



The EU's Role in a New World Order

Freedom (dis)stands under pressure: Systematise Europeans independence and power

Regarding the last centuries we have to admit, that China does play an important role on the international stage. The People's Republic of China has experienced unprecedented economic growth worldwide. On a financially and economically basis, did China grown to the second largest trade partners of the EU. Thanks to the stabile and lawful Framework conditions, Europe is nowadays on of the most important markets for foreign direct investments from Chinese companies. China is also building up a political and military presence in the region. Therefore, does the politically, economically and socially development of China plays an important Role for the EU.

Much more so, the project of the century, the "New Silk Road", has the ambition, in addition to strengthening global and economic influence, to give the political system of the People's Republic of China worldwide recognition in all its facets and with all its values. With the Belt and Road Initiative, the People's Republic of China is claiming to challenge the global canon of values of democracy, the market economy and the rule of law for the first time since the end of the Cold War - sooner or later, Europe will have to face up to this systemic competition.

We state that the European Union has not provided an adequate, let alone comprehensive, response to the demands of the People's Republic of China. However, if we want to continue to strengthen the liberal world with democracy, a market economy and the rule of law, a clear foreign policy stance on the People's Republic of China is necessary.

The focus of the European Union's foreign policy should mainly serve the interests of the members of the Union, not following the directions set by Washington. European foreign policy must focus on the region where the EU's interests lie, not as support for the USA's foreign policy aims.

What is the problem: The European Union is divided - because of the veto power of some single member states, who can overthrow whole agreements. This is having a negative impact on the decision making process and the speed that solutions can be found in the European Union. We want to implement a concept where it is enough to reach a majority of member states to agree on specific treatments.

The Global Gateway Project of the European Union can be seen as a rebranded deal of the already existing gate aid project of the EU and its member states. We can not compete with the Belt and Road Initiative of the Chinese government if we simply continue redirecting aid budgets. Therefore, we present some solutions, with which we can make the Global Gateway project financially, economically, and politically more effective and problem solving.

When we commit to the solutions of Europe's Gateway Project, we will strengthen Europe's influence in the World. We will create a liberal alternative to the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative by providing non dependable, european focused infrastructural projects, for example.

Therefore, the EU targets especially the MENA, African, South American and South East Asian Region to provide this kind of support.

BACKGROUND

Regarding the last centuries we have to admit that China does play an important role on the international stage. The People's Republic of China has experienced unprecedented economic growth worldwide. On a financial and economic basis, did China grow to the second largest trade partner of the EU.

The Belt and Road Initiative of the People's Republic of China is one of the most ambitious infrastructure projects of the 21st century that massively influences the political, economical and societal situation of the world.. On the European continent, China has bought the port in Piraeus. Not only geographically was the purchase a coup for the People's Republic of China: the investments led to Greece voting against issuing a joint European statement on the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China in the UN Human Rights Council.

The People's Republic of China has over 1 trillion USD in the Developing bank, which is used for loans for LDCs. Whilst the European Investment Bank has assets of 300 billion EUR, although only 10% are invested outside of the EU. China also taken a large stakeholding in a number of international investment banks, namely

- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has assets of over 40 billion USD
- China-Africa Development Fund with assets of 5
- New Development bank - Directly associated with BRICS with over 50,000,000,000 in assets with China holding 20% stake.

The countries of the EU contributed just over 65 billion Euro in 2022, whilst the GDP of Europe amounts over 16.6 trillion Euro, which translates to 0.004 of the GDP. We

We see this disparity in investments related to the Chinese government compared to the EU. Overall, due to available investments and international development, we observe the rise in authoritarianism. China's investments are not associated with any democratic or protection of human rights objectives.

We state that the European Union has not provided an adequate, let alone comprehensive, response to the demands of the People's Republic. However, if we want to continue to strengthen the liberal world with democracy, a market economy and the rule of law, a clear foreign policy stance on the People's Republic of China is necessary.

SCOPE

With our Solutions of the Global Gateway Project we will affect China, because there could be the possibility that we actually start to match the Belt and Road Initiative. We will influence the US because the EU will get a more globalised player in the international system that has more connections with foreign countries. Also, we will affect the overall system of providing sustainable aid and affect private investors.

Interest of the USA and EU often align, but we can not take for granted that this tendency will continue with different American presidents. Therefore, EU and USA should be equal partners in terms of security, economy and foreign policy

When we change the voting system, we will affect the overall voting power and decision system of the member states.

STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT

Coordination among various stakeholders is crucial for the success of the Global Gateway Initiative. Here are some strategies that could help address the coordination challenge:

- Establish clear objectives and priorities: The EU should establish clear objectives and priorities for the Global Gateway Initiative and communicate them effectively to all stakeholders. This would help align their interests and ensure everyone is working towards the same goals.
- Build trust: The EU should work to build trust among stakeholders by creating transparent decision-making processes, sharing information openly, and ensuring that all stakeholders have an equal voice in the initiative.
- Foster collaboration: The EU should encourage collaboration among stakeholders by creating opportunities for them to work together, share resources, and learn from each other.
- Develop incentives: The EU could develop incentives for stakeholders to work together towards the goals of the Global Gateway Initiative. This could include financial incentives, such as tax breaks or subsidies, or non-financial incentives, such as recognition or access to exclusive resources.
- Monitor and evaluate progress: The EU should monitor and evaluate the progress of the Global Gateway Initiative regularly to ensure that stakeholders are meeting their commitments and that the initiative is on track to achieve its objectives.
- By adopting these strategies, the EU can address the coordination challenge and ensure that all stakeholders are working together effectively towards the common goals of the Global Gateway Initiative.

Problem

Geopolitical considerations: The Global Gateway Initiative will likely face geopolitical challenges, particularly given the current tensions between the EU, the US, and China. The initiative may be viewed as a means for the EU to challenge Chinese influence in global trade and infrastructure, which could provoke a backlash.

Solution

The geopolitical challenges facing the Global Gateway Initiative are complex, and there are no easy solutions. However, here are some strategies that could help address the problem:

- **Emphasize collaboration:** The EU could emphasize collaboration with international partners, including the US and China, in the development of the Global Gateway Initiative. By working together, the initiative could be seen as a means for all countries to benefit from improved global infrastructure and trade.
- **Be transparent:** The EU should be transparent about the objectives and scope of the Global Gateway Initiative. This would help to dispel concerns that the initiative is designed to challenge Chinese influence in global trade and infrastructure.
- **Emphasize sustainability:** The Global Gateway Initiative should prioritize sustainability and environmental protection in its infrastructure development plans. This would help to counter concerns that the initiative is primarily driven by economic and geopolitical motives.
- **Engage in dialogue:** The EU should engage in dialogue with China and other stakeholders to address concerns about the Global Gateway Initiative. This could include discussing ways to collaborate and finding areas of common interest.
- **Address security concerns:** The EU should address security concerns related to the Global Gateway Initiative by ensuring that infrastructure projects meet high security standards and are not vulnerable to cyber-attacks or other security threats.
- **Promote mutual benefits:** The EU should emphasize the mutual benefits of the Global Gateway Initiative for all countries involved. This could include creating opportunities for increased trade, investment, and economic growth.
- **By adopting these strategies,** the EU can address the geopolitical challenges facing the Global Gateway Initiative and ensure that it is seen as a positive force for global infrastructure development and trade, rather than a means for the EU to challenge Chinese influence.

Problem

Environmental concerns: The infrastructure projects required for the Global Gateway Initiative will have significant environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions and habitat destruction. It will be essential to ensure that these impacts are minimized and mitigated to avoid negative environmental consequences.

Solution

Minimizing and mitigating the environmental impacts of the Global Gateway Initiative is critical to ensuring its long-term sustainability. Here are some strategies that could help address this problem:

- **Prioritize sustainability:** The EU should prioritize sustainability in the development of the Global Gateway Initiative. This could include using sustainable materials and energy sources in infrastructure development, minimizing carbon emissions, and protecting sensitive ecosystems.
- **Conduct environmental impact assessments:** The EU should conduct comprehensive environmental impact assessments for all infrastructure projects related to the Global Gateway Initiative. These assessments should identify potential environmental impacts and propose measures to minimize or mitigate them.
- **Engage stakeholders:** The EU should engage stakeholders, including local communities, environmental organizations, and other interested parties, in the development of the Global Gateway Initiative. This would help to ensure that their concerns are heard and that the environmental impacts of the initiative are effectively addressed.
- **Establish environmental standards:** The EU should establish clear environmental standards for all infrastructure projects related to the Global Gateway Initiative. These standards should be based on best practices and international environmental agreements and should be enforced through monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.
- **Provide incentives for sustainability:** The EU could provide financial incentives for sustainable infrastructure development as part of the Global Gateway Initiative. This could include tax breaks or subsidies for projects that meet high sustainability standards.
- **Foster innovation:** The EU should encourage innovation in sustainable infrastructure development as part of the Global Gateway Initiative. This could include promoting the development of new technologies and materials that minimize environmental impacts.
- **By adopting these strategies, the EU can minimize and mitigate the environmental impacts of the Global Gateway Initiative and ensure that it is developed in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner.**

Result

Overall, while the Global Gateway Initiative has the potential to boost Europe's connectivity and trade with the rest of the world, it will face several challenges that will need to be addressed for the initiative to succeed.

MAIN PROVISIONS

Policy Recommendations: Improving the Gateway Project

The Global Gateway Initiative is an EU plan aimed at creating an interconnected network of transport, energy, and digital infrastructure to enhance connectivity and facilitate trade between

Europe and other regions of the world. However, the initiative faces several challenges, including:

Problem

Financing: The EU will need to secure substantial financing to fund the ambitious infrastructure projects required to establish the Global Gateway Initiative. This could prove difficult given the competing priorities for EU funds and the reluctance of some member states to contribute to the initiative.

Solution

- Attracting private investors is a crucial element of financing the Global Gateway Initiative. Here are some strategies the EU could use to attract private investors:
- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** The EU could establish PPPs to finance infrastructure projects under the Global Gateway Initiative. This involves partnering with private investors to design, build, and operate infrastructure projects in exchange for a share of the project's revenue.
- **Guarantee schemes:** The EU could establish guarantee schemes to provide private investors with assurances that their investments in infrastructure projects will be repaid, even if the projects encounter financial difficulties.
- **Regulatory certainty:** The EU could provide regulatory certainty by ensuring that the legal framework for infrastructure projects is stable and predictable. This would reduce the risk for private investors and make infrastructure projects more attractive.
- **Market-based instruments:** The EU could use market-based instruments such as green bonds, project bonds, and infrastructure funds to attract private investment for the Global Gateway Initiative. These instruments allow investors to finance infrastructure projects while earning a financial return.
- **Communication and marketing:** The EU could promote the Global Gateway Initiative and its potential benefits to private investors through targeted marketing campaigns, investor conferences, and other communication strategies. This could help attract private investment and build support for the initiative.
- Overall, attracting private investment will be a critical component of financing the Global Gateway Initiative. By using a combination of PPPs, guarantee schemes, regulatory certainty, market-based instruments, and targeted communication and marketing, the EU can create an attractive investment environment for private investors and secure the financing needed to establish the initiative.

IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

First of all it is important to synchronise the European foreign policy aims and commonly agree on the changes we want to implement.

The first step is that the European Commission has to propose new solutions. After that we have to reach out to the national governments and negotiate the changes with them, to create support for our solutions. Then we have to implement a treaty reform where the member states have to create a common sense of the agreement.

In the next step, we have to propose the new change to the European Parliament and create support to implement the changes into the Project. Bringing Up discussions about widening the Budget for the Global Gateway Project.

Propose the policies to the private economy. Implement shares, Stocks and tenders when Infrastructure for Example is built. Creating a market where also European Investors and companies can buy shares of local African companies more easily.

We pledge to imply soft Power when giving aids. Orienting on the Water Project in Jordan, we want the OLAF to control and check the implementation of the regional Projects, while also cooperating with local anti-corruption organisations. The governments and private companies applying for the loans will have to Provide the Case for their Projects. This will include, but Not Limited to: Financial Reports, architectural/Building plans, working record in similar Projects, Labour contracts.

We are calling for the EU member states to pledge contributions to the European Investment Bank to 0.1% of GDP by 2027, with a mandatory review of the Gateway Programme.

Getting in contact with the African Union, South American and Eastern Asian regions. Let the EU-Commission get into contact and approach the regional institutional organisations.

What makes it liberal?

Our proposal is based on liberal values in both economic and social aspects. We want to facilitate free and unrestricted trade between the European Union and its global partners in a market economy where all participants respect each other and cooperate for common and mutual prosperity.

We also aim to strengthen those prerequisite ideas in our partners which are required to uphold liberal values, such as respect for human rights, the rule of law and democracy. An effective European foreign policy must take into consideration the status of these institutions in the nations it deals with and decide upon what kind of directives and goals to pursue and to what degree based on this inspection.

IMPACT

If the proposal is effective, we can impact the prosperity in the targeted regions on the international level. In fact, we can now encourage more private investors to invest in economically weaker states. This is not only possible in the area of technology and economic progress of a country. We also create more jobs and promote overall social progress in a country. This includes, among other things, the creation of new infrastructures. The most relevant point, however, is that the EU, in the course of its investment interests, does not make

countries dependent on its policies, unlike China. Thus, we will not influence the direct voting behaviour of sovereign states in international organisations. -

When there are conflicts about countries in Africa, for Example when there are confrontations about the Investments and spending of aids - Europe has to communicate their Power and interests in the Region. And we need to be prepared for answering the threats that are coming from China. Threatening to take back the ports in Greece and Portugal or implementing inspect If the properties from Chinese companies are legal.

We offer more sustainable solutions. Also is Europe a more trusted, cooperative and reliable partner. We are also creating common dependency, through our Investments. We support the countries desiring to Foster common values. In Case of crises, Europe is a friend in need, thinking about climate crises. (Mutual values)

The New Great Game – Influence through Control

The Belt and Road Initiative of the People's Republic of China is the most ambitious infrastructure project of the 21st century. With the help of this initiative, Xi Jinping claims to make the People's Republic of China nothing less than the new centre of the world. The "win-win project for all" communicated to the outside world is already exerting a massive influence on the political situation globally.

On the European continent, the People's Republic of China has bought the port in Piraeus, the only deep-water port between the Suez Canal and the Bosphorus. Not only geographically was the purchase a coup for the People's Republic of China: the investments led to Greece voting against issuing a joint European statement on the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China in the UN Human Rights Council.

The political concessions are often created through unprecedented financial dependence, as the example of Laos reveals. Loans from Chinese banks, which can hardly be repaid, are repaid through political favours. The state of Laos, for example, already has the back of the People's Republic of China in the circle of ASEAN states when it comes to dubious ownership claims in the South China Sea.

These few examples make it clear that a European plan to the Belt and Road Initiative is urgently needed. This requires a European connectivity strategy that is oriented towards clear standards. On the one hand, such a strategy pursues the goal of bringing the European continent even closer together; on the other hand, it must establish the European approach to sustainable connectivity worldwide. In particular, the consistent expansion of the trans-European transport network must be driven forward. Particular attention should be paid here to the interconnection of the major European goods transshipment centres through the rail network. To this end, cooperation between the member states in this area must be strengthened.

Like already stated does the Belt and Road Initiative have great influence on the decision-making process of individual countries. Also does China create an impact into the economic situation of a country that they feed with credits or where they bought critical infrastructure. Most noticeable is that those countries influenced by China, are losing a part of their independence. Also, it should be noted that the agreements made in third world countries and modern influenced states which are on the path of the Belt and Road Initiative are mostly not transparent and uncontrolled.

In the last years it has shown that the billions of euros used as humanitarian and financially aid on a Makro level didn't impact Africa, Asia or also South America as much as it was planned. The most effective and proven way is micro level aid, which China provided since the start of the Belt and Road Initiative. The Chinese Government had built roads, bridges, and overall infrastructure in an unmatched short time.

To really make an impact in the future world order, Europe could participate in the effective Belt and Road Initiative, by working together on a transnational basis. Therefore, could Europe be able to control a part of the Belt and Road Initiative and also get transparent information's about the explicit projects of the Chinese Government. In this context, would the EU provide financial help within the Belt and Road Initiative. This would not only strengthen the Europe's place in the globalized world it would also create an indirect influence and control mechanism onto the authoritarian Regime. Besides these facts could Europa also start investing their aid in an effective way which would be a humanitarian "win-win Situation". If Europe participate in the Initiative, the single member states would also not even get dependent on China or get into economic dependents. In the frame of humanitarian aid and in the sense of developing-technological trade, would the European Union strengthen their position globally for many decades.

More measures, that could be taken, if the EU would participate in the Belt and Road Initiative as an Independent Figure:

- Creation of new transport links across Europe to Asia and Africa
- Expansion of digital networks worldwide
- An action plan for Central Asia
- Targeted investments in the opportunity continent of Africa
- The creation of further free trade zones worldwide

A united Europe in response to the People's Republic of China

Neither the European Union nor the individual member states can be an equal dialogue partner vis-à-vis the People's Republic of China without complete unity.

In particular, bilateral and sub-regional frameworks of cooperation, such as the 17+1 format set up by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, have a duty not only to abide by European laws and rules, but also, in order to safeguard pan-European interests, to conclude agreements exclusively in consultation with the other member states and the European Commission. Such behaviour will also contribute to transparency and acceptance of mutual interests.

Like in the face of the Russian invasion of Ukraine – Europa has to show its unity and its values to successfully face China. It is not productive if the chiefs of the members states are traveling to China in form of "solo trips" and then talk about huge international topics, like the juristically laws of the world order. China is a strong partner state, that is following specific interests and strategies. Therefore should the EU and its member states work together and coordinate their actions, to make a difference.

Enabling free trade

The People's Republic of China is one of the most important trading partners of Germany and the European Union. Trade with the country is immensely important for many branches of our

industry, not only as an exporting country, but also as part of the value chain. Consumers have huge advantages from importing Chinese goods. Nevertheless, too much trade is prevented by mutual tariff restrictions, many European companies face unfair investment conditions and legal uncertainties in the People's Republic of China. Therefore, the European Union must open negotiations on a free trade agreement with the People's Republic of China. Only in this way can an undisturbed free economic exchange be made possible for the benefit of all. We demand that the EU take the following aspects into account in the negotiations:

- A mutual dismantling of tariff trade restrictions to the greatest possible extent
- An agreement on common industrial and product standards that meet the requirements of European consumer protection.
- Investment security for European investors in the People's Republic of China, including an end to the obligation to enter into joint ventures and the disclosure of intellectual property of foreign companies
- Unequal treatment of Chinese and non-Chinese companies in the People's Republic of China.
- In order to implement climate policy in a rational market economy, we JuLis consider the global application of the Emission Trading System (ETS) by 2035 to be indispensable. This is the only chance for the global establishment of an effective mechanism for filtering greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. This applies in particular to the People's Republic of China. A free trade agreement with the People's Republic of China that does not include the ETS should not be ratified by the EU.
- Safeguarding intellectual property rights
- Clear commitment against industrial espionage Security policy.

Openness to technology is power

In order to continue to exist as the largest single market in the world in a new world order, the European Union must increase its innovation potential. Therefore, the right decisions must already be made, especially at this point in time, in order to guarantee future prosperity. For this reason, the areas of AI, the automotive industry, e-technology, fusion energy, microchip technology and genetic and health technology are particularly relevant in the short term.

The keyword here is: "technology openness". Today, 11.05.2023, the lead committees agreed on a joint position on the AI Act. Although the position bears a clear liberal signature, many demands still do not go far enough - for the time being, these are the three most important points that have been agreed upon.

- Ban on biometric mass surveillance in public spaces
- No blanket bans or over-regulation of general-purpose AI or generative AI such as ChatGPT. Instead, quality standards are required.
- EU as innovation hotspot through reallabs. Innovations should be made possible through experimentation in so-called regulatory sandboxes.

In addition, however, it is relevant to enable intra-European and open data traffic and data exchange. This means that research data from which AI can learn should be exchanged across national borders in order to accelerate the innovation process. AI technology with the

emergence of chat GPT has also shown that the development of automatic communication between human and algorithm is very advanced. In order not to be left behind in this market in the near future, targeted support should be given to companies that contribute to the development of AI in the intra-European area. Possible measures would be investment packages, tax reductions on entrepreneurial activities and the general provision of aid.

Problems are also looming in the automotive sector. The main issue here is that German carmakers and car companies are increasingly being left behind by China in terms of innovation. The times when German carmakers alone could celebrate globalisation successes are now over. For Volkswagen and the entire German car industry, the consequences are now being felt, with 30 to 40 percent of their vehicles already being sold in China. Without China, the development and progress of electromobility is no longer conceivable. The Germans are now largely dependent on Chinese manufacturers for core technologies such as battery cells. At the same time, China is currently developing into a technological power in this sector.

Hence the demand:

- Strengthen the European automotive market by expanding economic standards regarding the supply chain.
- Further integration into the "Western Alliance".
- Expand transnational alliances for the procurement of electric motor components.
- Support in the field of e-mobility research.

Lowering hurdles

A number of measures are necessary to ensure that the European Union remains a central location for innovative companies and young inventors in the future. Starting with the context: In conversations with various young CEOs, it repeatedly emerges that the hurdles to founding and marketing as well as to the existence of growing companies are far too high. This concerns, among other things, the various tax laws in Europe as well as in their member states, the overloaded bureaucracy for accessing research funds and resources, and the impenetrable situation as a result of the countless data protection requirements.

Many of these young CEOs received offers from the USA or China, whose conditions were much more advantageous than those of European countries. Be it the amount of funding, the support from political actors or the constant allowances in the course of the research process.

Europe will need these researchers, engineers and thinkers in the coming years, which is why it would be fatal to lose them. Of course, this does not only concern young entrepreneurs, but also traditional companies or even large corporations like VW from Germany (...). If the European Union allows these companies and entrepreneurs to continue to migrate due to obstacles and unfavourable economic and political conditions, Europe will lose its voice and impact on the international stage in a new world order in which China will perhaps be the largest economic and innovation power in the future.

Microchips are the future

The world depends on the production and distribution of microchips. Taiwan is the leading nation in the production of microchips and thus indispensable for the global economy. China wants to be independent of Taiwanese and US technology and produce the best microchips on

the market itself. This has several implications - if China manages to overtake Taiwan in this technology through its resources and technological progress, the island runs the risk of being directly hit by the military ambitions of the People's Republic. This would have massive implications for the European market, which is currently dependent on these resources and microchips. Only the Netherlands can currently be considered a valuable partner in the supply chain of microchip production, through its role in the production of the "printing devices of microchips".

Europe is a technological and innovative powerhouse. For this reason, it is a mystery why there are no inner-European ambitions to participate in the market independently and internationally or to form an active competition. In a "new world order" and in the future, it is of utmost relevance that Europe also becomes an independent market in order to be economically robust in case of crises. This results in the following demands:

- Massive expansion and extensive promotion of intra-European research and innovation in the field of microchip technology.
 - Consideration of protectionist measures by the Netherlands. (Under pressure from the USA, they are already not supplying China) We must consider becoming less dependent on other trading partners.
 - Promote the creation of critical infrastructure - i.e. production plants and research centres in the field of microchip technology.
 - Expanding the exchange of information with Taiwan and the USA regarding research.
 - Reduction of tax and bureaucratic hurdles for companies and research centres.
 - Creation of offers in the area of "economic benefits" for companies contributing to research and development of microchip technology - creation of a European rewarding business location.
 - Safeguarding research data through comprehensive cyber security and secrecy concepts to avoid theft of scientific innovation.
-