

欧盟中国商会《周·知》

WEEKLY UPDATES

Deals Finalised

European leaders unlocked budget and recovery fund, eyeing climate goal and new transatlantic ties

Editor's note: Brussels was hosting a two-day EU summit on Thursday and Friday as the second wave of the pandemic is still raging. The outcome was fruitful: European leaders finally gave the green light to the 1.8-trillion-euro stimulus plan consisting of a seven-year budget and a 750-billion-euro recovery fund. Besides, they approved a binding goal to cut the greenhouse gas emission, as well as reached the consensus that they are ready to embark on a new transatlantic journey with the incoming Biden Administration. Enjoy your reading and have a nice weekend!

If things go well, the just-concluded EU summit could probably become the last gathering the European leaders had in Brussels for this year, in which they greeted each other with elbow taps and touched a wide range of topics including COVID-19, vaccines, budget and recovery fund, climate change, external relations, and euro summit.

Here are three highlights identified by the CCCEU.

First, the most surprising breakthrough was that **European leaders managed to end the impasse on the 1.8-trillion-euro financial package**, combining the 2021-2027 budget and the 750-billion-euro recovery fund. The outcome came following Poland and Hungary agreed to drop their vetoes as EU leaders endorsed an explanatory declaration on the link between EU funds and the rule of law.

Next, climate change. Having set the goal to meet the objective of a climate-neutral EU by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement, the EU needs to increase its ambition for the coming decade and update its climate and energy policy framework. To that end, the summit endorsed a binding EU target of a net domestic reduction of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990. European leaders recalled the overall target of at least 30% of the total amount of expenditure from the seven-year budget and the recovery fund.

The announcement was viewed as a boost to the Climate Ambition Summit scheduled on Saturday, which Chinese President Xi Jinping will attend via video link.

Third, **transatlantic ties.** It was the first time for all European leaders to sit down and discuss together the bloc's approach towards the incoming new U.S. government led by Mr. Biden. Citing the importance of a strong strategic transatlantic partnership based on common interests and shared values, leaders said they were ready to engage with the new Biden Administration.



The China Chamber of Commerce to the EU (CCCEU) is a platform between China and the EU and it serves the best interests of Chinese enterprises investing in the EU. Established in August 2018, the CCCEU speaks on behalf of its 62 members and represents about one thousand Chinese enterprises.

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“The EU looks forward to working together with the United States, in particular to reinforce the global response to fight the COVID-19 pandemic, tackle climate change, enhance the economic recovery, cooperate on digital and technological matters, strengthen mutual trade, address trade disputes, reform the WTO, and promote multilateralism as well as peace and security,” the statement said.

Early this month, Brussels unveiled an 11-page document titled “**A new EU-US agenda for global change**” that outlines the EU’s fresh transatlantic approach in the Biden era.

Other Updates

7% VS 0.01°C

The pandemic-linked economic slowdown is expected to cause a drop of up to 7 percent in carbon dioxide emissions this year. However, as the [UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2020](#) shows, this dip will have an insignificant impact on the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C, and pursuing 1.5°C, unless the international community prioritizes a green recovery. The report says that the expected 2020 fall in emissions translates to a 0.01°C reduction of global warming by 2050.

5% VS 80%

The report “[World Energy Outlook 2020](#)”, published by the International Energy Agency, said that the global energy demand is set to drop by 5% in 2020, energy-related CO₂ emissions by 7%, and energy investment by 18%. The impacts vary by fuel. The estimated falls of 8% in oil demand and 7% in coal use stand in sharp contrast to a slight rise in the contribution of renewables. The reduction in natural gas demand is around 3%, while global electricity demand looks set to be down by a relatively modest 2% for the year.

Renewables will meet 80% of the growth in global electricity demand to 2030. Hydropower remains the largest renewable source of electricity, but solar is the main driver of growth as it sets new records for deployment each year after 2022, followed by onshore and offshore wind.

2.1% VS 7.7%

Having largely bought the spread of the COVID-19 under control, China is seeing its economic recovery accelerating. This has led to many international institutions edging up forecasts for China’s growth outlook. The latest one was [Asian Development Bank](#) which raised its projection for Chinese GDP expansion at 2.1% this year, higher than the 1.6% it previously predicted, and 7.7% for next year.

Separately, [data from China’s General Administration of Customs](#) showed that China's exports in November rose at the fastest pace since February 2018, helped by strong global demand for industrial products and raw materials.

14th

China this year ranks 14th among the 131 economies featured in [the Global Innovation Index](#), which ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities.

China stands out for producing innovations that are comparable to those of the high-income group, including the top 10 economies, such as the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. It maintains its world leadership in several indicators related to intellectual property: Patents by origin, Utility models, Trademarks, and Industrial designs. It also ranks within

the top three economies in other indicators, such as Productivity growth and Creative goods exports, the report said.

\$3.6trn

[According to Refinitiv](#), a data provider, this year the world's non-financial firms have raised an eye-popping \$3.6trn in capital from public investors. Issuance of both investment-grade and riskier junk bonds set records, of \$2.4trn and \$426bn, respectively. So did the \$538bn in secondary stock sales by listed stalwarts, which leapt by 70% from last year, reversing a recent trend to buy back shares rather than issue new ones.

2 h22 mins

According to an article published by the [World Economic Forum](#), on average global internet users spent 2 hours and 22 minutes on social media per day, though trends differed widely by country.

Emerging markets continue to spend the most time on social networks during a typical day. This could be driven by these markets generally having younger populations, with the 16 to 24-year-old segment driving growth globally. The Philippines spent the most time connected to social networks, devoting almost four hours a day to the digital social sphere, while Indians and Chinese clocked around 2.5 hours and 2 hours, respectively, per day.

Some of the more developed markets have shown signs of plateauing which could be driven by aging populations in these countries. During a typical day in Japan, people spend only three quarters of an hour staying connected on social networks. Germany posts only slightly higher numbers, with users going on social media for one hour and twenty minutes every day, while the UK and the U.S. both spent closer to two hours per day engaging with social media.

《周·知》 | 欧盟峰会就经济刺激方案、提升 2030 减排雄心和美欧关系达成共识

编前语：欧盟疫情是否在圣诞节后恶化或出现第三波令人揪心。在今天刚结束的欧盟峰会上，欧盟和成员国领导人重申严控疫情蔓延。他们还就长期预算和经济刺激方案，提升减排雄心和与美国、土耳其和北非等国外交问题达成 41 条共识。本周《周·知》，我们还援引联合国环境署和世界经济论坛等机构报告，用数字说明新冠肺炎疫情暴发对温室气体排放、能源需求、全球创新格局等方面产生的重大影响。《经济学人》文章指出全球企业在资本市场融资火爆，但已延续十年的生产率增长退步趋势还会继续，这需要引起警醒。当然，亚行调高中国经济增长预期令人欣慰。感谢阅读本周《周·知》，订阅请联系 info@cceu.eu。祝周末愉快！

如果没有意外，刚刚结束的欧盟峰会应是 2020 年最后一次了。

11 日上午，峰会发布了会议成果，涉及疫情应对、新冠疫苗、一揽子刺激计划、气候变化、反恐、对外关系和欧元峰会等。我们着重关注其中三大成果：欧盟经济刺激计划达成、2030 年欧盟温室气体减排目标和不断再塑的对美政策共识。

在欧盟轮值主席国德国斡旋下，高达 1.8 万亿欧元的一揽子经济刺激计划取得重大突破：此前一直持反对态度的波兰和匈牙利不再阻挠，欧盟史上“最强”经济刺激方案 10 日在峰会上通过。这意味着包括 1.074 万亿欧元 2021-2027 年长期预算和 7500 亿欧元的经济复苏基金有望按原计划从明年 1 月 1 日起开始实施。

一揽子经济刺激计划堪称欧盟一体化历史上的里程碑。其中 7500 亿欧元经济复苏基金包括 3900 亿欧元的无偿赠款和 3600 亿欧元的低息贷款，这是欧盟历史上首次就成员国间的转移支付或债务共担达成协议，而此前债务危机期间欧盟也没能做到这一点。这使欧盟向财政联盟方向迈出重要一步，对未来欧盟以及欧元区运转都至关重要。

在气候变化上，欧盟领导人通过了具法律约束力的减排目标，即“到 2030 年将欧盟温室气体排放量比 1990 年至少减少 55%”。他们呼吁实现在 1.8 万亿欧元刺激方案中的 30% 用于应对气候变化。欧盟首脑还吁请欧委会最迟在明年 6 月份提出“欧盟绿色债券标准”的立法倡议，提出措施增强欧盟排放交易体系及鼓励开发和部署创新气候中和技术，提出符合 WTO 规则的“碳边界调整机制”等。

这是欧盟对 12 月 12 日即召开的气候雄心峰会“贡献的大礼包”。应联合国秘书长古特雷斯、法国总统马克龙、英国首相约翰逊、智利总统皮涅拉、意大利总理孔特联名邀请，国家主席习近平将出席气候雄心峰会并发表重要讲话。会议将以视频方式举行。习近平在第 75 届联合国大会一般性辩论期间宣布了雄心勃勃的气候变化目标，中国将力争在 2030 年前达到二氧化碳排放峰值，2060 年前实现碳中和。

在欧美关系上，欧盟 27 国首脑讨论了美国大选后的欧美关系，强调“建立在共同利益和共同价值基础上”的强大的战略性跨大西洋伙伴关系的重要性。欧盟和成员国领导人表示“愿意与美国新总统讨

论共同的优先事项”。峰会达成的一致意见是：欧盟期待与美国合作，尤其是在疫情全球应对、气候变化、经济复苏、数字和技术合作、促进贸易往来、解决贸易纠纷、世贸组织改革和促进多边主义及和平与安全等领域。

这也是继拜登赢得美国大选，欧盟月初出台长达 11 页的名为《欧盟-美国应对全球变革新议程》（A new EU-US agenda for global change）的文件后，欧盟领导人第一次协调对美立场。

7% VS 0.01°C

今年 CO₂ 排放量总体降低，但长期影响有限

COVID-19 大流行使全球范围内人员出行受限、工业活动放缓、发电量大减，今年温室气体排放量总体降低，但长期影响或有限。联合国环境署本周发布重磅年度[报告](#)，预估 2020 年二氧化碳排放总量下降 7%，但这仅意味到 2050 年全球升温幅度降低 0.01°C。另外，国家自主贡献仍不足。G20 成员国中仅 1/4 在支出中分配固定份额用于低碳措施，最高占 GDP3%。报告呼吁各国尽快执行绿色政策方案，包括支持零排放技术和基础设施、减少化石燃料补贴、停止建设新燃煤电厂及推广基于自然的解决方案——包括景观恢复和植树造林等。

5%VS 80%

传统能源需求下降，可再生能源需求未来大增

疫情对能源产业造成较大影响，传统能源需求和可再生能源发展出现截然不同发展趋势。据国际能源署，今年全球能源需求将下降 5%，能源投资将下降 18%。预计今年全球电力需求将下降 2%，天然气需求下降 3%，石油需求下降 8%，煤炭用量下降 7%。既定政策情景中，可再生能源将可满足未来 10 年 80% 的全球电力增长需求，并在 2022 年后将每年刷新新增装机纪录；煤炭需求将不会恢复到疫情前水平，煤炭在 2040 年能源比重中将降至 20% 以下，这是自工业革命以来的首次；全球石油需求将在 2030~2039 年趋于平稳；到 2040 年，全球天然气需求将增长 30%，增长主要来源于南亚和东亚。

2.1%VS7.7%

亚行调高中国经济增长预期

由于中国疫情防控得力，经济复苏速度快于预期，近期国际组织纷纷上调中国经济增长预期。亚洲开发银行在 10 日发布的《2020 年亚洲发展展望》补充报告中表示，目前中国工业复苏速度较快，餐饮、酒店等服务业也在逐步追上整体复苏节奏，该行将中国今年经济增长预期上调至 2.1%；预计 2021 年中国经济将增长 7.7%。此外，本周新鲜出炉的中国外贸数据极为亮眼。11 月，中国外贸出口 1.8 万亿元，为年内最高。中国外贸出口自 4 月转正以来，已连续 8 个月实现正增长。前 11 个月，

欧盟为中国第二大贸易伙伴，中国对欧盟出口和进口都实现增长，与欧盟贸易总值为 4.05 万亿元，增长 4.7%，占中国外贸总值的 13.9%。

No.14

全球创新指数“黑马”

创新处于企业战略和国家经济增长战略的核心地位。2018 年，研究与开发(研发)支出经过从 2008-2009 年金融危机中强劲反弹后，增长了 5.2%，明显高于全球国内生产总值增速。但今年新冠肺炎疫情引发全球经济停摆，对全球创新格局也产生冲击。“全球创新指数”(GII)本周发布今年报告中文版，报告认为今年创新地理分布继续转移。过去几年，中国、越南、印度和菲律宾是 GII 创新排名进步最大经济体，已跻身前 50 位。GII 排名表现最好经济体几乎全是高收入国家：瑞士、瑞典和美国领跑创新排名，其次是英国和荷兰，但唯一例外是中国。中国连续第二年排名第 14 位，是 GII 前 30 位中唯一的中等收入经济体。

3.6 万亿美元

今年全球公司筹集资金破记录

《经济学人》本周发表了一篇关于企业在资本市场融资创历史新高的报道；但在另一篇报道中，指出新冠疫情将持续全球已经延续十年的生产率增长 (Productivity Growth) 退步趋势。这需要引起警醒：即资本产出的效率值得密切关注。根据报道，疫情袭来之初，企业界十分担心筹资问题。但随后不久，问题迎刃而解。政府推出的大规模刺激计划如今已令资本市场“沸腾”。

据数据提供商 Refinitive，今年全球非金融公司已从公共投资筹集了令人瞠目结舌的 3.6 万亿美元资本；投资级债券和高息债券发行破纪录，分别为 2.4 万亿美元和 4260 亿美元；上市公司二手股销售额较去年跃升 70%；首次公开募股 (IPO) 也创下历史新高。全球 3000 家最有价值的上市非金融公司所持有资金已从去年 5.7 万亿美元激增至 7.6 万亿美元。投资者向 IPO 招股说明书中带有“数字”，“云”或“健康”字样的任何公司投入资金。一些尚未成熟的商业模式变得炙手可热，令风险加大。

2 小时 22 分

您每天在社交媒体花多少时间？

据[世界经济论坛](#)发布的文章，去年全球互联网用户平均每天在社交媒体花费 2 小时 22 分钟。新兴市场花费时间仍然最多，可能是因为这些市场人普遍较年轻，16-24 岁细分市场推动了增长。菲律宾在社交网络花时间最多，每天近 4 小时，印度人和中国人每天花费时间则分别约为 2.5 小时和 2 小时。一些较发达市场已显示停滞迹象，可能和人口老龄化有关。在日本，人们通常每天在社交网络只花 45 分钟；德国的稍高一点，用户平均每天花费 1 小时 20 分钟，而在英国和美国，则接近 2 小时。疫情或将对今年各国使用社交媒体情况产生较大影响。