on the area of health sciences.

After performing a search in the databases, the results of 67 articles were obtained, as can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Search result

search expression	Data base		
	Scopus	Web of Science	dimensions

("Deglobalization" or "slowbalization") and ("Logistics" or "Supply Chains" or "Global Supply Chains")	8	3	9
("Deglobalization" or "slowbalization") and ("Economic nationalism" or "National animosity")	4	3	4
("Logistics" or "Supply Chains" or "Global Supply Chains") and ("Economic nationalism" or "National animosity")	6	5	9
("Deglobalization" or "slowbalization") and ("Logistics" or "Supply Chains" or "Global Supply Chains") and ("Economic nationalism" or "National animosity")	4	1	1
Total	22	12	23

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

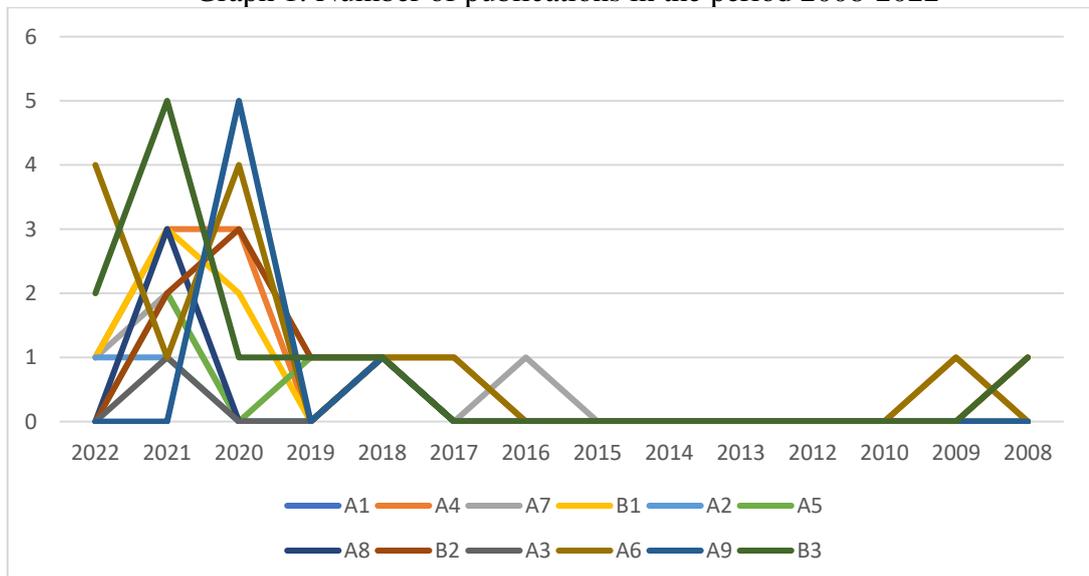
Analyzing all the articles returned, it was noticed that the articles that first dealt with the subject were written in 2008, right after the great recession of that year, a fact that forced organizations to reduce the requests for inputs that were imported due to the price increase caused by the inflation and, consequently, generating inventory accumulation in industries. Thus emerged the idea of reducing dependence on external suppliers and external customers, whose local changes influence the world economy.

In the years 2010 to 2017, there were few publications, with no publications from 2010 to 2015, only three articles in the years 2016 (1) and 2017 (2) and during this period there were no facts that involved the main importing and exporting countries in their decisions. on trade policies.

In the years 2018 and 2019, five articles were written, of these, those that adhered to the researched theme emphasize the rebirth of nationalism, mainly due to the emphasis of the Donald Trump Administration that prioritized internal trade. This strategy was followed by many European countries, which caused a drop in the demand for maritime transport, the main mode of transport for long distances and trade between nations.

In the period 2020-2022, the peak of publications occurs due to the impacts of the pandemic, the war between Russia and Ukraine and the high inflation in all countries. The topic has regained relevance, being revisited by researchers who seek to understand the new reality of global logistics and its future trends.

Graph 1: Number of publications in the period 2008-2022

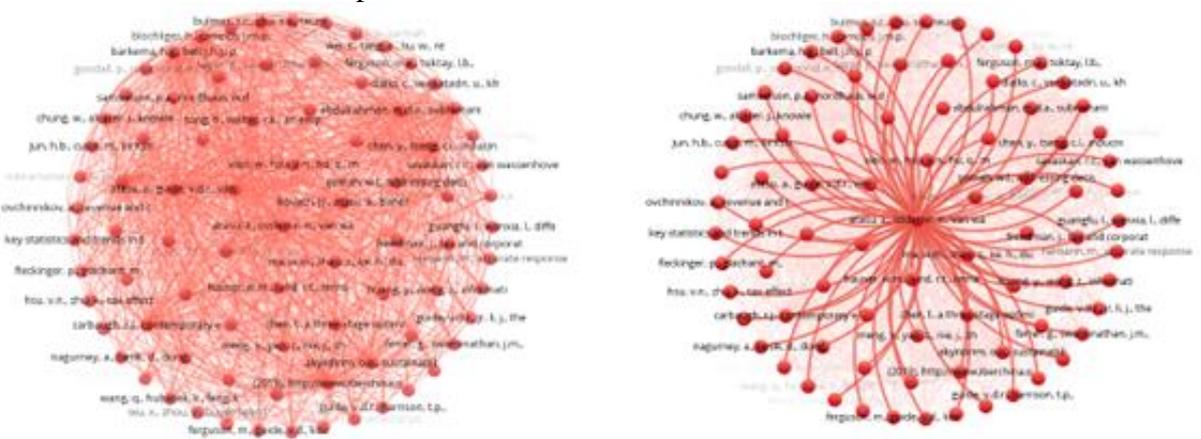


Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

Using the VOSviewer software to analyze the authors' co-citation and the keywords used in the three databases. The following figures were obtained that focus on the relationship links between the works cited by the authors of the selected articles.

Web of Science database, it was noticed that there was a duplication of all articles with the Scopus database, so it was decided to carry out a joint analysis of the two bases, since one overlaps the other. In the Scopus and Web of Science database it was verified what the article *Stakeholder perspectives on e-waste take-back legislation. Production and Operations Management* written by Atasu, A., Özdemir, Ö., & Van Wassenhove, LN in 2012 was cited in the other articles involved in the research as shown in Figure 1.

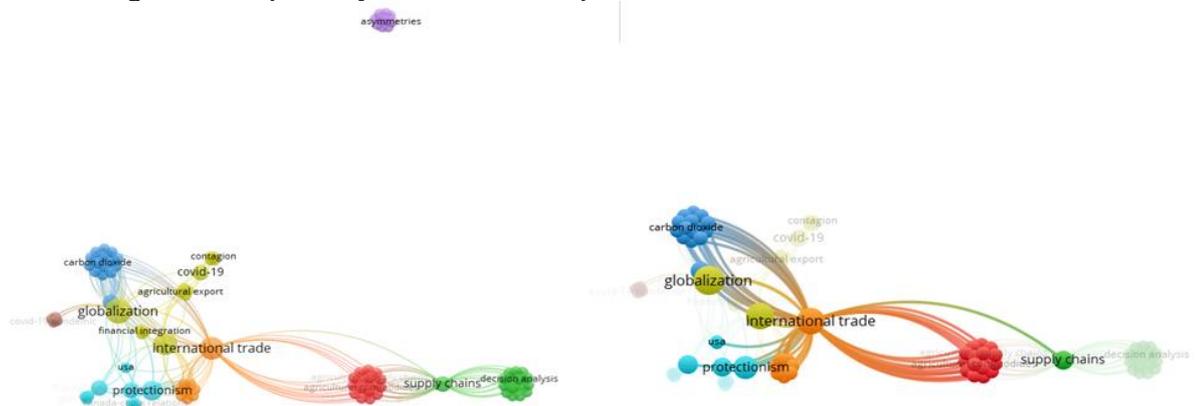
Scopus and Web of Science databases



Source: Prepared by the authors using VOSviewer, 2022

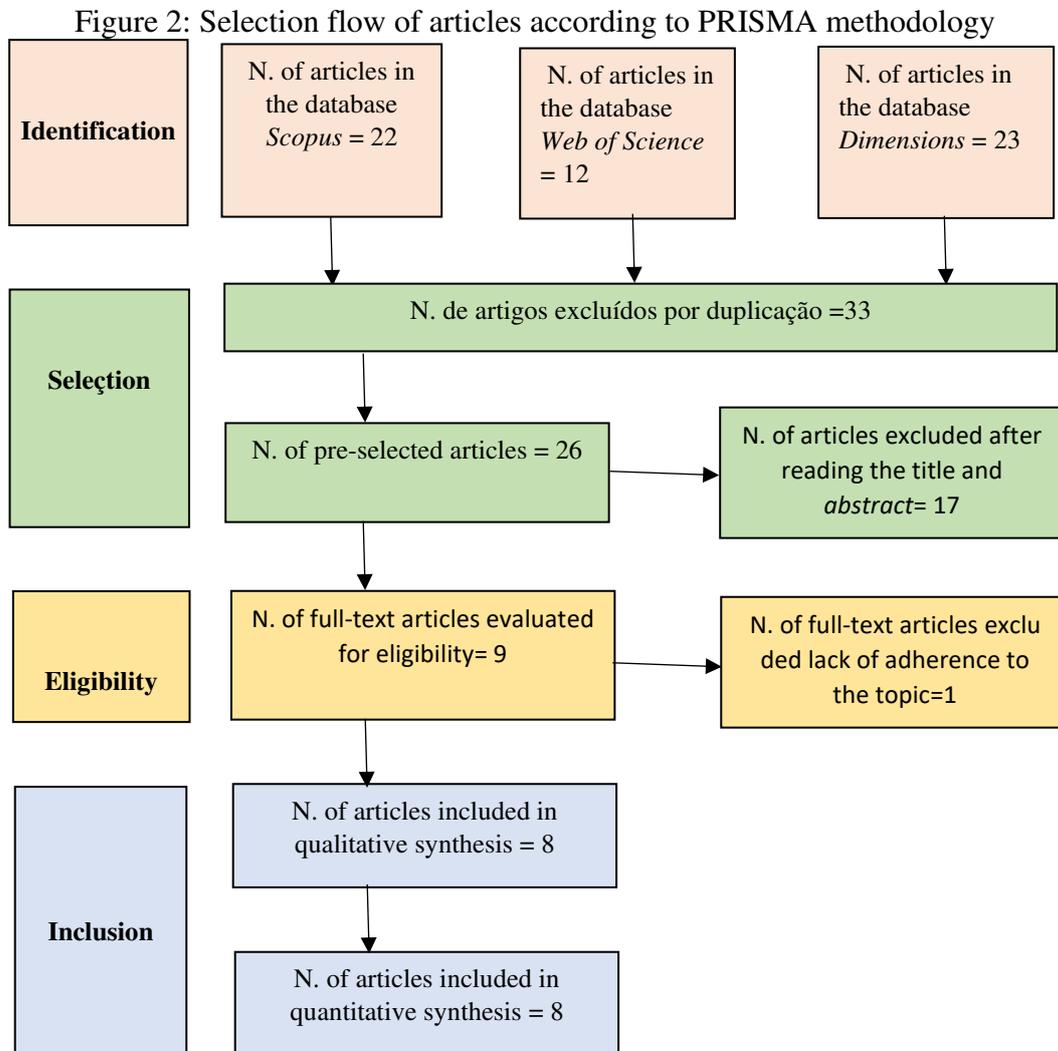
In the analysis of the keywords that were cited in the articles, the number of occurrences and the strength of the link were considered. The analysis pattern of the software algorithm has an initial value of 1 point and a final value of 100 points, evaluating the quantity and quality of interactions with other keywords. Table 3 shows the first 10 words returned by the software. The word International Trade had 4 occurrences and the strength of the link was 5, so its links were highlighted to check which words it was related to. Note that despite having articles with the highest occurrence (circumference size), the strength of the link (line thickness) is lower.

Figure 2: Map of keywords from Scopus and Web of Science databases



Source: Prepared by the authors using VOSviewer, 2022

For the selection of articles with adherence to the theme, the PRISMA methodology was used, which suggests a flow (as shown in Figure 2) for the rigorous selection of documents, which defines the pre-established inclusion and exclusion criteria, initially excluding duplicate articles, the non-adherents after reading the title, the abstract, and finally the complete reading of the article to define its inclusion or not in the content analysis.



Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

To exclude articles using the duplicity criterion, the article *The resurgence of nationalism and its implications for supply chain risk management* was identified three in the bases, with 8 occurrences and being the most cited in the four searches performed. The article *Deglobalization: The Rise of Disembedded Unilateralism* was identified in two bases, with 8 occurrences and being the most cited in three searches, there were other articles that appeared in duplicate, in a total of 57 articles identified in the searches, only 13 had no duplicates, according to table 3.

Table 3: Occurrence of articles in databases

Article	Number of occurrences in the databases
Deglobalization: The rise of disembodied unilateralism	8
The influence of nationalism on pan Africanism	8
The Case for Healthy US-China Agricultural Trade Relations despite Deglobalization Pressures	6
The 2008 shipping law: Deregulation or re-regulation?	4
COVID-19: Is this the end of globalization?	3
Prophet of a Partitioned World: Ferdinand Fried, "Great Spaces," and the Dialectics of Deglobalization, 1929-1950	3
Financial globalization and its implications for diversification of portfolio risk	2
Hewers of wood and drawers of water 2.0: how American and Chinese economic nationalism influence Canadian trade policy in the twenty-first century	2
Protectionist vector of trump administration trade policy	2
Supply chain contagion and the role of industrial policy	2
The Influence of 3D Printing on Global Container Multimodal Transport System	2
Applications of Machine Learning For Precision Agriculture and Smart Farming	1
Could Deglobalization Kill Transnational Cooperation? A Brief Historical Lesson	1
COVID-19 and its Effects on the Asymmetry of the EU-China Relations: towards a New Economic Paradigm?	1
Deglobalization – a situational phenomenon or a stable world trend?	1
Introduction: India–East Asia Relations in the Post-COVID-19 Era	1
Logistics Development: Evolution and Prospects	1
Outsourcing decision-making in global remanufacturing supply chains: The impact of tax and tariff regulations	1
Production Globalization Makes China's Exports Cleaner	1
Russia's Logistics Transport Systems under new Sanctions	1
Was the end of globalization, deglobalization, “new” globalization, or transition to noospheric co-development?	1
Was the end of globalization, deglobalization, “new” globalization, or transition to noospheric co-development? (part 2)	1
The Weaponization of Human Rights in US-China Trade Policy: Impacts and Risks	1

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

After reading the titles, abstracts, and full text of the articles to verify eligibility for adherence to the researched topic, it was found that only 8 articles meet the research requirements and are presented in tables 4, 5 and 6.

Scopus database

Table 4: articles selected from the Scopus database

Article Name	Authors	Year	Periodical	Keywords
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The resurgence of nationalism and its implications for supply chain risk management	Charpin, R.	2022	International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management	Deglobalization, Conmic Nationalism, Global Supply Chains, National Animosity, Reshoring, Trade Wars
COVID-19: Is this the end of globalization?	Hameiri, S.	2021	International Journal 76(1), pp. 30-41	COVID-19 pandemic, globalization, global political economy, trade, global finance
Supply chain contagion and the role of industrial policy	Coveri, A., Cozza, C., Nascia, L., Zanfei, A.	2020	Journal of industrial and business economics	COVID-19 · Pandemic · Contagion · Global value chains · Industrial policy
Deglobalization: The rise of disembodied unilateralism	James, H.	2018	Annual Review of Financial Economic 10, pp. 219-237	Globalization ; _ trade policy ; financial integration ; migration ; Great Depression
Protectionist vector of Trump administration trade policy	Dmitriev, SS	2020	World Economy and International Relations 64(2), pp. 15-23	Globalization, protectionism, USA, China, international trade, trade policy, national security, economic nationalism

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

The search resulted in 5 articles. The first of 2018, which deals with the crisis of 2008, when the discussion on deglobalization began due to financial problems that affected the economy, creating barriers to the import and export of products. The other 4 articles deal with deglobalization as a post-pandemic strategy and the economic nationalism movement.

It is noticed that the authors published only once. The most cited document was “ Globalization : *The rise of disembodied unilateralism* ” from the year 2018 with 20 citations and there is only a group of authors from the same country and different institutions that published together.

Web Of Science Database

Table 5: articles selected from the WOS database.

article name	authors	Year	periodical	Keywords
The resurgence of nationalism and its implications for supply chain risk management	Charpin, R.	2022	International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management	Deglobalization, Conmic Nationalism, Global Supply Chains, National Animosity, Reshoring, Trade Wars
Protectionist vector of Trump administration trade policy	Dmitriev, SS	2020	World Economy and International Relations 64(2), pp. 15-23	globalization, protectionism, USA, China, international trade, trade policy, national security, economic nationalism
COVID-19: Is this the end of globalization?	Hameiri, S.	2021	International Journal 76(1), pp. 30-41	COVID-19 pandemic, globalization, global political economy, trade, global finance

Source: Prepared by the authors using VOSviewer, 2022

The search in the WOS database returned three articles that are the same identified in the Scopus database, these were excluded due to duplicity.

Dimensions database

Table 6: articles selected from the base dimensions

article name	authors	Year	periodical	Keywords
Deglobalization – a situational phenomenon or a stable world trend?	Iryna Markovych, Nataliia Bazhanova	2020	Socio-Economic Problems and the State. (Electronic journal), Vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 16-24.	globalization, deglobalization, national economy, international trade
Supply chain contagion and the role of industrial policy	Coveri, A., Cozza, C., Nascia, L., Zanfei, A.	2020	Journal of industrial and business economics	COVID-19 · Pandemic · Contagion · Global value chains · Industrial policy
Deglobalization: The rise of disembedded unilateralism	James, H.	2018	Annual Review of Financial Economics 10, pp. 219-237	Globalization ; _ trade policy ; financial integration ; migration ; Great Depression
COVID-19: Is this the end of globalization?	Hameiri, S.	2021	International Journal 76(1), pp. 30-41	COVID-19 pandemic, globalization, global political economy, trade, global finance
Was the end of globalization, deglobalization, “new” globalization, or transition to noospheric co-development?	Oleh Bilorus, Volodymyr Vlasov, Sergii Gasanov, Igor Khanin	2020	Finansi Ukraïni , 2020(8), 7-25	Globalization, deglobalization, national interests, redefined light resources, international trade conflicts, economic recession, economic and social vimir
The resurgence of nationalism and its implications for supply chain risk management	Charpin, R.	2022	International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management	Deglobalization, Conmic Nationalism, Global Supply Chains, National Animosity, Reshoring, Trade Wars

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

The search returned to 7 articles that deal with the factors that influence organizations to make decisions to reduce dependence on imported inputs, focusing on the need for organizations to have resilience and strategies that provide them with competitive advantages in a market with a tendency to retraction. As for the analysis of the strength of the relationships between the authors, it can be seen that there are three clusters of publications: one in Italy by authors Coveri, A., Cozza, C., Nascia, L. and Zanfei, A., another in Ukraine, by authors Iryna Markovych and Nataliia Bazhanova and finally one in Belarus, by authors Oleh Bilorus, Volodymyr Vlasov, Sergii Gasanov and Igor Khanin. The other articles are of individual authorship.

In the analysis of the keywords of the selected articles, the words globalization was identified five times, followed by deglobalization with four occurrences and COVID 19 with three occurrences. Other keywords were identified with lower incidence as shown in Figure 2, which can be interpreted as the influence of the Covid 19 pandemic on globalization, fostering the discussion about deglobalization.

with China. The author argues that the total reversal of globalization is unlikely due to the extent to which production, trade, investment, and taxation have been organized around global value chains, and further states that what is more likely is a growing combination of the efforts of multinational cooperations to increase profits with a variety of national security and geoeconomic agendas.

Iryna Markovych and Natalia Bazhanova published *Deglobalization – a situational phenomenon or a stable world trend ?* They argue that for a long time there has been a contradictory attitude towards globalization and each new event that results in a world recession, such as the pandemic, causes an increase in the number of adherents to “deglobalization”. Protectionist actions in areas replace the globalized production chain, which is characterized by the advantage over national production by taking advantage of the benefits of each link in the chain. The effectiveness of market diversification and production fragmentation is questioned and criticized during the COVID-19 pandemic due to isolation and quarantine measures to combat the spread of the virus that has resulted in increased costs leading to discussion whether the benefits are worth it and whether globalization still brings benefits.

Harold James discusses in the article *Deglobalization: the rise of disembodied unilateralism* a view more focused on the financial effects that the nationalist view of the economy of 2018 had on the world market. The author compares this event with the great depression and the 2008 financial crisis that provoked a deglobalization movement leading to financial fragmentation or renationalization, as well as the shift to autocratic actions guided by the principle of strength and national renewal from the perspective of protectionism defended mainly by President Donald Trump, who advanced around the world, restricting remittances from capital flows, migration and trade and heating the idea of deglobalization. But in the opposite direction, technoglobalization has brought an increase in connectivity as a new wave of globalization that has made the counterpoint for those who want to reinvent or reimagine the spaces of national protection.

Sergey Sergeevich Dmitriev also presents President Donald Trump's protectionist policy as a factor for deglobalization to be discussed. In his article *Protectionist vector of the trade policy of the trump administration* it mainly analyzes the economic policies adopted by the president with the aim of achieving the exclusive leadership of the United States in the field of international economic relations as opposed to China's position as a global technological and commercial superpower. Its main measures were the lack of attention to exports and the use of legislation that gave it the power to take emergency measures against imports on the grounds that they threatened national security. In this period the average level of customs tariffs almost doubled, with that the industrialized countries mainly China decided to reduce its dependence on electronic equipment, microprocessors, and software. Other US partners accepted the conditions, but with the idea that the exaggerated demands would be eased in the future. Deglobalization has led certain companies to relocate some of their supply chain activities from offshore locations to locations geographically closer to their home country, a phenomenon known as reshoring (JENSEN; PEDERSEN, 2011).

In the article *кship ери глобаulations, деглобаulations, “нова” глобаulations чи перехк до ноосферного спспзсласеу? (The end of the age of globalization, deglobalization, “new” globalization what is the transition to noospheric spiritual development?)* Belorus et al discuss, through data analysis, in the Ngram Viewer system (displays a graph showing how these sentences occurred in a corpus of books in the selected years), the theme of deglobalization. Several factors that have affected the life of world society, such as: threats associated with political, immigration, pandemic, climate, economic and trade shocks, such as Brexit; the protectionist policy “America above all”; to COVID-19; climate change that adds to the global economic recession; collapse of national economies and international trade; lack

of financial resources for active government support of health systems; social protection and small and medium-sized enterprises. The authors concluded that all these factors contributed to the beginning of the deglobalization of trade through the review of free trade agreements (FTA). The trade “war” between the United States and China created a bottleneck in imports and exports, reducing production and the flow of goods. Due to these circumstances, the political, economic, managerial and academic sectors are actively discussing the consequences of the “end” of globalization, of deglobalization, of the “new” globalization, of the need for a “new world order” that incorporates values of democracy, freedom economic, free trade, global social responsibility, and the centers of geopolitical, geoeconomic and military power for the preservation of peace, climate threats, epidemics, and sustainable development to eradicate poverty in all forms and promote social inclusion.

The article *The resurgence of nationalism and its implications for supply chain risk management* by Charpin deals with deglobalization from the perspective of nationalism as a promoter of geopolitical crises with the “America first” policy, as well as Brexit and the US-China trade war, generated insecurity in organizations regarding dependence on imported inputs, intensifying supply chain interruptions for foreign multinationals. The author separates nationalism into two parts: economic nationalism that produces supply chain disruptions for all foreign multinationals, and national animosity, which targets multinationals from specific nations. The tariff barriers generated from these actions also influence decision-making regarding the location of facilities, production volume, shipments and supplier selection and risk management of the supply chain integration.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the topic Deglobalization through a systematic review of the selected databases showed the following realities: first, deglobalization is a topic that emerged in 2008 because of the crisis that broke out that year; second, deglobalization was fostered by Trump's protectionist measures from 2017 onwards, with the increase in tax barriers. This argument was discussed by all the analyzed authors, who also claim that these measures retracted the market and were later adopted by other countries, strengthening the protectionist vision, as well as the cold war initiated by this president with China aiming at hegemony in the foreign market. Another variable identified was the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a slowdown in economies due to sanitary barriers to exports and imports, the closing of production units of goods and commerce through the lockdown.

However, it can also be seen that the authors do not envision total deglobalization, but a new globalization with the resilience of organizations since there is the possibility of new waves of the pandemic, new occurrences of environmental problems and international conflicts that will make foreign trade difficult. However, to minimize these factors, it is necessary to rethink the way countries relate to each other, seeking a balance with responsibility and social inclusion.

Finally, the article contributes to the study of a current topic, but little discussed by researchers, national and international, when the focus is the logistics chain. The study updates through the integrative review, not identified in the analyzed databases, the main authors, their focus and reflections. It also contributes towards resuming the discussion on how the logistics chain reacts and what are the consequences of this resilience strategy for organizations. It is suggested for future work that an empirical investigation be carried out in organizations that operate in the import and export sector to verify the current reality.

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