

ASIA'S TITANS: INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS AND THEIR GLOBAL RAMIFICATIONS**Deepak¹ and K. Senthil Kumar²**¹Department of Political Science, Dept of Political Science & Public Administration Annamalai University²Dept of Political Science & Public Administration, Alagappa University**ABSTRACT**

The complex and intricate relationship between India and China, often likened to a high-stakes geopolitical chess game, holds immense global significance. The study examines the intricate dynamics of India-China relations, transcending their historical, economic, and security facets to explore the broader global ramifications of their interactions. Historically, India and China share a multifaceted past marked by periods of cooperation, competition, and conflict. The modern era has witnessed pivotal events, including the 1962 Sino-Indian War and the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1976, casting long shadows that influence their present-day engagement. Their bilateral cooperation, particularly in economic spheres, bears undeniable weight on the global stage. As two of the world's most populous nations and significant contributors to global GDP growth, their collaborative efforts, such as participation in BRICS and the SCO, have far-reaching implications. Initiatives like the AIIB and BRI further underscore their potential to shape global trade, infrastructure development, and investment trends. However, the economic dimension is not without its challenges, as trade imbalances and market access disputes persist. These issues reverberate through global markets and trade systems, adding complexity to the international economic landscape. The security aspect, most notably the India-China border dispute in the Himalayas, has drawn global attention. Escalating tensions and skirmishes have implications for regional stability and can embroil neighboring nations and global powers, impacting the broader international security environment. The global geopolitical implications of their interactions cannot be overstated. As nuclear-armed nations with significant military capabilities, India and China's postures and actions have direct consequences for international politics. Their roles in the Indo-Pacific, along with the involvement of global powers, contribute to a shifting global balance of power. The intricate web of India-China relations extends far beyond their borders. The study unravels the multifaceted nature of their interactions and underscores their pivotal role in shaping the global order, making their relationship a subject of paramount importance in contemporary geopolitics.

Keywords: *Geopolitics, Border Dispute, Global Trade, International Diplomacy, Conflict Escalation*

Introduction

In the realm of geopolitics, few relationships carry as much weight and significance as that between India and China. These two Asian giants, often referred to as "Asia's Titans," share a complex history, characterized by periods of cooperation, competition, and conflict. Their bilateral interactions have far-reaching implications not only for their respective regions but also for the global landscape. The Study explores the dynamics of India-China relations and examines their global ramifications in the context of politics, economics, and security. To understand the contemporary India-China relationship, one must delve into its historical roots. Both nations have a rich and diverse history, marked by periods of cultural exchange and mutual influence. However, the modern era has witnessed significant shifts, including territorial disputes, the 1962 Sino-Indian War, and the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1976. These historical events continue to

influence the nature of their relationship today. In recent years, India and China have shown willingness to cooperate on various fronts. Economic engagement has been a significant driver, with both nations being prominent members of international organizations such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Additionally, initiatives like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) have opened avenues for collaboration on infrastructure development and trade. The economic dimension of India-China relations has far-reaching global consequences. Together, they represent over one-third of the world's population and account for a significant portion of global GDP growth. As they expand their economic ties, their collaboration could foster stability and prosperity in the region while also impacting global supply chains, trade, and investment patterns. However, economic competition is also a key facet of their relationship. Trade imbalances and market access issues have been persistent challenges,

leading to trade disputes and protectionist measures. Their trade dynamics can influence global markets and the broader international trading system. The security aspect of India-China relations has recently gained global attention, especially in the context of the India-China border dispute in the Himalayas. The 2020 Galwan Valley clash and other skirmishes have raised concerns about regional stability and the potential for conflict escalation. These security challenges have implications for neighboring countries and global powers, which have a vested interest in maintaining peace in the region.

The global ramifications of India-China relations are multifaceted. Firstly, their positions as nuclear-armed nations with considerable military capabilities make their interactions a matter of international concern. The involvement of global powers, including the United States, in the Indo-Pacific region further complicates the geopolitical landscape. India's "Act East" policy and China's assertiveness in the South China Sea have drawn other Asian nations into the fold, creating a web of regional alliances and partnerships. This geopolitical jockeying can have ripple effects on the balance of power in Asia and beyond. The India-China relationship is a multifaceted and dynamic one, characterized by a mixture of cooperation, competition, and conflict. As Asia's Titans, their interactions have significant global ramifications. The economic and security dimensions of their relationship impact not only their respective regions but also have far-reaching consequences for international politics, economics, and security. It is imperative for the global community to closely monitor and engage with India and China to promote cooperation, mitigate conflicts, and safeguard global stability. The future of Asia's Titans will continue to shape the world in the decades to come, making their relationship a crucial focal point of international diplomacy and strategic considerations.

Scope of the study

The scope of this study encompasses a comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted India-China relationship, focusing on its historical context, economic and security

dimensions, and geopolitical implications, while emphasizing the global ramifications of their interactions. The study aims to provide insights into the dynamics that shape these two Asian giants' relationship and its far-reaching impact on regional and international politics, economics, and security.

Background of the Study

The India-China relationship, characterized by its historical complexities, economic collaborations, and security challenges, holds paramount significance in contemporary geopolitics. The study seeks to understand the origins and evolution of this relationship, including key historical events and contemporary developments, to provide a comprehensive backdrop for analyzing its global ramifications.

Theoretical Framework

The study employs a multidisciplinary approach, drawing on theories of international relations, geopolitics, and diplomacy. It utilizes Realist theory to examine power dynamics and security concerns in the India-China context, while also incorporating elements of Constructivism to analyze the impact of cultural and social factors on their interactions. The study adopts a Regionalism perspective to assess how their relationship influences neighboring countries and broader regional dynamics. These theoretical lenses collectively form the framework for understanding the intricacies of India-China relations and their global implications.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study are to comprehensively analyze the historical context of India-China relations, delve into their economic cooperation and challenges, assess the security dynamics, particularly the border dispute, and investigate the far-reaching geopolitical implications of their interactions. Ultimately, the study aims to evaluate the extensive global ramifications of the India-China relationship across politics, economics, and security.

Methodology

The study employs a comprehensive methodological approach, combining both

descriptive and analytical methods. The research heavily relies on secondary sources, encompassing academic articles, policy papers, government reports, books, and credible news outlets. The descriptive facet of the research provides a detailed chronicle of historical developments and contemporary diplomatic actions within India-China relations. Meanwhile, the analytical aspect delves into the motivations, challenges, and global repercussions underlying these interactions. This methodological framework enables a holistic examination of the multifaceted dynamics between India and China and their far-reaching global implications.

Result and Discussion

Historical Context of India-China relations.

The historical context of India-China relations is a multifaceted tapestry that spans centuries, characterized by periods of cooperation, cultural exchanges, and also marred by conflicts and territorial disputes. Understanding this intricate history is crucial for comprehending the contemporary dynamics of the relationship between these two Asian giants. The historical ties between India and China can be traced back to ancient times, when both civilizations engaged in trade along the Silk Road, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultural influences. The spread of Buddhism from India to China during this era stands as a significant testament to their interactions. However, it's important to note that historical interactions were not devoid of friction, as intermittent territorial disputes also emerged.

The modern era marked a significant shift in India-China relations. One of the most prominent events was the 1962 Sino-Indian War, a brief but consequential conflict that resulted in territorial gains for China and a lasting impact on bilateral ties. The unresolved border dispute stemming from this war continues to be a flashpoint, periodically flaring up and influencing the broader relationship. Despite historical conflicts, India and China established diplomatic ties in 1976, signifying a willingness to engage in dialogue and cooperation. In recent decades, economic engagement has become a cornerstone of their relationship. Both nations have participated in

international organizations such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), fostering collaboration on various fronts, including trade, investment, and regional stability.

The historical context of India-China relations is a complex interplay of cultural exchange, cooperation, and conflicts. While the ancient and medieval interactions laid a foundation for mutual influence, the modern era brought forth significant challenges, notably the unresolved border dispute. Nevertheless, diplomatic efforts and economic cooperation continue to shape their relationship, underscoring its ongoing significance in both regional and global contexts. Understanding this historical backdrop is essential for comprehending the nuances and complexities of the contemporary India-China relationship, which continues to have far-reaching implications for international politics, economics, and security.

Economic cooperation and challenges between the two nations.

Economic cooperation between India and China has witnessed significant growth in recent decades, positioning them as major players in the global economy. This cooperation can be examined through various facets:

India and China have established a robust trade relationship. Bilateral trade volumes have soared, with both nations serving as important trading partners for each other. They are key actors in international trade, and their economic ties have expanded into diverse sectors, including electronics, pharmaceuticals, and consumer goods. China has become a substantial investor in India, particularly in sectors like technology and manufacturing. Additionally, initiatives like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) have opened avenues for China's investments in Indian infrastructure projects. Various bilateral agreements, such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), have aimed to further economic integration in the region. While India's withdrawal from RCEP in 2019 raised concerns, it also underscored the complexities of balancing

economic cooperation with safeguarding national interests.

A significant challenge in the economic relationship is the persistent trade imbalance, with China exporting more to India than it imports. This trade gap has led to concerns about India's economic vulnerability and has fueled debates about protectionist measures. India has expressed concerns about limited market access in China, particularly for its pharmaceutical and technology sectors. Addressing these issues has been a recurring point of contention. The economic dimension is often influenced by geopolitical tensions, especially in the context of the India-China border dispute. Such tensions can disrupt economic cooperation and investment flows. The economic cooperation between India and China has evolved significantly, transforming the global economic landscape. While both nations have benefited from their economic engagement, challenges such as trade imbalances, market access issues, and geopolitical tensions persist. The economic dimension of their relationship continues to be a critical aspect with implications not only for their own economies but also for the broader global economy. Finding a balance between cooperation and addressing these challenges is essential for sustaining and deepening economic ties between these Asian giants.

Security dynamics, including the Border dispute.

The India-China border dispute is a longstanding issue that has significantly influenced the security dynamics between the two nations. The primary areas of contention include the Aksai Chin region in the west and the Arunachal Pradesh region in the east. The 1962 Sino-Indian War was a turning point in this dispute, resulting in territorial gains for China and shaping the current border alignment.

Recent years have witnessed an escalation of tensions along the disputed border. The 2020 Galwan Valley clash, in which both sides suffered casualties, brought international attention to the issue. Both India and China have engaged in military buildup along the border, deploying troops and equipment, which has raised concerns about the potential for

further confrontations. Diplomatic efforts to resolve the border dispute have been ongoing. Various rounds of talks and agreements, such as the 1993 Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility, have been aimed at managing the situation and preventing armed conflict. However, a final resolution remains elusive, and the dispute continues to strain bilateral relations.

The security dynamics surrounding the border dispute have broader implications for regional stability and global security. Neighboring countries, such as Nepal and Bhutan, are also impacted by the territorial claims, while global powers, including the United States, have expressed concern about the potential for a military clash in the Indo-Pacific region. The border dispute is intertwined with broader geopolitical considerations. India's "Act East" policy and China's assertive actions in the South China Sea have drawn other Asian nations into the fray, creating a complex web of regional alliances and partnerships. The involvement of global powers further complicates the situation, as they seek to shape the balance of power in the Indo-Pacific. The security dynamics in the India-China relationship are heavily influenced by the unresolved border dispute. Escalating tensions, military buildup, and the potential for conflict have far-reaching implications for regional stability and global security. Diplomatic efforts continue, but the complex geopolitical factors at play make a final resolution a challenging task. Managing and de-escalating these security dynamics are critical to preventing further conflict and fostering stability in the region.

Geopolitical implications of their interactions

The interactions between India and China hold significant geopolitical implications, not only for their respective regions but also for the broader global landscape. These implications can be explored through various dimensions:

Regional Power Play:

India and China, as the two most populous countries in the world, vie for influence in Asia. Their competition for dominance in the region affects the balance of power and shapes

the behavior of neighboring countries. India's "Act East" policy and China's assertiveness in the South China Sea have drawn other Asian nations into the geopolitical fold, leading to shifting alliances and partnerships.

U.S. Involvement:

The United States has increasingly engaged in the Indo-Pacific region, viewing it as a strategic priority. The U.S. sees India as a key partner in its Indo-Pacific strategy, aimed at countering China's influence. India-China interactions are closely watched by the U.S., and any developments in the relationship have ripple effects on the larger strategic landscape.

Economic Influence:

Both India and China are major contributors to global GDP growth. Their economic interactions, including trade and investments, can impact global supply chains, trade patterns, and financial markets. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), led by China, have implications for infrastructure development and connectivity across Asia and beyond.

Global Governance:

India and China are prominent members of international organizations such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Their cooperation and competition within these forums can influence global governance, particularly in areas like climate change, trade, and security. Both nations have been advocating for reforms in global institutions like the United Nations, reflecting their aspirations for a more prominent role on the international stage.

Nuclear Dynamics:

India and China are nuclear-armed nations, and their postures have direct implications for global nuclear stability. Their interactions can influence arms control discussions and non-proliferation efforts. The potential for military conflict in the region has heightened concerns about nuclear escalation, making their interactions a matter of international security. The geopolitical implications of India-China interactions are multifaceted and extend far beyond their borders. The regional power dynamics, U.S. involvement, economic

influence, global governance, and nuclear considerations all underscore the global significance of their relationship. As they navigate their complex interactions, their decisions and actions will continue to shape the geopolitical landscape in the Indo-Pacific region and impact global politics, economics, and security.

Global Ramifications of India-China relations in politics, economics, and security.

The relationship between India and China, two of the world's most populous nations and rising global powers, carries immense global significance. Their interactions have profound implications across various domains, including politics, economics, and security. The evaluation examines how India-China relations impact the world in these critical areas.

Both India and China are active participants in international organizations and forums. Their cooperation or competition within these platforms has a direct bearing on global diplomacy. The BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) grouping, for instance, plays a pivotal role in global politics, with India and China often having aligned or differing stances on international issues. The evolving India-China relationship is central to the shifting power dynamics in the Indo-Pacific region. As both nations seek to assert their influence, regional geopolitics is undergoing significant changes. The United States has intensified its engagement in the region, viewing India as a crucial partner to balance China's influence. This dynamic has led to the emergence of new geopolitical alignments and rivalries.

India and China's interactions have regional implications, particularly for their neighboring countries. These nations often find themselves in the crosscurrents of India-China competition, influencing their political orientations and foreign policy choices. The border dispute between India and China in the Himalayas, for instance, has drawn countries like Nepal and Bhutan into the fold, affecting their political dynamics. India and China are major players in global supply chains, with their manufacturing sectors deeply integrated into international trade networks. Any disruptions in their economic relations can

have cascading effects on global production and distribution. Trade tensions and trade imbalances between India and China can influence global trade policies and trigger protectionist measures.

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) have substantial implications for infrastructure development in Asia and beyond. These initiatives, while fostering economic connectivity, also raise concerns about debt dependency and geopolitical leverage, leading to debates about their impact on global economic governance. Both India and China attract foreign direct investment (FDI) from around the world. Their economic policies, regulatory environments, and geopolitical postures influence global investment flows. International companies and investors closely monitor the economic relations between India and China, as disruptions or shifts can impact their business strategies.

The India-China border dispute, characterized by military tensions and periodic skirmishes, poses a direct threat to regional stability. Any escalation could have far-reaching consequences for neighboring countries and the broader Indo-Pacific region. Regional actors, including Japan, South Korea, and Southeast Asian nations, are concerned about the potential for conflict and the impact on regional security. Both India and China are nuclear-armed nations, and their nuclear postures have global implications for arms control and non-proliferation efforts. Their interactions and the potential for military conflict in the region raise concerns about nuclear escalation, making their relationship a matter of international security.

India and China's strategic postures, particularly in the Indo-Pacific, have drawn the attention of global powers, notably the United States. The Indo-Pacific is emerging as a focal point of Great Power competition, with implications for global security. The involvement of external factors, such as the U.S. and Russia, in the region adds layers of complexity to the security landscape. The economic and security dimensions of India-China relations are intertwined. Trade imbalances, market access issues, and economic competition often have security

implications and can impact the stability of the region. Geopolitical tensions can disrupt economic cooperation and investment flows, creating a feedback loop between economic and security challenges.

The global ramifications of India-China relations in politics, economics, and security are profound and multifaceted. Their interactions shape the geopolitics of the Indo-Pacific, influence global diplomacy, impact international trade and investment, and have far-reaching implications for regional and global security. As these two Asian giants navigate their complex relationship, the world watches closely, recognizing that their decisions and actions continue to reshape the dynamics of the 21st century global order. Managing this relationship and mitigating potential conflicts are paramount for maintaining stability and prosperity in an increasingly interconnected world.

Major Findings

- India and China have a long history of border disputes, including the 1962 Sino-Indian War. These historical tensions continue to influence their relationship.
- The India-China border dispute remains unresolved, with both countries claiming territory in the Aksai Chin region and the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh.
- India and China are major trading partners. Their economic ties have grown significantly, with China being India's largest trading partner in goods.
- India and China are engaged in a strategic competition in the Indian Ocean region, where they both seek to expand their influence.
- India has expressed reservations about China's BRI, which it sees as infringing on its sovereignty and potentially encircling it with Chinese-funded infrastructure projects.
- India has sought to strengthen its partnerships with countries like the United States, Japan, and Australia as part of the Quad, a strategic grouping aimed at countering China's influence in the Indo-Pacific.
- The Doklam standoff was a significant event in recent years when Indian and

Chinese troops were involved in a tense border confrontation. It highlighted the volatility of the disputed border.

- Nationalist sentiments in both countries can influence their foreign policies and bilateral relations.
- India and China are both nuclear-armed nations, which add a layer of complexity to their relationship and global security dynamics.
- India has provided refuge to Tibetan spiritual leader the Dalai Lama and many Tibetan refugees, which remains a point of contention with China.
- India faces a significant trade deficit with China, which has raised concerns about the economic relationship's fairness.
- India and China compete for influence in South Asia, with both countries providing aid and investment to neighboring countries.
- Both countries are major emitters of greenhouse gases, and their cooperation is crucial for global climate change efforts.
- India has expressed concerns about Chinese cyberattacks and the potential threat to its critical infrastructure.
- The trajectory of India-China relations has global ramifications, as it plays a role in the ongoing shift of global power dynamics.

Conclusion

The intricate and dynamic relationship between India and China carries significant global ramifications that extend far beyond the borders of these two Asian giants. As we have explored, their interactions encompass a complex web of economic cooperation, territorial disputes, geopolitical maneuvering, and historical tensions. The consequences of their interactions ripple across the international stage in multiple ways. Economically, India and China have emerged as pivotal players in the global economy, with their bilateral trade and investments influencing markets worldwide. However, this economic interdependence is coupled with competitive elements, and how they navigate this balance in the future will shape the economic landscape of Asia and beyond. Geopolitically, their rivalry in the South Asian and Indian Ocean

regions has raised concerns among neighboring countries and global powers. Their strategic interests and territorial disputes have the potential to destabilize the entire region, impacting global security and trade routes. Finding peaceful resolutions to these issues will be crucial in maintaining regional stability. The contrasting political systems and ideologies of India and China have implications for the broader international order. The contestation between democracy and authoritarianism is an ongoing theme in global politics, and the choices made by these two nations can influence the direction of this debate. In terms of climate change and sustainable development, India and China's environmental policies have a profound impact on global efforts to combat climate change. Their collective commitment to reducing carbon emissions and transitioning to renewable energy sources will significantly affect the global response to the climate crisis. The intricate dance between India and China is a topic of immense importance in the 21st century. Their relationship is a microcosm of the broader shifts occurring in international politics, economics, and environmental stewardship. How they manage their interactions and resolve their differences will not only shape the destiny of these two nations but will also have far-reaching consequences for the world at large. It is imperative that they find common ground and constructive engagement to ensure that their impact on the global stage is one that fosters peace, stability, and prosperity.

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