

欧盟中国商会《周·知》

WEEKLY UPDATES

China's climate ambitions to achieve carbon neutrality 10 years after the EU

Speaking at a session of the UN General Assembly, President Xi Jinping pledged that China will peak its greenhouse gas emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. This announcement is particularly important for the green dimension of the China-EU partnership, where the two partners can achieve win-win cooperation in many ways. The CCCEU monitors the EU's green transformation to identify cooperation opportunities for Chinese companies and for their investment.

In the meantime, the economic recovery and financial sector are hot topics in the EU, as the Commission continues with its plans for the recovery and is pushing for the Capital Market Union to be fully implemented. China's central bank, instead, presents its vision for a digital currency. These and other updates on EU policies and the private sector are part of today's edition. The CCCEU wishes you a pleasant reading.

China and the EU scale up their green ambitions

With a few countries still backtracking, China has scaled up its global green ambition when President Xi Jinping pledged that China will have CO₂ emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060 at Tuesday's session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly.

That encouraging message has been well received, especially by top leaders from EU. On Twitter, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen welcomed China's ambition, saying it is an important step in the global fight against climate change under the Paris Agreement and the EU's work with China on this goal.

In fact, when signing the Paris Agreement five years ago, the parties only outlined the minimum steps to be taken to protect the Earth by reaffirming the goal of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees. The economies signing the agreement were encouraged then to scale up their efforts in controlling or reducing greenhouse emission emissions by adopting more vigorous policies and measures.

China and the European Union (EU) have set excellent examples. The EU aims to become net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and plans to boost its target of cut in carbon emission and is determined to reduce at least 50 percent to 55 percent for 2030 from 1990 levels, from at least 40 percent currently.

It can clearly be remembered that, when China set its carbon peak target signing Paris Agreement in 2015, it used the wording "around 2030". Later on, it pledged to peak its carbon dioxide emissions around 2030 and make efforts to peak early. And now, China said it will make efforts to realize its ambition that CO₂ emission will peak "by 2030."

It is understandable that China, with a huge population whose per capita GDP has just surpassed the US\$ 10,000 threshold, needs five years to further elaborate its low-carbon development goals and zero-emission ambitions. China will make efforts to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 - another milestone development target. If everything is on track, China may be achieving that goal at the same pace with the EU by 2050 or by a maximum delay of 10 years. Some economists forecast that by then, China's per capita GDP can only reach the EU's current level, around US\$35,000. To realize such growth target, the path must be low carbon and green, and the EU and



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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China must pursue innovative, coordinated, green and open development for all, seize the historic opportunities presented by the new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation, achieve a green recovery of the world economy in the post-COVID era, and thus create a powerful force driving sustainable development.

Economy and financial markets

[[Reuters](#)] German Finance Minister Olaf Scholz on Thursday pledged to speed up euro zone financial reforms aimed at regulating crypto-assets and deepening capital markets, which he said could help accelerate the economic recovery from COVID-19.

[[Financial Times](#)] In this article, the FT presents a global economic recovery tracker: alternative indicators give an early picture of whether the global economy is returning to pre-crisis levels.

[[Guardian](#)] The UK's recovery from the lockdown was losing momentum even before the announcement of new restrictions to control the spread of the virus, the latest snapshot of the economy has found.

[[Reuters](#)] China needs to become the first nation to issue a digital currency to internationalise the yuan and reduce its dependence on the global dollar payment system, reads a commentary by the People's Bank of China.

[[China Banking News](#)] The People's Bank of China (PBOC) has announced via its official news outlet that all preparations have been completed for the launch of its Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC).

[[Financial Times](#)] The next financial crisis may be coming soon, writes Gillian Tett: the fears of a credit crunch have already hit business confidence and worried banks.

[[Guardian](#)] The economic fallout from the coronavirus pandemic has wiped out \$3.5tn of earnings for millions of people around the world, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN's labour body.

Updates on EU policies

[[European Commission](#)] Based on broad public consultations and the Digital finance outreach, the European Commission adopted on 24 September 2020 a digital finance package, including a digital finance strategy and legislative proposals on crypto-assets and digital resilience.

[[Council of the EU](#)] The Council adopted on Monday 21 September a set of conclusions on the role of a deepened and fully functioning Single Market for a strong economic recovery and a competitive and sustainable EU. In these conclusions, the Council acknowledges the importance of strengthening and deepening the Single Market with a view to relaunching the EU economy in the post COVID-19 era.

[[European Commission](#)] On 24 September 2020 The European Commission proposed a plan for the capital markets union (CMU) comprising 16 legislative and non-legislative actions. The aim of the CMU is to get money, investments and savings, flowing across the EU so that it can benefit consumers, investors and companies. The objectives of the proposal are: to support a green and digital economic recovery by making financing more accessible to European companies; to make the EU an even safer place for long-term saving and investment; and to integrate EU members states' national capital markets into an EU single market.

[[European Parliament](#)] On 22 September, MEPs debated ways to secure a quick and safe supply of COVID-19 vaccines with representatives of pharmaceutical companies, research, and civil society. During the public hearing, MEPs highlighted the challenge of ensuring that vaccines are available as soon as possible, while at the same time building public trust in vaccination.

[[Financial Times](#)] The European Central Bank calls on Brussels to make the recovery fund permanent. According to the current plan, peripheral states are the net winners from the crisis response, while 'frugal four' lose out.

Coronavirus in Brussels

[POLITICO](#) reported that European Council President Charles Michel on Tuesday unexpectedly postponed this week's EU leaders' summit, saying a close encounter with coronavirus had forced him to self-quarantine. The meeting of the EU leaders will now take place on 1-2 October 2020. Relations between the EU and China are also on the [agenda of the meeting](#).

The Brussels-based [newspaper also reports](#) that Valdis Dombrovskis, the European Commission's executive vice president and commissioner for trade, has gone into self-quarantine after coming into contact with someone who tested positive for coronavirus. Lastly, [it also reported](#) that the European Parliament plans to open a coronavirus testing facility for MEPs and staff, with test results available within a day. European Parliament President David Sassoli asked to redirect €990,000 — originally allocated for staff missions and travel between MEPs' places of work — to fund PCR tests between October and December.

From the private sector

[[Financial Times](#)] ByteDance asks China for the licence to export tech ahead of Trump's ban: the Chinese group rushes to finalise the deal for TikTok's US operations as the US blocking deadline nears.

[[BYD](#)] BYD, the world's leading electric bus manufacturer, entered the Finnish bus and coach market for the first time after securing major orders with Nobina, one of Finland's and Scandinavia's largest Public Transport Operators. A total of 106 various BYD models will comprise 64 units for Nobina services in Helsinki and 42 units for Nobina's operation in Turku, together representing the largest ever order for eBuses in Finland.

[[Guardian](#)] Tesla, Volvo, Ford and Mercedes-Benz filed lawsuits against the Trump administration, aiming to end what Elon Musk's electric car manufacturer called "unlawful" tariffs imposed on parts imported from China.

[[Financial Times](#)] Why good news could be bad news for Big Tech: the signs of an economic recovery could trigger a shift away from popular investment strategy.

[[China Daily](#)] Chinese unicorn Terminus officially launched AI City program, the next generation of smart city, and unveiled the first world-class AI City in Southwest China's Chongqing - Cloud Valley, in Beijing on Wednesday.

[[POLITICO](#)] Tourist hot spots in the EU may impose restrictions on short-term rentals if they suffer from a shortage of affordable housing, according to a ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Union that goes against Airbnb landlords. The ruling favors cities around the EU that have been looking for ways to legally restrict the number of properties that can be used for short-term rentals, namely by Airbnb landlords.

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

- *"Redefining European Union green bonds: from greening projects to greening policies"* – Georg Zachmann, Senior Fellow at Bruegel, argues that European Union green bonds, as promised by European Commission president Ursula von der Leyen, might be better linked to the bloc's achievement of its climate goals, rather than project-by-project green criteria. [[link](#)]
- *"Special Report - Sustainable Food and Agriculture"* – The Financial Times takes a look at the agri-food sector, noting that consumers' interest in where their food comes from has intensified during the coronavirus pandemic. The Special Report looks at what that means for investors — from agritech start-up opportunities to innovative ways of financing the world's poorest farmers. [[link](#)]
- *"L'Europe, par delà le COVID-19"* – In this contribution for the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI), Clément Beaune, new French Secretary of State in charge of European Affairs, delivers his vision of the European project. He also speaks about the agreement on the EU budget in July 2020, which in his view was the result of the French-German dynamism and renewed ambitions of the EU Commission. [[link](#)]
- *"Will European Union countries be able to absorb and spend well the bloc's recovery funding?"* – To help finance the post-coronavirus recovery, the European Union is raising large amounts to pass on to its members.

But absorption of EU funds is typically slow and some countries might struggle to spend what they can get, even if they will have broad freedom to design spending programmes. According to Zsolt Darvas, Senior Fellow at the Brussels-based think tank Bruegel, the focus should be on worthwhile spending, not just on absorbing EU funds. [[link](#)]

- “*Returning to Multilateralism*” – For 75 years, the United Nations (UN) has provided an imperfect but unrivalled global forum for advancing peace, prosperity, and human rights, standing as a bulwark against another world war. But the COVID-19 pandemic presents the world's premier multilateral body with its biggest challenge yet, writes former UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon on the 75th anniversary of the UN. [[link](#)]

《周·知》 | 中国提升气候雄心,或最多比欧盟晚 10 年实现“碳中和”目标

编前语: 本周对欧洲来说一大重磅消息是中国宣布二氧化碳排放力争于2030年前达到峰值,并努力争取2060年前实现碳中和。绿色是欧盟发展两大核心之一,欧盟对中欧合作寄予重望,绿色经济也为商业发展提供巨大潜力。在中欧上周宣布结为绿色合作伙伴背景下,中方在气变上的新举措大大增强全球减排努力,欧洲政要们立即为中国“点赞”。另一方面,近期欧洲疫情反弹,服务业继续陷入低迷,但制造业发展强劲,有预测认为全球疫情后复苏或好于金融危机后复苏。还有,欧盟在5G、数字伙伴、资本单一市场上也动作频频,希望尽力减少疫情影响,借用数字和绿色工具促进复苏和增长。欧盟中国商会竭力提供最有价值的资讯和观点,解读中欧经贸和双边合作机遇与挑战。感谢阅读本期《周·知》,祝您周末愉快! 订阅请致信 info@ccceu.eu。

中欧有望同步实现碳中和 共同推动全球绿色复苏

中国确定 2060 年碳中和目标引发欧盟政界和媒体“刷屏”, 欧盟委员会主席冯德莱恩和欧委会第一副主席蒂默曼斯等第一时间在推特上为中国举动“点赞”。



Ursula von der Leyen 
@vonderleyen

I welcome China's ambition to curb emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. It's an important step in our global fight against climate change under the [#ParisAgreement](#). We will work with China on this goal. But a lot of work remains to be done.

8:06 AM · Sep 23, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

418 Retweets 58 Quote Tweets 2K Likes



Frans Timmermans  @TimmermansEU · Sep 22

I welcome the announcement by President Xi that China has set a date for its CO2 emissions to peak and will become carbon neutral before 2060. We need decisive action from every country to keep temperatures under control, tackle climate change, and keep our planet inhabitable.

 119

 330

 901



中欧双方五年前签署《巴黎协定》，提出把全球平均气温较工业化前水平升幅控制在 2 摄氏度之内，并为把升温控制在 1.5 摄氏度之内而努力。欧盟目标是到 2050 年使温室气体净排放量达到零，并计划提高削减碳排放目标，决心到 2030 年从 1990 年的水平至少减少 50% 至 55%，目前为至少 40%。

中国不断推进减少碳排放方面努力：2015 年，中国措辞是到“2030 年左右”达到碳排放峰值目标。而现在，中国明确表态将二氧化碳排放力争于 2030 年前达到峰值。

中国人口众多，人均 GDP 刚刚超过 10,000 美元门槛，中国努力在 2060 年前实现碳中和，是另一个里程碑式的发展目标。如果一切按计划进行，这意味着中国与欧盟最多延迟 10 年，与欧盟接近同步实现目标。

一些经济学家预测，到那时，中国人均 GDP 达到欧盟目前水平，约 35,000 美元。实现未来增长的道路必须是低碳和绿色的。中国正在制定“十四五”规划，可和欧盟绿色政策发展产生协同效应。后疫情时代，中欧绿色合作必将助推世界经济绿色复苏。

欧洲复苏“喜忧参半”

据《华尔街日报》报道，全球贸易今年反弹速度要比 2008 年金融危机之后快得多。德国智库基尔世界经济研究所计算，截至 6 月份，今年遭受的历史性损失中约一半已经得以恢复。该研究所分析了 2008 年至 2009 年经济衰退期间的数据，发现当时贸易额花了 13 个月才恢复到今年仅用 2 个月就恢复到的水平。

另外全球货运量数据显示，美国、欧洲和亚洲港口的航运活动已正常化。与航运消息相关，希腊《每日报》此前报道，据希腊船东联合会（EEE）年度报告，希腊仍是全球航运的领导者。据 2019 年数据，希腊船东控制着全球航运能力的 20.67% 和欧盟的 54.28%。2007 年至 2019 年，希腊船队运力翻了一番还多，并在新型节能船上进行了大量投资。

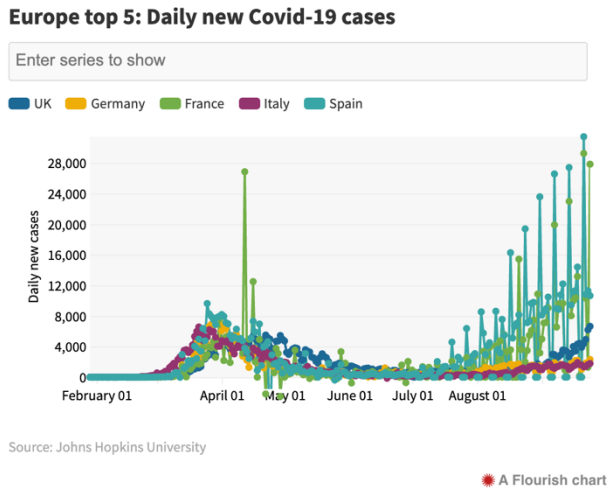
9 月 23 日，金融信息公司 IHS Markit 报告显示，欧元区 9 月制造业 PMI 从上月的 51.7 升至 53.7，创近两年新高。欧盟第一大经济体德国 9 月 PMI 初值高达 56.60，远好于预期。第二大经济体法国制造业 PMI 初值为 50.6，也超出市场预期。但欧元区、德国和法国服务业 PMI 都跌到 50 荣枯线以下，说明服务业再度陷入低迷，HS Markit 认为，“双速经济是显而易见的，工厂报告称需求上升（尤其是出口市场需求）和许多国家零售重新开放，提振生产增长，但更大范围服务业已重新陷入衰退。”

行业方面，据欧洲汽车制造商协会（ACEA）发布的报告显示，欧盟今年前 8 个月新车销量超过 612 万辆。大众汽车集团继续保持欧洲市场第一的位置。ACEA 预测，今年欧盟国家汽车销量约为 960 万辆，同比下降 25%。

欧洲疫情复燃

随欧洲暑期度假季结束和开学季来临，新冠肺炎疫情重新反弹，但各国情况不一。如下图，西班牙和法国日增新病例数万，创下新高；英国新增病例数开始抬头，德国和意大利相对而言较为“淡定”，但每日新增病例数开始从 1 千增长为在 2 千左右徘徊。欧洲国家如西班牙、法国和英

国等都重新收紧疫情措施，加强管控。但欧盟机构总部所在的比利时却突然反其道而行之，对管控措施有所放松。



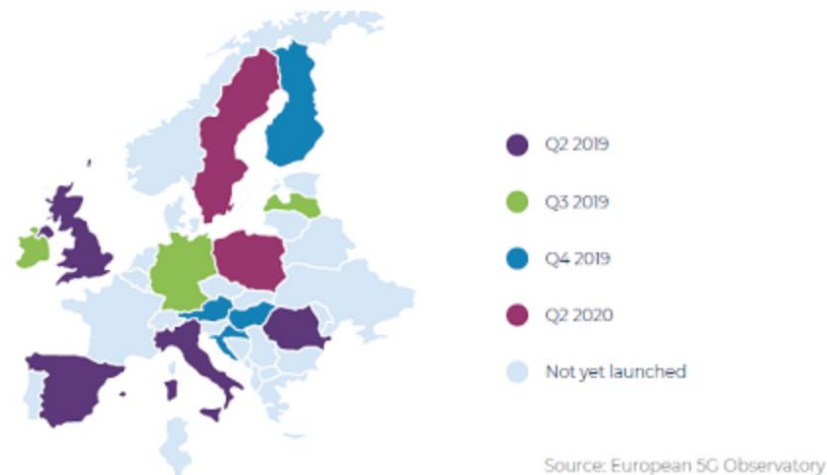
疫情重弹影响了欧盟日程；欧洲理事会主席米歇尔和欧盟委员会副主席东布罗夫斯基斯由于密切接触人员感染新冠肺炎病毒，先后宣布自我隔离。受米歇尔隔离影响，原定 9 月 24 日和 25 日的欧盟特别峰会推迟到 10 月 1 日至 2 日举行，峰会日程包括讨论中欧关系。东布罗夫斯基斯刚接手已递交辞呈的贸易委员霍根主管的贸易事务。

另据路透社报道，欧盟疫苗采购上动作频频。报道说欧盟与美国疫苗开发商 Novavax 即将完成初步谈判，Novavax 可能将为欧盟供应 1 亿剂疫苗。欧盟 27 国总人口为 4.5 亿，目前欧盟已获阿斯特捷利康 (AstraZeneca) 和牛津大学同意提供 4 亿剂疫苗，赛诺菲 (Sanofi) 及葛兰素史克 (GlaxoSmithKline) 正在试验的 3 亿剂疫苗。此外，欧盟也和强生、Moderna、CureVac 和辉瑞公司 – BionTech 团队谈判疫苗采购，共计获 13 亿剂候选疫苗。

欧盟再推 5G 和金融领域政策

疫情暴发后，很多欧盟国家推迟 5G 无线频谱拍卖。近日，欧盟委员会提出，欧盟各成员国要在 2021 年 3 月 30 日前制定最佳实践工具箱并及时提供 5G 无线频谱，且允许对 5G 无线频谱进行更多跨境协调。目前在欧盟最多分配了 20% 的 5G 频谱频率。欧洲工业圆桌会议 (ERT) 发布了评估欧盟 5G 发展的[报告](#)，提到超过一半的欧盟成员国尚未启动 5G 商业服务。最先在 2019 年 2 季度推出 5G 服务的是意大利、罗马尼亚、西班牙和英国，第三季度推出 5G 服务的是爱尔兰、拉脱维亚、德国，随后在 2019 年 4 季度的是奥地利、克罗地亚、芬兰、匈牙利等国，在 2020 年 2 季度，波兰和瑞典两国加入这一队伍。基础设施方面，欧盟 27 个成员国平均每百万人只有 8 座 5G 基站。

Figure 3: Launch of First 5G Commercial Services (map of EU Member States)



在金融和资本单一市场方面，9月24日，欧盟委员会发布了欧盟资本市场联盟（CMU）第三项行动计划，还推出了数字金融一揽子计划，包括数字金融战略、零售支付战略、欧盟加密资产监管框架的立法建议，以及欧盟数字运营弹性监管框架的建议。欧盟提议立法将加密货币转变为一种受监管的金融工具，出台“加密资产市场监管”法案(MiCA)，将明确界定什么是“加密资产”，以及不同代币子类别定义。

欧盟方面也十分关注中国数字人民币进展，相关报道引发媒体注意，包括9月19日，中国人民银行主管金融杂志《中国金融》第17期发表文章《中国法定数字货币发展新机遇》提到，中国数字货币具备了落地条件。

新闻集萃

【[人民日报](#)】9月22日，中国新能源汽车领军企业比亚迪宣布与北欧最大公共交通运营商诺比纳集团签下106台纯电动大巴订单，正式进入芬兰市场。这是比亚迪在芬兰的首个纯电动大巴订单，也是芬兰有史以来最大的纯电动大巴订单。

【[路透社](#)】周四，为了加快经济复苏，德国联邦财政部长肖尔茨承诺将加快欧元区金融改革以监管加密资产和深化资本市场。

【[金融时报](#)】《金融时报》的该文章展示了对全球经济复苏动态持续追踪的成果，监测了新冠疫情带来的经济影响。文中的其他指标也可以初步表明全球经济是否正在恢复到疫情前水平。

【[卫报](#)】根据联合国国际劳工组织的数据，新冠疫情带来的经济影响已经抹去全球数百万人总计3.5万亿美元的收入。

【[欧洲议会](#)】9月22日，欧洲议会议员与制药公司、研究机构和民间社会三方代表就如何确保快速和安全的新冠疫苗供应进行了辩论。在公开听证会上，欧洲议会议员强调，同时保证疫苗供应速度和建立公众对疫苗安全信任并非易事。

【[金融时报](#)】欧洲央行呼吁布鲁塞尔将复苏基金永久化。该基金的资金份额占比显示，欧盟边缘国家成为最大赢家，“节俭四国”则得不偿失。

【[金融时报](#)】字节跳动在特朗普禁令执行前向中国申请技术出口许可证。随着美国对该中国集团的封锁期限不断临近，字节跳动急于敲定其在美国业务交易。

【[金融时报](#)】经济复苏苗头出现可能引发人们转变常规投资策略，大型科技公司可能因此遭受损失。

【[中国日报](#)】中国独角兽企业特斯联于周三在北京正式启动了下一代 AI CITY 人工智能城市计划，并首次公开了坐落于重庆的首个世界级 AI CITY——“云谷 CLOUD VALLEY”。

【[政治家](#)】欧盟法院近期做出一项对 Airbnb 房东不利的裁决，即如果欧盟旅游热点地区遭遇经济适用房短缺，短期租房将受到限制。同时，该项裁决有利于那些一直在寻求合法途径限制短期租赁房产数量的欧盟城市。

长文阅读

- “重新定义欧盟绿色债券：从绿色项目到绿色政策”——Bruegel 高级研究员 Georg Zachmann 认为，相比逐个审查绿色项目，欧委会主席冯德莱恩承诺的欧盟绿色债券可能将更好实现欧盟的气候目标。[[链接](#)]
- 《可持续食品和农业特别报告》——英国《金融时报》关注农业食品行业，指出消费者在新冠疫情期间对食品来源地的兴趣有所增强。这份特别报告也为相关投资者指明方向，例如农业科技创业机会以及为贫困农民融资的创新手段。[[链接](#)]
- 法国欧洲事务副部长 Clément Beaune 在为法国国际关系研究所提供的文章《后新冠时期的欧洲》中表明了他对欧洲事务的见解，并指出 2020 年 7 月欧盟预算达成协议是由法德活力和欧委会雄心共同引领的成果。[[链接](#)]
- “欧盟成员国是否能有效筹集并使用欧盟复苏基金？”——为支持后疫情时期经济复苏，欧盟正在通过成员国筹集大量资金。然而，该过程不仅耗时长，而且有些国家即使有支配资金的自由，也可能无法有效使用筹拨资金。布鲁塞尔智库 Bruegel 的高级研究员 Zsolt Darvas 认为，想要尽快实现经济复苏，重点并非筹集资金而是有效支出。[[链接](#)]
- “回归多边主义”——75 年来，联合国为促进全球和平、繁荣和人权提供了平台，是预防新世界大战的重要堡垒。在联合国成立 75 周年之际，前联合国秘书长潘基文却表示，作为多边机构的联合国因为新冠疫情的出现正面临前所未有的挑战。[[链接](#)]