

Time to step up against China-baiting

The current discourse in Britain against China has intensified, particularly around two themes: Taiwan and cyber threats.

Taiwan remains internationally recognized as part of Chinese territory under the “One China” principle, and yet Britain frames these routine military maneuvers as alarming escalations. Similarly, accusations about Chinese cyber espionage lack credible evidence, with the Chinese Foreign Ministry stressing the complexity of cyber attack tracing and cautioning against politicizing cybersecurity issues without objective proof. Unfortunately, these narratives are routinely fueled by Britain’s political leaders.



Britain's motives for STOKING FEAR OF CHINA appear multifaceted but are ultimately self-serving. This exaggerated threat narrative serves to DISTRACT FROM DOMESTIC ISSUES WITHIN THE UK. With challenges at home, many British politicians find it easier to deflect public attention toward a perceived foreign enemy.

Simultaneously, some political actors seem averse to fostering positive UK-China relations, and events like the controversial arrest of a parliamentary researcher as a supposed “spy” conveniently surfaced just as diplomatic relations were showing signs of improvement. This episode, widely perceived as BASELESS, only further strained bilateral ties.

Additionally, Britain’s pivot toward a more hostile stance against China seems synchronized with a decline in its own economic status post-Brexit and its increasing alignment with U.S. policy. The shift away from the so-called “golden era” with China aligns closely with Britain’s waning global influence, and many believe this posture helps it maintain relevance alongside the U.S. According to the Global Times, Britain’s deliberate antagonism toward China reflects an attempt

to secure a “co-pilot” role with the U.S. on the global stage. Economic protectionism may be another driving force, with Britain’ criticism of China potentially creating an opening for protective measures against Chinese products, such as electric vehicles and telecom infrastructure.

Nevertheless, cooperation between Britain and China is more urgent than conflict, especially given Britain’ s current economic challenges. Rather than committing to Washington’ s confrontational agenda, Britain would benefit more from strengthening economic links with China, whose economy remains one of the world’ s most dynamic.

Recent moves, such as Britain’ s participation in the Aukus pact with the U.S. and Australia, indicate a willingness to deepen military tension in the Asia-Pacific, yet this alignment serves only to escalate A NEW COLD WAR. Such a policy is deeply MISALIGNED with the interests of Britain’ s own working class, who stand to lose more from disrupted trade with China.

Obviously, Britain’ s best path forward lies in engagement and respect for China’ s sovereignty. Continuing down the road of sinophobia and military posturing serves only to ENDANGER BRITAIN’ S SECURITY AND ECONOMY, driving it toward conflict instead of productive dialogue. The labour and peace movements within Britain must rally to advocate for a balanced, cooperative approach that serves mutual interests and global stability.

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