China als neue Gestaltungsmacht: Partner und Konkurrent Deutschlands

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I. Historischer Hintergrund

Bilaterale Beziehungen China - Deutschland
- 1972 Aufnahme diplomatischer Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und China
- 2011 Regierungskonsultationen

Im Kontext der EU-Außenpolitik
- 1975 Beginn der diplomatischen Beziehungen (Ch-EC)
- 1978; 1985 Handels- und Wirtschaftsabkommen
- Seit 1995: EU-Policy Paper
- 2003: Veröffentlichung des ersten chinesischen Policy-Papers zu den Sino-EU-Beziehungen
II. Chinas EU Policy

“The European Union (EU) is a major force in the world. The Chinese Government appreciates the importance the EU and its members attach to developing relations with China. The present EU Policy Paper of the Chinese Government is the first of its kind and aims to highlight the objectives of China's EU policy, and outline the areas and plans of cooperation and related measures in the next five years so as to enhance China-EU all-round cooperation and promote a long-term and stable development of China-EU relations.”

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/ceupp/t27708.htm
II. Chinas EU Policy

„There is no fundamental conflict of interest between China and the EU and neither side poses a threat to the other. However, given their differences in historical background, cultural heritage, political system and economic development level, it is natural that the two sides have different views or even disagree on some issues. Nevertheless China-EU relations of mutual trust and mutual benefit cannot and will not be affected if the two sides address their disagreements in a spirit of equality and mutual respect.”

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/topics/ceupp/t27708.htm
III. Axiomatische Grundprinzipien

• Symmetrische Win-Win-Beziehungen ➔ Aufhebung des Waffenembargos; Anerkennung als Marktwirtschaft

• Ein-China-Prinzip ➔ Sanktionierung im Falle einer perzipierten Zuwiderhandlung („Tibet“-Faktor)

• Territoriale Integrität; nationale Souveränität

• Multipolarität ➔ China = „europäischer als die Europäer“
IV. Wen Jiabao, „Work in Partnership for Common Development"

„China places great importance on growing its relations with the EU. Ever since the establishment of China's diplomatic ties with the EU, relations with the EU have always occupied a strategic place in China's overall external relations, and China has remained committed to building win-win partnership with the EU. The world is going through profound political and economic changes. But the strategic importance China attaches to its relations with the EU will not change, its policy to promote mutually-beneficial cooperation with the EU will not change, and its abiding commitment to long-term friendship with the EU will not change.”

Wen Jiabao (06/07/2011)
IV. Wen Jiabao, „Work in Partnership for Common Development"

„Politically, there are neither conflicts of fundamental interests nor outstanding issues left from the past between China and the EU. (...) Both supporting a multi-polar world, economic globalization and diversity of civilizations, China and the EU are important strategic forces for promoting global peace and development (...) Economically, China and the EU are at different stages of development, with much to offer each other (...) In terms of culture, both the Chinese and European cultures are profoundly enriching and have distinctive features, and there is a lot we can learn from each other.”

Wen Jiabao (06/07/2011)
V. Die EU: „Unsicherheitsfaktor“

„the biggest uncertainty in the international economic situation (...) is the economic recovery process, especially the European economy and financial market development relating to the EU sovereign debt crisis“

(Zhou Xiaochuan, National Bank of China)
VI. Unterstützung für den Euro

„The euro zone has encountered quite a lot of difficulties, but we believe Europe and the euro zone have both the capability and wisdom to overcome the temporary difficulties, tackle the debt problems and achieve new development (...) We have been supporting the stability of euro and the European finance in our own ways. We are willing to continue invest in Europe for mutual benefits and win-win results“

(YANG Jiechi, March 2012)
VII. Globale Dimensionen

„China and Europe are both at a critical period of development and are both facing the historic task of reform and development. It is the common aspiration of both sides to help each other and carry out win-win cooperation. In such a new circumstance, developing and maintaining China-Europe relations along the right direction and moving bilateral practical cooperation towards higher and bigger goals is not only in line with the fundamental interests of both sides, but also conducive to promoting world economic recovery and safeguarding world peace and stability.“

(YANG Jiechi, April 2012)
VIII. „Erzwungene“ Zurückhaltung

„We are still lacking a high level of understanding and trust. I notice there are some suspicions from different voices on the EU side towards China’s rescue of the euro. We know that there are some (who are) demanding that China should do more to help Europe, while there are some saying: ‘Is China coming to buy up Europe?’ So, we are quite careful” (HUA Chunying, Chinese Foreign Ministry)
IX. Neue Weltordnung?

- **Multipolarität** ➔ Kooperation zwischen ausgewählten Großmächten
- Deutschland als „Tor zu Europa“? Doppelstrategie: Beziehungen zur EU + den einzelnen EU-Mitgliedsstaaten ➔ Diversifizierung der chinesischen Außenbeziehungen
- G2-Kontroverse
- Zukünftige Weltordnungspolitik: Inter-regional oder global?