

# Interplay of US Geostrategic Pressure and Economic Policy in Reshaping Global Order and Amplifying Economic Risks

The interaction between the United States' geopolitical strategy and its economic policies has led to a significant reconfiguration of the global order, accompanied by heightened economic risks. The U.S. economic and financial market growth has often been propelled by crisis-driven stimulus measures that prioritize financial market activation over real economic fundamentals. These policies typically involve large-scale liquidity injections justified by internal or external crises, facilitating political consensus and temporarily easing partisan conflicts. However, from an economic standpoint, such growth mechanisms tend to obscure underlying structural problems within the U.S. economy rather than resolve them.

During the Trump administration, the U.S. pursued a geopolitical strategy that ultimately ensnared itself. The imposition of high tariffs on China between 2018 and 2019, intended to curb China's rise, instead accelerated China's economic growth and diplomatic alliances. China's Belt and Road Initiative advanced efforts to reduce reliance on the dollar-centric trade and payment systems, thereby undermining U.S. strategic pressure. This approach backfired by diminishing U.S. manufacturing investment and suppressing domestic consumption, deepening the manufacturing sector's decline.

Currently, the U.S. faces renewed pressure on China alongside escalating geopolitical tensions involving Iran. Unlike previous periods, China's enhanced economic and diplomatic influence increases the risk that aggressive U.S. pressure will provoke retaliatory measures. Simultaneously, nuclear negotiations with Iran remain fraught, while attacks on oil production facilities in the Middle East have disrupted global energy markets. These disruptions have driven up international oil prices, which in turn elevate costs for chemical materials and related industries, imposing additional burdens on U.S. manufacturing and consumer prices.

The rise in chemical material prices within the U.S. mirrors patterns observed during past economic downturns, signaling broader economic instability. Supply chain shortages, exacerbated by tariff policies and geopolitical tensions, contribute to increased manufacturing costs and reduced consumer spending. Although recent consumer price index (CPI) and producer price index (PPI) data appear

relatively stable, this stability largely reflects suppressed demand rather than genuine price control. U.S. consumers face increased expenditure relative to income, weakening real purchasing power and contributing to economic growth deceleration.

The U.S. economy appears to be entering an unstable cycle characterized by alternating periods of slowdown and recovery. Consumer spending growth is gradually declining, constrained by limited disposable income. In response, the U.S. government is likely to deploy additional fiscal stimulus and monetary easing to counteract economic headwinds. Nevertheless, the long-term effectiveness of these measures in improving economic fundamentals remains uncertain, as geopolitical tensions and global supply chain vulnerabilities continue to pose significant risks.

Examining these developments through expert perspectives reveals the multifaceted and complex impact of the interplay between U.S. geopolitical strategy and economic policy on both the American economy and global markets. Analysts emphasize that the U.S. approach extends beyond a simple power contest, inducing profound structural shifts and economic uncertainties. The following comparison of three prominent geopolitical experts elucidates differing interpretations and focal points regarding these dynamics.

Expert	Core Perspective	Keywords	Interpretation Point
Ian Bremmer	U.S. geopolitical pressure on China and the Middle East produces counterproductive effects, intensifying global instability.	Backlash, global instability, geopolitical risk	Highlights that aggressive U.S. policies yield no short-term gains but generate prolonged conflicts and economic burdens.
Henry Kissinger	In a complex international environment, the U.S. must pursue cautious diplomacy and negotiation to maintain	Diplomatic balance, negotiation, strategic patience	Emphasizes diplomatic solutions and multilateral cooperation over confrontational tactics to achieve stability.

	balance.		
Fareed Zakaria	Economic pressure and geopolitical tension accelerate structural changes in the U.S. economy and increase consumer strain.	Economic restructuring, consumer burden, policy response	Focuses on the interaction between internal economic weaknesses and external geopolitical stressors amplifying uncertainty.

These expert perspectives collectively demonstrate that U.S. geopolitical strategy and economic policy are deeply intertwined, influencing global economic and political structures in complex ways. Bremmer warns of unintended consequences that exacerbate global instability, while Kissinger advocates for diplomatic engagement and strategic patience to mitigate risks. Zakaria draws attention to the domestic economic repercussions of external pressures, highlighting the compounded challenges faced by consumers and the economy. Together, their analyses underscore that the challenges confronting the U.S. are interconnected and cannot be resolved through short-term measures alone.

Given these insights, the global economy and the United States face the dual challenge of easing geopolitical tensions while achieving a stable transition in economic structures. Prolonged geopolitical conflict risks perpetuating energy price volatility and supply chain disruptions, hindering economic recovery. Conversely, diplomatic efforts could alleviate economic uncertainties and foster market stability. Consequently, U.S. policy decisions will have profound implications for the global economic and political order.

This raises a critical question for reflection: How should one assess the impact of U.S. geopolitical and economic strategies on the evolving global landscape, and what considerations should guide responses within one's own economic environment?

This topic reveals something that is easy to overlook if viewed only as information. The fundamental structural shift lies in the paradox that U.S. efforts to stimulate short-term economic growth through geopolitical pressure are simultaneously deepening long-term systemic vulnerabilities and global

instability. For individual investors and the general public, this means recognizing that rising geopolitical tensions and commodity price inflation are not transient inconveniences but indicators of enduring economic stress that erode real purchasing power and constrain consumption. Looking ahead, while additional fiscal and monetary interventions may provide temporary relief, they are unlikely to resolve the underlying structural challenges. This necessitates a more nuanced approach to investment and consumption decisions, one that accounts for geopolitical risks, supply chain fragilities, and energy market volatility. Understanding these dynamics will be essential for navigating an increasingly complex and uncertain economic environment.

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