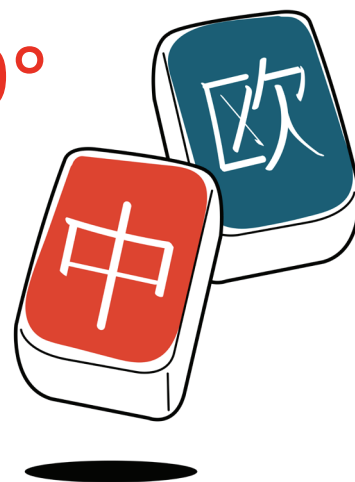


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MERICCS

Europe China 360°

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ANALYSIS

EU-Taiwan relations gather momentum, but breakthrough remains elusive

The recent Lithuania-China fallout over the opening of the Taiwanese Representative Office in Vilnius recently made headlines. But European decision-makers have long been debating on the bloc's potential revision of its Taiwan policy. Already a year ago prominent European policymakers released a piece arguing for "[revisiting Europe's 'One China Policy'](#)" while the EU organized the first EU-Taiwan investment forum.

Subsequently, tensions between Brussels and Beijing over the human rights sanctions and calls for studies into the origins of Covid-19 sparked discussions on Taiwan-related policies. Politics aside, Taiwan's significance to the EU became apparent during the pandemic given its dependence on the self-ruled island's role as a leading exporter of semiconductors which suffered huge delays.

The European Parliament pushes for closer ties to Taiwan

The European Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee voted in favor of the first ever standalone [report on EU-Taiwan relations at the beginning of the month](#). The report provides important indications about the closer – and to a certain extent bolder – direction the relationship should take. Although the document explicitly states the EU's commitment to the "One China Policy" it also proposes an upgrade of the relationship with Taiwan. Should it materialize, it will not go down well with Beijing.

The report called for a closer partnership in the fields of electric vehicles, smart manufacturing and semiconductor technology, as well as R&D collaborations in the framework of the Horizon Europe program (2021-2027). Perhaps, the two most controversial points within the report are the recommendation for the European Commission to prepare an impact assessment for a Bilateral Investment Agreement (BIA) with Taiwan and the proposal to rename the European Economic and Trade Office in Taiwan to The European Union Office in Taipei. However, it remains to be seen if the Commission will take on any of those two the Parliament's proposals.


Member states are reluctant


Before the Commission could proceed with plans for the impact assessment and the renaming of the EU office in Taiwan, it must first find significant support from member states. Yet member states reactions to Beijing's fallout with Vilnius have been relatively low-key as the European capitals continue to exercise caution when discussing forming closer ties with Taiwan.

Exhibit 1

EU and Taiwan enjoy long-standing economic relations

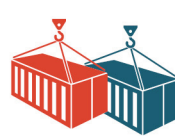
Avenues of EU-Taiwan relations






**15 MEMBER STATES
OFFICES IN TAIPEI**

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden.



In 2019, Taiwan became the EU's **15TH LARGEST TRADE PARTNER** and the 5th largest in Asia after China, Japan, South Korea and India. The EU is Taiwan's **4TH LARGEST TRADE PARTNER**, after China, the US and Japan.



The EU is Taiwan's largest foreign investor covering more than **30 PERCENT** of total inbound flows. The EU invests heavily in the manufacturing sector (57.3 percent), with the majority of investments in electronic parts and components (56.6 percent).

Name	Established	Function
European Chamber of Commerce	1998	Represents and advances the interests of European businesses in Taiwan. Houses 28 sector committees.
European Economic and Trade Office	2003	Represents the EU in Taiwan as the de-facto representation office of the EU. Organized into three sections: Political, Press and Information, Trade and Administration.
European Business and regulatory cooperation (EBRC)	2014	Founded specifically to improve regulatory cooperation between the EU and Taiwan. EBRC aims to facilitate regulatory coherence and business collaboration with Taiwan.
EU-Taiwan Industrial Policy Dialogue Mechanism (IPD)	2015	Promotes cooperation and exchanges in industrial policies.
EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultation	2018	An annual bilateral consultation allows the EU and Taiwan to keep a dialogue open on the human rights situation and any progress made in related policies.
Dialogue on digital economy (DDE)	2019	Focuses on a range of issues relating to the digital economy in the economic cooperation between the two sides.

Sources: European Commission; Trade: EEAS Taiwan

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While European lawmakers –including nine chairs of national Foreign Affairs Committees – [supported](#) Lithuania’s position, governments have been less inclined to do so. Several governments and current [Slovenian EU Presidency](#) criticized China’s economic coercion towards Lithuania, but steered away from explicitly supporting the Baltic states’ position. This is in line with how European capitals dealt with the backlash from Beijing after Czech Senate President’s Miloš Vystrčil’s visit to Taiwan a year ago. The US government,

however, [endorsed](#) Lithuania's stance and is reportedly considering allowing Taiwan to rename its representative office in its capital.

Another diplomatic sign of reluctance to vocally support engagement with Taiwan is the fact that only four Central and Eastern European (CEE) members (Czechia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia), decided to send vaccine donations to the island. In response, Taipei plans to send a 65-strong mission to Czechia, Slovakia and Lithuania in October to promote its investments in the CEE region. Poland's donation amounted to 400,000 doses, making it the third biggest doner to Taiwan after Japan and the US. However, Warsaw clearly [reiterated](#) its commitment to the "One China Policy." Such developments suggest that European governments are not likely to adopt the pro-Taiwan agenda championed by Lithuania at this stage.

Taiwan is a fundamental trade partner for the EU - and more than that

Taiwan supplies the EU with an essential amount of their semiconductors, making it a fundamental trade partner. At a time of chip shortages, Taiwan reaffirmed its [commitment](#) to work together with the EU to strengthen the supply of this critical good. There is a rumor circulating about the potential construction of a [TSMC plant in Europe](#). In addition to semiconductors and mainly due to the pandemic, medical supplies have become another important area of collaboration between the EU and Taiwan. This includes medical products such as airway pressure masks, disinfectant and surgical masks.

The importance of this relationship reaches beyond economic ties, attested by the numerous fora in which the two collaborate and share information. Taiwan is an important interlocutor in discussions on democratic resilience and partner in addressing the challenge posed by Beijing in the region and beyond.

Future prospects: Taiwan can become a key partner for EU semiconductor development

The EU and Taiwan may find new opportunities for increased cooperation in the upcoming European initiatives. Under the upcoming European Chips Act, Taiwan can become a key EU partner to expand its semiconductor production. The pair may, however, have to manage the increased competitive dynamic created by the EU's initiative. The bloc's Indo-Pacific strategy also offers a constructive framework for further developing EU-Taiwan economic relations as the European countries seek to diversify their supply chains in the region.

If the latest developments speak of a relationship that means the EU could be growing closer to Taiwan, neither the EU nor Taiwan are interested in pushing Beijing too far. This means that changes in EU-Taiwan relations and new agreements such as the potential BIA are more likely to follow modest, but positive developments.

Read more:

- Bloomberg: [European Lawmakers Seek to Upgrade Ties With Taiwan](#)
- European Parliament: [EU-Taiwan relations: MEPs push for stronger partnership](#)
- Politico: [MEPs push Brussels to follow Biden on Taiwan trade](#)
- FP: [Pressured By China, Lithuania Won't Back Down Over Taiwan](#)

- MERICS: [EU sets sights on semiconductor industry frontier – Finding balance between the US and China will not be easy](#)
- European Parliament: [Revisiting Europe's "One China Policy"](#)

BUZZWORD OF THE WEEK

Global Gateway

President Ursula von der Leyen unveiled The EU's new "Global Gateway" connectivity initiative during her State of the Union address. Von der Leyen explicitly referred to China in the announcement stating that the EU wants to be strategic about its investments to avoid becoming a simple connector between Chinese projects worldwide. The initiative will also follow a values-based approach and promote "links and not dependencies." The President has not announced specific funding or institutional structure.

Read more:

- European Commission: [2021 State of the Union Address by President von der Leyen](#)

REVIEW

European Union's Indo-Pacific Strategy release amid challenging news

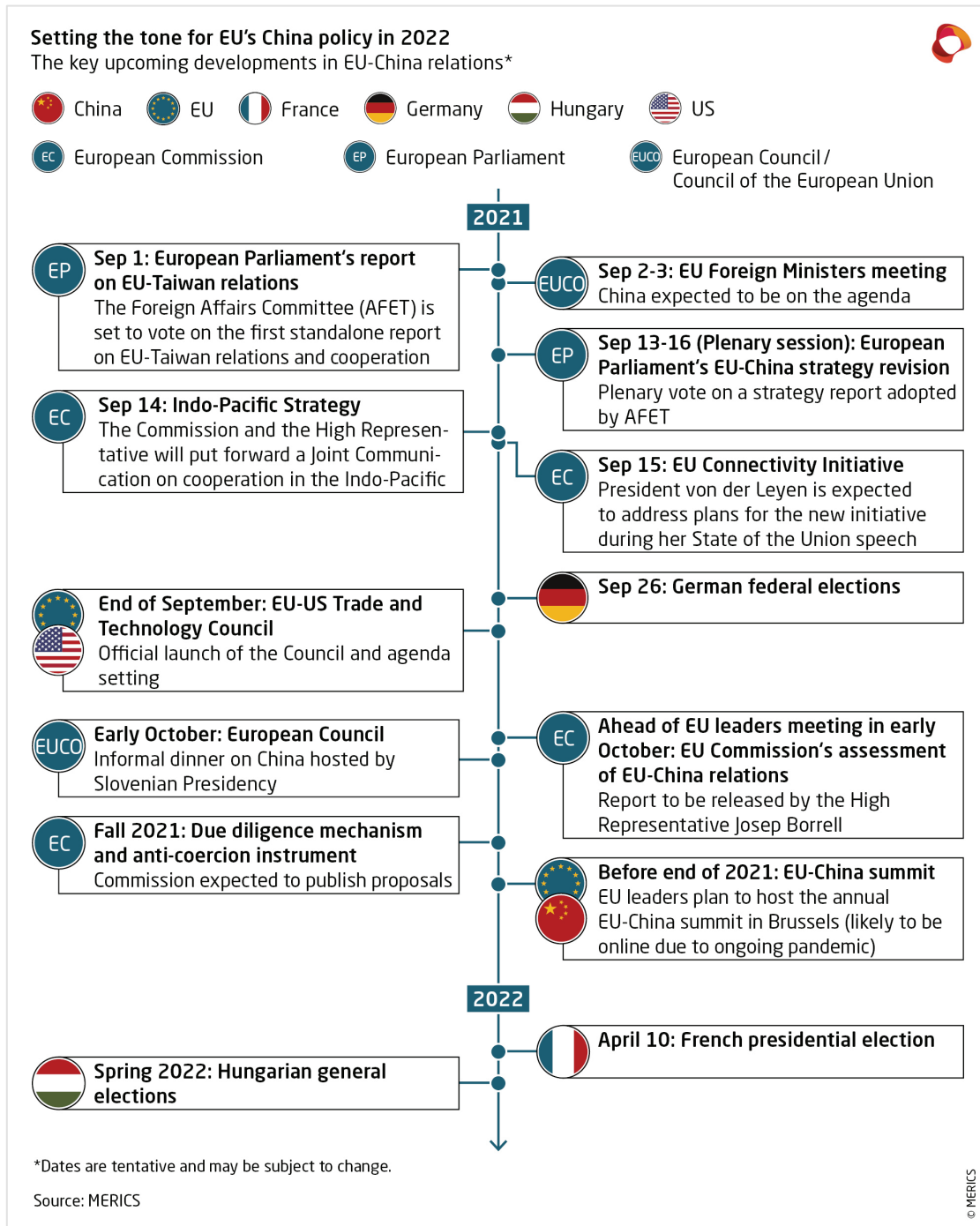
The European Commission published the EU's Indo-Pacific Strategy on September 16. The policy signals the vision for the EU's role in the region that is vital to both the US and China.

What you need to know:

- **Main points:** The EU's approach towards the region focuses on sustainable green and digital transition, connectivity and ocean governance as well as regional and human security. The strategy puts emphasis on the EU's normative and economic capabilities with plans to cooperate closely with like-minded countries.
- **Coop plans:** The bloc plans to develop digital partnerships with Japan, South Korea and Singapore, work with the Quad on tech, climate change and vaccines and establish resilient semiconductors supply chains. The document argues for increasing trade and investment cooperation with Taiwan, but doesn't invoke the Bilateral Investment Agreement.
- **China angle:** The EU plans to engage China as part of its Indo-Pacific strategy. However, the strategy also points to the challenge of regional stability posed by China's military build-up and the "threat from authoritarian regimes." The document advocates to stabilize tensions in the South China Sea and the Taiwan Strait which it describes as a challenge to the European "security and prosperity."

- **Bumpy road:** One day before the release, Beijing **declined** the German Bayern frigate's request to dock in Shanghai as part of its Indo-Pacific mission (see previous **issue**). On the same day, the US, Australia and the UK announced their new defense pact under which Australia cancelled the USD 90 billion submarine purchase from France in favor of the US prompting **criticism** from Paris.
- **How we got here:** Recap of key developments until summer 2021.

Exhibit 2



Quick take:

The EU's Indo-Pacific strategy remains primarily an economic security exercise. The bloc aims to support the region's stability to maintain resilient supply chains and to challenge China's growing influence in connectivity and standard setting. However, the EU's position in the region remains constrained by its limited power projection and member states' reluctance to take a clear position on regional tensions. As the security tensions rise, the bloc is likely to face a tough task to increase its influence in the Indo-Pacific.

For more analysis of the strategy subscribe to the next issue of our MERICS China Essentials (subscribe [here](#))

Read more:

- European Commission: [The EU strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific](#)
- Nikkei: [EU pushes for deeper Indo-Pacific ties in face of China concerns](#)
- German Federal Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany: [Progress report on the implementation of the German Government policy guidelines on the Indo-Pacific region](#)
- MERICS: [German Frigate's mission shows the limits of Berlin's Indo-Pacific strategy](#)

No clear revision of China policy after Council and Parliament discussions

The Council of the European Union and the European Parliament have recently been discussing their positions on the EU's China policy. The outcomes indicate that the current EU's attitude towards China remains ambivalent.

What you need to know:

- **Ministers' take:** Between September 2 and 3, EU foreign ministers met for an informal meeting in the Slovenian town of Brdo. China was high on the agenda, but the situation in Afghanistan took precedence. Reportedly, the ministers were reluctant to call for a more assertive China policy. Instead, they emphasized the need for European unity and cooperation with Beijing on economic issues and Afghanistan.
- **Parliament's take:** During a plenary session on September 16, the European Parliament voted in a dedicated report evaluating the EU's China strategy. The MEPs called for "a more assertive, comprehensive and consistent" strategy stating that the current one "has revealed its limitations" and calling for a more decisive action on human rights concerns. At the same time, they supported the multifaceted approach initially proposed in the EU-China Strategic Outlook. The report seems to primarily suggest rethinking how to better operationalize the existing strategy rather than revise it.
- **Commission's take:** The European External Action Service is also working on its assessment of the EU's China policy, which is expected ahead of an informal European Council discussion on China policy in early October.

Quick take:

As this fall begins, the EU's calendar is filled with events on its China policy, but it continues to struggle to form a clear and united message on its strategic priorities towards China. During the first half of the year, decision makers have frequently called for increasing assertiveness, imposing sanctions and boosting transatlantic cooperation vis-à-vis China. Now this sentiment seems to be somewhat tempered. The European capitals and Brussels have growing interest in unblocking the channels of communication with Beijing, especially in the aftermath of the Afghanistan withdrawal. While the upcoming China policy reassessments by the Commission and the Council offer a platform for revisions, the EU is likely to remain committed to a multi-faceted approach of balancing between assertiveness and engagement with China.

Read more:

- EEAS: [Informal meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers \(Gymnich\): Remarks by High Representative Josep Borrell](#)
- European Parliament: [Parliament sets out its vision for a new EU strategy on China](#)
- MERICs: [EU's event-packed fall will set the tone for its China policy in 2022](#)

Chinese SOEs acquisition of Italian drone maker under scrutiny

On September 2, the Italian Financial Police denounced the company Alpi Aviation on counts of violation of export law and potential breach of Golden Power, Italy's screening mechanism for foreign direct investments (FDI). Alpi Aviation produces military drones and aero and space vehicles. It supplies the Italian armed forces and the Italian multinational company Leonardo, an expert in aerospace, defense and security.

What you need to know:

- **Behind the scenes:** In 2018, the officially Hong-Kong based Mars Information Technology Co. acquired 75 percent of Alpi Aviation. However, the ownership structure was traced back to the Chinese state, making it an acquisition by a de-facto state-owned enterprise.
- **Violations:** The case became relevant to the Italian Financial Guard not because of the ownership or the potential breach of Golden Power, but because of violation of export controls laws in reference to a) the embargo on Iran and b) the export of military aero vehicles for an expo in Shanghai.
- **What next:** Palazzo Chigi, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, is leading the ongoing investigation into whether the acquisition was indeed in breach of the Golden Power or not. The decision depends on which article of Italy's screening mechanism applied at the time. If the acquisition falls under article 1, which covers defense and national security, sanctions should be applied.

Quick take:

Potentially, this could become an important but rare instance of retroactive cancelling of an acquisition. Two important takeaways: First, Italy possesses a strong and rather comprehensive screening mechanism for foreign direct investments, the Golden Power. However, generally a weakness of the FDI screening is the notification procedure. If companies, or states in the case of the EU, do not notify the screening body, then risky acquisitions can neither be assessed nor prevented, as in the case of Alpi Aviation. Second, measures of economic security are interlinked, and in this case, an issue regarding export control revealed a probable breach of FDI screening. Thus, to have an efficient approach, the EU should go ahead with the adoption and strengthening of other related tools, such as the foreign subsidies instrument and the international procurement instrument.

Read more:

- Formiche [IT]: [Italian drones in Chinese hands? After the investigations of Financial Guard, Palazzo Chigi considers Golden Powers breach](#)
- Reuters: [Italy investigating sale of military drones group to Chinese investors](#)
- Twitter: [Davin Thorne on the SOE ownership structure](#)

SHORT TAKES

Merkel and Xi exchange the (likely) final official call

The Chinese and German readouts from the phone call on September 10, differed considerably. The Chinese side included the mention of the Comprehensive Agreement on Investment whereas the Germans did not. According to both documents, the German Chancellor pushed for cooperation on the current situation in Afghanistan.

- SCMP: [Angela Merkel and Xi Jinping discuss 'close economic ties' in likely last official call together](#)
- German Federal Chancellor's Office [DE]: [Chancellor Merkel on the phone with Chinese President Xi Jinping](#)
- MFA of the People's Republic of China: [Xi Jinping Speaks with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on the Phone](#)

Date for the EU-US Trade and Technology Council's meeting confirmed

The inaugural meeting of the TTC will take place this year on September 29. The Council, with its 10 working groups, may become the key channel for managing transatlantic cooperation – including on issues pertaining to China.

- European Commission: [EU-U.S. launch Trade and Technology Council to lead values-based global digital transformation](#)
- MERICS: [EU-US Trade and Technology Council will be a litmus test for transatlantic coordination on China](#)

China's UK Ambassador banned from entering Parliament

The Speakers of House of Commons and House of Lords announced the decision ahead of an event on September 15 that Ambassador Zheng Zeguang was to attend. The ban is to remain in place until sanctions targeting MPs are lifted.

- BBC: [China's ambassador Zheng Zeguang banned from UK Parliament](#)
- Embassy of the PRC to the UK and Northern Ireland: [Spokesperson's Remarks on the UK Parliament Banning Chinese Ambassador from Attending Events upon Invitation at the Parliamentary Estate](#)

EU export rules on dual use goods enter into force

The dual use goods rules, adopted in March earlier this year, impose export restrictions on goods such as drones, surveillance programs or certain chemicals. The EU wants to avoid European tech being used in authoritarian endeavors, including in China.

- European Commission: [Strengthened EU export control rules kick in](#)
- MERICS: [EU reform of dual-use export controls is a step toward addressing human rights risks in tech value chains](#)

Hungary signed an agreement with Sinopharm to locally produce vaccine

The government is planning to invest EUR 157 million in infrastructure to produce vaccines and aims to be self-sufficient by the end of next year. Hungary remains the only EU country to roll out the Sinopharm vaccine.

- Reuters: [Hungary signs letter of intent to produce Chinese Sinopharm shots](#)
- DW: [Coronavirus digest: Hungary to produce China's Sinopharm jab](#)

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