## De-risking Strategy: From Direct to Indirect Dependency?

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#### Motivation

"(verb) the act of diversifying supply chains to avoid relying too heavily on one geography" -- (Financial Times, 2024)



The countries' economic ties are more profound than they appear

WARKET BUSINES INVESTING TECH POLITICS CNBCTV INVESTING CLUB & PRO & WORLD ECONOMY 'We are not decoupling': G-7 leaders agree on approach to 'de-risk' from China	REUTERS® World       Business       Markets       Sustainability       Legal       Breakingviews       Technology       Investig         Macro Matters       Macro Matters       West's de-risking starts to bite China's prospects       By Joe Cash, Ellen Zhang and Kane Wu       Technology       Investig
China / Diplomacy	World ∨ Trending ∨ Business ∨ Markets ∨ Tech ∨ Politics ∨ Eco
De-risk? Decouple? A Chinese official says it's just the West disrupting supply chains	US-China trade war will hit ASEAN economy harder

• US: to try to ameliorate vulnerabilities (IT, energy, biotech), correct for overdependence, but not to decouple from China

Weekly edition The world in brief

The West's de-risking

fail, says Chris Miller

strategy towards China will

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#### Approach

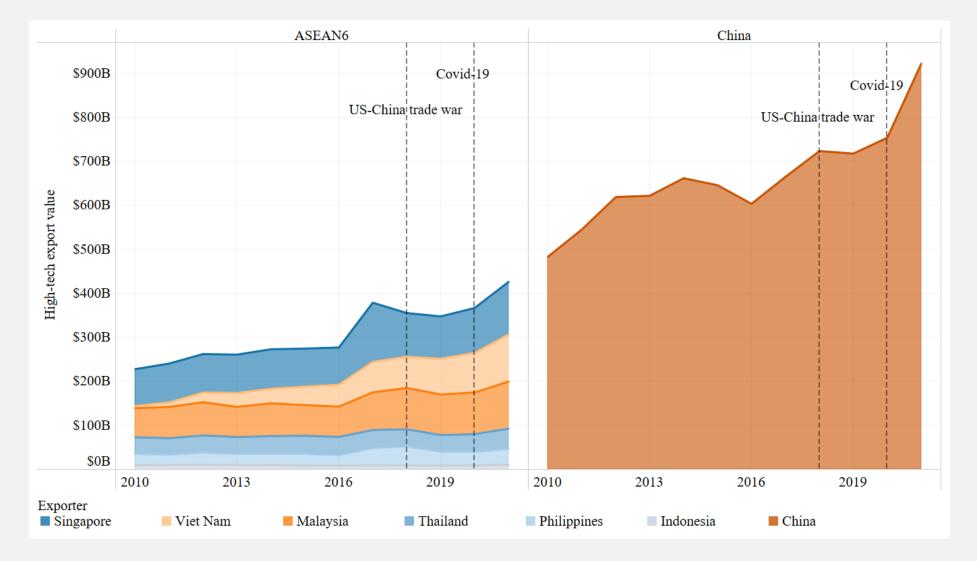
- Existing analysis focuses on trade/FDI in a broad sense
- There was scarce discussion about trade/FDI in high-tech industries
- Question: Is the US's de-risking strategy effective, or is it merely shifting the dependency from direct to indirect channels?
- This research focuses on:
  - Trade and FDI in high-tech industries
  - The supply chain involving China and ASEAN-6, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

#### Data

- Export data: BACI data
- FDI: Orbis Crossborder Investment Database
- High-tech products: products belonging to SITC Rev.3 high-tech industries under OECD's R&D intensity industrial classification
  - Examples: computers office machines, electronics telecommunications, pharmacy
- Product Category: Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Rev.5,
  - HS2012 products can be classified into 3 end-use categories:
    - 1) intermediate consumption
    - 2) gross fixed capital formation
    - 3) final consumption

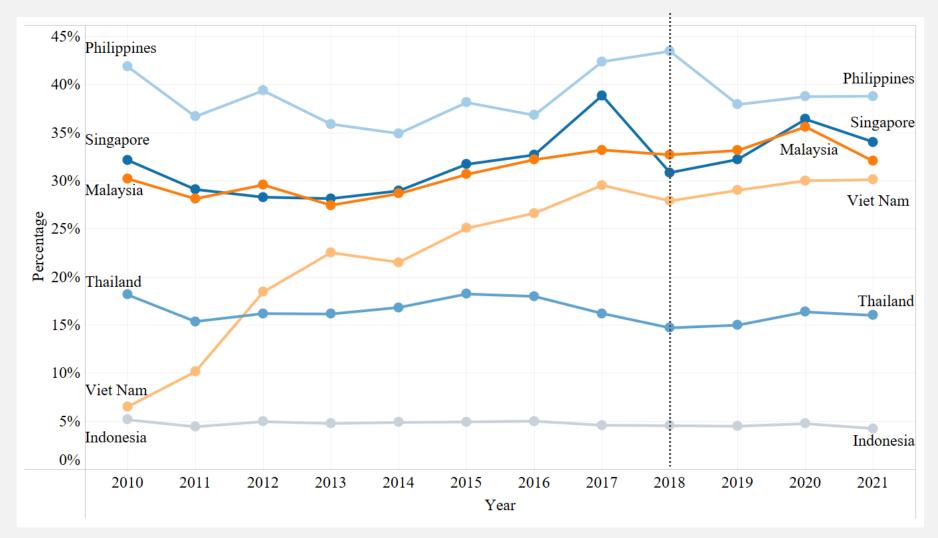
High-tech exports and FDI in ASEAN-6 and China

### High-tech exports in ASEAN-6 and China



- China is the largest high-tech exporter among these countries
- Vietnam is the fastest climber, jumped from 5 to 107 billion
   USD in the last decade

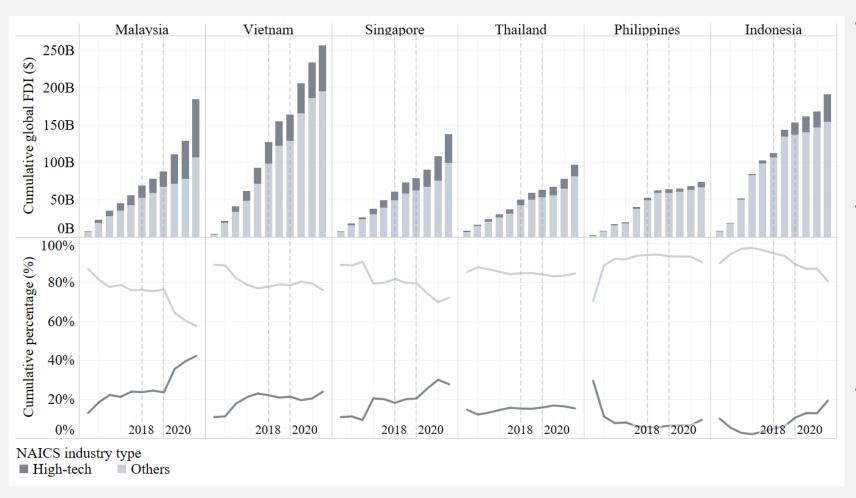
#### High-tech exports in ASEAN-6 (% of total exports)



Source: ACI analysis using BACI data

• Vietnam's export sophistication level upgraded the fastest.

#### Global high-tech FDI stocks in ASEAN-6



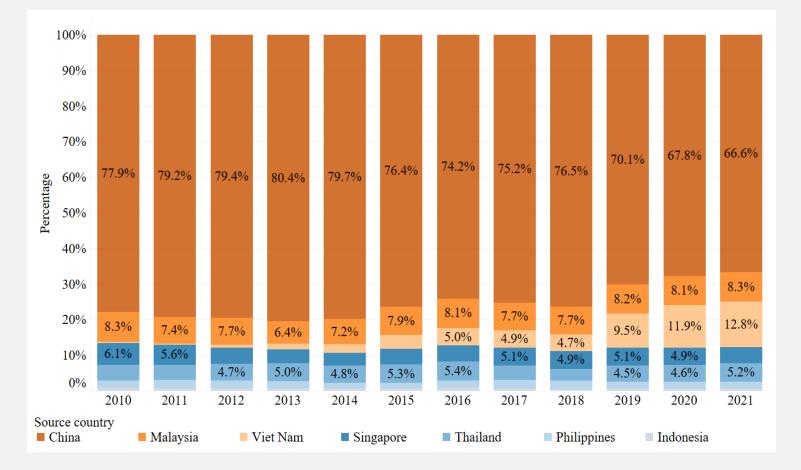
- In 2013-2023, Vietnam received the most FDI in total, followed by Indonesia and Malaysia.
- Malaysia attracted the highest percentage of hightech FDI among all ASEAN-6 countries.
- Up to 80% of the investments in Indonesia went into non-high-tech industries before 2018.

Effectively diversify the supply chains?

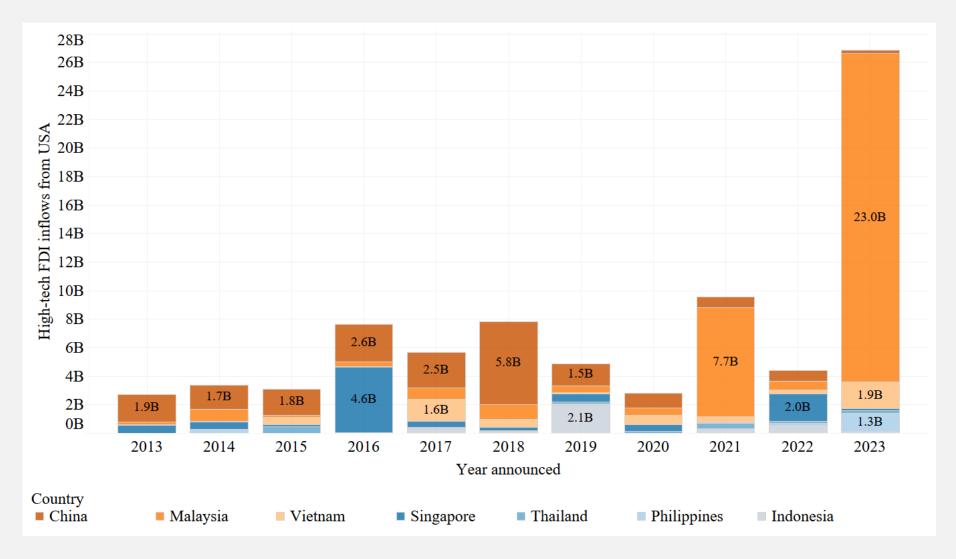
#### Increase in import from ASEAN-6

#### US's high-tech import sources

- The US has been reducing its dependency on China
- China's share of US imports has fallen by almost 10 percentage points in 5 years
- Vietnam has emerged as an increasingly important import source of the US



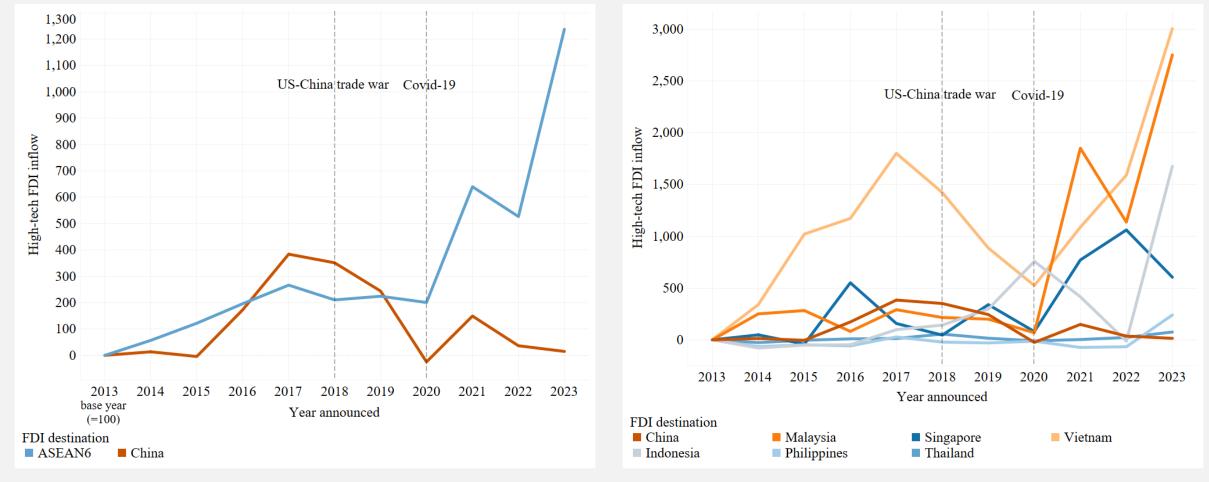
### Outward US high-tech FDI goes to ASEAN-6



China is no longer a prominent destination for outward US hightech FDI, being replaced by Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Vietnam

Source: ACI analysis using Orbis FDI data

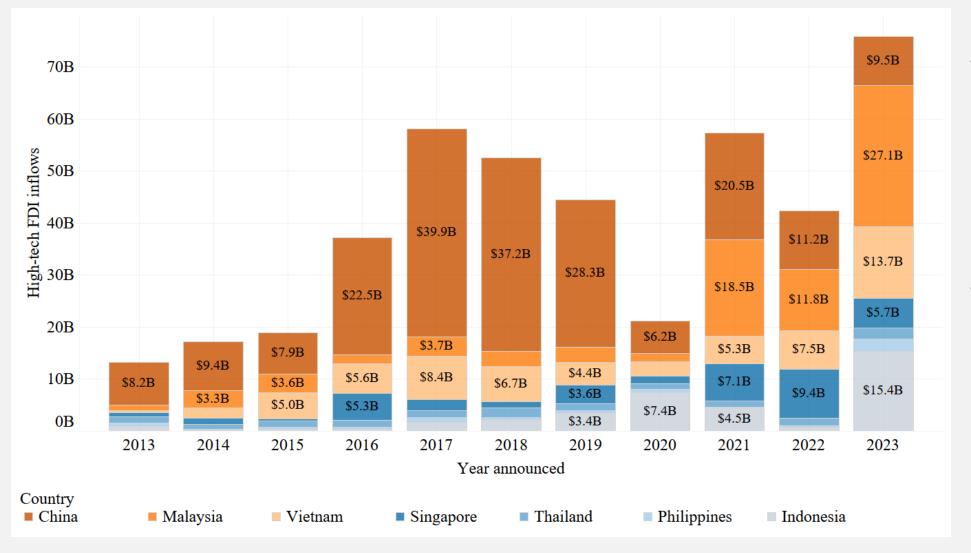
#### Increase in global high-tech FDI inflows to ASEAN-6



Source: ACI analysis using Orbis FDI data

- Remarkable surge of investment into ASEAN-6
- This upsurge is predominantly concentrated in Vietnam, Malaysia, and Singapore

#### Global high-tech FDI inflows into ASEAN-6 & China



- In 2017: FDI inflows into China peaked, reaching nearly US\$ 40 billion
- The subsequent years show the distribution across ASEAN-6 has increased

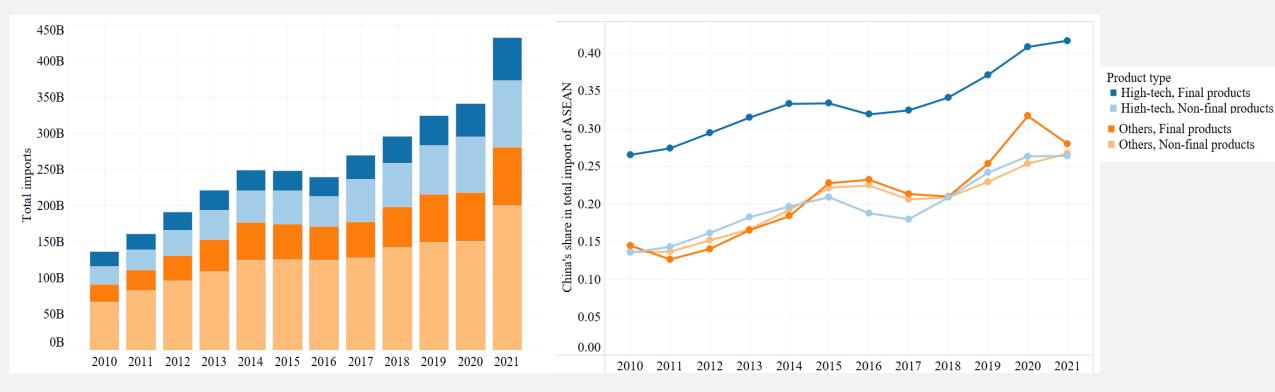
Source: ACI analysis using Orbis FDI data

#### Growth in export sophistication of ASEAN-6

Thailand Indonesia Malaysia Philippines Singapore Vietnam 2018 Chemicals & Allied Industries Footwear / Headgear Shift towards ulletMachinery / Electrical Miscellaneous more advanced Plastics / Rubbers Textiles Transportation manufactured Chemicals & Allied Industries 2019 goods with high Footwear / Headgear Machinery / Electrical Miscellaneous technology Plastics / Rubbers Textiles intensity Transportation Chemicals & Allied Industries 2021 Machinery/Electri • Footwear / Headgear Machinery / Electrical cal Miscellaneous Plastics / Rubbers Textiles Chemicals & Allied lacksquareTransportation 0B0B0B100B 0B100B 100B 0B100B 100B 0B100B Industries Chemicals & Allied Industries Machinery / Electrical Plastics / Rubbers Transportation Footwear / Headgear Miscellaneous Textiles

Or is it merely shifting the dependency from direct to indirect channels?

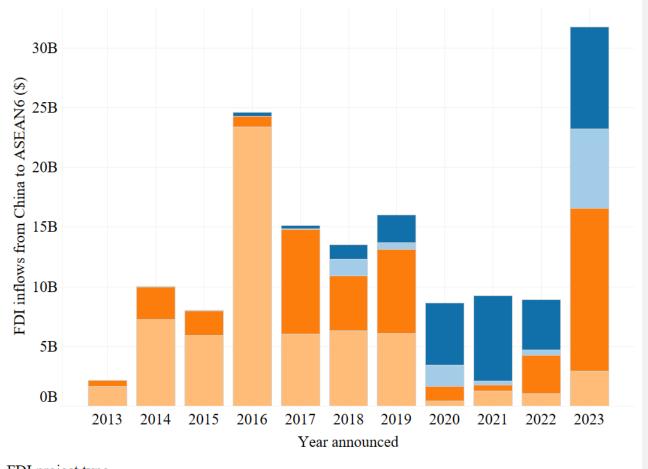
#### Increase in ASEAN-6's imports from China



Source: ACI analysis using BACI data

- ASEAN-6's imports from China increasingly lean towards high-tech products.
- Rising shares of imports from China in ASEAN-6's total imports
- $\rightarrow$  Growing reliance on inputs and capital from China
- ightarrow Potentially import and subsequent re-export ightarrow low or even no value added

#### China's FDI inflows to ASEAN-6 shift towards high-tech sector



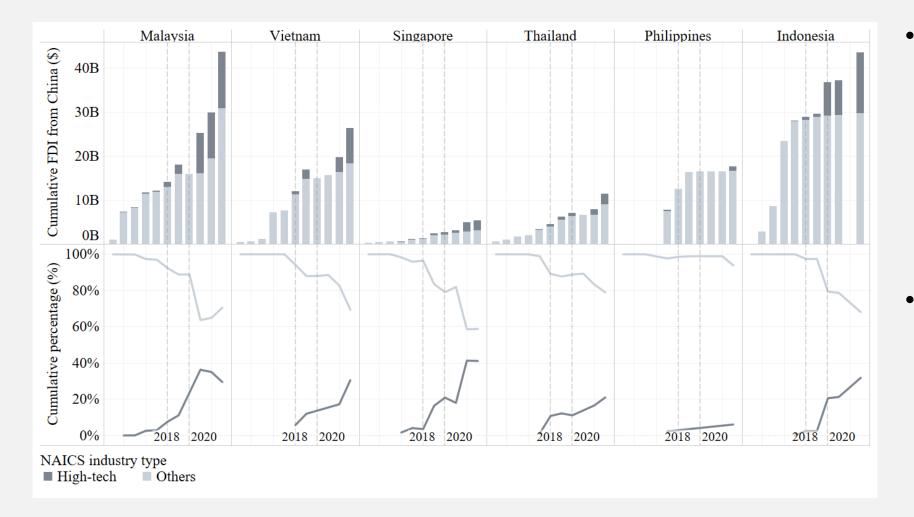
FDI project type High-tech, Final goods

High-tech, Final goods
 High-tech, Non-final goods
 Others, Final goods
 Others, Non-final goods

- Since 2018, the investment focus
   has shifted towards high-tech
   projects, but primarily targeting the
   manufacturing of final goods rather
   than intermediate inputs.
- China's FDI in ASEAN-6 peaked in 2023.
- → Signal China's evolving role and influence

Source: ACI analysis using Orbis FDI data

### FDI stocks from China



- Malaysia, Vietnam, and Indonesia are leading with the highest stocks of FDI from China, indicating their pivotal role in China's investment strategy
- There's been a consistent growth in high-tech investments over time, especially after 2018.

# What will happen 5 years from now?

- The US with its recent CHIPS and Science Act:
  - Reduce its direct dependence on China but increase its indirect dependence?
  - Strengthen domestic manufacturing at the cost of increased costs for consumers and businesses
- China:
  - Slowed economic growth or technological self-reliance push?
  - Strategic partnerships and trade diversification: Russia, Africa and Latin America, Asia, but these markets might not fully compensate for the potential loss of access to US and EU markets and technology
- ASEAN-6:
  - Export sophistication, job creation, technology transfer
  - A burgeoning dependency on China

**Thank You!**