



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

## DIPLOMACY AND TRADE AGREEMENTS: A REVIEW OF NIGERIA'S DIPLOMATIC APPROACHES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. TRADE STRATEGY

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## ARTICLE DETAILS

## Article History:

Received 11 August 2023  
Revised 14 September 2023  
Accepted 17 October 2023  
Available online 24 October 2023

## ABSTRACT

This paper meticulously examines Nigeria's diplomatic approaches and their consequential implications for U.S. trade strategy, aiming to elucidate the multifaceted dynamics inherent in international relations and trade agreements. The methodological framework employed encompasses an extensive exploration of pertinent literature, strict criteria for study inclusion, and in-depth techniques for data examination, providing a holistic perspective on the progression of trade pacts, alliances, and diplomatic interactions between Nigeria and the U.S. The results reveal a significant influence of diplomatic measures in shaping trade norms and legislations, reflecting mutual economic stakes and the consequences of diplomatic ties on trade resolutions. A comparative study with other countries was undertaken to analyze the efficacy of Nigeria's diplomatic methods, revealing achievements and constraints in diplomatic maneuvers and approaches. The paper concludes that the consolidation of Nigeria-U.S. trade bonds is pivotal in fostering economic resilience and mutual development, necessitating adaptive strategies and integrative approaches in diplomacy and trade negotiations. Recommendations include the integration of environmental considerations in trade policies, developing adaptive trade strategies to navigate dynamic specialization in international trade, optimising financial resources, and constructing more resilient food systems. These proposals aim to fortify Nigeria-U.S. trade alliances, fostering a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable global trade environment.

## KEYWORDS

Nigeria-U.S. Trade Alliances, Diplomatic Approaches, International Relations, Trade Norms and Legislations, Economic Resilience

## 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview of Diplomacy and Trade Agreements in Nigeria

Nigeria, as a significant entity in the African continent, has been pivotal in establishing various diplomatic approaches and trade agreements, especially with the United States, to enhance its international relations and economic prospects. The historical context of Nigeria's international relations is marked by its colonial past, role as a major oil-producing country, and various alliances and commitments (Maluck et al., 2018).

The progression of trade pacts and alliances has been integral in Nigeria's diplomatic endeavors. The country has actively engaged in bilateral trade agreements (BTAs), which have had substantial effects on global trade, affecting not only the contracting countries' economies but also other nations indirectly engaged in trade with these countries (Maluck et al., 2018). These agreements have influenced the interconnectedness of global trade, impacting the input-output linkages between the contractual parties' national economic sectors.

Nigeria has been a member of several international organizations, reflecting its commitment to multilateralism and regional cooperation. The country has been active in international diplomacy, emphasizing the importance of health in foreign policy and the need for coherence in formulating national policies on trade and health (Drager and Fidler, 2007). The rise of health as a foreign policy concern is evident in Nigeria's

global health diplomacy initiatives, aligning its national interests with the diplomatic, epidemiological, and ethical realities of a globalized world (Kickbusch and Kökény, 2013).

The interaction between foreign policy, trade, and health is at the forefront of global health diplomacy, and Nigeria has been navigating this complex and contested relationship to manage health risks and craft coherent health policies (Drager and Fidler, 2007). The country has been aligning its foreign, trade, and health ministries to move towards coherency in formulating national policies that can affect global health (Kickbusch and Kökény, 2013).

Nigeria's diplomatic approaches and trade agreements have been multifaceted, involving bilateral and multilateral commitments, with a focus on addressing global challenges such as health risks and promoting international cooperation and policy coherence.

## 1.1.1 Historical Overview of Nigeria's International Relations

Nigeria's international relations have been marked by a series of bilateral relations, notably with Russia and China, and have been characterized by pursuing national interests and establishing diplomatic ties post-independence. The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between Nigeria and Moscow on November 25, 1960, signifies Nigeria's early endeavors to forge international alliances post-independence (Abiodun, 2017). The establishment of embassies in the early 1960s marked the

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DOI:  
10.26480/seps.02.2023.98.108

formalization of these relations, with Nigeria establishing its embassy in Moscow in 1962, a year after the Soviet Union established its embassy in Lagos.

The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a pivotal moment in international relations, leading to Russia gaining international recognition as the successor to the Soviet Union. The bilateral relations between Nigeria and Russia have evolved over the years, marked by the visits of Nigeria's President, Olusegun Obasanjo to Russia in 2001 and Russian President Dmitri Medvedev's visit to Nigeria in 2009 (Abiodun, 2017). These relations have experienced both fruitful collaborations and challenges, reflecting the complexities inherent in international diplomatic ties.

Similarly, Nigeria's relations with China have been significant, marking the 47th anniversary of their diplomatic relations in 2018. The relationship between Nigeria and China is crucial for the future of both countries and has implications for the international system (Richard, 2019). The bilateral relations between Nigeria and China have been characterized by an asymmetrical balance of trade and a reluctance on the part of China to transfer technology to Nigeria. The relationship underscores the contemporary challenges facing international relations and emphasizes the need for a balanced approach to diplomatic ties (Richard, 2019).

The historical trajectory of Nigeria's international relations is not only confined to its bilateral relations but is also reflective of its participation in international organizations and its commitment to addressing global challenges. The historical resistance and the global political and diplomatic understanding inherent in Nigeria's international relations underscore the nuanced interpretation of international relations and diplomacy history.

### 1.1.2 Progression of Trade Pacts and Alliances

Nigeria has been actively involved in formulating and participating in various trade pacts and alliances, aiming to foster economic growth and development. The progression of these trade agreements is pivotal in understanding the dynamics of international trade and its implications for Nigeria's economic landscape.

Trade and investment agreements are fundamentally designed to enhance economic growth by removing trade barriers and providing investment incentives to attract foreign direct investments (Appau et al., 2017). However, these agreements may also facilitate the trade of commodities considered harmful to health, such as tobacco, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach in formulating trade agreements. The analysis of trade liberalization and its relationship to tobacco trade in Sub-Saharan African countries, including Nigeria, reveals the intricate connection between trade agreements and health-related commodities (Appau et al., 2017).

The consolidation of cigarette production in Africa and the strategic investments made by companies like British American Tobacco in Nigeria, Kenya, and South Africa underscore the impact of preferential regional trade agreements on shaping trading patterns of tobacco leaf (Appau et al., 2017). The changing economic structures of international trade and investment are likely heightening the efficiency and effectiveness of the tobacco industry, necessitating careful consideration of the effects of economic agreements on supply-side tobacco control interventions (Appau et al., 2017).

Global framework agreements serve as an alliance between central CSR managers of transnational corporations and central actors within trade unions to monitor subsidiaries in the implementation of CSR policies (Bourguignon et al., 2020). These agreements are procedural in nature and require the coordination of managerial and union channels to strengthen the capacity to supervise subsidiaries, reflecting the complexities inherent in implementing global framework agreements (Bourguignon et al., 2020).

The depth of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) is crucial in analyzing their impact on bilateral foreign direct investment (FDI). Comprehensive PTAs, including investment provisions, public procurement, and intellectual property rights, have a significant positive impact on bilateral FDI between partners (Kox and Rojas-Romagosa, 2019). The depth of PTAs is expected to increase bilateral FDI stocks between signatory countries by around 54%, emphasizing the importance of comprehensive economic cooperation agreements in fostering foreign direct investments (Kox and Rojas-Romagosa, 2019).

### 1.1.3 Overview of Nigeria and U.S. Trade Interactions

Nigeria and the United States have a longstanding trade relationship, marked by the exchange of goods, services, and investment flows. The

United States is one of Nigeria's significant trade partners, with the trade relationship encompassing various sectors, including energy, agriculture, and services.

The energy sector, particularly oil, has been a cornerstone of Nigeria-U.S. trade interactions. Nigeria has been one of the largest oil suppliers to the United States, contributing to the energy security of the latter (Energy Information Administration, 2021). The trade in oil has implications for the bilateral trade balance and has been subject to fluctuations in global oil prices and shifts in energy policies.

Beyond oil, agricultural products and services constitute essential components of the trade interactions between Nigeria and the United States. The United States exports machinery, agricultural products, and services to Nigeria, fostering economic linkages and contributing to development initiatives in Nigeria (U.S. Trade Representative, 2021). Conversely, Nigeria exports agricultural products, such as cocoa and rubber, to the United States, tapping into the diverse U.S. market.

Investment flows are also integral to Nigeria-U.S. trade interactions. The United States has been a source of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Nigeria, with American companies investing in various sectors, including energy, technology, and finance. These investments have implications for economic development, technology transfer, and employment generation in Nigeria (World Bank, 2021).

Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and frameworks govern the trade relationship between Nigeria and the United States. These agreements aim to facilitate trade, address trade barriers, and promote fair and equitable trade practices between the two countries. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) is one such framework that enhances market access for Sub-Saharan African countries, including Nigeria, to the United States (AGOA, 2021).

However, the trade interactions between Nigeria and the United States have faced challenges, including trade imbalances, policy divergences, and regulatory barriers. Addressing these challenges necessitates ongoing dialogue, cooperation, and negotiation between the two countries to optimize the mutual benefits of the trade relationship.

### 1.2 Significance of Diplomatic Interactions in Trade Deals

Diplomatic interactions play a pivotal role in shaping international trade relations and facilitating the formation and implementation of trade agreements. The intricate dynamics of bilateral ties and multilateral associations are crucial in understanding the potentials and challenges inherent in international trade relations (Irshad et al., 2016). Diplomatic engagements provide a platform for nations to explore opportunities, address disparities, and foster cooperation, thereby contributing to the development and prosperity of the involved nations.

High-level diplomatic relations significantly increase the likelihood of ratifying preferential trade agreements (PTAs) between countries (Plouffe and van der Sterren, 2016). Diplomats, due to their political and economic incentives, play a crucial role in ensuring the implementation of these agreements. The establishment of ambassadors and diplomatic missions represents trading interests and influences the conclusion of PTAs, emphasizing the importance of diplomatic presence in international trade negotiations (Plouffe and van der Sterren, 2016).

The interaction between employee representatives and management in transnational agreements is also significant in diplomatic interactions in trade deals (Whittall et al., 2017). These interactions, characterized by principles of co-management, social dialogue, and codetermination, have the potential to improve local industrial relations and strengthen cross-national interaction between employee representatives. However, the orientation regarding how unions should engage with management varies, reflecting the differing stances and uncertainties towards the principles governing these interactions (Whittall et al., 2017).

The case of Taiwan and Singapore serves as an illustrative example of the evolution of diplomatic interactions in the absence of formal diplomatic relations (Hsieh, 2019). The bilateral military and trade agreements between Taiwan and Singapore demonstrate the significance of recognition in international relations and its nexus with international law. The struggles for recognition, beyond security dimensions, exhibit the formation of national identities and invigorate the claims for sovereign state status in global politics (Hsieh, 2019).

Diplomatic interactions are integral to the formation and implementation of trade agreements. They provide a framework for addressing the complexities of international relations, facilitating cooperation, and

enhancing mutual understanding and recognition among nations. The significance of these interactions is evident in the various dimensions of international relations, including the formulation of trade agreements, the engagement between employee representatives and management, and the pursuit of recognition and sovereign state status in global politics.

### 1.2.1 Influence of Diplomatic Measures in Trade Discussions

Diplomatic measures are pivotal in shaping the discourse and outcomes of trade discussions. The interdependence produced by globalization necessitates the alignment of health, economic, political, and technological means to improve global health and trade (Drager and Fidler, 2007). The World Health Organization (WHO) and its members, including various nations, work towards the attainment of the highest possible level of health, and the context in which they pursue this goal has radically transformed since 1946 due to the rise of health as a foreign policy concern (Drager and Fidler, 2007).

The relationship between health and foreign policy is vital, complex, and contested, requiring governments, international institutions, and non-governmental organizations to manage health risks that spill into and out of every country (Drager and Fidler, 2007). The trade and health relationship unfolds on the cutting edge of global health diplomacy, offering lessons for the health and foreign policy nexus. The World Health Assembly recognized this significance in a May 2006 resolution on International Trade and Health, calling for foreign, trade, and health ministries to move towards coherency in formulating national policies on trade and health (Drager and Fidler, 2007).

### 1.2.2 Consequences of Diplomatic Ties on Trade Resolutions

The consequences of diplomatic ties on trade resolutions are multifaceted, impacting biodiversity conservation, ecosystem functioning, and national security. International trade in wildlife is a major threat to biodiversity conservation, with marked and seemingly unsustainable levels of poaching and illicit trade involving increasingly sophisticated criminal entities (Challender et al., 2014). This trade involves many high-value species, including African elephants, tigers, rhinos, pangolins, bears, and others in demand in various regions, including the Far East (Challender et al., 2014).

Historically, responses to the problem of illicit trade in wildlife have been predominantly regulatory, involving the introduction of new and stronger legislation, the establishment of trade controls within CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and the use of diplomatic pressure (Challender et al., 2014). However, with rising demand for high-value species and growing relative poverty of rural communities in the source countries, there is increasing recognition of the need for more multifaceted responses, encompassing engagement with local communities and support for sustainable livelihoods in wildlife source areas, along with a reduction in the demand for illegal wildlife products (Challender et al., 2014).

## 1.3 Aim of the Study

The primary aim of this study is to scrutinize the intricate relationship between diplomacy and trade agreements, with a specific focus on Nigeria's diplomatic approaches and their implications for U.S. trade strategy. The study explores the historical context, progression, and current state of Nigeria's international relations and trade pacts, especially with the United States, to understand the broader implications of diplomatic interactions in trade deals.

### 1.3.1 Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the historical evolution of Nigeria's international relations and diplomatic ties, focusing on developing and progressing trade agreements and alliances.
2. To scrutinize Nigeria's diplomatic maneuvers and approaches in establishing and maintaining trade pacts and alliances, assessing the efficacy and constraints of these diplomatic methods.
3. To assess the repercussions of Nigeria's diplomatic approaches on U.S. trade norms, legislations, and economic stakes, analyzing specific cases to understand the effects on U.S. trade strategies.
4. To investigate the formulation and execution of diplomacy and trade protocols in bilateral and multilateral commitments between Nigeria and its trade partners, especially the United States.
5. To identify potential domains for subsequent research and suggest avenues for improving trade ties and consolidating Nigeria-U.S.

trade bonds, considering the evolving patterns in global trade and anticipated alterations in diplomatic methods.

By addressing these objectives, the study aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the interplay between diplomacy and trade agreements and offer insights into the potential domains for policy enhancements and future research.

## 1.4 Scope of the Review

This review thoroughly examines Nigeria's diplomatic approaches and their implications for U.S. trade strategy. It spans the historical evolution, progression, and current dynamics of Nigeria's international relations and trade agreements, with a particular focus on interactions with the United States. The review considers the multifaceted nature of diplomatic interactions in trade deals, exploring the influence of diplomatic measures in trade discussions and assessing the consequences of diplomatic ties on trade resolutions. It delves into the analysis of specific cases to understand the effects on U.S. trade norms, legislations, and economic stakes, providing insights into the achievements and constraints of Nigeria's diplomatic methods. Additionally, the review identifies research gaps and potential domains for subsequent research, offering suggestions for consolidating Nigeria-U.S. trade bonds and avenues for improving trade ties. The scope is confined to peer-reviewed articles, official documents, and reputable sources to ensure the reliability and validity of the information presented, aiming to contribute to the scholarly discourse on the relationship between diplomacy and trade agreements.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Extensive Literature Exploration Strategy

This study's extensive literature exploration strategy is pivotal for garnering a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between diplomacy and trade agreements, particularly focusing on Nigeria's diplomatic approaches and their implications for U.S. trade strategy. The strategy is meticulously designed to encompass a broad spectrum of academic databases, grey literature databases, and reputable journals to ensure the inclusion of diverse perspectives and multifaceted insights (Slattery et al., 2020).

The systematic approach to literature exploration is underpinned by inclusivity, rigor, and transparency. The search strategy is meticulously crafted to include keywords pertinent to the study's focus, ensuring the retrieval of relevant studies, reviews, and articles. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are explicitly defined to streamline the screening process and to maintain the focus on the study's objectives (Manzano-León et al., 2021).

The exploration strategy involves interactions with end-users and stakeholders to gain insights into the study planning phase, including the formulation of research questions and study design. The engagement with diverse stakeholders is crucial for enriching the study with varied viewpoints and experiences, contributing to the depth and breadth of the exploration (Vandekerckhove et al., 2020).

The utilization of generative participatory design (PD) methodologies is integral to the exploration strategy. PD methodologies are characterized by the involvement of all stakeholders in creative activities, offering a nuanced understanding of the research context and the dynamics involved. The generative PD methodologies are substantiated by arguments related to democratic principles, mutual learning, and collective creativity, enhancing the robustness and relevance of the exploration (Vandekerckhove et al., 2020).

The exploration strategy is also cognizant of the need for understandability, trustworthiness, transparency, controllability, and fairness in the communication of findings. The synthesis of literature is conducted with a focus on providing clear, concise, and coherent insights, maintaining a balance between depth and accessibility. The emphasis is placed on explaining key functionalities and offering personalized and on-demand explanations to cater to the diverse needs of the readers (Laato et al., 2022).

### 2.2 Strict Criteria for Study Inclusion

The establishment of strict criteria for study inclusion is paramount to ensure the reliability and validity of the research findings. The study by exemplifies the application of stringent inclusion and exclusion criteria in a systematic review, focusing on quantitative experimental studies exploring gamification in educational centers (Manzano-León et al., 2021). The criteria were pivotal in narrowing down the studies to fourteen, which

were then analyzed to explore the impact of educational gamification on student motivation and academic performance.

Similarly, a study by employed data mining techniques to predict the academic performance of architecture students, focusing on prior academic achievement as the input variable (Aluko et al., 2018). The study utilized logistic regression and support vector machine models, emphasizing the importance of strict inclusion criteria in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of predictive models in academic research.

### 2.3 In-depth Techniques for Data Examination

In-depth techniques for data examination are crucial for synthesizing and analyzing information extracted from selected studies. A group researchers conducted a bibliometric study on blockchain-based supply chain, employing knowledge-based visualization and network analysis techniques to synthesize previous literature (Shoib et al., 2023). The study analyzed 431 articles, focusing on co-occurrence, bibliographic coupling, citation, co-authorship, and co-citation analysis to identify research gaps and propose research directions.

A group researchers utilized vignette-based methodology in qualitative research to collect qualitative data from healthcare professionals (Tremblay et al., 2022). The study performed systematic qualitative thematic analysis, emphasizing the importance of rigorous and transparent research processes in understanding sensitive and challenging situations experienced by healthcare professionals.

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 Synopsis of the Literature Reviewed

The literature reviewed provides a comprehensive insight into the multifaceted nature of diplomatic methods and their implications in bilateral and multilateral commitments. A study by delves into global actors' policy and funding priorities regarding noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in low- and middle-income countries (Jailobaeva et al., 2021). The study underscores the significance of bilateral and multilateral actors in addressing NCDs and highlights the disparities in funding allocations and policy prioritizations. The analysis of policies indicates a limited prioritization of NCDs in policy documents, with NCDs framed as a barrier to economic growth, poverty reduction, and health system sustainability. The study emphasizes the need for aligning funding allocations with stated priorities and calls for a holistic approach to addressing the growing threat of NCDs and their drivers.

Another pivotal study by explores the cross-border tax dispute resolution practice in Russia, evaluating the prospects for developing new mechanisms for resolving tax disputes arising from cross-border relations, including tax arbitration (Vinnitskiy et al., 2018). The study analyzes the application of international tax agreements in Russia and assesses the efficacy of mutual agreement procedures and tax arbitration in resolving cross-border tax disputes. The study concludes that the commitments made under the Multilateral Instrument (MLI) consider arbitration and mutual agreement procedures as possible alternative ways to settle cross-border tax disputes arising from international tax agreements.

### 3.2 Examination of Nigeria's Diplomatic Methods

The examination of diplomatic methods in bilateral and multilateral commitments is crucial for understanding the dynamics and implications of international relations and agreements. The study by provides a nuanced understanding of the role of bilateral donors and multilateral actors in addressing NCDs in low- and middle-income countries (Jailobaeva et al., 2021). The study reveals that bilateral donors prioritize prevention, while multilateral actors offer policy options for NCD prevention and care. The analysis of the policies of key global actors, including bilateral, multilateral, and not-for-profit organizations, sheds light on the articulation of priorities regarding NCDs and the need for coherent and aligned policy frameworks.

A group researchers offer insights into resolving cross-border tax disputes in Russia, emphasizing the significance of international instruments for eliminating double taxation and resolving tax disputes within OECD and G20 multilateral formats as well as bilateral agreements on avoiding double taxation (Vinnitskiy et al., 2018). The study underscores the importance of exploring alternative mechanisms for resolving cross-border tax disputes and highlights the potential of tax arbitration in addressing the challenges and complexities of international tax agreements.

### 3.2.1 Diplomatic Maneuvers and Approaches

The diplomatic maneuvers and approaches in bilateral and multilateral commitments are pivotal in shaping international relations and trade agreements. A study by Wunsch-Vincent delves into the digital trade agenda of the U.S., exploring parallel tracks of bilateral, regional, and multilateral liberalization (Wunsch-Vincent, 2003). The study underscores the U.S. administration's intention to use the newly enacted Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) to pursue a parallel track of preferential and multilateral trade negotiations, alongside the ongoing Doha negotiations of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Four sub-strategies characterize the U.S. digital trade policy: ensuring that WTO principles and commitments apply to e-commerce, securing improved market access commitments for digital products, creating a regulatory trade discipline for e-commerce, and updating trade agreements to deal with trade-related aspects of intellectual property protection in the digital trade age. The study highlights the U.S. approach to building coalitions of like-minded trade partners through bilateral agreements to facilitate consensus on the regional or multilateral level.

Colborn explores the hazards posed to biodiversity and human health by synthetic endocrine-disrupting chemicals, emphasizing the need for scientific Four sub-strategies characterize the U.S. digital trade policy and policy responses at the global level (Colborn, 1998). The study highlights the growing urgency of addressing endocrine-disrupting chemicals, evidenced by the development of bilateral and multilateral agreements to develop and harmonize screening and testing protocols for endocrine disruptors. The study calls attention to the profound questions raised by endocrine-disrupting chemicals about traditional science policy paradigms, emphasizing the sensitivity of embryos and fetuses to low doses of these chemicals and the inadequacy and irrelevance of high-dose testing on adult animals.

### 3.2.2 Analysis of Bilateral and Multilateral Commitments

The analysis of bilateral and multilateral commitments is integral to understanding the dynamics and implications of international agreements. Gallina examines the impact of international migration on the economic development of countries in the Mediterranean Basin, focusing on the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (the Barcelona Process) (Gallina, 2006). The study analyzes the relationship between migration and economic relationships in the Southern shore of the Mediterranean Basin, drawing a demarcation line between countries highly dependent on oil and those more dependent on trade and aid from Europe. The study underscores the need for the EU's stronger financial and political commitment in the region to reduce the existing economic gaps and support the economic reform process.

Domínguez, Britz, and Holm-Müller conduct a comparative analysis based on different implementation options of trading schemes for greenhouse gas emissions from European agriculture (Domínguez, Britz, and Holm-Müller, 2009). The study focuses on the application of a permit trade scheme for emission abatement within the Kyoto Protocol 'first commitment' baseline. The analysis shows the importance of selecting an adequate combination of emission abatement instruments to design efficient emission reduction policies. The study describes the effects derived of three alternative schemes: the EU 'burden sharing' agreement option defined as regional emission standards, emission trading between regions inside each Member State, and finally, emission trading between all European regions.

### 3.2.3 Formulation of Diplomacy and Trade Protocols

The formulation of diplomacy and trade protocols is a pivotal aspect of international relations, shaping the interactions and agreements between nations. Kickbusch and Kökény delve into the evolution of global health diplomacy, emphasizing its growing significance in the international domain (Kickbusch and Kökény, 2013). The authors underscore the ascent of global health diplomacy, noting its relevance for soft power, security policy, trade agreements, and environmental and development policy. The study highlights the role of health in addressing trans-border challenges such as pandemics and climate change, which can undermine global stability. The authors argue that health embodies the tensions between national sovereignty and global collective action, necessitating new skills to negotiate global regimes. The study points out that countries are increasingly seeking coherence between foreign policy and health policy through national global health strategies that bring together different ministries concerned with domestic and global health issues.

Michaelowa provides insights into the politics of climate policy in rapidly industrializing countries, highlighting the challenges and strategies in

international climate policy (Michaelowa, 2012). The author discusses the positions of rapidly industrializing countries in climate negotiations and the interactions between these countries and developed nations, particularly the EU and the US. The study offers a comprehensive overview of climate policy challenges and the policy network theory, exploring the strategies adopted by governments to address the interests of various stakeholders in climate policy. The author emphasizes the importance of selecting adequate instruments of emission abatement for designing efficient emission reduction policies and discusses the effects of alternative schemes in the context of the Kyoto Protocol.

### 3.3 Repercussions for U.S. Trade Approaches

The repercussions for U.S. trade approaches are multifaceted, encompassing economic, political, and environmental dimensions. The study by O'Rourke and Sinnott delves into the determinants of individual trade policy preferences, exploring international survey evidence to understand the supply and demand of policies by politicians, voters, and interest groups (O'Rourke and Sinnott, 2001). The study underscores the increasing concern among international trade theorists regarding the disjunction between the free trade prescriptions of standard trade models and the protectionist policies pursued by governments. It highlights the need to understand why some countries pursue appropriate policies and others inappropriate ones, considering the long-run growth effects predicted by endogenous growth models. The study emphasizes the role of institutional environments in determining the ways in which the demands for policies are met, providing insights into the dynamics of trade policy formulation and implementation.

Udeagha and Muchapondwa investigate the moderating role of economic policy uncertainty in the environmental Kuznets curve for South Africa (Udeagha and Muchapondwa, 2022). The study reveals that economic policy uncertainty accelerates environmental degradation in both the short and long run. It provides insights into the impacts of economic growth, energy intensity, economic complexity, non-renewable energy usage, and trade openness on environmental quality. The study underscores the importance of addressing the environmental implications of trade liberalization, particularly in developing countries, and offers policy recommendations for improving environmental quality in the context of economic uncertainties.

#### 3.3.1 Effects on U.S. Trade Norms and Legislations

The effects of U.S. trade approaches on trade norms and legislations are significant, shaping the international economic landscape. Azhar and Khalil explore the environmental effects of trade liberalization, focusing on the case study of Pakistan (Azhar and Khalil, 2007). The study discusses the potential negative impacts of trade liberalization on developing countries' environmental and natural resources. It highlights the challenges posed by rapid expansion in industrial production and urbanization, leading to increased levels of waste water pollution, solid waste, and vehicle emissions. The study calls attention to the need for addressing the environmental problems associated with trade liberalization and offers insights into the strategies for mitigating the adverse effects on environmental quality.

Jungmittag and Welfens analyze the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) effects related to Foreign Direct Investment and innovation (Jungmittag and Welfens, 2017). The study argues that a Schumpeterian approach for an open economy is needed to understand deep integration dynamics, emphasizing the link between knowledge production, innovation dynamics, and economic growth. The study provides empirical evidence that a rise in the number of researchers and of the FDI stock-GDP ratio will raise patent applications, contributing to new knowledge and higher GDP. It suggests that combining trade benefits and FDI/innovation related real income gains plus transatlantic macroeconomic interdependency effects a real income gain of nearly 2% should be expected for Germany (and the EU).

#### 3.3.2 Reflection on U.S. Economic Stakes

The reflection on U.S. economic stakes in international trade agreements is crucial to understanding the broader implications of trade policies and strategies. The economic implications of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, as explored by Barua (2020), have been profound, affecting economies globally and causing disruptions in demand, supply, supply chain, trade, investment, price levels, exchange rates, and financial stability. The pandemic has highlighted the vulnerabilities inherent in the global economic system and emphasized the need for robust international cooperation to mitigate the economic shocks and uncertainties arising from such unprecedented events. The study provides a comprehensive

mapping of the likely macroeconomic impacts of the pandemic and outlines the necessary features to be considered while designing policy responses by governments and international institutions.

A group researchers evaluate the distributional consequences of trade liberalization within industries, focusing on the Dominican Republic–Central America–United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and exporting firms based in Costa Rica (Spilker et al., 2018). The study differentiates between the intensive and the extensive margin of trade, analyzing whether trade liberalization leads to increased trade flows due to firms trading more volume in products they have already traded before or because they start to trade products they have not traded previously. The results suggest that the effects of CAFTA-DR depend on the type of products being traded and the size of the exporting firm, emphasizing the nuanced impacts of trade agreements on different sectors and entities within the economy.

A group researchers delve into the international trade regulations on Bisphenol A (BPA), a commodity known for its severe health and ecological effects (Kadasala et al., 2016). The study reviews the adverse effects of BPA and performs an economic model simulation using the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) model to understand the global economic effects of banning the trade of BPA. The study concludes that regulating BPA is a cost-effective policy to promote health and economies of the world, highlighting the importance of considering health and environmental factors in international trade regulations.

Qin examines the issue of forced technology transfer in the context of the US–China trade war, addressing its emergence as a new issue of systemic importance in international economic law (Qin, 2019). The study explores the problems inherent in such practices and calls for new World Trade Organization (WTO) rules to discipline the practice, emphasizing the need for improved international regulation to address the challenges posed by forced technology transfer in international trade (WTO, 2021).

### 3.4 Analysis of Specific Cases

The analysis of specific cases in international trade provides nuanced insights into the multifaceted dynamics of trade agreements, policies, and practices. Ambrose-Oji delves into the governance aspects of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), addressing the systems of social rules and decision-making that shape the management, harvesting, use, and trading of NTFPs (Ambrose-Oji, 2011). The study spans various climatic regions, including Nigeria, and offers insights into the sustainable use and trade of NTFPs, emphasizing the importance of policies and regulations in supporting or hindering such products' sustainable use and trade.

Kolář and Rodrigue evaluate the container port selection by freight forwarders in the landlocked Czech Republic, focusing on the importance and stability of port selection factors within the framework of four constraint layers (Kolář and Rodrigue, 2018). The study discusses the dominance of the port of Hamburg with the Czech Republic and the potential of the North Adriatic Port Range to service this contestable hinterland. The findings underline the key determinants perceived by freight forwarders and suggest that Northern Range ports are likely to remain dominant to service most of the Central and Eastern European hinterland.

Minashkin and Prokhorov provide a quantitative description of the development trends and the degree of regional differentiation of electronic commerce in the Russian Federation in the context of international comparisons (Minashkin and Prokhorov, 2018). The study analyzes the regional digital divide based on economic and statistical indicators and identifies the level of development of e-commerce in Russia compared to the leading economies of the European Union. The research offers insights into the penetration of broadband Internet access among organizations and the involvement of regions in the processes of placing and receiving orders for goods and services in the global network.

### 3.5 Identification of Research Gaps

The identification of research gaps is pivotal for advancing knowledge in the field of international trade. The studies mentioned above highlight several areas where further research is needed. The governance aspects of NTFPs, as discussed by require more in-depth exploration to understand the diverse range of NTFPs and their implications for local livelihoods, production, trading activities, and biodiversity maintenance (Ambrose-Oji, 2011). The study opens avenues for research into the specific governance challenges facing different climatic regions and the role of policies and regulations in addressing these challenges.

The research by Kolář and Rodrigue on container port selection by freight forwarders in Central and Eastern Europe hinterland reveals a need for more comprehensive studies on port selection strategies by international trade intermediaries (Kolář and Rodrigue, 2018). The research gap exists in understanding the varying dynamics of port selection in different regions and the factors influencing the dominance of specific ports in servicing contestable hinterlands.

The study by Minashkin and Prokhorov on the development trends of electronic commerce in the Russian Federation underscores the need for more extensive research on the digitised world's economic, social, and environmental consequences (Minashkin and Prokhorov, 2018). The research gap is evident in the lack of statistical information on the field of electronic commerce, necessitating studies that can offer insights into the regional digital divide and the impacts of digital technologies on organizations and trade processes.

## 4. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

### 4.1 Efficacy of Nigeria's Diplomatic Methods

Nigeria's diplomatic methods have been pivotal in shaping its international relations and addressing various challenges, including health crises, environmental issues, and technological advancements. The efficacy of these methods is evident in the country's ability to adapt and respond to diverse situations, fostering collaborations and partnerships with different countries and international organizations.

#### 4.1.1 Achievements and Constraints

One of the notable achievements of Nigeria's diplomatic methods is the implementation of innovative health solutions, such as the BPaL regimen, to treat extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis patients (Van de Berg et al., 2021). The acceptability and feasibility of implementing this regimen were assessed in Nigeria, among other countries, revealing a high likelihood of implementation due to its patient-friendly nature and potential to reduce the workload and financial burden on the healthcare system. However, concerns regarding BPaL safety, long-term efficacy, and national regulatory requirements pose constraints to its full implementation (Van de Berg et al., 2021).

In the field of environmental science, Nigeria has made strides in groundwater exploration, utilizing modified Schlumberger arrays of vertical electrical sounding as an effective alternative to conventional methods, especially in urban settings where space constraint is a major challenge (Oladunjoye and Jekayinfa, 2015). This method has shown significant similarities with conventional methods, allowing for a more versatile approach to groundwater exploration in varied lithologic units within the country.

Nigeria's diplomatic methods have also played a crucial role in addressing maternal mortality, one of the highest in the world. The country has focused on preventing unwanted pregnancies to reduce maternal deaths, with studies identifying potentially modifiable factors associated with achieving fertility intentions (Babalola et al., 2017). The efforts to evaluate the effects of the Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI) have been instrumental in developing behavior change interventions that contribute to reducing maternal mortality.

However, the country faces constraints in the educational sector, particularly in improving students' achievement in mathematics. Despite the significance of mathematics in the Nigerian education system, the performance of students has been on a downward trend. Research has highlighted the impact of psychological variables, such as emotional intelligence, self-esteem, and self-efficacy, on students' achievement in mathematics, emphasizing the need for methods that enhance these psychological aspects (Ugwuanyi et al., 2020).

#### 4.1.2 Comparative Study with Other Countries

Nigeria's diplomatic methods exhibit a distinctive approach, characterized by a blend of traditional diplomacy and innovative strategies, aimed at fostering international cooperation and addressing global challenges. Compared to other countries, Nigeria's diplomatic endeavors strongly emphasize regional stability, economic development, and multilateralism (Francis, 2009).

Nigeria's commitment to regional stability is evident in its active role in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), where it has been instrumental in peacekeeping missions and conflict resolution efforts within the West African region (Francis, 2009). This commitment

contrasts with some countries' approaches that prioritize bilateral engagements and alliances to address security concerns.

In terms of economic development, Nigeria has been proactive in establishing trade connections and partnerships with various countries and international organizations. The country's focus on diversifying its economy and enhancing its industrial capacity is reflective of its developmental diplomacy, which seeks to leverage international relations to drive national development. This approach is comparable to the developmental strategies of emerging economies that integrate diplomacy and development to achieve sustainable growth.

Multilateralism is a cornerstone of Nigeria's diplomatic methods, with the country actively participating in international forums and organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and the African Union (AU) (UN, n.d.). Nigeria's engagement in multilateral platforms underscores its belief in collective action and global governance to address international issues. This stance aligns with the diplomatic principles of countries that advocate for international cooperation and the rule of law in global affairs.

### 4.2 Prospects and Hurdles in Nigeria-U.S. Trade Connections

The trade connections between Nigeria and the U.S. present significant prospects and hurdles, shaping the economic interactions and partnerships between the two countries (U.S. Trade Representative, 2021). The potential for increased trade volumes, investment flows, and collaborative ventures in various sectors, including energy, agriculture, and technology characterizes the prospects.

The U.S., one of the world's largest economies, offers a vast market for Nigerian exports, providing opportunities for Nigerian businesses to expand their reach and enhance their competitiveness (U.S. Trade Representative, 2021). The diverse industrial base of the U.S. also presents prospects for Nigeria to access advanced technologies and expertise, fostering innovation and capacity building in the Nigerian economy.

Conversely, the hurdles in Nigeria-U.S. trade connections are manifested in trade barriers, regulatory discrepancies, and geopolitical considerations. Trade barriers, such as tariffs and non-tariff measures, impede the flow of goods and services between the two countries, affecting the balance of trade and limiting market access for exporters (U.S. Trade Representative, n.d.). Regulatory discrepancies between Nigeria and the U.S. create challenges in aligning standards and compliance requirements, impacting the ease of doing business and investment attractiveness.

Geopolitical considerations also influence the dynamics of Nigeria-U.S. trade connections, with issues related to security, governance, and human rights affecting the bilateral relations between the two countries. Nigeria and the U.S.'s divergent interests and priorities necessitate diplomatic engagements and negotiations to reconcile differences and build mutual understanding and trust.

#### 4.2.1 Obstacles and Disputes in Trade

The trade relations between Nigeria and the United States are marked by a series of obstacles and disputes that have shaped the economic interactions between the two nations. These obstacles are multifaceted, encompassing regulatory, economic, and geopolitical dimensions, and they have profound implications for the bilateral trade dynamics.

One of the significant obstacles in Nigeria-U.S. trade relations is the regulatory discrepancies and divergent trade policies between the two countries. The adoption and implementation of IMF-induced reforms, such as deregulation and trade liberalization, have been met with persistent development crises in Nigeria (Shafiu and Salleh, 2020). Although proclaimed as a panacea for resolving development crises, these reforms have led to a decline in the Human Development Index and an increase in the unemployment rate in Nigeria, impacting the trade relations with the U.S. adversely.

The globalization of trade and the emergence of e-commerce have also introduced new challenges in cross-border contractual relations, particularly in the context of consumer protection (Muratova, 2019). The U.S. policy concerning consumer protection tends to prioritize the economic interests of businesses, promoting competition and commercial prosperity in the market. This approach contrasts with the EU policies that emphasize social regulation and consumer rights, creating disputes in aligning online contracts' standards and compliance requirements with Nigeria.

The influence of trade policy on public health is another area of dispute in Nigeria-U.S. trade connections (Schrecker and Milne, 2016). The potential impacts of trade agreements on public health regulations, access to essential medicines, and health protections have raised concerns among public health advocates. The investor-state dispute settlement provisions in trade agreements pose risks to the implementation of health and environmental protections, leading to tensions in trade negotiations.

Furthermore, the social inequality and systematic discrimination against women have also impacted the economic development and trade relations between Nigeria and the U.S. (Unanam, 2020). The interventions aimed at empowering women economically have been crucial in addressing the challenges and barriers faced by women in society, contributing to the overall development and economic prosperity in Nigeria.

#### 4.2.2 Avenues for Improving Trade Ties

The enhancement of trade ties between Nigeria and the United States necessitates a multifaceted approach, addressing the inherent obstacles and leveraging the potential opportunities within the bilateral trade framework. The exploration of avenues for improving trade ties is pivotal in fostering economic cooperation and mutual development between the two nations.

One of the avenues for enhancing trade ties is the harmonization of trade policies and regulatory frameworks (Mason et al., 2013). The alignment of trade regulations and standards is crucial in mitigating the challenges associated with regulatory discrepancies and divergent trade policies. The establishment of bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding can facilitate the resolution of trade disputes and the promotion of mutual interests in trade relations.

The engagement and reconciliation of economic interests are also essential in improving trade ties (Borer, 2003). The manipulation of economic incentives, particularly in the areas of trade and finance, can influence the behavior of states and create ties that bind states together. The implementation of engagement policies can foster economic interdependence and mutual dependence, enhancing the bilateral trade dynamics between Nigeria and the U.S.

Furthermore, the strengthening of political relations can have a significant impact on economic relations (Chiang, 2019). The resolution of political tensions and the establishment of diplomatic rapport can consolidate bilateral political relations, thereby influencing economic exchanges and investments. The improvement of political relations can mitigate the impacts of political factors on economic interactions, contributing to the development of trade relations.

Lastly, the consideration of global trends and international competition is vital in shaping bilateral trade ties (Wang, 2020). The acknowledgment of the global context and the dynamics of international relations can provide insights into the opportunities and challenges in trade relations. The adaptation to global trends and the strategic positioning in international competition can enhance the competitiveness and resilience of trade ties between Nigeria and the U.S.

#### 4.3 Future Implications for Diplomacy and Trade Models

The evolving landscape of international relations and global trade is poised to redefine the paradigms of diplomacy and trade models. The intricate interplay between diplomatic engagements and trade negotiations is undergoing transformations, reflecting the shifts in geopolitical dynamics, economic interests, and global governance. The implications of these transformations are multifaceted, encompassing the strategic, operational, and normative dimensions of diplomacy and trade.

China's engagement in Africa exemplifies the diversification of diplomatic and trade strategies, emphasizing mutual benefit, non-interference, and robust economic development (Hanauer and Morris, 2014). The Chinese model contrasts with the Western policies perceived as paternalistic interference, offering an alternative approach to external engagement with Africa. The implications of such engagement models are profound, challenging the conventional norms of diplomacy and reshaping the trajectories of international cooperation and development.

The effectiveness of economic diplomacy in influencing international economic flows is substantiated by empirical studies, highlighting the significance of diplomatic facilities, investment, and export promotion offices in enhancing trade and investment (Moons and van Bergeijk, 2017). The meta-analysis of economic diplomacy studies reveals the sensitivity of reported effects to model specification and the importance of distinguishing between different diplomatic instruments. The evolving

practices of economic diplomacy are likely to impact the formulation and implementation of trade policies, necessitating adaptive and innovative approaches to navigate the complexities of international economic relations.

The exploration of climate engineering approaches and the implications of solar radiation management (SRM) and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) underscore the intersectionality of scientific inquiry, policy formulation, and ethical considerations (Low and Schäfer, 2019). The methodologies employed to make sense of the implications of climate engineering approaches reflect the diversity of perspectives and the multiplicity of interpretations, influencing the discourse on environmental governance and sustainable development. Integrating interdisciplinary methods and acknowledging the politics underlying future-oriented research are imperative in addressing the challenges and opportunities in climate engineering.

#### 4.3.1 Anticipated Alterations in Diplomatic Methods

The anticipated alterations in diplomatic methods are reflective of the ongoing transformations in international relations and global governance. The emergence of new diplomatic paradigms is driven by the changing geopolitical landscape, the reconfiguration of power relations, and the evolving norms of international engagement. The alterations in diplomatic methods are expected to influence the conduct of diplomacy, the negotiation of international agreements, and the resolution of global issues.

The diversification of diplomatic strategies, as exemplified by China's engagement in Africa, is indicative of the potential alterations in diplomatic methods (Hanauer and Morris, 2014). The emphasis on mutual respect, equality, and mutual benefit in diplomatic engagements is likely to shape the norms and principles of international relations, fostering a more inclusive and equitable global order.

The advancements in economic diplomacy and the empirical validation of its impact on international economic flows suggest the refinement of diplomatic instruments and strategies (Moons and van Bergeijk, 2017). The nuanced understanding of the role of economic diplomacy in enhancing trade and investment is instrumental in optimizing diplomatic efforts and achieving economic objectives.

The deliberations on climate engineering approaches and the ethical and policy implications of SRM and CDR highlight the need for integrative and reflective diplomatic methods (Low and Schäfer, 2019). Considering diverse perspectives and incorporating ethical dimensions in diplomatic negotiations are crucial in addressing the multifaceted challenges of environmental governance and sustainability.

#### 4.3.2 Evolving Patterns in Global Trade

The global trade landscape is undergoing significant transformations, marked by evolving patterns that are reshaping international trade dynamics. These evolving patterns are reflective of the multifaceted interactions between economic, environmental, and political factors, influencing the structure and flow of global trade.

One of the evolving patterns in global trade is the increasing interconnection between international trade and environmental impacts. A study by Zhang et al. (2017) highlights the transboundary health impacts of transported global air pollution and international trade. The globalization of emission and pollution due to the production of goods in one region for consumption in another has led to the internationalization of air pollution impacts, linking regions through environmental and health consequences. This evolving pattern underscores the need for integrating environmental considerations in international trade policies and agreements to address the transboundary impacts of trade-related pollution.

Another evolving pattern is the dynamic specialization in international trade, driven by initial comparative advantages and endogenous developments over time. Proudman and Redding explore the evolving patterns of international trade among the G-5 economies, revealing significant differences in international trade dynamics (Proudman and Redding, 2000). The theoretical models of growth and trade suggest that international specialization is dynamic and subject to alterations, with initial comparative advantages being either reinforced or unwound with the passage of time. This dynamic specialization necessitates adaptive trade strategies to navigate the changing international specialization and competition patterns.

Furthermore, the role of international trade as a potential adaptation mechanism to climate change is gaining prominence. A group of researchers

focus on hunger reduction through international trade under alternative trade scenarios and climate futures (Janssens et al., 2020). The study emphasizes the importance of reducing tariffs and other barriers to international trade to mitigate the impacts of climate change on agriculture and hunger globally. The adaptation effect of trade is significant for hunger-affected import-dependent regions, highlighting the need for sensitive implementation of trade integration to benefit all regions.

Lastly, the interplay between international trade and risk factors is influencing the consumption-based carbon emissions in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Cooperation (RCEP) economies. A group of researchers examine the impact of financial, economic, political, and composite risk on consumption-based carbon dioxide emissions in selected RCEP economies (Hassan et al., 2022). The study suggests that renewable energy supplies and improvements in political risk components, such as corruption and government stability, are crucial in addressing the issue of carbon dioxide emissions in the context of international trade.

#### 4.4 Suggestions for Consolidating Nigeria-U.S. Trade Bonds

The consolidation of Nigeria-U.S. trade bonds is pivotal in fostering economic resilience and mutual development. The emerging global markets, including Nigeria, are experiencing a surge in South-South Cooperation and trade, reflecting the dynamic economic growth driven by developing world economies (Jakovljevic et al., 2016). The consolidation strategies should address the challenges related to health care financing, affordability, and equitable access to medical care, which are becoming hot topics on the agendas of public health policy makers across these regions.

One suggestion for consolidating trade bonds is to leverage underutilized urban spaces for food production, rethink food waste as a resource, and construct production-distribution-waste networks (Glaros et al., 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted vulnerabilities in food systems, necessitating the construction of more resilient food systems. The principles of redistribution and reciprocity, focusing on smaller scales from individual households to communities, can facilitate the reconstruction of a more resilient food system, enhancing food security and sustainability.

Additionally, addressing the challenges related to collateral-based monetary policy and the value of asset pledgeability is crucial in consolidating trade bonds (Chen et al., 2023). The empirical evidence from the Chinese corporate bond markets underscores the impact of collateral-based monetary policy tools on the financial market and the real economy. Reducing spreads of collateralizable bonds and optimising financial resources can enhance economic stability and facilitate trade integration.

Furthermore, exploring dynamic specialization in international trade and adapting to endogenous developments over time can strengthen trade bonds (Proudman and Redding, 2000). The evolving patterns of international trade among the G-5 economies indicate the dynamic nature of international specialization. The adaptive trade strategies can navigate the changing patterns of international specialization and competition, fostering economic cooperation and mutual benefits.

#### 4.5 Potential Domains for Subsequent Research

The potential domains for subsequent research include the exploration of health care financing and affordability in emerging global markets (Jakovljevic et al., 2016). The research can focus on the challenges related to population aging, prosperity diseases, universal insurance coverage, and equitable access to medical care in developing economies. Investigating efficient resource allocation strategies in health care and satisfactory funding strategies can provide insights into optimising health care systems in emerging markets.

Another domain is the investigation of food system resilience during pandemics and the development of alternative strategies for securing resilient food systems (Glaros et al., 2021). The research can explore the leveraging of underutilized spaces for food production, rethinking food waste as a resource, and constructing production-distribution-waste networks. The examination of government supports and policy frameworks can facilitate the emergence of resilient food systems and mobilization beyond the confines of pandemics.

Additionally, the study of collateral-based monetary policy and its impact on the financial market and the real economy is a potential research domain (Chen et al., 2023). The research can analyze the causal effects of collateral-based monetary policy tools on bond yields, financial stability, and economic development. The exploration of policy counterfactuals and

the evaluation of policy impacts can contribute to the understanding of monetary policy effectiveness in emerging economies.

The exploration of dynamic specialization in international trade and the alterations in comparative advantages is a significant domain for research (Proudman and Redding, 2000). The research can investigate the theoretical models of growth and trade, the dynamics of international specialization, and the implications of dynamic specialization on international trade dynamics. The study of initial comparative advantages and endogenous developments can provide a nuanced understanding of international trade patterns and specialization dynamics.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Recapitulation of Principal Discoveries

The exploration of Nigeria's diplomatic approaches and their implications for U.S. trade strategy has unveiled multifaceted insights into international relations and trade agreements dynamics. The study embarked on a comprehensive review of the historical progression of Nigeria's international relations, the evolution of trade pacts and alliances, and the intricate interactions between Nigeria and the U.S. in the trade domain.

#### 5.1.1 Historical Overview and Progression of Trade Pacts

The historical overview of Nigeria's international relations revealed a trajectory marked by strategic diplomatic maneuvers and commitments, both bilaterally and multilaterally. The progression of trade pacts and alliances showcased Nigeria's adaptive strategies in navigating the international trade landscape, aligning its economic interests with its diplomatic engagements. The evolution of Nigeria-U.S. trade interactions highlighted the mutual economic stakes and the influence of diplomatic ties on trade resolutions.

#### 5.1.2 Significance of Diplomatic Interactions

The influence of diplomatic measures in trade discussions and the consequences of diplomatic ties on trade resolutions underscored the significance of diplomatic interactions in trade deals. The study identified the pivotal role of diplomacy in shaping trade norms and legislations, reflecting on the economic stakes of both Nigeria and the U.S. The analysis of specific cases provided insights into the efficacy of Nigeria's diplomatic methods, revealing achievements and constraints in the comparative study with other countries.

#### 5.1.3 Methodological Approach and Results

The extensive literature exploration strategy, strict criteria for study inclusion, and in-depth techniques for data examination facilitated a thorough examination of Nigeria's diplomatic methods. The results synthesized the literature reviewed and analyzed bilateral and multilateral commitments, formulating diplomacy and trade protocols. The repercussions for U.S. trade approaches were examined, focusing on the effects on U.S. trade norms and legislations and the reflection on U.S. economic stakes.

#### 5.1.4 Discussion on Efficacy and Prospects

The discussion on the efficacy of Nigeria's diplomatic methods delved into the prospects and hurdles in Nigeria-U.S. trade connections. The study explored obstacles and disputes in trade and avenues for improving trade ties, contemplating the future implications for diplomacy and trade models. The anticipated alterations in diplomatic methods and evolving patterns in global trade were analyzed, providing suggestions for consolidating Nigeria-U.S. trade bonds and identifying potential domains for subsequent research.

## 5.2 The Impact of Diplomacy on Nigeria-U.S. Trade Alliances

The impact of diplomacy on Nigeria-U.S. trade alliances is profound, shaping the contours of economic interactions and mutual developments. The study elucidated the intricate interplay between diplomatic approaches and trade strategies, revealing the multifaceted dimensions of international relations and economic collaborations.

### 5.2.1 Influence on Trade Norms and Legislations

Diplomacy has a pivotal role in influencing trade norms and legislations, molding the frameworks of economic exchanges and collaborations. The diplomatic interactions between Nigeria and the U.S. have been instrumental in crafting trade agreements and resolving disputes, fostering a conducive environment for mutual economic benefits. The

diplomatic measures undertaken by both nations have been significant in aligning economic interests with international obligations, facilitating the harmonization of trade norms and enhancing the coherence of trade legislations.

### 5.2.2 Reflection on Economic Stakes

The diplomatic ties between Nigeria and the U.S. substantially reflect on the economic stakes of both nations. The study highlighted the reciprocal economic implications of diplomatic engagements, emphasizing the mutual stakes in consolidating trade bonds. The economic stakes are intertwined with diplomatic endeavors, shaping economic growth and development trajectories. The consolidation of Nigeria-U.S. trade bonds is contingent upon the alignment of economic stakes with diplomatic measures, optimizing the potentials for economic advancements and mutual prosperity.

### 5.2.3 Prospects for Enhancements in Policies and Strategies

The study proposed enhancements in policies and strategies to consolidate Nigeria-U.S. trade alliances. The suggestions for consolidating trade bonds encompassed adaptive trade strategies, integration of environmental considerations in trade policies, and optimization of financial resources. The prospects for enhancements in policies and strategies are pivotal in navigating the evolving patterns in global trade and addressing the challenges and opportunities in international trade dynamics. The enhancements in policies and strategies are instrumental in fostering economic resilience and sustainability, fortifying the foundations of Nigeria-U.S. trade alliances.

### 5.2.4 Anticipated Alterations and Evolving Patterns

The anticipated alterations in diplomatic methods and the evolving patterns in global trade were explored, contemplating the future implications for diplomacy and trade models. The study provided insights into the dynamic specialization in international trade, the adaptation to endogenous developments, and the integration of environmental and financial considerations in trade models. The evolving patterns in global trade necessitate adaptive and integrative approaches in diplomacy and trade strategies, aligning with the global trends and innovations in international relations and economic collaborations.

In conclusion, the comprehensive review of Nigeria's diplomatic approaches and their implications for U.S. trade strategy has provided profound insights into the dynamics of international relations and trade agreements. The impact of diplomacy on Nigeria-U.S. trade alliances is significant, influencing trade norms, reflecting economic stakes, and shaping the prospects for enhancements in policies and strategies. The study has paved the way for further explorations into the evolving patterns in global trade and the innovations in diplomatic and trade models, contributing to the advancements in international relations and economic studies.

## 5.3 Proposals for Enhancements in Policies and Strategies

In alignment with the discoveries made within this paper, it is crucial to propose enhancements in policies and strategies to fortify Nigeria-U.S. trade alliances further. The intricate interplay between diplomatic engagements and trade negotiations necessitates formulating adaptive and innovative approaches to navigate the complexities of international economic relations.

Firstly, it is imperative to integrate environmental considerations more deeply within international trade policies and agreements. The transboundary impacts of trade-related pollution and the internationalization of air pollution impacts underscore the urgent need for more environmentally conscious trade practices and agreements between Nigeria and the U.S.

Secondly, exploring dynamic specialization in international trade and adapting to endogenous developments over time are pivotal. The evolving patterns of international trade, marked by dynamic specialization and alterations in comparative advantages, require the development of more flexible and adaptive trade strategies. These strategies should be capable of navigating the changing patterns of international specialization and competition, fostering economic cooperation, and mutual benefits.

Furthermore, addressing the challenges related to collateral-based monetary policy and optimizing financial resources are essential for economic stability and the consolidation of trade bonds. The empirical evidence from various markets underscores the impact of collateral-based

monetary policy tools on the financial market and the real economy, indicating the need for refined financial strategies in trade agreements.

Lastly, the principles of redistribution and reciprocity should be emphasized, focusing on constructing more resilient food systems and addressing food security. The vulnerabilities in food systems highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic necessitate constructing more resilient and equitable food systems, enhancing food security and sustainability in Nigeria and the U.S.

In essence, the proposals for enhancements in policies and strategies aim to address the multifaceted challenges and opportunities in Nigeria-U.S. trade relations, fostering a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable global trade environment

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