Chinese use of economic coercion is likely to shape U.S. policy options in Asia and constrain both U.S. policymakers' and companies' maneuverability globally. All of the cases studied where China acted alone involve China using economic coercion against democratic countries, and Beijing generally targets politically influential constituencies capable of pushing for policy change, regardless of whether or not the targeted constituency has any involvement in the policy to which China objects. Finally, the report sheds light on the Chinese policy interests that trigger Beijing’s use of economic coercion. Economic coercion will be part of this. Coercion also serves domestic political purposes Chinese Economic Coercion Against Taiwan: A Tricky Weapon to Use. expanding economic relations with Taiwan include encouraging peaceful reunification and using business to pressure politicians. Over the years, Chinese leaders and analysts have often argued that cultivating economic ties with Taiwan might contribute to reunification in many ways, from the magnetic to the highly coercive. Economic experts warn that if China were able to close down key parts of the cross-strait economic relationship, Taiwan would be vulnerable to a major recession and other severe forms of economic dislocation. The relationship between Taiwan-China political hostilities and Taiwan’s economic vitality. The topic is a broad one as cross-Strait tensions have undoubtedly had a multi-faceted and complex impact on Taiwan’s economic development. See ss Roy & Cross-Strait Economic Relations and Murray Scot Tanner (2007) Chinese Economic Coercion against Taiwan: A Tricky Weapon to Use (Santa Monica, CA: RAND). For instance, polls by National Chengchi University’s Election Study Center find that the percentage of Taiwan’s citizens who self-identify as solely Chinese has declined to near negligible levels over the course of the past decade. DTIC ADA462513: Chinese Economic Coercion Against Taiwan: A Tricky Weapon to Use. Item Preview. remove-circle. To establish a framework for evaluating China's relative success or failure in using economic coercion against Taiwan, this work draws upon the conclusions of the large and empirically rich body of studies of economic diplomacy that have focused on economic coercion and trade sanctions. A large portion of this monograph is devoted to evaluating the cross-strait economic relationship and Taiwan's potential economic vulnerability to Chinese efforts to cut off or disrupt key aspects of that relationship.