# Article information:

Companies race to work around choke points in world trade | Financial Times  
<https://www.ft.com/content/a8ebdf55-1bdf-42da-90cd-73ceb960e60f>

# Article summary:

1. The Global Supply Chain Pressure Index showed that constraints on moving goods around the globe peaked in late 2021.

2. Companies are looking for sources closer to home, with US technology company Dell telling suppliers it wants to phase out made-in-China chips by 2024.

3. Governments and companies are trying to diversify their supply chains and increase traceability to root out child labor in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides a comprehensive overview of the current state companies are responding to choke points in world trade. The article is well-researched and provides evidence for its claims, such as citing the Global Supply Chain Pressure Index, McKinsey management consultants’ warnings, New Street Research estimates, and Nikkei Asia reports. It also presents both sides of the issue fairly by noting both the risks associated with global trade as well as potential solutions such as dual sourcing or “China plus one” strategies.

However, there are some potential biases present in the article that should be noted. For example, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on global trade issues such as tariffs or subsidies for domestic semiconductor manufacturing industries. Additionally, while it does mention potential risks associated with global trade such as an energy crisis in Europe or a China-Taiwan conflict, it does not provide any detailed analysis of these risks or their implications for businesses and consumers alike. Furthermore, while it mentions sustainability issues such as climate change and child labor in the Democratic Republic of Congo, it does not provide any concrete solutions or recommendations on how companies can address these issues beyond simply increasing traceability.

In conclusion, while this article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its comprehensive overview of current global trade issues and its balanced presentation of both sides of the issue, there are some potential biases present that should be noted when considering its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Tariffs and subsidies for domestic semiconductor manufacturing
* Implications of global trade risks for businesses and consumers
* Solutions for sustainability issues in global trade
* Traceability in supply chains
* Energy crisis in Europe
* China-Taiwan conflict and its

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/68ee0aa749f7cf007dcaa50d7a7eff8a>