

30.9.2026

A10-0237/47

Amendment 47

Stanisław Tyszką, Petar Volgin
on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

A10-0237/2026

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Recital A

Motion for a resolution

A. whereas the system of international relations is rapidly changing; whereas the EU's geopolitical interest is to promote a multilateral world that enables it to be a global player; whereas in that spirit the EU should develop its autonomous and consistent policy towards China;

Amendment

A. whereas the system of international relations is rapidly changing; whereas the EU's geopolitical interest is to promote a multilateral world that enables it to be a global player; whereas in that spirit the EU should develop its autonomous and consistent policy towards China; *whereas such a policy should aim to establish a long-term framework for stable and constructive relations and, potentially, a trade partnership between the EU and China that would serve the interests of the Member States, rather than fostering the growing systemic rivalry between China and the EU;*

Or. en

30.9.2026

A10-0237/48

Amendment 48

Milan Uhrík, Petar Volgin
on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

A10-0237/2026

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Recital A a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

***Aa. whereas the autonomous and
consistent foreign policy of the EU should
be based on the principles of peace,
stability and mutual respect, while
safeguarding the security and economic
and other legitimate interests of the
Member States and their citizens;***

Or. en

30.9.2026

A10-0237/49

Amendment 49

Alexander Sell

on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

A10-0237/2026

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Recital A b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Ab. whereas EU competition rules preventing the creation of large industrial groups capable of competing on a global scale have weakened Europe's industrial base, leaving European companies structurally uncompetitive compared to heavily consolidated and state-supported Chinese corporations;

Or. en

30.9.2026

A10-0237/50

Amendment 50

Stanisław Tyszk

on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

A10-0237/2026

Motion for a resolution

Recital F

Motion for a resolution

F. whereas the ***People's Republic of China's*** domestic and international ***policy*** ***has*** reduced space for partnership and increased competition ***with the EU and other democracies***; whereas China ***is, of its own accord, clearly*** shifting EU-China relations towards systemic rivalry; whereas, cooperating where possible, competing fairly and confronting where required is essential to protect EU interests; whereas it is becoming essential for the EU to build leverage while engaging with China;

Amendment

F. whereas the domestic and international ***policies of the People's Republic of China and of the EU have*** reduced ***the*** space for partnership and increased competition ***between the two parties***; whereas China ***and the EU are*** shifting EU-China relations towards systemic rivalry, ***which is contrary to the Member States' interests; whereas de-escalation of relations between the EU and China is important, particularly given the ongoing wars in Ukraine and the Middle East***; whereas, cooperating where possible, competing fairly and confronting where required is essential to protect EU interests; whereas it is becoming essential for the EU to build leverage while engaging with China;

Or. en

30.9.2026

A10-0237/51

Amendment 51

Milan Uhrík, Petar Volgin, Stanislav Stoyanov
on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

A10-0237/2026

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Recital G a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Ga. whereas cooperation should serve the economic resilience, industrial competitiveness and long-term prosperity of the Member States; whereas the EU should therefore pursue a pragmatic and balanced policy to this end, while respecting the sovereignty and legitimate political choices of its international partners and avoiding unnecessary ideological confrontation or attempts to prescribe political models beyond the scope of international agreements and good relations;

Or. en

30.9.2026

A10-0237/52

Amendment 52

Milan Uhrík

on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

A10-0237/2026

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Recital L a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

La. whereas effective diplomacy and capable policymaking in the future would be able to contribute to shaping the EU's economic and international relations in a manner that strengthens its industrial, technological and strategic capabilities, diversifies critical supply chains and limits avoidable dependencies and undue economic or strategic pressure on the EU and its Member States;

Or. en

30.9.2026

A10-0237/53

Amendment 53

Tomasz Froelich

on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

A10-0237/2026

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Recital L b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Lb. whereas the EU undermines the competitiveness of European industry through the Green Deal while China continues to reinforce its industrial power, prioritising artificial intelligence (AI), digital infrastructure, robotics and high tech; whereas according to data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, China's gross domestic expenditure on research and development reached USD 1.03 trillion in 2024, measured at purchasing power parity, surpassing the United States' USD 1.01 trillion and the EU's USD 474 billion; whereas according to data from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute's Critical Technology Tracker (2025), China leads high-impact research in 66 out of 74 strategic technologies, including generative AI, computer vision, cloud computing and advanced materials;

Or. en

Amendment 54**Stanisław Tyszk**

on behalf of the ESN Group

Report**A10-0237/2026****Hilde Vautmans**Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))**Motion for a resolution****Recital M***Motion for a resolution*

M. whereas Chinese industrial policies create massive overcapacities, thereby applying pressure on the European economy and increasingly threatening to hollow out the EU's industrial core, which may amount to an existential threat to the EU; whereas China is distorting global markets through state subsidies, price dumping and the politicisation of trade; whereas China is blocking European market access and denies legal certainty to European businesses; whereas these hostile and unfair practices are tilting the balance of risks and opportunities in the EU-China economic and trade relationship towards China; whereas China seeks to increase dependencies in EU-China relations; whereas this practice has turned China from a potential partner into a trade and economic competitor;

Amendment

M. whereas Chinese industrial policies create massive overcapacities, thereby applying pressure on the European economy and increasingly threatening to hollow out the EU's industrial core, which may amount to an existential threat to the EU; ***whereas European countries used to generate similar or even greater overcapacities, which led to unprecedented growth in the wealth of European citizens; whereas the key to Europe's economic success was a free-market economy, with minimal regulation, free international trade and a non-ideological approach to doing business; whereas, in order for the EU to return to the path of economic growth, it needs to return to the principles that have proven successful; whereas Chinese competition would then cease to be an existential threat to the EU, as a free-market economy always prevails over a highly politicised and subsidised economy;*** whereas China is distorting global markets through state subsidies, price dumping and the politicisation of trade; whereas China is blocking European market access and denies legal certainty to European businesses; whereas these hostile and unfair practices are tilting the balance of risks and opportunities in the EU-China economic and trade relationship towards China; whereas China seeks to increase

dependencies in EU-China relations;
whereas this practice has turned China
from a potential partner into a trade and
economic competitor;

Or. en

30.9.2026

A10-0237/55

Amendment 55

Milan Uhrík

on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

A10-0237/2026

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Recital N a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Na. whereas the EU's growing dependency on external producers in certain sectors is also the result of policy choices that have affected the competitiveness, investment conditions and productive capacity of European industry; whereas the implementation of climate policies, including measures adopted under the European Green Deal, have weakened the EU's own capacity to produce essential goods and technologies and thereby increase its dependency on external actors;

Or. en

30.9.2026

A10-0237/56

Amendment 56

Tomasz Froelich

on behalf of the ESN Group

Report

A10-0237/2026

Hilde Vautmans

Recommendation on EU-China political relations
(2025/2117(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Recital N b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Nb. whereas the EU's carbon pricing strategy penalises high emissions while China's green tech strategy focuses on production of green tech rather than emissions reduction; whereas under the EU's Emissions Trading System, the price of carbon is 7 to 10 times higher than China's carbon price; whereas Chinese green tech helps to reduce the costs of renewable energy and electric vehicles, enabling China to flood the world market with its manufactures, while the country has not reduced coal production; whereas the EU's climate policies unilaterally undermine the competitiveness of European companies in respect of industrial competitors across the world;

Or. en