

Europe Think Tanks

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- Friedrich Ebert Foundation - 중도우파/사회민주당(Social Democratic Party of Germany/SDP)
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- Institut français des relations internationales(ifri/프랑스의 대표적인 국제 관계 연구소)
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- International Institute for Strategic Studies(IISS/ 다방면 연구 진행)
- Chatham House(Royal Institute of International Affairs/영국의 대표적인 국제 관계 연구소)

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- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute(sipri/분쟁, 군비, 군비통제 및 군축에 관한 연구를 전담하는 독립적인 국제 기관)
- Institute for Security and Development Policy(ISDP/안보와 갈등, 개발의 상호관계를 중심으로 국제문제 연구)

Konrad

COVID-19 crisis exposes U.S. vulnerabilities in its supply chain

Keith Krach, undersecretary at the State Department, emphasizes that the U.S. government has been working on reducing the reliance on foreign supply chains and that the Administration is turbo-charging this initiative. He elaborates that the Trump Administration is forging the “Economic Prosperity Network” where they will establish alliances among “trusted partners” and move U.S. production and supply chains away from China and back to America.¹ On May 26, the Trump Administration sent a comprehensive report to the U.S. Congress, U.S. Strategic Approach to the People’s Republic of China, which is intended to be an amendment to the 2017 National Security Strategy of the U.S. The report reinforces the message that the U.S. sees itself in strategic competition with China and calls for “principled realism” regarding the U.S.-China relationship. The report does not use the word decoupling but emphasizes the willingness of the U.S. to take action against China when the U.S. sees its vital national interest at stake.

The U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission (USCC), a bipartisan advisory body to U.S. Congress, published in November its 2019 annual report with policy recommendations to counter China's ambition to build a world-class military structure, and also to lead in economic prowess and technological capabilities. Prominent in the report is the growing concern of U.S. reliance on China's AI knowledge, new energy applications, new materials usages, and their advances in biotech and pharmaceutical products. It warns of the growing numbers of U.S. consumers who have become "heavily dependent" on China for drugs and active pharmaceutical ingredients.

The FDA press announcement highlights that it had identified around 20 drugs that are solely sourced from China as well as 72 facilities in China that produce essential medical devices.

There are a number of drafts of legislation circulating in U.S Congress regarding American supply chain security. Both chambers of Congress and both the Democratic and Republican Party are writing bills to decrease U.S. reliance on imports from China. When addressing U.S. dependence on China, they have medical supplies and defense-related goods on the top of the list.

The U.S. Senate passed the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (S.945) on May 20. As of the beginning of June, the bill has yet to be put up for a vote in the U.S. House of Representatives. Picking up on the recommendations made by the USCC, this bill would bar companies from issuing securities on the U.S. securities exchange if it failed to comply with the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's audits for three years in a row.

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, President Trump invoked the Defense Production Act on May 14 and signed into law an executive order authorizing America's development bank, the U.S. Development Finance Corporation (DFC), to invest into American manufacturing capabilities and shore up its supply chains. The irony is that the DFC was created in 2018 to invest in economic projects in developing countries.

Politische Krise und der Einfluss der Militärs in der Regierung Bolsonaro

Bürgermeistern fordern werde und der liberale Wirtschaftsminister Guedes wünschte sich einen von China finanzierten „Marshall-Plan“ für alle von der Pandemie betroffenen Länder.

**„Europa als solidarische, handlungsfähige und gestaltende Kraft weiterentwickeln“
Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel über die Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik in der
deutschen EU-Ratspräsidentschaft**

(<https://www.kas.de/de/veranstaltungsberichte/detail/-/content/europa-als-solidarische-handlungsfae-hige-und-gestaltende-kraft-weiterentwickeln>)

Eine gemeinsame Position im Rahmen der EU zu China zu finden, sei sehr wichtig, unterstrich auch die französische Botschafterin, denn nur vereint sei es möglich, Peking auf Augenhöhe zu begegnen. So habe der französische Präsident Macron auch weitere europäische Vertreter und die Bundeskanzlerin eingeladen als Xi Jinping in Paris zu Besuch war. Versuche Chinas die EU auseinanderzudividieren müssen entschieden begegnet werden.

Auch der Verteidigungspolitiker Johann Wadephul betonte, dass Formate wie 17+1 ein großes Hindernis für eine einheitliche Position gegenüber China seien. Man wolle gegenüber Peking nicht konfrontativ auftreten – im Gegensatz zu den USA versuche man den Dialog anders zu führen – aber Grundbedingung sei, dass man zusammenstehe als Europa.

IISS

Will COVID-19 change the geopolitics of the Indo-Pacific?

(<https://www.iiss.org/blogs/analysis/2020/06/geopolitics-covid-19-indo-pacific>)

China established two new administrative districts for the contested Paracel and Spratly islands in the South China Sea.

Not to be beaten, the United States, too, has stepped up its presence in the South China Sea. In April alone, the guided-missile destroyer USS Barry twice sailed through the Taiwan Strait. In the last week of the month, the USS Barry and the guided-missile cruiser USS Bunker asserted navigational rights and freedoms in the Paracel Islands and Spratly Islands respectively. In late April, the USSBunker Hill sailed with the Royal Australian Navy's HMAS Parramatta before joining the amphibious assault ship USS America and the USS Barry to conduct combined exercises where Haiyang Dizhi 8 was operating with the Chinese coastguard. In the first week of May, the littoral

combat ship USS Montgomery and replenishment ship USNS Cesar Chavez conducted presence operations near the West Capella. This was followed in the subsequent week by the USS Gabrielle Giffords conducting presence operations near the West Capella. On 28 May, the Arleigh Burke-class guided missile destroyer USS Mustin asserted navigational rights and freedoms near the Parcel Islands.

US responses have not been limited to the South China Sea. On 23 April, for instance, US Representative Mac Thornberry, ranking member on the House Armed Services Committee, introduced the Indo-Pacific Deterrence Initiative bill, a US\$6 billion initiative ‘to strengthen the United States commitment to the security of the Indo-Pacific region and to increase military readiness to defend the homeland and underwrite United States national interests’.