

European Chamber 中国欧盟商会

## European Business in China POSITION PAPER 2021/2022

Peter Ling-Vannerus and Jens Eskelund, EUCCC EXCO Nordic Chambers 17th of November 2021 | Beijing, China

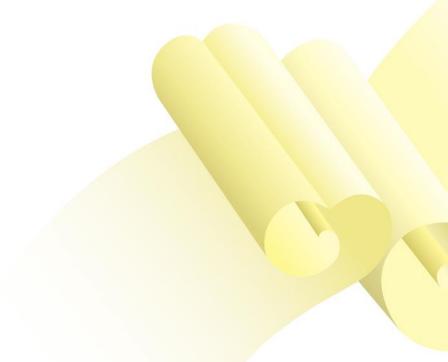


### **China a Pillar for Global Operations**

- Strong COVID recovery and weakness in Q 3, 2021
- European companies firmly committed to China market
- Strong growth prospects



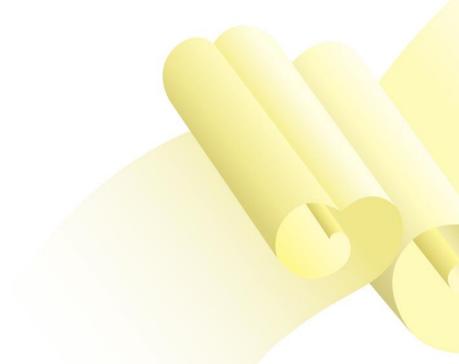
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## **China Turning Inwards**

- 14FYP and dual circulation
- The contradiction between self-sufficiency an openness
- Not all companies are welcome
- Geopolitical tensions fuel 'self-sufficiency drive' and nationalism
- Rapidly decreasing foreign population a cause for alarm

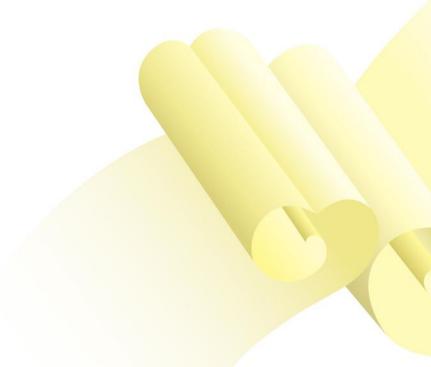




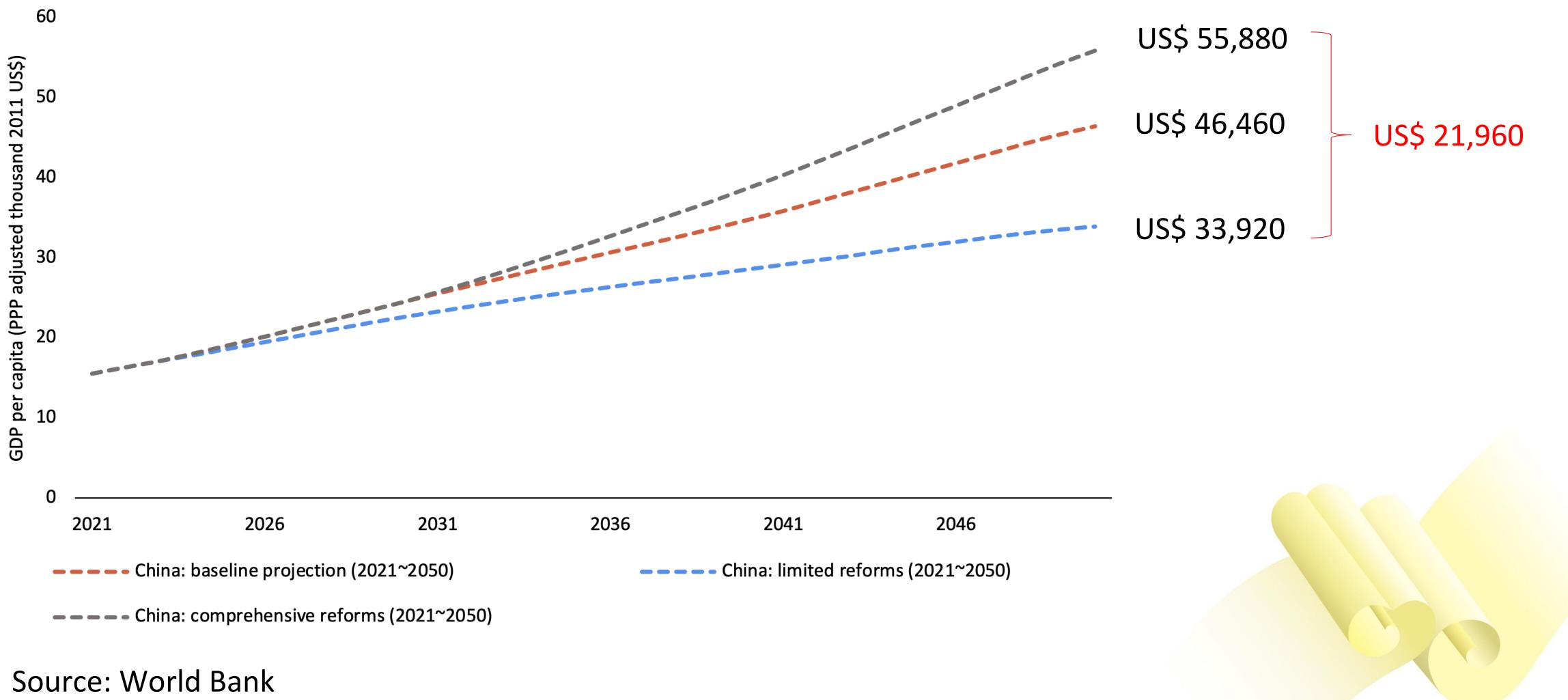
- Decrease in FDI
- Deceleration of innovation capacity
- More challenges for Chinese companies expanding overseas
- Significant misallocation of resources
- Reduced access to core technologies
- Challenges to meet decarbonisation goals
- Further deterioration of trade and political relations



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#### The Impact of Self-sufficiency on China's Growth

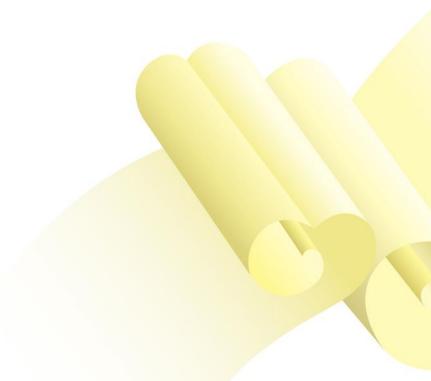




Output-side real GDP per capita (PPP-based) with 3 projections: limited reforms, baseline and comprehensive reforms

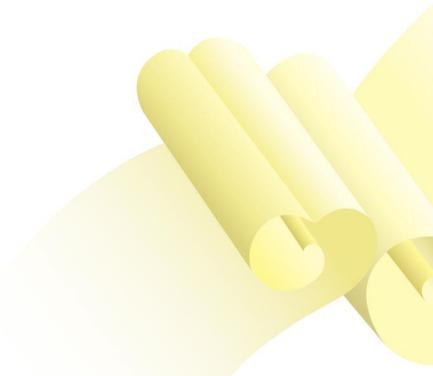
- China's expanding definition of 'national security' multiplies challenges for European companies
- Extensive requirements under Cybersecurity Law will push some European companies out of China
- Some companies China wants to keep will be forced to leave
- Reducing the role of European companies play in its economy will impact China's innovation capacity





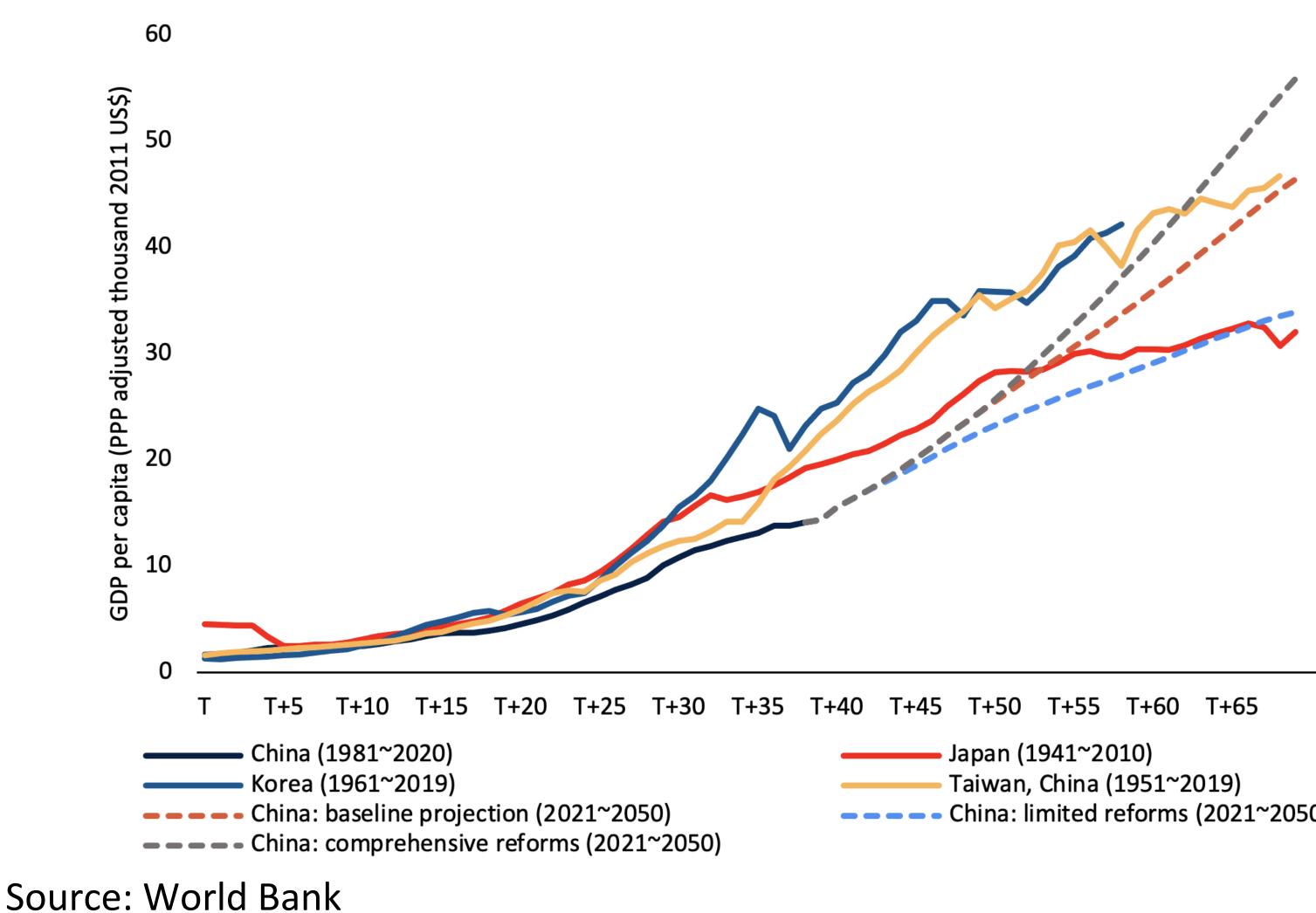
- The continued favouring of SOEs will blunt growth prospects
- China's race to catch up in semiconductors intensifies
- Throwing good money after bad in aerospace
- Becoming an innovation leader and upgrading value chains demands collaboration
- Standardisation to become a key 'battleground' in the fight to dominate emerging technologies





#### **China's Growth Trajectory**

#### **Output-side real GDP per capita (PPP-based) with 3 projections**



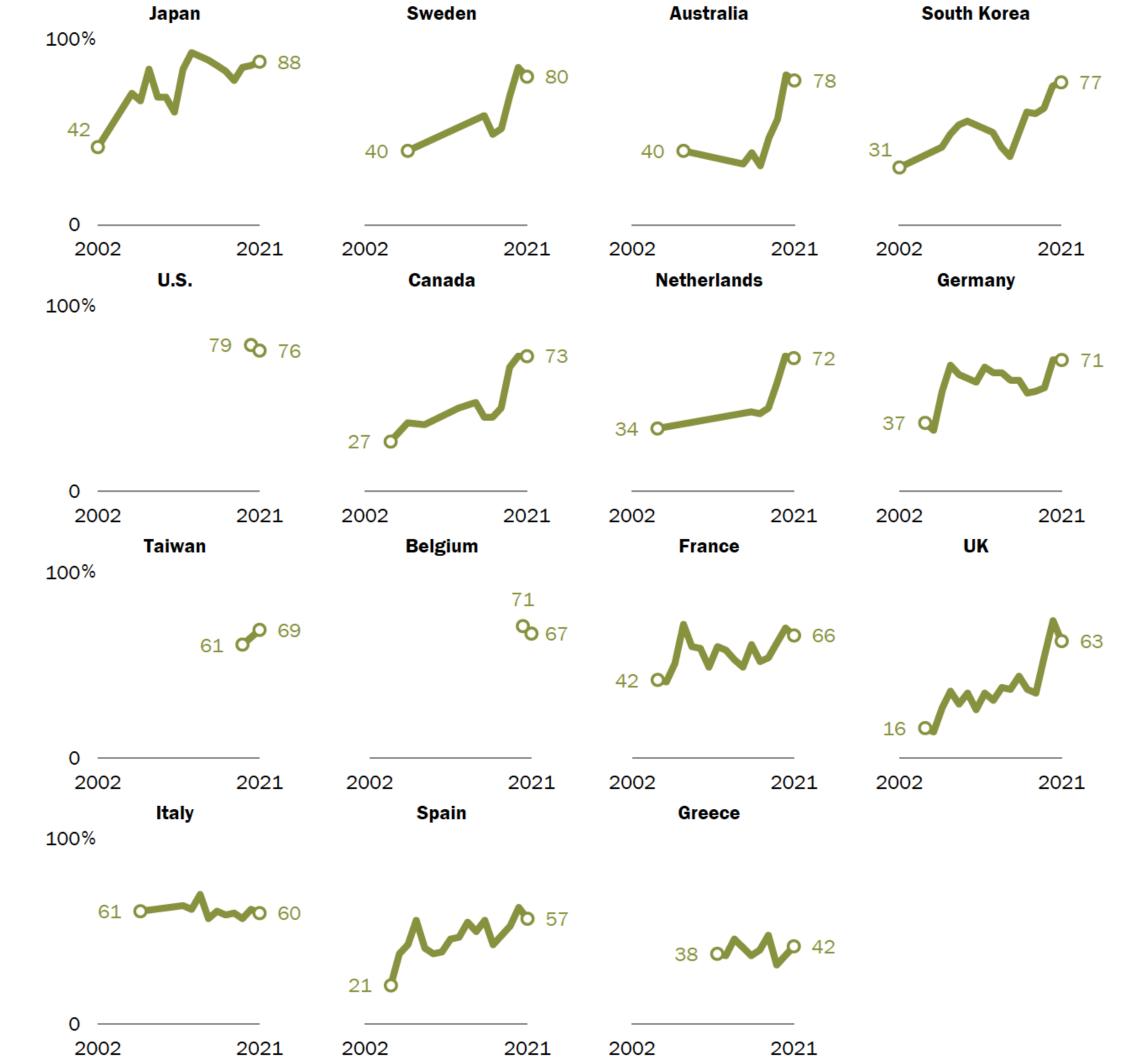


China: limited reforms (2021~2050)



### **China's Declining Soft Power**

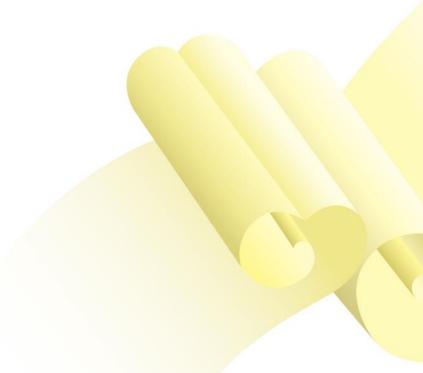
#### Unfavourable views of China remain at or near historic highs in many places



#### Source: PEW Research Center

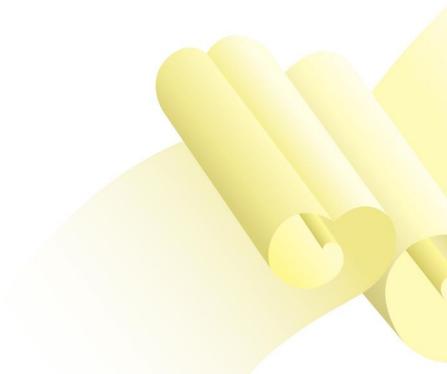


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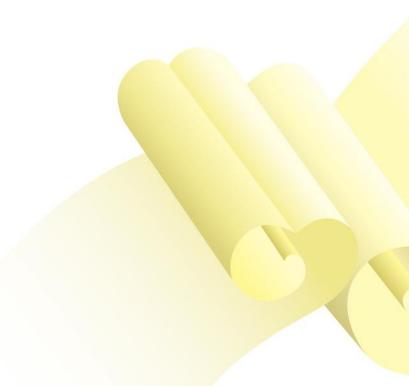
- Steer away from self-sufficiency and embrace globalisation
- Avoid investing in the manufacturing of goods that are already globally available
- Take a proportionate approach to 'national security' and 'CII'
- Continue with market reform and opening
- Build a sound institutional framework
- Avoid politicising the business environment
- De-escalate sanctions imposed against EU officials and entities
- Rebuild international relationships





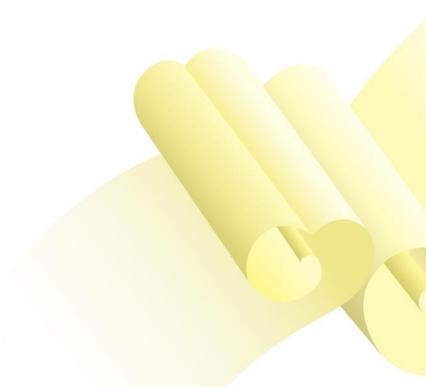
- Form a coordinated response among all member states to build a robust, united approach to China
- Strengthen European competitiveness by developing bottom-up industrial policy
- Continue to develop mechanisms to shield European stakeholders from unfair practices, and guarantee a level playing field in the Single Market
- Continue to cooperate with China in areas of mutual interest
- Develop global connectivity strategy based on concrete, transparent and sustainable projects





- Continue to integrate foreign staff into China operations, as well as Chinese staff into global operations
- Strengthen links between China and global teams
- Establish 'decoupling teams' and develop cost/benefit analyses to determine whether and how to separate China operations from the rest of the world
- Audit supply chains thoroughly and determine potential exposure to sanctions
- Develop flexible decarbonisation strategies that can be adjusted





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