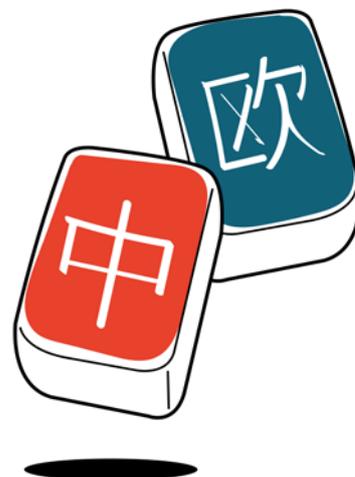


AUGUST 4, 2022

MERICCS

Europe China 360°



CONTENTS

ANALYSIS	2
How China views the EU amid the Russia-Ukraine war: Contradictions of transatlantic relations and strategic autonomy	2
BUZZWORD OF THE WEEK.....	5
Global Gateway board.....	5
PROFILE	6
Nicolas Chapuis - Departing EU Ambassador to China.....	6
SHORT TAKES.....	8

ANALYSIS

How China views the EU amid the Russia-Ukraine war: Contradictions of transatlantic relations and strategic autonomy

By Grzegorz Stec

Since the beginning of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Chinese experts on European affairs have been debating its impact on the EU and what that means for EU-China relations.

As the invasion enters its sixth month, the Chinese expert community seems to be developing a consensus that the war exacerbates the underlying contradiction between the EU's strategic autonomy ambitions and transatlantic relations with implications for China.

Strategic autonomy: Contradiction of power and will

China's interest in the concept of strategic autonomy is not new. Beijing has repeatedly expressed support for it or rather, as we [discussed back in April 2021](#), for a "correct understanding of strategic autonomy." It would mean the EU escaping the "state of total dependence on the United States" (对美国的全面依赖状态) and pursuing a "third way" (第三条道路) amid US-China tensions without challenging China's interests.

Now, most of the Chinese researchers point to the fallout from the invasion as having a contradictory impact on the EU's approach to strategic autonomy (see Quote 1).

On the one hand, they argue, the fallout from the conflict exposed the EU's weakness and its dependence on the United States in multiple regards. These include military dependence on NATO or political dependence with suggestions that Washington pushed the EU to ramp up its sanctions on Russia. For instance, Huang Ying of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences invokes — primarily French and German — efforts to mediate with Russia as an example of the preferred approach (see Quote 2). This assessment ties to the wider narrative that the war is supposedly a conflict between the US-controlled West and Russia, prompted by NATO's expansion (see Quote 3).

On the other hand, the Chinese experts believe that the exposure of these dependencies intensifies the EU's desire to develop its strategic autonomy and mobilize the bloc to act. Still, they generally remain skeptical about the prospects of an EU that can achieve strategic autonomy. For instance, three prominent experts describe ["four curses" \(四重魔咒\)](#) that impede the EU's potential to achieve strategic autonomy: limited ideological clarity about strategic autonomy's objective; decreasing economic and limited security capabilities; reliance on the United States; and internal divisions.

The EU's global standing and its relationship with China as a rising power, the logic follows, is to stem from how the bloc approaches the contradiction between its dependence on the US and its will to develop its own capabilities.



China sees a contradiction between the US and the EU's interests amid Russia-Ukraine war

Selected quotes by Chinese experts commenting on the EU's geopolitical standing amid Russia-Ukraine war



Huang Ying (黄颖)
Fellow at the Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

"The Russia-Ukraine conflict has, on the one hand, strengthened the EU's will to seek strategic autonomy [...], but on the other hand, it further increased the EU's military dependence on the US and NATO. The two results are contradictory, but hard to untangle."

MAY 2022



Huang Ying (黄颖)
Fellow at the Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences



Wang Shuo (王朔)
Professor at the School of International Relations of Beijing Foreign Studies University

"The sanctions imposed by the EU and its member states on Russia are not as strong as those imposed by the US. France and Germany have been trying to de-escalate the situation in Ukraine through diplomatic means avoiding blindly following the US and completely angering Putin's government. It is another example of the EU defending its foreign policy autonomy."

MAY 2022

"The essence of the Russia-Ukraine conflict is still the U.S.-Russia conflict, or rather the conflict between Russia and a US-led Western bloc. Europe is more of a stakeholder in it rather than a problem solver."

JUNE 2022



Zhang Ji (张骥)
Deputy Director of the Center for China-EU Relations, Fudan University

"With Biden's approval ratings declining, a possibility of return of "Trumpism" is not unthinkable. Then the United States may weaponize the trade relations with Europe and, due to its excessive dependence on the United States, Europe would be powerless to counter coercive U.S. practices that could be detrimental to European interests."

JUNE 2022



Zheng Chunrong (郑春荣)
Director of the German Research Center at Tongji University

"Amid the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, Europe and the United States have both common and clearly divergent interests. [...] In its own interest, Europe does not want the war to continue to last, which is an important difference with the interests of the United States in the Russian-Ukrainian conflict."

JULY 2022



Xin Hua (忻华)
Director of the Center for European Union Studies, Shanghai International Studies University & Director of the European Society of China

"The sanctions of 'killing one thousand by sacrificing eight hundred of your own' have impeded the EU's economic and social development. The deepening energy crisis, rising raw material prices, high inflation, and rising living costs are shaking the EU's economic and social foundation for achieving strategic autonomy."

JULY 2022



Ding Chun (丁纯)
Director of the Center for European Studies at Fudan University

"Europe's strategic culture formed after World War II determines that Europe cannot completely turn against China. Most of the time it balances between the US and China and deals with both to maximize its strategic space."

JULY 2022

Source: MERICS

Transatlantic relations: Dependence and traps

That is where the impact of the war on transatlantic relations fits into the picture. The Chinese analysts note the recent tightening of transatlantic ties but are skeptical about the level of alignment of interest between the US and EU regarding the war in Ukraine (see Quote 4). The US is supposedly determined to prolong combat given limited costs and considerable geopolitical opportunity of rallying anti-Russia and anti-China coalitions as well as benefits from arms sales. Whereas the core European interest is described as seeing an end to the conflict as soon as possible given its devastating effect on energy supplies and prices, and their resulting knock-on economic and social impact.

Some go so far as to suggest that the EU is walking into a trap of its own making, pushed forward by the US. The argument being that, undermined by the economic impact of the conflict, the EU will struggle to develop its strategic capabilities and therefore become locked in a state of US-dependency (see Quote 5). All the while, the next US presidential elections may result in a return of Trumpism that would further hinder the EU's capacity to increase its autonomy (see Quote 6). The implicit expectation is that this would make the EU more of a balancing power as opposed to a committed member of US-led, China-skeptic coalitions (see Quote 7).

China's outlook

While acknowledging the turbulences in the EU-China relations, Chinese experts point to the continued bilateral exchanges as an example of strategic autonomy at work. Despite the tense nature of the latest EU-China summit it is also [invoked](#) as such an example by some. The impact of China's stance on Russia's invasion upon EU-China relations remains largely ignored.

Furthermore, when talking about the EU and its strategic autonomy, the Chinese experts still predominantly reference positions of Germany and France (with understandable interest in President Macron), far more so than that of Brussels at large or specific EU institutions.

Takeaways for the EU

Extrapolating from the position of the experts in China, the EU should be aware of three points:

- First, the appreciation of the shift in EU-China relations stemming from Beijing's tacit support for Moscow remains limited. It is necessary to continue to send clear messages that the issue is of critical relevance for the EU, while ensuring that Chinese counterparts do not mistake such comments for supposed echoing of Washington.
- Second, the EU's unity continues to be put under question in China with over-emphasis on the positions of France and Germany. An opportunity to address this may be the alleged invitation to selected European leaders to visit Beijing on the sidelines of the upcoming G20 summit this fall. Should the visit take place, it should be preceded by a dedicated European Council Summit that will establish a joint message to Beijing.

- Third, and most important, the EU should have limited expectations for change in China's policy towards the bloc. China may feel confident about having the baseline stability of its relationship with the EU for granted over the bloc's strategic autonomy ambitions. Chinese leadership may make tactical conciliatory offers to stabilize the relations, given domestic needs — such as avoiding economic turbulences at time of its economic slowdown or receiving a diplomatic boost prior to the upcoming Party Congress — but a reset of relations is unlikely. Beijing may instead be biding its time with the EU and hoping for a potential change in the White House in 2024. In response, the EU should continue developing the transatlantic partnership while improving strategic autonomy through broadening the network of partnerships with other like-minded actors.

Read more:

- Analysis by Huang Ying [CN]: [The EU's "strategic autonomy" dilemma is more prominent](#) (Quotes 1 & 2)
- Analysis by Wang Shuo [CN]: ["War fatigue" deeply troubles Europe](#) (Quote 3)
- Analysis by Zhang Ji [CN]: [Europe's quest for strategic autonomy: strong aspirations, long roadblocks](#) (Quote 4)
- Analysis by Ding Chun [CN]: [EU strategic autonomy must break the fourfold curse](#) (Quote 5)
- Analysis by Zheng Chunrong [CN]: [Europe should not be fooled by the so-called "friendship outsourcing" of the United States](#) (Quote 6)
- Analysis by Xin Hua [CN]: [China is losing Europe?](#) (Quote 7)

BUZZWORD OF THE WEEK

Global Gateway board

The EUR 300 billion connectivity initiative launched by the European Commission promises to consolidate itself now that, according to the German business daily Handelsblatt, the project is getting a high-profile supervisory board. The board will be composed by the Foreign Ministers of the member states and “relevant commissioners”, and it will be led by the President of the Commission. The fact that Ursula von der Leyen herself will lead the effort gives the initiative a whole new level of importance. However, enthusiasm may be premature, as too much remains unclear to assess what this step will mean for the future of Global Gateway, and for the EU's ability to compete in third countries.

Read more:

- Handelsblatt: [EU-Offensive im Systemkonflikt mit China: Europas Anti-Seidenstraße nimmt Gestalt an](#)
- European Commission: [Global Gateway](#)

PROFILE

Nicolas Chapuis - Departing EU Ambassador to China

Nicolas Chapuis will conclude his tenure as EU ambassador to China at the end of August and hand over the reins to [Jorge Toledo Albiñana](#), who will take up the post starting from September. Chapuis, a veteran French diplomat and accomplished Sinologist and Chinese poetry translator, led the EU delegation in China since September 2018. Contrary to his successor, Chapuis has a lifetime's worth of experience in working on and in China; he first visited China in 1979 before moving to Beijing for his first official diplomatic posting as a Press Attaché the following year; a first of many postings to China.

Chapuis' time as an EU Ambassador (2018-2022) in Beijing was marked by growing contradictions in EU-China relations and attempts to bridge the expanding divide. Despite increasing tensions embodied by recognition of China as a systemic rival and economic competitor under the 2019 EU-China Strategic Outlook, the EU delegation worked to facilitate constructive engagement in the EU-China Comprehensive Agreement on Investment (CAI) negotiations, climate dialogue and Geographical Indications Agreement.

However, the space for diplomacy has been shrinking. In April 2020, the Ambassador was pressured by the Chinese MFA to remove allusions of China being the origin of COVID-19 from a China Daily op-ed prepared by the EU27 Ambassadors for the 45th anniversary of EU-China relations. Chapuis' unilateral [decision to agree](#) to the request secured the op-ed's release but drew criticism from the European side.

The zero-COVID policy, rise of wolf-warrior diplomacy, [detention of an EU delegation employee](#) by Chinese authorities, China-Lithuania debacle and Beijing's tacit support for Moscow further complicated the work of EU diplomats. Amid worsening ties, several times Chapuis [called](#) on Beijing to cherish "Deng Xiaoping's legacy" or remarked that Beijing's [constructive engagement](#) on Russia would "go a long way to build trust", but such messages have at times been [rebuked](#) by Chinese officials.

In his farewell remarks on July 8, Ambassador Chapuis alluded exactly to the contradictions that underpin the EU-China relations by [saying](#): "The potential of our relations has never been so large, but the momentum of our cooperation has shrunk." This remains visible, for instance, in China becoming the EU's lead trade partner in goods while CAI negotiations have collapsed. The EU's ambassador to China may be changing, but the challenges and contradictions remain unsolved.



Nicolas Chapuis

(Age 65)

BORN: NOVEMBER 1957
NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, FRANCE

1978



Graduated from the Paris Diderot University completing MA in Chinese Studies. He previously completed BAs in Mongolian studies and world history.

1980-1986

Press Attaché and later Second Secretary in political section of the French Embassy in China.



1986-1998



Various posts including: Deputy Director (Far East), Asia-Pacific Directorate at the French Foreign Ministry; Deputy Head of Mission, French Embassy to Singapore; Cultural Counsellor, French Embassy in China; and fellow at Centre for International Affairs at Harvard.

1998-2002

Consul General of France in Shanghai



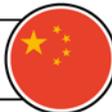
2003-2005



Ambassador of France to Mongolia

2005-2009

Deputy Head of Mission, French Embassy in China



2009-2015



Various posts including Head, WikiLeaks Taskforce and Chief Information Officer at the French Foreign Ministry.

2015-2017

Ambassador of France to Canada



2017-2018



Senior Officer, Policy Planning Department, French Foreign Ministry

2018-2022

EU Ambassador to China



Source: MERICS

© MERICS

Read more:

- EEAS: [Speech of EU Ambassador Nicolas Chapuis at the Europe Day / Farewell Reception](#)
- SCMP: [EU ambassador to China hits out at 'wolf warrior diplomacy', urges Beijing to cherish 'Deng Xiaoping legacy'](#)
- WSJ: [China Detained EU Delegation Employee in Beijing](#)
- SCMP: [Chinese ex-diplomat lashes out at EU envoy](#)

SHORT TAKES

On Wednesday August 3, the speaker of the US House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi, visited Taipei, where she met with Taiwan President Tsai Ing-wen. The visit took place despite Beijing's threats of retaliation that materialized in the form of, military exercises, and a fresh new set of sanctions against Taiwan. In the meantime, on the other side of the world, the Chinese Permanent Representation to the EU did not remain quiet but echoed Beijing's concerns and threats to make sure Europeans heard them loud and clear and are aware of the dire consequences should they decide to make official visits to Taiwan in the future. In response the EU joined the other G7 members in criticizing China's "threatening actions" while affirming commitment to status quo in the Taiwan Strait.

- MERICs: [EU-China Opinion Pool: Future of the EU's Taiwan policy](#)
- Mission of the People's Republic of China to the European Union: [Remarks by the Spokesperson of the Chinese Mission to the EU on the Speaker of the US House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi's Attempt to Visit China's Taiwan Region](#)
- Reuters: [EU urges dialogue to reduce risks amid Taiwan tension](#)
- German MFA: [G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Preserving Peace and Stability Across the Taiwan Strait](#)

On July 29, Poland's President, Andrzej Duda, held a phone call with Xi Jinping. The main topic of the conversation was the Russian invasion of Ukraine and Poland-related security concerns. Xi apparently expressed China's readiness to collaborate to bring the conflict to a peaceful end. The friendly and cooperative tone should not surprise as China has been trying to re-engage CEE countries, especially Poland. However, a friendly phone call without follow-up actions does not fix the problems between the two.

- President.pl: [President Andrzej Duda speaks with President Xi Jinping on the phone](#)
- CHOICE: [What's Behind Polish Dual-Track Policy on China?](#)

China State Construction Engineering Corporation (CSCEC) will build an EUR 335 million motorway in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The motorway will be 33 kilometers long in ethnically Serbian majority region of Republika Srpska, and it will connect to a second 37-kilometer section, which will connect it with Serbia. The ambitious completion date for both sections is 2030. Both projects will be part of the east-west corridor that aims to connect

the local capital of Republika Srpska, Banja Luka, to the Serbian capital of Belgrade, a good friend of China.

- Global Construction Review: [China's CSCEC to build \\$335m motorway in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

Despite the debate over the necessity to decrease dependency on China, in April, Airbus signed a framework agreement to establish the Airbus China Research Center in China and now the construction of the Airbus Lifecycle Services Center has started in Chengdu. The center will be used for storage, maintenance, upgrades, conversions, dismantling and recycling services for aircrafts.

- Global Times: [Construction of Airbus services center starts in Chengdu](#)
- Airbus: [Airbus and partners to establish aircraft lifecycle centre in China](#)

There may be a limit to neutrality, even for Switzerland. The head of the Swiss agency in charge of implementing sanctions anticipates that Switzerland will adopt the same measure the EU will, if China invades Taiwan. Although it is not a commitment to adopt punitive measures in line with the EU, it remains a significant statement from Swiss authorities.

- Reuters: [Swiss set to match EU sanctions if China invades Taiwan - agency chief](#)

For the first time, China has been collaborating with other creditors – including France – to restructure the debt of Zambia, a BRI member. Previous instances had seen China alone in its debt restructuring of other BRI countries. The Zambian case is one to keep an eye on, as it may be the first in a series of cases where the world's largest lender, China, needs to collaborate with other countries to deal with the growing number of countries that cannot repay its loans.

- Financial Times: [China agrees landmark debt relief deal for Zambia](#)

AUTHORS

Grzegorz Stec, Analyst MERICS

Francesca Ghiretti, Analyst MERICS

EDITORIAL TEAM

Claudia Wessling, Director Communications and Publications, MERICS

Alexander Davey, Editor, MERICS

GRAPHICS

Alexandra Hinrichs,

Graphic Designer, MERICS

PUBLISHER

MERICS | Mercator Institute for China Studies

Klosterstraße 64

10179 Berlin

Tel.: +49 30 3440 999 0

Mail: info@merics.de

www.merics.org