

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI

Judul artikel : Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China

Jurnal : Tianjin Daxue Xuebao

Penulis : Halimatul Maryani, Dani Sintara, Abdul Halim, Cut Nurita

No.	Perihal	Tanggal
1.	Bukti konfirmasi submit artikel dan artikel yang disubmit	12 Jul 2023
2.	Bukti konfirmasi review dan hasil review pertama	27 Aug 2023
3.	Bukti konfirmasi submit revisi pertama, respon kepada reviewer, dan artikel yang diresubmit	22 Sep 2023
4.	Bukti konfirmasi review dan hasil review kedua	21 Okt 2023
5.	Bukti konfirmasi submit revisi kedua, respon kepada reviewer, dan artikel yang diresubmit	19 Nov 2023
6.	Bukti konfirmasi artikel accepted	17 Des 2023
7.	Bukti konfirmasi artikel published online	10 Jan 2024

**1. Bukti Konfirmasi Submit Artikel
dan Artikel yang Disubmit
(12 Jul 2023)**



Tianjin Daxue Xuebao - Manuscript ID JPA-18-0139

Tianjin Daxue Xuebao <halimatul.maryani@umnaw.ac.id>
12:23 PM Reply-To: JPA@zetreriaema0@gmail.com
To:

Jul 12, 2023 at

12-Jul-2023

Dear Dr. :

Your manuscript entitled "Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Tianjin Daxue Xuebao.

Your manuscript ID is JPA-18-0139.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to ScholarOne Manuscripts at and edit your user information as appropriate.

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Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Tianjin Daxue Xuebao

Assessment. Sincerely,
Tianjin Daxue Xuebao Assessment Editorial Office

**2. Bukti Konfirmasi Review dan
Hasil Review Pertama
(27 Aug 2023)**



Tianjin Daxue Xuebao - Decision on Manuscript ID JPA-18-0139

Tianjin Daxue Xuebao <halimatul.maryani@umnaw.ac.id>

Sun, Aug 27, 2023 at 2:08 AM

Reply-

To:

Cc:

27-Aug-2023

Dear Dr.:

Manuscript ID PA-18-0139 entitled : "Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China" which you submitted to The Seybold Report, has been reviewed. The comments of the reviewer(s) are included at the bottom of this letter. appreciate your patience with the review process.

Each manuscripts submitted to Tianjin Daxue Xuebao should meets both technical and substantial standards. Each manuscript will be reviewed by the journal editorial team as well as the Reviewers. The reviewing processes may consider the level of novelty, objectivity, methodology, the reference, the summary, as well as the contribution of the manuscript to the development of the field. The Double Blind Review will be applied to the Reviewers and each manuscript will be reviewed by, at the minimum, two reviewers. Both the journal editorial team and Reviewers have right to reject any manuscript which does not meet the standards. Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge

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Sincerely,
Dr. Renée Tobin
Associate Editor, Tianjin Daxue Xuebao

Editor

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

Thank you for the opportunity to review this manuscript (JPA-18-0139). This article described the development and validation of the Perceived Research Environment Scale (PRES), a faculty-report measure for use in higher education institutions. I hope the following comments will assist the authors in revising their manuscript.

1.) This study seems to lack of a cohesive, unifying theoretical framework. The authors vaguely reference potential applications of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, but it is unclear how this theory guided instrument development and the analyses. The authors also reference several studies exploring various aspects of research environments, but these variables do not seem to be united in any particular framework. It would have been more compelling for the authors to apply a specific theoretical framework to guide the development of the measure.

2.) On page 7, the authors describe a method for randomly assigning participants to Samples A and B. They contend that the groups were comparable with respect to several demographic variables; however, I am most interested in knowing whether the groups were comparable with respect to institution. Participants came from only four institutions, and it is likely that participants from the same university would rate their research environments similarly (given that they are likely experiencing similar pressures). Is it possible that either Samples A or B consisted of a disproportionately large or small number of faculty from any one of the four institutions? This might impact the results. Ideally, the sample would have comprised faculty from a variety of different institutions.

On a related note, it might be interesting to see whether faculty from the same institution had similar ratings of their research environments. I suppose the ratings might be similar for some items (availability of funding) but less similar for items that vary more across individuals (e.g., access to informal mentoring).

3.) The authors note that there were no significant differences between Sample A and Sample B with respect to age. I'm not sure how meaningful this assertion is, given that approximately 50% of participants in both samples did not report their ages. This constitutes a fairly large amount of missing data.

In general, how were missing data handled in this study? This is important to discuss in the manuscript.

4.) I would have liked to have had some more information about the 42 academics included in the focus groups as well as the four independent reviewers who rated the suitability of the items (p. 6). For example, who were the reviewers and what qualified them for this task?

5.) The authors administered a measure of research involvement (i.e., the Research Involvement Scale). I would be curious to know if Samples A and B differed with respect to scores on this measure. If one group were more involved in research than the other, the two samples would not be comparable on a very important dimension (especially given the nature of the instrument the authors are developing).

6.) The authors sampled participants with a wide range of academic roles, including professors and lecturers. I can imagine that some of these positions are not inherently or contractually research roles. Would respondents with positions that were non-research oriented be the best respondents for this type of measure?

7.) The sample included very few full professors (i.e., approximately 1% of each subsample), which seems problematic for a couple of reasons. First, how might this have impacted the authors attempts to determine whether items were responded to differently by faculty in various positions? Were subsamples for each position (e.g., full professor, associate professor, assistant professor) large enough (and comparable enough in size) to detect response differences across groups? Second, full professors may have more institutional knowledge and research experience than associate and assistant professors. To have so few in the sample appears to be a notable limitation of this study.

8.) I would have also recommended that the authors collect data regarding the length of time participants had been at their respective institutions. Newer faculty might not have had enough time to form opinions about their respective research environments.

9.) I would have been interested to see the internal consistency values for the PRES total score and subscale scores in Sample B. I would recommend the authors report these values.

10.) For the CFA, the authors suggest that three of the four models (i.e., 2nd order model, 5-factor model, and bifactor model) had satisfactory fit statistics. However, CFI values for the 5-factor and 2nd order models were below .95. Some research has suggested that a more appropriate criterion for CFI values is .95 or greater (rather than .90

or greater). The authors may wish to revise their language accordingly. (Please see Hu and Bentler, 1999; reference provided below.)

11.) Minor comments:

- a. On page 3, the authors write, "Duffy et al. (2013) interview 17 of the most research-productive counselling psychologists within the American Psychological Association accredited counselling program." Did the authors mean 17 faculty across a variety of APA-accredited programs?
- b. In the implications section, I would further emphasize the potential value of the PRES for informing organizational change. This point is a good one and should be further developed. For example, more detail about the specific uses of the instrument for facilitating organizational improvement would be interesting (and would ultimately make the paper more compelling).

Reference

Hu, L., & Bentler, P. M. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis. Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling*, 6, 1-55.

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author

This manuscript reports on the development and psychometric evolution of a measure of perceived research environment. Specifically, the measure is designed to tap into a construct comprised of a number of dimensions related to an individual's perception of the availability of resources, support, and appreciation of research efforts within the institution in which the individual is employed. I found the manuscript to be clear and well-written. The authors did a nice job explaining the concept of the perceived research environment and why it is important, as well as the previous attempts to at psychometric instruments to capture the construct. As illustrated in the introduction, previous measures have been quite specific to either certain fields (e.g., nursing), or populations (e.g., graduate students). Thus, the authors make a good case for a general perceived research environment scale that could be applicable to Universities or other research institutions, regardless of the specific discipline. However, I would recommend the authors add a paragraph at the end of the introduction, before the "Present Study" section, summarizing this and making this rationale more explicit.

There are other strengths of this paper, including conducting item analyses, evaluation of the internal structure with EFA followed by a CFA in a random hold-out sample to confirm the factor structure. The factor analytic methods were appropriate and fit the theoretical conception of the construct, including use of principal axis factoring, direct oblimin rotation, which allows for correlations among the rotated factors, and the use of Velicer's MAP and parallel analysis to inform the decision on the number of factors to retain. With that said, there are also some areas that should be addressed to improve the paper and the contribution of the study.

I appreciate the fact that the authors conducted focus groups as one of the methods for identifying the important domains of the construct. It would probably be useful if the authors provided a bit more detail about how the information from the focus groups was analyzed, and what dimensions they identified, independent of the dimensions that the identified from the literature review.

The conduct of the item analyses, including evaluation of item response distributions, item-total correlations, and inter-item correlations was appropriate, and an often over-looked step in the process of test development. Although the authors indicated that none of the items were eliminated based upon the item analyses, it would still be useful information to present the results of the item analyses in a table, including mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, and item-total correlation of each item, as well as the mean item-total correlation, if not for the original set of items, at least for the final set of items after eliminating items due to factor loading issues.

For the EFA, the authors indicate that both the minimum average partial (MAP) and parallel analysis procedures indicated 5 factors, but they do not present the results of the analysis. It is good practice to provide the numbers generated from these procedures that lead to the conclusion. So, for the parallel analysis, the first 6 actual and random eigenvalues can be presented.

Regarding the CFA, the procedures were reasonable, and the fit statistics were appropriate. The computation of Omega's was also useful. My one suggestion here would be to present a table or figure showing the loadings of the bifactor model, which was determined to be the best fitting model.

The validity analyses were fairly limited in scope, but the measures used were reasonable and the correlations found were supportive of construct validity.

The Discussion section was a bit lacking in content. Given that construct validation requires a multitude of evidence from different methods and perspectives, what is especially needed in the discussion section is suggestions for further developments, such as other constructs, measures, and criterion variables would be useful to further establish the nomological network and construct validity of scores from this measure. I found the statement that the measure

would be useful for “Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China” are they reporting on. In addition, it is premature to recommend a measure for applied use after one development study.

**3. Bukti Konfirmasi Submit Revisi Pertama,
Respon kepada Reviewer,
dan Artikel yang Diresubmit
(22 Sep 2023)**



Tianjin Daxue Xuebao - Manuscript ID JPA-18-0139.R1

Tianjin Daxue Xuebao<halimatul.maryani@umnaw.ac.id>

Sat, Sep 22, 2023 at 8:08 PM

Reply-To: JPA@sagepub.com

To:

22-Sep-2023

Dear **Dr.** :

Your manuscript entitled "Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in Tianjin Daxue Xuebao.

Your manuscript ID is JPA-18-0139.R1.

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Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Tianjin Daxue Xuebao

Sincerely,
Tianjin Daxue Xuebao Editorial Office

**AFTA-CHINA COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO CREATE A
FREE TRADE AREA BETWEEN ASEAN COUNTRIES AND
CHINA**

MANUSCRIPT ID: JPA – 18 – 0139

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

Thank you for the opportunity to review this manuscript (JPA-18-0139). This article described the development and validation of the Perceived Research Environment Scale (PRES), a faculty-report measure for use in higher education institutions. I hope the following comments will assist the authors in revising their manuscript.

1.) This study seems to lack of a cohesive, unifying theoretical framework. The authors vaguely reference potential applications of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, but it is unclear how this theory guided instrument development and the analyses. The authors also reference several studies exploring various aspects of research environments, but these variables do not seem to be united in any particular framework. It would have been more compelling for the authors to apply a specific theoretical framework to guide the development of the measure.

Response:

We updated our previous explanations regarding Bronfenbrenner's theory and this section on pages 2-3:

The important role of the research environment for academics is consistent with Bronfenbrenner's (1979, 1986) ecological systems theory. This perspective emphasises that, compared to the objective environment, perceptions of the environment are of primary significance, because it is these that affect and guide behaviour. Bronfenbrenner argued that developing individuals are surrounded by interrelated systems. The inner circle, or microsystem, is where academics have direct, face-to-face contact with significant others, primarily their colleagues. Clusters of microsystems are called mesosystems (e.g., academics talking to colleagues from other departments constitutes a linkage between two systems). Beyond this are settings (i.e., exosystems) that are not experienced directly by the academics, but nonetheless influence their microsystem through links such as communications from management. Bronfenbrenner also described a macrosystem, which incorporated the wider society and culture. The influences here come via policy and reward systems in the university. Bronfenbrenner further proposed a chronosystem, which captures change over time in the characteristics of the individual (e.g., career-related transitions) and environmental change (e.g., national pressure to increase scientific publications and social conditions).

For the individual academic in the research-focused environment, a relational viewpoint, which focuses on the developing individual in a changing context, is considered a useful perspective from which to comprehensively understand occupational and career behaviours (Vondracek, Lerner, & Schulenberg, 1986). These theorists argued that due to the continually changing nature of the individual and the context, a dynamic interactional approach, or a developmental contextual perspective, should be applied to understand occupational and career development. A developmental contextual point of view proposes that the context is not only continually changing, but also that the changes are influenced by the individuals and their characteristics. When considered from this perspective, occupation and career development reflect an interactive process where individuals both affect and are

affected by the features of their environment, including social, cultural, and physical conditions.

In line with Bronfenbrenner's (1979, 1986) ecological systems theory and Vondracek et al.'s (1986) person-context relationships proposition, individuals will function better, demonstrate adapted outcomes, and be more satisfied when their characteristics fit the demands of the environment. Individuals with a good person-environment fit are also likely to receive favourable feedback and input from the surroundings. Conversely, mismatched individuals will tend to demonstrate poorer outcomes and receive less positive feedback.

Person factors (e.g., personality) and background contextual variables (e.g., socio-economic status) also shape learning experiences and thus affect occupational and career behaviours. From a social cognitive perspective (Bandura, 1991; Lent, Brown, & Hackett, 1994), individual interpretations of these experiences shape the development of self-efficacy (beliefs about one's ability to successfully manage and perform courses of action) and outcome expectations (beliefs about the consequences of given actions). Further, self-efficacy fosters favourable outcome expectations, and both self-efficacy and outcome expectations, independently and jointly, foster interests (e.g., research interests and activity) and the development of goals (e.g., intentions to engage in research activities), which, in turn, motivate research-related actions (e.g., research involvement). The success or failure that follows these actions promotes further learning, which then prompts individuals to revise their self-efficacy and outcome expectations, and, in turn, leads to a change in interests and goals. Thus, providing direct and vicarious research-related experiences, giving the opportunity to engage in various research tasks, and opening up research possibilities, should lead to differentiated beliefs about the academic's own capabilities and consequences of performing a particular behaviour, which, in turn, should cultivate research-focused interests and goals that will become more crystallised over time.

2.) On page 7, the authors describe a method for randomly assigning participants to Samples A and B. They contend that the groups were comparable with respect to several demographic variables; however, I am most interested in knowing whether the groups were comparable with respect to institution. Participants came from only four institutions, and it is likely that participants from the same university would rate their research environments similarly (given that they are likely experiencing similar pressures). Is it possible that either Samples A or B consisted of a disproportionately large or small number of faculty from any one of the four institutions? This might impact the results. Ideally, the sample would have comprised faculty from a variety of different institutions.

On a related note, it might be interesting to see whether faculty from the same institution had similar ratings of their research environments. I suppose the ratings might be similar for some items (availability of funding) but less similar for items that vary more across individuals (e.g., access to informal mentoring).

Response:

The composition of academics from the four institutions did not differ significantly across Sample A and Sample B, $\chi^2(3) = 6.31, p = .10$. We added information regarding this on pages 10 and 17.

With respect to the related note on whether academics from the same university reported similar ratings of their research environment, we did not calculate this, for while it might be interesting, we considered it more relevant for future studies, for example, related to whether different research environments were related to different levels of research output.

3.) The authors note that there were no significant differences between Sample A and Sample B with respect to age. I'm not sure how meaningful this assertion is, given that approximately 50% of participants in both samples did not report their ages. This constitutes a fairly large amount of missing data.

In general, how were missing data handled in this study? This is important to discuss in the manuscript.

Response:

We retained all cases from participants who completed all of the questionnaire items, as all participants were academics. Only a small number of responses (24 survey booklets) had missing scale data, and these were omitted from the analyses.

Some participants did not complete some of their demographic variables. We did not delete these cases or estimate any of the demographic data, as these data were used primarily to describe the sample. We added a statement to this effect in the Limitations section:

“We showed that the scale was unrelated to several demographic variables (e.g., age, gender, tenure, level of education, and institutions), suggesting no inherent bias based on these characteristics; however, we had missing demographic data, and future studies need to confirm this, and examine structural invariance on these and other variables to support the usefulness of the scale.”

4.) I would have liked to have had some more information about the 42 academics included in the focus groups as well as the four independent reviewers who rated the suitability of the items (p. 6). For example, who were the reviewers and what qualified them for this task?

Response:

We added these statements on page 6: “The independent reviewers who rated the suitability of the items consisted of 1 professor in psychology who had expertise in career development and test development and 3 doctoral-level psychology academics who had expertise in test development.”

We also added these statements on page 7: “The 42 academics included in the focus groups consisted of 6 professors, 12 associate professors, 12 assistant professor, 6 lecturers, and 6 junior lecturers.....”

5.) The authors administered a measure of research involvement (i.e., the Research Involvement Scale). I would be curious to know if Samples A and B differed with respect to scores on this measure. If one group were more involved in research than the other, the two samples would not be comparable on a very important dimension (especially given the nature of the instrument the authors are developing).

Response:

The scores of the Research Involvement Scale for Sample A and Sample B did not differ significantly, $t(596) = -.33$ ($p = .74$). We added this information on page 10.

6.) The authors sampled participants with a wide range of academic roles, including professors and lecturers. I can imagine that some of these positions are not inherently or contractually research roles. Would respondents with positions that were non-research oriented be the best respondents for this type of measure?

Response:

All academics sampled had a research component to their role. The practice of employing academics who are teaching-only or administration-only is rarely employed in Indonesia, unlike in some Western countries.

7.) The sample included very few full professors (i.e., approximately 1% of each subsample), which seems problematic for a couple of reasons. First, how might this have impacted the authors attempts to determine whether items were responded to differently by faculty in various positions? Were subsamples for each position (e.g., full professor, associate professor, assistant professor) large enough (and comparable enough in size) to detect response differences across groups? Second, full professors may have more institutional knowledge and research experience than associate and assistant professors. To have so few in the sample appears to be a notable limitation of this study.

Response:

We added this comment to the Limitation section on page 16:

“We only had a very small number of professors in the samples, and the number of associate professors, assistant professors, and lecturers were not proportional. Future studies need to consider the proportion of their sample when collecting data in academics, as this will affect the response regarding perceived research environment.”

8.) I would have also recommended that the authors collect data regarding the length of time participants had been at their respective institutions. Newer faculty might not have had enough time to form opinions about their respective research environments.

Response:

We did have these data, but originally did not consider it as a way to describe the sample. We have now reported these details in the Participants section on page 9-10.

9.) I would have been interested to see the internal consistency values for the PRES total score and subscale scores in Sample B. I would recommend the authors report these values.

Response:

We added this ~~ese~~-statements on page 13: “In Sample B, Alpha for the full scale was .93 ($M = 112$, $SD = 16.65$), Factor 1 ($\alpha = .90$, $M = 22.87$, $SD = 4.29$), Factor 2 ($\alpha = .94$, $M = 20.36$, $SD = 6.22$), Factor 3 ($\alpha = .87$, $M = 24.44$, $SD = 3.70$), Factor 4 ($\alpha = .91$, $M = 22.53$, $SD = 4.80$), and Factor 5 ($\alpha = .89$, $M = 21.79$, $SD = 4.59$).”

10.) For the CFA, the authors suggest that three of the four models (i.e., 2nd order model, 5-factor model, and bifactor model) had satisfactory fit statistics. However, CFI values for the 5-factor and 2nd order models were below .95. Some research has suggested that a more appropriate criterion for CFI values is .95 or greater (rather than .90 or greater). The authors may wish to revise their language accordingly. (Please see Hu and Bentler, 1999; reference provided below.)

Response:

Hair, Black, Babin, and Anderson (2010) provide fit statistics recommendations that are sensitive to sample size and the number of observed variables to be estimated. For example, a significant χ^2 , $\chi^2/df < 3.0$, CFI and TLI values $> .92$, and RMSEA $< .08$ indicate satisfactory fit when sample size > 250 and observed variables number between 12 and 30. The CFI

values should be greater than .95 when sample size > 250 and observed variables number below 12.

Our sample size was 292 and the number of observed variables were 15.

11.) Minor comments:

a. On page 3, the authors write, “Duffy et al. (2013) interview 17 of the most research-productive counselling psychologists within the American Psychological Association accredited counselling program.” Did the authors mean 17 faculty across a variety of APA-accredited programs?

Response:

The sample was comprised of counseling psychology faculty who were the most cumulatively productive. Duffy et al.’s (2013) study focused on a very specific group of psychologists within one subfield of psychology, i.e., counseling psychology. We clarified this statement in the text on page 4.

b. In the implications section, I would further emphasize the potential value of the PRES for informing organizational change. This point is a good one and should be further developed. For example, more detail about the specific uses of the instrument for facilitating organizational improvement would be interesting (and would ultimately make the paper more compelling).

Response:

We accepted your advice. We added the uses of the instrument for facilitating organizational improvement in the implication section.

Reference

Hu, L., & Bentler, P. M. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis. Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling*, 6, 1-55.

References:

Duffy, R. D., Torrey, C. L., Bott, E. M., Allan, B. A., & Schlosser, L. Z. (2013). Time management, passion, and collaboration: A qualitative study of highly research productive counseling psychologists. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 41, 881-917. doi: 10.1177/0011000012457994

Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis. A global perspective*. (7th ed.). New Jersey, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author

This manuscript reports on the development and psychometric evolution of a measure of perceived research environment. Specifically, the measure is designed to tap into a construct comprised of a number of dimensions related to an individual’s perception of the availability of resources, support, and appreciation of research efforts within the institution in which the individual is employed. I found the manuscript to be clear and well-written. The authors did a nice job explaining the concept of the perceived research environment and why it is important, as well as the previous attempts to at psychometric instruments to capture the

construct. As illustrated in the introduction, previous measures have been quite specific to either certain fields (e.g., nursing), or populations (e.g., graduate students). Thus, the authors make a good case for a general perceived research environment scale that could be applicable to Universities or other research institutions, regardless of the specific discipline. However, I would recommend the authors add a paragraph at the end of the introduction, before the “Present Study” section, summarizing this and making this rationale more explicit.

Response:

We accepted your suggestion. We added these statements on page 6: “It is obvious that there is no general perceived research environment scale suitable for academics. We address this gap by designing a brief, multidimensional, and psychometrically sound instrument that could be applicable to universities and other research institutions regardless of specific disciplines.”

There are other strengths of this paper, including conducting item analyses, evaluation of the internal structure with EFA followed by a CFA in a random hold-out sample to confirm the factor structure. The factor analytic methods were appropriate and fit the theoretical conception of the construct, including use of principal axis factoring, direct oblimin rotation, which allows for correlations among the rotated factors, and the use of Velicer’s MAP and parallel analysis to inform the decision on the number of factors to retain. With that said, there are also some areas that should be addressed to improve the paper and the contribution of the study.

I appreciate the fact that the authors conducted focus groups as one of the methods for identifying the important domains of the construct. It would probably be useful if the authors provided a bit more detail about how the information from the focus groups was analyzed, and what dimensions they identified, independent of the dimensions that the identified from the literature review.

Response:

We accepted your suggestion. We added these statements on page 7: “The independent reviewers who rated the suitability of the items consisted of 1 professor in psychology who had expertise in career development and test development and 3 doctoral-level psychology academics who had expertise in test development. They independently reviewed the discussions and determined the core ideas, and the team met to synthesise the results. The team identified five salient aspects: of beneficial social relationships, positive reinforcement, support, encouragement, and role modelling.”

The conduct of the item analyses, including evaluation of item response distributions, item-total correlations, and inter-item correlations was appropriate, and an often over-looked step in the process of test development. Although the authors indicated that none of the items were eliminated based upon the item analyses, it would still be useful information to present the results of the item analyses in a table, including mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, and item-total correlation of each item, as well as the mean item-total correlation, if not for the original set of items, at least for the final set of items after eliminating items due to factor loading issues.

Responses:

We accepted your suggestion and added this table:

Table 2
Results of the item analyses

Item	Skewness	Kurtosis	Mean	SD	Item-total correlation
1.	-1.18	2.00	4.57	.93	.62
2.	-1.20	2.43	4.61	.97	.64
3.	-1.05	1.48	4.56	.97	.51
4.	-.73	1.17	4.61	.83	.63
5.	-.97	1.16	4.66	.97	.62
6.	-.90	.14	4.2	1.35	.63
7.	-.81	.10	4.05	1.36	.55
8.	-1.17	.63	4.28	1.32	.56
9.	-.99	.29	4.21	1.34	.52
10.	-.55	-.43	3.88	1.34	.65
11.	-.69	.93	4.96	.78	.41
12.	-.80	1.17	5.15	.73	.37
13.	-.78	.38	4.96	.92	.39
14.	-.68	.70	4.90	.83	.50
15.	-.58	.79	4.87	.76	.39
16.	-1.08	1.32	4.52	1.03	.73
17.	-.83	1.10	4.44	1.02	.72
18.	-1.08	1.38	4.67	1.08	.65
19.	-.81	.71	4.41	1.03	.69
20.	-1.08	1.14	4.53	1.08	.74
21.	-.34	.03	4.08	1.02	.41
22.	-.35	-.46	4.20	1.20	.33
23.	-.55	.15	4.35	1.06	.56
24.	-.61	.22	4.52	1.01	.58
25.	-.69	.91	4.66	.92	.51

For the EFA, the authors indicate that both the minimum average partial (MAP) and parallel analysis procedures indicated 5 factors, but they do not present the results of the analysis. It is good practice to provide the numbers generated from these procedures that lead to the conclusion. So, for the parallel analysis, the first actual and random eigenvalues can be presented.

Responses:

We added this statement on page 11: “The first eigenvalues are: 14.93, 5.20, 2.38, 1.83, and 1.61.”

Regarding the CFA, the procedures were reasonable, and the fit statistics were appropriate. The computation of Omega’s was also useful. My one suggestion here would be to present a table or figure showing the loadings of the bifactor model, which was determined to be the best fitting model.

Response:

We added these statements on page 14: “Item loadings for factor 1 ranged from .28 to .62, factor 2 from .80 to .89, factor 3 from .30 to .80, factor 4 from .53 to .80, factor 5 from .32 to .55. Item loading for perceived research environment ranged from .35 to .77.”

The validity analyses were fairly limited in scope, but the measures used were reasonable and the correlations found were supportive of construct validity.

The Discussion section was a bit lacking in content. Given that construct validation requires a multitude of evidence from different methods and perspectives, what is especially needed in

the discussion section is suggestions for further developments, such as other constructs, measures, and criterion variables would be useful to further establish the nomological network and construct validity of scores from this measure. I found the statement that the measure would be useful for “early stages of career counseling” to be perplexing. Perhaps I am missing something, but it seems this measure would only be applicable to someone who is already working in an institution with some kind of research focus. Otherwise, what “research environment” are they reporting on. In addition, it is premature to recommend a measure for applied use after one development study.

Response:

We accepted your suggestions and revised our statements on page 17:

“Practitioners can use the scale as a diagnostic tool at an early stage of individual’s career stage as academics, as well as an evaluation instrument in the next career stages.”

And also added these statements on page 17:

“Finally, further developments, such as testing the relationships with other constructs, measures, and criterion variables would be useful to establish the nomological network and construct validity of scores from this measure.”

**AFTA-CHINA COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO
CREATE A FREE TRADE AREA BETWEEN ASEAN
COUNTRIES AND CHINA**

Journal:	Tianjin Daxue Xuebao
Manuscript ID	JPA-18-0139.R1
Manuscript Type:	Regular Article
Keyword :	AFTA-CHINA Cooperation Agreement, WTO International Law and Regional Trade Policy.
Abstract:	<p>This research aims to find out how the AFTA-CHINA Cooperation Agreement is to Realize a Free Trade Area between ASEAN Countries and China. The research method used is normative legal research, namely looking at the norms and rules that apply in the multilateral trading system which are beneficial for developing countries. As for the conclusion of this description, namely the Legal Study Regarding ACFTA. protect domestic industry (local products in the country itself) and the policy must be in accordance with the principles of transparency, honesty and stipulated in one rule, namely law. International competition, including the AFTA-China regional trade trend, is fine, and this trend must be used as a business opportunity to improve the Indonesian economy, especially North Sumatra, so the Indonesian government should provide policies in accordance with the principles of justice for the public interest, then for business actors. (economic activity actors) should also not act fraudulently in trading and continue to comply with regulations in accordance with applicable regulations.</p>

AFTA-CHINA COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO CREATE A FREE TRADE AREA BETWEEN ASEAN COUNTRIES AND CHINA

Introduction

Education, research, and services are the three key functions characterizing the academic profession in modern-day, higher education systems (Eam, 2015), although academic research and publications have been increasingly emphasised at most universities around the world, as involvement in research-related activities is recognised as an effective means to upgrade a university's profile (Nguyen, Klopper, & Smith, 2016). Previous studies have demonstrated that engagement in research potentially improves teaching quality and enhances knowledge and competence, and this contributes to high quality research supervision, which is critical for developing graduate students as independent researchers (Lindsay, Breen, & Jenkins, 2002).

Reflecting this, there has been a continuing trend for universities in developed countries to increase their focus on research, and this tendency has spread to developing countries, where research is increasingly viewed as a high priority (Nguyen et al., 2016). Consequently, research has become an important function for academics everywhere, as research productivity is now a primary consideration in several important organisational decisions, such as hiring, maintenance of tenure, promotions, and salary increases for academics (Chen, Gupta, & Hoshower, 2006). As academics are required to publish their research results nationally and internationally in high quality, peer-refereed journals (Nguyen et al., 2016), researchers have been interested in identifying the predictors of research involvement and performance in academics (e.g., Whelan & Markless, 2013).

This research has shown that, among the factors that influence research productivity, environmental factors are some of the most powerful ones (Bland & Ruffin, 1992), which has led researchers to identify the elements that characterise a good research environment

PERCEIVED RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT SCALE

Table 4

Summary Data for Sample B (N = 292; correlations above diagonal)

		Indonesian											
	Scale	M	SD	Range	α	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	1. Full scale	112.00	16.65	28-145	.93	-	.81***	.65***	.63***	.80***	.64***	.47***	.49***
12	2. Subscale 1 (beneficial social relationship)	22.87	4.29	5-30	.90	-	-	.40***	.48***	.52***	.54***	.30***	.35***
13	3. Subscale 2 (positive reinforcement)	20.36	6.22	5-30	.94	-	-	-	.12*	.49***	.10*	.14*	.24**
14	4. Subscale 3 (support and expectations)	24.44	3.70	6-30	.87	-	-	-	-	.38***	.49***	.38***	.32***
15	5. Subscale 4 (focus on research)	22.53	4.80	5-30	.91	-	-	-	-	-	.39***	.54***	.58***
16	6. Subscale 5 (positive role models)	21.79	4.59	5-30	.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	.35***	.27**
17	7. Organisational culture/ support for research	67.24	15.40	24-144	.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.54***
18	8. Research involvement	100.82	21.12	18-108	.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note. * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

**4. Bukti Konfirmasi Review dan
Hasil Review Kedua
(21 Okt 2023)**



Tianjin Daxue Xuebao - Decision on Manuscript ID JPA-18-0139.R1

Tianjin Daxue Xuebao <halimatul.maryani@umnaw.ac.id>
AMReply-To: tobin@temple.edu
To:
Cc: dsaklofs@uwo.ca

Sat, Okt 21, 2023 at 12:51

21-Okt-2023

Dear **Dr.**:

Thank you for submitting a revision of the Manuscript ID JPA-18-0139.R1 entitled "Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China" to Tianjin Daxue Xuebao. I have now received a review from one of the experts in the field who reviewed your initial submission and has examined your revised manuscript and cover letter. This review is included below for your reference. I have also carefully read the manuscript and your cover letter in response to reviewers' comments. After reviewing these materials, the reviewer and I noted significant improvement over the last version. As you will see in the review, the reviewer identifies several minor issues. Rather than restating the reviewers' comments here, I will simply ask that you carefully read these comments and adjust the manuscript to address them. Once you do so, I would be pleased to recommend to the Editor, Don Saklofske, that the manuscript be published in JPA.

To revise your manuscript, log into enter your Author Center, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision.

You may also click the below link to start the revision process (or continue the process if you have already started your revision) for your manuscript. If you use the below link you will not be required to login to ScholarOne Manuscripts.

*** PLEASE NOTE: This is a two-step process. After clicking on the link, you will be directed to a webpage to confirm.

You will be unable to make your revisions on the originally submitted version of the manuscript. Instead, revise your manuscript using a word processing program and save it on your computer.

Once the revised manuscript is prepared, you can upload it and submit it through your Author Center.

When submitting your revised manuscript, you will be able to respond to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you make to the original manuscript. In order to expedite the processing of the revised manuscript, please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s).

IMPORTANT: Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Tianjin Daxue Xuebao Assessment, your revised manuscript should be submitted within 30 days from receipt of this letter. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision in this amount of time, please advise the Associate Editor before the 30 day period as the link to you article will expire and you will not be able to re-submit your paper without making a specific request.

Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Tianjin Daxue Xuebao and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Dr. Renée Tobin

Associate Editor, Tianjin Daxue Xuebao
tobin@temple.edu

Editor

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

Thank you for the opportunity to review this revised manuscript (JPA-18-0139.R1). Overall, I appreciate the authors' responsiveness to reviewer feedback and believe their edits have much improved the manuscript. I hope the authors will find the following comments helpful as they continue to revise their manuscript.

1. I greatly appreciated the authors' expansion of their theoretical rationale in the introduction. However, I would recommend removing the paragraph on the social cognitive perspective (p. 3-4). The study is already situated in the work of Bronfenbrenner (1979) and Vondracek et al. (1986), and applying too many theoretical perspectives makes it hard to distill the study's rationale. Moreover, the social cognitive perspective's emphasis on self-efficacy and other specific individual variables seems less relevant to this study, given that the PRE is intended to measure characteristics of the research environment (and not of the individual academic).
2. In their response to reviewers, the authors noted that all academics in this setting had research components to their roles. I would recommend stating this in the manuscript.
3. I appreciated your analysis of potential differences in institutional affiliation between Samples A and B. I also appreciated your reporting internal consistency values in Sample B.
4. On page 16, the authors state that practitioners can use the PRE as a diagnostic tool for individuals. I am unclear as to why and how this would be useful. Many academics have little control over their research environments. It seems to me that this scale would be much more useful for conducting systems-level needs assessments and planning for departmental/organizational change. I would emphasize these potential applications (rather than emphasizing potential applications for individual academics).
5. Minor comments
 - a. While the manuscript is generally well-written, its first two sentences are "run-on" sentences. I would recommend revising them.
 - b. On page 6 (line 43), the sentence beginning with "it is obvious that" could be revised as follows: "To the authors' knowledge, a perceived research environment scale suitable for academics has yet to be published in the peer-reviewed literature."
 - c. When referring to internal consistency values, please write "Cronbach's alpha" rather than just "alpha."
 - d. On page 4 (line 52), the phrase "or at hobbies" should read "or engaged in hobbies."
 - e. In describing the OCSR and the RI measures (p. 10), please use complete sentences (e.g., "A sample item from this measure is...")

**5. Bukti Konfirmasi Submit Revisi Kedua,
Respon kepada Reviewer,
dan Artikel yang Diresubmit
(19 Nov 2023)**



Tianjin Daxue Xuebao - Manuscript ID JPA-18-0139.R2

Tianjin Daxue Xuebao <halimatul.maryani@umnaw.ac.id>
Reply-To: JPA@sagepub.com
To:

Wed, Nov 19, 2023 at 3:24 PM

19-Nov-2023

Dear **Dr.** :

Your manuscript entitled "Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China" **has been successfully submitted** online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in The Seybold Report. Your manuscript ID is JPA-18-0139.R2.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to ScholarOne Manuscripts at edit your user information as appropriate.

You can also view the status of your manuscript at any time by checking your Author Center after logging in to

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Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Tianjin Daxue Xuebao.

Sincerely,
Tianjin Daxue Xuebao

**AFTA-CHINA COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO
CREATE A FREE TRADE AREA BETWEEN ASEAN
COUNTRIES AND CHINA**

MANUSCRIPT ID: JPA – 18 – 0139. R1

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

Thank you for the opportunity to review this revised manuscript (JPA-18-0139.R1). Overall, I appreciate the authors' responsiveness to reviewer feedback and believe their edits have much improved the manuscript. I hope the authors will find the following comments helpful as they continue to revise their manuscript.

1. I greatly appreciated the authors' expansion of their theoretical rationale in the introduction. However, I would recommend removing the paragraph on the social cognitive perspective (p. 3-4). The study is already situated in the work of Bronfenbrenner (1979) and Vondracek et al. (1986), and applying too many theoretical perspectives makes it hard to distill the study's rationale. Moreover, the social cognitive perspective's emphasis on self-efficacy and other specific individual variables seems less relevant to this study, given that the PRE is intended to measure characteristics of the research environment (and not of the individual academic).

Response:

We accepted your suggestion. We removed the paragraph on the social cognitive perspective (p. 3-4)

2. In their response to reviewers, the authors noted that all academics in this setting had research components to their roles. I would recommend stating this in the manuscript.

Response:

We accepted your suggestion. We stated it in the Participants section on page 9.

3. I appreciated your analysis of potential differences in institutional affiliation between Samples A and B. I also appreciated your reporting internal consistency values in Sample B.

Response:

Thank you for your previous suggestion.

4. On page 16, the authors state that practitioners can use the PRE as a diagnostic tool for individuals. I am unclear as to why and how this would be useful. Many academics have little control over their research environments. It seems to me that this scale would be much more useful for conducting systems-level needs assessments and planning for departmental/organizational change. I would emphasize these potential applications (rather than emphasizing potential applications for individual academics).

Response:

We accepted your suggestion. On page 16, we revised our statement: “Practitioners can use the scale for conducting systems-level needs assessments and planning for departmental/organisational change.”

5. Minor comments

- a. While the manuscript is generally well-written, its first two sentences are “run-on” sentences. I would recommend revising them.
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Response:

We accepted your suggestions.

- a. *We revised the first two sentences: “Education, research, and services are the three key functions characterising the academic profession in modern-day, higher education systems (Eam, 2015). However, academic research and publications have been increasingly emphasised at most universities around the world, as involvement in research-related activities is recognised as an effective means to upgrade a university’s profile (Nguyen, Klopper, & Smith, 2016).”*
- b. *We revised the sentence on page 6 (line 43): “To the authors’ knowledge, a perceived research environment scale suitable for academics has yet to be published in the peer-reviewed literature.”*
- c. *We revised “alpha” to “Cronbach’s alpha” when referring to internal consistency values on page 10, 12, and 13.*
- d. *On page 4 (line 52), we revised “or at hobbies” to “or engaged in hobbies.”*
- e. *In describing the OCSR and the RI measures on page 10, we revised our previous sentences to complete sentences: “A sample item from this measure is...”*

AFTA-CHINA COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO CREATE A FREE TRADE AREA BETWEEN ASEAN COUNTRIES AND CHINA

Journal:	Tianjin Daxue Xuebao
Manuscript ID	JPA-18-0139.R2
Manuscript Type:	Regular Article
Keywords:	AFTA-CHINA Cooperation Agreement, WTO International Law and Regional Trade Policy.
Abstract:	<p>This research aims to find out how the AFTA-CHINA Cooperation Agreement is to Realize a Free Trade Area between ASEAN Countries and China. The research method used is normative legal research, namely looking at the norms and rules that apply in the multilateral trading system which are beneficial for developing countries. As for the conclusion of this description, namely the Legal Study Regarding ACFTA. protect domestic industry (local products in the country itself) and the policy must be in accordance with the principles of transparency, honesty and stipulated in one rule, namely law. International competition, including the AFTA-China regional trade trend, is fine, and this trend must be used as a business opportunity to improve the Indonesian economy, especially North Sumatra, so the Indonesian government should provide policies in accordance with the principles of justice for the public interest, then for business actors. (economic activity actors) should also not act fraudulently in trading and continue to comply with regulations in accordance with applicable regulations.</p>

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AFTA-CHINA COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO CREATE A FREE TRADE AREA BETWEEN ASEAN COUNTRIES AND CHINA

Introduction

Education, research, and service are the three key functions characterising the academic profession in modern-day, higher education systems (Eam, 2015). However, academic research and publications have been increasingly emphasised at most universities around the world, as involvement in research-related activities is recognised as an effective means to upgrade a university's profile (Nguyen, Klopper, & Smith, 2016). Previous studies have demonstrated that engagement in research potentially improves teaching quality and enhances knowledge and competence, and this contributes to high quality research supervision, which is critical for developing graduate students as independent researchers (Lindsay, Breen, & Jenkins, 2002).

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This research has shown that, among the factors that influence research productivity, environmental factors are some of the most powerful ones (Bland & Ruffin, 1992), which has led researchers to identify the elements that characterise a good research environment

PERCEIVED RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT SCALE

Table 4

Summary Data for Sample B ($N = 292$; correlations above diagonal)

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	Scale	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Range	α	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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18	8. Research involvement	100.82	21.12	18-108	.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note. * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

**6. Bukti Konfirmasi Artikel Accepted
(17 Des 2023)**



Tianjin Daxue Xuebao - Decision on Manuscript ID JPA-18-0139.R2

Tianjin Daxue Xuebao <halimatul.maryani@umnaw.ac.id>

Wed, Des 17, 2023 at 3:28 AM

Reply-To: tobin@temple.edu

To:

Cc:

17-Des-2023

Dear **Dr. :**

I have now carefully read the revised manuscript and your cover letter in response to reviewer comments. After reviewing these materials, I noted that you addressed all issues raised in the last round of reviews. Thus, **it is a pleasure to accept your manuscript** entitled "Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China" in its current form for publication in Tianjin Daxue Xuebao.

Thank you for your fine contribution. On behalf of the Editors Tianjin Daxue Xuebao, we look forward to your continued contributions to the Tianjin Daxue Xuebao.

Sincerely,
Dr. Renée Tobin
Associate Editor, Tianjin Daxue Xuebao
tobin@temple.edu

Don Saklofske
Editor

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

**7. Bukti Konfirmasi Artikel Published Online
(10 Jan 2024)**



Your article is now published online

Tianjin Daxue Xuebao <halimatul.maryani@umnaw.ac.id>

Jan 10, 2024 at 1:50 PM

Reply-To: halimatul.maryani@umnaw.ac.id

To:

Cc: sage.eprints@sagepub.com

Dear :

Thank you for publishing your article with SAGE Publishing and Tianjin Daxue Xuebao. Your article "Afta-China Cooperation Agreement To Create A Free Trade Area Between Asean Countries And China" is now published and your complimentary e-copy is available "

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AFTA-CHINA COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO CREATE A FREE TRADE AREA BETWEEN ASEAN COUNTRIES AND CHINA

HALIMATUL MARYANI

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DANI SINTARA

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CUT NURITA

Universitas Darma Agung. Email: cutnurita12@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to find out how the AFTA-CHINA Cooperation Agreement is to Realize a Free Trade Area between ASEAN Countries and China. The research method used is normative legal research, namely looking at the norms and rules that apply in the multilateral trading system which are beneficial for developing countries. As for the conclusion of this description, namely the Legal Study Regarding ACFTA. protect domestic industry (local products in the country itself) and the policy must be in accordance with the principles of transparency, honesty and stipulated in one rule, namely law. International competition, including the AFTA-China regional trade trend, is fine, and this trend must be used as a business opportunity to improve the Indonesian economy, especially North Sumatra, so the Indonesian government should provide policies in accordance with the principles of justice for the public interest, then for business actors. (economic activity actors) should also not act fraudulently in trading and continue to comply with regulations in accordance with applicable regulations.

Keywords: AFTA-CHINA Cooperation Agreement, WTO International Law and Regional Trade Policy.

INTRODUCTION

In its ideal form, the concept of free trade or trade liberalization is a situation where companies and individuals are free to sell goods or services beyond the borders of their country. With free trade, there are no longer any obstacles created by a country in carrying out trade transactions with other countries. Countries in the world or those that are directly involved in free trade have the right to sell products, goods or services to other countries without having to be burdened by tax restrictions or import duties.

Based on the formation of World Trade *Organization* (WTO), Indonesia ratify the GATT/WTO with the LawLaw No. 7 of 1994, Erman Rajagukguk (2011). and has provided the concept of free trade globalization, especially to member countries formed in the WTO, whereThe basic concept of free trade is the elimination of barriers on the scale of international trade. In its implementation, a concept like this forms globalization, Eko Prilianto Sudradjat (2015) whose meaning is universal and covers all very broad fields. If viewed from the economic and trade aspects, globalization has occurred in Indonesia when spice trade transactions began, then the forced cultivation system in Java, to the

growth and development of plantations in the Dutch East Indies, and At that time, globalization with the system was born violence created by colonialism. Different from the current globalization system economics and trade are carried out with One way of peace is through international negotiations and agreements gave birth to free trade rules as well focused on developing an open free market (transparency system).

World trade liberalization encourages the level of integration and economic growth of countries in the world. Economic integration will open the widest possible trade access between one country and another. Economic integration aims to open trade access as widely as possible between one country and another. Competition between market players will cause prices to decrease for similar goods and services, thereby improving quality and increasing choice for consumers in integrated areas. The tendency to increase the process of regional economic and financial integration in various parts of the world is basically based on the basic concept that the benefits obtained will be greater than the risks that will be faced (Oktaviani et al. 2014).

The benefits of trade liberalization include increasing efficiency. This increase in efficiency is carried out through several channels. First, through increasing productivity due to the more efficient allocation of resources both within an industry and between industries. Second, through increased competition. Liberalization has the potential to increase competition between domestic and foreign producers, so that inefficient domestic producers will leave the industry and the industry as a whole will become more efficient. However, these profits can be a threat to the national economy. This depends on the readiness of the domestic industry and the competitiveness of domestic products (Astiyah et al, 2015).

A free trade agreement is a pact signed by two or more countries to eliminate trade barriers between them. The World Trade Organization (WTO) noted that from 1958-1994 there were more than 250 FTAs (Free Trade Agreements) throughout the world. Indonesia is one of the countries that is quite active in carrying out free trade agreements - both bilateral between countries and those included in the ASEAN scheme. In recent years, Indonesia has been involved in a number of free trade agreements, some of which are the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA (AANZFTA), the ASEAN South Korea FTA, and the Indonesia Japan Partnership Agreement (IJEPA). Apart from that, there are still several agreements which are currently still in the negotiation stage, for example the ASEAN-EU FTA, ASEAN-USA FTA, ASEAN-India FTA and Indonesia-EFTA (Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland). Indonesia's involvement in various free trade agreements was motivated by fear of the impact of "trade diversion". However, it should be noted that "trade diversion" only applies to two or more countries that have the same product with the same market objective.

This application gives rise to a legal system that regulates relationships in a dual way. On the one hand, it regulates cooperative relations between member countries, while on the other hand, it provides opportunities for each member country to develop its national legal system. The development of the legal systems of these countries must of course adapt or follow the provisions of these regional organizations. National law experiences

development and renewal in various states and international communities. Development and renewal, including the development of society in a developing country, is spearheaded by the government. It is clear that law can play a role in this renewal process. This is caused by all government actions aimed at developing society in the desired direction, which will take the form of laws, regulations and other provisions, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (2012).

Law brings development and renewal, because of the implementation of development based on legal rules, including in establishing relations between countries, both regional and international, such as within the framework of AFTA, AFEC and GATT/WTO within the framework of international trade. In order to enter the era of globalization in the 21st century, Indonesia is facing a pattern free trade within the framework of AFTA and APEC, then the reliability of the legal system Indonesian national will be tested. Plus free trade within the WTO framework, of course Indonesia must be ready with its legal system to be able to accommodate developments that occur as a result of the implementation of international agreements within the AFTA framework because these international agreements have been accepted as national law. International agreements can become national law either through parliamentary approval or through signature alone.

Legal politics built into the Community's international agreements The ASEAN economy is based on free trade as an extension of the system international capitalism has been formulated in good international agreements bilateral or multilateral. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an interesting phenomenon in Indonesia international law, Hata (2018). There are some observers who state that WTO law is a form of international law that has very strong coercive power, which is demonstrated, among other things, by a much more effective mechanism for resolving disputes between member countries than GATT 1947 ever had.

These special provisions for developing countries are also provided in the issue dispute resolution which is the greatest achievement of the WTO Agreement indispute resolution mechanism. As part of the international trade system which is largely managed through the WTO, steps should be taken, especially by developing countries, to prepare themselves to compete and be actively involved in the WTO. In reality, global economic competition will require increased competitive ability in the world of international trade, so that each country must also be prepared to become more involved with each other, including facing each other in a case if a dispute occurs, either as the party being sued or as the plaintiff. Therefore, both technical and substantive mastery of the dispute resolution mechanisms in the WTO is a necessity (Chan Kar Keung, 2006).

Establishment of AFTA. In this case AFTA's orientation is on reducing tariffs and non-tariffs in the atmosphere of trade and investment flows to ASEAN member countries. This needs to be responded to by member countries facing tariffs and increased investment in their countries, Abdul Hamid Adnan (2015). Basically, the formation of AFTA is based on internal and external factors. Internal factors are determined by ASEAN's willingness to establish AFTA which is followed by ASEAN economic structure actions from agriculture to industry. Meanwhile, the external factor is the emergence of protective economic

regionalism in other parts of the world, as a result of the slow pace of the Uruguay round. Therefore, AFTA participating countries must prepare provisions for its implementation. Thus, the existence of AFTA has an impact on the Indonesian National Legal System, because Indonesia must implement the agreement in accordance with its agreement. For this reason, it needs to be discussed from a legal perspective, especially regarding the AFTA agreement for the development of the Indonesian legal system today.

LITERATURE REVIEW

International Legal Policy

According to Hyde, (2016) international law is a collection of laws which mostly consist of principles and regulations that must be obeyed by countries. For this reason, international law must be obeyed when countries interact with each other. Apart from that, international law includes international organizations and certain legal regulations relating to individuals and non-state legal subjects. Melansi Diktum Law Journal Volume 14, Number 1 July 2016: 67 – 75, International law according to Mochtar Kusumaatmadja is: the entire rules and principles that regulate relations or issues that cross national boundaries between countries and countries. with other non-state legal subjects or with each other's non-state legal subjects.

WTO Regional Trade

The existence of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as an international organization, has an important role in international trade traffic, especially in increasing economic development and reducing poverty. More specifically, the existence of this organization must ensure that all needs and benefits are met from increasing welfare opportunities in the context of the multilateral trading system, especially for developing countries where the majority of WTO member countries are in this category. The hope is that every country will benefit from the existence of legislation international gang. As for who became The aim of this interaction process in general is so that each country has the opportunity to meet domestic needs for its country (Michael J. Trebilcock and Robert Howse, 1995).

Approach Method

The research methods are: used is by type of research normative law, namely looking at norms as well as the rules that apply in the multilateral trading system which are beneficial for developing countries. The data collection method was carried out using a literature study with priority on secondary data, namely primary legal material in the form of all agreements contained in the WTO Agreement, secondary legal material in the form of writings and expert opinions. The data analysis method used in this research is analytical descriptive, namely carrying out in-depth analysis in order to answer the main problems raised.

DISCUSSION

International Legal Rules for Trade Within the Framework of the WTO Agreement

International legal rules regarding the liberalization of trade in the services sector through the framework of the WTO agreement, produced in the Uruguay Round negotiations, are outlined in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), which is the main framework or Framework Agreement. This main document includes the rules of the game that apply generally to all sectors in the services sector. In GATS as a Framework Agreement, there are basic principles which are the basis for the rules of the game in international trade in the services sector. This general agreement is very necessary as a framework that systematically determines the scope of generally regulated activities, HS Kartadjoemena (2016). Then, to implement the results of the agreement in the form of steps to implement liberalization, it is necessary to have a Schedule of Commitments (SOC) made by each participating country, which explicitly states the commitment of the participating countries to the services sector. The SOC, which is an integral part of the agreement, explicitly states the sectors that are open and the types of transactions that may be carried out by Foreign Service Providers or foreign service suppliers.

Kartadjoemena explained the process of filling out the Schedule of Commitments that in formulating the SOC, the first stage is to list the sectors where participating countries are willing to make commitments. Each participating country is obliged to confirm the sectors that will be opened or have been opened to foreign parties. The principle that applies in the SOC filling technique is the positive list principle, Hadi Soesastro (2014). Thus, in sectors where the country concerned is not willing to open within the framework of the agreement, these sectors are not included in the list that will be liberalized at that stage. In other words, the designation of sectors that will be opened applies the positive list principle. This agreement specifically seeks to increase the efficiency and competitive level of ASEAN members as service providers, in particular eliminating trade restrictions in services between ASEAN members, and liberalizing trade in services by expanding the level and scope of liberalization beyond that which exists in GATS (General Agreement Trade in Service) with the aim of a free trade area in the services sector.

The existence of AFTA for the legal development of ASEAN countries

Currently, countries including Indonesia are collaborating with other countries within the AFTA framework. This collaboration is needed to meet needs and strengthen the country's economic structure in facing the era of globalization which member countries, including Indonesia, inevitably have to carry out. Basically there are three international agreements that influence the development of Indonesian economic law. The first is the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the second is the rules of the game in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the third is the rules of the game contained in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). With regard to the WTO, whose territory covers the entire world and has been in effect since January 1 1995. APEC covers countries in the Asia and Pacific region, effective in 2010 for advanced industrial countries and in 2020 for developing countries. AFTA for regional areas and the

Southeast Asia region is planned to come into effect in 2003. However, AFTA has not been implemented well in Indonesia, in fact it was implemented effectively at the end of 2015.

Indonesia's involvement in the WTO was marked by the final ratification of the results of the Uruguay Round through Law No. 7 of 1994. This agreement is basically a comprehensive commitment which includes an agreement to strengthen the world economy which is characterized by the existence of trade ties, foreign capital planning, job reserves and services. In connection with this matter, it was agreed to prepare facilities that were considered conducive, including, namely:

1. A stronger and clearer legal framework for carrying out international trade, including effective and reliable dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. Globally reducing 40% of tariffs and agreeing to wider market openings for goods, increasing reliability and certainty in the form of expanding the scope of tariff commitments.
3. Multilateral regulatory framework for trade in services and for the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) related to trade as well as re-addressing multilateral trade provisions for agriculture, textiles and apparel.

Protective Government Policy Domestic Industry After the AFTA-China Agreement

To protect domestic industry Regarding the negative impact of the implementation of AFTA-China regional trade, there needs to be policies, especially policies implemented by the government, for example anti-dumping, safeguard measures, subsidies, training, providing capital loans to small and medium businesses. Regarding the regulation of regional free trade agreements in international free trade (WTO) provisions, it is permitted and justified based on the provisions of Article 24 of GATT. There are several factors that come into play challenges and opportunities for the government Indonesia related to implementation AFTA-China trade is increasing opening of the Indonesian market (products domestically) to compete in the market internationally, especially in the Chinese market.

1. Determining Policy Direction and Priorities

Policy direction is structuring a comprehensive and integrated national legal system that respects religious norms, customary law and customs as well as renewing Dutch colonial legacy legislation with discriminatory national laws, including categories of injustice and incompatibility with demands for reform through the legislative program. Next is the development of statutory regulations which supports internal economic activities facing the era of globalization of free trade without harming national interests. Policy priorities focus on the main targets to achieve and the most important steps taken by the government in taking a decision decision as a policy.

So in determining policy (policy) is to use certain considerations that are considered to better guarantee the implementation of a business, the ideals of the desired situation. So in the sense of wisdom, the emphasis is focused on there is a consideration process to

guarantee the implementation of a business, the achievement of the expected goals, thereby producing something evidence of policies in the public interest with the aim of changing a situation for the better.

To determine the success of acceleration development after the implementation of free trade, especially in the AFTA-China regional agreement, one of the policy directions and priorities that will be implemented is economic recovery and increasing people's welfare (welfare of the people). Give directions to everyone regions to seriously and systematically carry out economic recovery in order to improve the welfare of the people.

2. Role and Authority of Government In Taking Policy

In the context of societal dynamics However, we still have sufficient role scope, depending on how to actualize this potential to the maximum so that we can give birth strategic roles. In the era of competition In this very competitive international environment, we need to anticipate this phenomenon, so that the issue of the quality of Human Resources becomes very substantial and strategic to act out because of the terminology, the globalization of international competition, the quality of Human Resources and competitiveness and competence are very interesting discussions.

For Indonesian people, especially The people of North Sumatra Province need to reposition the role of political movements to the emphasis of strengthening the quality of Human Resources. So in this case the role of the government is highly expected in order to realize healthy international trade, including trade AFTA-China region, and no less the importance of regional autonomy. This means that in this provision the regional government (North Sumatra), apart from facing internal burdens locally and nationally, within the framework of national strategic management must deal with government tasks both on a national and international scale, which in strategic geo-political terms definitely involve the region., the people and related agencies to support policy realization Indonesian government in general, North Sumatra government policy specifically. This means that by connecting the region and the global there is a bond, namely treaties and agreements has been approved by the government, in particular government of North Sumatra. Because the existence of this agreement is a source of law that binds the cooperation that will be implemented.

3. Policy Steps Government Protects Domestic Industry

AFTA-China is one of them the form of economic liberalization cooperation that has been carried out by Indonesia in the last 10 years, at the beginning of January 2010, when the implementation of the Asean China Free Trade Agreement began, seems to have become a war of quality, price and quantity. a service of goods and services and industry China's global market, because the prices of goods produced in China are relatively cheap and are in demand by Indonesian consumers. This is inseparable from the quality of goods produced by China, for example, seen from the negative impacts The implementation of AFTA-China regional trade on the Indonesian economy includes: First, the invasion of foreign products, especially from China could result in the destruction of domestic economic sectors (local products), even before 2009. Indonesia has gone

through a process deindustrialization (industry decline). Based on data from the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), the role of the processing industry has decreased from 28.1% in 2004 to 27.9% in 2008, and projected for the next five years of planting capital in the processing industry sector experienced a decline of US\$ 5 billion, most of it triggered by the closure of business centers strategic Small and Medium Industries (IKM). The number of SMEs registered with the Ministry of Industry in 2008 reached 16,806 with a capital scale of IDR 1 billion to IDR 5 billion. So 85% of them will experience it difficulties in facing competition with products originating from China.

Second, the domestic market is flooded by foreign products with very competitive quality and prices will encourage domestic entrepreneurs to switch businesses from producers in various economic sectors to importers or traders only, example prices Chinese textiles and textile products are between 15% and 25% cheaper, while a difference of just 5% will overwhelm the domestic industry (local products), let alone more. from 5%. In this case, of course, for entrepreneurs In order to survive, the local government must be pragmatic in changing its direction. Third, the character of the internal economy the country will become increasingly less independent and weak, meaning everything depends on foreign provisions (foreign products) even small products and very simple products and products that are easy to make in the country only like needles, herbs must be imported.

4. Legal Basis for Trade Regulation Regional

Regional trade arrangements (Regional Trading Arrangements) where a group of countries agrees to eliminate or reduce barriers to imports from fellow members and has taken place in several regional countries in the world, such as the European Union with its single market, ASEAN with its AFTA and others GATT. In Article 24 of GATT it is explained that recognizing the existence of close integration in the economic sector through freer trade, namely recognizing regional groupings as an exception and general rule of the MFN general principles clause, Huala Adolf and A Chandrawulan (2015) provided that the criteria are met - certain criteria strictly. The GATT provisions are intended to regulate regional areas facilitate trade between the countries concerned, without creating obstacles to trade with the outside world. Exceptions and rules This MFN clause is stipulated in The GATT article itself and some others are stipulated in the GATT conference decisions through a waiver and this principle is based on article XXV, the exception referred to is, Hatta (2016). :

- a) Advantages gained due to distance traffic (frontier traffic advantage), may not be imposed on GATT members,
- b) Preferential treatment in regions certain existing ones such as economic cooperation within the British Commonwealth French Union (France and other countries former colonial countries), may continue

5. Regional Trade Concept AFTA-China.

The legal basis for the ACFTA agreement is Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the

People's Republic of China, signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Megawati) on November 4 2002 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and hasratified by the President of the Republic of Indonesia through Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 of 2004 concerning Ratification of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the People's Republic of China. Ratify this ACFTA agreement the law is valid, where in article 11 paragraph3 UUDNRI 1945 states that further provisions regarding international agreements are regulated by law. In accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia then law number24 of 2000 concerning International Agreements. Furthermore, in article 11 of Law no. 24 in 2000 it was stated that the agreementinternational matters whose material does not include material as intended in Article 10 shall be carried out by Presidential Decree. So in the context of article 11 this is strictly speaking and ensure that the agreement is ratified International ACFTA which is included in the trade category is carried out through a Presidential Decree, so that ratification of ACFTA is legally valid.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. As for the conclusion of the descriptionnamely, that government policy is an action proposed by the government to take the Administrator's decision, "Legal Review Regarding ACFTA." protect domestic industry (local products in the country itself) and the policy must be in accordance with the principles of transparency, honesty and stipulated in one rule, namely law.
2. International competition is a trendAFTA-China regional trade, that is fine, and this trend must be used as a business opportunity to improve the Indonesian economy, especially North Sumatra, so the Indonesian government should provide policies according to the principles justice in the public interest, thenFor business actors (economic activity actors) it is also best not to cheat trade and continue to comply with regulations in accordance with the provisionsapplies. The most important thing is that this research should be sustainable, so that researchers can research how investment in Indonesia compares before and after the implementation of AFTA-China in Indonesia.

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