Kina:
Konkurranse og mobilitet

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Xiaomi and the China speed

- *2021: Xiaomi Auto established, 2023 launched first electric car, 2025: delivered 411,000 cars*
- *Hyper-automated, «dark factory» with 1,000 industrial robots.*
- *Produces a vehicle every 76 seconds.*
- *A trademark strategy of Xiaomi is the leap from the smartphone industry to creating a "human-car-home" smart ecosystem.*
- *Unofficial world record: sold over 200,000 orders in 3 minutes of Xiaomi YU7 SUV on June 26, 2025.*



Myrseth på elbilfabrikk i Kina: - Norge har sin egen handelspolitikk

EU vil beskytte seg mot kinesiske elbiler. Næringsministeren dro en fabrikk som lager dem



EU vil bremse importen av kinesiske elbiler. Men her får næringsminister Cecilie Myrseth omvisning på en bilfabrikk i Kina. Foto: Nærings og fiskeridepartementet

Karl Biehl
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Den tyske bilindustrien er i ferd med å knele under presset

Til neste år planlegger selskapet å eksportere til Europa. Dette er mareritttet for Tyskland, der hver syvende industriarbeidsplass har forsvunnet siden 2019, og en viktig del av bakgrunnen for kravet om straffetoll på bilene.

straffetoll på kinesiske elbiler fordi de mener kinesiske produsenter får ulovlige subsidier fra den kinesiske staten.

I Tyskland legges bilfabrikker ned, og den tyske industrien

Populære i Norge

Den nesten helt automatiserte bilfabrikken til Xiaomi leverte 50.000 elbiler i oktober, ifølge Reuters. Det skjedde med bare omtrent 2000 ansatte, ifølge sel-

Stort handelsunderskudd

I år ligger det norske handelsunderskuddet med Kina an til å bli nesten 100 milliarder kroner. Det viser kartleggingen som Energi & klima har gjennomført.

US and China: Industry and competition







China leading the automotive industry

"Technology is developing at the speed of light in China, and we need to be part of that"

Christian Levin, CEO, SCANIA



Scania experience in China:

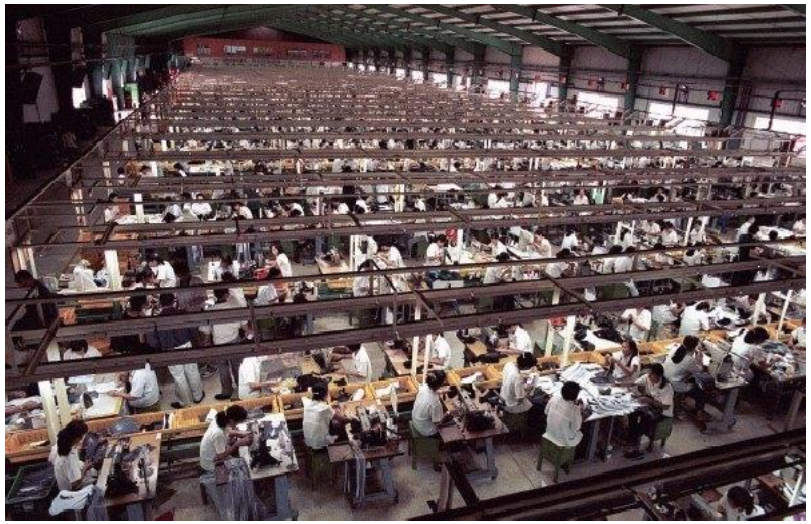
- China factory asset for global competition
- Price most important driver: reduced by 40% from 2021 level (10% higher price in China = loss of 50% of the market)
- China speed: Production cycle reduced from 7 to 3 years
- Learning: Cannot be «locked in» the global system, needs to be end-to-end in China

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The art of copying is underestimated

«Most large economies employ policies to support or protect favoured sectors.»

Michael Pettis, FT, April 2024.







«…but China is smarter about subsidies than anyone else. Beijing is backing strategic business, while the west props up old sectors…»

Financial Times, August 2026

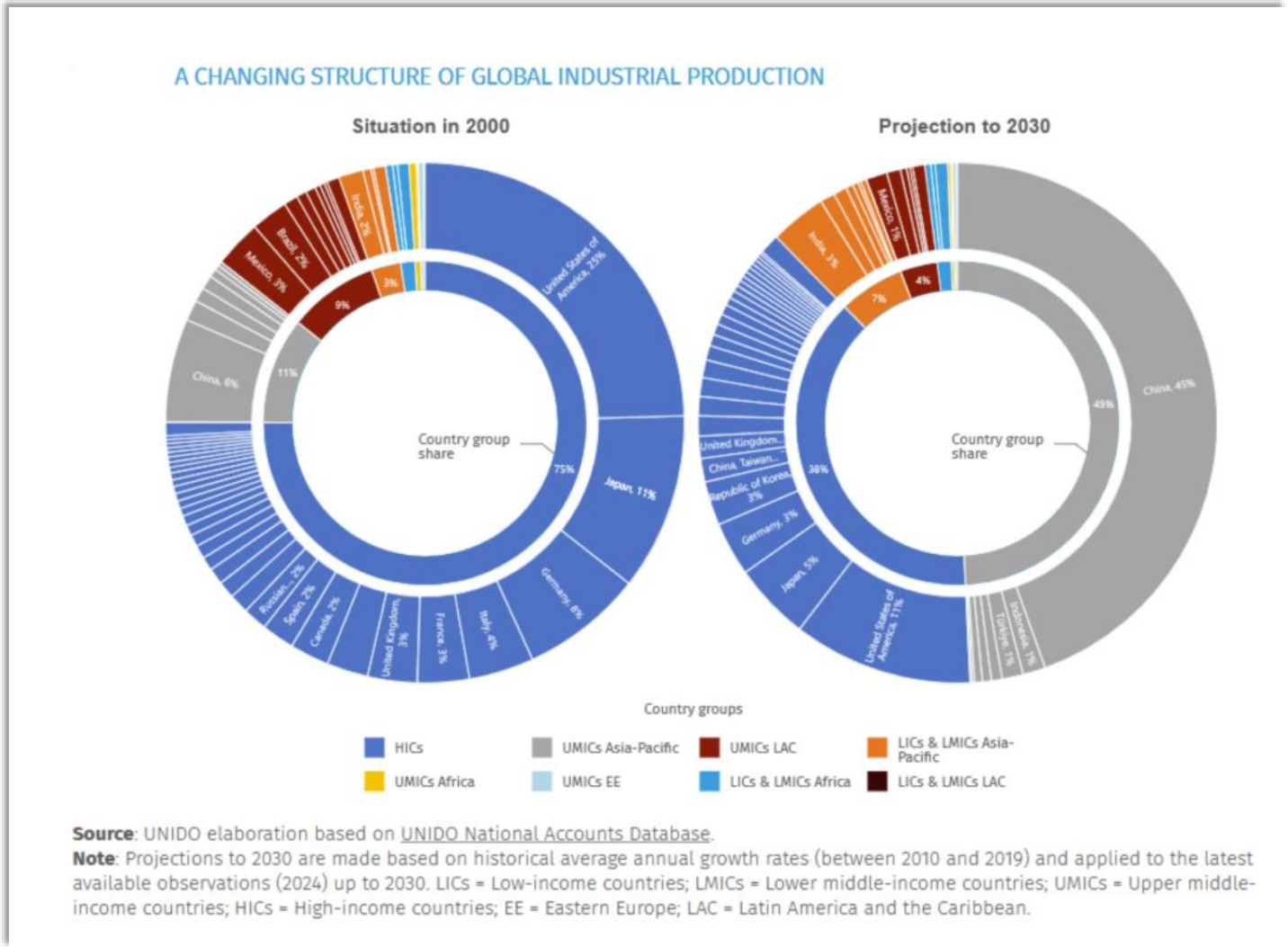
The new productive forces:

- AI, chips, robotics
- New Energy; EVs, solar, lithium batteries
- Advanced Manufacturing

A major industrial shift from the West to China

Share of global industrial output, 2000 to 2030 (projected):

- US: 25% to 11%
- Germany: 8% to 3%
- Japan: 11% to 5%
- India: 2% to 3%
- China: 6% to 45%



Source: UNIDO elaboration based on UNIDO National Accounts Database.
Note: Projections to 2030 are made based on historical average annual growth rates (between 2010 and 2019) and applied to the latest available observations (2024) up to 2030. LICs = Low-income countries; LMICs = Lower middle-income countries; UMICs = Upper middle-income countries; HICs = High-income countries; EE = Eastern Europe; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean.

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), "The Future of Industrialization: Building Future-Ready Industries to Turn Challenges into Sustainable Solutions," (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: UNIDO, October 2024).

Projection 2030: share of global industrial output

2025: catching up
2035: writing the rulebook





Technology	Lead country	Technology monopoly risk
Advanced materials and manufacturing		
1. Nanoscale materials and manufacturing	China	high
2. Coatings	China	high
3. Smart materials	China	medium
4. Advanced composite materials	China	medium
5. Novel metamaterials	China	medium
6. High-specification machining processes	China	medium
7. Advanced explosives and energetic materials	China	medium
8. Critical minerals extraction and processing	China	low
9. Advanced magnets and superconductors	China	low
10. Advanced protection	China	low
11. Continuous flow chemical synthesis	China	low
12. Additive manufacturing (incl. 3D printing)	China	low
Artificial intelligence, computing and communications		
13. Advanced radiofrequency communications (incl. 5G and 6G)	China	high
14. Advanced optical communications	China	medium
15. Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms and hardware accelerators	China	medium
16. Distributed ledgers	China	medium
17. Advanced data analytics	China	medium
18. Machine learning (incl. neural networks and deep learning)	China	low
19. Protective cybersecurity technologies	China	low
20. High performance computing	USA	low
21. Advanced integrated circuit design and fabrication	USA	low
22. Natural language processing (incl. speech and text recognition and analysis)	USA	low
Energy and environment		
23. Hydrogen and ammonia for power	China	high
24. Supercapacitors	China	high
25. Electric batteries	China	high
26. Photovoltaics	China	medium
27. Nuclear waste management and recycling	China	medium
28. Directed energy technologies	China	medium
29. Biofuels	China	low
30. Nuclear energy	China	low
Quantum		
31. Quantum computing	USA	medium
32. Post-quantum cryptography	China	low
33. Quantum communications (incl. quantum key distribution)	China	low
34. Quantum sensors	China	low
Biotechnology, gene technology and vaccines		
35. Synthetic biology	China	high
36. Biological manufacturing	China	medium
37. Vaccines and medical countermeasures	USA	medium
Sensing, timing and navigation		
38. Photonic sensors	China	high
Defence, space, robotics and transportation		
39. Advanced aircraft engines (incl. hypersonics)	China	medium
40. Drones, swarming and collaborative robots	China	medium
41. Small satellites	USA	low
42. Autonomous systems operation technology	China	low
43. Advanced robotics	China	low
44. Space launch systems	USA	low

Global ambitions for autonomous vehicles

- Strengthen China’s influence on global standards
- Deeper cooperation with foreign companies in key-component research
- Achieve higher safety levels for autonomous vehicles
- Chinese robotaxi in Europe partnering with Uber, Bolt etc.

Robotaxis are taking over China’s cities. they actually like to ride?

Road-testing China’s driverless taxis threw up some unexpected issues, but also helped me understand why they are becoming so popular

3-MIN READ 10 Listen Make SCMP preferred on Google



BUSINESS > INNOVATION

China targets mass deployment of self-drivin vehicles by 2030

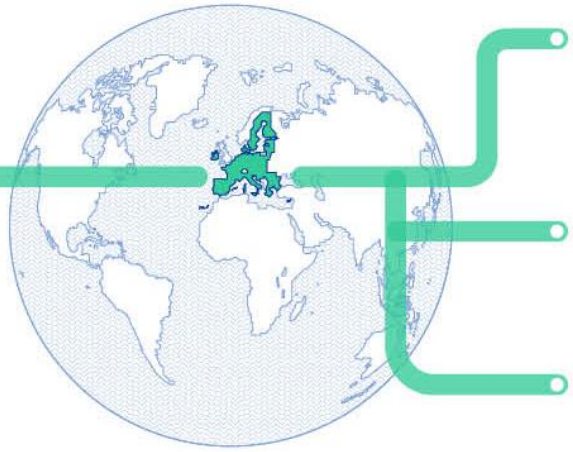
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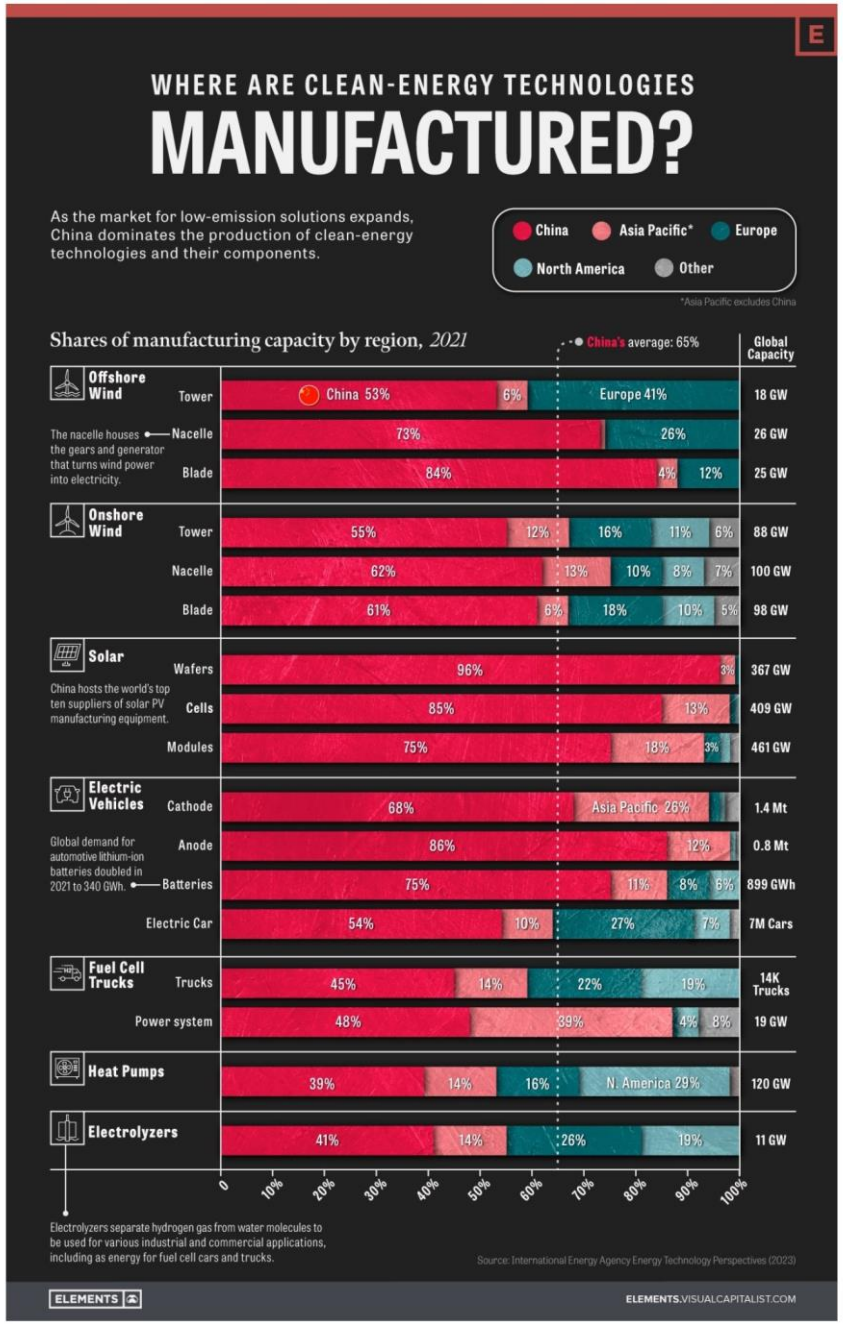
Green shift dependencies on China

The aim of the *EU Net-Zero Industry Act*:
Boost European manufacturing of clean technologies

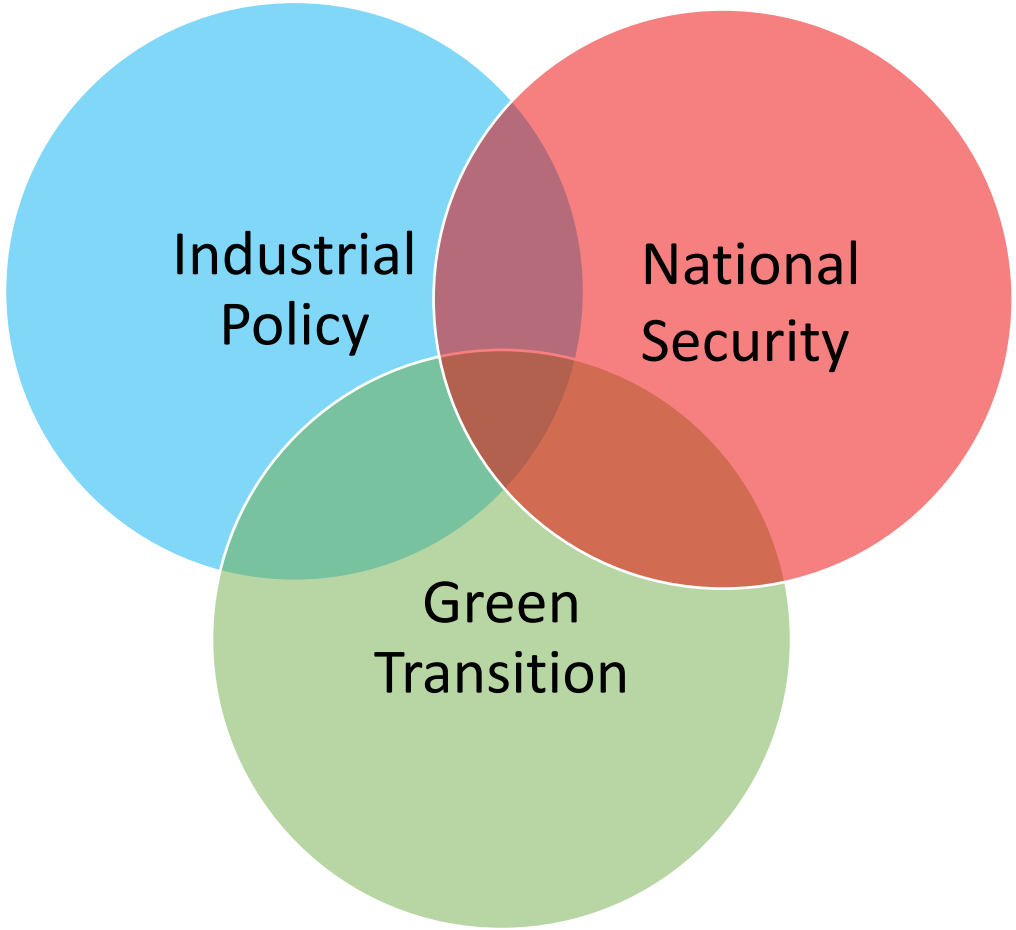
Objectives of the net-zero industry act:



- to **promote investments** in the production capacity of key products that ensure the EU's climate neutrality goals
- to **create a simple legal framework** for EU-based net-zero industries
- to cover **40%** of domestic needs in the EU with domestically-produced clean technologies by 2030



Key: balancing policies



Thank you!

Forfatter av dette dokumentet er Henning Kristoffersen.
Kollektivtrafikkforeningen, org nr. 891502052, har fått tillatelse av forfatter til å publisere dokumentet.
Forfatter er ansvarlig iht åndsverksloven for bruk av bilder og annet materiell i dette dokumentet.

Innovation Norway