

# 欧盟中国商会《周·知》

## WEEKLY UPDATES

### China is the EU's first trade partner in the first seven months of 2020

*As China surpassed the US to become the first trading partner of the EU in the first months of 2020, this week we present to you our brief analysis of China-EU trade relations, especially after the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. If China-EU trade maintains the current momentum, this year may become a turning point in the EU's economic and trade history.*

*On Wednesday European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen held the State of the Union speech, in which she presented the priorities for the year ahead and a new target for the EU's emission reduction by 2030: to achieve this goal, the green transition will be fundamental in the development of the EU economy. The China Chamber of Commerce to the EU believes that Chinese companies can play their part in the newly launched China-Eu green partnership, which the CCCEU monitors closely in order to identify opportunities for its members.*

### China becomes the first trade partner of the EU, taking over the US

[According to data released on 16 September by Eurostat](#), the statistical office of the EU, the total trade volume of the EU-27 and China was EUR 328.7 billion from January to July 2020. In the same period of 2019, it totalled EUR 320.5 billion. Surely, the 8 billion increase does not seem a major year-on-year variation, especially given the much higher value of China-EU trade. Yet, the numbers tell another story: in the first seven months of 2020, China replaced the United States of America as the EU's top trade partner. With a total trade volume of EUR 323.5 billion for the same period, the US ended up in the second spot for the first time in the EU's history. In fact, since the birth of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1958, the US had always been the major trading partner for the continent – until now.

A closer look reveals that, in the past months, the overall trade dynamic did not change. The US remained the first destination of EU exports, and China the biggest source of imports for the EU and its third-biggest export market: after Brexit, the UK became the EU's second export destination. In brief, business as usual for the China-EU-US trade relations. Nonetheless, the value of the total trade volume reveals a key element: China-EU trade has surpassed US-EU trade due to a sharp decrease in the latter, with -9.9% for EU export to the US and -11.7% for US exports to the EU. The reasons for this decrease are manifold but clearly linked to the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic on the US economy.

Quoting data from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, [the World Economic Forum reported](#) that the Covid-19 pandemic has caused the biggest blow to the US economy since the Great Depression, with GDP falling at a 32.9% annualized rate. In a [Report evaluating the effects of the economic response to Covid-19](#) published in August 2020, the Council of Economic Advisers to the White House wrote that the measures adopted reduced the impact of the stark economic contraction, especially on households and industries, and that measures in support for employment paid back, as an estimated 80.6% of layoffs are likely to be **temporary rather than permanent**.



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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Nonetheless, it is clear that the difficulties faced by the Trump administration in the management of the pandemic further jeopardised the well-being of the US economy and the possibilities of a quick rebound in 2021. In an article titled "*Lessons from the past on how to revive the US economy after COVID-19*", the international consultancy [McKinsey identifies three key components](#) of successful government responses to previous crises: prioritising human welfare and human capital, taking pre-existing economic trends into account and planning

long-term policy accordingly, and starting early alongside crisis-relief efforts. Although the article only recommends these guiding principles, it lays in plain sight that various national government – including the Trump administration – failed to propose a coherent plan for the economic recovery in a prompt manner.

Having undergone the toughest phases of the pandemic earlier than the US, China could go back to close-to-normal economic activities and trade exchanges with the EU earlier than the US. [A report from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development \(OECD\)](#) also argues that a sharper-than-expected recovery is taking place in China: China is the only G20 country in which output is projected to rise in 2020. Being the first hit, China took immediate action and conducted relentless efforts to contain the economic damage of the pandemic, and the results prove it now: quoting data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [China Daily reports that China's economic recovery gains steam](#), as key indicators further improve.

In a nutshell, each country's response to the pandemic and to its economic impact clearly conditioned the trade flows over the past of months. Interestingly, the question now is whether this exceptional change in trade relations will remain stable in the second quarter of 2020, and in the years to come. As a matter of fact, it seems a rather natural continuation of the exchange trend China and the EU have built over the years.

Back in 1958, when the EEC counted only the six founding countries - Belgium, France, (Western) Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands – total trade between China and the "EU-6" totalled just EUR 0.4 billion according to the [Statistical Yearbook on external and intra-EU trade](#) by Eurostat. In the following decades, China grew its economy and expanded its trade relations worldwide, while the EEC welcomed more European states – and their trade relations grew accordingly. In 1979, when Deng Xiaoping's reforms were launched, China trade with the EU-9 – now also comprising Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom – was worth EUR 3.4 billion and in 1981, when Greece joined the club, EUR 4.2 billion. When Portugal and Spain became EU members in 1986, its trade with the EU-12 amounted to EUR 10.7 billion.

At the time of the enlargement to Austria, Finland and Sweden in 1995, the dynamics of China-EU trade had changed. The EU-15's exports to China constitute about 35% of the total EUR 41 billion trade volume and, from that moment onwards, China's exports to the EU have always outnumbered its imports from the EU. As data from the EU Commission trade database [Comext](#) show, in 2004, when the EU welcomed 10 new members from Central and Eastern Europe, the total trade volume reached EUR 177.6 billion, of which only EUR 48.4 billion were exports from the EU-25 to China. After the accession of Romania and Bulgaria in 2007, the trend consolidated with the EU-27, with a trade volume of EUR 304.7 billion. When Croatia joined the EU in 2013, the trade volume between China and the EU-28 had grown to about EUR 428 billion and in 2019 – the last year with the EU-28 as we used to know it – it amounted to EUR 645,9 billion. Despite the UK's departure, the trend is not likely to change: the UK is now the second destination of EU export, which is totally in line with the 55 years the country spent as a member of the EU Single Market, but it will

not replace China as the source of EU imports because of the differences in industries, production and investment.

In conclusion, for the first time in recent history, China has become the largest trading partner of the EU, and the US lost their usual spot on the top of the podium. Whether this will result in a stable trend in the coming months and years, it is only to be examined as it comes. For now, this piece of information tells an important element of the story: the global economy revolves around independence and trade favours those who support it with an open approach, like China and the EU. The CCCEU believes that, although it is too early to fully understand the implications of this development, this reveals that the Sino-European economic partnership stood strong amid the difficulties and it is ready to help restart the global economy.

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### **Details of the progress of China-EU Comprehensive Investment Agreement negotiations**

The Covid-19 outbreak has not stalled the pace of negotiations on the China-EU Comprehensive Investment Agreement (CAI). Since the beginning of this year, both sides have increased their pace and made positive progress. At the China-Germany-Europe Leaders' Meeting on 14 September, the leaders of China and the EU also reiterated once more that they must strive to achieve the goal of completing the negotiations within the year.

On 17 September, Ambassador Zhang Ming, head of the China Mission to the EU, attended the online seminar "[Prospects and Challenges of China-EU Relations](#)" organized by the European Policy Centre (EPC) and delivered a speech. Later, in the Q&A on the CAI negotiations, Ambassador Zhang affirmed that since December 2019 both negotiating teams have significantly increased the strength of the negotiations, basically holding a round of talk every month. The EU Commission Executive Vice-President Dombrowskis also stated that the negotiations have made significant progress so far, especially on the technology transfer, subsidy transparency, and the discipline of state-owned enterprise. On the issues of sustainable development and market access, the two sides are coming towards each other. A new round of negotiations on these issues will be held on 21-25 September.

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### **China and the EU launch their green partnership**

At the recent Leaders' Meeting, the leaders of China and the EU decided to build a China-EU green partnership: the two sides will constructively participate in the global multilateral processes to tackle climate change and to boost the protection of global biodiversity. China and the EU also pledge to cooperate closely 2021, as the second half of the year sees two major events in this domain: the [United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow](#) and the [15th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Kunming](#).

In the meantime, the [China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development](#) (CCICED) held a [Policy Research Release](#) in Beijing on 17-18 September. Zhao Yingmin, Vice Minister for the Ecology and Environment and Secretary-General of the CCICED, delivered a speech at the event, which focused on the CCICED's report "[From Recovery to Green Prosperity: Accelerating the transition toward high-quality green development during the 14th Five-Year](#)" and the 2020 report "[Moving Forward in Recovery](#)". Founded in 1992, the CCICED is a non-profit, international high-level organization providing policy advice on these key topics. Over the past two decades, the CCICED has participated in China's rapid economic and societal development and has played a unique and important role in the country's sustainable development process.

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## EU policies: the objectives for the year ahead

[ [European Commission](#) ] On Wednesday 16 September, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen held the traditional State of the Union address in front of the European parliament. In her speech, she highlighted the main policy objectives for the economic recovery and for the EU's green and digital transformation.

[ [European Commission](#) ] The European Commission presented its plan to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. The new target will require modifications to existing EU law and regulations. The same day, the Commission also launched [a €1 billion call for research and innovation projects](#) falling into eight areas linked to the ongoing climate crisis and to biodiversity protection.

[ [European Commission](#) ] The European Commission set out strategic guidance for the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility in its 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy. The Facility is the key recovery instrument at the heart of NextGenerationEU which will help the EU emerge from the current crisis, providing EUR 672.5 billion of loans and grants in frontloaded financial support for the crucial first years of the recovery.

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## Updates on the EU's economy

[ [Financial Times](#) ] The European Central Bank relaxes the bank leverage regulation in an attempt to boost economy: the temporary extra capital relief aims to avoid a pandemic-driven credit crunch in the Eurozone.

[ [Eurostat](#) ] The statistical office of the EU reports that in July the seasonally adjusted industrial production rose by 4.1% in both the euro area and EU, compared with June 2020. This is a positive sign hinting to a V-shaped trend in industrial production, which fell greatly in the first quarter of the year but rapidly grew back in June by 9.5% in the euro area and by 9.6% in the EU.

[ [Guardian](#) ] The UK GDP grew by 6.6% in July, but a tough autumn looms ahead: the Guardian reports that, despite the positive growth in July, the economy is still 7.6% smaller than in the previous quarter, with declines across all main sectors of the national economy. In Q2 it shrunk by 20.4%.

[ [Financial Times](#) ] Diverging fortunes for Europe's two-speed economy: Germany in the north is rebounding from the pandemic more strongly than southern nations like Spain, and this will most likely lead to problems in the economic governance of the continent.

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## The latest from the digital sector

[ [China Daily](#) ] China has over 110 million 5G users and is expected to have more than 600,000 5G base stations by the end of this year, covering all cities at prefecture level and above, according to the 5G Innovation and Development Forum held during the Smart China Expo Online in southwest China's Chongqing municipality.

[ [POLITICO](#) ] Facebook will be forced to stop moving data from its European users to the United States as early as next month after Ireland's data protection watchdog told the social networking giant that its current means of transferring digital information across the Atlantic is illegal.

[ [Financial Times](#) ] US President Donald Trump flagged some concerns about the Oracle-TikTok deal, as he is unhappy about reports stating that ByteDance will retain majority stake in new company. The agreement proposed so far foresees ByteDance retaining a majority shareholding, and Oracle holding minority stake.

[ [China Daily](#) ] Huawei Technologies aims to help accelerate innovation in scientific research institutions, industry organizations, and medical institutions through its new platform Huawei Research, a senior company official said.

[ [Financial Times](#) ] The Spanish company Telefónica teams up with the Japanese Rakuten in search of 5G networks alternatives: the move is expected to bolster 'open RAN' technology, and it will likely strengthen smaller suppliers competing with the more equipped Huawei and Ericsson.

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***The Long Read*** – suggested readings, selected for you by the CCCEU

- “*Special Report - Luxembourg as a Financial Centre*” – This report by the Financial Times shows that Luxembourg is among the biggest winners from Brexit, as businesses shift their operations out of UK. This result comes from the fact that the Grand Duchy has built on its strengths in private banking, investing, insurance and corporate lending developed over the past half century. [ [link](#) ]
- “*Unpacking President von der Leyen's new climate plan*” – European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen has set a new destination for EU climate policy: a 55% emissions reduction by 2030. This is a good and necessary step on the way to climate neutrality by 2050, but getting there will not be easy, and Europe should prepare for a bumpy road ahead – writes Simone Tagliapietra, Research Fellow at Bruegel and Senior Researcher at the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei. [ [link](#) ]
- “*The New Urgency of Global Tech Governance*” – The COVID-19 pandemic is accelerating the diffusion of digital technologies and international rules and standards governing data need to catch up. The more that policymaking remains stuck, the fewer benefits the Fourth Industrial Revolution will yield. [ [link](#) ]
- “*Towards a “Principles First Approach” in Europe's China Policy*” – The Berlin-based think tank MERICS analysed the ongoing shifts in the EU's policy towards China, reaching the conclusion that current developments in EU-China relations are a culmination of trends that have been visible for some time. [ [link](#) ]
- “*Central Banking's Next Act?*” – Howard Davies, Chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland and former Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, writes that central banking seemed to have reached an “end of history” moment in the mid-1990s, when inflation targeting spread round the world after its success in New Zealand. A generation later, history has started again, with unpredictable consequences. [ [link](#) ]

## 《周·知》| 欧盟对外经贸格局正“洗牌”中国能否撼动欧美 62 年经贸史？

**编前语：**本周见证中欧和世界格局发展重大事件：9月14日，中国、德国和欧盟领导人如期举行“云会晤”，为下阶段中欧关系发展做战略指引；9月16日，欧盟委员会主席冯德莱恩在布鲁塞尔举行的欧洲议会全会发表上任以来首份“盟情咨文”，再次确认中欧关系战略重要性；望向亚洲，中国一衣带水的近邻日本，任期最长的安倍时代落幕，新首相和新内阁走上前台。在中欧和全球贸易格局上，本周发布新数据也记录重大时代之变：今年前7个月，中国超越美国，首次成欧盟最大贸易伙伴，如中欧经贸持续复苏，今年或为欧盟对外经贸史转折之年。美国自欧盟（欧洲经济共同体）1958年成立以来一直是欧盟最大贸易伙伴，中国能否撼动长达62年的欧美经贸史？我们将持续观察直至年底。具体到成员国，欧盟最大经济体德国数据显示，今年第二季度，中国超越美国成为第一大出口目的地。另外中方数据显示，去年中国对欧投资大幅增长达6成。欧盟中国商会认为，尽管后新冠肺炎疫情时代全球经济走向以及中欧经贸和双边关系走向仍有待观察，但开放和多边主义将支持国家和地区走出逆境，一个稳定强健的中欧关系将对全球复苏起关键作用。同时，欧盟也应在中欧经贸复苏升温时，切实回应中国在欧企业关切，言行一致，真正为中国企业在欧发展创造平等和公平政策环境，切实为中欧经贸关系和世界经济复苏做贡献。

### 欧盟经贸格局“洗牌”前7月中国超美，首次跃升欧盟第一大贸易伙伴

悄然之间，中欧、欧美、中德等经贸格局生变。中欧经贸往来加速复苏，而欧美贸易受疫情影响下行。一个中欧经贸关系标志性转折似乎正在出现，中国对欧盟经贸影响力有望更上一层楼！近期三大数据可供一览：一是前7个月，中欧贸易超越欧美贸易，撼动了自欧盟（欧共体）1958年成立以来美国长期作为欧盟最大贸易伙伴的历史地位。二是针对欧盟最大经济体德国，中国在第二季度超越美国，成为德国第一大出口目的地。第三是中国统计数据显示，2019年，中国对欧洲（包括欧盟和非欧盟国家）投资快速增长近6成，远超其他地区。

据欧盟统计局9月16日发布数据，2020年1月至7月，中国与欧盟27国的进出口总额达到3287亿欧元，而同期欧美进出口总额为3235亿欧元，在欧盟历史上首次位居第二。需要注意的是，中国凭借52亿欧元反超美国的背后，是一段悠久的欧美贸易伙伴关系史：欧盟中国商会发现，自1958年欧洲经济共同体（EEC）诞生以来，美国一直是欧盟最大贸易伙伴，今年前几个月，欧盟对美出口额下降9.9%，美国对欧盟出口额下降11.7%。而同时，中欧贸易比去年同期增长了80亿美元，也使中国首次取代美国成为欧盟最大贸易伙伴。此外，目前美国仍是欧盟第一大出口目的地、英国脱欧后成为欧盟第二大出口市场、中国保持欧盟第一大进口来源地、现为第三大出口市场地位，占比分别为21.9%、10.3%。

另外值得注意的中欧经贸两大消息是，德国媒体报道，今年第二季度，德国对中国的出口总额接近230亿欧元，首次超过对美国和对其他国家的季度出口，中国成为德国第一大出口市场。

此外，9月16日，商务部、国家统计局和国家外汇管理局联合发布了《2019年度中国对外直接投资统计公报》（“公报”），显示，去年中国对欧洲（包括欧盟和非欧盟国家）直接投资达105.2亿美元，同比增长59.6%，为增幅最大地区。同时，中国对拉丁美洲、北美洲、非洲投资降幅较大。

公报显示，中国对欧洲地区投资占当年对外直接投资流量的7.7%，较上年提升3.1个百分点。主要流向荷兰（38.9亿美元）、瑞典（19.2亿美元）、德国（14.6亿美元）、英国（11亿美元）、卢森堡（6.9亿美元）、瑞士（6.8亿美元）、意大利（6.5亿美元）等国家。

## 中欧全面投资协定谈判进展详情

疫情暴发没有停滞中欧全面投资协定谈判步伐。去年末以来，双方加大节奏，取得积极进展。刚刚结束的中德欧领导人视频会晤上，中欧领导人也再次重申，要努力实现年内完成谈判的目标。

9月17日，中国驻欧盟使团团长张明大使出席欧洲政策中心（EPC）举办的“60分钟吹风会”系列活动之“中欧关系的前景与挑战”并发表演讲。之后在回答关于中欧全面投资协定谈判进展问题时，张明大使提到，从去年12月开始，双方谈判团队显著增强了谈判力度，基本上每个月都会举行一轮会谈，最近一次谈判是在7月下旬举行的。按照欧盟委员会执行副主席东布罗夫斯基的说法，谈判迄今取得了重大进展。

具体进展是，在“公平竞争”项下的技术转让、补贴透明度、国有企业纪律三项议题谈判基本完成。此外，在可持续发展、市场准入这两个议题上，双方分歧正不断缩小。

9月21日至25日，双方团队将举行新一轮谈判，就这两个议题寻找潜在着陆区。

## 国合会召开重大会议

中德欧领导人视频会晤中，中欧决定打造中欧绿色伙伴。双方将建设性参与全球应对气候变化和保护全球生物多样性多边进程，相互支持对方明年办好联合国气候变化格拉斯哥大会和《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方昆明大会取得积极成果，为推动全球可持续发展作出贡献。

9月17日至18日，中国环境与发展国际合作委员会（简称国合会）在北京召开重大会议——国合会政策研究专题发布会，会上发布了国合会2020年度政策报告《从复苏走向绿色繁荣：“十四五”期间加速推进中国绿色高质量发展》和2020年关注问题报告《在复苏中前行》。

生态环境部副部长、国合会秘书长赵英民出席活动并致辞；国合会副主席、可持续海洋经济高级别小组挪威特使赫尔格森，国合会副主席、世界资源研究所高级顾问索尔海姆，国合会中方首席顾问、全国政协经济委员会副主任刘世锦，国合会外方首席顾问、国际可持续发展研究院原院长魏仲加，10个专题政策研究组长和专家以及国合会合作伙伴代表150余人参加活动。

国合会成立于1992年，是经中国政府批准的非营利、国际性高层政策咨询机构。伴随中国经济和社会的快速发展，国合会见证并参与了中国发展理念和发展方式的历史性变迁，在中国可持续发展进程中发挥了独特而重要的作用。了解更多，请访问其官网：<http://www.cciced.net/>。

## 欧盟经济动态

【[金融时报](#)】欧洲央行放松银行杠杆监管试图提振经济，并出台临时性额外资本纾困措施以避免欧元区因疫情而信贷紧缩。

【[欧盟统计局](#)】7月份，经季节性调整的欧元区和欧盟工业生产均比2020年6月增长了4.1%，该积极迹象表明当前工业生产呈V型趋势。尽管今年工业生产在第一季度大幅下降，但其在6月份迅速回升，欧元区和欧盟分别增长9.5%和9.6%。

【[卫报](#)】尽管英国 7 月 GDP 增长 6.6%，经济呈正增长势头，但仍较上一季度低 7.6%。国民经济所有主要部门都有所下滑，秋天经济前景仍不容乐观。

【[金融时报](#)】相较西班牙等南部国家，北部的德国经济复苏势头强劲。经济恢复速度的不平衡将加大国家之间的财富差距，并极有可能导致欧洲大陆内部经济治理问题。

## 数字领域动态

【[中国日报](#)】在重庆举行的线上中国国际智能产业博览会中的数据显示：截至今年年底，中国 5G 用户已超过 1.1 亿，预计将在今年年底有超过 60 万个 5G 基站，覆盖所有地级以上城市。

【[政治家](#)】爱尔兰的数据保护监督机构在明确告知 Facebook 转移欧洲用户数据到美国非法后，该社交巨头最早将在下个月停止该行为。

【[金融时报](#)】在甲骨文和 Tiktok 进行收购谈判后，字节跳动仍将保持新公司的大多数股权。美国总统特朗普对此表示不满。

【[政治家](#)】马克龙总统表示其将不顾倡导绿色领导人们的争议，将在法国应用 5G 技术。他表示，放弃科技发展并不能解决当前经济领域挑战。

【[中国日报](#)】华为公司高管表示，华为意图通过其新 Huawei Research 创新研究平台加速科研、工业和医疗机构创新。

【[金融时报](#)】西班牙电信与日本乐天联手寻求替代 5G 网络的其他方式。此举预计将改善 Open RAN 技术，并可能加强与华为、爱立信竞争的小型供应商实力。

## 当前欧盟政治方向目标

【[欧洲委员会](#)】9 月 16 日周三，欧委会主席冯德莱恩在欧洲议会前发表了“盟情咨文”。她在讲话中承诺，欧洲委员会将推动经济、环境和地缘政治的可持续转型复苏，在国际平台上引领全球经济、环境和地缘政治走势。

【[欧洲委员会](#)】欧委会在“盟情咨文”演讲期间宣布，计划到 2030 年，欧盟温室气体排放相较 1990 年水平下降 55%。同时，欧委会在周四提出将修改现有欧盟法律法规，并发起一项涉及到当前气候危机、生物多样性八个领域的 10 亿欧元研究创新项目。

【[欧洲委员会](#)】欧委会在其 2021 年年度可持续增长战略中，为恢复欧盟经济、增强弹性制定了战略指导方针。该机制是下一代欧盟计划的关键工具，它将帮助欧盟走出当前危机，并使欧盟更加强且富有弹性。该机制将为头几年的经济复苏提供高达 6725 亿欧元贷款和赠款。

## 长文阅读



- 《金融时报》关于金融中心卢森堡的特别报告显示，英国脱欧后，卢森堡成为企业留在欧洲的重要窗口。其在过去半个世纪里在私人银行、投资、保险和公司贷款等领域积累的经验成为企业从英国转向卢森堡的重要动力。[[链接](#)]
- 苏格兰皇家银行主席、英格兰银行前副行长戴维斯在评论文章中表示，上世纪 90 年代中期，央行似乎已经到了“历史终结”时刻，通货膨胀席卷全球。同样的历史再次在下一代人身上上演，且后果难以预料。[[链接](#)]
- 新冠疫情迫使数字化得到进一步推广，相应的数据管理国际准则也应迎头赶上。然而，相关数字政策制定仍停留在国家层面，导致本次信息革命红利止步不前。[[链接](#)]
- “欧洲对华政策不断强调‘原则优先’”——总部位于柏林的智库 MERICS 分析了欧盟对华政策的动态，表示当前中欧关系已达到近年顶点。[[链接](#)]
- 中国国家统计局表示，8 月份，面对疫情和汛情的双重压力，在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，各地区各部门科学统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展，生产需求继续回升，就业物价总体稳定，发展动力活力进一步增强，经济运行持续稳定恢复。[[链接](#)]
- 日本内阁官房长官菅义伟 14 日当选执政党自民党总裁。他将在 16 日国会临时会议上被推选为日本新首相，正式接替 8 月底宣布辞职的首相安倍晋三。一些分析人士认为，他会谋求长期执政，在其强项内政方面可能推出个人色彩强烈的政策，包括经济和政府监管改革、打破官僚系统“条块分割”等。同时，菅义伟将继承安倍的外交路线，不过菅义伟个人倾向较弱，外交方面或更加注重实用主义。[[链接](#)]