

Political, Economic and Military (PEM) Framework for Reciprocal Tariff Based on Machine Learning: A Novel Approach

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Abstract

The unprecedented escalation of reciprocal tariffs between global superpowers has redefined the silhouette of modern trade diplomacy. This study employs a deep learning algorithm to identify the evolving nodes of non-conditioned long-term consequences of the retaliatory tariff policies in the US-China trade war, serving as a primary case study. The results of the study determine the impact of reciprocal tariff shaping trends on Political, Economic, and Military (PEM) facets of the modern world, which collectively shape the future of humankind. The analysis of trade data, macroeconomic indicators, and international sentiment patterns through Google Trends from 01/01/2024 to 04/09/2025 reveals how protectionist measures can lead to new constructionist dynamics in the political, economic, and military scenarios amid volatile, changing landscapes. The study leads to detailing the existence of such clusters in the PEM framework. The metaphor of “gradual and nonlinear” has been used to demonstrate the often creeping, often nonlinear nature of these long-term impacts. Furthermore, the LDA method in topic modelling has been deployed to identify sentiments on the political, economic, and military impact of reciprocal tariffs on the global economy.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Global, PEM Framework, Reciprocal Tariffs, Trade Diplomacy

1. Introduction

The increasingly interconnected global economy encourages trade relationships among different nations, including major economic powers, significantly impacting both regional and international economic stability. Amongst many such trade scenarios, US-China trade hostilities have been visualized as a global repercussion event that has been witnessed for an extensive time duration,

notably from 2018, when the United States enforced a series of import tariffs on Chinese goods, alluding to unfair trade practices, intellectual property theft, and a growing fiscal deficit. Counterresponse from China in the form of its tariffs, including a set of trade barriers, manifested geopolitical conditions, reshaped global supply chain networks, disrupted existing financial markets, and remodified the nature of multilateral trade agreements (Bown & Kolb, 2021). Reciprocal tariffs are often used as tools of provocative counter-trade measures that are often meant for the protectionism of domestic industries by mitigating international pressures, leveraging negotiations, but may often lead to long-term destabilizing effects such as market inefficiencies, inflationary pressures, and the erosion of cooperative trade norms (Evenett & Fritz, 2019). The continuing US–China trade war elucidates a complex pattern of reformation tied to fallout from tit-for-tat tariff exchanges to broader geopolitical struggles, technology supremacy issues, intellectual property management, and matters of national security. This case study delves into the dynamicity of slithering or creeping and the persistent influence of reciprocal tariffs on bilateral relations between the United States and China, extended to political, economic, and military implications over a longer duration of time. These counterproductive approaches can also lead to a ripple effect with different third-party nations being indirectly dragged into the post-tariff impact conditions of protectionism, supply chain reconfigurations, and global trade alliances shifting in the international economy (Fajgelbaum et al., 2020). The study explores historical perspective, Chinese perspective, US perspective, Competitive strategies, and future outcomes in the literature review section. Discussion on deep learning tools, such as the Lateral Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) method, was included in the same section. The Research Methodology section includes details of data collection sources and method discussion for analysis and interpretation. This was followed by the Analysis section that included a search for dominant topics, creation of a network graph, and calculation of Coherence score, Topic diversity score, and perplexity score to test the fitness of the model for the applied dataset. Finally, the implications of the results were highlighted in the Implications of results section.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Historical Perspectives

The historic progression of US-China relations must be prioritized for a comprehensive understanding of the real outlook of the present times. Post World War transformation of US-China ties emerging from distinct cultural

perceptions and ideological divergence was explored by Simei Qing (2007) in her book *“From Allies to Enemies”*. Contrasting visions of modernity and identity may have been instrumental in continual misunderstanding and strategic mistrust. Events such as the Korean War and continuing debates over Taiwan between the two countries continue to shape independent foreign policies of both the US and China (Simei Qing, 2007). The concept of U.S.-China relations can be difficult to comprehend without acknowledging the historical facts of origin. In her research, Christina L. Davis (2009) discussed the concept of “linkage diplomacy”, stating the combined influence of economic and security concessions to strengthen strategic partnerships during the analysis of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The framework can help understand how modern powers like the U.S. and China can align or negotiate across multiple domains of trade, cybersecurity, and military postures to mitigate existing rivalry and form durable agreements. America’s foreign policy during the late 19th and early 20th centuries was mainly driven by “economic nationalism” rather than “free trade imperialism”, where protectionist tools were deployed by Republicans to leverage foreign markets for American goods and secure imperial footholds. The legacy of the established method in contemporary trade wars has persisted as America’s deployment of economic policy as an instrument of geopolitical power in the world, with strategic decoupling from China as a major competitor. (Marc-William Palen’s, 2014). Further, A Congressional Research Service report by Vladimir N. Pregelj (2001) prioritized the discussion on the shift of U.S. policy from “most-favoured-nation” to “normal trade relations”. Continued political tensions and legislative debates were categorized as major transformers over concerns of human rights and strategic competition, including domestic undercurrents shaping U.S. economic policy toward China.

1.2 China’s Perspective

From China’s perspective, its continued elevation is framed as a strategic and peaceful path seeker towards development. In the words of Bai Gao (2022) the concept of “reciprocal openness” seeking mutual liberalization in global trade, envisions China’s engagement in international markets to promote domestic innovation, attract investment, and ensure long-term growth, with respect to mutual embracement of openness among collaborative partners rather than unilateralism. Complementary studies by Tao Liu and Wing Thye Woo (2018) identified trade imbalances, China’s technology acquisition strategies, and concerns over national security as the three major reasons for US grievance seeking monopolization of international markets. Furthermore, the need for

cooperation and reform tactics is suggested from China's perspective for economic competition and facing strategic threats. The protectionist point of view as a diplomatic posture seeks fair competition by avoiding containment or blanket hostility from other parties in international markets. Liu and Woo studied a development framework that de-escalates rising tensions and encourages cooperation on mutually beneficial issues such as innovation, climate change, and global health.

1.3 U.S. Perspective

US policies continue to highlight the multifaceted nature of challenges framed in terms of competition for global influence. Joseph S. Nye Jr. (2020), during his analysis of "Power and Interdependence," highlighted the multifaceted complexity of the U.S.-China relationship in terms of competition for global influence. In his research, he further reiterated the possibility of both cooperation and conflict arising from the relationship between economic, technological, military might, and norm capacities between the two countries. A study by Garrett Hinck and Tim Maurer (2019) investigated the role of "persistent enforcement" strategies, such as indicting state-sponsored hackers from China and other nations for blame attribution, deterrence of future attacks, and reinforcement of international norms against malicious cyber activity consistently. Technological superiority acts as a central battleground stage of competition with concerns for trends in intellectual property theft, forced technology transfers, and the growing influence of Chinese firms in critical infrastructure. American policy, directed at safeguarding strategic industries while preserving its leadership in global innovation, forms a critical part of its overall strategy.

1.4 Competitive Strategies

A study by Satoru Mori (2019), with a detailed analysis of U.S.-China technological rivalry, revealed military advancement, industrial competition, and digital infrastructure dominance as the three primary domains of contestation. He further added that the boost in investments in artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and synthetic biology is part of the strategic goals of securing long-term leadership in emerging global systems for both the US and China, respectively. The emerging competition over digital networks in 5G infrastructure, amplified with strategic growth and control, can lead to economic, strategic, and normative consequences shaping the behaviour of other states. Furthermore, restrictions have been imposed on Chinese firms' access to global markets, citing security concerns, while promoting alternative suppliers.

Retrospective impacts, such as domestic innovation programs and expansion of digital footprint through initiatives like the Digital Silk Road, were seen from the Chinese side (Hinck & Maurer, 2019). Complementary research by Mori's analysis provided an in-depth analysis of Strategic competition in cyberspace and data governance in pursuit of sovereignty, governance, geopolitical alignment, and extension beyond military hardware into the architecture of information and connectivity.

Recent studies have highlighted the complex impacts of tariffs on international trade, financial markets, and policy reactions. The vulnerability of financial markets to trade policy shocks is shown by Gaies (2025) and Yilmazkuday (2025), who argue that US tariffs have asymmetric and substantial effects on stock prices. Gao and Song (2025) emphasise the influence of trade frictions on China's photovoltaic industry, illustrating the vulnerabilities and adaptive restructuring within renewable energy sectors. This phenomenon is extended to regional economies by Almazán-Gómez et al. (2025), who model varying exposure to new trade wars and underline different implications across regions. Zhao et al. (2024) offer a climate-policy perspective, demonstrating the interaction between carbon tariffs, cap-and-trade regulations, and product tariffs, and their impact on cost efficiency in trade conflicts. Contractor (2025) illustrates how multinational corporations adjust their supply networks and trading tactics to reduce tariff expenses from the standpoint of business strategy. Klomp (2025) hints that the security-economy interconnections are a result of the Trump-era tariffs, which are associated with changes in the US defence industry. Felbermayr, Hinz, and Langhammer (2024) position tariffs within wider geopolitical considerations, stating that US trade policy decisions after 2024 will have an impact on Europe's economic and political standing. These studies indicate that tariffs function not only as fiscal tools but also as drivers of financial volatility, industrial restructuring, regional disparities, and geopolitical shifts, necessitating comprehensive policy strategies.

2.5 Future Outcomes

The future of the global economy shall depend on the ease or unease in strategic competition between the U.S. and China. Weakened multilateral economic cooperation on account of the rise of populism, economic nationalism, and protectionist sentiments further underscored isolation strategies shaping global economic governance. Amongst such rivalry, some possibilities for coexistence and recalibration may still exist. Frameworks for rethinking the U.S.-China

relationship were deliberated by the studies of Nye, Liu, and Gao, who portrayed the current environment as a complex, dynamic, and interdependent competition beyond a Cold War-style zero-sum game. Results of the work raise the importance of economic concerns, institutionalizing dialogue, and fostering a rules-based order that accommodates pluralism. Likely, Bonnie Glaser and Brittany Billingsley (2012) promoted the establishment of a new power relational approach based on mutual respect and realistic cooperation by defueling misperception, unmanaged tensions, and reactive policymaking and replacing them with diplomatic innovation and sustained communication to mitigate strategic risks. In due course, the past events related to U.S.-China relations can reconfigure the future of global order. A “competitive coexistence” or strategic hostility shall depend on the policy choices made by them in the coming decade. A more positive approach with collaborative effort, sharing global responsibilities, can be the key to navigating a more stable and constructive future.

The existing literature lacks a systematic, data-driven analysis of political, economic, and military sentiments in U.S.-China relations as exhibited in internet news media. While historical and policy-oriented studies (e.g., Qing 2007, Davis 2009, Palen 2014) explore strategic tensions, they have overlooked real-time sentiment tracking of diplomatic rhetoric, trade war narratives, and military posturing in digital news sources. Lack of comprehensive research on sentiments arising due to political statements, economic reports, and defense-related news evolving across U.S. and Chinese platforms highlights the necessity for initiating the current investigation to discover sentiments around such highly pertinent issues.

Most research examines political, economic, and military (PEM) factors separately; therefore, sentiment analysis lacks a holistic framework. Traditional sentiment analysis approaches, comprising VADER, LIWC, and SVM, often neglect domain-specific interdependencies in geopolitics, trade, and defense. In addition, current approaches focus primarily on polarity detection (positive, negative, or neutral), offering limited explanatory power for understanding how hierarchical issue clusters, such as reciprocal tariffs, grow across domains. The PEM-based framework in the present research fills this gap by concurrently modeling political, economic, and military speech and assessing it using coherence, diversity, and perplexity benchmarks. Comparison with typical sentiment approaches highlights the PEM approach’s enhanced interpretability

and multidimensional insights, strengthening its value to academic research and policy analysis (See Appendices, Table 4).

In this research, we have aimed to fulfill objectives such as:

1. To identify political, economic, and military sentiments surrounding reciprocal tariffs of the US and China.
2. To identify key terms in sentiments and analyze their inter-relationship using deep learning sentiment analysis.
3. To test the validity of the sentiment model using metric scores.

Relative assumptions include:

1. H1: Trade-related terminology, particularly concerning tariffs and reciprocity, leads political discourse, resulting in a concentrated focus on protectionist policies and leadership strategies.
2. H2: Economic discourse is exemplified by broader and more diverse thematic coverage, encompassing both macroeconomic uncertainty and global trade relations.
3. H3: Military discourse integrates strategic and geopolitical considerations, with a strong emphasis on regional power dynamics and security threats linked to international trade disputes.

3. Research Methodology

In the initial stage, extract the most prominent keywords from Google News during the period of 01/01/2024 to 04/09/2025, which includes 19 URLs (uniform resource locator) resources for 'Political issues based on reciprocal tariffs', 60 URLs resources for 'Economic issues based on reciprocal tariffs', 60 URLs resources for 'Military issues based on reciprocal tariffs' (See Appendices-Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3).

KeyBERT function performs keyword extraction by first embedding the entire input document using a transformer model, such as all-MiniLM-L6-v2 from the sentence-transformers library. It then generates candidate keywords or phrases—typically in the form of n-grams—directly from the document

text. Each candidate phrase is also embedded using the same transformer model to ensure consistency in the semantic space. The model then computes the cosine similarity between the document embedding and each candidate keyword embedding, quantifying how semantically close the keyword is to the overall context of the document. Finally, it ranks the candidates based on their similarity scores and returns the top N keywords or phrases that best represent the document's content (Grootendorst, M.,2020).

KeyBERT function was used in Python 3.0 on Google Colab platform to extract the most prominent keywords from Google News during the period of 01/01/2024 to 04/09/2025 for 'Political issues based on reciprocal tariffs. Traditionally, KeyBERT itself is composed of a combination of mathematical formulas, since it's an application of transformer-based embeddings (like BERT) with cosine similarity rather than a formula-driven model. However, the core mathematical operation behind KeyBERT is keyword extraction via cosine similarity between document and candidate phrase embeddings (Grootendorst, M.,2020).

a. Document Embedding

KeyBERT creates a document embedding using a transformer model (like BERT). This is usually the mean-pooled output of the last hidden layer:

$$d = BERT_{mean}(D) \quad - (1)$$

b. Candidate Phrase Embeddings

Subsequently, document D, a list of candidate key phrases $\{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n\}$ is produced (using simple n-gram extraction or more advanced phrase models). Each phrase needs to be embedded:

$$p_i = BERT_{mean}(P_i), \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad - (2)$$

c. Cosine Similarity Scoring

Each candidate phrase vector is counted vis-à-vis the document vector using cosine similarity:

$$score(P_i) = \cos(d, p_i) = \frac{d \cdot p_i}{\|d\| \cdot \|p_i\|} \quad - (3)$$

d. Ranking and Selection

The top k key phrases are selected based on the highest cosine similarity scores:

Keywords = Top k({score(Pi)}^n_{i=1}) - (4)

Therefore,

KeyBERT = (BERT Embeddings + Cosine Similarity + Candidate Filtering + Ranking).

4. Analysis

4.1 Word frequency, Keywords, and Dominant words

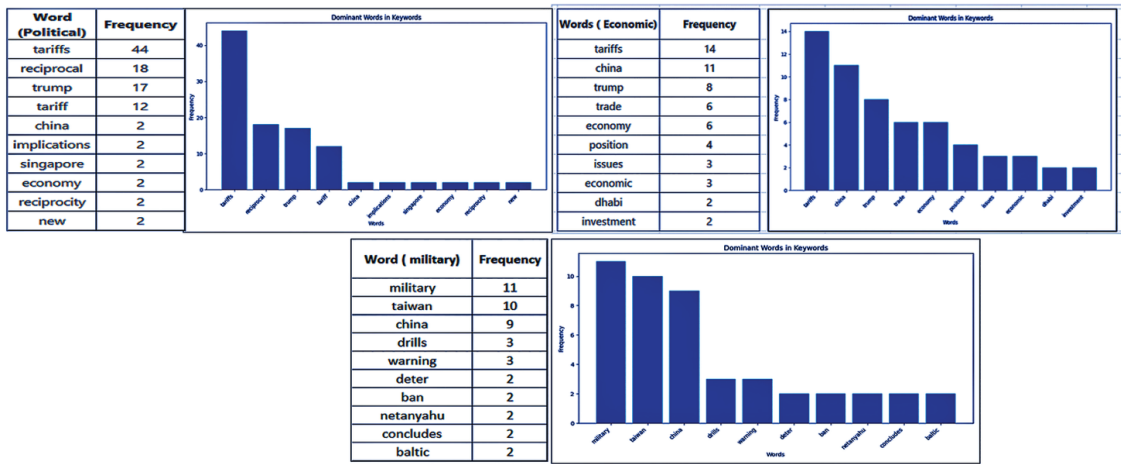


Figure 1. Combined Word frequency, Keywords, and Dominant words for the PEM model (Source: Author analysis)

Preliminary investigation revealed a comparative analysis of keyword frequencies for three thematic domains (Political, Economic, and Military) that consisted of a frequency table with corresponding bar chart emphasizing the most dominant words within each category. The term “tariffs” evolved as the most frequently mentioned word across all three domains, indicating its focus on matters related to international affairs. Likely, “tariff” leads in frequency, followed by terms such as “reciprocal” and “Trump,” projecting a focus on trade policies and leadership narratives. Correspondingly, words such as “China,” “Trump,” “trade,” and “economy” are more persistent and indicative of thematic

congruence and the interrelated nature of universal economic and security matters. These common appearances of related words Overall indicators suggest the integral role of trade-related thoughts in molding contemporary political, economic, and military dialogues.

4.2 Keyword Network Graph

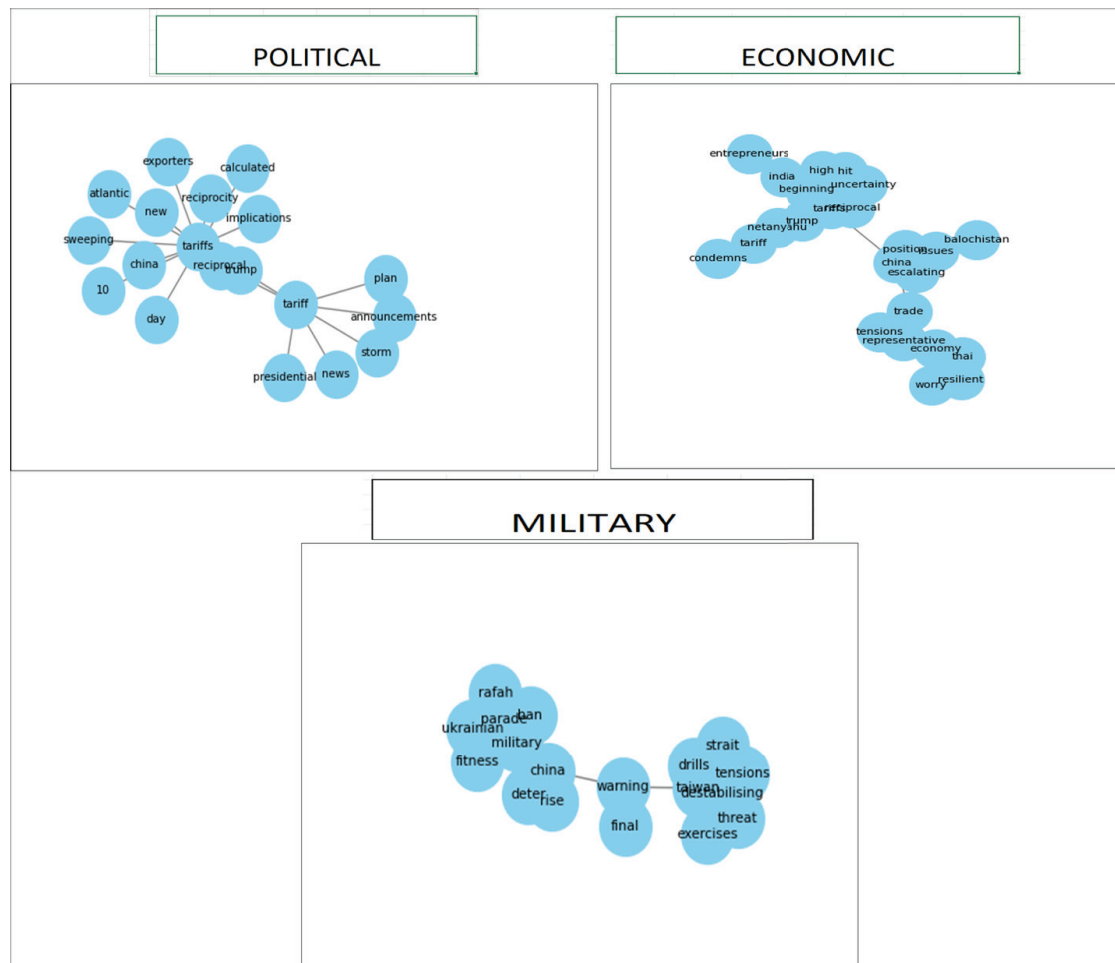


Figure 2. PEM Cluster for political, economic, and military situations

(Source: Author analysis)

Distinct clusters of keywords grouping related terms belonging to the PEM framework—Political, Economic, and Military have been visually represented in the above diagram (See Figure 2). The Political section includes words such as “tariffs,” “reciprocity,” “China,” and “presidential news,” suggesting deliberations comprised of such words, in matters of diplomatic tensions, trade policies, and executive announcements. Regions like India, China, and

Balochistan found relevance on account of unpredictable markets, economic policies, multi-lateral treaties, as indicated by keywords such as “entrepreneurs,” “uncertainty,” “trade,” and “resilient” belonging to the Economic cluster. The third cluster of Military segments had high significance levels for strategic posturing, military readiness, and regional security tensions, as indicated by the terms “deterrence,” “drills,” “threat,” and “Ukraine”. Collectively, geopolitical discourse encircled around political decisions, economic conditions, and military maneuvers has been appropriately captured by these three prominent clusters, showcasing its multi-layered focus on global developments (See Figure 2).

4.3 LDA Parametric Results

(Political analysis) Coherence Score	Perplexity Score	Topic Diversity
0.7896799411426279	-3.18241	25

(Economic analysis) Coherence Score	Perplexity Score	Topic Diversity
0.7675284243706982	-4.800828062	45

(Military analysis) Coherence Score	Perplexity Score	Topic Diversity
0.7536525056312062	-5.21304	45

Figure 3. Calculated Parametric results for the PEM model

(Source: Author analysis)

A comparative evaluation of the performance of topic modeling for LLM data in three domains - Political, Economic, and Military has been made using Coherence Score, Perplexity Score, and Topic Diversity metrics (as seen in Figure 3). The Political analysis for reciprocal tariffs reveals the highest coherence score (CS 0.7897), signifying well-formed and interpretable topics while demonstrating the lowest topic diversity score (TDS:25), implying a narrower thematic spread. A Similar topic diversity score (TDS: 45) for both Economic and Military cluster analyses emphasizes wider coverage of topics with marginally lower coherence scores, CS of 0.7675 and CS of 0.7537, respectively. Moreover, the lowest perplexity score (PS -5.2130) was generated for the Military segment, hinting at better model fit and predictive capacity in comparison to the Economic (PS -4.8008) and Political (PS = -3.1824) models. The larger picture draws a balance between coherence and diversity as implicated

by the clarity and cohesiveness of political models and greater topical breadth with better probabilistic modeling, mirroring lower perplexity scores for both the economic and military models, respectively.

5. Findings and Conclusion:

1. The hypothesis (H1) is supported by the high coherence score (0.7897) and the low topic diversity (25) in the political domain, demonstrating an intently focused but semantically strong topic cluster. Frequent keywords such as “tariffs,” “reciprocal,” and “Trump” bolster the centrality of trade policy in political narratives.
2. The H2 hypothesis is verified by a higher topic diversity score (45) and a relatively strong coherence score (0.7675) for the economic cluster. Keywords such as “uncertainty,” “entrepreneurs,” “India,” and “trade” highlight the multifaceted nature of economic conversations, pointing toward ongoing concerns about global market stability and trade policy shifts.
3. High topic diversity (45) with the lowest perplexity score (-5.2130) in the military cluster demonstrates a well-fitted model that captures complex and varied discussions, supporting H3 hypothesis. Defense readiness and geopolitical positioning are contextually determined by the presence of frequent terms like “navy,” “army,” “China,” and “missile,” which are often contextualised within broader economic and political frameworks.

Based on the hypothesis evidence, a hypothesis-based PEM framework has been created (See Figure 4):

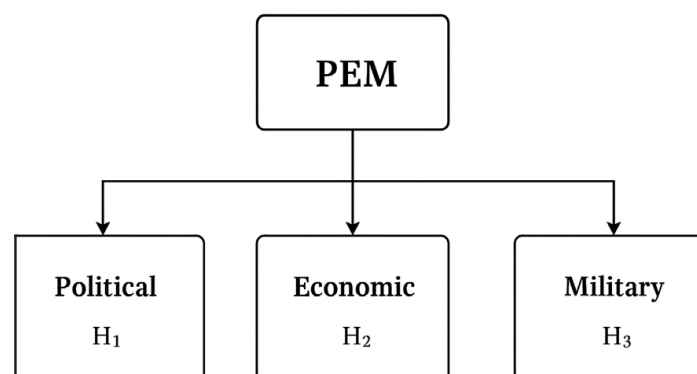


Figure 4. PEM sentimental model framework for reciprocal tariffs

(Source: Author analysis)

The diagram illustrates a hierarchical structure labeled PEM, which stands for Political, Economic, and Military dimensions. It shows that PEM is divided into three main components: Political (H_1), Economic (H_2), and Military (H_3), each representing a distinct hypothesis or analytical dimension within the overall framework. This structure suggests that the PEM model is used to categorize and analyze issues or phenomena through these three interconnected but individually assessed lenses (See Figure 4).

6. Implications of the Research

According to supporting evidence derived from analysis for the hypothesis-driven PEM model framework, the research presents numerous substantial implications. At first, the occurrence of strong coherence and narrow topic diversity in the political domain (H_1) advocates that political discourse, particularly around reciprocal tariffs and trade policies, is extremely well directed and ideologically unified, often positioned around prominent figures like “Trump.” This further suggests that political discussions in the mass media or public conversation may be placed around specific trade-related issues for tactical or nationalistic positioning.

Secondly, higher topic diversity and solid coherence in the economic domain (H_2) suggest a wide band of concerns that includes entrepreneurship, trade uncertainty, and country-focused dynamics like India and China. This reveals that economic discussions are more epistemologically diverse and interpretatively complex, characterized by both domestic policies and international changes, whose inclusion may impact policymaking and investment navigation in volatile global markets.

Finally, the military domain (H_3) is mirrored by high topic diversity and the lowest perplexity, which reflects a well-modeled but complex thematic space centralized around the aspects of interplay between defense readiness, military exercises, and geopolitical tensions. The presence of key terms like “missile,” “deterrence,” and “navy” underscores the strategic signaling and security dynamics at play, frequently connected with economic and political considerations. In aggregation, these results validate the existence of the PEM framework as an efficient and robust tool for identification, classification of sentiments, and acknowledging the actual trends that determine the geopolitical discourse, offering special insights for policymakers, security analysts, and economists as well. The findings further demonstrate that the political narratives around tariffs and reciprocity remain extremely focused, highlighting the importance of governments communicating trade policy explicitly to avoid

escalation in diplomatic tensions. The growing diversity of economic dialogue indicates policymakers need to adopt resilience-building strategies that include the promotion of entrepreneurs, the diversification of trade partnerships, and minimizing the impact of market uncertainty. The military dimension underlines the significance of integrating defense considerations with broader policy agendas, since it demonstrates an intense focus on deterrence, readiness, and geopolitical signals. The PEM framework illustrates that political, economic, and military factors are not distinct, but rather strongly interconnected, in their impact on global discourse. This implies that policies need to be developed using a multidimensional approach that achieves a balance between the requirements of commerce, economic resilience, and security. This approach allows governments to align public sentiment with strategic goals, thereby enhancing stability in international relations.

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Appendices

1. Political news for reciprocal tariffs

Table 1. Sources of Political News for Reciprocal Tariffs (Source: Author analysis)

Si. No	Political URLs
1	https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/enforcement/section-301-investigations/section-301-china
2	https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/international/Pages/China-Manipulator.aspx
3	https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/china-mongolia-taiwan/peoples-republic-china
4	https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases
5	https://www.uscc.gov/annual-report/2020-annual-report-congress
6	https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-china/
7	https://www.bbc.com/news/topics/cyz0z8w0ydw/us-china-trade-war
8	https://www.scmp.com/topics/us-china-trade-war
9	https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/trade/publication/the-economic-effects-of-the-us-china-trade-war
10	https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2020/09/18/US-China-Trade-War-49729
11	https://carnegieendowment.org/2019/10/15/us-china-trade-war-more-than-just-tariffs-pub-80076
12	https://www.nber.org/papers/w25672
13	https://www.chinausfocus.com/finance-economy/the-us-china-trade-war-what-we-know-and-what-we-dont
14	https://www.cato.org/publications/policy-analysis/us-china-trade-war
15	https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-china-relations
16	https://www.history.com/news/us-china-trade-war
17	https://www.thebalance.com/us-china-trade-war-timeline-4159971
18	https://www.marketplace.org/tag/us-china-trade-war/
19	https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news19_e/ddis_26jul19_e.htm

2. Economic news for reciprocal tariffs

Table 2. Sources of Economic news for reciprocal tariffs (Source: Author analysis)

Si. No	Source URLs
1	https://www.bignewsnetwork.com/news/278154149/full-text-china-position-on-some-issues-concerning-china-us-economic-trade-relations&ved=2ahUKEwis2M7vzcqMAxXSLtAFHQuuEtAQxfQBegQIBxAC&usg=AOvVaw1zKLXguFarahgCZgiLH4iW
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3. Military news for reciprocal tariffs

Table 3. Sources of Military news for reciprocal tariffs (Source: Author analysis)

Si. No.	Source URLs
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4. PEM Comparison with Other Methods

Table 4. PEM comparison with other Methods

Method	Key Features	Strengths	Limitations	Gap Addressed by PEM
VADER (Lexicon-based)	Rule-based polarity detection (positive/negative/neutral)	Simple, interpretable, and works well on short texts	Limited domain sensitivity, cannot capture complex geopolitical narratives.	PEM provides domain-specific clustering (Political, Economic, Military)
LIWC (Dictionary-based)	Predefined word categories (psychological, affective)	Good for psychological/social media studies	Not adaptable to evolving policy/economic terms	PEM adapts to contextual keywords like tariffs, deterrence
SVM / Naïve Bayes (ML-based)	Supervised classifiers trained on labeled sentiment data	Effective for binary/multiclass sentiment	Requires large labeled data, limited interpretability	PEM works unsupervised , interprets latent discourse clusters
BERT (Transformer-based)	Contextual embeddings for text classification	High accuracy, captures nuanced sentiment	Computationally heavy, often “black box”	PEM adds transparent interpretability via coherence/diversity
LDA (Topic Modeling)	Unsupervised clustering of topics	Good for thematic extraction	Lacks sentiment layering; topics are not domain-specific	PEM aligns topics with sentiment dimensions across Political, Economic, and Military
PEM (Proposed)	Domain-specific sentiment clustering (Political, Economic, Military)	Integrates coherence, diversity, and perplexity for robust validation; interpretable clusters	Requires domain knowledge for labeling	Provides multidimensional, structured insights into geopolitical discourse