

## China: Navigating Strategic Shifts

### Overview:

In February 2025, the US imposed an additional 10% tariff on a range of Chinese imports, posing significant challenges for Chinese exporters, especially those in traditional, labor-intensive industries like textiles and toys.

### Impacts on Chinese Exporters:

- **Profit compression:** Tariffs erode price advantages, making Chinese goods less competitive in the US.
- **Reduced orders:** Especially in sectors relying on low-cost models to maintain US market share.

### Recommended Strategies for Exporters:

1. **Increase brand value:** Move beyond low-cost strategies by building brand recognition and aligning with consumer preferences.
2. **Share tariff burden:** Raise export prices and negotiate with US buyers to absorb part of the increased costs.
3. **Optimize production:** Improve efficiency to lower production costs.
4. **Offshore manufacturing:** Relocate production to countries unaffected by tariffs (e.g., Vietnam, India).
5. **Diversify markets:** Reduce reliance on the US by exploring markets along the Belt and Road Initiative.

### China's Four-Part Retaliation (Announced 4 Feb 2025):

1. **Tariffs on US goods:** 10–15% on specific imports.
2. **Export controls:** Limits on rare metals vital to chip and defense industries (e.g., tungsten, tellurium, molybdenum).
3. **Antitrust action:** Investigations into Google, reinforcing reciprocity in tech governance.
4. **Unreliable entity list:** Targeting US companies seen as security threats.

### **Strategic Implications:**

- **Energy tariffs** target politically sensitive sectors in the US (e.g., Texas), reducing American influence in global energy supply chains.
- **Rare metal controls** aim to undermine US tech and defense manufacturing, splitting global alliances.
- **Legal reciprocity** signals new rules of engagement for multinationals operating in China.
- **Multi-front pressure:** China's approach spans energy, consumption, tech, and resources, creating systemic pressure on US trade.

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