

欧盟中国商会《周·知》

WEEKLY UPDATES

Vaccines are “lasting solution” as 2nd wave of COVID-19 sweeps Europe

Editor's note: A new wave of covid-19 is now washing over Europe. The massive resurgence of COVID-19 is sending much of the continent back into lockdowns: Germany and France on Wednesday announced to roll out fresh confinement measures. The situation becomes increasingly severe, so much so that the European Council convened an informal summit on Thursday to push collective efforts to tackle the crisis. Europe doubles down on its COVID-19 vaccine strategy, hoping it will help put an end to the spread of the crisis. But, will vaccines be the silver bullet?

Winter is coming. A few days ago, Belgian Health Minister Frank Vandenbroucke warned that new cases in his country were close to a “tsunami” where authorities “no longer control what is happening”. The shout-out, unfortunately, soon became a reality check across Europe. EU data showed that infections have been increasing dramatically while the death toll has surpassed 210, 000 in the EU/EEA and the UK.

Facing the second wave of coronavirus infections that are “bigger and deadlier” than the first, the European Council on Thursday held an informal virtual meeting gathering European leaders to discuss COVID-19 coordination. A day prior to that, both Germany and France announced to impose fresh curbs to slow down the spread of the virus.

The effect of confinements seems to have been limited in Europe; testing is gaining momentum but still largely lags; contact tracing apps encounter skepticism and privacy concerns, from the long run, vaccines are regarded as the only possible solution to bring an end to the crisis.

On Wednesday, the European Commission launched an additional set of actions to help limit the spread of the coronavirus. During a press conference, the European Commission President von der Leyen kindled the hope of the delivery of possible vaccines. “The big numbers of supplies are due to start in April,” President von der Leyen reportedly said, adding that in the best-case scenario companies could deliver up to 50 million vaccines a month to the EU.

Under its strategy on COVID-19 vaccines issued in June, Brussels so far has secured more than 1 billion doses of vaccines for its some 430 million population. In August, it inked the first advanced purchase contract with AstraZeneca, which is among global frontrunners to develop COVID-19 vaccines. In September and October, the Commission signed two contracts with Sanofi-GSK and Johnson & Johnson, respectively. In addition, Brussels also conducted “exploratory talks” with a handful of other pharmaceutical companies. “Payments of €1.02 billion have been signed so far, with exploratory talks concluded with three companies involving a further €1.45bn in upfront payments,” said the Commission in a document on Wednesday.

The key of the EU’s vaccine strategy lies in that the Commission is negotiating with vaccine producers on behalf of all 27 member states. Such a unified move could prevent scrambles as member states had earlier this year when masks and protective gears were in shortage. Moreover, the collective advanced purchases grant the Commission more say in negotiation and make it possible to finance the development of vaccines in Europe. Meanwhile, the Commission is adopting its regulation frameworks to shorten the timeline for COVID-19 vaccine approvals to 12 to 18 months. (By contrast, usually, it takes some 10 years to develop a safe and effective vaccine.)

On 15 October, the Commission set out key steps, urging member states to take measures to be fully prepared for vaccine delivery, distribution, storage, transportation, inoculation, as well as communication with the public



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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on benefits, risks, and importance of COVID-19 vaccines. Member states were expected to develop their national vaccination strategies.

The Strategy made it clear that all 27 member states will have access to COVID-19 vaccines at the same time based on population size. The overall number of vaccine doses will be limited during the initial stages of deployment and before production can be ramped up, as a result, member states were urged to set aside priority groups to be considered once COVID-19 vaccines become available. For example, those in urgent need could be healthcare and long-term care facility workers; 60+ elderly people; persons who cannot socially distance, more disadvantaged socio-economic groups, and so forth. The Commission has not published any pricing policy yet, it encouraged nations to provide free vaccines whilst a European Parliament report pointed out prices would range from €5-15 per dose to assure affordability for all member states.

On global cooperation, the European Commission in September joined the WHO-led COVAX, which aims to buy COVID-19 vaccines and ensure immunisations are fairly and efficiently distributed. It has announced a contribution of 400 million euros to COVAX but probably will not source shots through the program.

China has emerged as a frontrunner in the race to develop COVID-19 vaccines. According to WHO's fresh report monitoring COVID candidate vaccines, by 29 October, a total of 45 candidate vaccines are in clinical evaluation. Among the 10 candidates that have advanced into Phase 3 trials, 4 are from China.

Chinese and European companies have started their cooperation on vaccine development, said a Xinhua report. In March, German drug developer BioNTech SE and Shanghai Fosun Pharmaceutical Group Co Ltd announced a strategic development and commercialization collaboration to advance BioNTech's mRNA vaccine candidate BNT162 in China. In June, China's Clover Biopharmaceuticals initiated phase 1 study using GSK pandemic adjuvant in combination with COVID-19 vaccine candidate SCB-2019.

The Sino-EU cooperation on vaccine development has also won high-ranking support: during the China-Germany-EU video conference in September, Chinese President Xi Jinping pledged to advance China-EU coordination on research and development of COVID-19 vaccines and vowed to strive for making vaccines universally available global public goods.

China's 14th Five-Year Plan and future targets for 2035

Xinhua: The Communist Party of China (CPC) has raised a set of long-range objectives for China to basically achieve socialist modernization by 2035. The targets were unveiled in a communique released after the fifth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee held in Beijing from Oct. 26 to 29. Read the full Communique (in Chinese) here.

Financial Times: China will prioritise expanding domestic demand in the world's second-largest economy and achieving "major breakthroughs in core technologies", the ruling Chinese Communist party said on Thursday as it wrapped up an annual planning meeting in Beijing.

Wall Street Journal: China's leaders approved an economic blueprint for the next five years that emphasizes "technology self-reliance," a defiant message in the face of intensifying U.S. sanctions against Chinese firms.

EU UPDATES

European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO): On the 26 and 27 October, the Trade Mark 5 (TM5) partners celebrated their 9th Annual Meeting online. The meeting was attended by representatives from the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was present as an observer. The TM5 partners also agreed that the CNIPA would be the host and secretariat for the 2020 TM5 forum.

European Commission: The 33rd round of the EU-China investment agreement negotiations took place between 19- 23 October by videoconference. This round focused on sustainable development, notably the mechanism for addressing differences, during which constructive discussions continued at pace. Further technical discussions were held in relation to competition related issues, capital movements and transfers as well as entry and temporary stay of business visitors for establishment purposes and intra-corporate transferees. The 34th round of negotiations to be held between 16-20 November.

Euobserver: The European Commission proposed on Wednesday (28 October) minimum standards to ensure an "adequate minimum wages" across the EU. While commission president Ursula von der Leyen has previously referred to this initiative as one of her top priorities, ensuring workers have access to an adequate minimum wage has only gained in prominence due to the economic maelstrom of the coronavirus pandemic.

Politico: European Commission Vice President Margaritis Schinas has tested positive for the coronavirus. "I have just learned that my regular scheduled #COVID19 test before the College came back positive. I am now self-isolating as required. Stay safe," he wrote on Twitter on Tuesday morning.

Eurostat: In 2019, industry remained the largest economic activity in the EU measured in terms of output generated. Industry accounted for 19.7% of EU total gross value added (GVA), closely followed by 'wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services' (19.2%) and 'public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities'(18.7%). Meanwhile, 'professional, scientific and technical activities' accounted for 11.4% of EU total GVA, while 'real estate activities' accounted for 10.8%.

The European Investment Fund (EIF): EIF and the European Commission announced on 28 October the first 6 Venture Capital funds under the InnovFin Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain pilot. New agreements with tech equity funds in Austria, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands are expected to bring EUR 700m to tech companies across Europe.

LONG READ

World Economic Forum: "Don't fear AI. It will lead to long-term job growth" - COVID-19 has accelerated the automation of many tasks, leading some to fear artificial intelligence (AI) will take their jobs. But AI will create more jobs than it destroys. To embrace this change, companies and governments must focus on upskilling and reskilling. By **Mohamed Kande and Murat Sönmez**

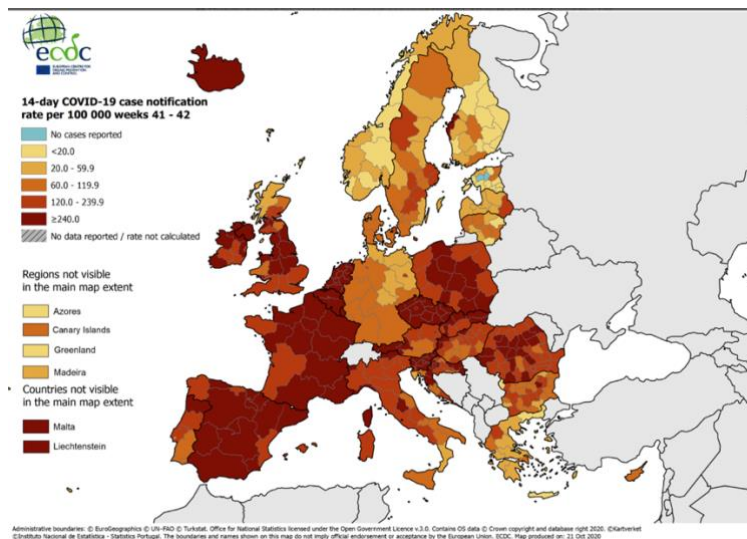
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: "Europe's Global Test" - The coronavirus pandemic could give birth to a more autonomous and strategic EU. But the bloc must resolve its internal tensions and find its place in an increasingly fragmented world. By **Rosa Balfour**

Brookings: "China's influence on the global middle class"- In the 1950s, over 90% of the global middle class resided in Europe and North America. Today, over 20% live in China. By 2027, we estimate that 1.2 billion Chinese will be in the middle class, making up one quarter of the world total. By **Homi Kharas and Homi Kharas**

《周·知》 | 欧盟再度拉响警报，两道防线阻止疫情演变为“悲剧”

编前语：欧洲“第二波”疫情狼烟四起，多国再度沦为重灾区。人口只有北京或上海一半的比利时，本周每天新冠检测阳性量均过万，成欧盟第二波新“震中”。一些欧洲政要中招：波兰总统杜达近期确诊，比利时外交部长威尔梅斯被送入 ICU，而欧委会主席冯德莱恩两周内两次进入隔离状态。比利时卫生部长布鲁克说他的国家“即将面临海啸”；欧洲理事会主席米歇尔更是忧心忡忡，呼吁阻止欧盟疫情演变为“悲剧”。疫情继续恶化将拖累欧洲经济和社会发展，使供应链和价值链受阻，也将影响在欧中资企业运营。欧洲理事会 29 日召开临时会议，提出了欧盟协调一致的封锁建议；今天上午，各成员国卫生部长召开紧急会议落实建议。欧盟疫情防控不实施“清零”策略，认为检测追踪和隔离是第一道防线，开发疫苗及接种是第二道也是最可靠防线。欧盟制定了疫苗战略，并要求各成员国提前部署，11 月准备好接种计划。截至 10 月底，欧委会已代表 27 个成员国近 4.48 亿人口签署了超 10 亿剂新冠疫苗购买协议。本期《周·知》重点关注欧盟疫苗战略。感谢阅读，订阅请致信 info@cceu.eu。祝周末愉快！

第二波新冠肺炎疫情正席卷欧洲。欧盟数据显示，截至 10 月 30 日，欧洲经济区/欧盟及英国总感染病例已超 690 万，死亡人数超 21 万。法国和西班牙确诊病例总数都跃过百万大关，本周单日新增以数万计。面对严峻局势，欧洲理事会主席在 10 月 29 日欧盟成员国领导人开非正式视频会议前撰文，坦承整个欧洲都受第二波疫情影响，在几个星期内，疫情升级，警报拉响，“现在我们必须避免悲剧上演。”



(截图自欧洲疾病预防控制中心)

欧盟成员国领导人开非正式视频会议提出了封锁和严格检测并追踪新措施，并在 30 日召开的欧盟卫生部长会议上落实：这是欧盟应对疫情的第一道防线。第二道防线是开发及接种疫苗。早在 6 月，欧盟委员会（欧委会）提出了欧盟新冠疫苗战略，推动加速疫苗研发、生产和分配过程，指出疫苗被普遍认为可能是应对疫情大暴发“最凑效的办法”。该战略基于两个支柱：一是通过“紧急支持工具”与疫苗生产商达成“预先购买协议”，确保欧盟疫苗生产及对成员国的充足供应；二是调整欧盟监管框架，利用现有监管灵活性，在维持疫苗质量、安全性和有效性的标准的同时，加速疫苗研发、授权和实际应用。

在操作中，欧盟新冠疫苗战略的关键点是由欧委会代表 27 个成员国统一与疫苗产商磋商、谈判和签署购买协议。这样一来，一则可以避免如年初部分成员国截留他国口罩之类闹剧再次上演；另一方面，集体协议也给欧委会更大议价筹码，有助于欧盟和疫苗制造商更好磋商谈判，

便于欧盟通过早期购买协议为疫苗研发注入更强大金融支持。10月15日，欧委会又发布了支持疫苗战略的关键行动，要求成员国尽早就优先接种人群、疫苗运输、储存、分配和接种等全过程都做好部署安排。目前各国包括欧盟和成员国也在监管层面为新冠肺炎疫苗上市准备快速通道，在维持疫苗安全有效标准同时，使新疫苗研发到上市周期从平均 10 年之久大大缩短到 12 个月至 18 个月左右。

8 月至 10 月，欧委会陆续与阿斯利康制药公司、赛诺菲-葛兰素史克和强生签署了三份新冠疫苗购买协议，预购疫苗总数超 10 亿剂。此外，欧委会宣布和德国 BioNTech-美国辉瑞公司、美国 Moderna 公司以及德国 CureVac 公司完成了初步磋商，这意味着欧委会未来还可能购入更多疫苗。按欧委会公布官方数据，目前已签署购买协议和完成初步磋商的疫苗金额近 25 亿欧元。

欧盟新冠疫苗战略建议成员国考虑优先接种人群，包括医疗专业人员、长期护理机构工作人员、60 岁以上老年群体、健康高危人群和无法限制社交接触的人员等。欧洲议会一份报告提到，首批新冠疫苗有望在 2020 年年底上市，并在 2021 年上半年实现大规模可用。欧盟要求各成员国在 11 月完成国家接种计划，上报欧委会后，在欧盟层面形成协调一致的实施计划。在疫苗定价上，欧委会表示鼓励成员国提供免费疫苗，但目前尚未有官方消息。欧洲议会报告同时指出，未来欧盟成员国疫苗价格可能会在每剂 5 欧至 15 欧元之间。

国际合作也是欧盟新冠疫苗战略的一部分。9 月，欧盟已宣布加入世卫组织倡导的“新冠肺炎疫苗实施计划” (COVAX)，并宣布为其注资 4 亿欧元，但媒体报道指出欧盟将不考虑通过 COVAX 购买疫苗，而是专注于自身的“预先购买协议”途径。10 月，当中国宣布加入 COVAX 时，欧委会主席冯德莱恩随即在社交媒体上表示了欢迎。

中国疫苗研发走在世界前列，如世卫组织数据显示，截至 10 月 29 日，全球有 45 支候选疫苗进入临床试验阶段，中国有 4 支疫苗进入三期试验。此外，研发较领先也包括欧盟已经签署协议的阿斯利康和强生等公司。

DRAFT landscape of COVID-19 candidate vaccines –
29 October 2020

45 candidate vaccines in clinical evaluation

COVID-19 Vaccine developer/manufacturer	Vaccine platform	Type of candidate vaccine	Number of doses	Timing of doses	Route of Administration	Clinical Stage			
						Phase 1	Phase 1/2	Phase 2	Phase 3
Sinovac	Inactivated	Inactivated	2	0,14 days	IM		NCT04383574 NCT04352608 NCT04551547		NCT04456595 669/UN6 KEP/EC/2020 NCT04582344
Wuhan Institute of Biological Products/Sinopharm	Inactivated	Inactivated	2	0,21 days	IM		ChiCTR2000031809 Interim Report		ChiCTR2000034780 ChiCTR2000039000
Beijing Institute of Biological Products/Sinopharm	Inactivated	Inactivated	2	0,21 days	IM		ChiCTR2000032459 Study Report		ChiCTR2000034780 NCT04560881
University of Oxford/AstraZeneca	Non-Replicating Viral Vector	ChAdOx1-S	2	0,28 days	IM		PACTR202006922165132 2020-091072-15 NCT04568031 Interim Report	2020-001228-32	ISRCTN89951424 NCT04516746 NCT04540393 CTRI/2020/08/027170
CanSino Biological Inc./Beijing Institute of Biotechnology	Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Adenovirus Type 5 Vector	1		IM	ChiCTR2000030906 NCT04568811 Study Report		ChiCTR2000031781 NCT04566770 Study Report	NCT04526990 NCT04540419
Gamaleya Research Institute	Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Adeno-based (rAd26-5+rAd5-5)	2	0,21 days	IM		NCT04436471 NCT04437875 Study Report	NCT04587219	NCT04530396 NCT04564716
Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies	Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Ad26COVS1	2	0,56 days	IM		NCT04436276		NCT04505722

Novavax	Protein Subunit	Full length recombinant SARS CoV-2 glycoprotein nanoparticle vaccine adjuvanted with Matrix M	2	0,21 days	IM		NCT04368988 Study Report	NCT04533399 (phase 2b)	2020-004123-16
Moderna/NIAID	RNA	LNP-encapsulated mRNA	2	0,28 days	IM	NCT04283461 Interim Report Final Report		NCT04405076	NCT04470427
BioNTech/Fosun Pharma/Pfizer	RNA	3 LNP-mRNAs	2	0,28 days	IM	NCT04368728 Study Report	2020-001038-36 ChiCTR2000034825 NCT04537949 NCT04588480 Study Report1 Study Report2		NCT04368728
Anhui Zhifei Longcom Biopharmaceutical/Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences	Protein Subunit	Adjuvanted recombinant protein (RBD-Dimer)	2 or 3	0,28 or 0,28,56 days	IM	NCT04445194	NCT04550351	NCT04466085	
Curevac	RNA	mRNA	2	0,28 days	IM	NCT04449276		NCT04515147	
Institute of Medical Biology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences	Inactivated	Inactivated	2	0,28 days	IM	NCT04412538	NCT04470609		
Research Institute for Biological Safety Problems, Rep of Kazakhstan	Inactivated	Inactivated	2	0,21 days	IM		NCT04530357		

(截图自世卫组织文件)

中欧已着手联合开发新冠疫苗并加大全球合作。9月，中德欧领导人视频会晤时提到中欧要加强疫苗研发合作，努力让疫苗成为普惠可及的全球公共产品。新华社报道，今年3月，上海复星医药集团与德国生物新技术公司（BioNTech）达成疫苗研发合作意向，共同推进生物新技术公司开发 mRNA（信使核糖核酸）新冠疫苗在中国的临床试验及后续商业化。此外，英国葛兰素史克疫苗公司与中国三叶草生物制药有限公司在重组蛋白疫苗方面也开展了研发合作。世卫组织文件可看出 BioNTech-复星医药-美国辉瑞的疫苗已进入三期临床试验，葛兰素史克-三叶草公司的疫苗已进入一期临床试验。

关注中国“十四五”规划和二〇三五年远景目标

新华社10月29日发表了《（授权发布）中国共产党第十九届中央委员会第五次全体会议公报》，公报说，中国共产党第十九届中央委员会第五次全体会议，于2020年10月26日至29日在北京举行。全会由中央政治局主持。中央委员会总书记习近平作了重要讲话。全会听取和讨论了习近平受中央政治局委托作的工作报告，审议通过了《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和二〇三五年远景目标的建议》。

同日新华社发表《五中全会释放未来中国发展重要信号》提到，这次全会释放未来中国发展重要信号，包括战略布局新表述、“强国”高频出现、构建新发展格局、坚持创新的核心地位、全面推进乡村振兴、形成对外开放新格局、共同富裕取得更为明显的实质性进展、实施积极应对人口老龄化国家战略以及确保二〇二七年实现建军百年奋斗目标。外媒十分关注此次会议内容，《金融时报》和《华尔街日报》等媒体重点报道了中国推动内需增长及增强核心技术自主等。

中欧及欧盟动态

中国商务部：10月18-23日，中欧双方举行了第33轮投资协定谈判。本轮谈判中，双方围绕文本和清单剩余问题展开谈判，取得积极进展。

欧盟知识产权局：10月26日至27日，商标五方（TM5）合作伙伴在线庆祝第9届年会召开，来自中国国家知识产权局、欧盟知识产权局、日本专利局、韩国知识产权局和美国专利与

商标局的代表参加了会议，世界知识产权组织（WIPO）作为观察员出席。商标五方还同意中国国家知识产权局将成为 2020 商标五方论坛的主办方和秘书处。

澎湃新闻：当地时间 10 月 29 日，欧盟委员会主席冯德莱恩在布鲁塞尔成员国非正式视频峰会上表示，所有欧盟成员国都将按照人口数量同时获得新冠病毒疫苗。

新华社：欧盟委员会副主席马加里蒂斯·希纳斯 10 月 27 日宣布他当天新冠病毒例行检测结果呈阳性，随即开始自我隔离。

欧盟观察：欧委会 10 月 28 日公布最低工资架构建议，要求成员国弥合差距，为工人提供“体面”的工薪环境。

欧盟统计局：2019 年，工业占欧盟增加值总额（GVA）的 19.7%；其次是“批发和零售贸易、运输、住宿和食品服务”占 19.2%；“公共管理、国防、教育、人类健康和社会工作活动”占 18.7%；“专业、科学和技术活动”占 11.4%；以及“房地产”占 10.8%。

欧洲投资基金：10 月 28 日，欧洲投资基金（EIF）和欧委员宣布在 InnovFin 人工智能和区块链试验下推出的首批 6 个风险投资基金。预计将与奥地利、芬兰、德国、卢森堡和荷兰的科技股基金达成新协议，为欧洲科技公司拉动 7 亿欧元投资。

长文阅读

中国中东欧国家智库合作网络：“如何看待英法德对华为的不同态度”——针对华为，英国、法国、德国等欧洲国家在美国压力下纷纷做出了不同的表态，华为只是一个具体个案，或者叫做风向标，这也意味着在高科技领域里中美之间的激烈竞争和美国对中国的战略“防范”。作者：**黄平博士**（香港中国学术研究院常务副院长、全国政协委员，中国-中东欧国家智库交流与合作网络学术委员会副主席，中国社会科学院欧洲研究所原所长）

世界经济论坛：“不要害怕人工智能，它将在未来创造更多工作机会”——新冠肺炎疫情加速了自动化发展，也使部分人担心人工智能未来将取代他们的工作。但其实人工智能创造的岗位会多于它所取代的岗位。为适应这种变化，公司和政府须专注于劳动技能“再提升”。作者：**穆罕默德·坎德和穆拉特·索内（Mohamed Kande and Murat Sönmez）**

卡内基国际和平基金会：“欧洲的 global 考验”——新冠病毒疫情可以孕育出一个更加自主和更具战略性的欧盟。但欧盟必须解决其内部紧张局势，并在分裂加剧的世界中找到自己的位置。作者：**罗莎·巴尔弗（Rosa Balfour）**

布鲁金斯学会：“中国对全球中产阶级的影响”——在 1950 年代，全球中产阶级的 90% 以上居住在欧洲和北美。今天，超过 20% 生活在中国。作者：**霍米·卡拉斯和霍米·卡拉斯（Homi Kharas and Homi Kharas）**