



Objectives



- + Making current Chinese perspectives on Germany and Sino-German relations accessible
- + Contributing to the deepening of German expertise on China
- + Providing an impetus for nuanced strategies in politics and economic affairs



Study design



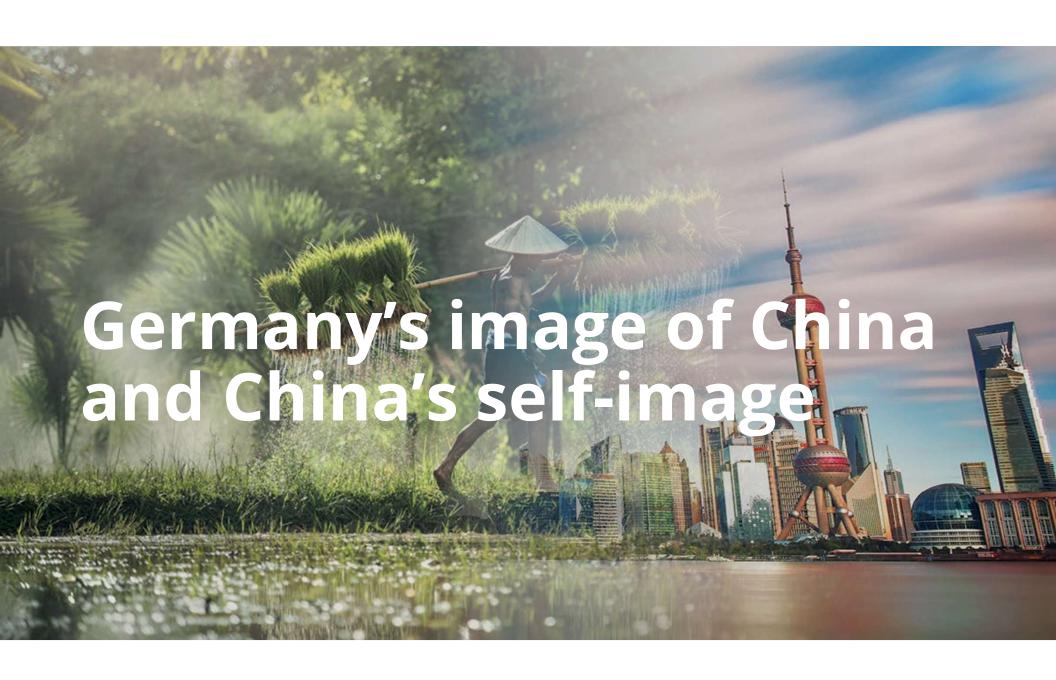
- + Qualitative study based on 45 in-depth interviews in Beijing and Shanghai
- + Interviewees with a connection to Germany, from different areas of society, of different ages and genders, without dependence on GIZ, access via German intermediary organizations
- + Evaluation by means of coding, thematic grouping and consolidation without further interpretation



Limitations



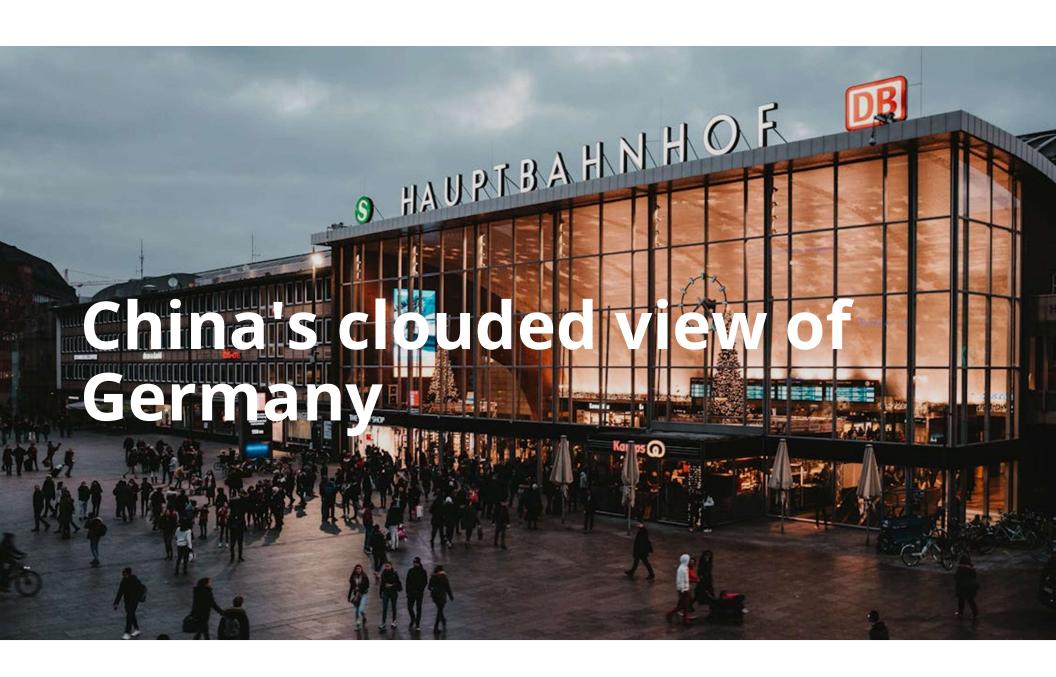
- + The statements are not statistically representative of the entire population of China, but they are representative of the social milieu of the respondents
- + Results are reproduced as authentically as possible, without judgement or political contextualization
- + The documented statements do not represent the opinion of GIZ or the team of authors
- + The study does not want to convince anyone of anything, but to facilitate understanding and contextualization



Germany's image of China and China's selfimage

- German reporting on China is perceived by interviewees as unfair, one-sidedly negative, moralizing, arrogant and politically instrumentalized
- + The "true China" with its diversity, achievements and challenges goes unseen
- + China's own development is sometimes seen critically, but reforms must come from within
- + China's external communication is still judged by respondents as being clumsy and ill suited for the intended audience





China's clouded view of Germany

- + In the eyes of respondents, Germany is still highly regarded for technical competence, thoroughness and cultural depth, however:
- + Increasing doubts about reliability, excessive bureaucracy, declining innovative strength
- + Impression of stagnation, backwardness in digitalization, AI and electric mobility
- + In terms of foreign policy, Germany is seen as lacking in its leadership in Europe and inadequate in its mediation vis-à-vis China





Sino-German relations

- + Respondents cite increasing political alienation, dwindling trust in dialogue formats and disappointment when reflecting on the state of Sino-German relations
- + They see the term "systemic rival" as confrontational, ideologically charged, and damaging to trust
- Germany appears to be heavily dependent on the US, "de-risking" prevents cooperation
- + Accusations of unfair competition seem largely inappropriate, China's competitive advantages: speed, efficiency, costs, customer orientation
- Cooperation is seen as an economic opportunity, wherein Germany could profit from more boldness and adaptability





Global order in upheaval

- + According to respondents, China's focus is on internal development, while pursuing the foreign policy goal of a peaceful multipolar world order instead of Western dominance
- + China's aspiration is to cooperate on an equality footing, rather than engage in confrontational power struggles
- + Europe is valued as a potential partner, if it were to become more independent of the US, China's main competitor
- + The relationship with Russia is characterized by geographical proximity and the need to defend against Western dominance

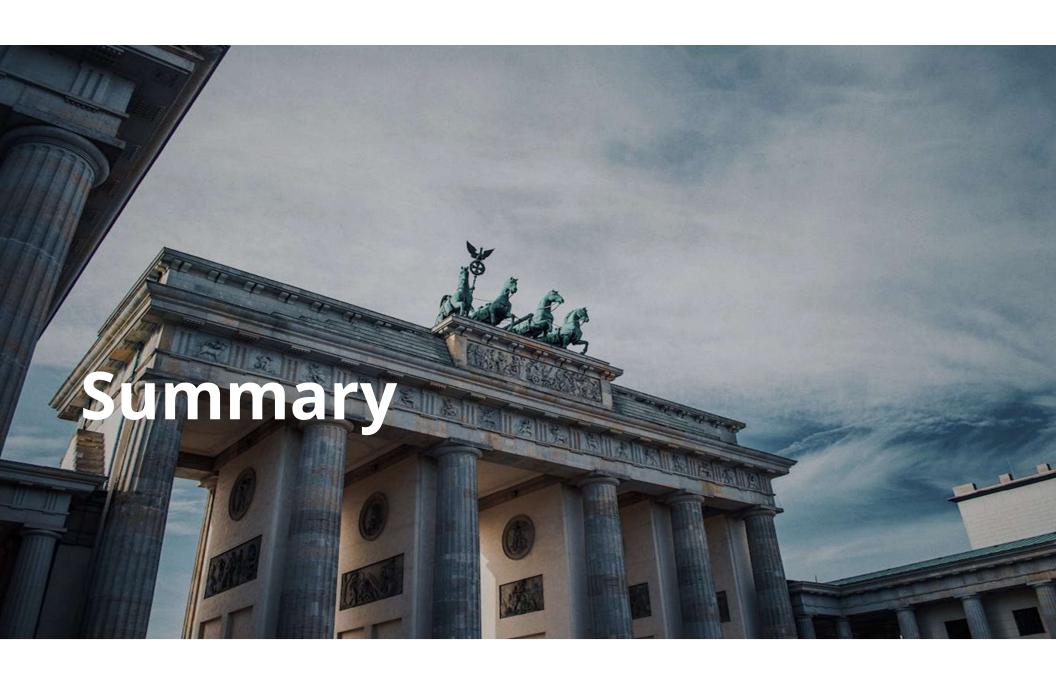




Plea for "reasonable" cooperation

- + Despite tensions, Germany is valued as a partner with complementary strengths and weaknesses
- Cooperation, e.g. in environmental and climate protection, should always be pragmatic and solution-oriented
- Education, research and mutual learning with Germany is highly valued
- Desire for future strategic cooperation with Germany in global markets (e.g. green tech, life science)
- Cultural exchange as an important bridge for building trust and understanding in difficult times





Key findings

- + Remarkable homogeneity of certain statements, especially on selfperception, peacefulness, striving for prosperity
- + Official narratives visible, but embedded in personal experiences, emotions and critical questions
- + Behind supposedly uniform answers, a variety of individual personalities emerged
- + Complexity beyond consensus/disagreement → tension between loyalty and deviation, between official patterns of interpretation and independent reflection



Emotional(ized) signals

- Disappointment and incomprehension about
 Germany turning away from its role as a long-time teacher and friend
- + Sense of injury over media coverage perceived as unfair
- + Clear rejection of moral lecturing

- + Uncertainty about German identity and interests
- + Concern that focus on security prevents any cooperation
- Hope for reconciliation and deepening of relations



Potential takeaways for future engagement

- Specify interests and areas of cooperation, align them strategically and balance dependencies
- + Ensure respect and equal footing, avoid lecturing and condescension
- Clarify the relationship between value-based and pragmatic approaches, as well as Germany's/Europe's role in the world
- + Promote mutual benefit and exchange on narratives and core beliefs



Key points for discussion



There is an insufficiently addressed discrepancy between the Western image of China and China's self-image



Looking at Germany from a Chinese perspective shows a country with declining attractiveness and an urgent need to catch up



The strong focus on European values represents a challenge for Sino-German relations



China's path in a changing world order seems clearly defined, while that of Germany and Europe raises unanswered questions



A pragmatic "contact" strategy could be geopolitically superior to a values-based "distance" strategy



