



## Hearing on “Made in China 2025—Who Is Winning?”

February 6, 2025

### Opening Statement of Commissioner Michael Kuiken

Welcome to the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission’s first hearing of 2025. Thank you all for joining us today. Thank you to our witnesses for sharing your expertise and for the work you have put into your testimonies. I would also like to thank the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee for their assistance in securing this hearing room and the Senate Recording Studio for their assistance livestreaming this event. Finally, I would like to remind everyone attending here in person, and those listening online, that the testimonies from our witnesses are available on the Commission’s website. A transcript of this hearing will also be posted to the website.

Today’s hearing gets to the heart of our economic and technological competition with China. We will examine China’s masterplan to become a “manufacturing superpower”: Made in China 2025. Ten years ago, China’s State Council issued the Made in China 2025 policy. “Made in China” lays out China’s plans to “seize the historic opportunity” to lead the new technological and industrial revolution. China is not content with the United States as the world’s economic and technological leader. Their goal was to become a manufacturing superpower by 2025. It’s 2025. China has made incredible and alarming progress in the ten technologies they targeted in “Made in China.”

That leaves us with the question: who is winning?

Today, we will mark China’s progress in three technologies: Biotechnology, aviation, and autonomous technologies. These three technologies demonstrate the full economic, military, and strategic breadth of Made in China 2025.

- China’s biotechnology goals focused on laying the foundation for China to dominate the biotechnologies of the future.
- Its aviation goals show how China seeks to replace the United States’ economic champions.
- Lastly, advancements in autonomous technologies such as AI-enabled drone capabilities show how China integrated new technologies to build upon industries developed through industrial plans like Made in China 2025.

Discussing these technologies today will shed light on three key questions: What does China’s performance to the goals it set for 2025 mean for the next ten years, and is past prologue? What does it take for the United States to respond to China’s whole-on-nation innovation strategy? Last, where can we enlist our friends and allies to ensure that in the end, technologies made by democracies and free markets are seen as the global standard?

I would like to thank my fellow Commissioners for their participation, our witnesses for their thoughtful testimony, and the staff for preparing today’s hearing. Vice Chair Schriver, it’s an honor to co-chair this hearing with you today.