



# Highlights of Recent RAND Research on China

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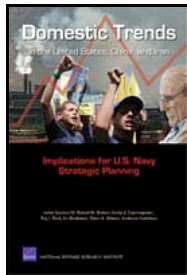
The RAND Corporation is at the leading edge of research on China. The character of the country itself — huge, multifaceted, unpredictable, dynamic, swiftly growing — is reflected in the diversity and complexity of recent RAND work in this area. Titles cover the economy, military, diplomacy, and culture of this rapidly emerging nation, as well as its relationships with other Asian countries, the United States, and the rest of the world.



## The Global Technology Revolution China, In-Depth Analyses

Richard Silbergitt et al., 2009

China's Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA) and Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA) can best spur regional development and economic growth by focusing on emerging high-technology applications, including molecular-scale drug development and green manufacturing.



## Domestic Trends in the United States, China, and Iran Implications for U.S. Navy Strategic Planning

John Gordon et al., 2009

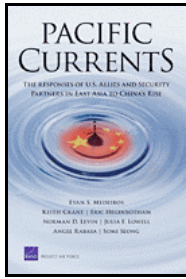
The U.S. Navy faces uncertainty about the need to prepare for a high-end future conflict against a powerful, well-armed opponent versus the so-called Long War against rogue nations and terrorist organizations. The answer depends to a large extent on the evolution of U.S. relations with China and Iran and the future of the United States itself.



## Chinese Corporate Governance History and Institutional Framework

Yong Kang et al., 2009

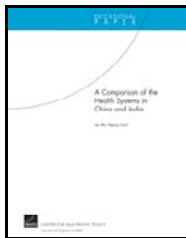
As China has moved toward a stronger role for private enterprise and capitalism it has also sought to adopt more Western-style oversight mechanisms and legal standards for corporate governance — a history of which is found here with an examination of attendant problems and their policy implications.



## **Pacific Currents** **The Responses of U.S. Allies and Security Partners in East Asia to China's Rise**

Evan Medeiros et al., 2008

China's economic, military, and diplomatic power has been on the rise, and many worry that it is nudging aside U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region. To explore this issue, the authors examined six specific U.S. allies and partners — Australia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, and Thailand. From extensive in-country interviews, trade and poll data, etc., they examined the responses in each nation to China's rise and assessed the implications for U.S. regional security interests. The six nations see China primarily as a source of economic opportunity, but many have concerns about China's regional goals. They want China to be engaged regionally in productive ways but do not want to allow it to become dominant. They find U.S. security commitments reassuring, bolstering their ability to engage China with confidence. The six nations clearly want U.S. involvement in the region to continue — but sometimes only in certain ways, at certain times, and on particular issues. Thus, they are pulling China closer for the economic opportunities it offers and the United States closer for the general reassurance its long-standing power and influence provide.



## **A Comparison of the Health Systems in China and India**

Sai Ma and Neeraj Sood, 2008

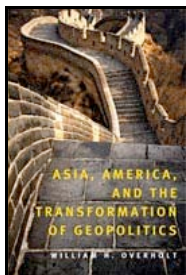
China and India's health systems have shown advances in boosting life expectancy and disease prevention in the past fifty years. However, those living in the two nations are still exposed to a high degree of financial risk, geographical inequities in health care access, and overall poorer health than in other countries.



## **Education and the Asian Surge** **A Comparison of the Education Systems in India and China**

Charles A. Goldman, Krishna B. Kumar, and Ying Liu, 2008

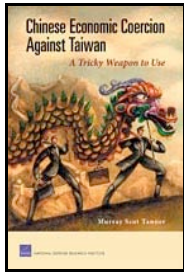
Different educational approaches in China and India have been successful in stimulating economic growth; the successes and challenges of both education systems offer valuable lessons for China, India, and the rest of the developing world.



## **Asia, America, and the Transformation of Geopolitics**

William H. Overholt, Cambridge University Press 2007

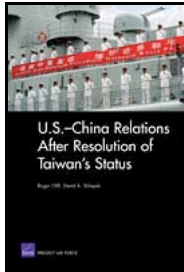
Like previous rising Asian powers Japan and Indonesia, China's recent international behavior has been driven by a shift in emphasis from geopolitical ambitions to rapid domestic economic development. Today, the U.S. finds itself in the uncomfortable position of trying to bolster its position in Asia by tightening its military alliance with Japan, while finding China its indispensable partner on major issues such as North Korean proliferation, the war on terror, and free trade.



## **Chinese Economic Coercion Against Taiwan A Tricky Weapon to Use**

Murray Scot Tanner, 2007

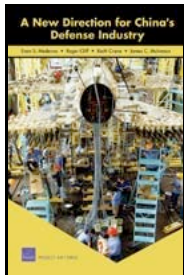
The economic relationship between Taiwan and China is thriving and expands steadily. Yet Taiwan is more heavily reliant on China. Can China effectively use these economic ties to exert pressure on Taiwan to reunify? So far Beijing has been unable to convert economic influence alone into political leverage. Success would require other factors to line up as well, such as political support within Taiwan for China's goals.



## **U.S.-China Relations After Resolution of Taiwan's Status**

Roger Cliff and David A. Shlapak, 2007

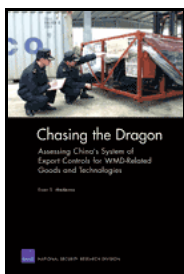
Taiwan is presently the most likely source of conflict between the U.S. and China. But several different future resolutions of Taiwan's status are possible. Which specific type of resolution — if any — is reached will profoundly shape subsequent U.S.-China security relations. Because violent unification would cause the most severe deterioration, the U.S. must ensure that it can continue to counter China's growing military strength.



## **A New Direction for China's Defense Industry**

Evan S. Medeiros et al., 2005

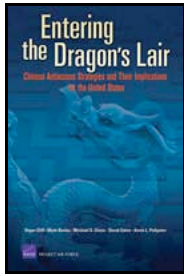
After 25 years of research concluding that weaknesses in China's defense industry would curtail its ability to improve its military capabilities, China today appears to have made a turn. Chinese leaders have called 2005-2025 the "critical stage" in its efforts to modernize its military-industrial complex. Certain Chinese defense sectors are producing increasingly advanced weapons systems and this trend seems likely to continue.



## **Chasing the Dragon Assessing China's System of Export Controls for WMD-Related Goods and Technologies**

Evan S. Medeiros, 2005

Since 2000, China has built a legal structure for controlling the export of goods that can help make weapons of mass destruction. But it has failed to devote the financial and political resources needed to make those controls effective. If China wants to establish itself as a major power engaged in a peaceful rise, it must strengthen such anti-proliferation efforts.



## **Entering the Dragon's Lair** **Chinese Anti-Access Strategies and Their Implications for the United States**

Roger Cliff et al., 2005

China is likely to employ anti-access strategies — measures designed to impede U.S. forces when deploying or operating overseas — to counter U.S. military superiority in a conflict. These measures could potentially result in China defeating the U. S., in the sense that China would accomplish its military and political goals while keeping the U.S. from achieving its own. But the U.S. can take an array of short- and long-term measures to mitigate this threat.



## **Modernizing China's Military** **Opportunities and Constraints**

Keith Crane et al., 2005

China's current economic boom is enabling it to spend a great deal more money on defense. Even if economic growth slows and domestic pressures build to spend more on health care, infrastructure, and pensions, defense spending will still likely exceed 180 billion 2003 dollars in 2025 (2.3 percent of projected GDP) — a considerable sum even compared with U.S. defense budgets.

*Updated 6/26/09*