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The Status Quo, Opportunities and Challenges of International Direct Investment in New Energy under the "China Plus One" Strategy

Ziqi Fan*

The China-ASEAN School of Economics, Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, China

*Corresponding Author

Abstract

As the global competition in the field of new energy industry technology intensifies, the trade policy of the United States, the European Union and other countries or regions towards China becomes more protectionist, the risk of Chinese new energy manufacturers participating in global trade and production increases. In the context of rising geopolitical risks, the "China plus one" strategy, which was originally pursued by foreign enterprises to reduce production costs and reduce investment risks, has new connotations and forms. Many Chinese new energy enterprises adhering to the new "China plus one" strategy, planning to avoid trade barriers through international direct investment, with geographical, policy, resource advantages of the "transit" countries are becoming their first choice to achieve supply chain diversification. Through the research of relevant data and enterprises, it is found that under the new "China plus one" strategy, China's new energy industry is facing new opportunities and challenges directly overseas.

Keywords

"China Plus One"; Green Industry; Trade Barriers; Geopolitics; International Direct Investment.

1. Introduction

1.1. The Emergence of the "China Plus One" Strategy

The concept of "China plus one" strategy was formed around 2010 (Wang Zhongyi, 2022). Since the reform and opening up, China has attracted many multinational companies with its huge market, low labor costs and abundant preferential policies for foreign investment. However, with the implementation of the new Labor Law in 2008 and the decline of the preferential tax rate for foreign investment, the wage level of Chinese workers and the labor cost of enterprises have risen, and the production cost of foreign-funded enterprises has risen, and China's competitiveness as an investment destination has declined to some extent. At the same time, the anti-Japanese sentiment in China increased at that time, and the people had greater resistance to Japanese goods, and Japanese enterprises faced greater risks in their investment and production in China. Under the comprehensive influence, in order to reduce production costs and avoid risks, some foreign-funded enterprises began to relocate to China's neighboring countries, such as Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar and other Southeast Asian countries with abundant labor resources, which is also considered to be the earliest "China plus one" strategy.

Therefore, the initial version of the "China plus one" strategy can be defined as that, in the context of changes in China's business environment, foreign enterprises transfer part of their production capacity originally deployed in China to other countries through international

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direct investment in order to reduce production costs, avoid and reduce internal political and social risks in China. During this period, the "China plus one" strategy was mainly implemented by multinational foreign companies investing in China, with the main purpose of reducing production costs and investment risks, mainly in the form of expanding international direct investment in China's neighboring countries.

1.2. The Development and Evolution of the "China Plus One" Strategy

In March 2018, the United States released the Section 301 investigation report on China, announcing the introduction of restrictions against China, imposing tariffs on up to $60 billion worth of goods imported from China, and restricting Chinese companies' investment and mergers and acquisitions in the United States. Trade relations between China and the United States have been severely depressed, and export products made in China have faced higher tariffs and a larger export crisis, and the competitiveness of Chinese products in the international market has been negatively affected. In this context, with factors such as rising labor costs and intensifying competition among local enterprises, more multinational enterprises have begun to implement the "China plus one" strategy, and foreign-funded enterprises in some industries have even chosen to move out of China completely. German chemical company Covestro, for example, made several adjustments to its supply chain in 2019 due to tariffs imposed by the US-China trade war.

In 2020, the outbreak of the novel coronavirus has severely impacted global supply chains. In the following years, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the energy crisis occurred one after another, and the security of the global supply chain was concerned. In order to strengthen supply chain resilience, Western developed countries such as the United States and Europe began to implement supply chain reviews, emphasizing the "security" of supply chains. On June 20, 2023, the European Commission published the European Economic Security Strategy, which follows the principle of "de-risk" and emphasizes the reduction of risks in four categories: supply chain, critical infrastructure, technology and so-called "economic coercion". Among them, the EU's supply chain intervention policy is more targeted to China, especially emphasizing "de-risk to China". In this context, the economic and trade relations between China and Europe have deteriorated, and "China plus one" has once again become an important strategy for multinational enterprises to reduce supply chain risks.

With the constant changes in the world economy and geopolitical situation, the connotation of the "China plus one" strategy has undergone certain changes. In this period, the "China plus one" strategy can be defined as that, with the rise of geopolitical risks, foreign-funded enterprises, in order to avoid and reduce the risk of damage to their investment caused by international political factors, transfer part of their production capacity originally deployed in China to other countries through international direct investment, or choose other supply chain suppliers outside China for cooperation. To reduce the risk of over-dependence on Chinese production. During this period, the "China plus one" strategy was also implemented by multinational foreign companies investing in China, with the main purpose of reducing the risks caused by international political factors on supply chain security, mainly in the form of expanding international direct investment in China's neighboring countries, or choosing suppliers outside China for cooperation.

1.3. The New "China Plus One" Strategy

With global warming, climate change and extreme weather events occurring frequently, and the Russia-Ukraine conflict has brought serious energy crisis to Europe, energy transformation has received increasing attention in the world. In this context, China's leading advantage in green technology and new energy industry has been closely watched and vigilant by Western countries such as the United States and Europe. In recent years, China has accelerated the transformation of energy to green and low-carbon, renewable energy technology has been

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rapidly developed, and a number of domestic enterprises with leading advantages in new energy technology and manufacturing have gradually formed, and the world's largest and most complete new energy industry chain has been built. In terms of technology, the conversion efficiency of mass-produced advanced photovoltaic cells in 2023 will reach 25.5%, megawatt-level wind power machines will form a number of high-level technical routes, and new energy vehicle batteries are at the world's leading level in battery energy density, life and safety technologies. In terms of manufacturing, there are four Chinese companies in the world's top five wind turbine manufacturers, and six Chinese companies in the top 10 electric vehicle battery manufacturers. According to data from the National Energy Administration, as of January 2024, China's wind power and photovoltaic products have been exported to more than 200 countries and regions around the world, with cumulative exports exceeding US $33.4 billion and US $245.3 billion, respectively. In 2023, the annual export of new energy products in China's three major categories of new energy vehicles, lithium batteries and photovoltaic products exceeded the trillion yuan mark, an increase of nearly 30%.

With the expansion of China's advantage in the new energy industry, the traditional energy industry in the United States and Europe has been severely impacted, and trade protectionism has also risen. In order to protect traditional industries and cultivate local new energy industries, Western countries such as the United States and Europe have begun to push up trade barriers to China's new energy products. On August 16, 2022, US President Joe Biden officially signed the "Reducing Inflation Act" (IRA), which clearly states that it is necessary to ensure that American companies remain global leaders in new energy technology, manufacturing and innovation. In order to reduce the participation of Chinese enterprises and products in the US new energy industry chain, the bill sets targeted barriers to its electric vehicle sales incentive policies, and electric vehicles using China's key minerals and components will not be entitled to tax credits. On May 14, the United States announced tariffs on $18 billion worth of Chinese goods, new energy vehicles, lithium batteries, photovoltaic products in the three categories of new energy products are all included, of which electric vehicles tariffs increased to 100%. On June 12, the European Commission announced that since July 5, it intends to impose temporary countervailing duties ranging from 17.4% to 38.1% on Chinese electric vehicles on the basis of the current 10% tariff. On June 24, Canada announced it would launch a public consultation to discuss a range of measures against Chinese electric vehicles, including tariffs.

In order to avoid the trade barriers of Western developed countries such as the United States and Europe to China's new energy products, as well as the pursuit of cheaper labor costs, in addition to foreign enterprises, Chinese enterprises have also begun to adopt the "China plus one" strategy to accelerate the search for international direct investment outside China, including BYD and SAIC, the Great Wall, Changan, Ian and other car companies have announced the construction of factories in Southeast Asia. The connotation and expression of the "China plus one" strategy has changed again. The new "China plus one" strategy can be defined as that with the rise of trade protectionism, multinational enterprises transfer part of their production capacity originally deployed in China to other countries through international direct investment in order to avoid trade barriers against China and pursue lower production costs. Or choose other supply chain suppliers outside of China. The implementation of the new "China plus one" strategy includes not only multinational foreign companies investing in China, but also local Chinese multinational enterprises, the main purpose of which is to avoid trade barriers and improve product price competitiveness. It also shows that Chinese companies have changed from passive acceptance of risk to proactive response.

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2. Current Situation of Overseas Direct Investment in the Field of New Energy

Compared with other industrial sectors, China's green industry after years of rapid development, has developed a relatively stable global competitiveness, including renewable energy equipment manufacturing, especially in the fields of wind power, photovoltaic, power batteries and new energy vehicles, has been in the forefront of the world in terms of technological innovation and manufacturing. Therefore, in terms of the initiative and ability to choose the "China plus one" strategy, there are obvious differences between the green industry and other industries. At the same time, the geopolitical environment and even trade barriers faced by China's green industry are also significantly different from other industries, so the specific forms and methods of green industry enterprises to implement the "China plus one" strategy are also more innovative and targeted.

2.1. The Scale and Quantity of China's Foreign Direct Investment in the New Energy Industry Expanded.

In recent years, Western countries led by the United States and the European Union have built high trade barriers against new energy products, and Chinese enterprises only rely on product exports in addition to obtaining corresponding subsidies and market access conditions, but also face extremely high tariffs. Therefore, the "China plus one" strategy, which aims to establish production capacity or supply chains overseas, has directly promoted outbound direct investment in the new energy sector. In recent years, on the basis of industrial advantages and under the influence of policy support, Chinese enterprises have been increasing their enthusiasm to participate in overseas investment in the new energy industry. New energy has become the field with the largest number of foreign investment projects in China except power, and overseas projects dominated by photovoltaic and wind power have spread across many countries in Southeast Asia, Europe, Latin America and Oceania and other regions. According to statistics, in 2022, the number of new energy projects invested overseas by Chinese power enterprises increased by 55.6% compared with 2020: there were 8 overseas solar power projects in 2022, with a total investment of 1.331 billion US dollars, and the number of projects accounted for 33%; There are 6 wind power projects, with an investment amount of 519 million US dollars, and the number of projects accounts for 25%. In addition to photovoltaic and wind power projects, China's foreign investment in electric vehicles and related industries has also shown a rapid growth trend in recent years. According to institutional data, China's electric vehicle industry chain (involving all upstream and downstream industries of mineral, battery and automobile manufacturing) in 2013-2017, the foreign investment is about 1.2 billion US dollars; In 2018, influenced by the significant growth of overseas investment by battery companies, the total investment reached about $10 billion; Total investment in 2020 is about $14 billion; In 2022, overseas investment in China's electric vehicle industry chain will further increase, reaching about $29 billion.

2.2. China's New Energy Enterprises Make Overseas Direct Investment in more Diversified Ways.

In terms of the FDI mode of China's new energy enterprises, there are obvious differences in the FDI mode of different industries: the FDI mode of photovoltaic enterprises includes greenfield investment, mergers and acquisitions and mixed investment, among which greenfield investment is the main one, and the installed capacity and the number of projects account for more than 80%; The overseas direct investment mode of wind power enterprises is mainly mergers and acquisitions, and 70% of the installed capacity of wind power projects is completed by mergers and acquisitions. Hydrogen energy enterprises actively launch diversified investment and cooperation strategies. For example, Guofu Hydrogen Energy signed

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a strategic cooperation framework agreement with other enterprises on hydrogen energy projects, and entered the Singapore hydrogen energy market by establishing a joint venture company. The overseas direct investment of electric vehicle companies is more diverse, such as Great Wall Motor, Wuling, Changan Automobile, Nezha Automobile and Chery Automobile and many other car companies have adopted the CKD model (the car is produced and disassembled into parts in the manufacturing country, and enters the assembly plant in the target market in a completely disassembled state, and is assembled and debugged locally).

2.3. The Trend of Upstream and Downstream Enterprises in the Supply Chain to Go to Sea is Obvious.

In the tide of global economy, the trend of upstream and downstream enterprises in the supply chain to go to sea is increasingly significant, especially in the field of new energy industry. Taking new energy vehicles as an example, from a global perspective, China's new energy vehicle enterprises have absolute advantages in many aspects of technology, cost and industrial clusters. China's new energy automobile industry has opened up the key links of complete vehicles, raw materials, battery parts, system assembly and manufacturing equipment, infrastructure, and has a world-class automotive supply chain system, which can meet the diversified needs of the market. In this context, the core enterprises in the supply chain, such as electric vehicle manufacturers and battery manufacturers, through the joint offshore strategy, not only actively seek overseas market opportunities themselves, but also lead and promote supporting enterprises such as collective offshore action. Lithium batteries, as the core components of electric vehicles, have taken the lead in large-scale overseas direct investment, laying the foundation for the subsequent overseas layout of electric vehicle manufacturers. This initiative has also driven domestic parts suppliers to follow the sea, accelerate their internationalization process, and provide a strong incentive for foreign investment in midstream industrial material companies and companies that provide digital intelligent solutions, jointly building a new ecology of systematic foreign investment in the electric vehicle supply chain.

2.4. Trade Barriers Significantly Promote China's New Energy Enterprises to Make International Direct Investment

For most OFDI companies, there are mainly four purposes: First, market orientation, that is, through localized production, closer to the market demand of the host country or avoid the local trade barriers in the host country; Second, resource-oriented, that is, make full use of the resource endowment of the host country to obtain better costs; The third is technology and management orientation, that is, make full use of the local technology and management advantages of the host country to obtain greater product competitiveness; The fourth is risk-avoidance orientation, that is, by diversifying investment, reducing supply chain or capital risks. Compared with the overseas direct investment of Chinese green industry enterprises in recent years, it is obvious that the above four purposes can no longer explain the overseas direct investment actions of enterprises, and the foreign direct investment plan of China's green industry is affected by more external factors. In recent years, almost all of China's new energy branch markets such as photovoltaic, wind power, power batteries, electric vehicles, and energy storage have encountered trade barriers of varying degrees from the United States and Europe. Avoiding trade barriers in other markets has become the main purpose for Chinese green industry enterprises to make international direct investment in third party "transit countries", which is also one of the important purposes for Chinese green industry enterprises to choose "China plus one" strategy.

Taking the photovoltaic industry as an example, the United States has launched "countervailing anti-dumping" (double reverse) investigations on a number of photovoltaic enterprises in China in 2011 and 2014, and imposed high surtaxes. In 2022, the United States once again

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imposed anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties on five Chinese enterprises, including BYD Hong Kong, Tesla, Trina Solar, Longi Green Energy and New East Solar, on the grounds of "double reverse". In June of the same year, the United States announced that in the next two years, the export of photovoltaic modules from Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Malaysia would be exempted from tariffs. In this context, the "China plus one" strategy was adopted, and a number of Chinese photovoltaic companies were forced to shift production to neighboring countries such as Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Malaysia to avoid high tariffs by the United States. In November 2022, Artes completed the 8GW battery production expansion project in Thailand, and in November 2023, Artes again announced that it would invest in the construction of a solar wafer production base with an annual capacity of 58GW in Thailand. Construction of 3GW high-efficiency solar cells and 4.5GW PV module projects in Vietnam. In July 2023, Trina Solar announced the construction of 3.4GW high efficiency solar cells and 4.5GW PV module projects in Vietnam.

2.5. "Transit" Countries Have become the Main Beneficiaries of the "China Plus One" Strategy.

In the consideration of "China plus one" strategy, in addition to avoiding trade barriers, enterprises also need to consider market potential, resource endowments, national policies and other factors, Southeast Asia, Hungary and other "transit" countries have therefore become an important destination for Chinese green enterprises to implement "China plus one" strategy. First of all, Southeast Asia is close to China, and many Southeast Asian countries are directly bordering China. There are similarities in values, culture and other aspects, and communication barriers are lower. Secondly, ASEAN has maintained good economic and trade cooperation with China for a long time. In recent years, many Southeast Asian countries have introduced a series of investment incentive policies for new energy, including financial incentives, tax incentives and production subsidies. Third, Southeast Asia has rich resource endowments and lower labor costs. Some countries, such as Indonesia, are rich in mineral resources, which also provide a good background for the development of green industry. Finally, and most critically, several Southeast Asian countries can better avoid tariffs and trade barriers, such as the United States in 2022 to Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Malaysia to implement tariff exemptions for photovoltaic modules.

According to statistics, from 2019 to 2023, China's energy-related greenfield investment in ASEAN countries has reached 5.17 billion US dollars, of which the cumulative amount of renewable energy is about 3.03 billion US dollars. In addition to Southeast Asia, such as Hungary and other markets near the United States and Europe, the policy support is large, and the friendly "transit" countries have also become an important destination for China's new energy enterprises "China plus one" strategy. These countries have a certain bridgehead nature, by deploying production in these countries, Chinese new energy companies can build a "base" in the United States and Europe, greatly weakening tariff barriers. China's new energy companies, such as BYD, Billion Wei Lithium Energy and Ningde Times, have announced investment in Hungary, which has also made Hungary surpass Britain and France to become the world's fourth largest manufacturer of power batteries.

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3. Opportunities and Challenges of International Direct Investment of New Energy Enterprises under the "China + 1" Strategy

3.1. Opportunities

3.1.1. In the Context of Global Climate Governance, Overseas New Energy Markets Continue to Expand.

In recent years, extreme weather has occurred frequently around the world, and many countries have suffered from climate disasters such as high temperature, flood and drought. 2023 has become the hottest year recorded in human history, and climate governance has become one of the survival issues that all contemporary countries need to take seriously. In this context, many countries in the world are actively engaged in energy transformation, and the market demand for new energy products and technologies is also rising. The International Energy Agency (IEA) released an annual report showing that in 2023, the global installed capacity of renewable energy increased by 50% over the previous year, the growth rate of installed capacity exceeded the highest record in the past 30 years, and the global installed capacity of renewable energy will usher in a period of rapid growth in the next five years. In the period of rapid growth of the proportion of new energy in the world, overseas markets have greater opportunities and growth space than the domestic market. On the one hand, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) released a report in March 2024 showing that the deployment of renewable energy in the power sector in 2023 recorded an innovative record of 3,870 gigawatts of global installed capacity, with renewables accounting for 86% of the new installed capacity. However, growth in NEVs has been uneven across the globe: 69 per cent of the 473 GW added (326 GW) came from Asia, with the bulk of the growth in Asia coming from China, which reached 297.6 GW. This uneven growth shows that Chinese companies are poised to gain more share in overseas markets. On the other hand, the domestic new energy industry is more mature, competition has also intensified, overcapacity in some areas, corporate profitability has declined, expanding business to the international market, will give enterprises the opportunity to absorb capacity, and then create new growth points.

3.1.2. More Abundant Overseas Resources are Conducive to Further Enhancing the Competitiveness of China's New Energy Industry Supply Chain.

Through the "China plus one" strategy, Chinese enterprises can expand the supply chain of the new energy industry to a larger scope and enhance the supply chain resilience and quality. For example, the rich mineral resources (lithium, nickel, cobalt, etc.) in Indonesia, Congo and other countries can provide battery manufacturers with more abundant and cheap raw materials, thereby helping to reduce production costs and increase production capacity; Secondly, Germany, Spain and other countries have more advanced technology and equipment in some fields, which can accelerate the technological upgrading and innovation capacity of China's new energy industry, so as to improve the quality of products and market competitiveness; Finally, Thailand, Vietnam and other countries have lower labor costs and greater market potential. By deploying production in these countries, Chinese enterprises can adapt to local needs while reducing production costs and improve product competitiveness. In general, through the "China plus one" strategy, enterprises can deploy and utilize resources in a larger scope to enhance the competitiveness of the supply chain of the new energy industry. In addition, more importantly, in the context of rising geopolitical risks, the "China plus one" strategy makes the production of enterprises in the world more dispersed and diversified, and enhances the ability of enterprises to resist risks.

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3.1.3. Countries Have Provided Stronger Policy Support to Win Investment from China's New Energy Enterprises.

With the help of the international direct investment of Chinese new energy enterprises, the host country can transfer and localize advanced technologies to a certain extent, help its own industrial technology level, and accelerate its green transformation process. Therefore, in order to win the investment of China's new energy enterprises, countries have introduced more powerful policy support measures. First of all, in terms of taxation, many countries have provided tax breaks and preferential policies for Chinese new energy enterprises to reduce their operating costs. For example, some countries attract Chinese companies to set up local production bases or research and development centers by offering long-term tax incentives or tax holidays. In 2023, the Thai government issued a new energy vehicle subsidy policy, providing consumers who buy new energy vehicles with a maximum of 100,000 baht per car purchase subsidy from 2024 to 2027. Secondly, in terms of financial support, governments of various countries provide sufficient financial guarantee for the investment projects of Chinese new energy enterprises through the provision of low-interest loans, government subsidies and venture capital funds. For example, Thailand has implemented differentiated comprehensive financial solutions for different renewable energy projects, which not only reduces the financial pressure of enterprises, but also enhances the feasibility and attractiveness of projects. In addition, in terms of infrastructure construction and administrative approval, many countries have simplified the approval process and accelerated the landing of projects. For example, in 2022, Singapore launched a call for electricity import schemes, and selected suppliers will receive a "business license" and then participate in the investment, construction and operation of cross-border power supply projects to Singapore. Finally, countries have also signed bilateral or multilateral cooperation agreements with China to strengthen technical cooperation and exchanges with China in the field of new energy, and jointly promote industrial development and innovation. Through various policy support, China's new energy enterprises are able to expand overseas markets under a more favorable background.

3.1.4. Domestic Green Industry Upgrading Will Further Promote the Overseas Competitiveness of China's New Energy Enterprises.

With the gradual improvement of the international competitiveness of China's new energy industry, entering overseas markets has become the only way for the development of enterprises. In foreign direct investment, Chinese new energy enterprises are more active: in the past, enterprises mostly acquired advanced foreign technology and management experience through mergers and acquisitions to accelerate their own development; At present, with the rapid progress of domestic new energy technology and the enhancement of innovation ability, enterprises are more likely to choose the greenfield investment method of independent new production capacity, or pay attention to technology output and brand promotion in joint ventures. This transformation not only reflects the systematic advantages of Chinese new energy enterprises in technology integration, product innovation and large-scale production, but also highlights the dominant position of Chinese enterprises in the global new energy industry chain. The transition from "Made in China" to "Created in China" will not only make Chinese new energy enterprises more attractive and competitive in the global market, but also accelerate the upgrading of domestic green industries, thus forming a virtuous cycle and creating a better innovation environment for enterprises.

3.2. Challenges

3.2.1. The Trend of Global Trade Protection is Increasing, and "Transit Places" are Facing Tariff Risks.

In the field of new energy, global trade protectionism is rising, and Southeast Asian countries, Mexico and other "transit places" face greater tariff risks. For example, in 2022, the US

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Department of Commerce launched an "anti-circumvention" investigation against photovoltaic products in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, and finally announced that photovoltaic products exported from the above four countries to the United States, as long as the use of raw materials or components produced in China, are identified as evading the US "double reverse" tax order on Chinese photovoltaic products. After June 2024, exports from the four countries involving Chinese raw materials or components will face strict scrutiny and may be subject to additional taxes.

3.2.2. Countries are Paying more Attention to the New Energy Industry, and Chinese Enterprises are Facing Greater Pressure of Localization in Their International Direct Investment.

In recent years, the United States and the European Union have taken more active measures to promote the return of manufacturing, protect and support the development of local new energy industries; While attracting Chinese companies to build factories there, Southeast Asian countries have also raised origin requirements, requiring Chinese companies investing there to buy more locally produced parts and components. In this context, although many countries have given China's new energy enterprises a series of investment support policies, once the investment is landed, Chinese enterprises may face greater localization pressure, supply chain strategy may be limited, and the autonomy of enterprise development may also face certain negative impacts.

3.2.3. The Stability of National Industrial Policies Has Declined, and International Direct Investment May Face Greater Uncertainty.

For some countries, energy transition is a double-edged sword: on the one hand, increasing the proportion of new energy will contribute to environmental governance and promote national energy security; On the other hand, the development of new energy may seriously impact the traditional energy industry, bringing a certain negative impact on the economy and employment. The EU's 2035 fuel ban, for example, is deeply divided at the level of member states; Former US President Donald Trump has also vowed to abandon the Biden administration's electric vehicle goals if he wins the US in 2024. In this context, the stability of industrial policies in countries around the world has declined, and there are greater risks of changes in various tax and fiscal policies, which will also make the international direct investment of China's new energy enterprises face greater policy risks.

4. Conclusion

With the increasing competitiveness of China's new energy industry, as well as the rise of international geopolitical risks and trade protectionism, under the combination of internal and external factors, China's new energy enterprises have adopted a more proactive "China plus one" strategy. China's international direct investment in the field of new energy shows four characteristics: fast growth, diverse ways, strong linkage and greater impact by external environment. In the context of the continuous expansion of the global new energy market, the continuous enrichment of global resources, the continuous optimization of multi-country policy conditions and the continuous development of domestic green industries, the implementation of the "China plus one" strategy may bring greater development space for Chinese new energy enterprises. At the same time, it is also necessary to pay attention to the rising trade protectionism, industrial protection policies and political risks in the current world, which may bring more complex and unpredictable risks to the international direct investment of China's new energy enterprises.

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