



Rethinking Democracy 112: Economics vs. Trumpconomics: The Knowledge Gap Since Just Before 2016, the Rise of Exism Movements, and the Policy Challenge of Responding to a Different Rationality

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Abstract

The coming of BREXIT and USEXIT in 2016 marked a major change in the majority-rule liberal-democratic political landscape and created a paradigm-shift knowledge gap that appears to remain insufficiently recognized, where BREXIT and USEXIT refer to two different extreme majority rule based liberal democratic outcomes. Before 2016, competition for political power within majority-rule liberal democracies could generally be understood as competition among different choices operating under a broadly parallel economic rationality: the pursuit of policies intended to maximize the welfare of the true majority and, by extension, the country. Since 2016, however, competition has increasingly involved a different structural possibility: competition between normal liberal democracy and temporary authoritarianism, where the political rationality of the latter may be oriented toward maximizing the welfare of the ruler, a true minority, or an exism movement rather than the welfare of the true majority. This shift creates an economic-rationality knowledge gap. When temporary authoritarianism is interpreted as another form of normal liberal-democratic competition, its policies and threats are evaluated and addressed through the parallel economic rationality appropriate to normal democratic competition. The result can be a mismatch between the rationality underlying the policy or strategy being confronted and the rationality underlying the response to it. In this paper, this distinction is expressed through the concepts of Economics and Trumpconomics. Traditional economic thinking represents the parallel economic rationality associated with normal liberal-democratic competition, whereas Trumpconomics is introduced as a conceptual representation of the inverse economic rationality associated with temporary authoritarianism. The paper argues that the failure to recognize this rationality shift can help explain why exism movements were not initially recognized as structurally different political competitors and why normal liberal democracies may develop policy responses that address inverse-rationality strategies as if they were generated by parallel-rationality competitors. Under such conditions, policies intended to protect the welfare of the majority can have effects that, depending on the policy and context, may instead benefit the ruler, the true minority, or the exism movement while imposing avoidable costs on the majority. The goal of this paper is therefore to connect the shift from Economics to Trumpconomics with the rise of temporary authoritarianism and to examine the



	policy challenge created when normal liberal democracies respond to inverse economic rationality as though it were parallel economic rationality. The central issue is not whether the two forms of rationality are politically preferable, but whether recognizing the structural difference between them can help close the knowledge gap created by the post-2016 paradigm shift and improve the consistency of policy responses to a different form of political-economic competition.
Keywords	Brexit and USEXIT, Liberal Democracy, Temporary Authoritarianism, Economic Rationality, Trumpconomics

Goals of this paper

The current paper has four goals: i) To contrast the nature and the working of Economics and Trumpconomics; ii) To introduce and link the concept of parallel rationality to the type of economic thinking and acting that bounds majority-rule-based liberal democratic systems of the same nature, such as different normal liberal democratic systems/countries or different temporary authoritarianism-based systems/countries; iii) To introduce and link the concept of inverse rationality to the inverse nature and inverse working of normal economic thinking versus Trumpconomics thinking, and vice versa; and iv) To highlight the implications of competition under parallel rationality and competition under inverse rationality.

Methodology

1) The terminology used in this paper is given; 2) The nature of Economics vs. Trumpconomics are contrasted and summarized in detail; 3) The parallel and inverse rationality framework is introduced; 4) The parallel-inverse rationality framework is transformed into the majority rule based parallel-inverse rationality framework; 5) The majority rule based parallel-inverse rationality framework is linked to economic thinking; 6) The rationality at work before 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT is highlighted; 7) The rationality at work after 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT is stressed; 8) The knowledge gap since just before and after 2016, the rise of exism movements, and the policy challenge of responding to a different rationality are pointed out; and 9) Some general implications and conclusions are shared.

Terminology

NLDS = Normal liberal democratic systems

ELDS = Extreme liberal democratic systems

PR = Parallel rationality

INR = Inverse rationality

PER = Parallel economic rationality

INER = Inverse economic rationality

PSKG = Paradigm shift knowledge gap

PIRF = Parallel-Inverse rationality framework



NLD = Normal liberal democracy

TA = Temporary authoritarianism

TAA = Temporary authoritarianism action/threat

IPER = Inverse parallel economic rationality

MRPIRF = Majority rule based parallel-inverse rationality framework

BREXIT = The 2016 exism movement in the UK

USEXIT = The 2016 exism movement in the USA

Contrasting Economics vs. Trumpconomics

In 2016 with the coming of BREXIT and USEXIT there was a shift from normal liberal democracy thinking (normal democratic outcomes)- systems that work under traditional fact based economic rationality- to extreme liberal democracy thinking or temporary authoritarianism based thinking (extreme democratic outcomes)-systems that need an inverse traditional economic rationality to work which the author calls Trumpconomics (Muñoz 2019). In other words, the shift from normal liberal democracy to temporary authoritarianism in 2016 (Muñoz 2024) meant a shift from traditional economic thinking to Trumpconomics thinking, which apparently has gone generally unnoticed even today, and the characteristics inside this shift from Economics and Trumpconomics are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Characteristics	ECONOMICS	TRUMPCONOMICS
Loyalty	Country	The leader/movement
Best interest at hand	True majority	True minority
Science based	Yes	No
Welfare maximization	The country	The leader
Economic environment	Stable	Chaotic
Development goals	Country wins/True majority wins	Leader wins/True minority wins

You can appreciate in Table 1 above that the characteristics of Trumpconomics are the inverse opposite as those of economics and vice a verse, implying that the rationality under which Economics and Trumpconomics are inverse, yet both are rational ways of thinking within their domains.

The parallel and inverse rationality framework

The idea of parallel rationality

When majority rule based democratic systems of the same nature such as different normal liberal democracy systems (NLDS) competing with each other or extreme liberal democracy-based systems (ELDS) competing with each other they do it under parallel rationality thinking using a common knowledge base and expectations, a situation illustrated in Figure 2 below:

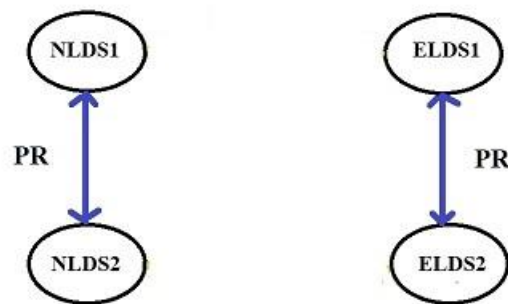


Figure 1 The idea of parallel rationality when systems of same nature compete with each other

Figure 1 above shows that normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) compete between them and extreme liberal democratic systems compete between them using parallel rationality (PR) or common values and assumptions, but the rationality that works in normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) is different than the rationality that works under extreme liberal democratic systems (ELDS).

1) Parallel rationality (PR) and normal liberal democratic based systems (NLDS)

When normal liberal democratic systems compete with each other, they use a similar knowledge base, loyalty structure, and expectations when enacting and implementing internal policy and when reacting and implementing external policy reactions. All of them seek to advance and protect the best interest of their true majority and country, and hence if one country imposes a policy that affects the welfare function of their true majority they will counteract in kind seeking to affect the welfare function of the opposing true majority creating the classic Tit for Tat behavior under a rationality, and when both countries seek to advance the balanced best interests of the two different true majorities they agree on a fair compromise that benefits or affects both systems equally at the same time or they seek win-win solutions to both true majority based systems. And when facing common non-democratic competitors' normal liberal democracies will tend to support each other in the name of safeguarding democracy and democratic values. For example, the facing of the temporary authoritarianism's tariff and non-tariff threat from the United States has led recently to Canada seeking and the EU willing to grant some type of membership that brings economic and non-economic benefits to both sides (Walker and Beake, 2026).

2) Parallel rationality (PR) and extreme liberal democratic based systems (ELDS)

When extreme liberal democratic systems compete with each other, they too use a similar knowledge base, loyalty structure, and expectations when enacting and implementing internal policy and when reacting and implementing external policy reactions. All of them seek to advance and protect the best interest of their true minority and leader, and hence if one country imposes a policy that affects the welfare function of their true minority they will counteract in kind seeking to affect the welfare function of the opposing true minority creating a new version of the classic Tit for Tat behavior under parallel rationality, and when both countries seek to advance the balanced best interests of the two different true minorities they agree on a fair compromise that benefits or affects both systems equally at the same time or they seek win-win solutions to both true minority based systems. And when facing difficulties, you should expect one temporary authoritarianism leader to help another temporary authoritarianism leader to promote the goals of the exism movement locally



or globally, for example, the Trump's administration provided a financial lifeline (Yang 2025) to Argentina to ease the economic crisis the exism movement is facing in that country.

ii) The idea of inverse rationality

When there is a structural paradigm shift from one form to the inverse opposite form then we have a shift in rationality, the rationality that works in normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) does not work in the extreme liberal democratic world (ELDS) and vice a verse, creating the issue of inverse rationality (INR) as shown in Figure 2 below:

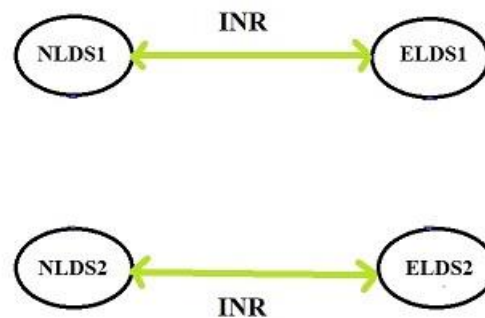


Figure 2 The idea of inverse rationality when inverse opposite systems compete with each other

Figure 2 above tells us that when one normal liberal democracy systems (NLDS1 or NLDS2) shift to its inverse opposite respectively (ELDS1 or ELDS2). The rationality shifts, now normal liberal democratic systems and respective extreme liberal democracy systems interact with each other under inverse rationality (INR).

1) Inverse rationality and normal liberal democratic systems

If normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) interact with extreme liberal democratic systems (ELDS) using inverse rationality (INR), then we have a policy match that aims at impacting negatively the welfare function of the extreme liberal democratic leader or of the welfare function of extreme liberal democratic movement or of the welfare function of the true minority. And this means normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) are acting without paradigm shift knowledge gaps (PSKG):

$$\text{Reaction-Action} = (\text{INR})(\text{INR}) = \text{INR} = \text{PSKG} = 0,$$

Where PSKG = Paradigm shift knowledge gaps

If on the other hand, normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) interact with extreme liberal democratic systems (ELDS) using parallel rationality (PR), then we have a policy mismatch that contrary to expectations may positively impact the welfare function of the extreme liberal democratic leader or of the welfare function of extreme liberal democratic movement or of the welfare function of the true minority. And this means normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) are acting under paradigm shift knowledge gaps (PSKG):

$$\text{Reaction-Action} = (\text{PR})(\text{INR}) = \text{PSKG} > 0,$$

Where PSKG = Paradigm shift knowledge gaps

2) Inverse rationality and extreme liberal democratic systems



If extreme normal liberal democratic systems (ELDS) interact with normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) using inverse rationality (INR), then we have a policy match that aims at impacting negatively the welfare function of the normal liberal democratic system or of the welfare function of the country or of the welfare function of the true majority. And this means extreme liberal democratic systems (ELDS) are acting without paradigm shift knowledge gaps (PSKG):

$$\text{Reaction-Action} = (\text{INR})(\text{INR}) = \text{INR} = \text{PSKG} = 0,$$

Where PSKG = Paradigm shift knowledge gaps

If on the other hand, extreme liberal democratic systems (ELDS) interact with normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) using parallel rationality (PR), then we have a policy mismatch that contrary to expectations may positively impact the welfare function of the normal liberal democratic system or of the welfare function of normal liberal democratic country or of the welfare function of the true majority. And this means extreme liberal democratic systems (ELDS) are acting under paradigm shift knowledge gaps (PSKG):

$$\text{Reaction-Action} = (\text{PR})(\text{INR}) = \text{PSKG} > 0,$$

Where PSKG = Paradigm shift knowledge gaps

iii) The parallel-inverse rationality framework

Placing together the parallel rationality world and the inverse rationality world of both normal liberal democratic systems (NLDS) and the extreme liberal democratic systems, we create the parallel-inverse rationality framework (PIRF), summarized in Figure 3 below:

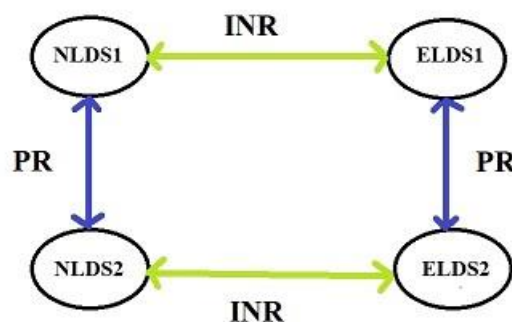


Figure 3 The parallel rationality-inverse rationality framework

Figure 3 above generalizes the ideas that system of the same nature competes under parallel rationality (PR) and systems of inverse opposite nature interact under inverse rationality.

Transforming the parallel-inverse rationality framework into the majority rule based parallel-inverse rationality framework

The parallel-inverse rationality framework (PIRF) in figure 3 can be transform in the majority rule based parallel-inverse rationality framework (MRPIRF) by making normal liberal democratic systems be normal liberal democracies (NLDS = NLD) and making extreme liberal democratic systems be temporary authoritarianism (ELDS = TA) as indicated in Figure 4 below:

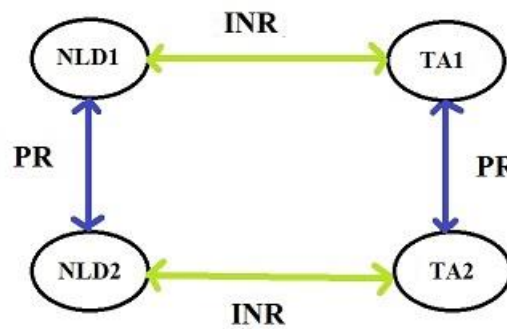


Figure 4 The parallel rationality-inverse rationality framework in terms of normal liberal democracies (NLDi) and temporary authoritarianism systems (TAi)

Figure 4 above highlights four aspects : i) that normal liberal democracies (NLD) compete among themselves using parallel rationality (PR); ii) that temporary authoritarianism based liberal democracies compete between themselves also using parallel rationality (PR); iii) that normal liberal democracies (NLD) compete against temporary authoritarianism (TA) under inverse rationality (INR) ; and iv) that worlds where paradigm shifts from parallel rationality (PR) to inverse rationality (INR) or vice a verse are possible, where parallel rationality and inverse rationality are rational choices from within each domain.

Linking the majority rule based parallel-inverse rationality framework with normal liberal democracy thinking and temporary authoritarianism thinking and economic thinking

The linking of the majority rule based parallel-inverse rationality framework (MRPIRF) to economic thinking is done by taking the fact that normal liberal democracies (NLD) compete under parallel traditional economic rationality (ECONOMICS) and that temporary authoritarianism-based systems (TA) compete under parallel non-traditional economic rationality (TRUMP CONOMICS), which leads to Figure 5 below:

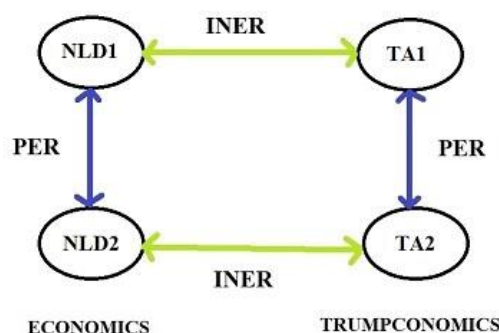


Figure 5 The parallel economic rationality-inverse economic rationality framework linking traditional Economic thinking and Trumpconomics

Figure 5 above indicates the following: i) Traditional economic thinking provides the parallel economic rationality (PER) under which normal liberal democracies compete; ii) Trumpconomics thinking gives the parallel economic rationality (PER) under which temporary authoritarianism based systems interact; iii) that Trumpconomics is the inverse rationality under which temporary authoritarianism operates; iv) Economics is the inverse rationality under which normal liberal democracies operate; v) responding to inverse policy challenges can be done in compatible and incompatible ways, and different ways of responding can have positive or negative



consequences for the responder; and iv) both economics and Trumpconomics are rational tools within their domains.

The rationality that worked before 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT

We know that before 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT competition for power in majority rule based liberal democracies was between different economic views on how to advance the best interest of the majority, some using morality based liberal thinking and others using practicality based liberal thinking to do so (Muñoz 2015), same science based economic rationality known as traditional macroeconomic and microeconomic thinking, a situation shown in Figure 6 below:

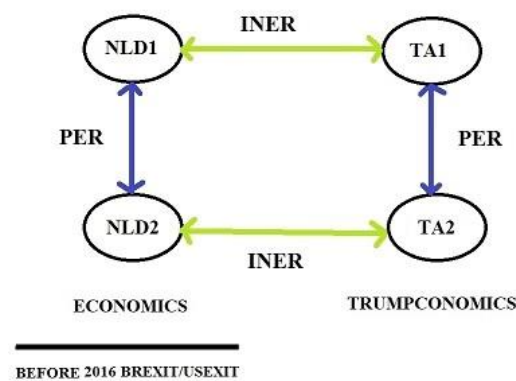


Figure 6 The majority rule based liberal democracy landscape before 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT

Figure 6 above highlights that before 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT normal liberal democracies were competing internally and externally using parallel economic rationality, when implementing policies and when reacting to policies. In other words, the rationality at work before 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT was traditional economic rationality.

The rationality at work after 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT

We know now that after 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT competition for power in majority rule based liberal democracies is between opposing economic views on how to advance competing best interest as normal liberal democracies aim at maximizing the welfare of the true majority/country while temporary authoritarianism seek to maximize the welfare of the leader or of the true minority (Muñoz 2024), using inverse rationality thinking to do so, economic thinking vrs Trumpconomics thinking (Muñoz 2019), an aspects reflected in Figure 7 below:

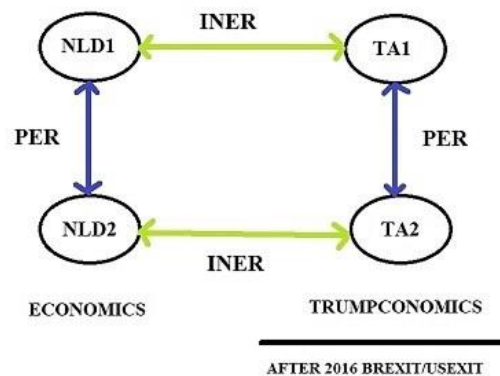


Figure 7 The majority rule based liberal democracy landscape before 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT



Figure 7 above points out that after 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT normal liberal democracies were competing internally and externally under inverse economic rationality albeit without seeing it due to paradigm shift knowledge gaps, something that was and is happening when implementing policies and when reacting to policies. In other words, the rationality at work after 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT was reverse traditional economic rationality or Trumpconomics.

The knowledge gap since just before and after 2016, the rise of exism movements, and the policy challenge of responding to a different rationality

When the structure of paradigms shifts knowledge gaps are created as the thinking in the previous paradigm does not work in the other paradigm and vice a verse, creating different types of knowledge gaps that may render actions or reactions ineffective if both actions and reactions lead to policy mismatches, the structure of the 2016 paradigm shift from the world under normal liberal democracies to temporary authoritarianism is summarized in Figure 8 below:

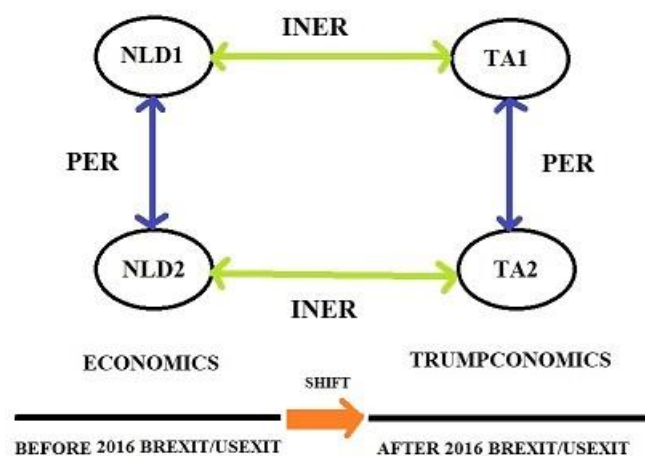


Figure 8 THE 2016 SHIFT FROM ECONOMIC THINKING TO TRUMPCONOMIC THINKING

Figure 8 above states the structure of the 2016 shift from parallel rationality based economic thinking to inverse rationality based economic thinking or a shift from economic thinking to Trumpconomics thinking, which indicates a thinking mismatch that can create problems for the system that thinks that inverse rationality thinking is normal parallel rationality thinking or vice a verse or the system that treats the inverse opposite as the same.

i) The knowledge gap created by the 2016 shift from normal liberal democracy to temporary authoritarianism

The shift structure shown in Figure 8 above indicates the following types of knowledge gaps created: 1) a rationality gap, created when shifting from parallel rationality to inverse rationality; 2) Economic thinking based knowledge gap, when shifting from standard economic thinking (Economics) to non-standard economic thinking (Trumpconomics); 3) The structural thinking based knowledge gap, created by the structural shift from normal liberal democracy to temporary authoritarianism; 4) The loyalty based knowledge gap, created by the shift to loyalty to the country/constitution to loyalty to the extreme movement/the leader; 5) The welfare maximization based knowledge gap, created by the shift from seeking the maximization of the welfare function of the country/true majority to maximizing the welfare function of the leader/the true minority; 6) The targeted chaos based knowledge gap, created by the shift from a world that works under normal



targeted chaos to a world that works under effective targeted chaos and behaving as the world has not changed; 7) The capture of institutional independence based knowledge gaps, created by the shift from a world that works under a fully independent rule of law system to a world that works incompatible to that rule of law system in which it came to exist, and behaving as temporary authoritarianism shares the same values as normal liberal democracies; and 8) The traditional democratic thinking knowledge gap, created when the democratic landscape shifts from normal democratic outcomes to extreme democratic outcomes and treating them as if they are of the same democratic nature when they are not.

ii) The 2016 Rise of Exism Movements and their proliferation

The list of 2016 paradigm shift knowledge gaps listed above make it easier for exism movements like Brexism and Trumpism to come to power as extreme democratic outcomes were seen normal democratic outcomes (Muñoz 2017) as apparently from the beginning exism movement using populism with a mask to advance their agenda in the polls (they reflect the best interests of the true minority, not of the true majority) were taken as normal populism movements (they reflect the best interest of the true majority, not the true minority) when they were not. Even today, apparently due to those knowledge gaps above, normal liberal democracies react to temporary authoritarianism policies and threats as if they were normal, but weird democratic systems when they are extreme democratic systems using inverse rationality to advance their goals. Moreover, those knowledge gaps prevented normal liberal democracies to enact policies and procedures that would make sure that if temporary authoritarianism came to power it would stay forever temporary authoritarianism and safeguard the post 2016 majority rule based liberal landscape and minimize the risk of the death of liberal democracy landscapes as we know them and eliminate or minimize the possibility of a shift from temporary authoritarianism to permanent authoritarianism from within. Hence these knowledge gaps have helped exism movements to proliferate and appear in other countries beside the UK and the USA such as Brazil in 2018 (TG 2018) and Argentina 2023 (BBC 2023).

iii) The Policy Challenge of Responding to a Different Rationality

There are challenges to normal liberal democracies responding to a different rationality that they may not encounter when we have matching rationalities as when normal liberal democracies use matching rationality they are able to see matching expectations due to parallel economic/thought rationality, but if normal liberal democracies respond to a different rationality that their own rationality they may produce negative consequences to themselves instead of negative consequences to the target of their response, temporary authoritarianism. For example, if the response to a tariff imposed by temporary authoritarianism is done using parallel rationality, it will target negative impacts on the welfare function of the true majority in the temporary authoritarianism state, not the welfare function of the leader or on the welfare function of the true minority leading to a gain in the welfare of the leader or exism movement as if the leader wins even when the true majority loses, inverse rationality makes a solid win for the exism movement.

1) The case of a parallel response to inverse rational action

Suppose that temporary authoritarianism (TA) places the threatening action TAA on normal liberal democracies (NDL) inducing a parallel response (PR) due to the rationality shift knowledge



gap, which leads to a response mismatch as you are implementing a parallel response (PR) to an inverse rational action (INR), a situation summarized below:

(PER)(TAA) = (Tit for tat) (TAA) = Response mismatch---→ benefiting the welfare of the leader or the true minority even when true majority loses in temporary authoritarianism loses--→ the leader or true minority wins

Where "tit for tat" means that the normal liberal democracy (NLD) is reacting as if temporary authoritarianism (TA) were another form of normal liberal democratic outcome.

The difficulties facing normal liberal democracies when dealing with inverse realities as for example, if the temporary authoritarianism action is tariffs (TAA = Tariffs), then a parallel response would benefit the temporary authoritarianism even when the true majority loses as indicated below:

(PER)(Tariffs) = (Tit for tat) (Tariffs) = Response mismatch---→ benefiting the welfare of the leader or the true minority even when true majority in temporary authoritarianism loses--→ the leader or true minority will spin this as a win

Where tit for tat means that the normal liberal democracy (NLD) is reacting as if temporary authoritarianism (TA) were another form of normal liberal democratic outcome. It has been pointed out that if the leader wins due to respond mismatch even when the true majority in temporary authoritarianism loses it is a win for the leader as it welfare maximization is the goal not that of the true majority or the country (Muñoz 2026).

2) The case of an inverse parallel response to inverse rational action

Suppose that temporary authoritarianism (TA) places the threatening action TAA on normal liberal democracies (NDL) inducing an inverse parallel economic response (IPER) due to the rationality shift knowledge gap being now closed, which leads to a response match as you are implementing an inverse parallel economic response to an inverse rational economic action, a situation stated below:

(IPER)(TAA) = (No tit for tat) (TAA) = Response match--→ Negatively affecting the welfare of the temporary authoritarianism leader or of the true minority even when the true majority in temporary authoritarianism wins--→ the leader or the true minority loses

Where no tit for tat means that the normal liberal democracy (NLD) is reacting as if temporary authoritarianism (TA) is what it is-an inverse liberal democratic outcome.

The need for normal liberal democracies to neutralize inverse realities leads to the need to use inverse parallel rationality (IPER) to neutralize temporary authoritarianism actions and negatively affect its welfare, for example if the temporary authoritarianism action is tariffs (TAA = Tariffs), then the inverse parallel action looks like indicated below:

(IPER)(Tariffs) = (No tit for tat) (Tariffs) = Response match--→ Negatively affecting the welfare of the temporary authoritarianism leader or of the true minority even when the true majority in temporary authoritarianism wins--→ the leader or the true minority loses

Where no tit for tat means that the normal liberal democracy (NLD) is reacting as if temporary authoritarianism (TA) is what it is-an inverse liberal democratic outcome.



General implications

When actors operating within a normal liberal-democratic economic paradigm encounter an actor operating according to a different rationality such as temporary authoritarianism, but continue interpreting and responding to that actor as if both sides were operating under the same rationality, you have a rationality problem. Normal liberal-democratic thinking has tended to assume that political and economic competition remains inside the same underlying rationality even when the actors' objectives become structurally different, this assumption was fine before 2016 paradigm shift, but after the shift that assumption no longer holds as the rationality under which temporary authoritarianism works (Trumpconomics) is the inverse as how traditional economic thinking works. Therefore, each side, normal liberal democracy and temporary authoritarianism, can be applying internally rational reasoning within a different structural objective system. Failure to recognize a change in the underlying rationality → conventional interpretation of unconventional policy → inappropriate response → greater room for the new rationality to operate, which helped the coming to exist movements to power and to proliferate. The normal liberal democracy system was designed around the expectation that political competition occurs among only normal democratic actors who ultimately remain constrained by the same country/majority/constitutional best interest objective, but the expectations of temporary authoritarianism are the inverse opposite. If the rationality of the actor changes because the objective function changes, then thinking that the new actors have the same expectations of the original normal actors can create problems. For example, under conventional economic reasoning in the case of Tariffs we have the expected chain thought:

Tariff → economic cost → retaliation/negotiation affecting the welfare of true majorities → restoration of mutually beneficial trade, where if the country wins the true majority wins.

There is an expectation of some degree of reciprocal economic rationality, what is called here parallel rationality for this to work. But under Trumpconomics, the situation is the opposite: as you have already developed it, the same tariff can be understood through a different chain:

Tariff → economic cost → retaliation/negotiation affecting the welfare of true minorities → maintaining one-sided beneficial trade, where the leader wins even when the true majority in temporary authoritarianism loses

And the above means that for temporary authoritarianism, the following is a rational situation:

Tariff → political/electoral/ruler objective → domestic political benefit → willingness to tolerate country-level economic costs

So, if we attack the true majority in the temporary authoritarianism system with contra-tariff in a way that benefits the ruler, the ruler wins and the normal liberal democracy loses due to inconsistent policy response under paradigm shift knowledge gaps. Therefore, the fact that temporary authoritarianism works with inverse rationality as normal liberal democracies do, but apparently cannot see it, and then this makes it difficult for liberal democracies to deal with actions coming from inverse rationality and developed appropriate inverse parallel responses. In other words, if temporary authoritarianism is interpreted through the normal liberal democracy framework, the response can become systematically difficult to understand. And this may explain why since 2016 and even in 2026, liberal democracies are still searching for economic mechanisms



to minimize the effects of policies whose underlying rationality they have not fully incorporated into their analytical framework, which makes sense since how can a system effectively respond to a policy whose objective is being misidentified or not yet noticed or not yet understood?

In general, the ideas in chain form shared in the paper can be summarized as follows:

2016 paradigm shift → structural change in political competition → change in rationality → change in economic thinking → knowledge gap → policy mismatch → implications for the country or the true majority in normal liberal democracies and for the leader or the true minority in temporary authoritarianism.

Hence, a change in the objective function can produce a change in rationality, and therefore a policy that appears irrational under one objective function can be rational under another. Both ways of thinking (Economics and Trumpconomics) rational ways of thinking, but with inverse objective function, one maximizes the best interest of the majority/the country while the other maximizes the best interest of the rule/the movement. Hence, systems of the same nature (e.g. normal liberal democracies, temporary authoritarianism-based systems) operate under parallel rationality, whereas inverse systems (e.g. normal liberal democracy vrs temporary authoritarianism) interact under inverse rationality. Hence, the political-economic nature of competition landscape before and after the 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT shift from normal liberal democratic landscape [Normal liberal democratic outcome (NLD1) vrs normal democratic outcome (NLD2)] to the extreme liberal democratic landscape [Normal liberal democracy (NLD) vrs temporary authoritarianism (TA)] leads to the following summary framework:

i) NLD1 ↔ NLD2 = parallel rationality;

ii) TA1 ↔ TA2 = parallel rationality;

iii) NLD ↔ TA = inverse rationality;

iv) Movement between the two domains = a possible paradigm shift.

**vi) If shift NLD → TA = shift from parallel rationality to inverse rationality
= shift from Economic to Trumpconomic thinking**

**vii) If shift NLD ← TA = shift from inverse rationality to parallel rationality
= shift from Trumpconomic to Economic thinking**

The framework above indicates that the Economics ↔ Trumpconomics dynamic problem created by the shift is a structural problem, it is not simply a disagreement over policy problem—it is a rationality problem that may lead to a policy response mismatch or a policy response match, which can be summarized in chain form as follows:

i) The policy mismatch:

Inverse action + conventional/parallel response = response mismatch.

ii) The policy match

Inverse action + appropriately inverse response = response match.



In other words, we need to match the response to the objective structure of the actor is being confronted, keeping in mind that Economics and Trumpconomics are both rational economic thinking ways within their domains.

Conclusions

1) It was shown that systems of the same nature interact with each other using parallel rationality. It was pointed out that systems of inverse opposite nature interact using inverse rationality; 2) It as indicated that both the parallel rationality and the inverse rationality situations can be place in the same place to create the parallel-inverse rationality framework; 3) It as pointed out that if we transform normal democratic systems into normal liberal democratic systems and transform extreme democratic systems into temporary authoritarianism systems we create the majority rule based parallel-inverse rationality framework; 4) It was stated that when under parallel economic rationality, normal democratic systems are linked by traditional economic thinking as the knowledge base and temporary authoritarianism systems are linked by a Trumpconomics as the knowledge base; 5) It was exalted that before 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT competition for power in the majority rule based liberal democracy landscape was between different normal democratic outcomes seeking different ways of maximizing the welfare of the true majority; 6) It was said that after 2016 BREXIT and USEXIT competition for power shifted from normal to normal liberal democracy outcome to normal liberal democracy versus temporary authoritarianism; 7) It was stressed that when the shift from normal liberal democracy thinking to temporary authoritarianism based thinking several types of knowledge gaps were created, which made it easier for exism movements like Brexism and Trumpism to come to power as normal populism movements when they were populism with a mask movement as they put the first interest of the movement/leader first, not the best interest of the country/the true majority; and 8) It was summarized that knowledge gaps leads to normal liberal democracies responding to temporary authoritarianism threats or actions in an inconsistent rationality manner that instead of helping their true majorities and hurting the welfare of the leader they are responding against they may end up hurting unnecessarily their true majorities while providing a winning situation to the leader they are counteracting.

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