欧州から見た米中対立

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1. 王毅訪欧(香港、チェコ、5G)



2. 5GネットワークからのHuawei排除

2020.7 イギリスの政策変更

•35%ルール(2020.1)の撤回

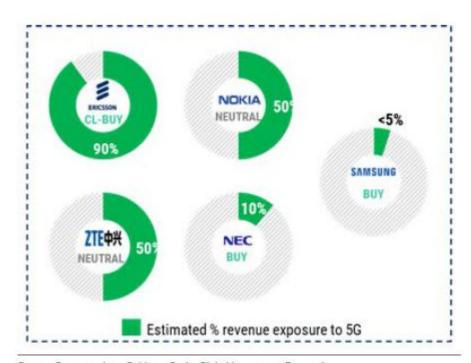
•2027年までに購入済部品も撤去を完了

2020.10 ドイツの新規立法(予定)

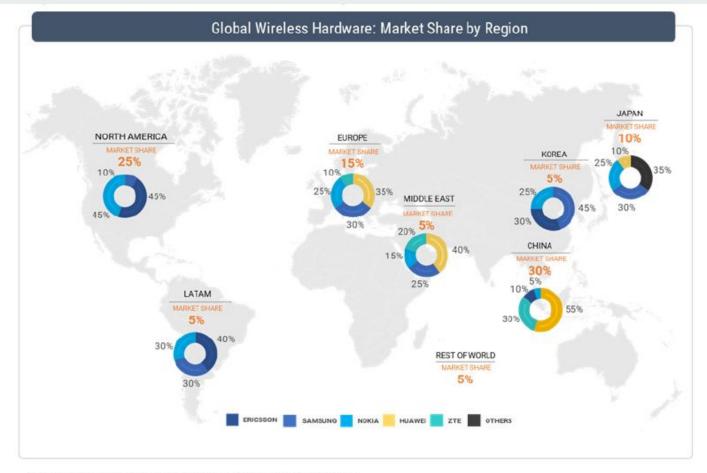


3. 欧州産業界の視点

- ・自前の5G技術への移行
 - Base Station (RAN)ベンダー
 - コアネットワーク(5GC)ソフトウェア
- ・中国の対欧直接投資



Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research



^{*}For the Middle East, the Nokia market share includes other small players Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

4. 米中「両にらみ」の本音

- ・「米国新政権にかかわらず、同盟の変質」
- " (Biden will) re-design the (alliance) system, as opposed to simply maintaining it"

'Shields of the Republic' Mira Rapp Hooper

- ・「冷戦ではなく、第一大戦前夜(の英独)」
- "More important parallel is the UK and Germany before 1914"

'The War That Ended Peace: How Europe Abandoned Peace for the First World War'
Margaret Macmillan

5.「西側」協力体制

・データプライバシー

-R&D

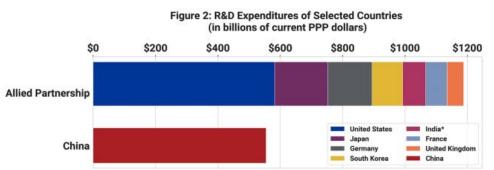
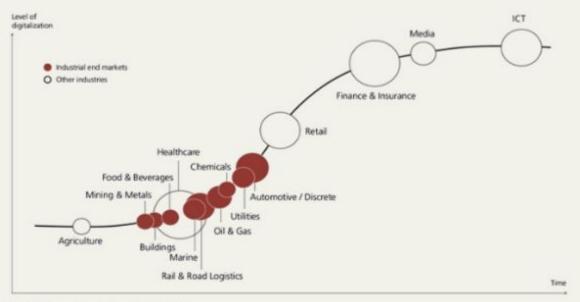


Figure 2: This figure shows the national R&D expenditures for the United States and six potential technical partner nations—Japan, Germany, South Korea, India, France, and the United Kingdom—that collectively make up more than half of the global R&D investment. Data is from OECD 2018 (except for India, which is a 2016 figure from the Global R&D Forecast 2018).⁴

Figure 1: Significant room for increased digitalisation across industries



Note: ICT = Information and Communications Technology

Source: ABB, UBS CIO research