

# ***EU-China Trade Relation***

How trade is influenced by political concerns

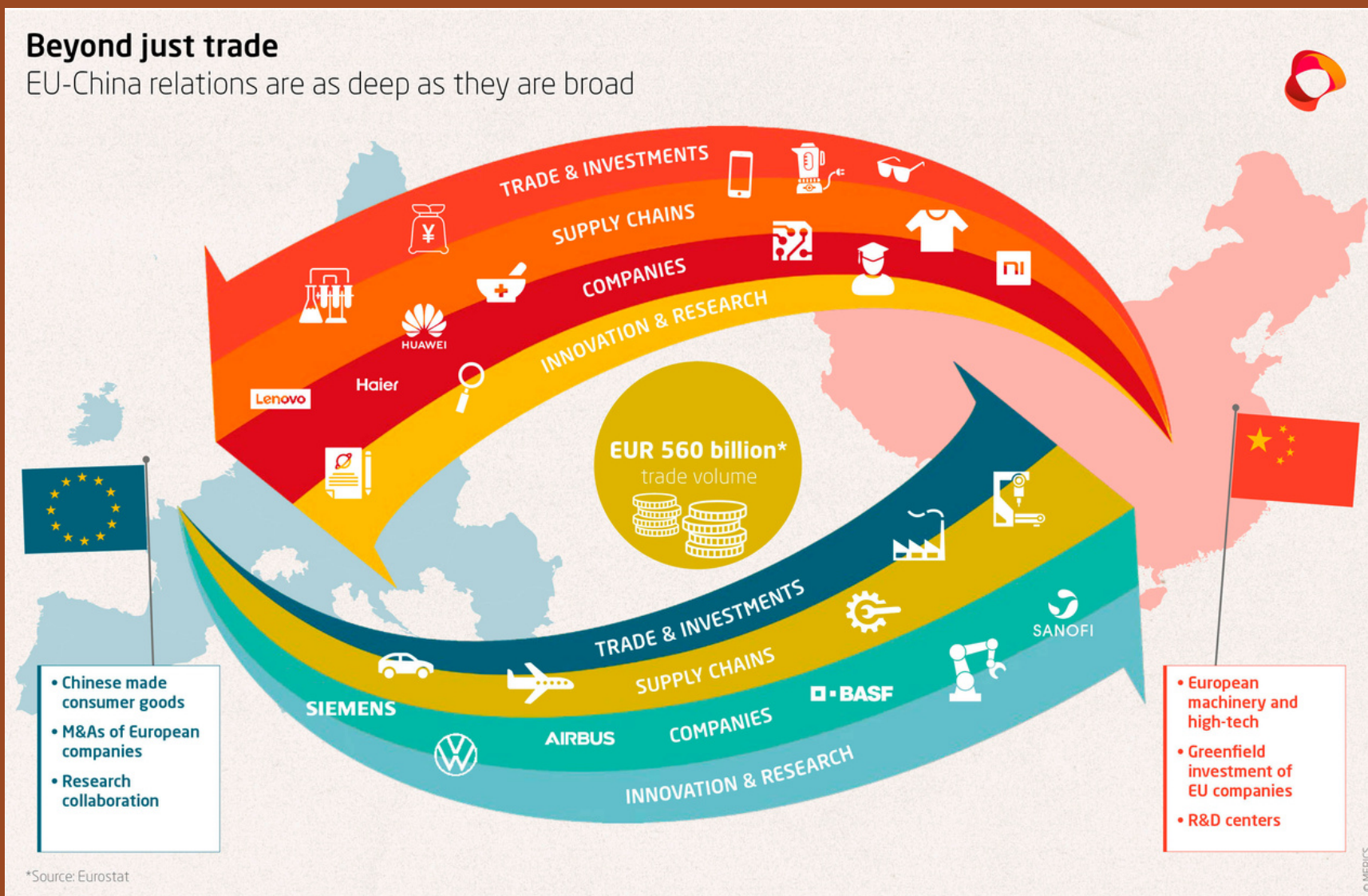
*What type of relation they have*

***DESPITE THEM BEING GOOD TRADING PARTNERS  
THEIR RELATION IS COMPLEX***

WHY IS IT COMPLEX YOU MIGHT ASK

***BECAUSE THEY HAVE STRATEGIC COMPETITION &  
SYSTEMIC RIVALRY***

# WHY THEY TRADE AND WHAT THEY TRADE



## REASONS FOR TRADE

- 1) ECONOMIC COMPLEMENTARITY
- 2) MARKET ACCESS
- 3) GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS
- 4) MUTUAL GROWTH & INVESTMENT

## WHAT THEY TRADE

What China sells:

- 1) electronics
- 2) Green technology components
- 3) consumer goods (clothing, furniture, ect.)

What EU sells:

- 1) Electric vehicles
- 2) Chemicals & pharmaceuticals
- 3) Luxury goods

## CONCLUDE

**EU-CHINA  
TRADE  
CONTINUES  
BECAUSE BOTH  
ECONOMIES  
DEPEND ON  
EACH OTHER:  
THE EU NEEDS  
CHINA'S  
MANUFACTURING  
POWER, AND  
CHINA NEEDS  
EUROPE'S  
TECHNOLOGY  
AND HIGH-  
VALUE GOODS.**

# AREAS OF TENSION\CHALLENGES

## 1. HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

BOTH SIDES HAVE DIFFERENT OPINION

THE **EU CRITICISES CHINA** FOR UYGHUR OPPRESSION, ACTIONS IN HONG KONG, AND TIBET.

STRONGLY **EMPHASIZES** HUMAN RIGHTS, RULE OF LAW, AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES.

BELIEVES **HUMAN RIGHTS ARE NON-NEGOTIABLE**, EVEN IN TRADE AGREEMENTS

## CHINAS OPINION ON THAT IS:

- **PRIORITISES ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STATE CONTROL OVER ADOPTING EU HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS.**
- **SEES EU HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS AS POLITICAL PRESSURE THAT SHOULD NOT AFFECT TRADE.**



## 2. TECHNOLOGY & SECURITY CONCERNS

IT CHALLENGES THE EU-CHINA TRADE:  
**WHY?**

THE MAIN REASON IS BECAUSE  
**OF THE REGARDING CONCERNS THAT THE EU HAS FOR HUAWEI**

- 1) **EU FEARS POTENTIAL ESPIONAGE AND CYBER SURVEILLANCE**
- 2) **SOME COUNTRIES RESTRICT OR BAN HUAWEI FROM CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

**TIKTOK:**

- 1) **BANNED ON EU WORK DEVICES DUE TO DATA PRIVACY CONCERNS**
- 2) **FEAR OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO USER DATA**

# AREAS OF EU-CHINA COOPERATION

## \***TRADE & INVESTMENT:**

DESPITE THE TENSIONS, TRADE CONTINUES BECAUSE BOTH ECONOMIES BENEFIT FROM EACH OTHER.

## \***GREEN TECHNOLOGY & CLIMATE:**

COOPERATION ON RENEWABLE ENERGY, ELECTRIC VEHICLES, AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES.

## \***SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & INNOVATION**

JOINT PROJECTS IN TECHNOLOGY, HEALTH, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

# ***WHATS THE FUTURE BETWEEN EU AND CHINA TRADE***

## **CONTINUED ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE**

*BOTH ECONOMIES WILL CONTINUE TRADING BECAUSE THEY NEED EACH OTHER: EU FOR MANUFACTURING AND COMPONENTS, CHINA FOR TECHNOLOGY AND HIGH-VALUE GOODS.*

## **DE-RISKING & DIVERSIFICATION**

*EU WILL TRY TO REDUCE OVER-DEPENDENCE ON CHINESE SUPPLY CHAINS, ESPECIALLY IN CRITICAL SECTORS LIKE SEMICONDUCTORS, BATTERIES, AND PHARMACEUTICALS.*

## **SELECTIVE COOPERATION**

*COLLABORATION WILL CONTINUE IN GREEN TECHNOLOGY, RENEWABLE ENERGY, AND SOME SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, WHERE MUTUAL BENEFITS EXIST.*

## **ONGOING CHALLENGES**

*TRADE WILL STILL FACE HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS, COMPETITION IN GREEN TECH, TARIFFS, AND TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ISSUES.*

## **STRATEGIC BALANCE**

*THE EU WILL AIM TO BALANCE ECONOMIC INTERESTS WITH POLITICAL VALUES, MAKING TRADE MORE CAUTIOUS AND REGULATED.*

# CONCLUSION

IN CONCLUSION, EU-CHINA TRADE IS CRUCIAL FOR BOTH ECONOMIES, BUT CHALLENGES LIKE COMPETITION, SUPPLY CHAIN DEPENDENCY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES MAKE THE RELATIONSHIP A CAREFUL BALANCE OF COOPERATION AND RIVALRY

***THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!***