

欧盟中国商会《周·知》

WEEKLY UPDATES

US President and First Lady tested positive; EU reaffirms its China policy

Several big things happened on Thursday night. US President Trump and First Lady Melania tested positive to Covid-19 and are now in isolation, but in good conditions according to the White House. At the same time, European stock markets, oil prices and US futures indexes fell. In rainy Brussels, the two-day EU Summit stayed on until late on Thursday, with important topics including relations with China. The European Council issued a press release in the early morning, pointing out that EU leaders reached a four-point consensus on China-EU relations.

On Thursday night, President Donald Trump and his wife Melania Trump tested positive for the coronavirus, about one month prior to the U.S. election. A White House memo said, “both are well at this time, and they plan to remain at home within the White House during their convalescence.”

Retweeting Trump’s announcement, the President of the European Council Charles Michel said he wished Donald Trump and the First Lady a speedy recovery, adding “COVID-19 is a battle we all continue to fight. Everyday. No matter where we live.” France’s government spokesperson Gabriel Attal reportedly said: “This demonstrates that the virus spares no one, including those who have shown scepticism. I wish him a swift recovery.” European stocks are expected to open lower on Friday over Trump’s positive test result.



Charles Michel @eucopresident · 18m

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23



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European stock opened low on Trump news, the pan-European Stoxx 600 index slipped 0.8% in early morning deals with all sectors and major bourses trading firmly in the red; German DAX futures and FTSE 100 futures also fell. Brent crude LC0c1 slipped about 3 %.

Europe itself is seeing a dramatic surge in newly confirmed caseload across the continent and many countries including Spain, France, U.K recently have tightened restrictions. The global death toll from COVID-19 hit a discouraging milestone of one million on Monday, with the US, Brazil and India accounting for nearly half of the total, according to Johns Hopkins University.

Brussels currently hosts a delayed two-day European Council summit starting from Thursday, whilst China is busy



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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celebrating twin Festivals - the country's National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival Holiday happened to fall on the same day on Oct. 1, bringing China's holidaymakers an unusual eight-day break until Oct.8. Contrary to other countries, the mood music in China is perhaps quite uplifting, and it rightly deserves so: the virus spread stays under control and the economy is gaining momentum.

In Brussels' dull, drizzly days, debates on foreign affairs dragged the European leaders meeting into late midnight. The meeting has put Sino-EU relations high on agenda. The original plan was to devote its first working session to a discussion on EU-China relations on Thursday afternoon, but the Council President Michel has shifted and directed leaders to start their discussion on a more complicated topic on Turkey. Nevertheless, the European Council meeting briefed on leaders on the China-Germany-EU video conference on Sept. 14 and later agreed upon a four-point view concerning China.

China

22. The European Council welcomes the oral report on the EU Leaders' meeting with President Xi Jinping on 14 September as well as the signing of the agreement on Geographical Indications. It stresses the need to rebalance the economic relationship and achieve reciprocity. It recalls the goal of finalising, by the end of this year, negotiations for an ambitious EU-China Comprehensive Investment Agreement (CAI) that addresses the current asymmetries in market access, contributes to a level playing field, and establishes meaningful commitments on sustainable development. It also calls on China to deliver on previous commitments to address market access barriers, to make progress on overcapacity and engage in negotiations on industrial subsidies at the World Trade Organization.

23. The European Council encourages China to assume greater responsibility in dealing with global challenges. This includes, in particular, taking more ambitious action on climate in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement and on biodiversity, and supporting multilateral responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, notably as regards treatments and vaccines, the independent review of the international health response, and debt relief as a necessary condition for recovery from the pandemic, particularly in Africa. The European Council welcomes, as an important step in the right direction, the statement of President Xi Jinping, following the Leaders' video conference, that China will aim to achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

24. The European Council underlines its serious concerns about the human rights situation in China, including developments in Hong Kong and the treatment of people belonging to minorities, as expressed at the EU-China summit in June and the Leaders' meeting held on 14 September.

25. The European Council reaffirms the policy approach towards EU-China relations as set out in the Joint Communication of the Commission and the High Representative 'EU-China: A Strategic Outlook' of March 2019 and calls for further coherent efforts to implement it. It invites the Commission and the High Representative to present a progress report by March 2021. It looks forward to a meeting of all its members with President Xi Jinping in 2021.

(Screenshot of the press release from the European Council)

Observers have pointed out that Europe's approach to China is getting growingly pronounced in a two-pronged manner: it is thrilled at China's green efforts and committed to working with the country on climate change, Covid-19, and digital domain (the two sides on Sept. 14 announced to forge digital partnership), notwithstanding, it seeks more self-sufficiency and sovereignty on the economic front in areas such as trade, investment, tech, market access and global chain. Brussels probably will not follow suit of Washington to decouple with China or wage a tech cold war, but de-globalization and a tougher stance on certain thorny issues seem increasingly inevitable.

A day prior to the Brussels meeting, German Chancellor Angela Merkel joined EU leaders to welcome China's ambitious goal on climate change, following President Xi last week surprised the UN General Assembly by announcing scaled-up green targets: China will aim to reach emission peak before 2030 and for carbon neutrality by 2060. "Unlike other large emitters, it's encouraging that China stands by the Paris climate accord," Merkel reportedly told German lawmakers on Wednesday. "This is a very ambitious [Chinese] goal that should spur us in Europe to really fulfil our targets," she added.

It came as no surprise that the EU bubble applauded Beijing's newly announced green ambition. President Michel personally viewed Beijing's move also a victory for the EU, as it came after the EU "conveyed" the key message on climate change to China, including at their virtual meeting on Sept.14. Earlier on Monday, Michel told an event held by Brussels-Based think tank Bruegel that "His (President Xi's) announcement at the UN last week of China's 2060 commitment crowns a real diplomatic success."

Thursday's Council meeting reaffirmed that the EU and member states' leaders will have a joint meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2021, urging sped-up efforts to reach the Comprehensive Agreement on Investment (CAI) deal by the end of this year. A [statement](#) published by the European Commission this week showed that the two sides held the 32nd round of negotiations last week and progress was registered on rules on entry and stay of business visitors and intra-corporate transferees, confirming a [statement](#) from China's Ministry of Commerce. As showed, the next round of talks will take place on Oct. 19 to 23.

The **32nd round** of the EU-China investment agreement negotiations took place **between 21 and 24 September 2020** by videoconference.

The negotiating round focused on market access offers and sustainable development. On market access, extensive discussions were held on sector specific asks with both sides exchanging feedback and expectations for further improvement. On sustainable development, the Parties continued exchanges on the mechanism for addressing differences. Progress was also registered with regard to the rules on entry and stay of business visitors and intra-corporate transferees.

Next step:

- the 33rd round of negotiations to be held between 19-23 October 2020

Strategic Autonomy

Brussels is ramping up efforts to reduce its heavy dependency on non-EU countries including China on critical raw materials. On Tuesday, the European Raw Materials Alliance was launched. According to Maros Sefcovic, Vice President of the European Commission and Thierry Breton, the EU Commissioner for internal market, both of whom were present at the launch, the EU is almost exclusively dependent on a handful of countries concerning certain materials, which could weigh on the bloc's "strategic autonomy". For instance, China provides 98% of the EU's supply of rare earth elements, Turkey provides 98% of the EU's supply of borate, while South Africa provides 71% of the EU's needs for platinum.

By launching the alliance and seeking cooperation with Canada, Australia, as well as African countries, the bloc is fighting tooth and nail to transform itself from a laggard to a hopeful frontrunner in critical raw materials. In the battery field that so dear to the EU's green roadmap in the years to come, Brussels aims to "be almost self-sufficient in lithium for batteries" by 2025.

A cluster of figures in the battery sector was mentioned by Sefcovic: In 2019, investment in Europe reached 60 billion euros (three times more than in China); In 2020 to date, level of investments in Europe has reached EUR 25 billion (twice as much as in China); Europe is well on track to become the second (after China) manufacturer of the lithium-ion battery cell by 2024, overtaking the US and the rest of Asia; ultimately, the EU aims at covering from 3% to 80% of its battery-related needs for lithium by 2025.

Brussels does not intend to shift the production back to the continent, as Breton made it plain: "This does not mean, however, that we want to produce everything in Europe. Europe's resources are large and diversified, but they are not sufficient to cover all our needs."

Separately, China's customs data showed that the country's rare earth export in August plummeted by 62.3 percent over a year earlier, market experts have cited a decline in global demand in sympathy with COVID-19.

On the global economy

[[International Monetary Fund](#)] Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director of the IMF, calls for urgent international action to prevent a debt crisis in emerging economies: the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic could result in a wave of sovereign bankruptcies and a reform of the international debt architecture is urgently needed.

[[Financial Times](#)] The European Central Bank begins its shift to a new inflation goal: the framework must better reflect the changed economic landscape.

[[Reuters](#)] US stock futures extended losses on Friday after President Donald Trump said he and his wife had tested positive for the coronavirus, weeks ahead of elections.

[[Financial Times](#)] Foreigners rush into China's policy bank bonds at a record pace: overseas investors bought \$44bn of debt as the country's economy recovers from the coronavirus pandemic.

[[Guardian](#)] The UK economy's record contraction in the second quarter was slightly less severe than first thought but the 19.8% plunge still resulted in Britain experiencing the worst slump of any major economy. The Office for National Statistics revised the second-quarter figure down from an earlier estimate of 20.4%.

[[Reuters](#)] London-listed shares fell on Friday, tracking losses in global stock markets after U.S. President Donald Trump tested positive for the novel coronavirus, with domestic investors also staying cautious on an uncertain outlook for Brexit.

The COVID-19 vaccine

[[Reuters](#)] The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), a major non-profit health emergencies group, has set up a global laboratory network to assess data from potential COVID-19 vaccines, allowing scientists and drug makers to compare them and speed up selection of the most effective shots.

[[Guardian](#)] The World Bank has announced plans for a \$12bn (£9.3bn) initiative that will allow poor countries to purchase Covid-19 vaccines to treat up to 2 billion people as soon as effective drugs become available.

[[China Daily](#)] China's candidate coronavirus vaccine caused no side effects among recruits in Moscow as part of large-scale clinical trials. The vaccine was developed by CanSino Biologics, a Chinese high-tech biopharmaceutical company, and a research team with the Academy of Military Sciences last month..

The latest from the EU

[[European Commission](#)] On 28 September 2020, the European Commission launched a new Customs Union Action Plan to make EU customs "smarter, more innovative and more efficient" over the next four years.

[[POLITICO](#)] Brussels launched legal action against the UK over its Internal Market bill breaching the Withdrawal Agreement. European Commission President Ursula Von der Leyen says that the UK is breaking 'good faith' obligations to the EU.

[[Financial Times](#)] The EU won't grant preferential trade terms to the UK car industry, admits Frost. The Chief Brexit negotiator says that Brussels not willing to be flexible on the zero-tariff access to the EU-27 bloc.

[[European Commission](#)] On 30 September 2020, the European Commission adopted a [Communication on a new European Research Area for Research and Innovation](#): the new [European Research Area](#) will improve Europe's research and innovation landscape to support green and digital transition and the EU recovery.

[[POLITICO](#)] Mairead McGuinness, the Irish candidate to replace former Commissioner Hogan, has promised the economic blow from the coronavirus will receive her "highest attention" if she is confirmed as financial services commissioner.

Updates on green and digital

[[Financial Times](#)] China's net-zero target is a giant step in fight against climate change, writes Adair Turner, Chair of the Energy Transitions Commission and former Chair of the UK Financial Services Authority. All countries can now build zero-carbon systems at costs no higher than for fossil fuels.

[[Nikkei Asia](#)] Fundraising by Chinese artificial intelligence startups has increased rapidly since the Beijing government announced an AI drive in 2016, according to a report compiled by the Chinese tech news portal 36Kr.

[[Economist](#)] Health care is already benefiting from Virtual Reality, and surgery and mental-health treatment are leading the way.

[[Guardian](#)] Hold music could one day be a thing of the past thanks to a service coming to Google's smartphones. Hold for Me, which launched on Thursday in the US for owners of Google's Pixel 5 and Pixel 4a phones, involves Google's AI tools taking over as an automatic secretary when on hold to a call centre, leaving the user free to put down the phone and carry on with their life.

[[POLITICO](#)] Widespread misuse of people's data to target voters with political advertising ahead of elections is no longer possible on Facebook, according to Nick Clegg, the social networking giant's vice president for global affairs and communications.

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

- *“Returns to intangible capital in global value chains - New evidence on trends and policy determinants”* – Intangible capital, a broad category of knowledge-based assets that lack physical embodiment, increasingly shapes the distribution of income in global value chains (GVCs). In this paper, the OECD analysts find that total intangible capital accounts for about 27% of income in manufacturing GVCs and that this share has increased between 2005 and 2015 in OECD countries. [[link](#)]
- *“Common eurobonds should become Europe’s safe asset – but they don’t need to be green”* – The plan to fund the European Union’s recovery programme via debt issuance has raised hopes that a new type of euro-denominated safe asset could emerge, writes Alexander Lehmann. As a priority, the European Commission needs a strategy to create a liquid and transparent market in EU bonds. For now, funding through EU green bonds would complicate that effort. [[link](#)]
- *“How to End the Pandemic This Year”* – Reda Cherif, Fuad Hasanov, Mariana Mazzucato write that, while the world waits with bated breath for a safe, effective, widely available COVID-19 vaccine, another option for ending the pandemic has been staring us in the face: a government-led industrial and coordination strategy to achieve universal testing could bring the crisis to an end in a matter of months. [[link](#)]
- *“Government-guaranteed bank lending six months on”* – In March and April 2020, European governments announced massive credit support programmes. After an initial surge, take-up appears to be stabilising (with a lag in Italy), despite second wave shocks in some countries, according to Julia Anderson, Francesco Papadia and Nicolas Véron from the Brussels-based think tank Bruegel. More recent data confirms that fiscal capacity has not visibly constrained national governments in the support they have provided so far. [[link](#)]
- *“Time to break SOE’s monopoly”* – In a recent video conference, China’s State Council leading group for reforming State-owned enterprises stressed that the country's three-year action plan for SOE reform has listed concrete steps to implement the top authorities' top-level design for reforming SOEs over the next three years. [[link](#)]

《周·知》 | 欧盟领导人望特朗普夫妇“尽快康复” 欧盟达四点共识强调再平衡对华经济关系

编前语：周四晚发生了几件大事。美国总统特朗普和第一夫人梅拉尼娅新冠检测阳性，正在隔离，白宫方面称，目前两人状况良好。欧洲股市、油价和美国期货指数下跌。欧洲方面对特朗普消息快速反应，欧洲理事会主席米歇尔周五早祝特朗普夫妇尽快恢复。在阴雨绵绵的布鲁塞尔，为期两天的欧盟领导人特别峰会周四开至深夜，重要议题包括对华关系；欧洲理事会凌晨发布新闻稿，指出欧盟领导人达成中欧关系四点共识，欢迎9月14日中德欧领导人视频会议成果，强调在对等基础上再平衡对华经济关系。感谢阅读本周《周·知》，祝您国庆和中秋双节愉快！如欲获取中英双语版《周·知》，请致信 info@ccceu.eu。

美国总统新冠病情料将牵动全球市场的神经

美国 11 月 3 日大选在即。但周四晚传来爆炸性消息：美国总统特朗普在推特上宣布，他和第一夫人梅拉尼娅新冠检测双双呈阳性，正在接受隔离。特朗普是在 31 岁幕僚希克斯 (Hope Hicks) 确诊后接受检测的。希克斯近期跟随特朗普搭乘“空军一号”专机前往俄亥俄州，出席 2020 年总统大选首场电视辩论，随后一同到明尼苏达州出席竞选集会，并在当地出现症状，继而被隔离。白宫方面称，目前特朗普和夫人两人状况良好。

欧盟及成员国领导人正在布鲁塞尔开特别峰会，周四讨论直至深夜；周五一早，欧洲理事会主席米歇尔很快对特朗普消息作出反应，布鲁塞尔时间约 9 点 30 分，他转发了特朗普推特贴文，并附语：“希望特朗普和第一夫人梅拉尼娅尽快恢复。我们都需要继续抗击新冠肺炎疫情。每一天。不管我们在哪儿。”



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(欧洲理事会主席米歇尔推特截图)

路透社报道，法国政府发言人 Gabriel Attal 评论说，这说明谁都不能幸免于病毒，包括那些持怀疑态度的人。我祝福他尽快恢复。继特朗普夫妇确诊消息，欧洲股市周五开盘走低。泛欧斯托克 600 指数早盘交易大跌 1.1%，英国富时 100 指数、德国 Dax 指数和法国 CAC40 指数在开盘几分钟内均下跌约 1%。油价大跌近 3%。此前美国期货指数直线跳水。

欧洲本身正遭受“第二波”疫情，新增病例急剧增加，包括法国、西班牙和英国等多国收紧管控措施。据美国约翰斯·霍普金斯大学统计数据，9月28日，全球累计新冠死亡病例破百万，而美国、巴西和印度占了近一半。全球新冠肺炎疫情正在经历至暗时刻。

欧盟特别峰会谈对华关系

除需参加母亲葬礼的瑞典首相斯特凡·勒文，欧盟及26国成员国领导人10月1日齐聚布鲁塞尔，开始为期两天的特别峰会。10月1日原计划是先讨论中欧关系，但米歇尔后来改变日程，从欧盟-土耳其关系开始谈。1日的峰会拖宕至深夜，直至凌晨，欧洲理事会才发布新闻稿。

对发展对华关系上，欧盟特别峰会达成四点共识：

第一：欧洲理事会欢迎关于欧盟领导人与习近平主席在9月14日举行的会晤（成果）和签署地理标志产品协议的口头报告，理事会强调与中国再平衡经济关系和获得对等关系的必要性；强调在年底结束具有雄心的全面投资协定谈判的目标，以便解决市场准入的不对等，以实现公平竞争和真正意义上的可持续发展。理事会还要求中国实现市场准入，解决产能过剩以及参与在世界贸易组织框架下产业补贴谈判等承诺。

第二：欧洲理事会鼓励中国在应对气候变化，落实《巴黎协定》和保护生物多样性，新冠疫情全球合作，特别是对非洲减债促进疫后经济恢复等全球挑战方面肩负更多责任。理事会在中德欧领导人视频会议后，习近平主席宣布中国在2060年前实现碳中和的目标表示欢迎。

第三：欧洲理事会还讨论了属于中国内政的人权等问题。

第四：欧洲理事会再次确认了对华关系的定位，即以去年三月发布的《欧盟-中国：战略展望》为指引。在文件中，欧盟强调与中国加强战略性合作的同时，提出中欧之间“机遇与挑战的平衡已发生偏移”，将中国列为“制度竞争对手”和“经济竞争对手”。1995年，欧盟首次发布对华政策整体性文件，将中国定义为“积极接触对象”。2016年，这种认知转变为“合作与竞争中带有防范”。

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(欧洲理事会新闻稿截图)

本期《周·知》截稿时，欧盟领导人还就单一市场、产业政策和数字转型等议题紧张讨论。我们将持续关注，或随后分析分享欧盟议题最新政策。

我们认为，欧盟对华路径正在分野出寻求合作和欧洲自主的“双轨制”，一方面，欧盟十分欢迎和支持中国在气候变化上的“雄心壮志”，寻求和中国在绿色议题上的深度合作，此外，在合力应对新冠肺炎疫情和数字化发展方面，也有动作；但另一方面，在经贸领域和重塑全球供应链上，欧盟寻求一个更“自主”的欧洲。目前来看，欧洲不会像某些国家一样，和中国“脱钩”或开启“新冷战”，但在 5G、数据、市场准入、投资和供应链方面，寻求欧盟的“战略自主”。

比如，本周二，欧盟启动了关键原材料联盟，加大与加拿大、澳大利亚和非洲国家合作，减少对中国稀土等的深度依赖，旨在数年内实现欧洲实现一定程度“自给自足”，避免欧盟在推进绿色进程时被战略掣肘。

另外，欧委会本周发布消息显示，中欧上周已完成中欧双边投资协定第 32 轮谈判，并取得积极进展，下一轮谈判将于 10 月 19 日至 23 日举行。

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(欧委会消息截图)

国际经济

【[国际货币基金组织](#)】国际货币基金组织总裁 Kristalina Georgieva 呼吁国际社会采取紧急行动，防止新兴经济体出现债务危机。Georgieva 警告说，新冠疫情带来的负面经济影响可能导致主权国家破产潮，国际债务结构改革迫在眉睫。

【[金融时报](#)】欧洲央行转换通货膨胀目的，金融框架必须适应经济形势变化。

【[金融时报](#)】随着中国经济从疫情中复苏，海外投资者抢购中国政策性银行债券，总计 440 亿美元。

【[卫报](#)】英国第二季度经济萎缩程度略低于最初预期，英国国家统计局将第二季度的数据从先前的 20.4% 下调，但英国经济暴跌 19.8% 仍然是当前主要经济体中最受重创的国家。

【[路透社](#)】因此前美国总统特朗普检测出新冠病毒，伦敦上市的股票追随全球股市于周五下跌。同时，英国脱欧导致未来英国经济前途未卜，英国国内投资者对投资国内持谨慎态度。

欧盟动态

【[欧盟委员会](#)】2020 年 9 月 28 日，欧盟委员会启动了一项新的关税同盟行动计划，以使欧盟海关在未来四年内“更加智能、更加创新、更加高效”。

【[政治](#)】布鲁塞尔针对英国内部市场法案违反退出协议而对其采取法律行动。欧盟委员会主席冯德莱恩表示，英国违背了对欧盟的“诚信”义务。

【[金融时报](#)】英国脱欧首席谈判代表 Frost 承认，欧盟不会向英国汽车业提供优惠贸易条件，同时，在欧盟 27 国集团零关税准入问题上欧盟也拒绝采取灵活态度。

【[欧盟委员会](#)】2020 年 9 月 30 日，欧盟委员会通过了新的欧洲研究区将改善欧洲的研究和创新格局，以支持绿色和数字转型以及欧盟复苏。

【[政治家](#)】爱尔兰接替前专员霍根的候选人 Mairead McGuinness 承诺，如果她被确认担任金融服务专员，她将“高度关注”新冠对经济的打击。

绿色和数字化

【[金融时报](#)】能源转型委员会主席、英国金融局前主席 Adair Turner 写道，中国的碳中和目标是应对气候变化的重要一环，当前所有国家都可以以不高于化石燃料的成本建立零碳系统。

【[日经亚洲](#)】中国科技新闻门户网站 36Kr 汇编的一份报告显示，自北京政府于 2016 年宣布实施人工智能驱动以来，中国人工智能初创企业的筹资活动迅速增加。

【[经济学人](#)】尤其在外科手术和心理健康治疗领域，医疗保健已经从虚拟现实受益。

【[政治家](#)】社交网络巨头 Facebook 负责全球事务和通信的副总裁 Nick Clegg 表示，在选举前，广泛滥用民众数据，在 Facebook 上投放政治广告已不可能。

长文阅读

- “全球价值链中无形资本的回报——趋势和政策决定因素的新迹象”——以知识为基础、缺乏实体形态的广泛无形资本日益影响全球价值链中的收入分配。经合组织分析师发现，无形资产总额约占制造业全球价值链总收入的 27%，在经合组织国家，这一比例在 2005 年至 2015 年间也有所增加。[[链接](#)]
- “欧盟共同债券应该成为欧洲的安全资产，是否绿色并非必需”——Alexander Lehman 认为，欧盟复苏计划将通过以发行债券的形式筹集资金，人们对以欧元计价的新型安全资产持有期待。作为有限视像，欧委会需要制定战略确保欧元债券市场的透明度和流通性。然而绿色债券的提议将加大制定新欧盟债券的难度。[[链接](#)]
- “今年终结疫情的其他办法”——Reda Cherif, Fuad Hasanov, Mariana Mazzucato 写道，在等待安全有效的新冠疫苗出现的同时，如果政府能制定战略，推动国内进行广泛新冠测试，疫情将可能在几个月之内结束。[[链接](#)]

- “政府担保银行贷款六个月后”—2020 年 3 月和 4 月，欧洲各国政府宣布了大规模信贷支持计划。布鲁塞尔智库 Bruegel 的 Julia Anderson、Francesco Papadia 和 Nicolas Véron 表示，尽管一些国家出现了第二波冲击，但在最初一轮激增之后，吸纳率似乎在企稳（意大利滞后）。最近的数据证实，财政能力的差异目前并没有明显限制各国的政府资金支持。[[链接](#)]
- “打破国有企业垄断的时刻到来”——在近期的视频会议上，中国国务院国有企业改革领导小组强调，中国国有企业改革三年行动计划列出了未来三年内落实高层领导人国有企业改革顶层设计的具体步骤。[[链接](#)]