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Publisher Version

Peer-review status of attached file:

Peer-reviewed

Citation for published item:

Sousa, M. J., Sousa, M., Costa, R. L. da. & Rodrigues, C. (2020). US-China policy on global trade: A survey of selected literature. *Global Trade and Customs Journal*. 15 (11-12), 598-608

Further information on publisher's website:

<https://kluwerlawonline.com/Journals/Global+Trade+and+Customs+Journal/679>

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US-China Policy on Global Trade: A Survey of Selected Literature

Maria José Sousa*, Miguel Sousa**, Renato Lopes da Costa*** & Carolina Rodrigues****

This study presents an analysis of research about US-China Policy on global trade, between 2015 and 2019. The research methodology was supported by a bibliometric analysis using Web of Science(WOS) and Scopus, broadening the understanding about the subject and understanding that there is a certain orientation of these studies for Policy. This article presents a demonstration of how research in US-China Policy on Global Trade has been treated by researchers in a global perspective. The research questions that guide this research were: RQ1: What were the main keywords present in studies of US-China Policy on Global Trade?; RQ2: Which sectors were studied on US-China Policy on Global Trade studies?; and RQ3: Which technologies were studied on US-China Policy on Global Trade studies? The main findings of this research are the trends identified on the studies analysed, namely, the most cited keyword that emerged from the literature review.

Keywords: Trade Policy, Global Trade, US-China Trade War, Bibliometric analysis, Economic dynamics, Markets.

I INTRODUCTION

International trade is a competitive advantage for enterprises to boost their leverage against competitors and to achieve desirable revenue streams, to acquire and retain market share, and an important part of economic dynamics. The internal initiatives and capabilities of countries have been found to play a crucial role in order to achieve economic sustainability.

This article begins with a discussion about Global Trade Policy between the United States and China, and for this purpose a literature review was developed. The methodology used is bibliometrics analysis, a technique of quantitative and statistical type which allows the measurement of the production and dissemination of scientific knowledge. The next step was the data analysis and the results presentation. Finally, we provide final

considerations, some of the limitations we identified in the research, and our suggestions for venues for future research.

2 US-CHINA POLICY ON GLOBAL TRADE OVERVIEW

This article aims to study global trade policy and the main activities of Chinese companies in the US market.¹ It addresses the strategic² tools of companies and their application in a global and very competitive market, framed by public policies and governments strategies.³ It explores the principles of the internal and external environment of the countries.

A firm is an entity hierarchically structured that presents a functional division to achieve certain objectives. It

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¹ J. Aldrich, J. Lu & L. Kang, *How Do Americans View the Rising China?*, 24(92) J. Contemp. China 203–221 (2015).
Y. Fang, L. Liu & J. Liu, *A Dynamic Double Asymmetric Copula Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity Model: Application to China's and US Stock Market*, 42(2) J. Applied Statistics 327–346 (2015).
G. C. Beaino, D. Lombardi & P. L. Siklos, *The Transmission of Financial Shocks on a Global Scale: Some New Empirical Evidence*, 55(7) Emerging Mkts Fin. & Trade 1634–1655 (2019).

² A. G. Singh, *India, China and the US: Strategic Convergence in the Indo-Pacific*, 12(2) J. Indian Ocean Region 161–176 (2016).

³ A. L. Friedberg, *The Debate Over US China Strategy*, 52(3) Survival 89–110 (2015).
S. T. Lee & J. Lin, *An Integrated Approach to Public Diplomacy and Public Relations: A Five-Year Analysis of the Information Subsidies of the United States, China, and Singapore*, 11(1) Int'l J. Strategic Comm. 1–17 (2017).

is an autonomous economic agent⁴ with the sole purpose of optimizing long-term shareholder wealth, although survival and development in the highly competitive environment are critical objectives.⁵

In the neoclassical view, the company engages in an optimal combination of inputs (inputs) intended for the production of a product/service (output's) and achieving effectiveness satisfying shareholders or the stakeholders – clients, suppliers, employees, banks, partners, investors, municipalities, state, and others.⁶

Firms do not coexist in isolation; thus, they are embedded in a specific environment and context. They get the resources they need through the environment, and it is through them that they place their products/services and the environment and the company are both affected and influenced by each other.

The China contextual environment is characterized by a set of elements that define the exterior of the firm, and that condition its activity.⁷ These characteristics are: political, social, cultural, ethical, and economic and define the broad social system of which the firm is a part. Firms need to have a deep knowledge of these characteristics because their activity is framed within its contextual environment; thus, it enables them to define their internal and external capacity.

There are different types of enclosures: a company's transactional model represents the set of entities or individuals that come into contact with this organization, usually through an exchange relationship (transaction), and can be an immediate or mediated direct exchange⁸ external model is made up of two parts: specific or transactional environment, which includes elements or groups that affect, or are directly affected by, the main operations of a company.

Various forces also condition firms, some observers⁹ believe that the best way to perform the study of the variables present in the macro environment should be considering the following items: (1) economic forces – regulating the exchange of materials, money, energy, and

information; (2) technological forces – that contribute to the development of society; (3) political-legal forces – that empower and create laws and regulations; (4) socio-cultural forces – that regulate the values and customs of society; and (5) physical forces – that are related to the availability of natural resources, climate, cost of raw material, levels of pollution, among others.

Chinese firms have been in evolution for the past twenty years, learning the western culture and defining strategies that lead the country to a worldwide Power. They define the rules of international markets¹⁰ and have been buying several companies that were the economic structure of several countries.¹¹ So, their economic forces are all directed for increasing their Gross domestic product (GDP), the interest rates, capital supply, price controls, among others. Also, the technological forces increase the Research and development (R&D) investments, patents, new products, automation, and robotization, among others.

The political-legal forces¹² frame this with the creation of laws and regulations, namely, tax legislation, special incentives, regulation of foreign trade, among others; and by socio-cultural forces, as changes in lifestyle influenced by the global world and markets, demographic growth rate, population age distribution, regional demographic changes, life expectancy, among others; and finally, the physical forces, namely the natural resources and technology.¹³

In order to promote international trade¹⁴ among China and the United States, all these dimensions play a crucial role, and in this specific case, the political forces have been the main obstacle of the trade relations¹⁵ between these two countries.

3 METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study in the first phase based on a quantitative bibliometric analysis to allow having a perspective of the scientific production on Web of Science and Scopus about US-China Policy on Global Trade.

Notes

- ⁴ J. Kraciuk, *Economic Impact of the US-China Trade Conflict*, in *Economic Science for Rural Development Conference Proceedings* (No. 51) (2019).
- ⁵ S. W. Hartman & P. Whooley, *Are China and the United States in a Competitive Zero-Sum Economic Game?*, 30(5) *Int'l Trade J.* 434–448 (2016).
- ⁶ T. Lee, *Within and/or Beyond Perception and Ideology: The US, China and Their Relationship Towards Latin America*, 29(1) *Asian J. Latin Am. Stud.* (2016).
L. Yi, *Overcoming Barriers to Fracking: What Shale China Do*, 38 *Hous. J. Int'l L.* 797 (2016).
- ⁷ N. Aporti & C. Varallo, *'Natural' Claim in China: Overview and Comparison with EU and US*, 12(1) *Eur. Food & Feed L. Rev.* 2–13 (2017).
H. Liu, *The Policy and Targets of Criminal Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in China and the United States*, 24 *Wash. Int'l L. J.* 137 (2015).
- ⁸ J. Maluck, N. Glanemann, & R. Donner, *Bilateral Trade Agreements and the Interconnectedness of Global Trade*, 6 *Frontiers Physics* 134 (2018).
L. Shi et al., *The US and China Need to Turn Ongoing Bilateral Dialogue Into Immediate Joint Mitigation*, 22(1) *Int'l J. Sust. Dev. & World Ecology* 25–29 (2015).
- ⁹ T. L. Wheelen. & J. D. Hunger, *Strategic Management and Business Policy* (14th edn, Pearson Education Inc., New York 2015).
- ¹⁰ B. Zhang, *Is There Co-movement Between the China and US Agricultural Futures Markets?*, 61 *Agric. Econ. – Czech* 205–213 (2015).
- ¹¹ Singh, *supra* n. 2. W. Thorbecke, *China – US Trade: A Global Outlier*, 40 *J. Asian Econ.* 47–58 (2015).
- ¹² D. M. Wight, *Henry Kissinger as Contested Historical Icon in Post-9/11 Debates on US Foreign Policy*, 29(2) *Hist. & Memory* 125–160 (2017).
- ¹³ J. R. Lindsay, *Inflated Cybersecurity Threat Escalates US-China Mistrust*, 32(2) *New Persps Q.* 17–21 (2015).
- ¹⁴ I. Kobrinskaya, *Update – Russia and the World, October 2018: The Autumn of Our Discontent?*, 26(3) *New Persps* 167–174 (2018).
- ¹⁵ H. Jiang et al., *Dynamics of Volatility Transmission Between the US and the Chinese Agricultural Futures Markets*, 49(34) *Applied Econ.* 3435–3452 (2017).
C. Kim & H. S. Leung, *The Minor Transpacific: A Roundtable Discussion*, (198) *BC Stud.* 13 (2018).

A bibliometric quantitative analysis, is a set of mathematical and statistical techniques¹⁶ and procedures that allows among other to measure the diffusion of the production and dissemination of the scientific knowledge in a certain subject to evaluate the scientific production, according to the type of publication (books, articles, papers), countries and authors.

The second phase was a literature survey combined with a systematic literature review with the goal to identify reference studies which allowed identifying global trade trends.

The systematic review was performed to answer the three research questions directing this study with the goal of providing a synthesis and interpretation of the findings.¹⁷ The goal is the selection, identification, and synthesis of primary research studies to provide a thorough and reliable representation of the subject being reviewed, in this case studies about US-China Policy on Global Trade. The main research questions for the systematic review are: RQ1: What were the main keywords present in studies of US-China Policy on Global Trade?; RQ2: Which sectors were studied on US-China Policy on Global Trade studies?; RQ3: Which technologies were studied on US-China Policy on Global Trade studies?

3.1 Description of Research

In September 2019, the data of this bibliometric analysis was collected, using Boolean operators to limit the research according to several inclusion and exclusion criteria, in two large multidisciplinary bases, Thomson Reuters's Web of Science (WOS) and Elsevier's Scopus.

The research only included scientific papers in both databases, and the term of 'US-CHINA Global Trade' was searched in all scientific dominions. All publications were surveyed in the period from 2015 to 2019, although the year 2019 is still underway.

Thus, to compare the articles collected in the WOS and in Scopus, it was identified the number of publications and the trends along the years considered, and research areas.

3.2 Stages of Data Collection

This research was divided into two stages. The term 'US-CHINA Global Trade' was the first criteria for WOS and Scopus search, delimiting the period between 2015 and 2019. The general characteristics of the publications were then surveyed. Figure 1 shows the steps of the research.

Figure 1 Stages of Research



Source: Authors' elaboration.

It was performed bibliometric analysis of this study, according to the steps outlined in Figure 1 and as followed in the next sections of this study. The search was limited to the years 2015–2019 and this study will be guided by the overarching question, what are the main characteristics of the research that has been conducted regarding US-CHINA Policy on Global Trade from 2015 to 2019.

4 DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The search results are displayed at this point. To expand the scope of research, and to encompass as many results as possible, it was performed based on the appropriate Boolean operators for refinement. The search returned 125.957 scientific articles distributed by Web of Science and Scopus, as showed in Table 1.

4.1 General Characteristics of Publications

The following are the general characteristics of the publications related to the theme 'Artificial Intelligence': 1. Type of Publications, 2. Main countries, 3. Main funding institutions.

4.1.1 Type of Publications

When is made an analysis to the distribution of the publications in (WOS) and Scopus, we can state that the number of conference papers indexed by Scopus is very high (73.394) in comparison with the other type of publications. Regarding to (WoS) the articles are the highest indexed publication (9.021).

Table 1 Number of publications on Web of Science and Scopus

Terms	Web of Science	Scopus
'US-CHINA Global Trade'	17.179	108.778

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Notes

- ¹⁶ J. Tague-Sutcliffe, *An Introduction to Informetrics*, 28(1) Information Processing & Mgmt. 1–3 (1992).
¹⁷ V. Garousi, *A Bibliometric Analysis of the Turkish Software Engineering Research Community*, 105 Springer J. Scientometrics 23–49 (2015).
 M. Hassan, *US-led TPPA and Its Implication on China Positions in Southeast Asian Regionalism*, 14(1) Alternatives Turkish J. Int'l Rel. 52–67 (2015).
 J. Li, *I Came, I Saw, I Adapted: An Empirical Study of Chinese Business Expansion in the United States and Its Legal and Policy Implications*, 36 Nw. J. Int'l L. & Bus. 143 (2016).
 D. Gough, S. Oliver & J. Thomas, *Introduction to Systematic Reviews* (London: Sage 2012).

4.1.2 Main Countries

The distribution of the scientific publications by countries is presented in the following Graph (2):

Most of the scientific publications have been published in the United States, China, India, United Kingdom, and Germany, both indexed in WOS and Scopus.

4.1.3 Main Funding Institutions

The main institutions that allocate funds to research and promote the scientific publication related to

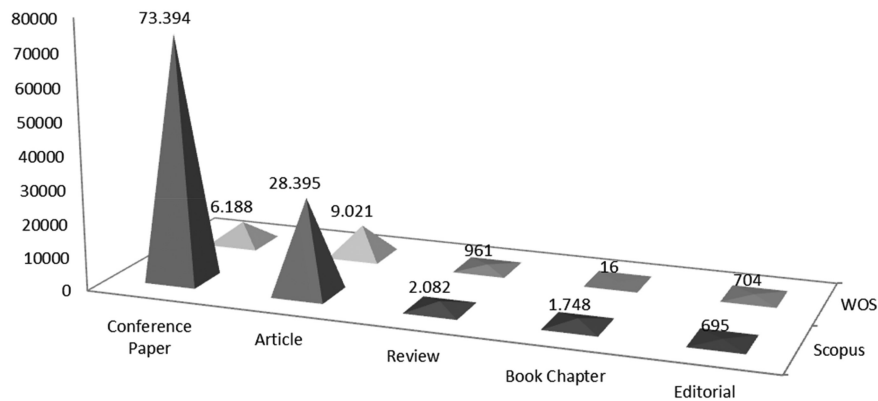
'Artificial Intelligence' are presented in Graph 3, and Graph 4.

5 TRENDS IN US-CHINA POLICY ON GLOBAL TRADE

To analyse future trends of US-CHINA Global Trade and analysis of the recent research was done, based in three research questions:

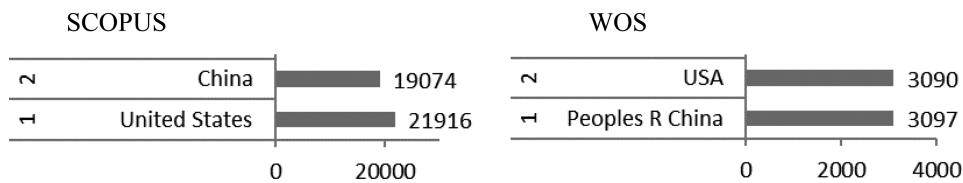
RQ1: What are the main keywords present in studies of US-China Policy on global trade?

Graph 1 Distribution of Articles by Type of Publication

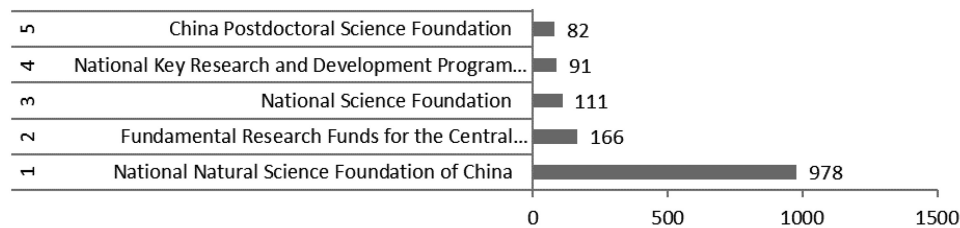


Source: Authors' elaboration.

Graph 2 Distribution of Articles by Country (2015–2019)

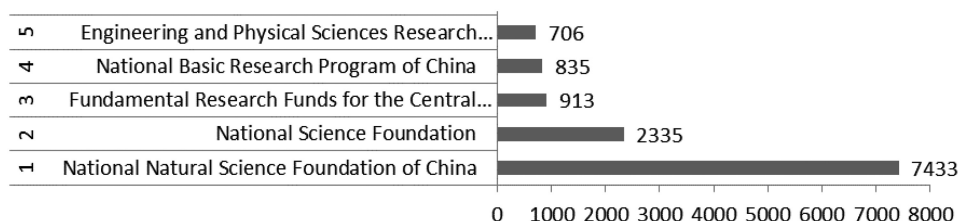


Graph 3 Main Funding Institutions – WOS



Source: Authors' elaboration.

Graph 4 Main Funding Institutions – Scopus



Source: Authors' elaboration.

RQ2: Which sectors are being studied in US-China Policy on global trade studies?

RQ3: Which technologies are related to US-China Policy on global trade studies?

To answer these questions the first stage was to make a literature survey and the number of papers found with several queries, is presented in Table 2. The final number of articles considered for the analysis was 333, in order to help answering the research questions.

Analysing the first research question RQ1: What are the main keywords present in studies of US-China Policy on global trade?

The results are showed in table 3 and graph 5:

RQ2: Which sectors are being studied in US-China Policy on global trade studies?

RQ3: Which technologies that can potentiate US-China Global Trade?

Table 2 Number of Articles Found Per Query – Keyword 'US-China Policy on Global Trade'

Key words: US-China Policy on Global Trade
Scientific papers in journals since 2015 to 2019: 274,226
No expanders: 92,385 articles
Peer review and full text: 53,246
Academic Reviews: 40,103
Subject: US-CHINA Policy on Global Trade, 20,399 articles
Language: English, 19,925
Science Direct: 5,045 articles
Publication: US-CHINA Policy on Global Trade, 324 articles (See annex 1 for main references: 26 studies)

Table 3 Main Keywords in US-CHINA Policy on Global Trade Studies

Keywords	Number of Publications
Trade	144
Digital Trade	24
Cybersecurity	9
Trade Policy	2
Profit margins	3
US-China	22
Digital platforms	61
Supply chain	37
Bilateral Trade Agreements	19
Exchange rates	3
Total General	324

Today the profusion and advancement of technologies¹⁸ is enormous and occurs at high speed redefining world economies and, in a more micro-analysis, companies and how they are managed, produce and interact with the market. The most important contemporary technologies¹⁹ have artificial intelligence (AI) incorporated, which is machines' ability to think as human beings – to have the power to learn, reason, perceive and decide rationally and intelligently. AI applications are numerous at the enterprise level in their digital transformation process, for example, virtual assistants or chatbots.

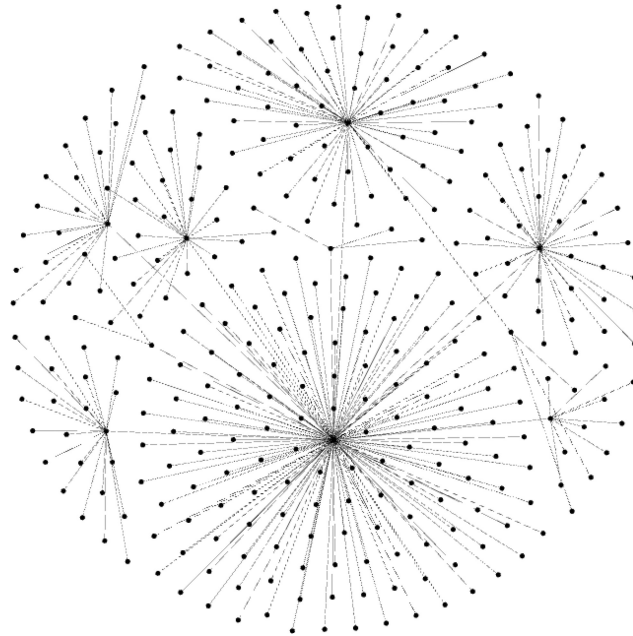
Also, big data and analytics technologies bring with it the ability to use new tools, architectures and methodologies to

Notes

¹⁸ Shi et al., *supra* n. 8.

¹⁹ A. Aydin & R. P. Parker, *Innovation and Technology Diffusion in Competitive Supply Chains*, 265(3) Eur. J. Oper. Res. 1102–1114 (2018).

Graph 5 Network of Publications by the Main Keywords



analyse new types of information,²⁰ such as sensors, audio, and video for which traditional information management platforms do not respond.

Table 4 Sectors Being Studied in US-CHINA Global Trade Studies

Sectors	Number of Publications
Telecommunications	32
Computers and Engineering	5
Energy	79
Health	8
Public sector	30
Cybersecurity	110
Smart Cities	13
Tourism	3
Safety and Environment	39
Education	4
Agriculture	1
Total Geral	324

New advanced analytical tools are required that automatically identify business behaviours and forecasts, integrating analytical models into the business processes of companies, which play a central role in the design of business strategies, with a significant impact on the design of organizations where new functions emerge.²¹

Predictive analytics is the number-one, this involves the use of statistical algorithms to identify the likelihood of future outcomes (i.e. when is a delivery truck likely to break down, for example, and when might it hit traffic congestion or poor weather conditions, causing delays?).

6 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This article identifies the main issues studied regarding trade relations between China and the United States. Chinese and US companies tend to develop new skills by enhancing their competitive capacity through the adoption of new technologies which helps them to increase their market share, besides all the regulations conditions and also the taxes applied to exports/import of products.

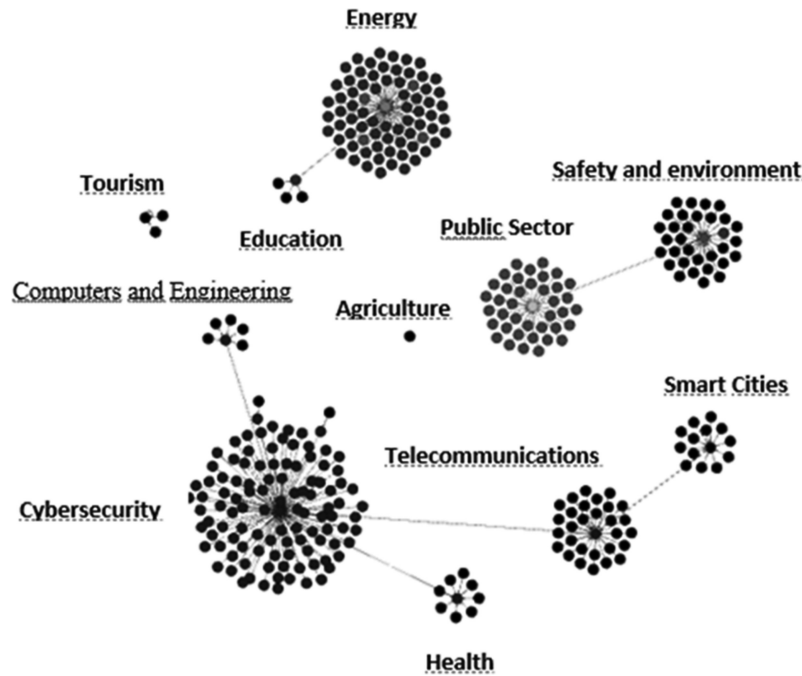
Chinese and US companies increased their performance in the past five years in areas as operational management,

Notes

²⁰ J. Holmström et al., *The Direct Digital Manufacturing (R)evolution: Definition of a Research Agenda*, 9(1–2) Oper. Manag. Res. 1–10 (2016).

²¹ D. Adebajo, P. L. Teh & P. K. Ahmed *The Impact of Supply Chain Relationships and Integration on Innovative Capabilities and Manufacturing Performance: The Perspective of Rapidly Developing Countries*. 56(4) Int. J. Prod. Res. 1708–1721 (2018).

Graph 6 Network of Publications by the Sectors



predictive and remote maintenance; hardware innovations; and increasing the visibility of products, processes, customers and partners; new related ecosystems, based on software platforms without industry boundaries; collaboration between people and machines, which will result in high levels of productivity; increasing 'digital work' in the form of intelligent robots. Also, value chains are another important strategy as it facilitates the trade relations among international markets. The main trends on global trade between the United States and China are: Trade; Digital Trade; Cybersecurity; Trade Policy; Profit

margins; US-China; Digital platforms; Supply chain; Bilateral Trade Agreements; Exchange rates.

7 LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

As the main limitation of this study, we note that only two databases-Web of Science and Scopus – were used. Thus, it is suggested that in future studies of this nature, the expansion of research on the topic, in other national and international academic events, scientific journals or other databases in order to obtain other results. Other relevant information from publications, such as common keywords and terms, should also be explored.

Table 5 Annex 1

<i>Title/Author/Date</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Publication</i>
Economic Impact of The Us-China Trade Conflict; Kraciuk, J. (2019)	Most of the costs resulting from the imposition of duties will be borne by the Chinese companies, as their profit margins will decrease. Customs receipts can be used to compensate for the social losses of US consumers. However, the losses for China as a result of the introduction of import duties by the USA may be lower if the Chinese decide to take retaliatory action	Economic Science for Rural Development Conference Proceedings
China-US trade: A global outlier; Thorbecke, W. (2015)	Cointegration evidence indicates that exchange rates throughout the supply chain impact China's exports. While the Chinese renminbi has appreciated since 2005, exchange rates in supply chain countries have depreciated and contributed to China's outsized exports to the US	Journal of Asian Economics
Bilateral Trade Agreements and the Interconnectedness of Global Trade; Maluck, J.; Glanemann, N. & Donner, R. V. (2018)	By analysing its time evolution for each pair of trade agreement partners, we demonstrate that while most BTAs are succeeded by an increase in TI between the contractors, there are some notable exceptions. In particular, comparing the trade profiles of China and the United States (US), we find indications that both countries have been pursuing fundamentally different objectives and strategies related to the negotiation of BTAs.	Frontiers in Physics
Henry Kissinger as Contested Historical Icon in Post-9/11 Debates on US Foreign Policy; Wight, D. M. (2017)	It argues that the Kissinger of the Cold War has become a historical icon and an important point of reference for many in the twenty-first century who seek to shape popular American understandings of contemporary international affairs.	History and Memory
The Debate Over US-China Strategy. Friedberg, A. L. (2015)	While it may eventually become far more tense and polarized than it is today, the relationship between the United States and China remains mixed, containing important areas of actual or potential cooperation, as well as intensifying competition.	Survival
Inflated Cybersecurity Threat Escalates US-China Mistrust; Lindsay, J. R. (2015)	Information technology has generated tremendous wealth and innovation for millions, underwriting US' preponderance as well as China's meteoric rise. The costs of cyber espionage and harassment pale beside the mutual benefits of an interdependent, globalized economy. The inevitable frictions of cyberspace are not a harbinger of catastrophe to come, but rather a sign that the states were inflicting them lack incentives to cause any real harm.	NPQ: New Perspectives Quarterly
US-led TPPA and its implication on China Positions in Southeast Asian Regionalism; M. Hassan, M. (2015)	The TPPA that was allegedly 'hijacked' and led by the US since November 2009 was believed as a countermeasure to check China's growing power in Southeast Asia.	Alternatives: Turkish Journal of International Relations.
Update – Russia and the World, October 2018: The Autumn of Our Discontent? kobrninskaya, I. (2018)	Although Russia's economic weight does not give grounds for actions that could change the situation in world trade, the US trade wars with China, and the claims against the US filed in the WTO by China, Canada, the European Union, Norway, India, and Turkey in connection with the increase in duties on steel and aluminium may result in a new format, and in a collective claim in the WTO.	New Perspectives: Interdisciplinary Journal of Central & East European Politics & International Relations.

<i>Title/Author/Date</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Publication</i>
Within and/or Beyond Perception and Ideology: The US, China and Their Relationship towards Latin America; Lee. (2016)	this research explores the extent to which the elites' individual levels of perception and their embedded ideological orientation towards the third party plays a critical role in guiding the interaction which they carry out among themselves.	Asian Journal of Latin American Studies.
The Transmission of Financial Shocks on a Global Scale: Some New Empirical Evidence; Beaino, G. C., Lombardi, D., & Siklos, P. L. (2019)	Negative claims shocks from the Eurozone have opposite macroeconomic effects than when the same shock hits the United States due to the predominance of bank-intermediated financing in the Eurozone. Real and financial link exists between China and the Eurozone. The United States is relatively immune to shocks from China of the kind investigated here.	Emerging Markets Finance and Trade
How Do Americans View the Rising China? Aldrich, J.; Lu, J.; Kang, Liu. (2015)	We find that they are reasonably knowledgeable of China's rise and that they have rich and nuanced perceptions of a variety of dimensions of China, its society, economy, and polity. These views are, on balance, not especially positive, but the more cosmopolitan the citizen, the more likely they are to hold positive views. Those who are Democrats, who are liberals, and who have had the opportunity to travel in China are especially likely to have positive impressions.	Journal of Contemporary China
India, China, and the US: strategic convergence in the Indo-Pacific; Singh, A. G. (2016)	This article captures an evolving trend of convergence in the strategic visions of the three key Indo-Pacific players – India, China and the US, and rising bilateral strategic/defence cooperation between them. Using a constructivist approach, this article explores the feasibility of a trilateral cooperative framework among the three countries in the near future.	Journal of the Indian Ocean Region
The Minor Transpacific: A Roundtable Discussion. Kim, C., & Leung, H. H. S. (2018)	It reflects on the 'minor transpacific' as an alternative regional imaginary that provides new reference points and collaborative opportunities for research. The roundtable participants discuss 'transpacific' as an analytic and how the notion is inflected by their experiences of living and working from 'minor' locations. They also reflect on their experiences visiting, working, or living in Vancouver, B.C., and how their conversations with scholars based in the B.C region, their exposure to regional histories and debates, and their participation in local activities connect to their own transpacific trajectories, both personally and intellectually.	New Perspectives. Interdisciplinary Journal of Central & East European Politics and International Relations
A dynamic double asymmetric copula generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity model: application to China's and US stock market; Fang, Y., Liu, L., & Liu, J. (2015)	Our new model yet satisfies the positive-definite condition as found in dynamic conditional correlation-GARCH and constant conditional correlation-GARCH models. The simulation study shows the performance of the maximum likelihood estimate for DDAC-GARCH model. As a case study, we apply this model to examine the dependence between China and US stock markets since 1990s.	Journal of Applied Statistics
Are China and the United States in a Competitive Zero-Sum Economic Game? Hartman, S. W., & Whooley, P. (2016).	China and the US are not competitors in a zero-sum game. The dynamic between the American and Chinese economies continues to develop into a more mature relationship than an outright competition.	The International Trade Journal.

A Survey of Selected Literature

<i>Title/Author/Date</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Publication</i>
The Policy and Targets of Criminal Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights In China and The United States. Liu, H., (2015).	this article recommends China (1) develop IP-related industries, (2) cultivate the IPR consciousness of citizens and companies, (3) establish respect for rights and rules, (4) encourage the mobilization of private rights by private entities, (5) allow citizen supervision of governmental activities, and (6) move from proactive administrative and criminal enforcement to civil enforcement.	Washington International Law Journal
'Natural' Claim in China: Overview and Comparison with EU and US. N. Aporti & C. Varallo (2017).	The lack of a definition of the claim 'natural' in all the jurisdictions examined creates a wide uncertainty for food companies, which cannot rely on clear references when it comes to the use of this term on labels: interpretation may vary due to different understanding and interpretation of the term by the competent authorities and the courts. The reputational risk is high as well, because misleading use of the term easily led to litigation and related publicity. Indeed, 'natural' claims are an easy target for both competitors and consumers' associations or lawyers.	European Food and Feed Law Review
I Came, I Saw, I ... Adapted: An Empirical Study of Chinese Business Expansion in the United States and its Legal and Policy Implications. Li, J. (2016).	Relying on the first comprehensive survey of Chinese companies investing in the United States, this Article fills the gap with an interdisciplinary study of the adaptation of Chinese investors to the US legal and regulatory systems. Under a novel analytic frame, the study finds evidence that Chinese investors are largely commercially driven and adaptive to the host country environment. The article further evaluates this general finding with a case study, i.e. Chinese companies' adaptation to US institutions governing employment discrimination, and finds confirming evidence.	Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business
Is there co-movement between the China and US agricultural futures markets? Zhang, B. (2015)	Empirical findings indicate that long-term equilibrium exists between the China and US soybean; there exists a significant spillover effect from the US to China in the wheat futures market; there is a unidirectional leading effect by the US agricultural futures markets on the Chinese market, particularly for agricultural products weakly controlled by the Chinese government	Agricultural Economics
An Integrated Approach to Public Diplomacy and Public Relations: A Five-Year Analysis of the Information Subsidies of the United States, China, and Singapore. Lee, S. T., & Lin, J. (2017)	The study is significant for its conceptual explication of public relations and public diplomacy through an integrative strategic communication framework grounded in relationship building as an end goal of public diplomacy.	International Journal of Strategic Communication
The US and China need to turn ongoing bilateral dialogue into immediate joint mitigation. Shi, L., Ma, W., Shao, G., Tang, L., Wang, Y., & Wang, H. (2015).	As atmospheric CO levels are still increasing at an accelerating rate, it is essential for the largest two emitters to turn ongoing bilateral dialogue into prompt mitigation action and maintain long-term joint efforts in reducing emissions. We suggest that the two countries should recognize and take advantage of their differences in socioeconomic, political, and technological conditions. Furthermore, the two countries need to share their experiences and technologies for safely utilizing relatively clean energy resources, especially shale gas.	International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology
Overcoming Barriers To Fracking: What Shale China Do? Yi, L. (2016)	Despite its challenges, Chinese authorities will have an opportunity to choose to continue to move forward with fracking without hesitation in light of potential environmental concerns, or they can learn from United States' mistakes and develop its shale resources responsibly.	Houston Journal of International Law

<i>Title/Author/Date</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Publication</i>
Macroeconomic impacts on commodity prices: China v. the United States Yin, L., & Han, L. (2016).	The main results suggest that whether or not the Chinese demand cause commodity prices to soar depends. Macroeconomic factors of China do have a significant impact on commodity markets, but the impacts of the United States outperform those of China in terms of the size of coefficients and their level of significance, as well as the direction and magnitude of directional return spillovers	Quantitative Finance
Dynamics of volatility transmission between the US and the Chinese agricultural futures markets Jiang, H., Todorova, N., Roca, E., & Su, J. J. (2017)	The results confirm the existence of significant spillovers from the US to China for four commodities, which are primarily generated by the shorter-term volatility components in the US and provide evidence for the increased pricing power of the Chinese market.	Applied Economics
