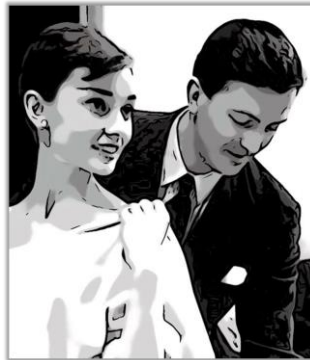


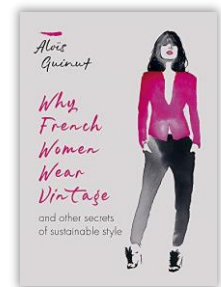
iApparel Journal

2021 October

Courtesy of: la samaritaine



Courtesy of: Bundesregierung/Eckel



shutterstock.com - 252890454



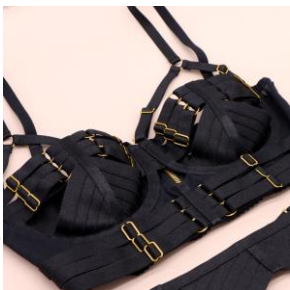
Courtesy of: G20.org

Courtesy of: G20.org

Courtesy of: themds.com



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website



Courtesy from Eva X Carola Website



Courtesy of: 6sqft.com



Image : Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER



Courtesy of: ennomotive.com



Courtesy of: goodhousekeeping.com



Courtesy of: ft.com/climate-capital

Welcome to the iApparel Journal, created to serve our unique industry. The main focus of this issue is to provide information on market intelligence, fashion and design, technique, supply chain and the sustainability issues that affect us all.

Our mission statement:

To make iAJ an invaluable tool for the intimate apparel industry for learning, training, sharing and assisting one another.

iAJ is issued 4 times a year, and it is available as a PDF format. Individual articles are also available for purchase. The journal is distributed to select educational institutions for the use of students of fashion design and production.



Preface

It all began one day when we were still running our manufacturing operation under the banner of "ACE Style Group" and I received the IA Technical Journal from the leading lecturer at that time in De Montfort University, David Morris. He had been a long time friend of mine and his name was known to many of us in the industry.

I read the journal, which was online, from cover to cover, with great interest and admired the technical drawings and the texts. The first thing that came to my mind was to turn this into training materials for our technical department's internal use. After attempting different approaches, we turned the information more suitable to our corporate culture. We discovered that it became a very strong training tool, especially for those new staffs who just joined the company.

It was in 2009 by then, our next action was to translate the journal into Chinese, bring it into our factories in China, and raise our technical skill there.

In 2013, David approached me again with the desire to re-launch the journal and take it to the US. For some obvious reasons, David stopped the publishing of the journal after 2011. And it also happened that I left the production and decided to approach the education to contribute my knowledge in production and marketing. Immediately I took up the proposal and started to approach the industry leaders in the US to seek their opinion.

Immediately I found that anything to do with technical was considered as "taboo" and it was obvious to me because of my background that the technical staffs have not arrived to the point for the standardization. That was one of the main reasons why the brassieres are all fitted differently from brand to brand. It was left to the consumers to decide which size they should be wearing depending the brands that they are choosing. Also there was not a platform, for example in the university, where they can teach you the constructions and the fitting. It has always been very opinionated.

Anyway, I also found that with only the technical articles was inadequate. I decided to add also articles in the following areas, which in the later days I expanded to the ten segments that we have created as the following:

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

Since our first launch in March 2014, we have never looked back.

Acknowledgements October Issue

With this **October issue**, I would like to thank Terri Fisher, Caroline Kopas, and the team of InDigest - Rong Zhang and Lu Wang.

We would like to invite you to visit our website as there are many articles that have carried the important messages that can benefit and expand our mind. I hope that we can hear from you and create some interactions with our readers. At this stage, especially at this time of the global pandemic, we have to keep our mind positive and wait for this to be over soon.



Andrew Sia

iApparel Journal

2021 October - Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
PREFACE	2
ACTNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
LIST OF CONTENTS	4 - 6
FROM THE DESK OF PUBLISHER By Andrew Sia	7 - 19
Special Report	20
GLOBAL FASHION & EXHIBITION CALENDAR - OCTOBER 2021 TO JUNE 2022 By Andrew Sia	21 - 29
CORONAVIRUS REGIONAL REPORT, JULY 2021 By Andrew Sia	30 - 48
CORONAVIRUS REGIONAL REPORT, AUGUST 2021 By Andrew Sia	49 - 70
CORONAVIRUS REGIONAL REPORT, SEPTEMBER 2021 By Andrew Sia	71 - 97
SPECIAL BOOK REPORT - RETAIL RECOVERY BY MARK PILKINGTON Narrated By Terri Fisher	98 - 105
Market Intelligence	106
MARKET INTELLIGENCE Part 1 - Short Read By Andrew Sia	107 - 116
MARKET INTELLIGENCE Part 2 - Short Read By Andrew Sia	117 - 126
DYNAMISM OF CHINA'S MULTI-BRAND STORES IN NEW LUXURY FASHION FORMA By Andrew Sia	127 - 131
Fashion & Design	132
PRODUCT INTELLIGENCE - 2023 SPRING/SUMMER COLOR TRENDS & DIRECTION BY INDIGEST By InDesign Team	133 - 169
PRODUCT INTELLIGENCE - 2023 SPRING/SUMMER SPORTSWEAR FABRICS By InDesign Team	170 - 195
BRAND INTELLIGENCE - BLENDER BY INDIGEST By InDesign Team	196 - 216
BRAND INTELLIGENCE - INTRODUCING BORDELLE BY INDIGEST By InDesign Team	217 - 241
FASHION QUOTE : HUBERT DE GIVENCHY By Andrew Sia Illustrated by Elita Lam	242 - 245

2021 October - Contents

Market Report	246
MARKET REPORT Part 1 - Short Read By Andrew Sia	247 - 260
MARKET REPORT Part 2 - Short Read By Andrew Sia	261 - 272
MARKET REPORT Part 3 - Short Read By Andrew Sia	273 - 284
CHINA THE GIANT JUGGERNAUT PART 8 By Andrew Sia	285 - 292
Everything To Know At This Stage About Electric Vehicles By Andrew Sia	293 - 299
Sustainable Fashion Report - France By Andrew Sia	300 - 327
Bitcoin Saga By Andrew Sia	328 - 332
Environmental & Sustainability	333
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT - PART 13 By Andrew Sia	334 - 348
THINGS YOU CAN DO TO BE MORE SUSTAINABLE By Caroline Kopas	349 - 369
Supply Chain	370
GLOBALIZATION NEEDS REINVIGORATE - PART 2 By Andrew Sia	371 - 378
Entrepreneurship & Business	379
CASE STUDY: HOW ZARA WADES THROUGH THE PAMDEMIC By Andrew Sia	380 - 384
Book Report	385
UNDERWEAR FASHION IN DETAIL : AUTHOR ELERI LYNN By Andrew Sia	386 - 388

內衣誌季刊簡介	391
前言	392
出版者致謝	393
中文目錄	394
出版者的話	395 - 407
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
特別報導	408
新冠病毒疫情的報導 - 七月份	409 - 427
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
新冠病毒疫情的報導 - 八月份	428 - 447
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
新冠病毒疫情的報導 - 九月份	448 - 470
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
零售業的復甦	471 - 478
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
市場報告	479
有關電動汽車的資訊	480 - 485
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
比特幣傳奇	486 - 490
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
環保持續	491
巴黎氣候協議進展報十三部	492 - 507
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
供應鏈條	508
全球化的重新佈局第二部	509 - 516
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
創業精神	517
Zara 如何來跋涉這土場疫情	518 - 522
撰寫: Andrew Sia	

iApparel Journal

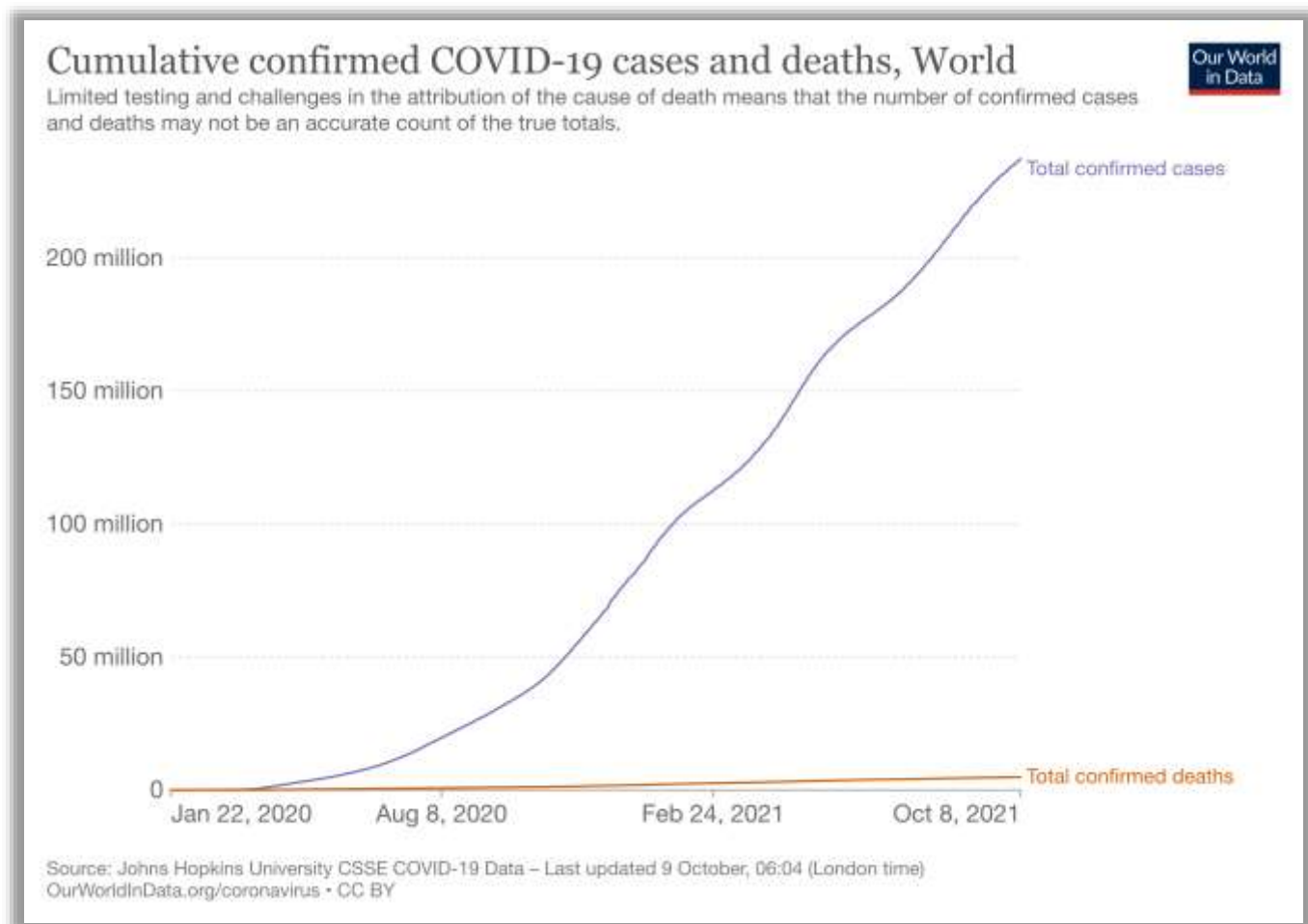
2021 October

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education



From The Desk Of The
Publisher

We are coming to the fourth quarter of 2021, the year that we will remember in history as the full year the world has been suffering through this pandemic known as coronavirus.



Someone has compared the seriousness of this pandemic to the Second World War as this global crisis comes on top of escalating global climate threats, extreme inequality, geopolitical where we see the up rise of populism. This is tearing our societies apart and it is very unfortunate.

We realized that we have to bring in reforms and changes to our social system, but with this pandemic we come to realize that the changes are more pressing and they are inevitable. I have repeatedly saying that when we talked about changes, they can take as long as five years, but at this time they just need months.

If we know how to grasp this opportunity, we can change first our political preferences and use this to lead us to realign policies to create more inclusive and sustainable societies within countries and internationally. We are not talking about the change of powers, but the deep-seated reforms that can address the fundamental weaknesses in our societies.

We are going to walk you through the highlights of our October issue and please enjoy your reading.

Special Report

Posted Before the Interfilière September 3-5, 2021



This report has to do with the entries of those samples of the fabrics and trims for the use in the Interfilière Paris Forum in reflections to the five themes—New Retro; Color Expressions; Planet Friendly; Seductive Drama and Dynamic Multi-Wear.

But unfortunately by the time we received it, This had passed the deadline for their selections, which was August 9, 2021. We learned that the physical show was held on September 3-5, 2021 after the absence since July 2020.

Global Fashion and Exhibition Calendar October 2021 to March 2022

We have always consider exhibitions and tradeshow are important for our industry. It is painstaking during this time as the exhibitors are struggling to bring the shows into physical shows. But the traveling is still not opened for business travelers, or at least not as before.

The cities that we focused on those international exhibitions are Paris, London and New York. These cities are located in countries that are still suffering from the Delta variant. We would suspect that the visitors would be national and not those international travelers.

We purposely brought out the exhibitions in the UK, knowing many of the people from Hong Kong involved in the fashion and textiles business have chosen the UK to be their country to live now. We hope that they can find the opportunities at the shows.



Introducing Interfilière Shanghai Show 2021



After being missed from the scene in 2020 during the pandemic, the show is back now. Aside of all the exhibitors along the supply chain from design to production execution, the highlights are the fashion shows, the fashion design award and the most glamorous is the young label award.

Earlier on it was planned for August 26 to 27 but due to the Covid-19 in Shanghai region, this was pushed into October 7 to 8. But to our latest knowledge that it is being postponed until the organizer's further notice.

Coronavirus Regional Report, July 2021

This time we talked about the inequality of the global economy and the pandemic has widened the gap unfortunately.

At the G7 in Glasgow, the Group of 7 pledged to donate 870 million doses of vaccines to the developing countries but unfortunately only half of these doses will arrive end of the year.



Courtesy of: [cnn.com](https://www.cnn.com)

Coronavirus Regional Report, August 2021

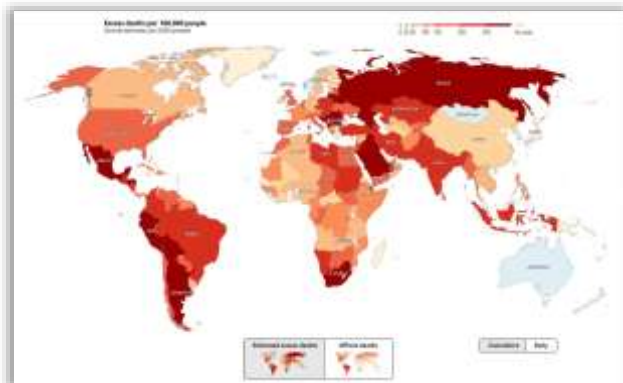


The Council of the EU was considering the need to reinstate restrictions on transatlantic travelers. The US rate of infection rose to more than 300 coronavirus cases per 100,000 people, while the EU deems a safe rate of infection to be not more than 75.

After a rapid rollout of vaccines in the early part of the year, the US vaccination slowdown in large parts of the US that resulted the infection rates to climb steadily. Its death rate is more than 1,250 per day—double of the UK and four times that of the EU.

The US has fully vaccinated 52% of its population, compared with 57% in the EU and 64% in the UK.

Coronavirus Regional Report, September 2021



Courtesy of: New York Times analysis of U.S.

Total number of deaths on September 25 was 4,755,989 cases. But according to Economists report, the best estimates for the deaths of Covid-19 would probably be 15.3 million, being the true figure between 9.4 million and 18.2 million.

Special Book Report: Retail Recovery by Terri Fisher



With this issue we are introducing our Special Book Report which is also the additional to our Book Report and it is done by our retail specialist, Terri Fisher. We also added into the title as “A Peek Into the Must-Read-Book” and we hope that it will be helpful and inspiring to our readers.

This will be featured once or twice during the year and Terri promised to look out for books that can benefit to our fashion industry.

This time she picked up the new book by Mark Pilkington, an author that we know and we introduced his last book, Retail Therapy, which was about the retail apocalypse.

Also at this time we have been caught in a situation that none of us have ever experienced, the Covid-19 which developed into a global pandemic. Not only it has disrupted our industry, but it has brought everything around us down with the pandemic.

We would recommend you to buy this book which is becoming one of the best sellers.

With this special book report, Terri is giving a very clear introduction of the book which can use already as a reference point for your further reading.

Market Intelligence

Market Intelligence - Part 1

There are 17 news clips here and the most impressive one is the opening of La Samaritaine, which Bernard Arnaut called the “fairylane of luxury” and who is more qualified than him, the major shareholder of LVMH?

We have other news clips reporting the luxury business and it is worth to read.



Courtesy of: la samaritaine

Market Intelligence - Part 2



Courtesy of: Inside Retail

In this report we wrote a lot about the resale fashion. It is an international trend, and it is also growing into China while we are talking. We are surprised to find even for the everyday brands like Lululemon Athletica and Levi Strauss are expanding into this secondhand market. For retailers like Macy's Inc., who is also doing it and it is something that is going to create an important marketplace.

In these three months we have found a lot of things happening in China, the world's second largest economy. New policies that will be used by the Chinese Communist Party to redistribute the wealth from some key entrepreneurs and calling for common prosperity. The luxury brands are winding down their designs and marketing campaign to avoid any problem with the country's policy.

On the other hand, we have read about a new shopping area opened in the heart of the Shanghai Pudong New Area publicizing the wellness theme. And already 250 premium shops for all the big names in the luxury market are there.

Without question, China is still a very lucrative market, but the latest changes are yet to be seen as far as its policy is concerned.

Dynamism of China's Multi-Brand Stores in New Luxury Fashion Format by Angie Lee

China market has been evolving, and the writer, Angie Lee, brought out the five main areas that have changed.

- Customer Behavior is Changing
- Retail Landscape is Changing
- On-line Shopping Needs Shop Ambiance Support
- Localization and Space Curation
- KOCs and Local Credibility



Courtesy of: globaltimes.cn

All these have brought out multi-brand stores and if the department stores are not putting their acts together and ready for the challenge, their dominance in the retail scene in China will be weakened.

Fashion & Design

Product Intelligence - 2023 Spring/Summer Color Trends & Direction by InDigest



Courtesy of: Hajime Sorayama

Starting with a list of 30 seasonal colors and 10 core colors for underwear:

- 01 Playful Boho
- 02 Desert Sand
- 03 Tropical Bright
- 04 Technological Neutral Color
- 05 Pink Wax in Regency
- 06 Virtual Storm

It can capture the readers' attention, especially those designers and merchandising managers.

All the pictures captured are interacting with the color themes which are spectacular. I can't made up my mind, instead I took the "coolest" picture from Hajime Sorayama.

Post-pandemic era we will expect more dynamism from brands that will have to find their ways to the hearts of the consumers. And color is the communication bridge.

Product Intelligence: 2023 Spring/Summer Sportswear Fabrics by InDigest

The article brought out the Tokyo Olympics 2020 and the garments provided by Ante.

It quoted WGSN's predicting the sports fabrics for 2023 spring and summer mentioning the three dimensions of the sports fabrics—practical performance, health and skin friendly and renewable environmental protection.

The INDigest team reported their findings surrounding these points and it has gained the ground under the "product intelligence" which we will continue to report in our future issues.



Courtesy of: Bleed SYMPATEX®

Brand Intelligence - Blender by InDigest



Image: THE BLENDER

The three founders have cleverly used the film “Pulp Fiction” and the narratives couples of others—The Dreamers and The Shape of Waters, and blended them into their collections. It is focusing on comfort without the cup wires

The brand, THE BLENDER, won the 2019 Shanghai International Intimate Fashion awards after defeated twelve other potential competition brands and became the new favorite in the underwear industry.

We can find their collections to be very refreshing and we are sure that there is the market for this kind of soft lingerie.

Brand Intelligence: Introducing Bordelle by Indigest

The Brand Intelligence Bureau of the IN-Digest team did a very good job here. Bordelle was founded in 2009 by its founder Alexandra Popa and if you run through the styles that she has created, you will understand why she is becoming so successful. And due to the fact that she was never trained as a lingerie designer, she was able to start anew and didn't have to carry any baggage with her. She was able to devote herself to what her target customers want. She was also able to venture into areas that are unfettered, unconstrained and without any restraint.



The founder, Alexandra Popa

When I read about the part of her observation of sustainable development and in order to ensure the transparency of the production process, she took up the painstaking decision to open her Atelier Bordelle Production in Romania in 2019.

I'll let you find out what else she is doing and please use her story to inspire you. And I want to wish her for all the success that she deserves.

Fashion Quote by Hubert de Givenchy



Illustrated by Elita Lam

Hubert de Givenchy is an aristocrat and born from important families. It can be traced back to the historic tapestry factories in Paris and Beauvais.

After he entered into the fashion business, he opened his House of Givenchy and began to dress the most notable clients, and today people are still talking about Audrey Hepburn and Jacqueline Kennedy.

The House of Givenchy was sold to LVMH but before then a lot of renowned designers went through his company and have all made their names.

Market Report

Market Report - Part 1

In this October issue for the first market report we have included twenty news clips. There are five of them relating to the Covid-19 and the others are relating to pieces relating to the climate change. The collapse of the South Tower of Florida Surfside condo claimed more than 100 lives.

The flooding in Germany and across Europe caused 205 deaths and still there are 150 missing.

The flooding in Henan province in China where they only claimed 33 deaths and eight missing. But I am afraid that the true figures will never be known.



Courtesy of: britannica.com

We reported on the Panama Canal and its threat about the shortage of freshwater. All this is again related to the climate change.

Market Report - Part 2



Courtesy of: scmp.com

In this report we talked about the Taliban taking over the Afghanistan and lately we saw that those figure heads in the news are hardliners and terrorist suspects. Some are wanted by the by FBI. For the country to go forward it would be hard for the Western world to accept its new regime, except Russia and China whose intention is still unclear.

But the Taliban is trying to get cozy with China and offered themselves as the passage for the China's Belt & Road Initiative. Picture here showing Taliban took over the office inside the US Embassy in Kabul.

Market Report - Part 3

In the Part 3, we wrote about the fewer shipping options, the rise of the shipping cost, and container ships are still stuck outside the ports. We reported the latest about the power stoppage in China can be as bad as from two to four days during the week. All these are going to add pressure on the supply chain and the retailers would find it hard to stock up the inventory for the holiday season.



Courtesy of: [picasaweb.google.com](https://www.picasaweb.google.com)

China the Juggernaut - Part 8

Like what we said at the closing of the article that during this third quarter of the pandemic year, it is never a dull moment as it comes to the reporting of China. We have covered in many areas that have all put China in the world's center stage.

I believed that the Wall Street is most shock to find Beijing reining in their tech companies and also those companies who are offering school tutoring of its younger students.

I believe that there will be more to report in the coming 6 weeks and we are asking you to stay tune.

Everything to Know at This Stage About Electric Vehicles



Courtesy of: [kcrw.com](https://www.kcrw.com)

This is a hot topic as we know more car owners will be moving into EVs from the cars using gasoline. One of the reasons is to reduce the carbon footprint. The concerns are the range of driving and also the charging stations. These are being overcome in the process.

It is cheaper to own an EV which is already the fact. With the combination of the two industries—automotive and electronics, we will see that the revolution is coming.

This is all for the benefits of the consumers and we haven't even spoke about the artificial intelligence that the EVs will bring us.

Sustainable Fashion Report - France



Courtesy of Statista Report

When you think about sustainable fashion, you discovered that the secondhand clothing can actually reduce our consumption, and all of a sudden this opens up an opportunity.

The original report from Statista, "Second Hand Apparel and Textiles in France" which was a report of 101 pages. We tried to cover it with the selected headlines of:

- French Market
- Purchase & Sales Channel
- Factors Influencing Secondhand Consumption
- Collection & Pickup Points

Bitcoin Saga

Bitcoin comes with cryptocurrencies and blockchain and the value can be so fluctuating by the hour is something that for a normal person it is hard to fathom let alone to understand. The bitcoin miners are mystified as they hole up in remote locations for their operation that adds another layer of mystery.



Courtesy of: mytwintiers.com

The worse comes when it is inseparable with ransomware and the blackmailers are having a lot to do with the Russians. Unless it can be regulated and make the whole thing more transparent, it will continue with the seedy surrounding that it has created.

Environmental & Sustainability

Progress Report on the Paris Climate Agreement - Part 13



Courtesy of: researchprofessionalnews.com

This article is again calling for the awareness of the global warming that leads to the climate changes which are getting more severe from the recent incidents of flooding, wildfires, droughts and the rising of the ocean levels. These are all threatening us as the situation is getting more desperate and obvious.

There are many alternative solutions for energy and we continue to give you the latest studies that we have made.

Lastly, we point out the upcoming COP26 which will be held in Glasgow from November 1-12.

Things You Can Do To Be Sustainable by Caroline Kopas



Courtesy of: architecturaldigest.com

Caroline wisely pointed the readers to the directions of the food we eat; plastic we use; the digital world where paperless will help us to deforestation; transportation in different forms; invest in sustainable, like the EV and solar power; used merchandise to circulate; take care of our litter; and finally promote awareness by putting the words to the mouth.

Supply Chain

Globalization Needs Reinvigorate - Part 2



Courtesy of: Scott Eisen/Bloomberg News at WSJ

Globalization under the challenge of the pandemic exposed its weakness. The transcontinental shipments have been disrupted with the Covid-19 cases found in the Port of Shenzhen, or known also as the Yantian, and the Ningbo-Zhoushan Port, and even when the number of persons being transmitted were very little, China ordered the total lockdown for the whole region.

I came across the ship with the three massive cranes and at this time I would think that it can be very effective because of its mobility when the docks could have closed and the loading and unloading of the containers can be stopped.

Meanwhile, we have to wait when the pandemic can be over in order that we can try to find the way to revisit this very important topic.

Entrepreneurship & Business

Case Study: How Zara Wades Through the Pandemic

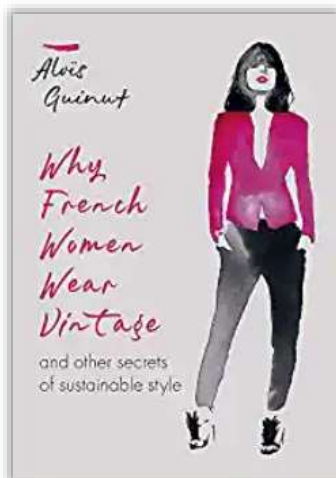


Courtesy of: themds.com

Every time I wrote about Zara, it brought back fond memories of my teaching in Hong Kong knowing that it won't happen again after so many years and also so many changes in Hong Kong have taken place.

I am never a fan of fast fashion as I have seen very poor quality and execution with the other brands, for instance H&M, and I have no experience with Zara so to speak. But I must say that I admire their supply chain that have taken place at their arm's length. I am surprised to see that they have maximized the challenge of this pandemic and turned it into opportunity. I have to say that I am impressed.

Book Report



Why French Women Wear Vintage

From this French author, Aloïs Guinut, she told us how the French women can teach us how to manage our wardrobe and cherish our planet without sacrificing our styles.

I used a lot of extracts, instead of using my words to write this book report. It is the most rewarding and I hope that you will find the same.

- **Special Report**
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

SPECIAL REPORT



GLOBAL FASHION
& EXHIBITION
CALENDAR
SEPTEMBER 2021
TO
MARCH 2022

ANDREW SIA

iApparel Journal

Although the Covid-19 is still widely spread and more daily cases are found all over the world, we have seen more cities are open for exhibitions, and they are trying to attract those international visitors. For visitors to the shows, they would ask for proof of vaccination.

For the western world, we have focused on Paris, London and New York, the cities that are known for the exhibitions and trade shows.

We have seen many shows in China as it is already a very big market by itself and for the moment it is still not receiving any international visitors.

As always we will list the public holidays in the selective countries for your reference.

US in [green](#)

Hong Kong [blue](#)

France in [red](#)

UK in [orange](#)

Canada in [dark green](#)

SEPTEMBER 2021

Holidays

[US Holidays - September 6, Monday Labor Day](#)
[September 22, Wednesday Autumn begins](#)

[Canadian Holiday - September 6, Monday Labor Day](#)

Fashion Week

[New York Fashion Week Spring-Summer 2022](#)
[September 7 - 12, Tuesday to Sunday \(Confirmed\)](#)
[fashionweekonline.com](#)

[London Fashion Week Spring-Summer 2022](#)
[September 17 - 21, Friday to Tuesday \(Confirmed\)](#)
[fashionweekonline.com](#)

Milan Fashion Week

[September 21 - 27, Tuesday to Monday \(Confirmed\)](#)
[fashionweekonline.com/milan](#)

[Paris Fashion Week Spring-Summer 2022](#)
[September 27 - October 5, Monday to Tuesday \(Confirmed\)](#)
[fashionweekonline.com](#)

Interfilière Paris

September 3.4.5. 2021

<https://interfiliere-paris.com/>



Centrestage

September 10-12, Friday to Sunday

centrestage.com.hk

It is organized by the HKTDC and this is the 6th show since 2016. It is showing branded fashion apparel and designers' collections, both originals and licensees.



Magic New York

19 - 21 September, Sunday to Tuesday

magicfashionevents.com



Magic is the main fashion marketplace in the US, showing women's men's children's apparel, footwear, accessories and meant for sourcing resources from around the world. It is held in the Jacob Javits Center, New York City

MICAM Milano

September 19-21, Sunday to Tuesday

www.themicam.com

This show is the largest B2B on the online platform dedicated to the footwear industry. It has four key themes: trends and materials; heritage and future; sustainability and the future retail.

It will be a physical event support by digital show.



Premiere Vision Paris Autumn 2021

PHYSICAL | September 21-23, Tuesday to Thursday

DIGITAL | 20-24 September, Monday to Friday

paris.premierevision.com



It is an exhibition for the textile industry, including archives, transfer paper, vintage, embroidery and appliqués, fabrics, knits, and designs. This exhibition includes products for all markets: home textile, transfer paper, knit, accessories, sportswear, swimwear, lingerie, infant, children, junior, women and men.



Premiere Vision Sport, **Portland, OR**

29-30 September, Wednesday to Thursday

sport.premierevision.com



OCTOBER 2021

US Holidays

October 11, Monday - Columbus Day

Saturday 31, Sunday - Halloween

Hong Kong Holidays

October 1, Friday - Chinese National Day

October 14, Thursday - Ching Yeung Festival

Canadian Holiday

October 11, Monday - Canadian Thanksgiving



Premiere Vision Sport, Boston, MA
4 - 5 October, Monday to Tuesday
sport.premierevision.com



OutDoor by ISPO 2021

October 5-7, Tuesday to Thursday
www.ispo.com

It is Europe's largest industry platform for the outdoors industry will take place online and on-site as a Global Summit Edition. The event will focus on personal meeting, specialist exchange and the forging of new business relationship. There will also be designated areas for brand presentation. It has been moved from its original day in July, 2021.



Intertextile Shanghai Apparel Fabrics - Autumn Edition

October 9-11, Saturday to Monday
www.intertextile-shanghai-apparel-fabrics-autumn.hk.messefrankfurt.com

It is a diversified and international show platform for the best apparel fabrics and accessories. There are 4,480 exhibitors from 33 countries.

The London Textile Fair

October 19-20, Tuesday to Wednesday
www.thelondontextilefair.co.uk

This is the most important textile fair in UK with more than 470 exhibitors offering fashion fabrics, clothing accessories, prints and vintage garments.



Shoptalk

October 19-21, Tuesday to Thursday
www.shoptalk.com

Shoptalk Fall Meetup is a proven and productive way to meet up to connect online with the people you know and meet the people you don't know.

Canton Fair Autumn Phase 3 - China Export & Import Fair

Textile, Yarn and fabric, clothing
October 31-November 04, Sunday to Thursday
www.cantonfair.net

This is the phase 3 of the show and it is the most appropriate to the industry. It is dedicated to fashion and beauty, apparel, leather, sportswear, textiles and fabrics.



NOVEMBER 2021

US Holidays

- November 1, Sunday - All Saints' Day
- November 2, Tuesday - Election Day
- November 7, Sunday - Daylight Saving Time ends
- November 11, Thursday - Veterans' Day
- November 25, Thursday - Thanksgiving

French Holidays

- November 1, Sunday - All Saints' Day
- November 11, Thursday - Armistice Day

Canadian Holiday

- November 11, Wednesday - Remembrance Day

November Market Week - New York

October 31 to November 5, Sunday to Friday



Interfilière Shanghai
November 2 - 3, Tuesday & Wednesday
interfiliere-shanghai.com

This show is associated with the intimate apparel and swimwear industry. It reflects the current fashion trends and will feature one of the most comprehensive displays of the best in the industry.

Intertextile Shenzhen Apparel Fabrics

November 3-5, Wednesday to Friday

www.intertextile-pavilion-shenzhen.hk.messefrankfurt.com

Intertextile Pavilion Shenzhen attracts key industrial players to show their high-quality textile products. Around 1,000 exhibitors from 11 countries are showing.



DECEMBER 2021

US Holidays

December 21, Tuesday - Winter begins

December 25, Saturday - Christmas

December 31, Friday - New Year's Eve

Hong Kong Holiday

December 25-27, Saturday and Monday - Christmas Holiday

French Holidays

December 25, Saturday - Christmas

UK Holidays

December 27, Monday - Christmas

December 28, Tuesday - Boxing Day

Canadian Holiday

December 27, Monday - Christmas

US Holidays

January 1, Thursday - New Year's Day

January 17, Monday - Martin Luther King Junior Day

Hong Kong Holidays

1-3 January, Tuesday to Friday - Chinese New Year Holiday



The London Textile Fair

January 11-12, 2022

www.thelondontextilefair.co.uk

This is the most important textile fair in UK with more than 470 exhibitors offering fashion fabrics, clothing accessories, prints and vintage garments.



The London Print Design Fair

To be confirmed

ISPO Beijing 2021

To be confirmed



TEXWORLD New York City

January 25-27, 2022

www.texworld-usa.us.messefrankfurt.com

It is an international textile show in New York City, this time it is a physical show and it is returning to the Javits Center in the New York City. It is a trade show for fabrics, trims, accessories.

Apparel Sourcing New York City

Javits Center, New York City

January 25-27, 2022

www.texworld-usa.us.messefrankfurt.com

This time it is a physical show and it is returning to the Javits Center in the New York City.

Colombiatex of the Americas, Medellin, Colombia

January 26-28, 2022

February 2022

US Holidays

February 14, Monday, Valentine's Day

February 21, Monday - Presidents' Day

Hong Kong Holidays

12-14 February, Friday to Sunday - Lunar New Year

February Market Week - New York

Sourcing at Magic Las Vegas

February 13-16, 2022

Magic Las Vegas

February 14-16, 2022

Texworld Paris, February 2022

To be confirmed

March 2022

US Holidays

March 13, Sunday - Daylight Saving Time Begins

March 20, Monday - Spring begins



Texfusion

March 22-23, 2022

www.textfusion.co.uk

This trade fair is for international fashion fabrics and apparel accessories. It is also showing functional fabrics and have garment manufacturers. It is divided in three halls: Fabric Textiles and Accessories Hall; Technical Hall; and Garments.

Art Basel Hong Kong

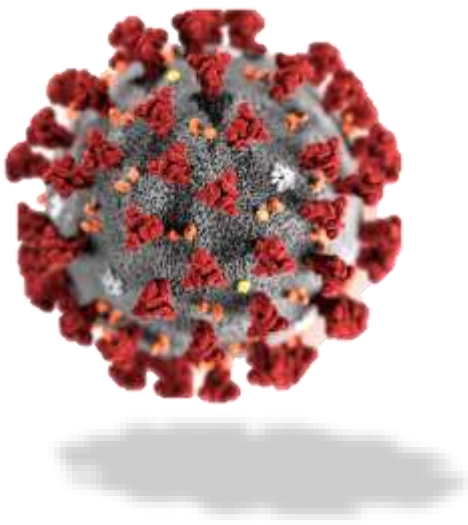
March 24-26, 2022

Art Basel Hong Kong brings the art world together with the galleries, artists, collectors and art lovers to this most prestige international art events.



CORONAVIRUS REGIONAL REPORT July 2021

ANDREW SIA



Introduction



Courtesy of: cnn.com

Extreme forms of inequality already defined our global economy; this pandemic has widened the gap. We have seen the robust recoveries of the richest nations after the invention of the vaccines. They have used their wealth to rescue their economies and on the other hand secure vast stocks of vaccines. But the poor countries have to confront the continues ravage of the Covid-19 without medical protection and their meager resources are strained by their debts.

In order to save the poor country from the further challenge of the inequality, the WTO would issue \$650 billion reserve fund that can create money that troubled countries can use to purchase vaccines, finance health care and pay down debts. This is the largest capital allocation to the countries since the end of World War II. WTO has also encouraged the rich countries to transfer some of their holdings to help the poorer countries.

This is under the United Nations Development Program and the final approval will come from representatives of the fund's 190-member nations. This will result the WTO to release the reserve funds in the institution known as Special Drawing Rights (SDR), which is not in the cash form but this credit can allow the countries to swap their SDR for regular currency and spend as they would need.

The rules governing the member countries based on their contributions and they are in relationship to the size of their economy. The distribution for the amount will fall in according to their ranking, and the largest economy power, like the United States, would get the biggest tranche.

The 58 top countries would have access to \$438 billion, and this would account for two-third of the reserves in according to an analysis released by the UN.

By contrast, the other 82 countries that are considered as highly vulnerable to debts, would have access to the balance, but among them there are two dozens of the poorest nations, would receive only \$54.5 billion, or 8% of the total amount. But this amount is only about 5% of their total external debts unfortunately.

The officials are developing a plan to transfer some of the reserves from the rich countries to bail out the poorer countries, and the goal is to divert \$100 billion to them. This case was brought up at the G7 meeting to help. It would continue to discuss in the G20 meeting in Italy in July.

This pandemic has drastically worsen the situation and prior to this, the 25 countries in Africa and South Asia, were spending a large part of their revenues to pay down the debts to major financial institutions on education, health care and other supporting programs in according to UNICEF.

Now in the midst of this time of Covid-19, the most immediate need is the vaccines. So far, the vaccines have reached the developing countries are all produced from China and its products have yielded very poor result.

Covax, a multilateral partnership headed by the World Health Organization is distributing the doses to the poorer countries. Covax is struggling to secure supply from the pharmaceutical giants and so far it has only shipped 88 million doses. Pfizer has pledged to ship 40 million doses to Covax, only 2% of its global production.

At the G7 in Glasgow, leaders of the Group of 7 pledged to donate 870 million doses to the developing countries, primarily through Covax. Unfortunately, only half of those doses will arrive end of this year. In consideration of the different variants and the low vaccination rate, the end of the pandemic will be very far away for those developing countries.

Adversaries of the US, China and Russia are not offering any help, and instead play the game in the vaccine diplomacy. China on the other hand created a lot of debts for those developing countries with secret terms that would allow them to tap into their sovereign rights only.

World Situation

Date	24-Apr	29-May	26-Jun	31-Jul	3-month increment
Total cases	147,022,891	170,538,313	181,397,154	196,648,816	33.75%
Total new cases	19,758,128	23,515,422	10,858,841	15,251,662	-22.81%
Total deaths	3,111,619	3,546,336	3,929,399	4,202,810	35.07%
Total new deaths	322,820	434,717	383,063	273,411	-15.31%
Recovered	125,024,796	152,609,995	165,959,255	178,080,174	42.44%
Active cases	18,886,476	14,381,982	11,508,500	14,365,832	-23.94%

We compared the numbers from April 24 to July 31 for the period of three months. We have again seen an overall downward trend. There are more discussions of the new variants, which can spread the coronavirus in the faster speed, but fortunately the fatality is less. The slowing down is due to the vaccination and it has certainly helped to contain the virus.

Top 30 Countries With the Most Cases as of July 31, 2021

No.	Country	Cases	Total tests	Test per million people	Total population	Percentage
1	USA	35,487,490	527,081,152	1,582,434	330,082,557	18.05%
2	India	31,526,622	460,900,978	330,506	1,394,531,345	16.03%
3	Brazil	19,797,516	553,272	256,958	214,178,124	10.07%
4	Russia	6,195,232	163,700,000	1,121,221	146,001,583	3.15%
5	France	6,054,049	102,910,163	1,572,867	65,428,389	3.08%
6	UK	5,770,928	242,211,485	3,547,941	68,268,185	2.93%
7	Turkey	5,660,469	67,091,997	786,444	85,310,571	2.88%
8	Argentina	4,891,810	19,144,266	419,463	45,639,886	2.49%
9	Colombia	4,757,139	22,282,843	432,984	51,463,477	2.42%
10	Spain	4,395,602	55,855,941	1,194,161	46,774,203	2.24%
11	Italy	4,330,739	76,807,058	1,272,347	60,366,432	2.20%
12	Iran	3,792,014	25,667,604	301,464	85,143,289	1.93%
13	Germany	3,769,541	65,845,568	783,212	84,071,162	1.92%
14	Indonesia	3,287,727	25,544,303	92,344	276,619,967	1.67%
15	Poland	2,882,465	18,443,038	487,883	37,802,138	1.47%
16	Mexico	2,771,846	8,265,105	63,391	130,382,945	66.30%
17	South Africa	2,408,525	14,694,978	244,473	60,108,845	1.22%
18	Ukraine	2,250,061	11,321,947	260,564	43,451,640	1.14%
19	Peru	2,107,873	15,432,556	461,180	33,463,188	1.07%
20	Netherlands	1,854,784	15,767,121	917,999	17,175,526	0.94%
21	Czechia	1,673,017	32,571,058	3,035,432	10,730,286	0.85%
22	Chile	1,611,917	18,470,822	957,437	19,291,941	0.82%
23	Iraq	1,590,528	12,914,493	313,565	41,186,080	0.81%
24	Philippines	1,566,667	16,505,573	148,510	111,141,511	0.80%
25	Canada	1,428,683	38,351,116	1,006,682	38,096,547	0.73%
26	Bangladesh	1,210,982	7,612,588	45,736	166,446,105	0.62%
27	Belgium	1,119,030	17,010,673	1,460,935	11,643,687	0.57%
28	Sweden	1,098,795	11,300,881	1,111,554	10,166,741	0.56%
29	Romania	1,082,710	10,450,012	547,124	19,099,880	0.55%
30	Malaysia	1,061,476	17,697,676	539,403	32,809,717	0.54%
	Total cases	167,436,237	2,122,406,267	25,296,214	3,736,875,947	85.14%
	World Total Cases	196,648,816				

Top 30 Countries with the Highest Fatality Rate as of July 31, 2021

No.	Country	Death Cases	Percentage
1	USA	628,098	14.94%
2	Brazil	553,272	13.16%
3	India	422,695	10.06%
4	Mexico	239,079	5.69%
5	Peru	196,138	4.67%
6	Russia	156,178	3.72%
7	UK	129,430	3.08%
8	Italy	128,010	3.05%
9	Colombia	119,801	2.85%
10	France	111,735	2.66%
11	Argentina	104,822	2.49%
12	Germany	92,106	2.19%
13	Iran	89,782	2.14%
14	Indonesia	88,659	2.11%
15	Spain	81,396	1.94%
16	Poland	75,252	1.79%
17	South Africa	70,908	1.69%
18	Ukraine	52,891	1.26%
19	Turkey	51,124	1.22%
20	Chile	35,176	0.84%
21	Romania	34,274	0.82%
22	Ecuador	30,797	0.73%
23	Czechia	30,362	0.72%
24	Hungary	30,025	0.71%
25	Philippines	27,401	0.65%
26	Canada	26,570	0.63%
27	Belgium	25,230	0.60%
28	Pakistan	23,133	0.55%
29	Bulgaria	18,205	0.43%
30	Netherlands	17,812	0.42%
	Total Deaths	3,690,361	87.81%
	World Total Deaths	4,202,810	

Top 20 Countries With the Detailed Report

USA (1)	Population: 333,082,557			Total tests	Test per mil
				527,081,152	1,582,434
Date	7/3/2021 (1)	7/10/2021 (1)	7/17/2021 (1)	7/24/2021 (1)	7/31/2021 (1)
Total cases	34,586,555	34,725,797	34,953,090	35,311,651	35,487,490
New Case	99,232	139,242	227,293	358,561	175,839
New Deaths	1,974	1,564	1,893	1,980	1,406
Total deaths	621,255	622,819	624,712	626,692	628,098
Recovered	29,085,864	29,234,928	29,369,180	29,506,367	29,603,958
Active cases	4,879,436	4,868,050	4,959,198	5,178,592	5,255,434

We can see more cases during this time; also a high percentage is belonging to the delta variant. Although half of the US population has been fully vaccinated, and we have ample of vaccine supply. Unfortunately, the vaccine campaign has been slowing down and between the states the gap between the most and the least vaccinated has widened, leaving many of those states vulnerable to the catching of the virus.

Across the US, 49.6% of the population has received the two shots, and 57.7% has only one shot.

India (2)	Population: 1,394,531,345			Total tests	Test per mil
				460,900,978	330,506
Date	7/3/2021 (2)	7/10/2021 (2)	7/17/2021 (2)	7/24/2021 (2)	7/31/2021 (2)
Total cases	30,544,405	30,836,231	31,105,209	31,371,486	31,526,622
New Case	312,085	291,826	268,978	266,277	155,136
New Deaths	4,232	6,060	5,568	6,945	2,110
Total deaths	402,012	408,072	413,640	420,585	422,695
Recovered	29,649,807	29,967,478	30,262,169	30,535,490	30,694,122
Active cases	492,586	460,681	429,400	415,411	409,805

It came out from its height in April and until May, its weekly cases were from a couple of millions to one million, and we can see now that it is easing. The number of deaths has also dropped. The fully vaccinated is still very low, with only 7.6%.

Brazil (3)	Population: 214,178,124			Total tests	Test per mil
				55,034,721	256,958
Date	7/3/2021 (3)	7/10/2021 (3)	7/17/2021 (3)	7/24/2021 (3)	7/31/2021 (3)
Total cases	18,742,025	19,069,003	19,342,448	19,670,534	19,797,516
New Case	419,265	326,978	273,445	328,086	126,982
New Deaths	12,315	9,362	8,317	8,182	3,824
Total deaths	523,587	532,949	541,266	549,448	553,272
Recovered	17,033,808	17,530,369	17,951,699	18,331,462	18,530,306
Active cases	1,184,630	1,005,685	849,483	789,624	713,938

Brazil's new cases have remaining high, although for last week it has dropped. Population of the fully vaccinated has increased to 19.7% and the percentages of those who have received the single jab have reached 50%.

Russia (4)	Population: 146,001,583			Total tests	Test per mil
				163,700,000	1,121,221
Date	7/3/2021 (5)	7/10/2021 (5)	7/17/2021 (4)	7/24/2021 (4)	7/31/2021 (4)
Total cases	5,585,799	5,758,300	5,933,115	6,102,469	6,195,232
New Case	155,046	172,501	174,815	169,354	92,763
New Deaths	4,579	4,991	5,402	5,440	3,083
Total deaths	137,262	142,253	147,655	153,095	156,178
Recovered	5,053,417	5,182,837	5,322,345	5,471,956	5,547,529
Active cases	395,120	433,210	463,115	477,418	491,525

It claimed as the first country to have come out with the vaccine and yet its vaccine campaign is very poor. Only 15.4% of its population has been fully vaccinated. And even with those who have received the single shot have only been 22.9%. Its availability of vaccine is also inadequate.

France (5)	Population: 65,428,389			Total tests	Test per mil
				102,910,163	1,572,867
Date	7/3/2021 (4)	7/10/2021 (4)	7/17/2021 (5)	7/24/2021 (5)	7/31/2021 (5)
Total cases	5,783,654	5,808,383	5,855,198	5,978,695	6,054,049
New Case	17,339	24,729	46,815	123,497	75,354
New Deaths	213	169	146	149	119
Total deaths	111,152	111,321	111,467	111,616	111,735
Recovered	5,629,530	5,646,009	5,658,570	5,674,612	5,687,412
Active cases	42,972	51,053	85,161	192,467	254,902

We have seen the new cases have been shooting up and the French government has not been doing a good job. From what we have found out from their vaccine campaign, it is above average. With 54.6% of the population who has received the double shot and 65.5% with the single shot. We hope that the French government can find its way out and put this under control.

UK (6)	Population: 68,268,185			Total tests	Test per mil
				242,211,485	3,547,941
Date	7/3/2021 (7)	7/10/2021 (7)	7/17/2021 (7)	7/24/2021 (6)	7/31/2021 (6)
Total cases	4,879,616	5,089,893	5,386,340	5,669,770	5,770,928
New Case	161,805	210,277	296,447	283,430	101,158
New Deaths	118	192	284	361	386
Total deaths	128,207	128,399	128,683	129,044	129,430
Recovered	4,332,181	4,355,423	4,390,942	4,434,939	4,480,533
Active cases	419,228	606,071	866,715	1,105,787	1,160,965

The new cases are still high although we have heard people telling us that it is easing off. But on the other hand, we have read from Daily Mail that the British government is telling those over 50s to get their third shot. And this time the booster shot is the Pfizer that will start in September. They will take along with the annual flu shot.

The fully vaccinated population stands for 57.4%, and for those who have received single jab are 70.1%.

Turkey (7)	Population: 85,310,571			Total tests	Test per mil
				67,091,997	764,444
Date	7/3/2021 (6)	7/10/2021 (6)	7/17/2021 (6)	7/24/2021 (7)	7/31/2021 (7)
Total cases	5,440,368	5,476,294	5,522,039	5,587,378	5,660,469
New Case	36,224	35,926	45,745	65,339	73,091
New Deaths	350	318	296	391	245
Total deaths	49,874	50,192	50,488	50,879	51,124
Recovered	5,310,769	5,344,102	5,380,752	5,415,937	5,438,038
Active cases	79,725	82,000	90,799	120,562	171,307

33% of its population received double shots and 49.4% received single shot. It is not bad but still the new cases are remaining high.

Argentina (8)	Population: 45,639,886			Total tests	Test per mil
				19,114,266	419,463
Date	7/3/2021 (8)	7/10/2021 (8)	7/17/2021 (8)	7/24/2021 (8)	7/31/2021 (8)
Total cases	4,512,439	4,639,098	4,749,443	4,839,109	4,891,810
New Case	137,852	126,659	110,345	89,666	52,701
New Deaths	3,403	3,119	2,933	2,150	1,238
Total deaths	95,382	98,501	101,434	103,584	104,822
Recovered	4,114,096	4,264,937	4,379,169	4,480,336	4,529,259
Active cases	302,961	275,660	268,840	255,189	257,729

We can see that the new cases have been subsided. But on the whole the South American countries are still suffering from the Covid-19. The fully vaccinated only represent 15.7% of the population. But 55.8% of the population received single shot.

Colombia (9)	Population: 51,463,477			Total tests	Test per mil
				22,282,843	432,984
Date	7/3/2021 (9)	7/10/2021 (9)	7/17/2021 (9)	7/24/2021 (9)	7/31/2021 (9)
Total cases	4,297,302	4,492,537	4,621,260	4,716,798	4,757,139
New Case	204,556	195,235	128,723	95,538	40,341
New Deaths	4,402	4,575	3,533	2,707	1,263
Total deaths	107,723	112,298	115,831	118,538	119,801
Recovered	3,993,651	4,228,198	4,372,434	4,477,155	4,545,346
Active cases	195,928	152,041	132,995	121,105	91,992

We can see the new cases have been subsided. And 33.8% of its population has received single shot, and 23.6% has the double shot.

Spain (10)	Population: 46,774,203			Total tests	Test per mil
					55,855,941
Date	7/3/2021 (11)	7/10/2021 (11)	7/17/2021 (11)	7/24/2021 (11)	7/31/2021 (10)
Total cases	3,833,868	3,937,192	4,100,222	4,280,429	4,395,602
New Case	51,405	103,324	163,030	180,207	115,173
New Deaths	132	92	93	125	175
Total deaths	80,911	81,003	81,096	81,221	81,396
Recovered	3,606,789	3,635,907	3,660,683	3,683,457	3,703,911
Active cases	146,168	220,282	358,443	515,751	610,295

This time the number of Spain has been high and it is affected by the delta variant. The government has prepared for the country to receive tourists for the summer and the vaccine campaign has been running quite successful. The double shot represented 57.9% and the single shot for 68.5%.

Spain has been stocking up vaccines and make sure that it can fully vaccinate 60.4% of its population. It is above the average of the EU.

Italy (11)	Population: 60,366,432			Total tests	Test per mil
					76,807,058
Date	7/3/2021 (10)	7/10/2021 (10)	7/17/2021 (10)	7/24/2021 (10)	7/31/2021 (11)
Total cases	4,262,511	4,269,885	4,284,332	4,312,673	4,330,739
New Case	5,222	7,374	14,447	28,341	18,066
New Deaths	179	131	96	78	68
Total deaths	127,637	127,768	127,864	127,942	128,010
Recovered	4,089,298	4,101,102	4,112,977	4,122,208	4,128,568
Active cases	45,576	41,015	43,491	62,523	74,161

We began to see the new cases started to drop in June, but now in July we saw that the numbers have been increased due to the new variant. Out of its population, 63.6% has taken the first jab and 53.8% has taken the second jab.

Iran (12)	Population: 85,143,289			Total tests	Test per mil
					25,667,604
Date	7/3/2021 (13)	7/10/2021 (13)	7/17/2021 (13)	7/24/2021 (13)	7/31/2021 (12)
Total cases	3,241,037	3,355,786	3,501,079	3,664,286	3,792,014
New Case	83,054	114,749	145,293	163,207	127,728
New Deaths	916	1,067	1,272	1,566	1,250
Total deaths	84,627	85,694	86,966	88,532	89,782
Recovered	2,914,830	3,010,090	3,118,349	3,239,172	3,310,163
Active cases	241,580	260,002	295,764	336,582	392,069

Iran's number of the new cases has always been high. It has been the highest among the Middle East countries. The vaccination campaign of Iran has been very poor. With its population, only 9.3% has received the first shot and 2.9% has received the second shot. Its reserve for the vaccines is only adequate for 6.1% of its total population. It has a lot to catch up.

Germany (13)	Population: 84,071,162			Total tests	Test per mil
					65,845,568
Date	7/3/2021 (12)	7/10/2021 (12)	7/17/2021 (12)	7/24/2021 (12)	7/31/2021 (13)
Total cases	3,738,040	3,743,138	3,751,234	3,761,799	3,769,541
New Case	4,291	5,098	8,096	10,565	7,742
New Deaths	297	176	135	140	72
Total deaths	91,583	91,759	91,894	92,034	92,106
Recovered	3,627,800	3,634,000	3,638,800	3,644,100	3,649,100
Active cases	18,657	17,379	20,540	25,665	28,335

Its new cases have been high for the past two months, May and June, but in July we have seen it dropping. As the largest economy in Europe, its vaccination campaign has been coming along nicely. Those who have received the single shot represented 61.7% and the double shot for 52%.

The Ifo institute in Munich expressed its concern about the impact of the global supply chain disruption and a resurgence in coronavirus infections. Its business climate index fell for the first time in six months from 101.7 in June to 100.8 in July.

Indonesia (14)	Population: 276,619,967			Total tests	Test per mil
					25,544,303
Date	7/3/2021 (16)	7/10/2021 (16)	7/17/2021 (15)	7/24/2021 (14)	7/31/2021 (14)
Total cases	2,256,851	2,491,006	2,832,755	3,127,826	3,287,727
New Case	162,889	234,155	341,749	295,071	159,901
New Deaths	3,298	5,430	7,032	9,524	6,646
Total deaths	60,027	65,457	72,489	82,013	88,659
Recovered	1,915,147	2,052,109	2,232,394	2,471,678	2,640,676
Active cases	281,677	373,440	527,872	574,135	558,392

Its new cases have been increasing since the last week in June. In a matter of one month, its total cases have been increased by over 1 million. Having said that, Indonesia has been facing the highest cases among the Southeast Asian countries, also because it is the most populous country in that region.

Only 7.8% of its population has received two jabs and 17.8% with one jab.

You can blame it to the poor vaccination campaign organized by the country.

Poland (15)	Population: 37,802,138			Total tests	Test per mil
					18,443,038
Date	7/3/2021 (14)	7/10/2021 (14)	7/17/2021 (14)	7/24/2021 (15)	7/31/2021 (15)
Total cases	2,880,215	2,880,755	2,881,355	2,882,066	2,882,465
New Case	646	540	600	711	399
New Deaths	109	76	53	29	11
Total deaths	75,083	75,159	75,212	75,241	75,252
Recovered	2,652,072	2,652,458	2,652,951	2,653,221	2,653,446
Active cases	153,060	153,138	153,192	153,604	153,767

Its new cases have dropped dramatically. Those who received single shot are 48.3%, and for the double shot at 46%. Its reserve is good for 45.3%.

Mexico (16)	Population: 130,382,945			Total tests	Test per mil
					8,265,105
Date	7/3/2021 (15)	7/10/2021 (15)	7/17/2021 (16)	7/24/2021 (16)	7/31/2021 (16)
Total cases	2,531,229	2,577,140	2,642,068	2,726,160	2,771,846
New Case	32,872	45,911	64,928	84,092	45,686
New Deaths	1,079	1,250	1,340	1,939	1,125
Total deaths	233,425	234,675	236,015	237,954	239,079
Recovered	2,007,339	2,036,776	2,074,145	2,129,788	2,171,095
Active cases	290,465	305,689	331,908	358,418	361,672

We were told that the cases in Mexico have slowed down and we hope that it is the direction that the country is heading. We have always noticed that the country has been suffering the highest fatality rate. Of the huge population of Mexico, 36.7% has received the single shot and 20.2% has received the double shot.

South Africa (17)	Population: 60,108,845			Total tests	Test per mil
					14,694,978
Date	7/3/2021 (19)	7/10/2021 (18)	7/17/2021 (17)	7/24/2021 (17)	7/31/2021 (17)
Total cases	2,046,311	2,179,297	2,283,880	2,368,105	2,408,525
New Case	132,450	132,986	104,583	84,225	40,420
New Deaths	1,729	2,631	2,538	2,812	1,420
Total deaths	61,507	64,138	66,676	69,488	70,908
Recovered	1,792,361	1,904,107	2,028,881	2,147,168	2,186,988
Active cases	192,443	211,052	188,323	151,449	150,629

Lately, we have seen its new cases have been coming down. But its weak vaccination campaign is worrying. It has the highest number of cases among the countries in the African continent.

Only 10.4% of its population has received the single jab and 5.1% for the double jabs.

Ukraine (18)	Population: 43,451,640			Total tests	Test per mil
					11,321,947
Date	7/3/2021 (17)	7/10/2021 (17)	7/17/2021 (18)	7/24/2021 (18)	7/31/2021 (18)
Total cases	2,237,202	2,240,753	2,244,196	2,248,164	2,250,061
New Case	3,656	3,551	3,443	3,968	1,897
New Deaths	191	132	126	117	56
Total deaths	52,460	52,592	52,718	52,835	52,891
Recovered	2,170,656	2,176,919	2,180,957	2,184,036	2,185,339
Active cases	14,086	11,242	10,521	11,293	11,831

Fortunately, the new cases for Ukraine have been dropping even if its vaccination campaign is remaining very poor and inadequate. Only 13.4% of its population has received the single shot and 4.8% for the double shot. We can see that its neighbor, Russia has not been very helpful as their reserve for the vaccines can only serve 9.1% of its population.

Peru (19)	Population: 33,463,188			Total tests	Test per mil
	Date	7/3/2021 (18)	7/10/2021 (19)	7/17/2021 (19)	15,432,556
Total cases	2,060,344	2,076,530	2,090,175	2,101,139	2,107,873
New Case	17,082	16,186	13,645	10,964	6,734
New Deaths	1,455	1,182	851	761	442
Total deaths	192,902	194,084	194,935	195,696	196,138
Recovered	1,867,442	1,882,446	1,895,240	1,905,443	1,911,735
Active cases					

We were told that the situation in Peru has been improving, like Argentina and Colombia. Only 24.1% of its population has received single shot, and 15.5% is fully vaccinated.

Netherlands (20)	Population: 17,175,526			Total tests	Test per mil
	Date	7/3/2021 (20)	7/10/2021 (20)	7/17/2021 (20)	15,767,121
Total cases	1,687,891	1,719,120	1,788,435	1,838,937	1,854,784
New Case	5,118	31,229	69,315	50,502	15,847
New Deaths	16	9	10	21	16
Total deaths	17,756	17,765	17,775	17,796	17,812
Recovered	1,639,262	1,651,357	1,658,933	1,663,788	1,666,024
Active cases	30,873	49,998	111,727	157,353	170,948

We have noticed that the numbers are very fluctuating. We found that 68.8% of its population has received the single shot and 45.8% is fully vaccinated. Its reserve of the vaccines is adequate for 59.4% of its population.

Breakdown by Regions

North American Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
USA	1	35,487,490	628,098	29,603,958	5,255,434	333,082,557
Mexico	16	2,771,846	239,079	2,171,095	361,672	130,382,945
Canada	25	1,428,683	26,570	1,396,646	5,467	38,096,547
Panama	53	432,523	6,791	412,994	12,738	4,387,396
Costa Rica	56	403,511	4,997	326,649	71,865	5,143,932
Guatemala	61	358,798	10,224	314,439	34,135	18,269,708
Cuba	62	358,378	2,560	312,169	43,649	11,319,199
Dominican Republic	64	340,814	3,953	312,204	24,657	10,964,380
Honduras	71	291,687	7,713	98,410	185,564	10,073,046
El Salvador	108	86,059	2,587	76,056	7,416	6,521,281
Total		41,959,789	932,572	35,024,620	6,002,597	568,240,991

European Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Russia	4	6,195,232	156,178	5,547,529	491,525	146,001,583
France	5	6,054,049	111,735	5,687,412	254,902	65,428,389
UK	6	5,770,928	129,430	4,480,533	1,160,965	68,268,185
Spain	10	4,395,602	81,396	3,703,911	610,295	46,774,203
Italy	11	4,330,739	128,010	4,128,568	74,161	60,366,432
Germany	13	3,769,541	92,106	3,649,100	28,335	84,071,162
Poland	15	2,882,465	75,252	2,653,446	153,767	37,802,138
Ukraine	18	2,250,061	52,891	2,185,339	11,831	43,451,640
Netherlands	20	1,854,784	17,812	1,666,024	170,948	17,175,526
Czechia	21	1,673,017	30,362	1,639,698	2,957	10,730,286
Belgium	27	1,119,030	25,230	1,058,072	35,728	11,643,687
Sweden	28	1,098,795	14,617	1,075,222	8,956	10,166,741
Romania	29	1,082,710	34,274	1,047,444	992	19,099,880
Portugal	32	960,437	17,320	891,687	51,430	10,164,801
Hungary	35	809,362	30,025	746,981	32,356	9,634,027
Serbia	37	720,975	7,108	710,295	3,572	8,699,593
Switzerland	38	716,038	10,903	691,843	13,292	8,722,424
Austria	41	657,501	10,737	641,880	4,884	9,061,466
Greece	48	485,015	12,902	440,313	31,800	10,368,396
Belarus	52	442,831	3,424	436,903	2,504	9,445,989
Total		47,269,112	1,041,712	43,082,200	3,145,200	687,076,548

Latin American Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Brazil	3	19,797,516	553,272	18,530,306	713,938	214,178,124
Argentina	8	4,891,810	104,822	4,529,259	257,729	45,639,886
Colombia	9	4,757,139	119,801	4,545,346	91,992	51,463,477
Peru	19	2,107,873	196,138			33,463,188
Chile	22	1,611,917	35,176	1,567,236	9,505	19,291,941
Ecuador	49	480,720	30,797	443,880	6,043	17,929,563
Bolivia	50	470,024	17,716	403,396	48,912	11,743,366
Paraguay	51	451,158	14,820	416,666	19,672	7,226,296
Uruguay	59	380,976	5,950	372,721	2,305	3,486,636
Venezuela	67	302,988	3,542	286,795	12,651	28,349,471
Total		35,252,121	1,082,034	31,095,605	1,162,747	432,771,948

South Asian Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
India	2	31,526,622	422,695	30,694,122	409,805	1,394,531,345
Bangladesh	26	1,210,982	20,016	1,035,884	155,082	166,446,105
Pakistan	31	1,015,827	23,133	935,742	56,952	225,474,685
Sri Lanka	68	301,832	4,258	271,855	25,719	21,509,489
Afghanistan	91	145,996	6,615	95,726	43,655	39,864,282
Total		34,201,259	476,717	33,033,329	691,213	1,847,825,906

Middle East Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Iran	12	3,792,014	89,782	3,310,163	392,069	85,143,289
Iraq	23	1,590,528	18,484	1,437,759	134,285	41,186,080
Israel	34	867,240	6,462	845,831	14,947	9,326,000
Jordan	36	768,382	10,000	749,025	9,357	10,311,584
UAE	40	676,251	1,934	653,675	20,642	10,018,287
Lebanon	44	558,369	7,897	536,623	13,849	6,792,633
Saudi Arabia	47	522,108	8,200	502,528	11,380	35,393,638
Kuwait	57	395,479	2,303	380,175	13,001	4,338,120
Palestine	65	316,328	3,601	311,622	1,105	5,227,992
Oman	70	295,535	3,802	277,632	14,101	5,245,176
Total		9,782,234	152,465	9,005,033	624,736	212,982,799

Association of South Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Indonesia	14	3,287,727	88,659	2,640,676	558,392	276,619,967
Philippines	24	1,566,667	27,401	1,484,714	54,552	111,141,511
Malaysia	30	1,061,476	8,551	877,812	175,113	32,809,717
Thailand	46	543,361	4,397	360,694	178,270	69,987,778
Myanmar	73	284,099	8,210	197,994	77,895	54,800,595
Vietnam	97	120,819	630	27,457	92,732	98,276,482
Cambodia	111	75,152	1,339	67,692	6,121	16,966,489
Singapore	114	64,589	37	62,663	1,889	5,899,626
Laos	174	5,434	6	2,503	2,925	7,388,483
Brunei	204	333	3	270	60	441,964
Total		7,009,657	139,233	5,722,475	1,147,949	674,332,612

African Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
South Africa	17	2,408,525	70,908	2,186,988	150,629	60,108,845
Morocco	42	597,876	9,665	550,882	37,329	37,378,784
Tunisia	43	578,962	19,027	491,854	68,081	11,951,012
Egypt	72	284,128	16,507	228,836	38,785	104,396,746
Ethiopia	75	279,153	4,376	263,066	11,711	118,001,955
Libya	79	243,470	3,453	188,973	51,044	6,971,253
Kenya	83	199,941	3,895	187,824	8,222	55,035,897
Zambia	84	193,432	3,338	183,957	6,137	18,932,856
Nigeria	86	172,263	2,139	164,886	5,238	211,590,919
Algeria	87	167,131	4,161	112,900	50,070	44,697,286
Total		5,124,881	137,469	4,560,166	427,246	669,065,553

Summary On All Regions

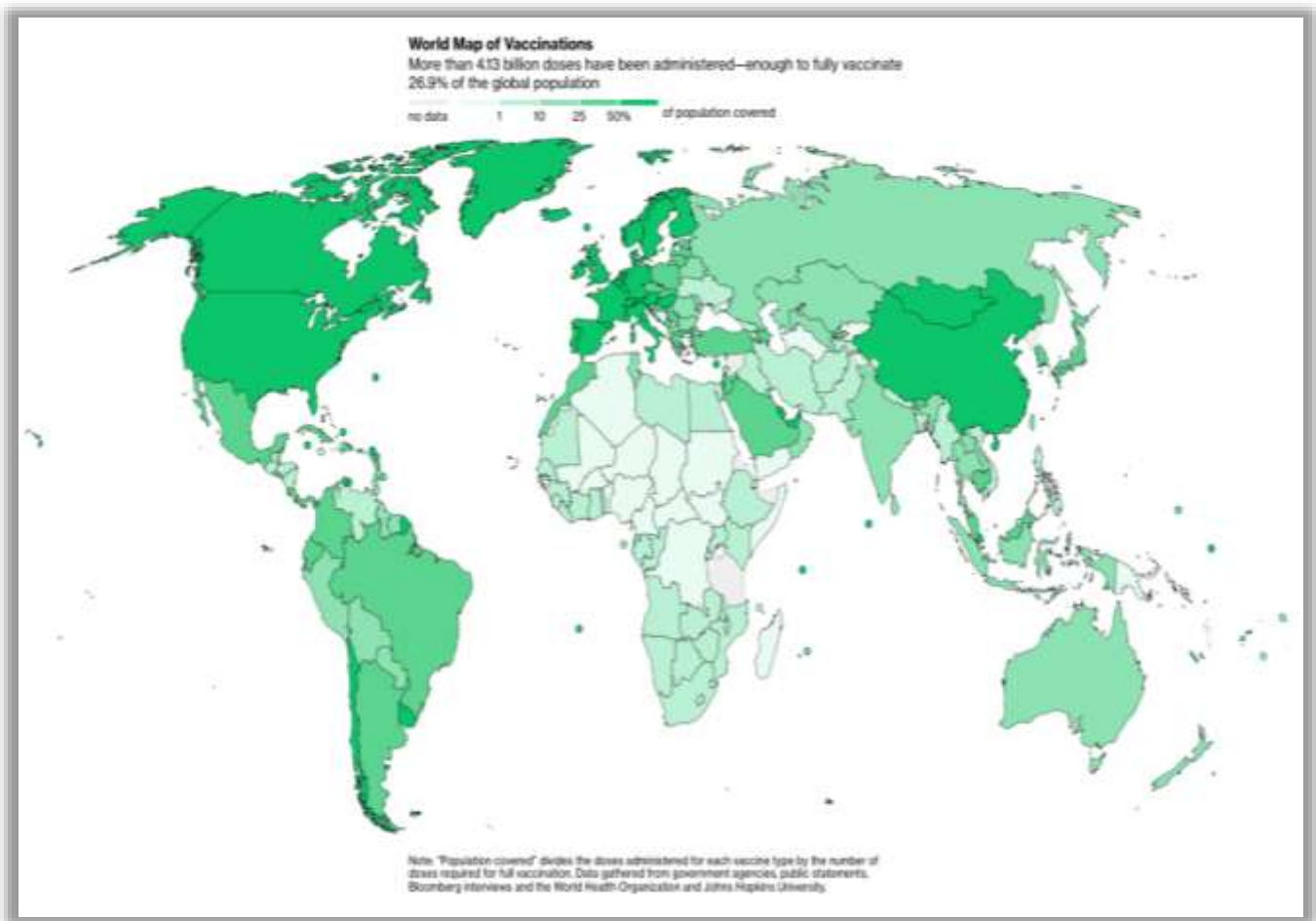
Region	Total cases	%	Total deaths	%
North America	41,959,789	21.34%	932,572	22.19%
European Countries	47,269,112	24.04%	1,041,712	24.79%
Latin American Countries	35,252,121	17.93%	1,082,034	25.75%
Middle East Countries	9,782,234	4.97%	152,465	3.63%
South Asian Countries	34,201,259	17.39%	476,717	11.34%
ASEAN Countries	7,009,657	3.56%	139,233	3.31%
African Countries	5,124,881	2.61%	137,469	3.27%
Total	180,599,053	91.84%	3,962,202	94.28%
World Total	196,648,816		4,202,810	

First of all, the world total has increased 15,251,662 cases, which is 8.4% on the month-to-month basis. For our regional report, we have picked 7 regions with the total of 75 countries, and there are 13,979,718 cases being added in this period, which is also 8.4%.

Mortality Rate for the July Cases

No.	Country	Cases	Death Cases	Percentage
1	USA	35,487,490	628,098	1.77%
2	India	31,526,622	422,695	1.34%
3	Brazil	19,797,516	553,272	2.79%
4	Russia	6,195,232	156,178	2.52%
5	France	6,054,049	111,735	1.85%
6	UK	5,770,928	129,430	2.24%
7	Turkey	5,660,469	51,124	0.90%
8	Argentina	4,891,810	104,822	2.14%
9	Colombia	4,757,139	119,801	2.52%
10	Spain	4,395,602	81,396	1.85%
11	Italy	4,330,739	128,010	2.96%
12	Iran	3,792,014	89,782	2.37%
13	Germany	3,769,541	92,106	2.44%
14	Indonesia	3,287,727	88,659	2.70%
15	Poland	2,882,465	75,252	2.61%
16	Mexico	2,771,846	239,079	8.63%
17	South Africa	2,408,525	70,908	2.94%
18	Ukraine	2,250,061	52,891	2.35%
19	Peru	2,107,873	196,138	9.31%
20	Netherlands	1,854,784	17,812	0.96%
21	Czechia	1,673,017	30,362	1.81%
22	Chile	1,611,917	35,176	2.18%
23	Iraq	1,590,528	18,484	1.16%
24	Philippines	1,566,667	27,401	1.75%
25	Canada	1,428,683	26,570	1.86%
26	Bangladesh	1,210,982	20,016	1.65%
27	Belgium	1,119,030	25,230	2.25%
28	Sweden	1,098,795	14,617	1.33%
29	Romania	1,082,710	34,274	3.17%
30	Malaysia	1,061,476	8,551	0.81%
	Total cases	167,436,237	3,649,869	
	World Total Cases	196,648,816		

Vaccination Tracker for July 2021



At this time there are enough vaccines for the full vaccination for 26.9% of the world's population. But the distribution will be polarized. For instance, countries with the highest incomes are getting more than 30 times faster than those with the lowest income. More than 4.18 billion doses have been administered across 180 countries and the latest rate was about 41.8 million doses per day.

In the US, 348 million doses have been given, compared with 322 million doses in June. It has also slowed down to 662,529 doses per day. But with the delta variant spreading very fast, we have heard that people are coming back for taking the vaccination now.

We are still talking about for reaching the immunity around the world that will require 75% of the population to be fully vaccinated. At the latest rate of 41,833,362 doses per day, it will take another six months.

We share with you the global vaccination campaign for the 18 countries.

Global Vaccination Campaign

Countries and regions	Doses administered ▼	Enough for % of people	% of population		Daily rate of doses administered
			given 1+ dose	fully vaccinated	
<i>Global Total</i>	4,130,288,015	-	-	-	41,833,362
Mainland China	1,652,819,000	59.0	-	-	16,301,714
EU	470,895,117	53.0	59.4	49.7	2,865,046
India	470,298,596	17.2	26.8	7.6	5,306,819
U.S.	346,456,669	54.2	57.7	49.6	662,529
Brazil	142,488,679	34.9	50.0	19.7	1,519,817
Germany	92,054,374	55.4	61.7	52.0	474,795
U.K. †	85,196,986	63.8	70.1	57.4	210,411
Japan	84,009,438	33.3	38.7	27.9	1,409,380
France	74,055,979	57.1	65.5	54.6	692,327
Turkey	73,375,020	44.1	49.4	33.0	1,031,961
Italy	68,696,306	56.9	63.6	53.8	510,562
Indonesia	68,269,446	12.8	17.8	7.8	826,363
Mexico	66,712,486	26.1	36.7	20.2	1,018,926
Russia	56,200,000	19.1	22.9	15.4	933,333
Spain	56,186,601	60.4	68.5	57.9	468,461
Canada †	49,109,449	65.4	71.3	56.4	264,663
Poland	34,429,956	45.3	48.3	46.0	98,602
Argentina	32,148,787	35.8	55.8	15.7	346,508
Pakistan	30,590,183	7.5	11.8	3.2	736,859

Conclusion

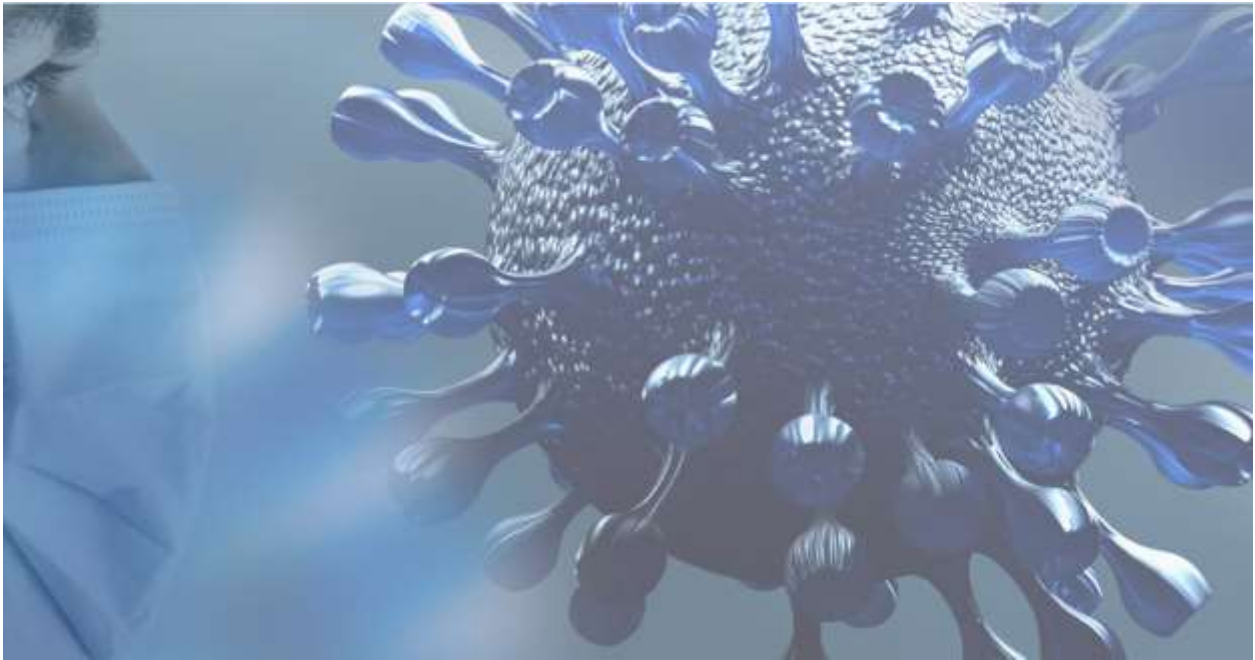
We would like to close this July report by mentioning the Tokyo Olympics that was postponed for exactly one year due to the pandemic. It was opened on Friday, June 23 although 60% of the Japanese thought that the games should be cancelled or further postponed. The opening ceremony took place in the 68,000-seat Olympic Stadium with only 1,000 attendees. We saw Jill Biden, the wife of Joe Biden, sitting in the stadium.

At this time Tokyo reports new cases everyday, up from the previous days and the seven-day average of new cases of the delta variant is 3,337 and it is 89.3% higher than a week before.



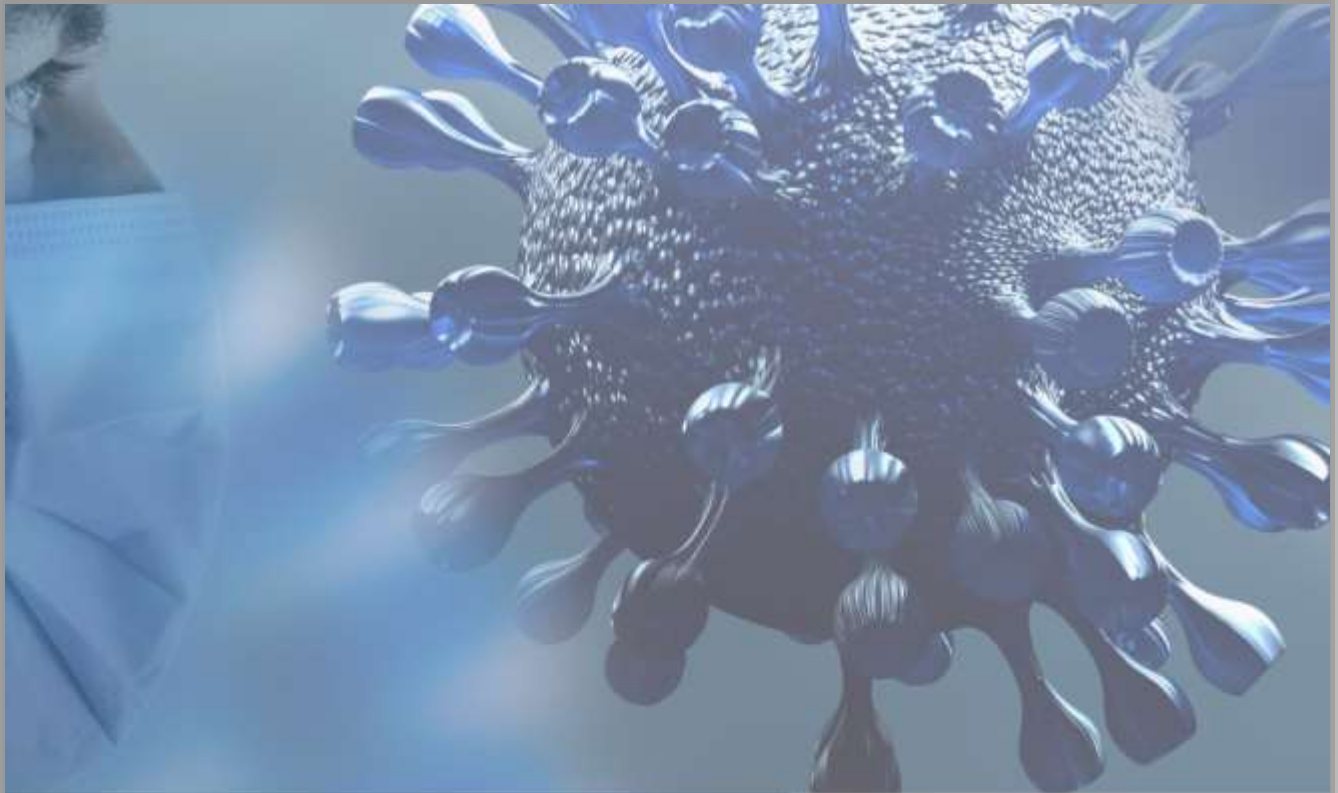
Courtesy of: Nikkei Asia, photo by Takaki Kashiwabara

We hope that the Tokyo Olympics will close uneventfully on Sunday, August 8, 2021.



CORONAVIRUS REGIONAL REPORT AUGUST 2021

ANDREW SIA



AUGUST 2021

THE ORIGINS OF COVID-19:

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE
WUHAN INSTITUTE OF
VIROLOGY

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
REPORT MINORITY STAFF

LEAD REPUBLICAN MICHAEL T. MCCAUL

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS



Introduction

I used the cover of this report prepared by the lead Republican Michael McCaul in this August report. Meanwhile, upon the order of the Biden administration, this time the FBI ought to have submitted their report about the origin of Covid-19.

We would tend to believe that it was an accidental release of the virus from the Wuhan Institute of Virology.

Earlier it was found that records of early Covid-19 cases in Wuhan were deleted from a US database at the request of Chinese scientists and this was confirmed by the American officials. Academics from Wuhan submitted sequences of the virus that caused the disease to the US-based archive in March 2020. Three months later they asked for those sequences to be removed as confirmed by the US National Institute of Health.

The deleted information did not prove how Covid-19 infect humans, whether via animals or a laboratory lead from the Wuhan Institute of Virology. But experts confirmed their further proof of how Chinese researchers and officials had not been fully transparent in how they dealt with data related to the pandemic's origins.

Scientists have been trying to work out how the pandemic began in order to prevent a future outbreak.

In early 2020 when a team from World Health Organization went and conducted their investigation in Wuhan, they found that it was "extremely unlikely" that the virus could have leaked from a research lab. But later the WHO itself said that the investigation had not been extensive enough.

Reports show that key issues. Including inadequate biosafety management systems, insufficient resources for efficient laboratory operation, and deficiency of professional capacity found in the labs of both Bio Safety Level 3 (BSL3) and Bio Safety Level 4 (BSL4).

Resources were found inadequate and because of this the maintenance cost is generally neglected. High-level BSLs have insufficient operational funds for routine processes.

Something happened during the wee small hour of September 2019 where 22,000 entries were disappeared. To date, there has been no consistent answer as to why the database was removed and when would it be put back online.

More evidences were found including the traffics at hospitals surrounding the Wuhan Institute of Virology during September and October 2019. When reporters asked Dr. Shi Zheng-li for clarification for those 22,000 data entries, she pointed to the safety measure due to the cyberattack during the Covid-19 pandemic but when further questions were pressed, she became agitated and said that some questions were based on conspiracy, such as the virus was manmade or lab leak and she refused to speak to the press again.

I used this as the opening for our August report and the Biden administration has received the FBI report on August 24 already. I don't know if we will ever be told the truth and I thought that this report from the Republicans could have confirmed our opinion.

World Situation

More than 5.22 billion doses have been administered across 183 countries according to data collected by Bloomberg. The latest rate was about 40.2 millions per day.

Date	29-May	26-Jun	31-Jul	28-Aug	3-month increment
Total cases	170,538,313	181,397,154	196,648,816	216,675,372	27.05%
Total new cases	23,515,422	10,858,841	15,251,662	20,026,556	-14.84%
Total deaths	3,546,336	3,929,399	4,202,810	4,506,127	27.06%
Total new deaths	434,717	383,063	273,411	303,317	-30.23%
Recovered	152,609,995	165,959,255	178,080,174	193,617,773	26.87%
Active cases	14,381,982	11,508,500	14,365,832	18,551,472	28.99%

With the above chart, we are comparing the April numbers with July and we can see that there is no sign for the number to decline. The world is still affected with the new variant.

Top 30 Countries With the Most Cases as of August 28, 2021

No.	Country	Cases	Total tests	Test per million people	Total population	Percentage
1	USA	39,591,680	578,295,605	1,735,366	333,241,357	18.27%
2	India	32,694,188	516,887,602	370,358	1,395,642,554	15.09%
3	Brazil	20,728,605	56,580,445	264,022	214,301,783	9.57%
4	Russia	6,835,541	177,600,000	1,216,383	146,006,695	3.15%
5	France	6,728,858	121,518,857	1,856,945	65,440,194	3.11%
6	UK	6,698,486	266,714,771	3,905,199	68,297,355	3.09%
7	Turkey	6,329,549	75,570,623	885,058	85,384,918	2.92%
8	Argentina	5,171,458	21,902,593	479,543	45,673,847	2.39%
9	Colombia	4,903,304	24,043,550	466,793	51,507,905	2.26%
10	Iran	4,895,448	28,213,229	331,019	85,231,406	2.26%
11	Spain	4,831,809	60,618,810	1,295,947	46,775,682	2.23%
12	Italy	4,524,292	83,395,187	1,381,649	60,359,173	2.09%
13	Indonesia	4,066,404	31,712,250	114,544	276,856,899	1.88%
14	Germany	3,933,569	68,329,706	812,549	84,093,054	1.82%
15	Mexico	3,311,317	9,651,264	73,959	130,493,910	1.53%
16	Poland	2,888,028	19,636,867	519,511	37,798,753	1.33%
17	South Africa	2,757,191	16,348,437	271,704	60,170,133	1.27%
18	Ukraine	2,282,285	11,931,126	274,719	43,430,217	1.05%
19	Peru	2,147,284	16,634,746	496,547	33,500,845	0.99%
20	Philippines	1,935,700	18,536,715	166,606	111,261,072	0.89%
21	Netherlands	1,934,283	16,482,481	59,476	17,178,625	0.89%
22	Iraq	1,868,352	14,240,478	345,138	41,260,242	0.86%
23	Malaysia	1,685,510	22,329,052	679,858	32,843,706	0.78%
24	Czechia	1,678,731	35,735,984	3,329,881	10,731,910	0.77%
25	Chile	1,637,234	20,145,566	1,043,521	19,305,376	0.76%
26	Bangladesh	1,489,589	8,841,472	53,076	166,580,490	0.69%
27	Canada	1,487,277	40,235,533	1,055,396	38,123,642	0.69%
28	Japan	1,411,443	21,439,752	170,177	126,029,321	0.65%
29	Belgium	1,177,909	18,533,278	1,591,138	11,647,812	0.54%
30	Thailand	1,157,555	8,129,670	116,135	70,002,094	0.53%
Total cases		182,782,879	2,410,235,649	25,362,217	3,909,170,970	84.36%
World Total Cases		216,675,372				

Top 30 Countries with the Highest Fatality Rate as of August 28, 2021

No.	Country	Death Cases	Percentage
1	USA	653,990	14.51%
2	Brazil	579,010	12.85%
3	India	437,860	9.72%
4	Mexico	257,150	5.71%
5	Peru	198,115	4.40%
6	Russia	180,840	4.01%
7	UK	132,376	2.94%
8	Indonesia	131,372	2.92%
9	Italy	129,056	2.86%
10	Colombia	124,743	2.77%
11	France	114,157	2.53%
12	Argentina	111,324	2.47%
13	Iran	105,901	2.35%
14	Germany	92,631	2.40%
15	Spain	84,000	2.18%
16	South Africa	81,461	2.11%
17	Turkey	55,958	1.45%
18	Ukraine	53,686	1.39%
19	Chile	36,841	0.95%
20	Romania	34,509	0.89%
21	Philippines	33,008	0.85%
22	Ecuador	32,166	0.83%
23	Czechia	30,401	0.79%
24	Hungary	30,057	0.78%
25	Canada	26,897	0.70%
26	Pakistan	25,535	0.66%
27	Belgium	25,360	0.66%
28	Tunisia	23,182	0.60%
29	Iraq	20,632	0.53%
30	Bulgaria	18,705	0.42%
	Total Deaths	3,860,923	85.68%
	World Total Deaths	4,506,127	

Top 20 Countries with the Detailed Report

USA (1)	Population: 333,241,357		Total tests	Test per mil
			578,295,605	1,735,366
Date	8/7/2021 (1)	8/14/2021 (1)	8/21/2021 (1)	8/28/2021 (1)
Total cases	36,516,998	37,435,448	38,514,242	39,591,680
New Case	1,029,508	918,450	1,078,794	1,077,438
New Deaths	4,888	4,452	7,385	9,167
Total deaths	632,986	637,438	644,823	653,990
Recovered	29,851,803	30,144,456	30,463,011	30,809,309
Active cases	6,032,209	6,653,554	7,406,408	8,128,381

In the US 369 million doses have been administered, and last week alone, 886,566 doses were given. 52.3% of the population have been fully vaccinated and 62.6% have received the one shot.

For the month of August, new cases have been increased and also the death rates are threatening the community. We are looking at an increase of over 4 million cases from month to month. It is worrying.

Schools have started, if not all of them will start after the Labor Day on September 6, and this time the important topic has been surrounded about the vaccination.

India (2)	Population: 1,395,642,554		Total tests	Test per mil
			516,887,602	370,358
Date	8/7/2021 (2)	8/14/2021 (2)	8/21/2021 (2)	8/28/2021 (2)
Total cases	31,933,553	32,191,954	32,423,549	32,694,188
New Case	406,931	258,401	231,595	270,639
New Deaths	5,197	3,361	3,146	3,461
Total deaths	427,892	431,253	434,399	437,860
Recovered	31,092,097	31,368,460	31,629,000	31,881,128
Active cases	413,564	392,241	360,150	375,200

The total of 625,864,766 doses have been administered in India. But only 10.4% of the population have been fully vaccinated and 35.4 have received one single shot. The cases in August have been subsided and the death rates have not been too alarming.

Brazil (3)	Population: 214,301,783		Total tests	Test per mil
			56,580,445	264,022
Date	8/7/2021 (3)	8/14/2021 (3)	8/21/2021 (3)	8/28/2021 (3)
Total cases	20,151,779	20,350,142	20,556,487	20,728,605
New Case	354,263	198,363	206,345	172,118
New Deaths	9,480	6,081	5,410	4,767
Total deaths	562,752	568,833	574,243	579,010
Recovered	18,868,602	19,195,514	19,431,197	19,646,400
Active cases	720,425	585,795	551,047	503,195

The total of 189,061,012 doses have been administered in Brazil. At the moment 28.3% of the population have been vaccinated and 63.2% have received one shot. The new cases have slowed down in Brazil for the month of August.

Russia (4)	Population: 146,006,695		Total tests	Test per mil
			177,600,000	1,216,383
Date	8/7/2021 (4)	8/14/2021 (4)	8/21/2021 (4)	8/28/2021 (4)
Total cases	6,424,884	6,579,212	6,726,523	6,863,541
New Case	229,652	154,328	147,311	137,018
New Deaths	7,916	5,589	5,599	5,558
Total deaths	164,094	169,683	175,282	180,840
Recovered	5,739,838	5,867,890	6,004,052	6,131,446
Active cases	520,952	541,639	547,189	551,255

The country has administered 79,711,825 shots and 24.6% of its population have received the double shot and 29.6% have received the single shot. It has been an improvement from the country's record of last month.

France (5)	Population: 65,440,194		Total tests	Test per mil
			121,518,857	1,856,945
Date	8/7/2021 (5)	8/14/2021 (5)	8/21/2021 (5)	8/28/2021 (5)
Total cases	6,284,708	6,449,863	6,602,311	6,728,858
New Case	230,659	165,155	152,448	126,547
New Deaths	455	422	655	890
Total deaths	112,190	112,612	113,267	114,157
Recovered	5,755,572	5,881,376	6,033,433	6,191,075
Active cases	416,946	455,875	455,611	423,626

France as the country has administered 86,168,690 doses and 66.1% of its population have received the double shot and 74% have received the single shot. It is above the average of the EU countries.

So that we know EU countries in total have administered 528,230,228 doses and 58.6% of the population have received double dosage and 64.5% have received single dosage. EU, as the group have doses enough for 59.5% of the total population. Compare to the month of July, the new cases in August have increased, as well as the death cases. But it is not alarming as it is at 1.7% as the average for the fatality rate.

UK (6)	Population: 68,297,355		Total tests	Test per mil
			266,714,771	3,905,199
Date	8/7/2021 (6)	8/14/2021 (6)	8/21/2021 (6)	8/28/2021 (6)
Total cases	6,042,252	6,241,011	6,460,930	6,698,486
New Case	271,324	198,759	219,919	237,556
New Deaths	130,281	613	697	785
Total deaths	130,281	130,894	131,591	132,376
Recovered	4,622,268	4,796,774	5,020,635	5,337,919
Active cases	1,289,703	1,313,343	1,308,704	1,228,191

The UK has administered 90,641,097 doses and this represents that 63.8% of the population have received the full vaccination and 71.9% have only received half.

The new cases in the UK have been increasing and this is very unfortunate.

Turkey (7)	Population: 85,384,918		Total tests	Test per mil
			75,570,623	885,058
Date	8/7/2021 (7)	8/14/2021 (7)	8/21/2021 (7)	8/28/2021 (7)
Total cases	5,895,841	6,059,806	6,197,041	6,329,549
New Case	235,372	163,965	137,235	132,508
New Deaths	964	917	1,322	1,631
Total deaths	52,088	53,005	54,327	55,958
Recovered	5,498,520	5,590,578	5,695,286	5,798,314
Active cases	345,233	416,223	447,428	475,277

A total of 93,045,181 doses have been given to its people and this represented 44.1% are fully vaccinated and 57.5% have only received one shot.

Both new cases and the death cases have increased alarmingly for the month of August. The overall death cases were 55,958 recorded and the fatality rate has been kept at 0.88%.

Argentina (8)	Population: 45,673,847		Total tests	Test per mil
			21,902,593	479,543
Date	8/7/2021 (8)	8/14/2021 (8)	8/21/2021 (8)	8/28/2021 (8)
Total cases	5,012,754	5,080,908	5,130,852	5,171,458
New Case	120,944	68,154	49,944	40,606
New Deaths	2,480	1,634	1,281	1,107
Total deaths	107,302	108,936	110,217	111,324
Recovered	4,658,028	4,736,632	4,804,869	4,854,329
Active cases	247,424	235,340	215,766	205,805

A total of 41,701,203 doses have been given to its people. This also means that 31% of the population are fully vaccinated and 61.8% have only received the single shot. In the month of August, it seemed that the cases have been subsided and the cases of the death have also reduced.

Colombia (9)	Population: 51,507,905		Total tests	Test per mil
			24,043,550	466,793
Date	8/7/2021 (9)	8/14/2021 (9)	8/21/2021 (9)	8/28/2021 (9)
Total cases	4,834,634	4,864,629	4,886,897	4,903,304
New Case	77,495	29,995	22,268	16,407
New Deaths	2,476	1,079	765	622
Total deaths	122,277	123,356	124,121	124,743
Recovered	4,643,087	4,685,895	4,715,218	4,734,162
Active cases	69,270	55,378	47,558	44,399

A total of 34,805,950 doses have been administered, and it means 28.7% of its population have been fully vaccinated and 44.7% have only received one shot. The new cases for this South American country have also subsided.

Iran (10)	Population: 85,231,406		Total tests	Test per mil
			28,213,229	331,019
Date	8/7/2021 (12)	8/14/2021 (12)	8/21/2021 (11)	8/28/2021 (10)
Total cases	4,119,110	4,389,085	4,640,695	4,895,448
New Case	327,096	269,975	251,610	254,753
New Deaths	3,691	3,735	4,146	4,547
Total deaths	93,473	97,208	101,354	105,901
Recovered	3,515,263	3,700,828	3,902,808	4,117,098
Active cases	510,374	591,049	636,533	672,449

The country has administered only 23,137,699 doses of vaccines on its people and for a country of 85 million, it is on the low side. Only 7.4% of its population received the double shot, and 20.4% received the single shot. Its new cases are on the rise with fatality rate of 2.16%.

Spain (11)	Population: 46,775,682		Total tests	Test per mil
			60,618,810	1,295,947
Date	8/7/2021 (10)	8/14/2021 (10)	8/21/2021 (10)	8/28/2021 (11)
Total cases	4,588,132	4,693,540	4,770,453	4,831,809
New Case	192,530	105,408	76,913	61,356
New Deaths	610	464	666	864
Total deaths	82,006	82,470	83,136	84,000
Recovered	3,784,544	3,888,717	4,078,846	4,258,193
Active cases	721,582	722,353	608,471	489,616

Spain has administered 65 million jabs for its people. About 70% of its population have received the double vaccination and 78% of them received the single vaccination. It is quite high already.

The country's cases are still steadily increasing unfortunately.

Italy (12)	Population: 60,359,173		Total tests	Test per mil
			83,395,187	1,381,649
Date	8/7/2021 (11)	8/14/2021 (11)	8/21/2021 (12)	8/28/2021 (12)
Total cases	4,390,684	4,435,008	4,478,691	4,524,292
New Case	59,945	44,324	43,683	45,601
New Deaths	199	204	315	328
Total deaths	128,209	128,413	128,728	129,056
Recovered	4,153,940	4,180,129	4,216,542	4,255,808
Active cases	108,535	126,466	133,421	139,428

In total 77,145,747 doses have been administered and 62% of its population have received the double vaccination and 70% have received the single shot. Lately, we have seen the country's cases trending up and also the death cases.

We have to remember that Italy was the first country to have contaminated with the Wuhan virus as it originated from that Chinese city as early as January 2020. After the outbreak, 5 million inhabitants left the city and took along with them the virus and spread it around the world.

Indonesia (13)	Population: 276,856,899		Total tests	Test per mil
			31,712,250	114,544
Date	8/7/2021 (14)	8/14/2021 (13)	8/21/2021 (13)	8/28/2021 (13)
Total cases	3,639,616	3,833,541	3,967,048	4,066,404
New Case	351,889	193,925	133,507	99,356
New Deaths	16,939	10,768	8,976	6,030
Total deaths	105,598	116,366	125,342	131,372
Recovered	3,036,194	3,321,598	3,522,048	3,707,850
Active cases	497,824	395,577	319,658	227,182

Indonesia has administered 95,925,079 doses in this largest island country, and also the world's fourth-most populous country. We can appreciate how difficult it is to reach to all those islands. About 13% of its population have received the double dosages and 22.9% with the single dosage.

Unfortunately the country's cases are trending up and probably it is the vaccines that it has been using from China which is less effective.

Germany (14)	Population: 85,093,064		Total tests	Test per mil
			68,329,706	812,549
Date	8/7/2021 (13)	8/14/2021 (14)	8/21/2021 (14)	8/28/2021 (14)
Total cases	3,795,590	3,824,527	3,870,076	3,933,569
New Case	26,049	28,937	45,549	63,493
New Deaths	171	93	103	158
Total deaths	92,277	92,370	92,473	92,631
Recovered	3,664,100	3,677,800	3,696,300	3,723,200
Active cases	39,213	54,357	81,303	117,738

Germany has administered 101,167,083 jabs on its population and 60.2% of them have received the double jabs while 64.9% only with the single jab.

But in the month of August its cases have been increasing and this is very uncomfortable.

Mexico (15)	Population: 130,493,910		Total tests	Test per mil
			9,651,264	73,959
Date	8/7/2021 (15)	8/14/2021 (15)	8/21/2021 (15)	8/28/2021 (15)
Total cases	2,944,226	3,068,329	3,197,108	3,311,317
New Case	172,380	124,103	128,779	114,209
New Deaths	4,654	3,681	4,666	5,070
Total deaths	243,733	247,414	252,080	257,150
Recovered	2,298,074	2,405,433	2,521,097	2,639,903
Active cases	402,419	415,482	423,931	414,264

Mexico has administered 84 million doses and only 26% of its population have received the double dosages, and 49% have the single dosage. Unfortunately, the cases in Mexico has picked up quite fast, as well as the death rate since the third quarter of this year.

Poland (16)	Population: 37,798,753		Total tests	Test per mil
			19,636,867	519,511
Date	8/7/2021 (16)	8/14/2021 (16)	8/21/2021 (16)	8/28/2021 (16)
Total cases	2,883,976	2,885,185	2,886,513	2,888,028
New Case	1,511	1,209	1,328	1,515
New Deaths	33	14	17	24
Total deaths	75,285	75,299	75,316	75,340
Recovered	2,654,359	2,655,183	2,656,018	2,656,708
Active cases	154,332	154,703	155,179	155,980

Poland has administered 36,171,384 doses and 49.3% of its population have received the double dosages and 50.6% have received the single dosage. Although the new cases have picked up, it is insignificant.

South Africa (17)	Population: 60,170,133		Total tests	Test per mil
			16,348,437	271,704
Date	8/7/2021 (17)	8/14/2021 (17)	8/21/2021 (17)	8/28/2021 (17)
Total cases	2,523,488	2,595,447	2,680,225	2,757,191
New Case	114,963	71,959	84,778	76,966
New Deaths	3,715	2,246	2,382	2,210
Total deaths	74,623	76,869	79,251	81,461
Recovered	2,290,321	2,364,507	2,438,182	2,519,781
Active cases	158,544	154,071	162,792	155,949

The country has given 12 million doses to the South Africans, but only 9.5% have received the double dosages and 15.4% with only the single dosage. For the month of August you may say that the new cases have declined.

Ukraine (18)	Population: 43,430,217		Total tests	Test per mil
			11,931,126	274,719
Date	8/7/2021 (18)	8/14/2021 (18)	8/21/2021 (18)	8/28/2021 (18)
Total cases	2,258,532	2,265,217	2,273,558	2,282,285
New Case	8,471	6,685	8,341	8,727
New Deaths	194	153	194	254
Total deaths	53,085	53,238	53,432	53,686
Recovered	2,190,686	2,196,589	2,200,763	2,205,707
Active cases	14,761	15,390	19,363	22,892

The country has given 12,484,921 doses to its people and only 8.6% of its population have received the double dosages. There are 12.3% with the single dosage only. The dosages the country have is only adequate for 15% of its people which is quite low. Russia, the neighboring country, is still reluctant to help. Perhaps this is what they meant by "vaccine diplomacy", and you may say shame on them and condemn them.

Peru (19)	Population: 33,500,845		Total tests	Test per mil
			16,634,746	496,547
Date	8/7/2021 (19)	8/14/2021 (19)	8/21/2021 (19)	8/28/2021 (19)
Total cases	2,122,557	2,131,337	2,140,062	2,147,285
New Case	14,684	8,780	8,725	7,223
New Deaths	680	461	473	363
Total deaths	196,818	197,279	197,752	198,115
Recovered	1,925,739	1,934,058	1,942,310	1,949,170
Active cases				

Peru has administered 18,270,623 doses on its people and 24.2% have received the double jobs and 30.9% with the single job. We have noticed that the new cases and new deaths are both declining.

Philippines (20)	Population: 111,261,072		Total tests	Test per mil
			18,536,715	166,606
Date	8/7/2021 (23)	8/14/2021 (22)	8/21/2021 (21)	8/28/2021 (20)
Total cases	1,649,341	1,727,321	1,824,051	1,935,700
New Case	82,674	77,980	96,730	111,649
New Deaths	1,434	1,235	1,526	1,412
Total deaths	28,835	30,070	31,596	33,008
Recovered	1,544,443	1,598,314	1,668,520	1,760,013
Active cases	76,063	98,937	123,935	142,679

For a country of over 110 million inhabitants and only 31,433,450 have been administered with the vaccination are a bit low. Only 12.5% of them have received the double dosages and 18.8% with single vaccination. Its total reservation of vaccines is adequate for another 14.6% of its people.

The new cases have been increasing as well as the new deaths. It is sad to see this poor country is suffering from the pandemic as its health system and social welfare system is both inadequate.

Breakdown by Regions

North American Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
USA	1	39,591,680	653,990	30,809,309	8,128,381	333,241,357
Mexico	15	3,311,317	257,150	2,639,903	414,264	130,493,910
Canada	27	1,487,277	26,897	1,432,235	28,145	38,123,642
Cuba	46	634,161	5,067	587,514	41,580	11,318,635
Guatemala	54	463,753	11,818	397,556	54,379	18,296,911
Costa Rica	56	455,784	5,431	366,572	83,781	5,147,741
Panama	57	455,527	7,039	440,407	8,081	4,392,967
Dominican Republic	67	349,620	4,007	340,472	5,141	10,973,290
Honduras	71	335,398	8,832	106,597	219,969	10,085,968
El Salvador	108	94,060	2,890	79,740	11,430	6,523,958
Total		47,178,577	983,121	37,200,305	8,995,151	568,598,379

This month we have seen increases with countries like Cuba (from 179,656 to 634,161) and Guatemala (from 290,852 to 463,753). Also, the total increase for July and August was 5,227,788 cases, which was alarmingly high.

For the US, July's number was 35,487,490 cases, but in August it jumped to 39,591,680 cases. In this month more than 25,000 Americans lost their lives to the Covid-19. We are not too optimistic with September.

European Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Russia	4	6,863,541	180,840	6,131,446	551,255	146,006,695
France	5	6,728,858	114,157	6,191,075	423,626	65,440,194
UK	6	6,698,486	132,376	5,337,919	1,228,191	68,297,355
Spain	11	4,831,809	84,000	4,258,193	489,616	46,775,682
Italy	12	4,524,292	129,056	4,255,808	139,428	60,359,173
Germany	14	3,933,569	92,631	3,723,200	117,738	84,093,064
Poland	16	2,888,028	75,340	2,656,708	155,980	37,798,753
Ukraine	18	2,282,285	53,686	2,205,707	22,892	43,430,217
Netherlands	21	1,934,283	17,994	1,841,214	75,075	17,178,625
Czechia	24	1,678,731	30,401	1,646,365	1,965	10,731,910
Belgium	29	1,177,909	25,360	1,092,355	60,194	11,647,812
Sweden	32	1,123,413	14,644	1,085,412	23,357	10,171,893
Romania	33	1,095,885	34,509	1,053,974	7,402	19,089,418
Portugal	35	1,033,165	17,711	970,497	44,957	10,162,374
Hungary	37	811,706	30,057	775,286	6,363	9,632,025
Switzerland	40	770,758	10,967	705,104	54,687	8,727,605
Serbia	42	755,895	7,257	719,206	29,432	8,696,722
Austria	44	684,541	10,777	659,053	14,711	9,065,670
Greece	48	579,734	13,544	526,034	40,156	10,364,244
Belarus	53	477,901	3,745	471,018	3,138	9,445,735
Total		50,874,789	1,079,052	46,305,574	3,490,163	687,115,166

For the month of August in comparison with July, the increase was 3,605,677 cases. The top twenty countries we picked represent a population of 687 million inhabitants. It is also one of world's biggest economic power with a very rich history and culture.

Latin American Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Brazil	3	20,728,605	579,010	19,646,400	503,195	214,301,783
Argentina	8	5,171,458	111,324	4,854,329	205,805	45,673,847
Colombia	9	4,903,304	124,743	4,734,162	44,399	51,507,905
Peru	19	2,147,285	198,115			33,500,845
Chile	25	1,637,234	36,841	1,593,985	6,408	19,305,376
Ecuador	51	500,084	32,166	443,880	24,038	17,951,535
Bolivia	52	489,447	18,391	431,928	39,128	11,856,420
Paraguay	55	458,229	15,675	436,286	6,268	7,233,476
Uruguay	65	384,531	6,026	377,330	1,175	3,487,620
Venezuela	72	331,112	3,970	316,405	10,737	28,342,896
Total		36,751,289	1,126,261	32,834,705	841,153	433,161,703

The increase has been milder than previous months. We would share with you the increment for the last months as the following.

July to August - increased by 1,705,680 cases;

June to July - increased by 1,765,988 cases;

May to June - increased by 2,576,819 cases;

April to June - increased by 11,215,096 cases.

We hope that the Latin American countries will trend along this pattern.

South Asian Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
India	2	32,694,188	437,860	31,881,128	375,200	1,395,642,554
Bangladesh	26	1,489,589	25,926	1,409,231	54,432	166,580,490
Pakistan	31	1,148,572	25,535	1,029,930	93,107	225,826,833
Sri Lanka	60	421,557	8,583	355,394	57,580	21,516,831
Afghanistan	95	153,033	7,109	109,698	36,226	39,936,318
Total		35,906,939	505,013	34,785,381	616,545	1,849,503,026

We share with you the numbers we have recorded.

July to August - increased by 1,499,168 cases;

June to July - increased by 2,945,547 cases;

May to June - increased by 3,822,834 cases;

April to June - increased by 4,360,426 cases.

The numbers surged in April and its daily rate at its height was over 400,000 cases in some of the peak period. It was the delta variant when it emerged in the Indian subcontinent and claimed a lot of lives but a lot of them were died from the lack of oxygen in India.

Middle East Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Iran	10	4,895,448	105,901	4,117,098	672,449	85,231,406
Iraq	22	1,868,352	20,632	1,711,405	136,315	41,260,242
Israel	34	1,045,800	6,950	957,045	81,805	9,326,000
Jordan	38	794,350	10,368	771,842	12,140	10,319,880
UAE	43	715,394	2,036	700,548	12,810	10,028,079
Lebanon	47	597,978	8,035	550,334	39,609	6,790,140
Saudi Arabia	49	543,796	8,526	531,733	3,537	35,438,109
Kuwait	62	409,363	2,416	404,217	2,730	4,353,299
Palestine	70	335,709	3,669	316,520	15,520	5,237,738
Oman	75	301,784	4,049	291,039	6,696	5,255,855
Total		11,507,974	172,582	10,351,781	983,611	213,240,748

We share with you the numbers we have recorded.

July to August - increased by 1,725,740 cases;

June to July - increased by 1,143,756 cases;

May to June - increased by 590,298 cases;

April to June - increased by 912,005 cases.

Iran is the country who has the highest number of cases, and for the first time the increased number of cases in August was 1,103,434 and you can see that is more than 9.5% in that region.

Association of South Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Indonesia	13	4,066,404	131,372	3,707,850	227,182	276,856,899
Philippines	20	1,935,700	33,008	1,760,013	142,679	111,261,072
Malaysia	23	1,685,510	15,802	1,401,160	268,548	32,843,706
Thailand	30	1,157,555	10,879	964,319	182,357	70,002,094
Vietnam	59	422,469	10,405	210,989	201,075	98,348,196
Myanmar	64	389,134	15,077	311,952	62,105	54,830,444
Cambodia	109	91,770	1,870	87,774	2,126	16,985,459
Singapore	115	67,171	55	66,022	1,094	5,903,392
Laos	154	14,466	12	4,928	9,526	7,397,140
Brunei	194	2,380	7	613	1,760	442,307
Total		9,832,559	218,487	8,515,620	1,098,452	674,870,709

The region used to be very quiet and have recorded not too many cases. But it was only in the last three months and you can refer to the following:

July to August - increased by 2,822,902 cases;

June to July - increased by 2,275,663 cases.

The countries that suffered the most are Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam.

African Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
South Africa	17	2,757,191	81,461	2,519,781	155,949	60,170,133
Morocco	36	849,532	12,361	773,619	63,552	37,414,634
Tunisia	45	658,322	23,182	607,318	27,822	11,961,142
Ethiopia	73	305,077	4,631	273,515	26,931	118,238,075
Libya	74	303,790	4,165	217,624	82,001	6,978,913
Egypt	77	287,393	16,706	237,385	33,302	104,555,191
Kenya	83	234,589	4,694	219,706	10,189	55,133,206
Zambia	87	205,893	3,591	200,316	1,986	18,975,220
Algeria	88	190,333	2,308	169,815	18,210	212,010,971
Nigeria	89	175,224	2,513	168,769	3,942	6,648,103
Total		5,967,344	155,612	5,387,848	423,884	632,085,588

It was only in the last two months we have seen the increasing of the cases, you can refer to the following:

July to August - increased by 842,463 cases;

June to July - increased by 901,486 cases.

We can find South Africa and Morocco to have the most increased cases.

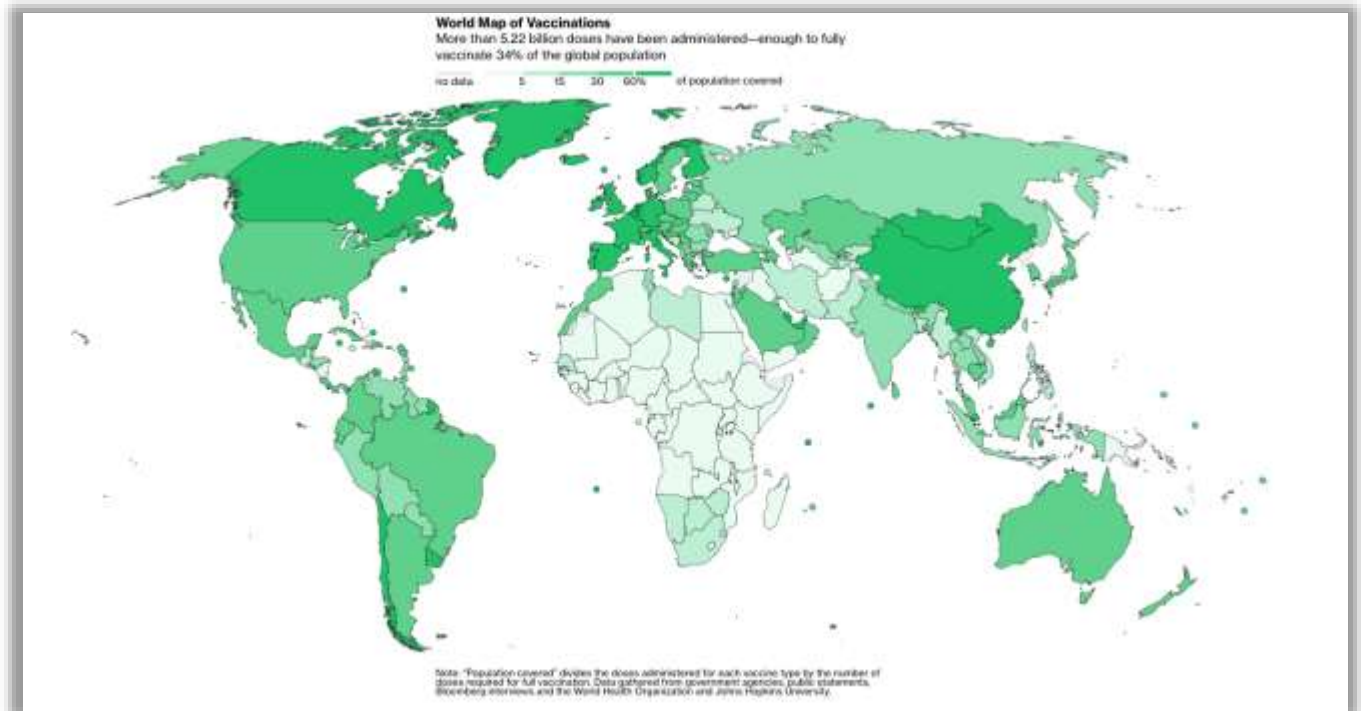
Summary on All Regions

Region	Total cases	%	Total deaths	%
North America	47,178,577	21.77%	983,121	21.82%
European Countries	50,874,789	23.48%	1,079,052	23.95%
Latin American Countries	36,751,289	16.96%	1,126,261	24.99%
Middle East Countries	11,507,974	5.31%	172,582	3.83%
South Asian Countries	35,906,939	16.57%	505,013	11.21%
ASEAN Countries	9,832,559	4.54%	218,487	4.85%
African Countries	5,967,344	2.75%	155,612	3.45%
Total	198,019,471	91.39%	4,240,128	94.10%
World Total	216,675,372		4,506,127	

Mortality Rate for the August Cases

No.	Country	Cases	Death Cases	Percentage
1	USA	39,591,680	653,990	1.65%
2	India	32,694,188	437,860	1.34%
3	Brazil	20,728,605	579,010	2.79%
4	Russia	6,835,541	180,840	2.65%
5	France	6,728,858	114,157	1.70%
6	UK	6,698,486	132,376	1.98%
7	Turkey	6,329,549	55,958	0.88%
8	Argentina	5,171,458	111,324	2.15%
9	Colombia	4,903,304	124,743	2.54%
10	Iran	4,895,448	105,901	2.16%
11	Spain	4,831,809	84,000	1.74%
12	Italy	4,524,292	129,056	2.85%
13	Indonesia	4,066,404	131,372	3.23%
14	Germany	3,933,569	92,631	2.35%
15	Mexico	3,311,317	257,150	7.77%
16	Poland	2,888,028	75,340	2.61%
17	South Africa	2,757,191	81,461	2.95%
18	Ukraine	2,282,285	53,686	2.35%
19	Peru	2,147,284	198,115	9.23%
20	Philippines	1,935,700	33,008	1.71%
21	Netherlands	1,934,283	17,994	0.93%
22	Iraq	1,868,352	20,632	1.10%
23	Malaysia	1,685,510	15,802	0.94%
24	Czechia	1,678,731	30,401	1.81%
25	Chile	1,637,234	36,841	2.25%
26	Bangladesh	1,489,589	25,926	1.74%
27	Canada	1,487,277	26,897	1.81%
28	Japan	1,411,443	15,851	0.00%
29	Belgium	1,177,909	25,360	2.15%
30	Thailand	1,157,555	10,879	0.94%
	Total cases	182,782,879	3,842,726	

Vaccination Trackers for August 2021



Courtesy of: Bloomberg on August 29's report

Month after month, the world has continued to push the vaccination and more than 5.22 billion doses have been administered across 183 countries. The 5.22 billion doses are enough to fully vaccinated 34% of the global population. The latest rate was about 40.2 million doses per day.

This time, there is no mentioning about the global immunity and we are already talking about taking the third shot very soon as the medicine will wear down on those who have taken the vaccination earlier on. And there is no sign that the pandemic will disappear as no one knows how we could have entered into this situation, and going forward the future is still unclear. Already the world has lost 4.5 million lives over 216 million known cases.

It is said that from now until December 1, there will be another 100,000 deceased cases in the US because of the Covid-19. This will bring the death to 750,000 already.

Currently, states like Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Idaho are the most severe. People are still arguing about taking the vaccination and wearing mask, knowing that these are the only way out. The argument is getting more and more politically related. More and more public places will require proof of vaccination before admittance and this would intensify the social split and the arguments. All these are not a good sign as many people, especially the younger ones are still very skeptical taking the vaccination.

Anyway, we share with you the global vaccination campaign for the 19 countries from the report made by Bloomberg.

Global Vaccination Campaign

Countries and regions	Doses administered ▼	Enough for % of people	% of population		Daily rate of doses administered
			given 1+ dose	fully vaccinated	
<i>Global Total</i>	5,228,873,133	-	-	-	40,192,986
Mainland China	2,032,934,000	72.6	-	63.5	13,866,429
India	625,864,766	22.9	35.4	10.4	6,339,341
EU	528,230,228	59.5	64.5	58.6	1,848,148
U.S.	368,863,734	57.7	61.6	52.3	886,566
Brazil	189,061,012	46.0	63.2	28.2	1,639,599
Japan	124,534,483	49.3	54.9	43.8	1,332,252
Germany	101,167,083	60.9	64.9	60.2	274,805
Indonesia	95,925,079	18.0	22.9	13.0	1,003,397
Turkey	93,045,181	55.9	57.5	44.1	618,914
U.K. +	90,641,097	67.8	71.9	63.8	187,057
France	86,168,690	66.5	74.0	66.1	477,482
Mexico	84,026,447	32.9	44.9	26.0	517,469
Russia	79,711,825	27.2	29.6	24.6	396,745
Italy	77,145,747	63.9	70.0	62.0	266,020
Spain	65,035,990	70.0	78.0	69.8	333,529
Canada +	53,122,384	70.8	73.4	66.3	106,134
Pakistan	50,985,184	12.5	19.5	7.5	683,231
South Korea	43,225,257	41.8	55.4	28.2	1,073,209
Argentina	41,701,203	46.4	61.8	31.0	388,284

Courtesy of: Bloomberg on August 29's report

Conclusion

Coming back to the report as ordered by President Biden for showing the cause of the Covid-19 to its agencies 90 days ago. The summary report only said that it was not developed as biological weapon and the Chinese scientists were unaware of the disastrous this pandemic can cause.

This coronavirus has caused 200 million cases globally and more than 4.5 million have lost their lives. For the US it was closed to 40 million cases and took away 653,990 lives.

The Chinese officials were lacked of the foreknowledge of the virus, SARS-COV-2 before its outbreak. But it was found that China was reluctant to share any information but to put the cause to the other countries, including the United States.

The statement Biden said on August 27, Friday was to find the origins of the virus would continue, and he criticized China for not being more cooperative.

In the coming months we will see how China will react to this.

CORONAVIRUS REGIONAL REPORT SEPTEMBER 2021



Courtesy of: wesm913.org

ANDREW SIA

Introduction

The debate is still going on whether the SAR-CoV2 virus was spilled over to humans from bats through an intermediary host animal or a leakage from the lab. Retaliation to the world's consensus of the origin of Covid-19, and even before the report from the Biden administration was released on August 27, China was already circulating its conspiracy theory suggesting that the coronavirus virus escaped from an American military lab.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman repeatedly used an official podium to spread the ideas that the coronavirus may have first leaked from a research facility in Fort Detrick, Maryland. It has reflected China's anxiety to shake off the blames for the pandemic which caused the enormous financial losses and the loss of millions of lives globally.

Understanding of the origin of the virus can help scientists to prevent another pandemic. And virologists are largely tending to believe the theory that the virus jumped from infected animals to humans outside a lab but they do not rule out that the virus escaped from a lab in Wuhan which was also the center of the outbreak in the very beginning.

These endless accusations will only damage the relationship of the two world powers.

Even the attitudes toward the Covid-19, we can see the two countries are going the extreme ways. China has 49 new cases on September 13, although it is pushing hard their zero-infections policy, The US has 13,660 cases on that same day. We have to know that the US has only a quarter of China's population.

At the beginning of the outbreak of the coronavirus, China was able to manage to get the virus under control within China by early April 2020. At that time it already instituted its zero-infections policy and even if it was one local case it would use draconian measures to reset local cases to zero. To fend off any imported cases, China has imposed the toughest international travel restrictions.

The situation has changed now as the Delta variant is more contagious. An outbreak started in Nanjing on July 20 and quickly spread to 17 provinces and until today there are still three Covid areas nationwide. The return to zero-infection is becoming counterproductive and drops in staff productivity and disruption to supply chain. This has started to slowdown the Chinese economy.

Scientists have expressed their opinions about the coexistence with the virus, or to reach the herd immunity with 80% vaccination rate have learned later to backtrack with their statements as the guideline would have to come from the top level of the Chinese Communist Party.

Even the herd immunity is unlikely as the vaccines are less effective at protecting against new variants of the virus and the opening up of the country will cause more infection cases.

On the other hand, China cannot continue to close its borders as the Delta variant will continue to spread rampantly, and talks about this pandemic may last another two years or longer.

Other governments are getting ready to shift the policies and aimed for co-existence with the Covid-19, although tougher mandatory should be enforced.

It is not just the high vaccination rate, but high efficacy rate for the vaccine is important. We can refer this to China and Russia’s vaccines which have not been effective with the Covid.

We have to admit that the world is still facing the low and unequal coverage of Covid vaccine and we will also have to solve this as well.

Democracy is important, but if the world cannot come to a common consensus to combat the Covid-19, it will continue to drag the world down. After all, we have seen the countries are polarized with measures to control the spreading of the virus.

World Situation

In the three months, for July to September, the total cases around the world have increased 18%, they are mostly the Delta variant.

Date	7/31/2021 23:55 GMT	8/28/2021 22:12 GMT	9/25/2021 21:37 GMT	
Total cases	196,648,816	216,675,372	232,212,695	+18%
<i>New Case</i>	<i>15,251,166</i>	<i>20,026,556</i>	<i>15,537,323</i>	
<i>New Deaths</i>	<i>272,411</i>	<i>303,317</i>	<i>249,852</i>	
Total deaths	4,202,810	4,506,127	4,755,989	+13%
Recovered	178,080,174	193,617,773	208,811,886	
Active cases	14,365,832	18,551,472	18,644,820	

But the biggest vaccination campaign in history is underway. Already more than 6.13 billion doses have been administered across 184 countries in according to the data as collected by Bloomberg. And the latest rate was roughly 29.4 million doses per day.

If translate this into the fully vaccinated, 39.9% of the global population would have been covered.

We come to know that the best vaccines are highly effective to prevent hospitalization and death caused by Covid. Infectious-disease experts said that vaccination of 70% to 85% would enable a return to normalcy. But the global immunity will remain a long way as at the current pace of 29.4 million doses a day, it will take 6 months to cover 75% of the population to reach the immunity.

Manufacturing of the vaccines are steadily increasing and additional manufacturing facility is coming into the market.

Top 30 Countries With the Most Cases as of September 26, 2021

No.	Country	Cases	Total tests	Test per million people	Total population	Percentage
1	USA	43,704,543	631,498,172	1,894,175	333,389,570	18.82%
2	India	33,651,221	561,661,383	402,140	1,396,679,683	14.49%
3	Brazil	21,343,304	57,282,520	267,155	214,417,199	9.19%
4	UK	7,631,233	297,235,180	4,350,340	68,324,581	3.29%
5	Russia	7,398,415	189,300,000	1,296,474	146,011,466	3.19%
6	Turkey	7,013,639	84,545,253	989,362	85,454,307	3.02%
7	France	6,989,613	139,307,228	2,128,413	65,451,212	3.01%
8	Iran	5,519,728	31,545,337	369,757	85,313,650	2.38%
9	Argentina	5,248,847	24,252,818	530,32	45,705,544	2.26%
10	Colombia	4,948,513	25,286,251	490,525	51,549,372	2.13%
11	Spain	4,946,601	63,732,506	1,362,473	46,777,063	2.13%
12	Italy	4,657,215	91,122,631	1,509,843	60,352,399	2.01%
13	Indonesia	4,206,253	37,880,343	136,714	277,078,037	1.81%
14	Germany	4,200,990	70,379,237	836,717	84,113,506	1.81%
15	Mexico	3,619,115	10,516,234	80,524	130,597,477	1.56%
16	Poland	2,902,591	20,675,000	547,021	37,795,594	1.25%
17	South Africa	2,895,976	17,528,759	291,043	60,227,335	1.25%
18	Philippines	2,470,235	20,686,679	185,743	111,372,663	1.06%
19	Ukraine	2,387,750	12,673,213	291,941	43,410,223	1.03%
20	Malaysia	2,185,131	29,565,187	899,310	32,875,430	0.94%
21	Peru	2,171,374	17,688,400	527,445	33,535,992	0.94%
22	Netherlands	1,994,901	17,043,097	991,944	17,181,517	0.86%
23	Iraq	1,991,628	15,116,604	365,759	41,329,460	0.86%
24	Japan	1,689,899	24,412,989	193,754	125,999,832	0.73%
25	Czechia	1,688,953	37,860,455	3,527,341	10,733,425	0.73%
26	Chile	1,650,985	21,530,105	1,114,515	19,317,915	0.71%
27	Canada	1,600,339	42,704,817	1,119,424	38,148,931	0.67%
28	Bangladesh	1,550,371	9,596,929	57,568	166,705,916	0.67%
29	Thailand	1,549,285	9,201,621	131,423	70,015,456	0.67%
30	Israel	1,262,945	20,773,083	2,227,438	9,326,000	0.54%
Total cases		195,071,593	2,632,602,031	28,586,281	3,909,190,755	84.01%
World Total Cases		232,212,695				

Top 30 Countries With the Highest Fatality Rate as of September 26, 2021

No.	Country	Death Cases	Percentage
1	USA	705,832	14.84%
2	Brazil	594,200	12.49%
3	India	446,948	9.40%
4	Mexico	274,703	5.78%
5	Russia	203,095	4.27%
6	Peru	199,182	4.19%
7	Indonesia	141,381	2.97%
8	UK	136,105	2.86%
9	Italy	130,653	2.75%
10	Colombia	126,068	2.65%
11	Iran	119,082	2.50%
12	France	116,449	2.45%
13	Argentina	114,828	2.41%
14	Germany	93,966	1.98%
15	South Africa	87,001	1.83%
16	Spain	86,229	1.81%
17	Turkey	62,938	1.32%
18	Ukraine	55,557	1.17%
19	Chile	37,432	0.79%
20	Philippines	37,405	0.79%
21	Romania	36,230	0.76%
22	Ecuador	32,720	0.69%
23	Czechia	30,452	0.64%
24	Hungary	30,151	0.63%
25	Canada	27,636	0.58%
26	Pakistan	27,524	0.58%
27	Belgium	25,554	0.54%
28	Tunisia	24,705	0.52%
29	Iraq	22,072	0.46%
30	Bulgaria	20,423	0.43%
Total Deaths		4,046,521	85.08%
World Total Deaths		4,755,989	

Top 20 Countries With the Detailed Report

USA (1)	Population: 333,389,570		Total tests	Test per mil
			631,498,172	1,894,175
Date	9/4/2021 (1)	9/11/2021 (1)	9/18/2021 (1)	9/25/2021 (1)
Total cases	40,761,715	41,815,714	42,841,173	43,704,543
New Cases	1,170,035	1,053,999	1,025,459	863,370
New Deaths	11,473	12,273	13,556	14,540
Total deaths	665,463	677,736	691,292	705,832
Recovered	31,299,913	31,857,877	32,460,485	33,140,811
Active cases	8,796,339	9,280,101	9,689,396	9,857,900

In the month of September, the daily new cases have gone very high and the average was over 150,000 cases per day. At this time the age of the patients is below 12 and there is no vaccine available for that age group. This is the most unfortunate as the schools are open at this time.

But the country is so divided regarding the taking of Covid vaccine or not. Policies by the big corporations are varied and still there are roughly 14% of American adults say that they have no intention to take the shot. In order to persuade them, lottery with payouts of up to \$500,000 and handout of gift cards are being offered.

In the US, so far 390 million doses have been given so far, and last week alone an average of 703,352 doses per given each day.

There are 55.3% of the population in the US are fully vaccinated and 64.3% have only one shot. There are discussion about taking the third shot for those over 65 years old.

India (2)	Population: 1,396,679,683		Total tests	Test per mil
			561,661,383	402,140
Date	9/4/2021 (2)	9/11/2021 (2)	9/18/2021 (2)	9/25/2021 (2)
Total cases	32,987,615	33,232,088	33,447,010	33,651,221
New Cases	293,427	244,473	214,922	204,211
New Deaths	2,707	2,121	2,181	2,079
Total deaths	440,567	442,688	444,869	446,948
Recovered	32,130,576	32,396,039	32,663,592	32,894,001
Active cases	416,472	393,361	338,549	310,272

The total of 860,066,590 doses have been administered in India. But only 16.3% of the population have been fully vaccinated and 46% have received one jab.

The country is still going through 32,000 cases per day.

Brazil (3)	Population: 214,417,199		Total tests	Test per mil
			57,282,520	267,155
Date	9/4/2021 (3)	9/11/2021 (3)	9/18/2021 (3)	9/25/2021 (3)
Total cases	20,877,864	20,989,164	21,102,536	21,343,304
New Cases	149,259	111,300	113,372	240,768
New Deaths	4,352	3,196	3,186	4,456
Total deaths	583,362	586,558	589,744	594,200
Recovered	19,838,912	20,016,161	20,180,106	20,326,408
Active cases	455,590	386,445	332,686	422,696

The total of 231,844,536 doses have been administered in Brazil. 41% of the population have been fully vaccinated, and 70.9% have received one shot. This has been an improvement from the previous months. The average for the daily new cases has dropped as well.

UK (4)	Population: 68,324,581		Total tests	Test per mil
			297,235,180	4,350,340
Date	9/4/2021 (5)	9/11/2021 (4)	9/18/2021 (4)	9/25/2021 (4)
Total cases	6,941,611	7,197,662	7,400,739	7,631,233
New Cases	243,125	256,051	203,077	230,494
New Deaths	785	983	1,003	958
Total deaths	133,161	134,144	135,147	136,105
Recovered	5,586,491	5,767,761	5,958,691	6,159,135
Active cases	1,221,959	1,295,757	1,306,901	1,335,993

The total 93,461,887 doses have been administered in the UK. 67% of the population have been fully vaccinated, and 72.9% have received one shot. The new cases have increased slightly, but in the previous month it was in the sixth position, but now it is in the fourth position.

Russia (5)	Population: 146,011,466		Total tests	Test per mil
			189,300,000	1,296,474
Date	9/4/2021 (4)	9/11/2021 (5)	9/18/2021 (5)	9/25/2021 (5)
Total cases	6,993,954	7,121,516	7,254,754	7,398,415
New Cases	130,413	127,562	133,238	143,661
New Deaths	5,567	5,554	5,464	5,670
Total deaths	186,407	191,961	197,425	203,095
Recovered	6,255,475	6,375,160	6,485,264	6,590,933
Active cases	552,072	554,395	572,065	604,387

The country has administered 89,453,699 doses so far, and only 28.4% have received the double vaccinations and 32.4% have received only one single dose. The record has been improving.

Turkey (6)	Population: 85,454,307		Total tests	Test per mil
			84,545,253	989,362
Date	9/4/2021 (7)	9/11/2021 (7)	9/18/2021 (7)	9/25/2021 (6)
Total cases	6,478,663	6,636,899	6,820,861	7,013,639
New Cases	149,114	158,236	183,962	192,778
New Deaths	1,879	1,806	1,718	1,577
Total deaths	57,837	59,643	61,361	62,938
Recovered	5,906,376	6,121,046	6,309,910	6,472,400
Active cases	514,450	456,210	449,590	478,301

The country has performed 107,877,200 doses and 52.4% have received the double dosages and 64.3% have received the single dosage.

France (7)	Population: 65,451,212		Total tests	Test per mil
			139,307,228	2,128,413
Date	9/4/2021 (6)	9/11/2021 (6)	9/18/2021 (6)	9/25/2021 (7)
Total cases	6,826,042	6,897,392	6,949,519	6,989,613
New Cases	97,284	71,350	52,127	40,094
New Deaths	699	632	514	447
Total deaths	114,856	115,488	116,002	116,449
Recovered	6,356,262	6,504,169	6,626,528	6,720,032
Active cases	354,924	277,735	206,989	153,132

The country has administered 93,817,818 doses and 74% have received the double dosages, and 77.2% have received the single dosage. It is the highest among the European Union. And its new cases have been dropping.

Iran (8)	Population: 85,313,650		Total tests	Test per mil
			31,545,337	369,757
Date	9/4/2021 (9)	9/11/2021 (8)	9/18/2021 (8)	9/25/2021 (8)
Total cases	5,103,537	5,275,567	5,408,860	5,519,728
New Cases	208,089	172,030	133,293	110,868
New Deaths	4,163	3,760	2,967	2,291
Total deaths	110,064	113,824	116,791	119,082
Recovered	4,332,892	4,538,419	4,736,896	4,920,978
Active cases	660,581	623,324	555,173	479,668

The country has administered 43,372,270 doses and it has shown an increase of 20,234,571 doses which is quite significant. Now 16.8% of its population have been fully vaccinated and 35.5% have received only the single dose.

In August the country has recorded 1,103,434 new cases, at an average of 39,408 per day. In September, it has recorded 624,280 new cases, or 22,296 per day. Perhaps the increase of the doses in September have taken the effect.

Argentina (9)	Population: 45,705,544		Total tests	Test per mil
			24,252,818	530,632
Date	9/4/2021 (8)	9/11/2021 (9)	9/18/2021 (9)	9/25/2021 (9)
Total cases	5,202,405	5,223,604	5,237,159	5,248,847
New Cases	30,947	21,199	13,555	11,688
New Deaths	1,120	912	930	542
Total deaths	112,444	113,356	114,286	114,828
Recovered	4,895,988	5,071,793	5,090,449	5,107,912
Active cases	193,973	38,455	32,424	26,107

The country has administered 50,864,376 doses in September. 47.5% of the people have received the full vaccination, and 65.5% have received the single dose. We have noticed that its new cases have been dropping.

Colombia (10)	Population: 51,549,372		Total tests	Test per mil
			25,286,251	490,525
Date	9/4/2021 (10)	9/11/2021 (10)	9/18/2021 (10)	9/25/2021 (10)
Total cases	4,916,980	4,928,578	4,937,596	4,948,513
New Cases	13,676	11,598	9,018	10,917
New Deaths	487	362	234	242
Total deaths	125,230	125,592	125,826	126,068
Recovered	4,746,546	4,765,975	4,776,169	4,788,573
Active cases	45,204	37,011	35,601	33,872

The country has administered 39,455,509 doses, and 32.6% of its population have been fully vaccinated, and 50.9% have only receive one single dose. The new cases are also dropping.

Spain (11)	Population: 46,777,063		Total tests	Test per mil
			63,732,506	1,362,473
Date	9/4/2021 (11)	9/11/2021 (11)	9/18/2021 (11)	9/25/2021 (11)
Total cases	4,877,755	4,907,461	4,929,546	4,946,601
New Cases	45,946	29,706	22,085	17,055
New Deaths	795	495	493	446
Total deaths	84,795	85,290	85,783	86,229
Recovered	4,418,343	4,542,552	4,633,527	4,708,167
Active cases	374,617	279,619	210,236	152,205

Spain has administered 69,740,837 doses in total. About 78.2% of its population have received the full dosages and 80.8% have received the single dose. Among the countries in the European Union, it is quite high. Also the country's new cases have been dropping significantly.

Italy (12)	Population: 60,352,399		Total tests	Test per mil
			91,122,631	1,509,843
Date	9/4/2021 (12)	9/11/2021 (12)	9/18/2021 (12)	9/25/2021 (12)
Total cases	4,566,126	4,601,749	4,632,275	4,657,215
New Cases	41,834	35,623	30,526	24,940
New Deaths	410	419	399	369
Total deaths	129,466	129,885	130,284	130,653
Recovered	4,299,621	4,344,238	4,388,951	4,423,988
Active cases	137,039	127,626	113,040	102,574

Italy has administered 83,966,629 doses in total. 74.3% of its population have received the double dosages and the same percentages have received the single dosage. Its new cases have been dropping as well.

Indonesia (13)	Population: 277,078,037		Total tests	Test per mil
			37,880,343	136,714
Date	9/4/2021 (13)	9/11/2021 (13)	9/18/2021 (13)	9/25/2021 (13)
Total cases	4,123,617	4,163,732	4,188,529	4,206,253
New Cases	57,213	40,115	24,797	17,724
New Deaths	4,097	3,232	1,622	1,058
Total deaths	135,469	138,701	140,323	141,381
Recovered	3,827,449	3,909,355	3,983,140	4,020,801
Active cases	160,699	115,676	65,066	44,071

The country has administered 135,418,535 doses, it is showing an increase of 39,493,456 from August, an increase of 40%. But only 18% of its population are fully vaccinated and 32% have received only one single shot. It is obvious that the Sinopharm’s vaccines are ineffective to the Covid. Fortunately, its cases are dropping.

Germany (14)	Population: 84,113,506		Total tests	Test per mil
			70,379,237	836,717
Date	9/4/2021 (14)	9/11/2021 (14)	9/18/2021 (14)	9/25/2021 (14)
Total cases	4,005,494	4,080,146	4,146,128	4,200,990
New Cases	71,925	74,652	65,982	54,862
New Deaths	218	269	437	411
Total deaths	92,849	93,118	93,555	93,966
Recovered	3,763,600	3,817,900	3,882,700	3,952,000
Active cases	149,045	169,128	169,873	155,024

Total of 106,863,393 doses have been administered. 63.9% of its population have received the double dosages and 67.7% have received the single dosage. Unfortunately its new cases have been very consistent and no sign of weakening.

Mexico (15)	Population: 130,597,477		Total tests	Test per mil
			10,516,234	80,524
Date	9/4/2021 (15)	9/11/2021 (15)	9/18/2021 (15)	9/25/2021 (15)
Total cases	3,405,294	3,494,232	3,552,983	3,619,115
New Cases	93,977	88,938	58,751	66,132
New Deaths	5,071	4,628	3,689	4,165
Total deaths	262,221	266,849	270,538	274,703
Recovered	2,744,885	2,832,038	2,906,771	2,971,000
Active cases	398,188	395,345	375,674	373,412

Mexico has administered 98,895,325 doses and 34.7% have received the double dosages and 49.6% have received the single dosage. The new cases have subsided gradually but its fatality rate is still about 8%. It has to do with the lifestyle of the people perhaps.

Poland (16)	Population: 37,795,594		Total tests	Test per mil
			20,675,000	547,021
Date	9/4/2021 (16)	9/11/2021 (16)	9/18/2021 (16)	9/25/2021 (16)
Total cases	2,890,161	2,893,173	2,897,395	2,902,591
New Cases	2,133	3,012	4,222	5,196
New Deaths	39	46	62	84
Total deaths	75,379	75,425	75,487	75,571
Recovered	2,657,330	2,658,101	2,659,020	2,660,776
Active cases	157,452	159,647	162,888	166,244

It has administered 37,147,012 doses and 51% of its population have received the double dosages and 52% with the single dosage. The problem is its new cases have been increasing. Its daily rate of vaccinating its people would need to increase. The current rate of 28,554 doses is very inadequate.

South Africa (17)	Population: 60,227,335		Total tests	Test per mil
			17,528,759	291,043
Date	9/4/2021 (17)	9/11/2021 (17)	9/18/2021 (17)	9/25/2021 (17)
Total cases	2,814,014	2,854,234	2,880,349	2,895,976
New Cases	56,823	40,220	26,115	15,627
New Deaths	1,882	1,408	1,365	885
Total deaths	83,343	84,751	86,116	87,001
Recovered	2,586,646	2,663,607	2,728,961	2,758,274
Active cases	144,025	105,876	65,272	50,701

The country has administered 16,827,790 doses so far and 14.2% of its people are fully vaccinated, and 20.6% have received the single shot. One thing good about South Africa is that the new cases are dropping.

Philippines (18)	Population: 111,372,663		Total tests	Test per mil
			20,686,679	185,743
Date	9/4/2021 (20)	9/11/2021 (19)	9/18/2021 (18)	9/25/2021 (18)
Total cases	2,061,084	2,206,021	2,347,550	2,470,235
New Cases	125,384	144,937	141,529	122,685
New Deaths	1,054	916	1,605	822
Total deaths	34,062	34,978	36,583	37,405
Recovered	1,869,376	1,985,337	2,126,879	2,267,720
Active cases	157,646	185,706	184,088	165,110

The country has administered 43,088,582 doses which represented 18.3% of the population have received the full dosages and 23.5% have received the single dose. We have noticed that it has sped up its vaccination but the new cases are still increasing.

Ukraine (19)	Population: 43,410,223		Total tests	Test per mil
			12,673,213	291,941
Date	9/4/2021 (18)	9/11/2021 (18)	9/18/2021 (19)	9/25/2021 (19)
Total cases	2,296,155	2,314,423	2,344,398	2,387,750
New Cases	13,870	18,268	29,975	43,352
New Deaths	280	354	509	728
Total deaths	53,966	54,320	54,829	55,557
Recovered	2,212,313	2,220,611	2,230,306	2,243,209
Active cases	29,876	39,492	59,263	88,984

Ukraine has administered 18,526,941 doses already, and it was from 12.5 million doses the month before. It is quite a substantial increase. But with only 11.1% of its population who have received the full vaccinations and 29.4% with the single vaccination is still quite low. Ukraine has a lot to catch up. Unfortunately its new cases are increasing.

Malaysia (20)	Population: 32,875,430		Total tests	Test per mil
			29,565,187	899,310
Date	9/4/2021 (23)	9/11/2021 (22)	9/18/2021 (21)	9/25/2021 (20)
Total cases	1,824,439	1,960,500	2,082,876	2,185,131
New Cases	138,929	136,061	122,376	102,255
New Deaths	2,081	2,536	2,648	2,092
Total deaths	17,883	20,419	23,067	25,159
Recovered	1,550,254	1,700,730	1,840,450	1,968,538
Active cases	256,302	239,351	219,359	191,434

It is the first time we have seen Malaysia entering into the top 20 countries. It has performed 42,375,862 doses on its population and already 59.8% have received the double doses and 69.7% have been given one shot.

Its new cases have been building up since August and before then Malaysia was in its 35th position for quite a while. But lately it has been catching up with the new cases which is the most unfortunate.

Brief Summary on the Top 20 Countries for the Coronavirus

We can see from the top 20 countries who have recorded the highest numbers of the Covid-19 and two of them are from North America; eight are from Europe; three are from South America; one from the Middle East; one from Southwestern part of Asia, that is Turkey; one from Africa; one from South Asia; and three from the Southeast Asia.

All the three countries in Southeast Asia are the manufacturing hubs and they are supplying to the developed countries.

Breakdown by Regions

North American Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
USA	1	43,704,543	705,832	33,140,811	9,857,900	333,389,570
Mexico	15	3,619,115	274,703	2,971,000	373,412	130,597,477
Canada	27	1,600,339	27,636	1,527,040	45,663	38,148,931
Cuba	39	847,494	7,163	804,954	35,377	11,318,108
Guatemala	52	545,796	13,283	498,602	33,911	18,322,300
Costa Rica	54	521,182	6,189	420,204	94,789	5,151,296
Panama	60	465,736	7,197	454,776	3,763	4,398,167
Honduras	69	363,017	9,679	108,939	244,399	10,098,028
Dominican Republic	71	356,934	4,035	348,057	4,842	10,981,606
El Salvador	108	102,024	3,174	84,981	13,869	6,526,456
Total		52,126,180	1,058,891	40,359,364	10,707,925	568,931,939

As the region on the whole, last month's total cases of 47,178,577 compare with this month's 52,126,180 the increase was about 4.95 million new cases.

For the US alone, the increase was 4.1 million cases.

But we continue to look into country like Cuba, its increase in the recent months was quite alarming, from June's 179,656 to July's 358,378, to August's 634,161 and now 847,494 total cases. In Cuba, 42.9% of the population have received the full shot, and 78.4% received the single shot. Its vaccination program is not that bad.

European Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
UK	4	7,631,233	136,105	6,159,135	1,335,993	68,324,581
Russia	5	7,398,415	203,095	6,590,933	604,387	146,011,466
France	7	6,989,613	116,449	6,720,032	153,132	65,451,212
Spain	11	4,946,601	86,229	4,708,167	152,205	46,777,063
Italy	12	4,206,253	141,381	4,020,801	44,071	60,352,399
Germany	14	4,200,990	93,966	3,952,000	155,024	84,113,506
Poland	16	2,902,591	75,571	2,660,776	166,244	37,795,594
Ukraine	19	2,387,750	55,557	2,243,209	88,984	43,410,223
Netherlands	22	1,994,901	18,149	1,910,871	65,881	17,181,517
Czechia	25	1,688,953	30,452	1,652,454	6,047	10,733,425
Belgium	32	1,233,723	25,554	1,144,670	63,499	11,651,662
Romania	33	1,187,773	36,230	1,096,136	55,407	19,079,654
Sweden	34	1,149,407	14,781	1,107,356	27,270	10,176,702
Portugal	35	1,066,346	17,952	1,016,913	31,481	10,160,110
Serbia	37	905,677	8,008	775,860	121,809	8,694,042
Switzerland	40	833,383	11,053	754,192	68,138	8,732,44
Hungary	41	820,078	30,151	781,794	8,133	9,630,156
Austria	46	734,302	10,961	702,343	20,998	9,069,594
Greece	48	644,869	14,655	602,797	27,417	10,360,368
Georgia	50	605,360	8,787	573,542	23,031	3,979,742
Total		53,528,218	1,135,086	49,173,981	3,219,151	635,166,154

The increase in number of cases from August to September was 2,653,429 and it was a drop of total 952,248 cases from the two months were quite significant.

On the whole it was holding quite well, except Germany who can perhaps try to improve, but Poland and Ukraine can use some help.

Latin American Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Brazil	3	21,343,304	594,200	20,326,408	422,696	214,417,199
Argentina	9	5,248,847	114,828	5,107,912	26,107	45,705,544
Colombia	10	4,948,513	126,068	4,788,573	33,872	51,549,372
Peru	21	2,171,374	199,182			33,535,992
Chile	26	1,650,985	37,432	1,606,490	7,063	19,317,915
Ecuador	56	507,858	32,720	443,880	31,258	17,972,043
Bolivia	57	498,595	18,696	456,236	23,663	11,868,604
Paraguay	61	459,779	16,142	442,512	1,125	7,240,178
Uruguay	67	388,313	6,051	380,789	1,473	3,488,539
Venezuela	70	360,849	4,379	344,210	12,260	28,336,759
Total		37,578,417	1,149,698	33,897,010	559,517	433,432,145

It is good to see that the cases are trending down for the South American countries.

South Asian Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
India	2	33,651,221	446,948	32,894,001	310,272	1,396,679,683
Bangladesh	28	1,550,371	27,393	1,510,167	12,811	166,705,916
Pakistan	31	1,236,888	27,524	1,157,322	52,042	226,155,506
Sri Lanka	55	512,531	12,609	453,689	46,233	21,523,683
Afghanistan	96	155,132	7,198	123,639	24,295	40,003,552
Total		37,106,143	521,672	36,138,818	445,653	1,851,068,340

Take **India** separately, we can look at the following:

September - 33,651,221 cases

August - 32,694,188

July - 31,526,622

June - 30,435,271

May - 27,893,452

April - 16,951,621

Increased by month -

August to September - 957,033 cases

July to August - 1,167,566

June to July - 2,092,352

May to June - 2,541,819

April to May - 10,941,831

If we remember well that it was when the Delta variant started in India in May, it was not the coronavirus that killed the people, but it was the lack of oxygen for the use of the respiratory equipment in the hospitals. The cases in India today is still high.

Middle East Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Iran	8	5,519,728	119,082	4,920,978	479,668	85,313,650
Iraq	23	1,991,628	22,072	1,892,413	77,143	41,329,460
Israel	30	1,262,945	7,649	1,192,303	62,993	9,326,000
Jordan	42	818,796	10,669	795,832	12,295	10,327,623
UAE	45	734,596	2,089	726,806	5,701	10,037,219
Lebanon	49	621,155	8,268	587,254	25,633	6,787,813
Saudi Arabia	51	546,882	8,694	535,892	2,296	35,479,615
Kuwait	63	411,447	2,445	408,338	664	4,348,133
Palestine	66	394,683	3,997	361,515	29,171	5,246,834
Oman	76	303,551	4,093	295,168	4,290	5,265,823
Total		12,605,411	189,058	11,716,499	699,854	213,462,170

Iran remains the main country that has most of the Covid cases. Other than that, the other countries are milder.

Association of South Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
Indonesia	13	4,206,253	141,381	4,020,801	44,071	277,078,037
Philippines	18	2,470,235	37,405	2,267,720	165,110	111,372,663
Malaysia	20	2,185,131	25,159	1,968,538	191,434	32,875,430
Thailand	29	1,549,285	16,143	1,408,602	124,540	70,015,456
Vietnam	44	746,678	18,400	516,449	211,829	98,415,130
Myanmar	62	456,620	17,465	410,033	29,122	54,858,303
Cambodia	107	108,257	2,218	100,182	5,857	17,003,164
Singapore	113	84,510	73	73,395	11,042	5,906,908
Laos	144	21,080	16	5,568	15,496	7,405,220
Brunei	177	6,286	37	4,188	2,061	442,628
Total		11,834,335	258,297	10,775,476	800,562	675,372,939

Many of these countries are falling under the category of the developing countries. They are playing an important role in manufacturing and is part of the supply chain.

And because of the Covid, there is the lack of raw materials and products for export.

African Countries

Country	No.	Total cases	Total deaths	Recovered	Active cases	Total population
South Africa	17	2,895,976	87,001	2,758,274	50,701	60,227,335
Morocco	36	928,571	14,132	897,252	17,187	37,448,094
Tunisia	47	703,732	24,705	672,287	6,740	11,970,597
Ethiopia	73	340,845	5,369	307,856	27,620	118,454,586
Libya	74	335,991	4,588	253,524	77,879	6,986,062
Egypt	77	300,278	17,110	253,271	29,897	104,703,074
Kenya	84	248,392	5,096	239,730	3,566	55,224,028
Zambia	87	208,829	3,645	204,670	514	19,014,761
Nigeria	88	203,991	2,671	192,139	9,181	212,403,020
Algeria	89	202,574	5,767	138,737	58,070	44,822,933
Total		6,369,179	170,084	5,917,740	281,355	671,254,490

Summary Report On All The Regions For The Six-Month Period

Region	Total cases for the month					
	September	August	July	June	May	April
North American Countries	52,126,180	47,178,577	41,959,789	40,286,523	39,501,591	37,740,667
Increased cases	4,947,603	5,218,788	1,673,266	784,932	1,760,924	
European Countries	53,528,218	50,874,789	47,269,112	43,995,100	42,859,236	40,426,835
Increased cases	2,653,429	3,605,677	3,274,012	1,135,864	2,432,401	
Latin American Countries	37,578,417	36,751,289	35,252,121	32,306,574	28,483,740	24,123,314
Increased cases	827,128	1,499,168	2,945,547	3,822,834	4,360,426	
South Asian Countries	37,106,143	35,906,939	34,201,259	32,435,271	29,858,452	18,643,356
Increased cases	1,199,204	1,705,680	1,765,988	2,576,819	11,215,096	
Middle East Countries	12,605,411	11,507,974	9,782,234	8,638,478	8,048,180	7,136,175
Increased cases	1,097,437	1,725,740	1,143,756	590,298	912,005	
ASEAN	11,834,335	9,832,559	7,009,657	4,733,994	3,978,037	3,285,778
Increased cases	2,001,776	2,822,902	2,275,663	755,957	692,259	
African Countries	6,369,179	5,967,344	5,124,881	4,223,395	3,792,294	3,561,959
Increased cases	401,835	842,463	901,486	431,101	230,335	
Total	211,147,883	198,019,471	180,599,053	166,619,335	156,521,530	134,918,084
Increased cases	13,128,412	17,420,418	13,979,718	10,097,805	21,603,446	
World Total	232,212,695	216,675,372	196,648,816	181,397,154	170,538,313	147,022,891
Increased cases	15,537,323	20,026,556	15,251,662	10,858,841	23,515,422	

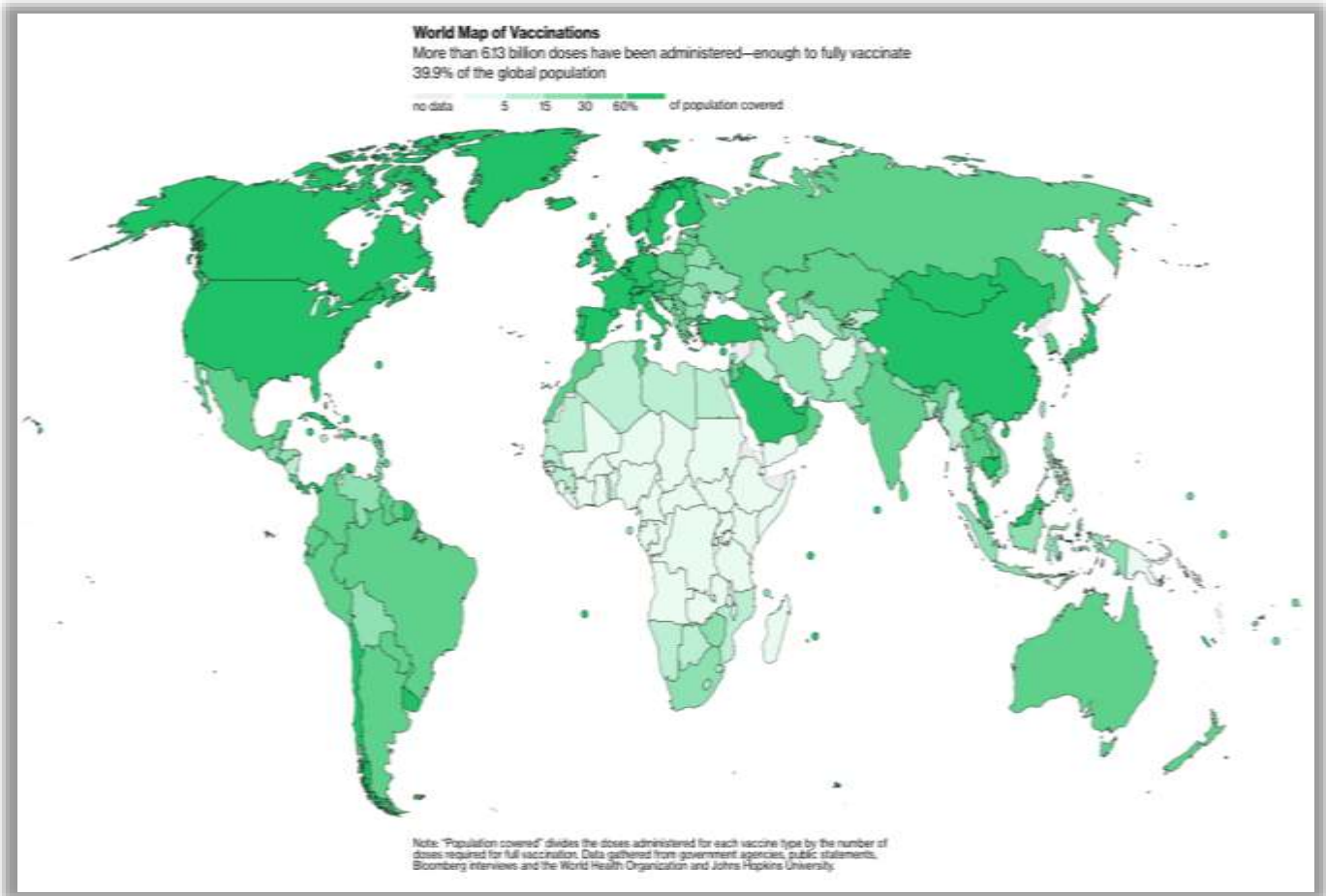
Summary On All Regions - September

Region	Total cases	%	Total deaths	%
North America	52,126,180	22.45%	1,058,891	22.26%
European Countries	53,528,218	23.05%	1,135,086	23.87%
Latin American Countries	37,578,417	16.18%	1,149,698	24.17%
Middle East Countries	12,605,411	5.43%	189,058	3.98%
South Asian Countries	37,106,143	15.98%	521,672	10.97%
ASEAN Countries	11,834,335	5.10%	258,297	5.43%
African Countries	6,369,179	2.74%	170,084	3.58%
Total	211,147,883	90.93%	4,482,786	94.26%
World Total	232,212,695		4,755,989	

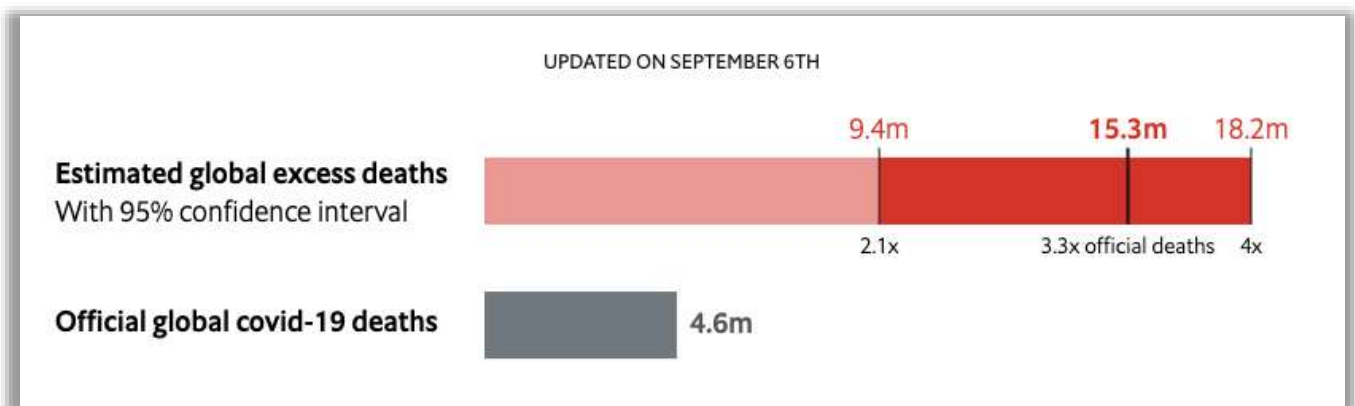
Mortality Rate for the September Cases

No.	Country	Cases	Death Cases	Percentage
1	USA	43,704,543	705,832	1.62%
2	India	33,651,221	446,948	1.33%
3	Brazil	21,343,304	594,200	2.78%
4	UK	7,631,233	136,105	1.78%
5	Russia	7,398,415	203,095	2.75%
6	Turkey	7,013,639	62,938	0.90%
7	France	6,989,613	116,449	1.67%
8	Iran	5,519,728	119,082	2.16%
9	Argentina	5,248,847	114,828	2.19%
10	Colombia	4,948,513	126,068	2.55%
11	Spain	4,946,601	86,229	1.74%
12	Italy	4,657,215	130,653	2.81%
13	Indonesia	4,206,253	141,381	3.36%
14	Germany	4,200,990	93,966	2.24%
15	Mexico	3,619,115	274,703	7.59%
16	Poland	2,902,591	75,571	2.60%
17	South Africa	2,895,976	87,001	3.00%
18	Philippines	2,470,235	37,405	1.51%
19	Ukraine	2,387,750	55,557	2.33%
20	Malaysia	2,185,131	25,159	1.15%
21	Peru	2,171,374	199,182	9.17%
22	Netherlands	1,994,901	18,149	0.91%
23	Iraq	1,991,628	22,072	1.11%
24	Japan	1,689,899	17,421	1.03%
25	Czechia	1,688,953	30,452	1.80%
26	Chile	1,650,985	37,432	2.27%
27	Canada	1,600,339	27,636	1.73%
28	Bangladesh	1,550,371	27,393	1.77%
29	Thailand	1,549,285	16,143	1.04%
30	Israel	1,262,945	7,649	0.61%
	Total cases	195,071,593	4,036,699	

Vaccination Tracker for September 2021



Conclusion



It was on September 6, we have read a report from the Economist titled "The Pandemic's True Death Toll" which was showing the official number of the global Covid-19 at 4.6 million. Its estimated numbers were alarmingly high.

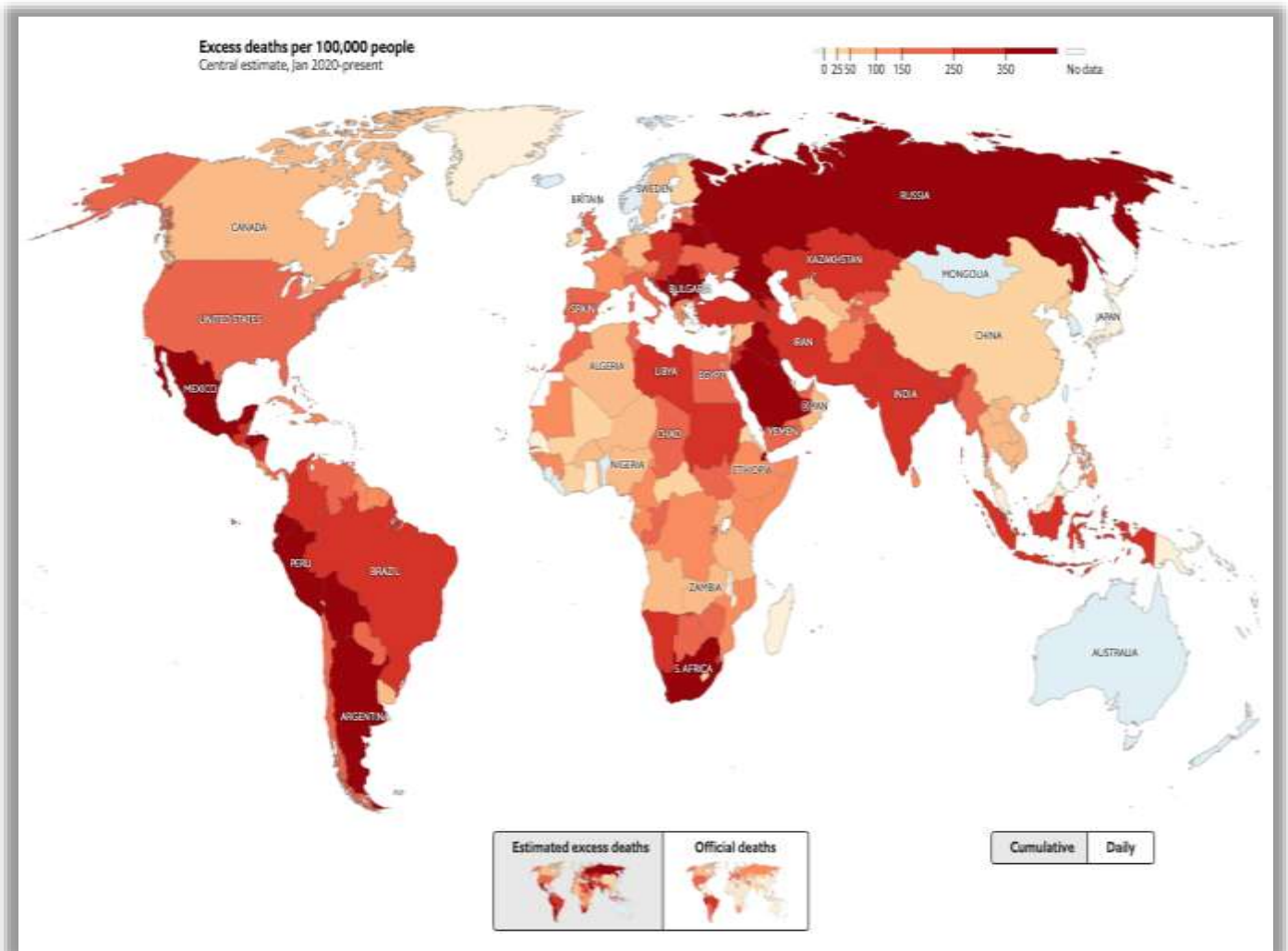
It began to ask the question for how many people have died because of the Covid-19 pandemic?

We have answers in various definitions:

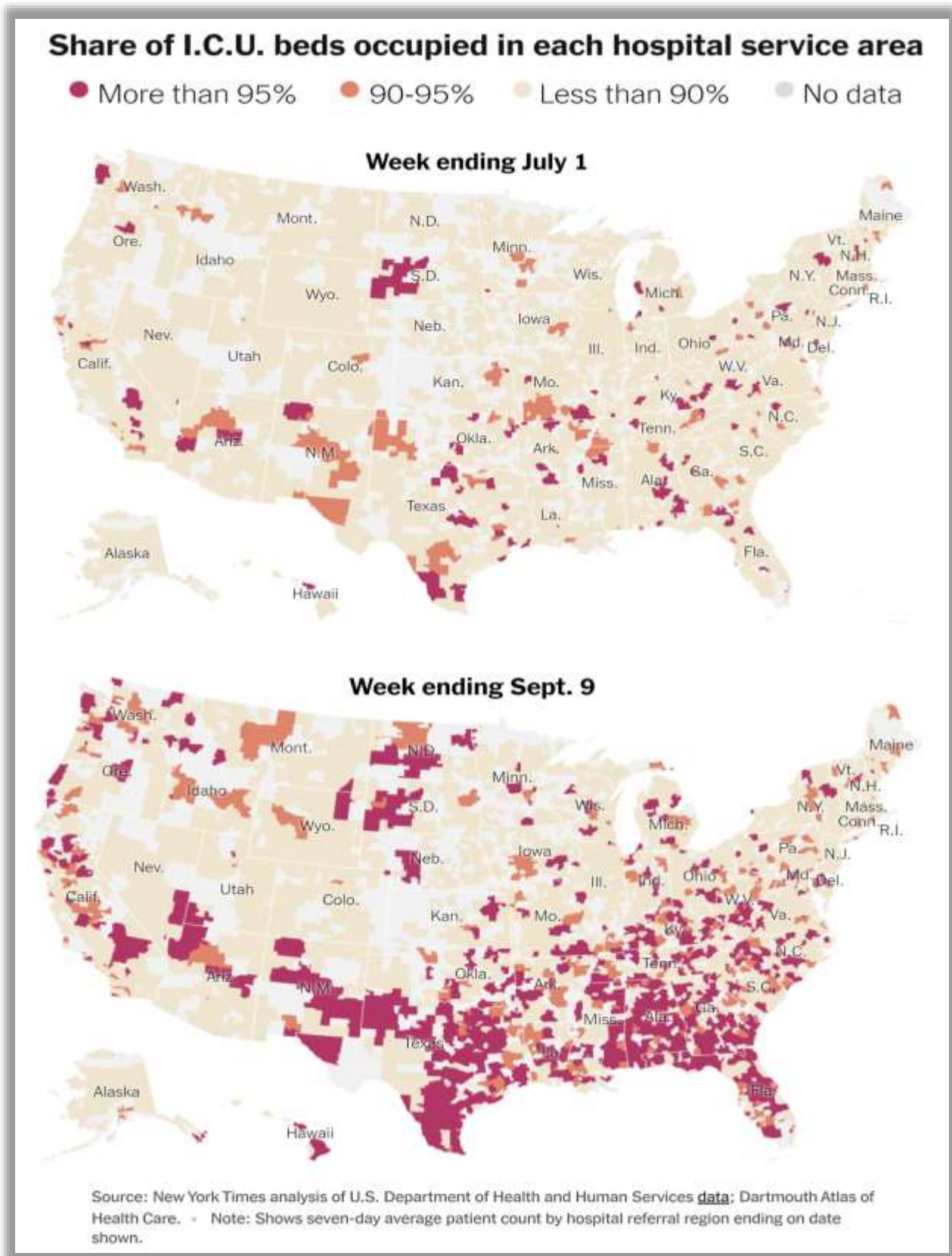
- Many people who died by infection of Covid, but were not tested, and those would not enter into the official numbers.
- Some deaths have been attributed to Covid, had other ailments that might have died at the same time as well.
- People whose deaths were preventable if the hospitals were not full of Covid patients and could have treated them.

The Economists report included all of these possibilities as the victims of Covid-19. The best estimates would probably be 15.3 million, or the true figure is between 9.4 million and 18.2 million.

These global death figures of Covid-19 are provided from the different regions of the countries and then submitted those numbers to different institutions for their releases. The World Health Organization has not released any of the numbers although its numbers can be more credible. So far, we have not come across any report from them.



Last and not the least, we shared with you the occupancies of the ICU beds in the US. You can see how overwhelming is the hospital under this pandemic in the US.



More on the Vaccines Made in China

While the western world was hoarding the vaccines, China started their vaccine diplomacy and became the first country to reach out to those developing countries. The Chinese vaccines, Sinovac, were supplied to countries in the Southeast Asia, the region with more than 600 million people, and tried to use this Chinese vaccine to stop the spread of the pandemic. We have seen situations are changing because of the effectiveness of Sinovac, especially against the more transmissible Delta variant.

Indonesia, the country with the highest population in the region, has the highest Covid cases and bought 125 million doses from Sinovac, but with only 18% of its population are fully vaccinated, and it is obvious that the efficacy of Sinovac is very low. In July it had found that 10% of its health care workers had become infected with Delta variance. It has shown the effectiveness of Sinovac failed. Indonesia has decided to switch to other vaccines.

Malaysia has already said that once its Chinese vaccines are run out, it will switch to the supply from the US.

Cambodia, the strongest ally for China in the region, received 2.2 million Sinovac doses and has vaccinated 41% of its population, has started to use AstraZeneca for its frontline workers. The same apply for Thailand as it is trying to secure the supply from the western countries.

In June China donated 500,000 doses of Sinopharm to Vietnam, and it is known that the anti-China sentiment runs high in Vietnam. Already the people don't trust the quality of the shots, but it was later found out that the donated Sinopharm shots were meant for priority groups of people outlined by Beijing that has deepening the cynicism toward China.

SPECIAL BOOK REPORT

RETAIL RECOVERY

BY MARK PILKINGTON



NARRATED BY
TERRI FISHER



Available from Amazon

Hardcover at \$27.22 (available at October 19, 2021)

Kindle at \$9.99 (available now)

“How creative retailers are winning in their post-apocalyptic world” is the subtitle of this very informative sequel to Mark’s last book about the retail apocalypse I reviewed in September 19, 2019 and published in our October issue of IAJ.

This book dealt with the beginning of Covid 19 and its effects on retail. This new book forgets about the retail apocalypse and is the inside story of its rebirth. It covers a kind of “reset moment” for the entire industry. The Retail Revival consists of three parts:

- 1) Covers the crisis and causes, as well as shows how its severity has acted as a catalyst for real change.
- 2) Looks at the new trends rapidly reshaping retail and picks out the winning strategies for long-term success.
- 3) Includes in-depth case studies covering the most innovative players in the hope of finding key learnings to help the rest of the businesses.

The apocalypse began in 2015 and had many causes. Supply chain changes were brought on by the tech revolution. Demand side changes brought on by generational inequality was another cause. In addition, cost pressures, tax policies, and ownership issues were a problem. Two hundred years of retail done the same old way were changed by the e-commerce revolution and communication revolution. The internet lowered costs, and allowed lower levels of stock. Data analysis affected the level of engagement, click-thru-rates, and sales conversion. Think about the giant level of product choice online vs between 4 walls! In 1999 Amazon offered 350 million product options while Macy’s had only 4.2 million. E-commerce kept building market share in the years before Covid 19. Stores were forewarned but did nothing about it.

Private equity firms had an extreme focus on short term results during a time when the industry really needed a lot of investment. Ten of the fourteen largest American retailers which went bankrupt between 2012 and 2019 were owned by private equity companies.

All these were acting in tandem to create a crisis in retail BEFORE Covid. Weakened by five years of losses, retail was in poor condition to face the oncoming onslaught called the coronavirus.

During the start of the pandemic, both the USA and UK did not order a nationwide lockdown right away like China and Italy did. In both countries, the later lockdowns would mean the virus was spread across the population and would take a longer time to bring it under control. By the end of March, the majority of retail was forced to close down across Europe and North America. Non-essential stores were devastated. Online retailers and omni retailers fared better.

Helen Dickinson, CEO of the British Retail Consortium, spoke for many when she said “The scale of this crisis is unrecognizable to us all.” Restaurants, pubs, and cafes closed their doors also. Retailers were forced to

cancel major orders with suppliers, passing the problem UP the supply chain. For example, more than a million Bangladesh garment workers were sent home without pay or lost their jobs. Many retailers were forced to renegotiate their store rents with landlords. The problem was therefore passed DOWN the line to the retail property owners. Simon Property Group, the largest shopping center owner in the US, laid off almost one-third of its 4500-person workforce. Vaccines were started but timetables uncertain. Variants appeared and the disease spread in poorer countries. Airline and tourist industries got hurt badly. Unemployment was high which limited consumer spending. Tax receipts took a massive hit causing tax losses and higher government debt (highest ever in the US).

Business leaders need to adjust their thinking in new and radical ways if they are to survive what looks like the worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression.

In the UK, Next had a sales hit of 1 billion pounds in total. Debenhams announced on December 1, 2020 that it was going into liquidation. The brand was sold as an online only operation. Arcadia Group Limited, the owner of Topshop and Dorothy Perkins, went into administration in Nov 2020, marking the end of owner Phillip Green's long career as "King of the High Street". The Topshop and Miss Selfridge brands were acquired by ASOS. Overall, it was estimated that 20,000 stores would be closed in the UK in 2020! Even the luxury goods market has been badly affected, both by the UK downturn and by issues in areas such as the Middle East.

The US situation was worse. Upwards of 100,000 retail shops would close between 2019 and 2025. Bankrupt or closed stores include: Neiman Marcus, JCPenney, Lord and Taylor, Brooks Brothers, J Crew, Tailored Brands, Century 21, Payless Shoes, Stein Mart, Tuesday Morning, Goody's, Palais Royal, Beall's, Gordmans and so many more. Other retailers reported results that were sharply down: Dick's Sporting Goods, Barnes & Noble, Nordstrom's, and Macy's. The S&P downgraded its ratings on Victoria's Secret and The Gap. There was a huge transfer of wealth from smaller retailers (50 stores or less) to big retailers. Walmart, Costco, Target and others were allowed to be open and sell clothing, sporting goods, food and more while small businesses were forced to shut down.

The retail crisis brought on by Covid 19 is a GLOBAL phenomenon, affecting all areas of the world. In the past, economic crises have flared up in particular areas of the world. Holland's largest retailer HEMA went bankrupt in Aug 2020 while Hudson's Bay Netherlands also became insolvent. Giant retailer H&M saw sales down 18% in 2020 and announced 50 store closures in that year plus 250 more in 2021. Up to 50,000 German retailers, or one in every six retail shops in Germany, could go bankrupt due to Covid 19, according to the head of the German Retail Association in a statement made in Jan 2021.

Galleries Lafayette, France's most famous department store, with 61 large outlets was facing a \$1 billion loss. In Spain, Inditex, one of the world's largest clothing retailers and owner of Zara's was hit hard with sales down 44% in the quarter ending April 2020 and has plans to close 1200 stores.

Much of Southern Europe - Spain, France, Italy, and Greece are heavily dependent on tourism so the travel shutdown badly hurt shops and restaurants. The losses were dramatic. The European Commission estimated in May 2020 that EU hotels and restaurants would lose HALF their income.

In Asia, the Japanese retail industry was hit bad by its internal lockdown and the collapse in foreign tourism, especially from China. The Japan Department Store Association said apparel sales fell 40% in the first half of 2020, the largest drop on record as Japanese opted to stay home and the number of overseas visitors fell by more than 90%.

In Hong Kong, the virus also hit retailers hard, coming on top of the losses they suffered during the political protests.

The list goes on and on with a similar story in Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Australia, and the Middle East. All took major monetary hits and only a few ended up surviving.

Countries with smaller percentage of online sales before the pandemic took bigger hits, like the Middle East where customers "like to shop".

International travel retail in airports has been all but eliminated. A shop assistant in a store in Heathrow Airport said "It's a ghost town, all the high-end stores are closed out there."

As retail has been in lockdown, brands who create and market their products have seen their businesses dry up. Many retailers cancelled orders at the start of the pandemic. Mega brands such as Hanesbrands, VF Corp, Under Armour, and PVH all saw huge drops in sales. Therefore, Direct to Consumer became very important to develop and grow.

The loss of anchor tenants in malls was an additional casualty of this Covid period. The impact on malls and shopping centers was huge. In the US, one-third of all the enclosed malls (about 400) have either been closed down or are about to be closed down. Even highly prestigious new developments, such as the American Dream Mall and Hudson Yards in the metro NYC area have run into trouble. "The American Dream is a nightmare" said one analyst. Hudson Yards in lower Manhattan is now known as the "Horror on the Hudson" due to its Covid-related bankruptcies and vacancies. Similar circumstances were realized in the UK shopping areas. This is not just a problem in the West. Large numbers of Chinese malls are also at risk of collapse.

The main beneficiaries of the retail crisis and Covid 19 have been the online companies. Their market share has increased dramatically. The most obvious winner was Amazon. Revenues grew 39% in 2020. In the Far East, the giant retailer Alibaba grew revenues by 32% in the 6 months of 2020 (ending Sept). Covid acted as a huge windfall for the e-commerce companies, forcing hundreds of millions of consumers to go online to meet their daily needs as many of them worked from home (WFH). The development of technologies like video conferencing (Zoom, Google Hangouts, Microsoft Teams, etc.) and cloud-based document sharing meant that they were now totally able to work from home. Many companies are continuing this even after lockdown. Many people are reluctant to go back to the office due to Covid fears. Some just have a personal preference for working remotely.

Young adults got robbed out of college (not getting same standard of education with online lectures possibly), proms, graduation ceremonies, and friendships. This was very traumatic for teens all over the world! High student debt, staying at home with parents longer, and delaying marriage and kids is now part of their lives.

In the UK, the government shut down all secondary schools and universities in mid-March and did not reopen them until September. It was the same in the US. This caused a difficult job market. Job hunts and interviews were cancelled due to the virus.

During the coronavirus there was a big increase in consumer demand for sustainable products and a higher level of interest in the idea of the circular economy. Recycling of apparel through second-hand and resale shops and websites increased dramatically, and there was a growing distaste for fast fashion with its wasteful approach to clothing production and consumption.

“The supply chain is broken, the fashion calendar is no longer in place, and who wants to be out buying designer brands with all the social questions we’re asking ourselves right now” said Thomas Serdari, who teaches luxury branding and marketing at NYU’s Stern’s School of Business. “There’s too much happening at the same time. We have to rethink this industry.”

On the plus side (there’s always a plus side), the crisis is spurring new creativity. There are new business models appearing from innovative start-ups and there are even signs of some established companies looking to new radical solutions. There is hope! The industry has been terribly complacent and this crisis may have jump-started new life into these companies. The stage has now been set for the upcoming Retail Recovery.

There were 6 key themes in the book about the Retail Reset:

- 1) A shift from a push system to pull, driven by consumer dominance not producer dominance.
- 2) A change from mass marketing to personalized marketing.
- 3) An ecommerce and social media revolution.
- 4) The realization that the stores channel is not the best way to move goods from factories to consumers.
- 5) Confirmation of the fact that channels are not competing but are complimentary.
- 6) Store inventory levels no longer “piled high”.

High start-up costs kept out newcomers and high barriers to entry kept out people who might disrupt pricing and margins.

Three revolutions are highlighted in the book:

- 1) E-commerce revolution: most efficient system for distributing goods.
- 2) Communications revolution: peer reviews and influencers’ opinions and knowledge
- 3) Manufacturing revolution: increased flexibility of production

Goods vs. services/experiences were outlined, for example, beauty stores vs. beauty salons. In clothing there were fashion stores vs. styling consultants. Service providers can charge more for products than goods providers (the customer is prepared to pay more).

Another big call-out in the book is the “higher purpose” trend: Warby Parker, Allbirds, etc. For example, Warby Parker aims to solve the problem of poor eyesight in third world countries by donating eyeglasses every time there is a sale. Allbirds sneakers are very big on sustainability, making products out of waste and recycled materials. CVS Health is not just about buying medications but looking to improve people’s health. All of these approaches switch from selling goods to understanding consumer needs. Consumers now care whether a brand or store cares about them. Customers are looking for individual recognition, to be treated as individuals. They want to be involved and listened to. They want to feel part of a community, particularly during and after Covid.

Lululemon, the hot active brand, is a great example of most of these wins. They have many community activities such as their half-marathon they have in Seattle every year and yoga classes they have in their stores. Thanks to new technologies such as web analytics, big data, and artificial intelligence, personalized marketing messages are sent to individual customers. Social media knows you based on what you post. Some large retailers such as Target has committed to be a data-driven culture company-wide. Patagonia has a “Let my people go surfing” policy, which is just as it sounds, that has contributed to a less than 4% staff turnover per year. They now get 9000 applicants for every job opening!

Companies like Inditex and H&M are rapidly trying to grow their online business and accelerate the importance of digital sales. A large number of former retail brands, which had declared bankruptcy and closed all of their stores, are reinventing themselves as online-only players like Forever 21, BHS, American Apparel and Toys R Us.

Direct-to-consumer cuts costs. Brands are going direct, cutting out retailers. Retailers are cutting out brands and replacing them with their own private label products. Examples of brands going direct are Allbirds, Everlane, Away, Casper, Third Love and Bonobos. They are a huge threat to established brands. Consumers are desperate for something new. Examples of retailers moving more and more towards private label are Kohl's who has 42% of their total in private label. Costco's Kirkland is 28% private label. Macy's is only 20% and not doing as well. Even Amazon and Alibaba are growing private label. Even luxury retailers are moving towards private label with Yoox Net-A-Porter Group starting their first private label brand called "8 by Yoox".

Another innovation is the launch of Amazon Marketplace where they can carry more items/sizes online than in stores. New ideas are coming from online. New approaches design stores around brand experience vs. stock transactions. The future of store success will come from innovation in stores. Showrooming is one such innovation which allows for smaller square footage stores or even zero-inventory stores (Bonobos, Glossier). Nike Live did an experimental pop-up store format in LA. Nordstrom Local is another example and Ikea Design Centers. Even Macy's did a "Market by Macy's" in 2020 which was one-tenth the size of an average traditional Macy's store. Some retailers are reducing the size of their stores by sub-leasing space.

Mark Pilkington continues, as I do, to highlight INNOVATION and EXPERIENCES in stores in order to reinvent retail. Harry G. Selfridges says "A store should be a social center, not merely a place for shopping." House of Vans in London has a skate park that is very innovative and fun. This book calls it "Edutainment" where a retailer educates about their brand while entertaining. Rose Mansion is an interactive wine bar in NYC. Casper the mattress retailer offers "naps"!

People after the Covid crisis are becoming even more social. Retailers are creating clubhouses for their brand communities. Lululemon (one of my favorites which is why I keep referencing it) creates a shared feeling of fitness, empowerment and body positivity. Gymshark has millions of passionate followers and customers in 131 countries. It is one of the fastest growing and most recognizable brands in fitness today. Then there is the Peloton phenomenon which revolutionized the world of workouts by taking the gym into people's homes. They have the largest interactive sports platform in the world with 2.6 million subscribers. They have a fanatical following. These companies all meet a need in their consumers.

Publix, the grocery chain in the US is a great example of a retailer who is winning by treating their associates great and then they in turn treat their customers great. They give stock to their employees and their motto is "Where shopping is a pleasure." They have a very loyal clientele. How else do they do it? They increased their training, gave higher pay, and greater staff autonomy. These store retailers must offer more than their online competition.

Other innovations helping retailers to win are usually technology based. Facial recognition technology, robots automating menial tasks to free up associates for customer service, curbside pickups, and digital shelf-edge technology for pricing and product info.

Pilkington writes about something called RaaS (Retail as a Service) which provides online branding services to stores. Turn-key everything. "Most new brands find that about 50% of this brand awareness comes from retail, not PR, not digital advertising" says Phillip Raub, President of B8ta. Simon Properties launched a similar concept called "The Edit" in Roosevelt Field Mall in New York. It is a turn-key retail platform. Making life easier for existing retailers and encouraging online brands to enter the physical retail world.

The last section of this book highlights very interesting case studies of retailers and brands that are succeeding, despite the crisis, by using a combination of the strategies outlined in this book. This section is the best part of the book in my opinion! It reviews winning through creativity which leads to retail success stories. This is a synopsis of how these retailers did it.

TARGET:

- 1) Enhancing digital shopping experience
- 2) Remodeling its existing stores and opening smaller ones
- 3) Introducing new private label brands

BEST BUY: did it through a customer focus BASED ON DATA, problem-solving, purpose (enriching lives with the help of technology), and employee-enablement. They moved to digital marketing vs. TV ads. They aimed to solve customer's unique problems through total tech support.

AERIE: Through a campaign called AerieReal in January 2014 they outmaneuvered Victoria's Secret. They made VS look artificial, dated, and sexist. They were the voice of a new generation which emphasized DIVERSITY, authenticity, and body positivity. They created a powerful community based around the brands' values. They cleverly used social media with user-generated content. They empowered women! Strategic repositioning is an inspiring example of what can be achieved with vision and executional excellence even within a large corporation and even during a global pandemic.

GYMSHARK: This is a UK direct-to-consumer sportswear brand. They combined online expertise, social media skills, community-building and physical events to create a huge business in a short time. The founder was actually a former pizza delivery boy working out of his parent's garage at age 19! He used influencer marketing to grow his business. In 2016, Gymshark was named the fastest growing retailer in the UK. By 2020 they were doing business in 180 countries.

ROSE MANSION: Edutainment at its best! A NY-based startup with interactive wine tasting events, some called Wine Riots! They presented a wine educated adventure for a new generation, aged 21-35, mostly young women. Pilkington called it a "Disneyland for adults". Unfortunately, Covid put a hold on growth so their full potential has not yet been realized.

WALMART: The largest store retailer in the world. They needed to battle Amazon so they doubled down on digital. They added third-party brands and a marketplace platform. They offered a free one-day delivery loyalty program (called Walmart +) to rival Amazon Prime. They installed new technology and started curbside pick-up even before Covid.

SHOWFIELDS (RaaS): In NY, offered flexible turn-key options for innovative online retailers. They pushed the importance of curation, "where art meets retail". They changed assortments every 6 months: new brands, new stories, etc. Then Covid hit! The lockdown forced them to work on their digital capabilities. As one of the founders pointed out, "It is bringing the discovery back into retail."

BONOBOS: A premium menswear brand, super innovative with exceptional products. Offered online generating a cult-like enthusiasm from their brand community. After 5 years they opened stores, with no stock for sale, just to try on, like a showroom. Walmart bought them in 2016 for their excellence in experiential retail.

NIKE: decided to cut back and focus on only 40 retailers (out of 30,000!) that offered “superior customer experiences, quality service and storytelling that differentiates the brand.” They also shifted to direct-to-consumer, a Nike app, a loyalty rewards program (Nike Plus) in order to gather customer data. They emphasized sustainability and took advantage of the fitness boom during Covid. Digital sales increased 47% to 30% of sales, 2 years ahead of schedule.

CONCLUSIONS: Key trends are shaping the brand/retail industry in the post-Covid environment and case studies were offered up about those who were winning. Their success, despite the global pandemic, represents the first shoots of the Retail Recovery. Covid was a wakeup call, accelerating multi-channel retail. Brands started going direct and retailers started doing private label. The success of Nike on the brand side and Target on the stores side shows this is possible.

All the reforms outlined in this book represent the biggest changes to the retail industry in the last 200 years. Over time, they will drive a massive retail revival globally. Thank you Mark for opening our eyes, inspiring us all, and giving us a much-needed wakeup call.

Stay safe,

Terri

Retail Correspondent

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

MARKET INTELLIGENCE



MARKET INTELLIGENCE

PART 1

Short Read

Contents:

Restructuring of Neiman Marcus
China's Stance on Xinjiang Allegation
The Opening of La Samaritaine
LVMH is Back on Track With Strong Demand in China and US
Performance of Chinese Sports Brands in China
Retail Sales in July Dropped 1.1%
Challenges of Luxury Brands in China
Sales Spring Back for Macy's, Kohl's and Tapestry
Toys 'R' Us inside Macy's
Amazon Plans to Open Stores
New Market Platform for Luxury Goods in China
Retail Rejuvenation
Spinoff of Victoria's Secret
Fashion House Ermenegildo Zegna Going for Public
Nordstrom Starts a Partnership with ASOS
The Challenge of Supply Chain Squeeze for the Small Businesses
How Do We Read China's Latest Crackdown on Wealth Inequality

ANDREW SIA

Restructuring of Neiman Marcus - WSJ, June 16, 2021



Courtesy of: forbes.com

Nieman Marcus is known for its luxury goods and its core customers are returning to the stores and resulted the rebound of its sales from last year when Covid-19 closed its stores and pushed the chain into bankruptcy protection.

In last September Nieman Marcus emerged from bankruptcy protection with two successive leveraged buyouts and as a result wiped out \$4 billion in debt.

The interest payments on its debt now totaled about \$80 million a year, down from \$327 million in fiscal 2019.

As of April the group has a debt of \$1.1 billion, down from \$5.1 billion a year ago. It has \$850 million in cash and under its revolving credit facility, and this was up from \$132 million a year ago.

It has not to report its financial results to the public. Its new owners, including some of its biggest creditors, Pacific Investment Management Company, Davidson Kempner Capital Management and Sixth Street Partners LLC.

It submitted its sales figures for February to April period showed an increase of 43.8% compared with the year-earlier period. And compared with a year ago, sales were down 6.6%. E-commerce sales represented about 35% of revenue, up 1.6% from 2019.

The company generated \$116.2 million in earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization for the third quarter, compared with a loss of \$49 million a year ago.

Nieman Marcus' inventory down 31% compared with a year ago, and this leaner inventory helps to sell at full price.

China's Stance on Xinjiang Allegation - WSJ June 21, 2021

While the western brands were busy withdrawing their statements over Xinjiang, although it was the right thing to show concerns over the cotton and the forced labor. After what they have seen from what happened to H&M, all the others have erased their statements and replaced with something milder.

These western brands have faced the pressure from doing business in China as the country has become one of the biggest and fastest fashion growing market in the world. The China government together with many of its shoppers have become very sensitive for any criticism and the spirit of nationalism in China is becoming all-time high.

Many fashion brands have made environmental and human-rights in their image building in recent years. This is in response to demands by activists, governments and customers from their home countries. Young customers are more interest to buy fashion that reflect the mission and purpose behind the brands.

This time the conflict over the Xinjiang cotton, which represents 20% of the world's cotton, has caught the brands being crushed in between.

Chinese officials called the allegations as lies, the nationalist internet users targeted brands and quickly turned into a boycott. H&M, as we know, became the biggest victim and have their brand erased from e-commerce sites and landlords have 20 of their physical stores closed out of its total of 500 stores.

As a result, H&M removed all their references made on Xinjiang.

It will be interesting to see the development of this allegation from the international level while most of the fashion brands have try to stay away. We cannot deny that the power of the geopolitical is something that we cannot be neglecting.

The Opening of La Samaritaine - FT, June 24, 2021



Courtesy of: la samaritaine

In the fairyland of luxury, Bernard Arnaut, the tycoon who controls the world's biggest luxury goods company—LVMH, partnered with DFS, spent 15 years and €750 million to renovate La Samaritaine, a grand department store in Paris, set back by the pandemic for its grand opening last spring.

This waiting came to an end, as on June 23, this Art Nouveau and Art Deco grand department store opened its door. Bernard Arnaut has forecasted that the revenue of 2021 will exceed 2019's. Not only that, Forbes estimates that the growing fortune of Arnaut and his family has grown 80% to \$194 billion since the beginning of 2020. Also, in a few days in May, Arnaut dethroned Amazon's Jeff Bezos as the world's richest person in the world.

LVMH had added more equity value to its shares than any other companies in Europe, about \$175 billion. Investors value the company at a price equivalent to 39 times its forecast earnings, which is almost double of its ration five years ago. It is higher than any tech highfliers, such as—Apple at 25 times, Alphabet at 28 times, Microsoft at 32 times.

Remember that luxury brands are absolutely no essential goods, and this trend has underpinned the sector's growth. Bain & Company, an American management and consulting company reported a 6% compound annual growth rate from 1996 to 2019. And this has not changed even during the pandemic period.

The biggest market for luxury is China, accounted for two-thirds of growth, and use the luxury brands to apply for their status. During this time because foreign traveling is off limit for now, they are buying from home instead.

Luxury brand is a marketing strategy itself, it is a dream, an idea, a status symbol and a therapy itself. The use of social media with the selfie and the selling in the internet helps the marketing.

With La Samaritaine Arnaut is putting all the luxury brands under the same roof and even in the internet. You can visit them at the link as the following.

www.parisunlocked.com

LVMH is Back on Track With Strong Demand in China and US - FT, July 27, 2021



Courtesy of: bbc.com

In its second quarter, LVMH is back on track to exceed its pre-pandemic sales this time. Revenue in the second quarter was €14.7 billion, higher than the same period in 2019. This was ahead of the analyst forecasts for €14.2 billion.

It continued to say that its Louis Vuitton handbags and Moët Chandon champagne are doing very well. It has reported that both the US and China is doing exceptionally well.

But the international traveling is still not picking up and China, the big spenders, has not been traveling already since the beginning of 2020. What they are doing now is to spend at home in China and online.

Performance of Chinese Sports Brands in China - WSJ, August 18, 2021

Two of the market leaders, Li Ning and Ante, are doing very well recently. As part of the five-year mass fitness program announced this month, the government said that it would build more fitness facilities and encourage people to exercise. It aims to grow the sports industry to a 5 trillion yuan, equivalent to \$772 billion by 2025. This would be a growth of 70% from 2019 level.

Shares of Li Ning gained 983% since the end of 2018, and shares of Ante have grown more than four times over the same period.

Both companies have improved their design and quality and their operating margin improved as the result. Also the marketing to China's younger generation using social media channels like Douyin, the Chinese version of TikTok, to interact with customers is more effective. In this case, both the products and marketing have featured more Chinese cultural elements.

Retail Sales in July Dropped 1.1% - WSJ, August 18, 2021

Spending at US retailers fell by 1.1% in July due to the rise of the Delta variant. This excluded autos, a category where the supply issues have affected the sales by 0.4%. Also clothing, sporting goods and furniture, where the sales are down.

Restaurants and bars are up by 1.7% over the month. But online retail sales fell 3.1%.

Challenges of Luxury Brands in China - WSJ, August 20, 2021



Courtesy of: seekingalpha.com

First if all, we have seen Xi Jinping clamping down on high incomes after his crackdown on big technology companies. He emphasizing on the need to regulate the high incomes and encourage them to return more to the society. We can see that Beijing are starting to rein in the super rich.

A selloff that started on Wednesday and lasted into Thursday has wiped €60 billion from the market value of Europe's four luxury names—LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, Kering, Hermès and Richemont.

The calling for the wealth-redistribution is a potential bad news for the luxury brands especially in China where there is a very small group of the very wealthy individuals, only 10,000 of them, generates a quarter of all luxury sales in China. We have to know that the Chinese are the most important shoppers for the luxury goods.

The previous move in 2012, the Chinese government tackled gift giving, whereby civil servants were accepting Louis Vuitton handbags, Cartier watches and expensive cognac in return for favors. At that time all the luxury brands were having a tough time and their share prices crawled back slowly to their new height before Xi's latest clampdown.

One would have to know what is trending now in Beijing, and lately there is a strong headwind.

Sales Spring Back for Macy's, Kohl's and Tapestry - WSJ, August 20, 2021

All three of them reported sales gains in July. Macy's sales at stores jumped 62% in the three months to July 2021 compared with a year ago. Same-store sales also grew slightly compared with the same period in 2019. Net sales of \$5.65 billion exceeded both 2020 and 2019.

Sales at Kohl's and Tapestry, parent company of Coach, also returned to pre-pandemic levels. Their earnings also beat analyst expectations.

But all are hesitant to the surge of the Delta variant and delay plans to bring the full force into the stores.

Toys 'R' Us inside Macy's - WSJ, August 20, 2021



Toys 'R' Us was founded in 1948 by Charles Lazarus, a WWII veteran who started a baby-furniture store in Washington D.C., to cater the postwar baby-boomers. In 1957 the first Toys 'R' Us store was opened. It was a supermarket concept where a wide assortments of toys that customers picked off shelves to fill into the shopping carts. A cartoon giraffe, Geoffrey, became the store mascot and appeared in TV and printed ads.

A heavy debt load and the rapid shift to online shopping led to the bankruptcy of Toys 'R' Us. It was until WHP Global Inc., a brand-management company who bailed it out earlier this year.

This time Toys 'R' Us will have its presence in Macy's and it is also said that it will roll out shops in more than 400 Macy's stores. Not only customers can buy the toys from the bricks and mortar, the partnership will also allow the products to be bought online with the Macy's digital retail.

Toys 'R' Us is under the parent company known as True Kids Inc. and it generates more than \$2 billion sales in global retail sales annually through 900 branded stores outside the US and e-commerce. It was earlier this year WHP Global Inc. bought the controlling stake.

The challenge now is the assuring of enough supply for this year's holiday season in the middle of logjam at seaports around the world. This has disrupted the supply chain but also the rising cost of the materials and the freight cost. This is threatening the toy industry.

Amazon Plans to Open Stores - WSJ, August 20, 2021



Courtesy of: amazon.com

Amazon.com plans to open several large physical retail outlets in the US that will operate like department stores. It is planned to sell clothing, household items, and electronics.

Some of the first Amazon department stores are expected to locate in Ohio and California and they will be around 30,000 square feet, unlike the typical department stores are all about 100,000 square feet each.

Amazon was founded in 1994 as an online bookseller. It opened its first physical store—a bookstore in 2015 in Seattle, It provides discounts to its Amazon Prime customers and creates a curated selection of books based on a ratings system.

Amazon operates today 20 bookstores throughout the country, as well as two dozen Amazon 4-star stores which are outlets selling gadgets from electronics to kitchen products.

It acquired Whole Foods Market, a grocery in 2017, with its technological innovations have been used in the grocery store. The Amazon Go convenient stores with its cashierless in Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Seattle. And the more conventional Amazon Fresh stores across several states.

Amazon started by taking down the bricks and mortar retailers by chipping away their market share. It pushed a lot of them out of the way that ended in bankruptcy.

Amazon is now the largest seller of clothing in the US and have overtook Walmart already.

Amazon is entering into the area that department stores have been struggling. A generation ago, department stores accounted for 10% of retail sales, excluding other retailers such as cars, gas and restaurants. But it is now only accounted for less than 1%. What happened was the department stores lost out to discounters, fast fashion retailers, and online stores. The trouble deepened last year during the pandemic when JC Penney, Neiman Marcus, Lord & Taylor filed for bankruptcy. Now JC Penney and Neiman Marcus emerged from court protection and Lord & Taylor only sells online.

This year Macy's and Kohl's reported strong sales and their shares jumped.

Amazon has their own brands for apparel, but they are approaching some US apparel brands and will stock them in their stores. Amazon sees apparel as an area where it can work very well with customers. It has also invested in its fashion apparel and may attempt some of the higher brands.

New Market Platform for Luxury Goods in China - New York Times, August 27, 2021



Courtesy of baltini.com

It is not exactly new and perhaps you can consider it as an additional market platform. You can buy a latest luxury fashion piece from the website of Baltini from Italy, Italist from the US or Cettire from Australia, who can offer you at a discount of 30%. It is known as the grey market who sells authentic luxury brands at a price between 15 to 35% less expensive than the shops. It can make the price possible by taking advantage of the price and

import duty across different regions to meet those demands from people who would like to pay less.

Perhaps the best-known example is the "diagous", or better known as the buying agents who cater specially for the Chinese consumers for luxury items. The "diagous" typically are presence outside China in the most trendy cities, where every luxury item is cheaper than in China , they would take the orders and ship back or carry back to China by charging a fee.

This grey market is estimated to be worth up to 8% of the \$257 billion luxury goods market value. The luxury brands like this kind of business which can help them to move their products out quicker rather than to wait inside the shops to see the sales take place.



Courtesy of: italist.com



Courtesy of: cettire.com

But not all the authorized retailers would fall into this grey market as they are concerned that this may exploit their market as it is directly undercutting the brands. Some luxury brands openly refused to work with them and some would continue and keep it as an option to their business.

The further development of this market is yet to be seen.

Retail Rejuvenation

Retail sales in August were 1.1% lower than a month earlier. The Delta variant continued to cause the price spikes and supply-chain glitches and sales of some products, such as cars being the most obvious, have dropped.

Talk of a “retail apocalypse” had started in 2017 already, and the pandemic just acted as the catalyst. But this is not all too drastic for the bricks and mortar, as we have begun to see the retail goes for hybrid. Many have started their online and with this, the business starts to pick up. The retailers are starting to learn everything about the digital sales, such as the fulfilment of the orders by taking control of distribution, marketing through social media, online advertising and we have never seen retail business have picked up so many innovation and this is opening a new horizon for the industry.

Spinoff of Victoria’s Secret - WSJ, July 21, 2021

From August 3, Victoria’s Secret will be listed as a separate company while L. Brand will change its name to Bath & Body Works. This is a symbolic milestone for L. Brands and it will be a good way to show a fresh start for Victoria’s Secret.

It has been no secret that Bath & Body Works has been the star at L. Brands for quite some time already. And since when the spinoff of Victoria’s Secret has been announced, its sales began to pick up. We will continue to follow it in the coming months.

Fashion House Ermenegildo Zegna Going for Public - New York Times, July 20, 2021



Courtesy of: zegna.com

Zegna, the Italian luxury group is merging with a special-purpose acquisition company in a deal that valued the company at \$3.2 billion. It is the trend for companies to merge with the SPAC and get public listed.

Zegna is known for its top-quality men’s wear fabrics and suits. It runs 300 stores with 6,000 employees in 80 countries and it is expecting its sales this year to come close to pre-pandemic levels.

The company was doing \$1.5 billion in 2019 and \$1.15 billion last year. It is expected to recover its revenue to the level of 2019 this time.

Who is saying that business suits are out of fashion now? We were told that half of Zegna’s revenue is coming from the Greater China region.

Nordstrom Starts a Partnership with Asos - New York Times, July 12, 2021



Courtesy of: nordstromrack.com

Nordstrom is acquiring a minority stake in the Asos Group that owns Topshop, Topman, Miss Selfridge and HIIT. Nordstrom will bring Asos into its department stores and Nordstrom Rack stores. This deal is bringing Asos into the North America and to help Nordstrom to improve its assortment and services for millennials and Gen Z shoppers.

Nordstrom has been investing in its digital operations with its physical locations by offering customers to pick up or return online purchases.

Asos has no physical store presence and its customers are in their 20s with its base in the UK. The US is only 13% of its global sales.

Asos acquired all the brands—Topshop, Topman, Miss Selfridge and HIIT from Acadia Group who entered into administration early this year. But two of its brands, Topshop and Topman have been carried in Nordstrom since 2012 and have both been popular with its customers.

Asos also carries products at a lower price point, while on the other hand Nordstrom has been reducing its full-price store locations, which are mall-based locations while expanding its off-price Nordstrom Rack located in stripe malls. This has offered the two companies the equal opportunity for business expansion especially when the market is making the change now.



Courtesy of: Asos.com

The Challenge of Supply Chain is Squeezing the Small Businesses - WSJ, July 12, 2021

Shipping delays and high freight rates, shortage of shipping space, the lack of labors, and all these are the factors that drive up the shipping cost. The retail giants, Walmart Inc. and Amazon.com are rushing to restock their supply to meet the increasing demand of the US consumers. The smaller companies are fighting for the dwindling shipping space coming from Asia and we have already reported that the freight has been increased by 300% easily.

Things are not easing as everyone is trying to bring out the goods earlier for the holiday season.

The increase of the freight rate accelerated as the result of the blockage in the Suez Canal when Ever Given was grounded. It created congestions in both the west and the east coast. It got worse when Covid-19 was found in Yantian port in southern China and followed by the Ningbo Port.

In general, the freight is three times higher and the shipping time has double and this is not helping the peak season when products are required by the retailers, big and small, and they cannot afford to miss the season.

In this meantime, more problems have been brought out, such as the big business is dominating the supply chain, and the Federal Maritime Commission will have to answer to the consolidation of the shipping industry enables very aggressive freight rates. The merging of shipping companies earlier on doesn't create a healthy competitive environment any longer.

How Do We Read China's Latest Crackdown on Wealth Inequality - Jing Daily, August 30, 2021

It is already for many years that China was either underestimated for its importance to the global luxury market, or it was predicted that its influence, actually its bubble would burst. So far, nothing have happened until the last two weeks when its party calls for wealth redistribution, its crack down on those super billionaires and the redistribute of wealth has been called.

We read now from Jing Daily that the consumers are still those younger, millennials and Gen-Z who are buying luxury fashion, and their engagement with digital would accelerate their behavior than the rest of the younger consumers in the other parts of the world.

It went on further to mention that the fact is the country's wealthy, highly-educated, and entrepreneurial young millennial and Gen-Z consumers are the driving force behind this market boom. In the next 10-15 years, an additional 400 million consumers will improve their income from low-income to middle-class and even higher.

These additional customers will significantly grow the Chinese luxury market. There is already a duty-free zone—Hainan, also known as the second Dubai, will draw domestic tourists for domestic luxury consumption when the Covid will be lifted.

This piece of the writeup was contributed by Daniel Langer, the CEO of luxury, lifestyle and consumer brand strategy firm Équité, and he is also the professor of luxury strategy and extreme value creation at Pepperdine University in Malibu, California.

He shows his full confidence in China's luxury market while BOF and Fortune gave their worrisome outlook.

The time when we were reporting this, the news that Alibaba pledges \$15.5 billion to promote "common prosperity" streaming through my iPhone.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

PART 2

Short Read

Contents:

Urban Outfitters Creating Marketplace for Secondhand Goods
Wealth Redistribution in China Hits Luxury Market
The Latest Development with the Retail World
Primark is Going for Sustainable
Luxury Brands in China
Retail Sales in the US
Marks & Spencer Closing French Stores
New Retail Landscape in the New York City
Nike Sales Miss Estimates
Copenhagen Fashion Summit
Supply Chain Issue is Affecting H&M
Power Cuts in China Would Increase China's Textile Prices
Fast Fashion Business Model's Challenge
Net-a-Porter is Entering into Resale
China Has Jumped on the Bandwagon of Luxury Resale Boom
Debenhams Launched Its Marketplace Platform Under Boohoo
Nike's High-Tech Research and Innovation Lab
Benetton Is Moving Its Production Back to Its Home Turf
Retail Labor Shortage
Wellness-Themed Shopping Concept in Shanghai

ANDREW SIA

Urban Outfitters Creating Marketplace for Secondhand Goods - WSJ, August 25, 2021



Courtesy of: businessoffashion.com

Urban Outfitters Inc. is doing this to keep its customers to go to online resellers such as Poshmark Inc. and thredUP Inc. Its Nuuly Thrift will launch an iPhone app this fall and will expand into the resale to collect commissions.

It comes to realize that if they don't create the thrift platform, it is not going to stop the market to go in this direction.

Already Lululemon Athletica Inc., Levi Strauss & Co. and Macy's Inc. have expanded into this secondhand market. This is a popular alternative to fast fashion among younger consumers and about 42% of Gen Z shoppers are buying secondhand fashion in 2020.

In any case, Urban Outfitters and its brands—Anthropologies and Free People, are already popular in the secondhand marketplace.

Wealth Redistribution in China Hits Luxury Market - FT, August 28, 2021

This came after Xi Jinping sent out the signal to “regulate excessive high incomes and encourage high-income groups and enterprises to return more to society”. With these words said on August 17, it took off €61.7 billion, or 10% from the collective value of LVMH, Hermès, Kering, Richmont and Burberry.



Courtesy of: luxurypulse.com

China has been the main growth of the luxury market, and its consumers are expected to spend 45% of all the luxury goods sold globally for this year despite the pandemic that have restricted the Chinese from traveling to Paris or Milan to shop.

This is also led by the rising middle class of Generation Z and millennials and a small group of ultra-wealthy people in China about 100,000 of them. They can spend more than €100,000 on fashion and jewelry. This is almost a quarter of the luxury sales to Chinese consumers. Xi Jinping's calling for “common prosperity” to all has sent the chill to the luxury industry.

Precautions are beginning to take, such as keeping a low profile for the time being with their campaign for autumn and winter, apply a more sober clothing design and avoid the bling which is often popular in China.

Opportunity in the China market is still very attractive, but the risk and the uncertainty are calling for alert.

The Latest Development with the Retail World

Overheard that the bricks and mortar retailers have been decimated in recent years. Many of them have been beaten by the e-commerce, especially from Amazon. The pandemic has just speeded up their defeat, and without it they could have lingered a bit longer.

At this pandemic, we have seen giant shopping malls are dying, first with the C-malls. Even those big-box stores where they are located at the strip malls throughout the exurbs are suffering at one time. But lately, companies like Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods and Home Depot have even managed to thrive.

Primark is Going for Sustainable - FT, September 15, 2021



Courtesy of: reiatl-insider.com

Primark, a \$30 billion fast-fashion company is saying that it will make clothes more durable and commit to using more sustainable materials in all its garments by 2030.

This fashion is accounted for more carbon emissions than all the airlines and shipping industry combined.

Primark at this time is committed to use all its clothing recyclable in the next nine years. It has already a range under the Primark Cares which is accounted for a quarter of its products.

Global consumption of apparel reached its height of 62 million metric tons in 2019 and fast-fashion brands have been known for its lower-quality clothes selling cheaply while chasing the fashion trend. It ended up also known as the disposable-fashion. As a result, 57% of all clothing ended up in landfill.

Other fast-fashion rivals—H&M and Inditex have pledged to make all of their products from sustainable materials before the end of the decade.

Luxury Brands in China - FT, August 28, 2021

Since Xi Jinping announced that China would “regulate excessive high incomes and encourage high-income groups and enterprises to return more to society” not only the shares of the luxury brands plummeted, but the market also started to tick up slightly and too prudent to keep a low profile. They might consider toning down on the marketing campaign and not to emphasize on exclusivity and elitism.

Analysts said that China may boost taxes on expensive products, crack down on influencers who flaunt of social media. Will also imply strict border control to stop the daigou. But everything is too early to say until specific policy would be announced.

Retail Sales in the US - New York Times, September 17, 2021

In August the sales in the stores increased slightly by 0.7% after a decline in July for 1.8%. The rise was due to the spending on clothing, electronics, furniture and home goods.

But business in restaurants and bars fall after the rise in July. People took the blame on the virus.

Sales of sporting goods and musical instruments and at bookstores rose because of the students who were preparing for the "back to school".

Sales of cars and auto-parts were down 4.5% in August. The auto industry was hit by a shortage of computer chips.

Analysts at Bank of America reported that spending on clothing increased by 27% for the week ending September 11 compared with the same period last year. Sales at department stores increased by 21%, and furniture rose by 9% compared with same period last year.

Marks & Spencer Closing French Stores - New York Times, September 17, 2021



Courtesy of: isa-conso.fr

The largest British retailer, Marks & Spencer, has been weighing its operation in France for the cost and the hurdles of its supply chain, has finally decided to close its 11 food stores in France. The food products were used to process in Northampton, in the middle of England, shipped across the English Channel every day before the Brexit. At the start of the year, Britain also started a new trading relation with the European Union, the new customs checks, and the tariffs disrupted the supply chain. As the result the stores' shelves are empty, unable to serve fresh and chilled products are turning the customers away.

The rules of origin requirement have forced clothing retailers to move the distribution center to European Union. And the current situation of the supply chain has further upended by the pandemic.

The stores in France, which are currently run by the franchisee in France, will be closed by the end of the year. Nine other stores in France, run by another partner will stay open. The website which sells mostly clothes and home products will remain.



Courtesy of: campaignlive.com

Marks & Spencer's other international business in India, the Middle East and Asia, has also been affected by the Covid-19. The revenue dropped by 17% in the year to March.

New Retail Landscape in the New York City - New York Times, September 20, 2021



Courtesy of: 6sqft.com

In the heart of the Manhattan's garment district, many of these chain food joints have shuttered their doors. The Delta variant has again delayed plans by many companies to bring back their employees to the offices. Those eateries have opened are found to operate with a reduced hours and limited menus. With the pandemic keeping millions of New York City office employees' home for the past year resulted restaurants, coffee shops, apparel retailers and many others to struggle to stay afloat.

By the end of 2020, the number of chain stores in Manhattan, everything from drugstores to clothing retailers, have fallen by more than 17% from 2019.

Across Manhattan, a quarter of those street-level stores in Lower Manhattan are available for rent, it is more desperate in Herald Square.

But in any big international city, one person's downturn can be another person's opportunity. Both new restaurants and apparel retailers have signed up new leases. But it maybe more in the residential neighborhood than the commercial areas as there are still many uncertainties about the return of the office staff.

With the stopping of those welfare checks for the restaurant workers this week, and the rumor about the dining areas set up outside the restaurants are going to be abolished by the end of December, this is going to be very challenging again for New York.

Nike Sales Miss Estimates - Bloomberg, September 23, 2021

Analysts' estimate was \$12.5 billion for the quarter ended August 31, but Nike's sale rose 12% to \$12.2 billion. The demand from the consumers is still strong but the supply chain issues in Asia that are hindering sales around the world. The resurgence of Covid-19's cases that lead to factory closures in Vietnam, high shipping cost and lengthy transit time are the causes.

But the good news was the earnings rose to \$1.16 a share, compared with the estimates of \$1.12 a share.

Copenhagen Fashion Summit - BOF, October 3, 2021

This will be held online from October 7 to 8 and this year's focus is on whether the fashion businesses can be grown sustainably. This is setting the tone for November's UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow for the new targets going forward.

The annual Copenhagen Fashion Summit is to check the large brands how do they think about sustainability and will draw the participation of the climate and labor activists.



Courtesy of: stylus.com

iApparel Journal

In the past, the event was focusing on raising the awareness of fashion's negative on the environment and its people and resulted brands to set lofty goals. This resulted the overall progress being halted.

This year, the theme is more fundamental, but to tell the fashion brands to refrain from higher sales, bigger profits and be more aware of their obligation to the planet tend not to be popular with their investors.

We will follow the progress of the summit and report to our readers accordingly.

Supply Chain Issue is Affecting H&M - BOF, September 30, 2021

Although its sales gained slightly in September, but its third quarter slide 14%. The bulk of its clothes from Asia is strained in the bottleneck as it is delaying shipments.

Between factories being lockdown due to the pandemic and the shipment crunch, H&M has found it hard to serve its core of those younger customers who are buying outfits to go to pubs, clubs and restaurants.

Power Cuts in China Would Increase China's Textile Prices - BOF, September 30, 2021



Courtesy of: snowbrains.com

China is blaming it on various reasons—the surging demand for exports as other countries have reopened their market, coal supply from Australia has stopped, and aiming at making the country carbon neutral by 2060 have further slowed coal production. The power shutdown would perhaps continue until December 2021 and give Beijing the goal to curb emissions for the coming Winter Olympics in February 2022.

The planned shutdowns in industrial hubs like Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangdong could send prices of textiles and garments up in the coming weeks.

Already raw materials, textiles, labor and shipping have all become more expensive since the beginning of the year.

China's producer-price index, a gauge of factory-price, rose 6.8% in April, the fastest pace since October 2017, according to China's National Bureau of Statistics. It was already predicted that in Q2 and Q3, the increase could become more pronounced. And already the consumer price index jumped in comparison to a year earlier.

Fast Fashion Business Model's Challenge - The Telegraph, September 30, 2021

If we look back at the last decade, it was a truly golden period for the fast fashion industry. H&M and Zara have expanded at the pace that have never seen before and this have allowed them to expand to the four corners of the world.

On the other hand, Primark has taken over the UK high street. Already the household names like Debenhams and House of Fraser have ceased to exist. The only remaining M&S and John Lewis are continuing to struggle in the clothing market.

Next is the only one to be able to hold themselves and maintained their share price.

Online is the only fashion retail business, like Asos and Boohoo, that is performing exceptionally well. And it is interesting to know that Boohoo, with its full list of 1,100 suppliers, more than a third are based in China, 205 are from Turkey, 151 are from India and just 96 of them are from the UK.

Net-a-Porter is Entering into Resale - Fashionista, October 1, 2021



Courtesy of: searchlogovector.com

The market for secondhand clothing and accessories has grown rapidly, in fact 21 times faster than the overall apparel retail market over the last few years. More and more consumers are embracing the buying and selling of used designer goods through the sales platform like The Real Real, Rebag and Fashionphile.

Unlike before, the luxury brands and retailers are shifting to the consumer behavior, instead of fighting it. It is like, *if you cannot fight them, join them.*

The luxury e-commerce giant, Net-a-Porter is the latest to join them. It has announced it partnering with resale technology provider, Reflaunt, to launch a program that encourage customers the lifespan of their designer pieces by reselling them.

Net-a-Porter is becoming the enabler of re-commerce and using Reflaunt as the backend of this operation by collecting them from the seller's homes, authentication, pricing recommendation, professional photography and listing by uploading them to other international marketplaces.

China Has Jumped on the Bandwagon of Luxury Resale Boom - Jing Daily Report, October 4, 2021

Chinese have traditionally been perceived as resistant to used goods, but it is now a leading market both for new luxury goods and a source of vast quantities of pre-owned luxury items. Its younger consumers under the age of 30 have proved to be more open for purchasing used goods. These digital-native shoppers have been the driving force for the sourcing and selling of the secondhand luxury items.

This is a market for opportunities but also the risks that one cannot neglect as the fake products would find their way into this lucrative market segment. It is advisable to be careful when you are buying the secondhand luxury products and the market platform would be very important to choose to shop with.

Debenhams Launched Its Marketplace Platform Under Boohoo - Just Style, October 6, 2021

Powered by Miraki Marketing Platform, Debenhams has evolved into a new era of digital commerce and rapidly growing its products to offer to its customers.

Debenhams is known for its high brand awareness and has its own customer base. This time it is creating the UK's largest marketplace across fashion, beauty, sport and homeware.

Boohoo Group is teaming up with Miraki, and through its technology, expertise and seller ecosystem, Miraki is pushing Debenham's digital transformation and maintain the iconic brand that has been created 240 years ago.

Debenhams was acquired by Boohoo in January of this year.

Nike's High-Tech Research and Innovation Lab - Just-Style, October 7, 2021



Courtesy of: just-style.com

Its high-tech Nike Sport Research Lab (NSRL) houses biomechanical researchers, robotics experts, computational designers and patent pro, together with 80-plus new prototype machines, 825 pieces of testing equipment, 97 force plates and four environmental chambers. It has also the world's largest motion-capture installation comprising 400 cameras.

This lab is also highly environmentally sustainable and uses 908 solar panels on its roof, 100% renewable electricity and 40% less water wastage.

Recently Nike unveiled its most sustainability-minded performance shoes yet with the Nike Air Zoom Alphafly Next Nature composed of at least 50% total recycled content by weight.

Benetton Is Moving Its Production Back to Its Home Turf - Just Style, October 5, 2021

It is found when Benetton said the shipping container that used to cost \$1,200 to \$1,500 can now become \$10,000 to \$15,000 and without a certainty date of delivery is putting the group to come to a strategic decision. It has decided to move the production closer in Europe and to have a better control. It is said to grow its production in Turkey, Croatia, Tunisia and Egypt, and to halve Asia production by end-2022.

Although the production cost is 20% lower in Vietnam and Bangladesh versus Mediterranean countries, the benefits can be offset by longer lead time and unpredictable supply chain challenge.

Retail Labor Shortage - BOF, October 6, 2021

During this pandemic there is this mass psychological phenomenon called the “Great Resignation” as cited by BOF. Through my personal observation, workers across many industries especially those restaurant workers, left their jobs and now they need a good reason to steer them back to their former positions. At this time, millions of people have reassessed what they want from their jobs—professional development, pay, flexibility and family life. And better still, all of the four.

For retail as the sales associate position, normally the earning is only the minimum wage per hour that they would get paid. At this time when the stores are hiring hundreds of thousands of workers to handle the holiday rush, they are raising pay and offer benefits to lure applicants. Some of the retailers even offer sign-on bonuses.

Earlier on we heard that Kohl’s are offering sign-up bonuses up to \$400 and Target is indicating some seasonal positions will become permanent. Walmart is even promising to pay college tuition for store associates.

The average annual salary for a salesperson working in a clothing store was \$28,680, or \$13.79 per hour in 2020 and according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is below the living wage in the US.

Target has raised the wages to \$15 per hour this year, but many nationwide fashion chains are still paying an average of \$12 an hour.

In the fashion business the margins are very thin and to pay the sales associated at such a low hourly rate is nothing new in the industry. Now they will have to decide.

During this covid period, we have to reexamine the system and come up with some major overhaul. We have talked enough to work the sustainable way and it is time for the retail industry to look into their costing structure and make happy and skill shop associates to work efficiently. After all, it is still a business that is very much service oriented. We have a lot of rethinking to do.

Wellness-Themed Shopping Concept in Shanghai - Inside Retail, October 6, 2021



Courtesy of: Inside Retail

Taikoo Li Qiantan (前灘太古里), a retail complex, which is Swire Properties’ latest joint-venture with Shanghai Lujiazui Group (上海陸家嘴集團), has recently opened in Shanghai. It followed on what was opened in Beijing known as the Taikoo Li Sanlitun (北京三里屯太古里) and in Chengdu known as Sino-Ocean Taikoo Li (成都遠洋太古里).

iApparel Journal

It is a shopping area spanning in a 120,000 square meters in the heart of the Shanghai Pudong New Area. It is featuring a wellness-theme concept with open-plan and lane-driven architectural design. It is a wide expanse of open green space and lanes across the ground level and rooftop are connected by an 80-meter-long scenic bridge overlooking the Huangpu River.

It is divided into two main areas—Stone Zone and Wood Zone, and the project has 250 premium shops, and you can find big brand names like Balenciaga, Bulgari, Cartier, Dior, Fendi, Giorgio Armani, Gucci, Hermes, Loewe, Louis Vuitton, Moncler, Prada and Saint Laurent.

Anchor tenants on the rooftop include Japan's Tsutaya Books, whose 3,000 square meter flagship store is there.

The Japanese professional sports brand Asics opened its first "Running Station" on the Chinese mainland. The Taikoo Li Qiantan is highlighted with an AI digitized track dubbed "Sky Loop" surround the rooftop of the complex. The 450-meters running track provides smart changing rooms as well as a gentle slope that rises to the roof of Tsutaya Books.

DYNAMISM OF CHINA'S MULTI-BRAND STORES IN NEW LUXURY FASHION FORMAT

ANGIE LEE

Introduction



THE MIXED PLACE



There has been a huge growth of concept stores and multi-brand stores across China which has accelerated since the late 2000s. It's not only in the first tier cities but more in the second and third tier cities such as Xi'an, Wuhan and Guiyang etc., which are creating opportunities for brands in an increasingly competitive Chinese market. The recent wave of luxury fashion format in China has created where over 1,000 multi-brand stores have flooded across China over the past decade.

There is an important need to understand multi-brand stores with major management and marketing operations, and their special brand-building for the new luxury fashion format in China. This can be observed from the following factors:

Customer Behaviour is Changing

As the bias against fashion from China was found to be a significant relevance within the luxury segment, people are no longer dressed from head-to-toe in brand logos in China. Instead, you can see the mix-and-match of luxury, contemporary and designer brands. Chinese consumers may not be satisfied with single-brand boutique experience and constantly seeking for more "unique and distinctive" experience via diversity of foreign niche brands and local emerging brands in China market. Multi-brand stores are more clever to build a unique world with their own DNA with true creativity and unique store format from current social fashion trends. In fact, China's luxury market is getting mature.

Multi-brand stores are essentially well-placed to deliver on this front because they have a strong focus on local customers' needs and their hyper-curatorial approach. Luxury certainly signifies wealth, but a match with brands, tends to symbolize style. This idea is moderately widespread in first-tier cities and it is an indicator that the market thirst for more than the traditional luxury players. Therefore, opportunities prevail for multi-brand boutique retailers to expedite this.

Retail Landscape is Changing

It's widely accepted that the shopping malls and department stores remain significant for fashion and luxury retail in China, They are changing between the market share of traditional retail formats and internet retail's share particularly with the impact of the pandemic in 2020 facilitates the consumer purchase trend. In 2020, retail sales in department stores were 9.8 percent lower than the previous year, whilst online clothing sales have increased by 5.8 percent.

NININIO



On-line Shopping Needs Shop Ambiance Support

The convenience of online shopping provides a major explanation for the increase of fashion consumption. Physical stores are required to offer more than just the location for shopping now. More elements must be included, such as an attractive store design and more exciting experimental elements that can be boosted up by the posting from social media and a personalized experience for exclusive access. Gen Z consumers are obsessively motivated by all these factors for buying.

Most of the malls in China are still very traditional and only intend to meet an overall customer group, so there is a disconnection in building the brand's tone and attracting the more focused consumer group. The department stores have weak product appeal and absence of experimental substance and limited digitalization. In fact, the mall format is simply pulling more brands to occupy the retail spaces. They have fairly loose rules to develop a strong product appeal and to express the brand's statement.

iApparel Journal

Multi-brand boutiques focus on a painstaking brand mix, which draws loyal, savvy consumers and preserves brand equity. This is common for the multi-brand channel in general, but even more so in China. The mind-set for finding the innovative and alternative brands are becoming more and more common in China. The multi-brand store model is based more around the creator's personality and cultural background.

GEN SHANG



Localisation and Space Curation

Significant names in multi-brand retailing, including Galeries Lafayette, IT, Lane Crawford, Joyce and the like, entered the Chinese market way before everyone else. They have worked on a comparative model but often struggled to build their momentum. They went through success, and suffered closures and reopened again. They began with modest sales performances.

KOCs and Local Credibility

Alluring store design and different installations draw in consumers, memorable in-store experience also addresses a chance to give a decent shopping experience and create their fan base. It also draws in consumer's engagement through social media by fashion bloggers and KOCs (key opinion consumers) who frequently take pictures and post them on Wechat, Webo, Xiahongshu and even Instagram.

Closing Remark

Multi-brand boutiques tend to draw knowledgeable and enthusiastic consumers, frequently drawn from the local community of KOCs. The significance of these nano- and micro-influencers is dilating, by association with KOLs, who are now and again perceived as less than the real thing in their brand affiliations. By moving into those small boutiques, brands get to an audience of KOCs and influencers.

The popularity of multi-brand stores among trendsetters and industry insiders is a critical boost for featured brands, particularly those new to the Chinese market, delivering a level of local credibility not so easily fostered by a presence in a general department store or shopping mall. Being in a multi-brand space can give a leg up to a brand entering the market for the consumer's insight. The more assortments are based on the value of the curator and the support of the audience, the more you can build up brand awareness and brand loyalty.

In this trend we see a couple of multi-brand fashion boutiques on the rise.

The first type comprises of department stores transitioning from the traditional renting model to build their own multi-brand fashion boutiques. This is regularly done through purchasing, joint venture, or consignment models. This trend hits China's fashion scene a couple of years ago. Chinese contemporary brands move alongside with international brands like Vivienne Westwood and United Nude.

The second type comprises of multi-brand fashion boutiques work by the large retail groups.

The third type of Chinese multi-brand spins around powerful local trendsetters and key opinion leaders, like those in Chengdu, which has its own share of highly distinguishing multi-brand fashion boutiques.

Collectively, China's new wave of multi-brand boutiques are purchasing a fascinating mix of local designers, hard-to-track down international designer labels and the unique edition of big luxury brands.

Fashion has always been known to push the envelope. The new technology, customer's behaviour and demands always transform the industry. There is always a makeover of luxury fashion format.

Reference

- Vogue business. March 31, 2021
- WWD , Aug 28, 2019
- BOF, Feb 7, 2017
- Cambridge university press, March 17, 2020
- Jingdaily, June 23,2021
- Forbes, Dec 3, 2020

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

FASHION & DESIGN



- Technical Design
- Fashion & Trends
- Market Intelligence
- Supply Chain
- Sustainability

PRODUCT INTELLIGENCE
2023 SPRING/SUMMER
COLOR TRENDS &
DIRECTIONS BY INDIGEST

PLANNED BY | IAJ & STEAMDesign

EDITOR | OBILIVATE

WRITTEN | LOLA



Courtesy of: Eres

In the raging environment of the pandemic, the world is still in the stage of recovery and adjustment. People are still eager to travel and explore the fascinating world outside. At the same time, they also hope to be in a peaceful and healthy environment to heal the negative effects they have suffered during this period. As a result, the unconventional color collocation of vitality, innovation and calming body and mind came into being.



Courtesy of: Eres

As a global professional fashion trend forecasting and analysis platform, WGSN recently launched the 2023 spring and summer underwear color forecast report. The report predicts that unconventional color themes will appear frequently, such as dark colors with tropical bright colors, technology gray with sandy neutral colors, and digital wind saturated pink wax colors, all of which reflect the balance of vitality and stability.

Quote from WGSN

Intimates colour
Palette S/S 23

Our 30 seasonal colours for intimates are an edit of the broader S/S 23 Global Colour palette. To encourage more seasonless styles and reflect a growing focus on longevity and more thoughtful design, a selection of these colours are carried over from previous seasons, including Verdigris, Honeycomb and Atlantic Blue.

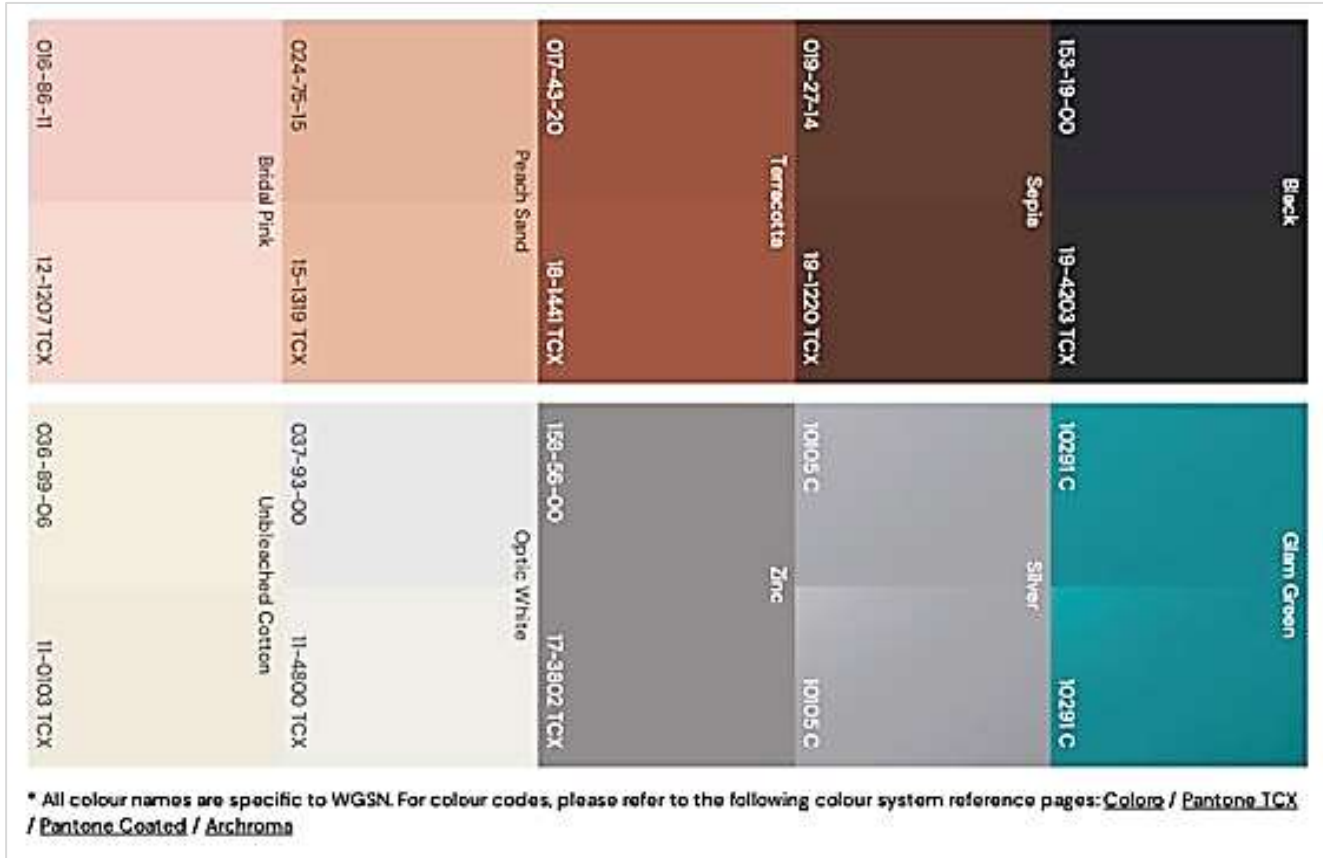
This palette includes energising brights, saturated pastels and grounding neutrals. Pink is refreshed, while orange expands into soft peachy tones. Vanilla Cake replaces Butter as a pastel yellow update, and blue shifts to lighter and brighter hues. Purples are another important colour group for the season, representing wellness and digital escapism.

034-76-27	Honeycomb	13-0942 TCX	120-22-18	Midnight Blue	19-3932 TCX
028-59-26	Sundial	16-1148 TCX	115-35-20	Atlantic Blue	18-4034 TCX
017-23-07	Dark Oak	19-1016 TCX	157-72-02	Pearl Grey	14-3906 TCX
025-35-14	Silt	18-1027 TCX	134-52-27	Jacaranda Flower	17-3730 TCX
031-63-17	Parchment	16-0928 TCX	134-67-16	Digital Lavender	15-3716 TCX
030-69-10	Oat Milk	14-1208 TCX	124-38-32	Satin Sky	18-3949 TCX
026-70-32	Papaya Smoothie	15-1245 TCX	114-57-24	Tranquil Blue	17-4139 TCX
018-49-28	Rooibos	18-1354 TCX	097-70-23	Turquoise Sea	14-4522 TCX
018-65-21	Orange Selenite	15-1333 TCX	105-75-12	Cirrus Blue	14-4318 TCX
013-43-37	Red Glow	17-1563 TCX	092-38-21	Verdigris	18-4834 TCX
010-46-36	Luscious Red	17-1663 TCX	071-36-17	Palm Leaf	18-6018 TCX
152-45-32	Fuchsia	17-2034 TCX	065-68-24	Apple Mint	14-6329 TCX
147-64-24	Wild Rose	16-3118 TCX	051-62-15	Bay Leaf	16-0430 TCX
006-39-31	Raspberry Pink	19-1860 TCX	052-82-23	Celery Juice	12-0435 TCX
005-57-28	Pink Punch	17-1736 TCX	036-82-16	Vanilla Cake	13-1025 TCX

* All colour names are specific to WGSN. For colour codes, please refer to the following colour system reference pages: [Coloro](#) / [Pantone TCX](#) / [Pantone Coated](#) / [Archroma](#)

Courtesy of: WGSN2023 spring and summer underwear color forecast report

On the basis of 30 seasonal colors, WGSN predicted 10 core colors of underwear.



Courtesy of: WGSN2023 spring and summer underwear color forecast report

Exquisite and romantic bridal powder, light and neutral peach pink sand color, gender-inclusive zinc color, and the key color of 2023-gorgeous green, people have to wonder, which style can this color match?

01 Playful Boho The Bohemian

WGSN forecast and comment: Playful colors add joy to the plain and neutral color design.

The bohemian style represents freedom, romance and folk customs.

Usually, the bohemian style uses a plain neutral color as the base color, mainly linen cloth, and is matched with complicated patterns to create a free and easy beauty.



Courtesy of: Eres

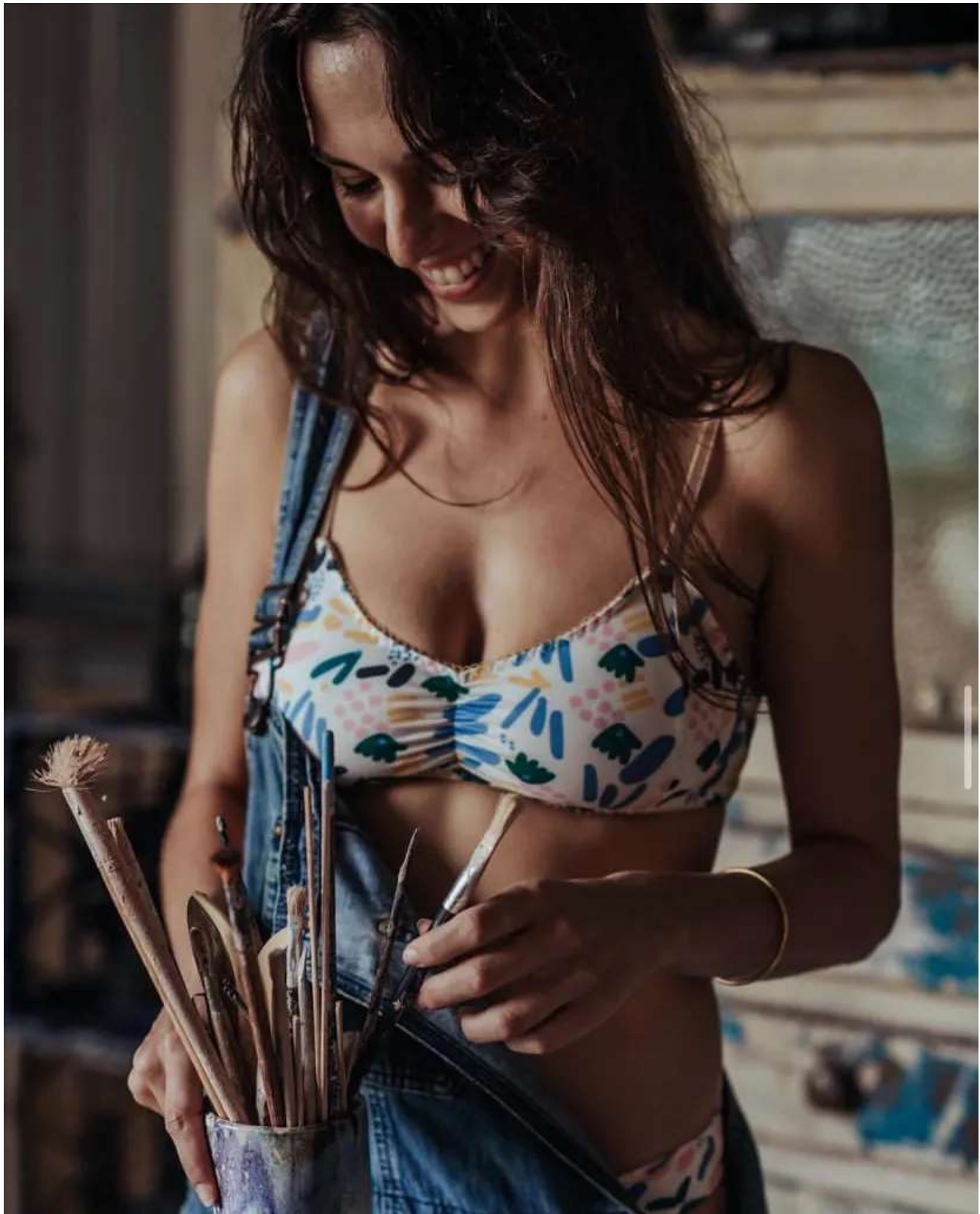
Courtesy of: Eres



And in this free and easy tone, if you add bright colors with higher saturation, and apply bright colors to hand-painted prints and flowers, as well as jersey underwear, cotton pajamas and vacation wear, you can create a playful bohemian style.



Playful Boho Palette



Courtesy of: Bimby + Roy



Courtesy of: Eres

iApparel Journal

The slightly energetic raspberry powder and honeycomb color, combined with peaceful tranquil blue and midnight blue, not only breaks the inherent style of Bohemia, but also presents a sense of vitality and stable balance visually, which is playful and yet atmospheric.



Courtesy of: Eres

02 Desert Sand

WGSN forecast and comment: The golden hue revitalizes the sandy palette and combines the splendid pastoral theme with the desert style.

The vast desert is bleak. The yellow tone of the desert has a barren and majestic momentum.



Courtesy of: La Perla

iApparel Journal

If the yellow tones of the desert are added with golden tones that symbolize a bumper harvest and full of vitality, a warm neutral color that complements various skin tones is created.



Desert sand palette

In this neutral color palette, the combination of bay leaf and dark sundial yellow, and plant natural dyes as the presentation material, can achieve a natural texture that is back to basics.

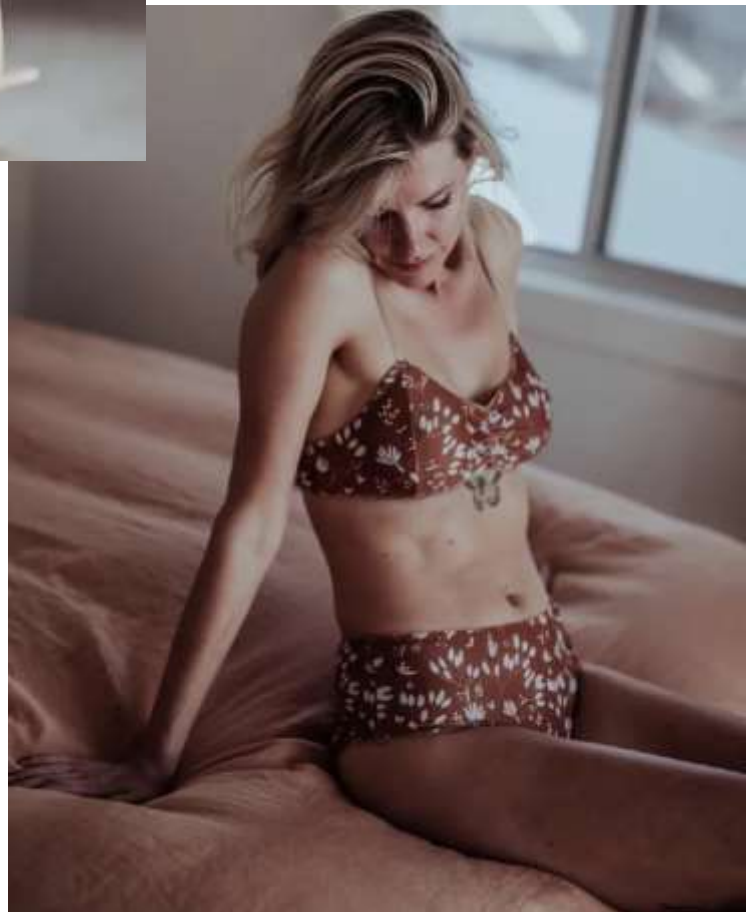


Courtesy of: Ema Hill



Courtesy of: Bimby + Roy

The natural-color florals are used to embellish the simple linen and linen fabrics with a natural texture, as if adding a little color fun in the majestic desert, introducing the theme of the splendid pastoral style.



The golden hue, which symbolizes the pastoral harvest, awakens the vitality of the desert with its lively color tone. Under the majestic, seemingly barren desert, there is an infinite vitality waiting for the flowers to bloom.



Courtesy of: Bimby + Roy

03 Tropical Bright

WGSN forecast and comment: Simple, fresh and bright colors are matched with rich natural deep tones to create an innovative color combination of vitality and natural style.

When the high-saturation fresh and bright tones collide with the slightly mature natural deep tones, they compose a passionate tropical rhapsody.



Courtesy of: Ema Hill

Tropical bright colors, with its rich color charm, add fashion appeal to consumers' daily underwear models, making underwear not only a functional garment, but also an aesthetic fashion item.



Tropical bright color palette

iApparel Journal

In the tropical bright color palette, the bright colors represented by the halo red and the partial fluorescent color of celery juice form a series of contrasting colors with the natural deep tone of palm color and rich tan. This "bright and deep" color contrast collocation has laid a happy tropical tone.



Courtesy of: Ema Hill



Courtesy of: Coutille

The printing craftsmanship presents the unrestrained tropical style with color blending, which is reminiscent of juicy tropical fruits, which makes it hard to feast on. And the embroidery craft, through the craftsman's stitches, carves exquisite patterns, reminiscent of the luxuriant tropical plants, fresh and full of vitality.

Courtesy of: Martine Elise





Courtesy of: Boy Smells

Courtesy of: Naait Loungewear

This tropical rhapsody not only reflects the vitality of bright colors, but also highlights the mature charm of natural style. In this color world where young and mature are matched, it is a tropical paradise that makes people forget to return.



04 Technological Neutral Color

WGSN prediction comment: the combination of minimalist colors such as warm neutral colors, fashionable black and masculine gray, highlights the interest.

The sense of science and technology with metallic attributes gives people a cold, "never close" sense of distance.



Courtesy of: Hajime Sorayama

On this basis, even adding a little warm neutral color can alleviate this sense of distance. In fact, the combination of a sense of technology and fashionable fabrics in neutral colors can constitute a minimalist futuristic aesthetic with a sense of technology.



Technological neutral color palette



In the palette, zinc color, fashionable black and unbleached primary colors with its own technological texture have laid the tone of minimalism. After adding a slightly lively warm neutral color (such as peach pink sand), it not only enhances the technical texture, but also brings a calming and soothing feeling.

Courtesy of: Il Felino

Courtesy of: Eres





Soothing feeling is a rare balance point in color matching. The warm tone not only neutralizes the overly cold technological sense, but also retains the comfort in the neutral color. The soothing balance created by this palette is suitable for stretch underwear and satin homewear that emphasize comfort, creating a comfortable and private world for consumers.

Courtesy of: Stella McCartney

Technology Neutral color, calm and warm. It not only maximizes the minimalist aesthetics, but also creates a sense of balance and relief, excluding a low-key light.





Courtesy of: Il Felino

05 Pink Wax in Regency

WGSN prediction comment: A series of sweet pastel colors add an exaggerated surreal texture to the romantic style.

The British Regency era costume drama "The Bridgerton Family", which was released in 2020, used a lot of super feminine bright pink wax costumes in the play. These bright-colored costumes make people shine, and the retro and bright style is also popular in the fashion circle.



Courtesy of: "Bridgerton Family" stills

The bright colors of the Regency continue the retro dream theme mentioned in the 2022/2023 autumn and winter trend forecast report by WGSN. And the sweet pink wax color under this theme is unforgettable.



Regency style pastel color palette



Courtesy of: Daphale Studio

Courtesy of: Mentionables

The pastel color palette, led by bright colors such as wild rose, apple mint, and blue sea blue, presents a dreamy style of "Alice in Wonderland", and its super-saturated tones give the underwear full of girly feeling, sweet and playful . The wearer will be transformed into Alice, diving into a surreal dream.



And the key seasonal color—digital lavender—is also integrated into the pastel palette, soft and vigorous. In addition, optical white can reveal pure beauty, and charm red can be used as detail embellishment and decoration, adding sexy temperament, suitable for lace fabrics and light underwear.



Courtesy of: Delanikka



Courtesy of: La Perla

The retro dreamy style of pink wax color creates an exaggerated surreal texture, leading people back to the playful, romantic, and gorgeous regency era.

Courtesy of: Mentionables





Courtesy of: Mentionables

06 Virtual Storm

WGSN prediction comment: Spiritual lavender, metallic cyan and black are matched to create a striking and charming color theme.

The psychedelic neon lights, the dark-tuned technological atmosphere, and the cold metal feeling remind you of a cyberpunk-style virtual world?



Courtesy of: Rui Official

Inspired by the virtual world, the combination of metallic technology and colors with spiritual vitality reveals the futuristic theme under the virtual storm.



Virtual storm palette



Courtesy of: Bordelle

In the virtual storm palette, the gorgeous green and patina symbolizing the sense of science and technology seem to shroud people in a cold sci-fi world. At this time, the digital lavender with spiritual power is added to form a dramatic match with two green tones, creating a striking and charming futuristic style.

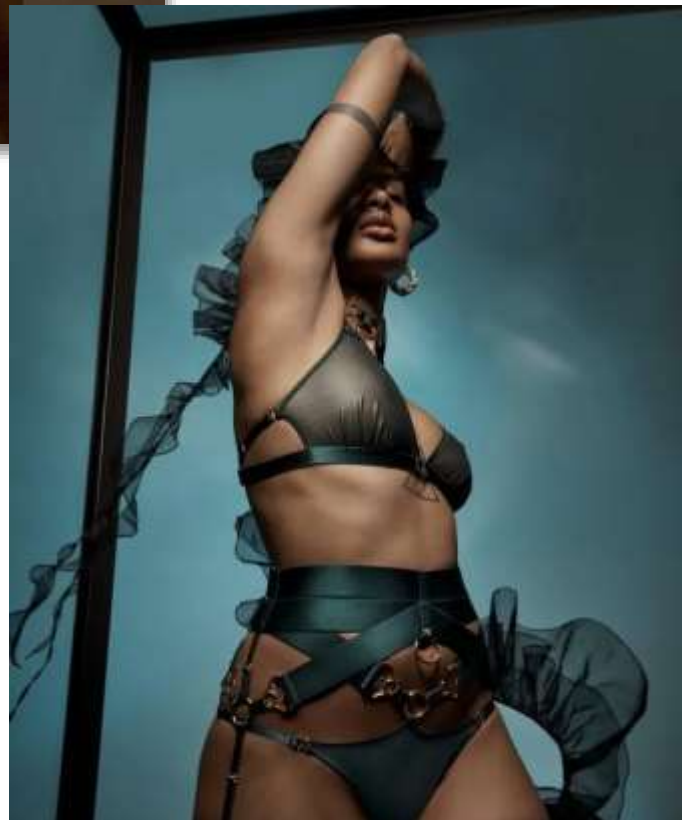
Courtesy of: Rui Official





Courtesy of: Bordelle

The shiny patina and purple tones are suitable for fashionable tights in dance wear style, or for gorgeous embroidery on black background. The white color can be used as a print embellishment, and it can also be used as a single color to add a simple and technological atmosphere to the series.





Courtesy of: Bordelle

The future wind under the virtual storm hides spiritual power. The future wind is not only a hardcore science fiction, but also a smart light flashing secretly.



The optimism and self-confidence of bright colors, the health of natural colors, the soothing feeling of neutral colors, the retro dream of pastel colors, and the eye-catching and charming sense of science and technology all reflect that consumers are seeking vitality, innovation and a stable physical and mental balance. Under the state, feel the vitality and vitality of the world to the maximum.



Courtesy of: Ema Hill

In the post-pandemic era, more personal product designs, including underwear design, will enter consumers' hearts with an understanding attitude, bringing closer companionship, and even spiritual fit and resonance. And the diversified status of consumers will definitely bring richer and more flexible product designs. If you can, you might as well use color to open up the communication bridge between the brand and consumers~

INDIGEST

Reference materials:

WGSN: "Underwear Color Forecast for Spring and Summer 2023"
Eres/Ema Hill/Bimby + Roy/ Boy Smells/ Delanikka/ Rui Official/ Bordelle
and other brand official websites

PRODUCT INTELLIGENCE

2023 SPRING/SUMMER

SPORTSWEAR FABRIC

PLANNED BY | IAJ & STEAMDesign
EDITOR | YUFEI
WRITTE | LOLA

INDIGEST

The long-awaited Tokyo Olympics was finally held on July 23 after experiencing many "difficulties."

As usual, representatives of outstanding athletes from various countries were ready to go, ready to compete in this latest sports festival. With the development of modern sports technology, the Olympic Games were not only a competition of abilities between athletes, but also a competition of sports technology.



Competition attires provided by Anta for the Chinese national team

In this Olympic Games, Anta also undertook the design and production of award-winning sportswear. This seemingly ordinary white sports jacket actually contains some mystery.



This award-winning jacket is based on Chinese elements and integrated into modern sports fashion, giving people a magnificent and elegant oriental design; in terms of material selection, the clothing is made of high-gauge and high-density composite materials, which have anti-bacterial, anti-static and anti-wrinkle functions, with anti-snagging and pilling technology. These are all provided for the athletes with the most comfortable outfit.



In fact, since the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, more and more people have begun to re-examine their lifestyles, hoping to add some strength into their lives through exercise. This has also directly led to the increasing sales of sports items.



As global environmental problems are getting worse, sustainable innovative design is still the focus of everyone's attention; however, after experiencing the pandemic, people's attention of health is becoming the focus of a new round of consumption.

Courtesy of: Lucas Hugh, selected from INS

WGSN listed a total of 13 sports fabrics in the 2023 spring and summer fabric forecast report, showing the overall development trend of sports fabrics from the three dimensions—practical performance, health and skin-friendly, and renewable environmental protection.



01 Pragmatism

The highlight moment of synthetic fibers



Courtesy of: Eva X Carola product picture, from the official website

Compared with pure natural fibers, synthetic fibers are "good companions" of high-performance fabrics. With it, professional performance such as waterproof, windproof, temperature control, and increase the luster of the fabric are not a problem.

The use of renewable and recyclable polyamide fiber to create a lightweight three-layer material to ensure that the material is completely free of perchlorinated carbon substances, so that the fabric has the advantages of mechanical stretch, high air permeability, and durable water resistance. It is high in the requirement of 2023 for the basic form of performance fabrics.



Courtesy of: bleed ECONYL®

From the mountains to the ocean, the discarded garbage is collected all the way and used as raw materials to develop the bleed ECONYL® sportswear.



Courtesy of: bleed ECONYL®

In order to cope with extreme weather during sports, fabrics with SYMPATEX® material will keep the clothes dry at all times and become a balancer of your body's humidity.



Courtesy of: Bleed SYMPATEX®

While ensuring body humidity, having clothing that regulates temperature will also make you more engaged in sports.

Although RWS Merino wool with good air permeability has natural warming/cooling functions, bio-based constant temperature phase change materials are more suitable for creating multifunctional sports items.



Courtesy of: OPTIMER ADAPT

It may seem like a fantasy to embed a built-in thermostat that automatically manages personal temperature in textiles, but the data proves that the use of OPTIMER ADAPT technical fabric is one of the most successful methods at the moment.

OPTIMER ADAPT uses natural phase change materials to re-use, restore and circulate the body's thermal energy. When the body heats up, the ADAPT material will liquefy and store this energy, helping the body work hard to cool down. The material reacts to the cold environment, solidifies and releases the stored energy back to the body for warmth.

If you want to inject body temperature regulation or cooling technology into the fabric, you may wish to use Schoeller coldblack® processing technology to reduce the heat absorption of ultraviolet rays.



Courtesy of: Schoeller coldblack®



Courtesy of: Schoeller coldblack®



Courtesy of: vaude reflective cycling jersey

In addition to considering the relationship between comfort and fabrics in different sports conditions, sports occasions also need to be considered. As people's lifestyle changes, the outdoor sports boom will strike again.

When people are exercising outdoors, they also prefer shiny fabrics in their clothing choices.



Courtesy of: Columbia Out Dry EX Light Jacket

In order to show the colorful effect of clothing, Adidas uses flashing fabric technology, respectively interweaving warp and weft yarns of different colors into changeable colors.



In the choice of yarns, it is recommended to use environmentally friendly viscose or recycled polyester filaments to create a glossy texture; in addition, nano-level waterproof materials with environmentally friendly coatings can also make the fabric more eye-catching.

Courtesy of: Adidas 2021 French Open Series

When you shuttle in low-light areas, the safety of sports also comes with it. A new generation of luminous fabrics may help alleviate this situation.





Courtesy of: Vollebak composite jacket

It is recommended to adopt a clean and environmentally friendly solution to improve visibility. For example, the Vollebak composite jacket uses the principle of solar charging and is composed of phosphorescent composite materials. The daily absorbed sunlight can release light in a dark environment; environmentally friendly inks can also be used to make clothing reflective strips.

For the future development of glossy materials, environmental protection must be the leader.

02 Healthy and Skin-Healthy

Intimate conversation with the body

As the second skin of the human body, the fabric is bound to assume the important responsibility of protecting the body. Antibacterial fibers are already very common, and perhaps the relationship between the body and clothing can be explored. For example, special fabrics that conform to the body shape changes, new fabrics with healing functions.



Courtesy of: Ester Manas

After tactile textures have been popular for several seasons, pleated designs are taking social media by storm. Its texture is very flexible and can adapt to different shapes and sizes of female figures.



Courtesy of: Ester Manas

iApparel Journal

Drawing inspiration from swimwear fabrics, seersucker and crepe textures are used. Eye-catching colors and prints can inject joyful design elements into a single product. When shaping the sense of visual volume, you may wish to use organic cotton, recycled ROICA and eco-friendly regenerated cellulose yarns, such as Lyocell and Modal.



Courtesy of: Hunza, selected from the official website



Courtesy of: L'Original underwear, selected from INS

Beginning in the autumn and winter of 2022/23, beauty and fitness fabrics with comfort, moisture retention and functionality have continued to develop, and their materials usually have a lightweight skin-friendly surface and massage adjustment functions.

Devan added vitamin C, vitamin E and ginger to its R-Vital multivitamin fabric to enhance the human immune system.



Courtesy of: R-Vital



Sportingtex collagen moisturizing fabric is added with peptide amino acids from recovered fish scales, and has natural UV protection.

Courtesy of: Sportingtex collagen moisturizing fabric

The "Young Skin" treatment technology developed by Carvema protects the skin from environmental aggressions.



Courtesy of: Carvema "Young Skin"

03 Recycling and Environmental Protection

The ultimate performance of natural fibers

For brands that focus on sustainable certification and transparent traceability mechanisms, durable natural fibers have the characteristics of practicality, biodegradability, and regeneration, which can be called the ultimate performance fabric choice.



Courtesy of: Kora's choice of consumption cattle, selected from the official website

iApparel Journal

GOTS certified cotton, RWS Merino wool or RMS animal hair fiber will be the choice of most people.

Among these three types of fibers, the consumption of cattle hair will become more and more popular. Its texture is lighter than Merino wool, the hand feels softer, and the breathability and warmth retention also show excellent performance.



Courtesy of: KORA choice of consumption





With the aid of innovative technologies and new processes, HempBlack is committed to producing full-spectrum odorless hemp fiber based on advanced seed gene technology and professional planting bases.

Courtesy of: HempBlack cannabis base



Courtesy of: HempBlack Hemp Fiber Garment

And through a special process, hemp stems are used to create the brand's unique HempBlack™/eco6 sustainable water-based black ink, which can replace traditional carbon black and reduce environmental problems caused by oil extraction.



Cannabis stem

Special Process



Sustainable water-based black ink



Printed product

In addition to discovering the properties of known natural fibers, new agricultural fibers derived from food waste are constantly being developed.



Pineapple leaf

As the originator of this technology, the food must be pineapple. The fiber extraction of pineapple leaves can be traced back to the Philippines more than 300 years ago.



Pineapple leaf fiber production process diagram, from the official website

The natural fiber with a good texture exudes a natural atmosphere, and its inherent sustainable temperament makes fashion more environmentally friendly and transparent. This makes protecting animal welfare, actively improving human welfare and the global environment no longer just empty talk.



Courtesy of: Reigning Champ

Facing the advancing future, sports technology will inevitably become the highlight of the development of sportswear; facing the ever-changing market, fabrics with technological performance will be the vane of the industry.

The collision between technology and materials can promote faster and more efficient product upgrades in the increasingly saturated sportswear market. In addition, environmental sustainability will still be the long-term development goal of the clothing industry, and continue to promote the reform and advancement of environmental protection.

Reference materials:

WGSN: "Prediction for 2023 Spring and Summer Sports Fabrics"

<https://www.koraoutdoor.com/>

<https://hempblack.com>

<http://www.shinkong.com.tw/en/front/index>

<http://www.greenthreadsinc.com>

<https://www.schoeller-textiles.com/en/technologies/coldblack>

BRAND INTELLIGENCE
INTRODUCING
BLENDER

IN-DIGEST | Brand Intelligence Bureau

PLANNED BY | IAJ & STEAMDesign
EDITOR | OBILIVATE
WRITTEN | LOLA

It was in 1994, at the awards ceremony of the 47th Cannes Film Festival, the film "Pulp Fiction" directed by the famous Hollywood movie genius Quentin Tarantino won the Palme d'Or. Since then, "Pulp Fiction" has created a precedent for non-linear narrative films with its fascinating narrative techniques and visual style.

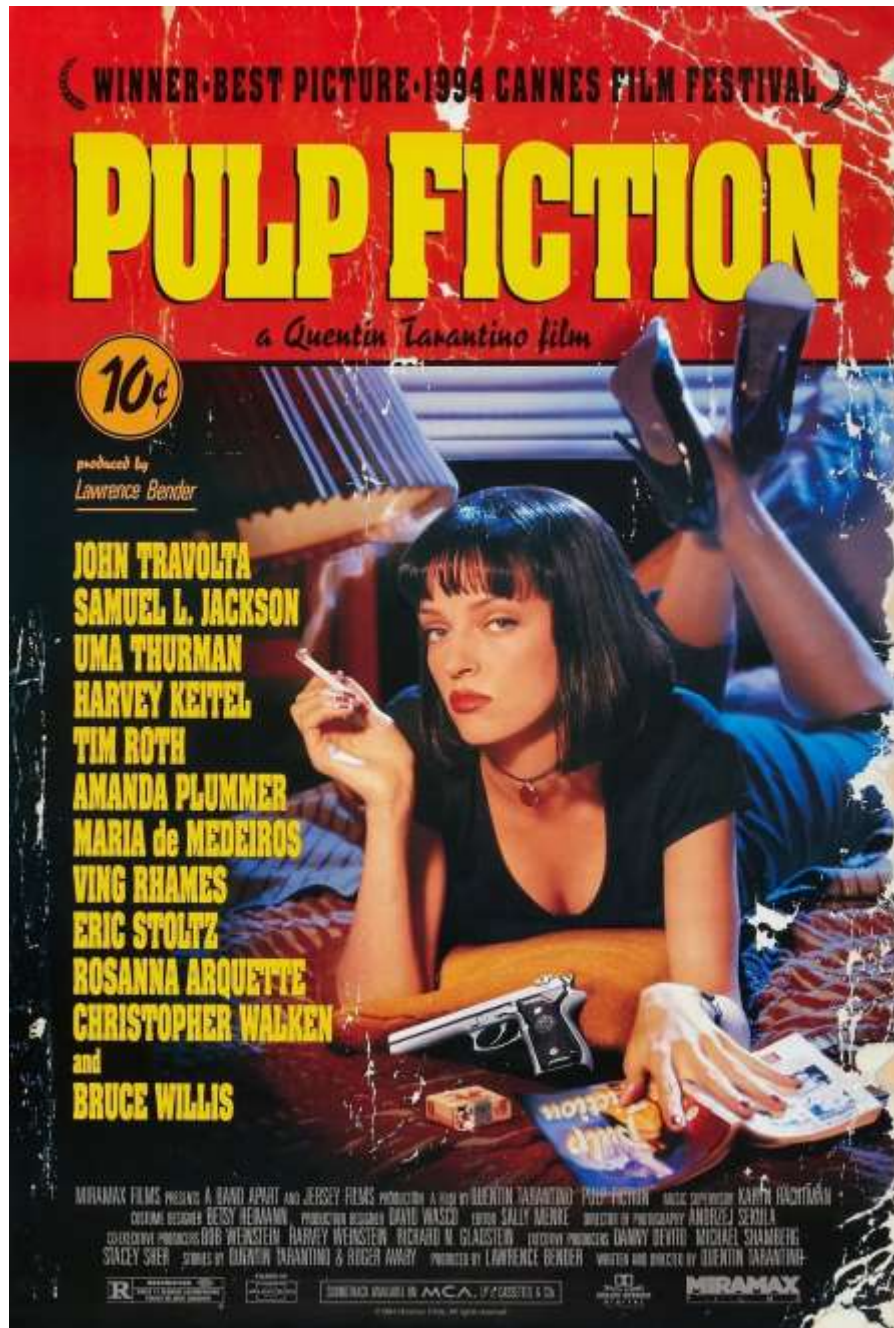


Image: Movie Poster Mexico

However, the impact of "Pulp Fiction" is not limited to the realm of movies. If Quentin knew that in 24 years from now, when he received the award in Cannes, this film would lead to the debut of a Chinese underwear brand, and that the brand would also win an international fashion authoritative competition.

Would he be even more complacent?



Image
Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER

Established in 2018, THE BLENDER, an underwear brand designed for a new generation of fashionable women in China and creating endless comfort, is becoming a rising star in the international underwear industry.



THE BLENDER

Image
Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER

01

Lingerie New Comer

The new favorite

At the 2019 Shanghai International Intimate Fashion Awards, THE BLENDER, which has only been established for one year, defeated 12 young and highly potential international underwear brands and won the current new brand award. It is a well-deserved new favorite in the underwear industry.



THE BLENDER won the Eurovet Young Label Award of 2019

A lingerie brand for the modern intelligent woman, was born out of a love for color, architecture and art, that celebrates the natural form of woman's body.

What makes THE BLENDER stand out? Back in Shanghai in 2018, three Jing'an women engaged in the fashion industry established an underwear brand that aims to allow women to "face their desires and express themselves". THE BLENDER, which means mixing, is a metaphor for the complex contradictions of women, and encourages women to face their complex selves without fear, and to accept their true selves calmly. On the occasion of the establishment of THE BLENDER, the brand founding team decided to integrate color, architecture and art to create underwear that can show the true beauty of modern women's self. This purpose is destined for the brand to roam freely in the rich visual arts in order to draw inspiration and break the shackles of tradition.



Image: THE BLENDER

THE BLENDER's underwear debut is inspired by the film art "Pulp fiction", expressing the attitude of "Sexy can be so delicate" through the charming vision and translucent silky touch. Longing for the truth and beauty.



Image: Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER



GIF Image: THE BLENDER

The silky touch like milk, the retro color matching, the double-layer elastic fabric and the triangular cup design have created a series of highly textured and ingenious underwear.



Image: Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER

After the Pulp fiction series, THE BLENDER has successively launched the basic series, THE BLENDER Girls - cool girl series, Premium selection of high-quality designs, etc., wandering among various arts, exploring richer femininity, and creating a diverse and artistic A sense of underwear world.



Image: THE BLENDER

02

Extremely comfortable underwear

With "three noes"

THE BLENDER creates a comfortable underwear world for every woman with the "three noes" characteristics of cup wires, no back buckle, and unlimited.



GIF Image: The Dreamers, THE BLENDER



Image: Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER

Sometimes, the cup wires is to women's breasts, just like the rules and regulations to you and me who yearn for freedom. In the first underwear of THE BLENDER, the designers tried to remove the cup wires and replaced it with a more comfortable elastic fabric to free the steel wires.



Image: Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER

And sometimes, the cup wires can gently set off the chest, creating a superior supporting effect and comfort. THE BLENDER provides women with free choice regarding cup wires and faces the natural needs of the body.

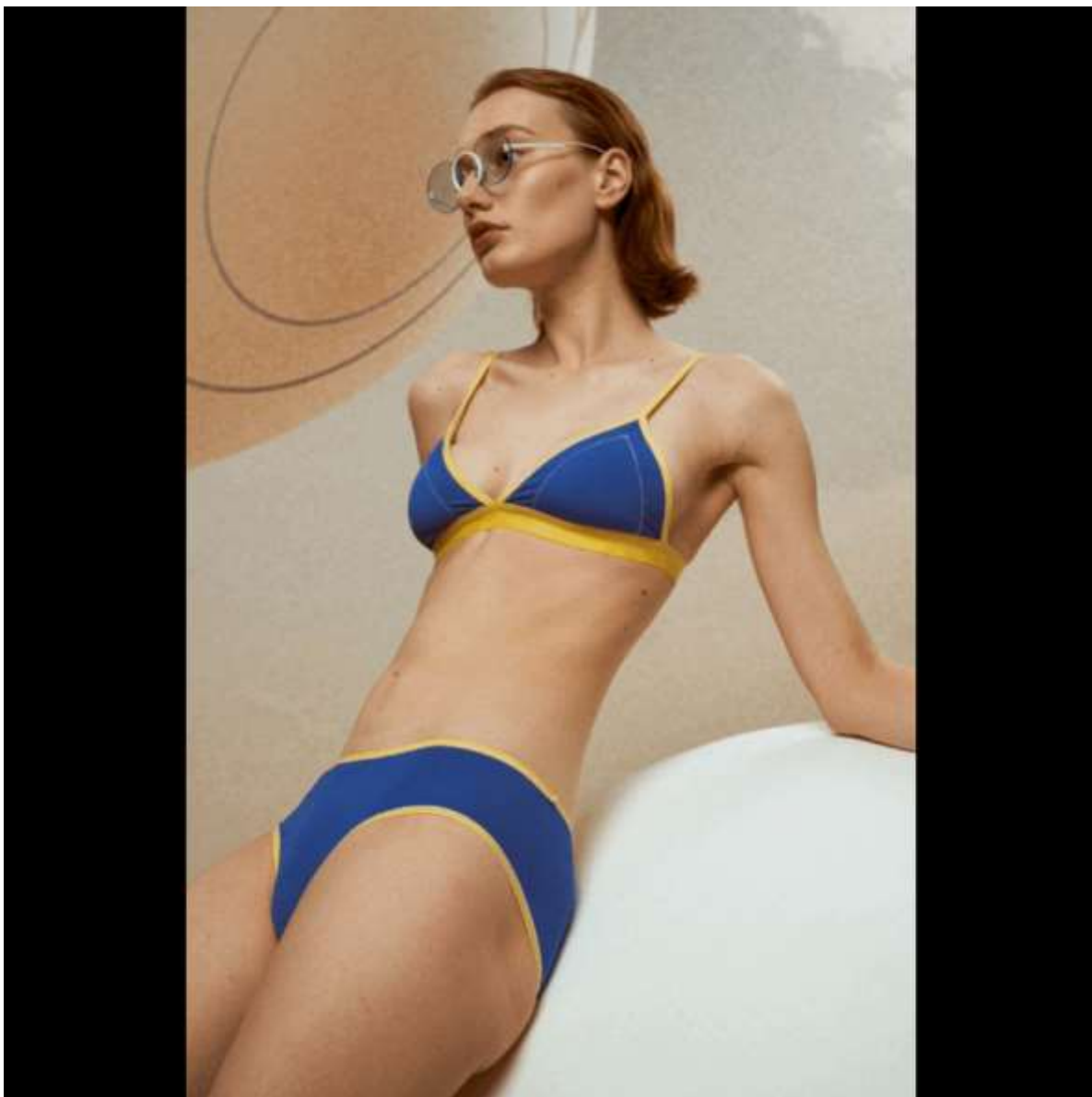


Image: The Dreamers, THE BLENDER

The design without back-buckle is another highlight of THE BLENDER. In The Dreamers series, the underwear is designed with no back-buckle style, which not only reduces the trouble of back-buckle, but also makes the underwear close to the skin, becoming a veritable "second skin".



The unrestricted color of THE BLENDER allows every woman to recognize her own position in this serious, sweet, retro, and avant-garde underwear world. Among them, the contrast design is the best of THE BLENDER. The collision of different colors creates unexpected sparks and brings endless surprises.



GIF Image: THE BLENDER

In addition to no color restrictions, there are no restrictions on wearing. With minimalist design and fashionable color matching, THE BLENDER underwear has become a fashionable item to wear outside underwear, finding a balance between privacy and fashion.



Image: Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER

THE BLENDER's ultra-comfortable "three-noes" underwear, in addition to providing intimate comfort for women in fast-paced urban life, it also gives women the freedom to choose their identity. This freedom fulfills THE BLENDER's promise to allow women to face their complex selves without fear and accept their true selves.



Image: THE BLENDER

03

Crossover

Genius of crossover

The brand culture of THE BLENDER, which integrates color, architecture and art , is destined to have product characteristics that absorb the essence of many fields. Looking back at THE BLENDER's past series, we have to marvel at its excellent cross-border ability, which makes its style as flexible and brilliant as an elf.



Image: The Blender Girl, THE BLENDER

In terms of film art, in addition to "Pulp Fiction" and "The Dreamers", THE BLENDER also draws on the film "The Shape of Water" ("Water Shape Story").

This series used the water element that symbolizes love and tolerance, combined the color, shape and geometric patterns of aquatic creatures like fish scales, used the clean tailoring to show soft and neutral beauty, conveying the theme of "accepting differences and understanding each other".



Image: Shape of Water, THE BLENDER

Retro-futurism, which was once popular in the art circle, has also become the inspiration for THE BLENDER.

The color of this series is strong and clear, the lines are straight, simple and practical. Lightweight elastic fabrics create a slim, stylish silhouette, comfortable and stylish. This series of still photos continues the retro-futuristic style, combining retro nostalgia with a sense of the future, making people seem to be lost in a world of time and space.

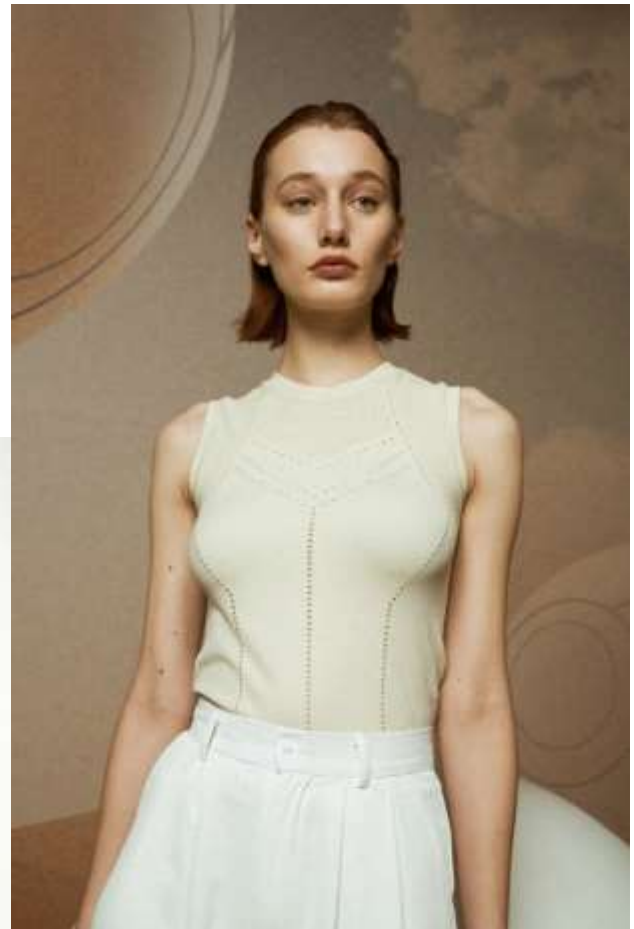


Image: Sporty Chic, THE BLENDER

Inspired by the sporty style, THE BLENDER launched the Sporty Chic series, which interweaves sports and fashion. On the basis of the underwear series, it adds a chic hollow stretch vest to show vitality and uniqueness.

In the post-pandemic era after 2021, THE BLENDER has joined hands with the women's apparel brand ZUCZUG to launch the first limited edition underwear series "Dressing in Joy", aiming to bring people a more realistic, comfortable, relaxed and happy dressing experience.



The collision of geometric color blocks, the use of collage elements, and the comfort of no back buckle create a unique "Dressing in Joy" for the wearer.



Image: "Dressing in Joy", THE BLENDER

Leaping lightly between various colors, art and reality, and continuously absorbing inspiration, the BLENDER has always maintained vigorous creative vitality and has become a bridge between people and the popular world.



Image: The Dreamers, THE BLENDER

The BLENDER, which is not restricted by any particular style, refuses to stick to the rules. It seems that there is no fixed formula to measure the design of THE BLENDER.

We can look forward to what kind of inspiration will be drawn in the follow-up design of THE BLENDER and will surprise us?



Image: BASIC, THE BLENDER

INDIGEST

Reference materials:

<https://weibo.com/u/6551821248?tabtype=feed>

https://instagram.com/the_blender_official?utm_medium=copy_link

https://www.sohu.com/a/466586368_120581999

<https://shop194189419.taobao.com/?spm=a230r.7195193.1997079397.2.366b1b7ez2zPMz>

BRAND INTELLIGENCE INTRODUCING BORDELLE

IN-Digest | Brand Intelligence Bureau

PLANNED BY | IAJ & STEAMDesign
EDITOR | YUFEI
WRITTEN | LOLA

When the straps hook the corset, the cutting outlines of the tight-fitting clads the figure, and the flesh between the straps instantly meets the ecstasy and the ultimate sexiness.



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website

Bordelle is a niche designer underwear brand in the UK. It perfectly combines tight underwear and satin straps to capture the love of a crowd of fashionable people with a bold design style.



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website

01 Tie art

Luxurious and sexy structured design

Bordelle was founded in 2009. Its founder Alexandra Popa is a master of economics and a lover of sexy lingerie. But she found that everyone has the same sexy design. She hopes to use her understanding to interpret a new style of sexy lingerie.



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website

Perhaps without the constraints of a professional background, Alexandra Popa is free to experiment and innovate, and the design becomes more and more bold.



Alexandra Popa

She abandons the traditional underwear size range and uses 5 height-adjustable sizes as her own brand's underwear size standards, so that every wearer can get a fit that fits her personal body.

Size	Bra Size UK & US	Bra Size Europe	Bra Size France & Spain	Bra Size Australia	Underbust (cm)	Size	Waist Smallest (cm)	Lower Hip Fulllest (cm)	Dress Size UK	Dress Size US	Dress Size EU
SS	30C/32B	65C/70B	80C/85B	8C/10B	69-73	SS	59-63	88-92	6	2	34
S	30D/32C/34B	65D/70C/75B	80D/85C/90B	8D/10C/12B	69-73	S	63-67	92-96	8	4	36
M	32D/34C	70D/75C	85D/90C	10D/12C	73-77	M	67-71	96-100	10	6	38
L	34D/36C	75D/80C	90D/95C	12D/14C	77-81	L	71-75	100-104	12	8	40
LL	34DD/36D	75E/80D	90E/95D	12DD/14D	77-81	LL	75-79	104-108	14	10	42

Bordelle size chart, selected from the official website

iApparel Journal

Each garment is finished with 24 carat gold plated hardware (up to 60 individual gold-plated components on longline bodice bras) making the multitude of adjustable straps not only a unique design but also a functionality feature that is characteristic to Bordelle.

Each piece of clothing is equipped with 24 carat gold-plated hardware (there are up to 60 individual gold-plated components on the extended wide bra bra). These adjustable straps are not only a unique design, but also a unique feature of Bordelle.



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website

In addition to the metal buckle that can help adjust the size of the underwear, Bordelle also chose a satin fabric with elastic inserts to make the garment better fit the human body.



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website

This is so intimate for girls who like corset styles! They can enjoy the shape of the corset without worrying about the uncomfortable experience of being too small.



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website

At the same time, because of the line sense of the strap itself, there are more possibilities for clothing changes. This makes the underwear look flexible and changeable. You can choose Bordelle underwear according to your usual wearing habits and feel the sexy and comfortable flowing between the lines.



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website

The lines with the same width and width present different aesthetic feelings due to different permutations and combinations, and the luster of the fabric itself also adds a little luxury to the clothing.



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website



Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website

The narrow change in the band width and the dark texture of the fabric itself give a low-key sense of sophistication. With metal buckles, it also creates a high-level texture for the clothing.

02 Bondage aesthetics

The ultimate sexy of underwear

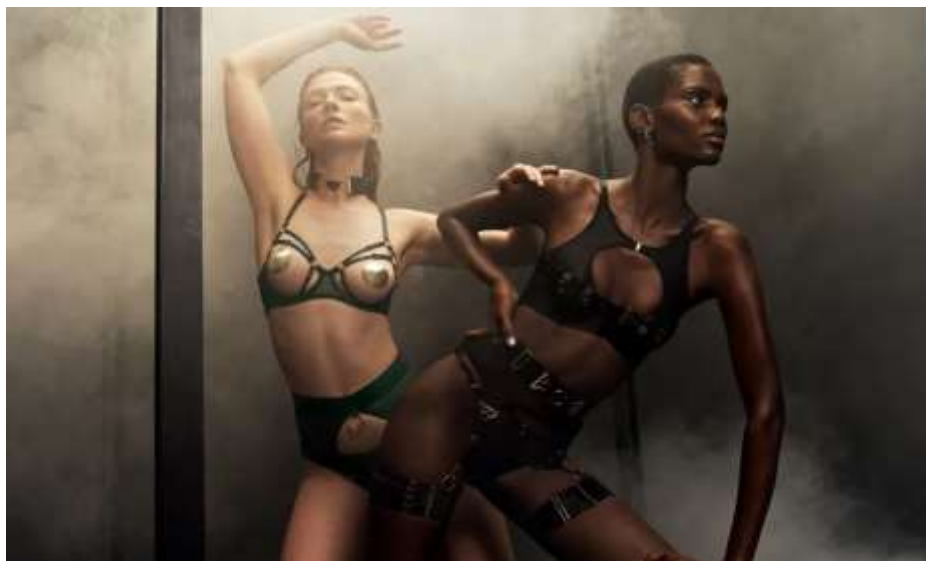


Courtesy of: Bordelle product image, selected from INS

"We strive to create pieces that embody unique, bold and unconstrained innovation".

"We strive to create innovative works that are unique, bold and unfettered".

When you want an underwear that can show your personality and is comfortable and environmentally friendly, this series may be a good choice for you.



Courtesy of: Bordelle 21/22 AW

The AW21/22 series draws inspiration from the many colors and textures found in the depths of the ocean. Luxurious and soft **Q-NOVA® stretch mesh fabric** and **open-knit recycled mesh fabric** decorated with gold leaf are used to create a water ripple luster.

Q-NOVA® stretch mesh fabric is an environmentally friendly nylon made from discarded clothing from former consumers. The open-knit recycled mesh fabric is made from ROICA™, an ecological smart fiber made from at least 50% recycled materials.



Courtesy of: Bordelle 21/22 AW



Courtesy of: Bordelle 21/22 AW



Courtesy of: Bordelle 21SS

In this series, Bordelle combines tights with modern fashions and incorporates the silhouette design of swimwear to show the brand's sense of "binding", and uses metallic luster fabrics to interpret the texture of the clothing.

If you want to try strap-on underwear with "fetter" beauty, but don't like overly exaggerated shapes, then you must not miss the following series.

The collection is inspired by dangerous and distant places, combining custom fabrics and hand-designed components in cleverly designed shapes.

There are three different colors in the entire series: classic black, vivid navy blue and tundra. A soft and elegant light lilac tone echoes the thunderous sky color, bringing a delicate and feminine feeling to "binding".





The series is based on luxurious and soft voile, hand-painted contour maps of Icelandic glaciers and waterways, and embroidered to make the whole pattern more three-dimensional and delicate.

Compared with other series, the clothing of this series uses the band element as an embellishment, or is used in the connection of the clothing, or becomes a separate clothing component. This allows more women to try this style of underwear, and directly feel that "binding" is not "binding".



03 Less is more

sustainable development

As a participant in one of the most polluting industries on the planet, Bordelle persists in practice and strives to achieve a sustainable future. From design to production to sales, try to ensure that every link can make the best use of it to avoid waste of resources.



ATELIER
Bordelle
PRODUCTIONS

In order to ensure the transparency of the production process and the implementation of the concept of sustainability, founder Alexandra Popa opened a studio Atelier Bordelle Productions in Romania in 2019, which is responsible for manufacturing branded products.



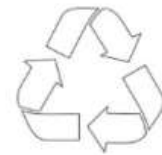
Courtesy of: ABP Studio, selected from INS

"We champion the idea of buying less and investing in high-quality pieces that last. We combine craftsmanship with unique and proprietary techniques to create a signature style, designed to be seasonless and made to stand the test of time."

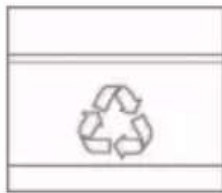
"We advocate the idea of reducing purchases and investing in durable, high-quality products. We combine craftsmanship with unique know-how to create an iconic style that is not affected by the seasons and can stand the test of time"



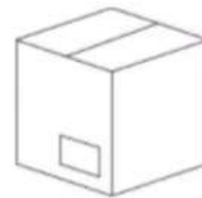
Through the most efficient planning for the raw material planning to reduce wastage.



Set up points for collecting recyclable materials like paper, plastic and textiles. Smaller cut-pieces to be used for fashion accessories.



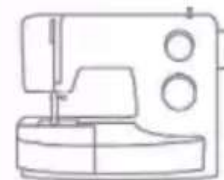
For packaging, use the reuse and recyclable plastic bags



Use high efficiency packaging and consolidation for shipping to reduce transportation costs.



"Slow fashion" as applied by Atelier Bordelle Production to produce small batch orders with high quality standards. Instead of mass production to avoid unsold fashion products ended up in landfills.



Atelier Bordelle Production invested in the new energy-saving sewing machines.

Courtesy of: ABP production process, selected from the official website



Environmentally friendly material washing label

In addition, the adjustability of each piece of Bordelle ensures personal fit. As time goes by, the wearer can change this fit to make their favorite underwear that can wear longer.

Of course, underwear, as a woman's daily wear, is prone to wear and tear. Considering this problem, Bordelle provides wear repairs for its products **"As long as you want, we will let you always feel the sexy and intimacy of Bordelle"**.



Production process diagram, selected from INS

Bordelle also launched the Bordelle Revived limited series in May this year, aiming to revive excess materials.



Courtesy of: Bordelle Revived Limited Series

Bordelle's hardware accessories are also made of recycled zamak, without wasting any kind of material.



Bordelle Hardware materials

In addition, Bordelle has donated excess materials and components to universities through cooperation with the London School of Fashion and De Montfort University; provides work internship opportunities; sponsors graduate shows to support the next generation of underwear professionals.



Bordelle products, selected from INS

As a brand that has been in development for 10 years, Bordelle insists on its own "restraint aesthetics", constantly researching how to make fabrics more elastic, and experimenting with innovative structural designs for underwear. Alexandra Popa will re-create the sexy element, neat and sharp, without losing the female inner comfort. The ultimate expression of style and fashion brand into a responsibility any sense. When the interpretation of sexy by underwear brands is no longer the same, the needs of diverse women may be discovered.

INDIGEST

Reference materials:

<https://www.bordelle.co.uk/pages/about>
<https://atelierbordelle.com/sustainability/>
<https://www.instagram.com/bordelle/>



FASHION QUOTE

BY

HUBERT de GIVENCHY

WIITTEN BY | ANDREW SIA

ILLUSTRATED BY | ELITA LAM



Count Hubert James Marcel Taffin de Givenchy was a French aristocrat and a fashion design who founded the House of Givenchy in 1952. His fame was the personal wardrobe designer of Audrey Hepburn and Jacqueline Kennedy.

He was born in February 20, 1927 and died in March 10, 2018 at the age of 91.

Courtesy of: wionews.com

He was born in Beauvais, Oise and was the youngest son of Lucien Taffin de Givenchy, Marquis of Givenchy. The family of the Taffin de Givenchy family, can traces its roots to Venice, Italy. The original surname was Taffini, was ennobled in 1713 and at the time the head of the family became Marquis of Givenchy. This title was inherited by his elder brother, Jean-Claude de Givenchy, and eventually became the president of Parfums Givenchy.

When his father died of influenza in 1930, he was raised by his mother and grandmother who was Marguerite Dieterle Badin, the widow of Jules Badin, who was an artist and the owner and director of the historic Gobelins Manufactory and Beauvais tapestry factories.

The Gobelins Manufacturing is a historic tapestry factory in Paris built in medieval as a dyeing business by the family of Gobelin and is still available for guided tour.



Courtesy of: Wikipedia, tapestry from the suite of "Bérais Grotesques", made under the Behaglas, c.1700

iApparel Journal

The Beauvais Manufacturing is a historic tapestry factory in Beauvais, and it is considered as the second most important after Gobelins Manufacturing. It is a French tapestry workshops that was established by Jean-Baptiste Colbert who was the finance minister of Louis XIV.

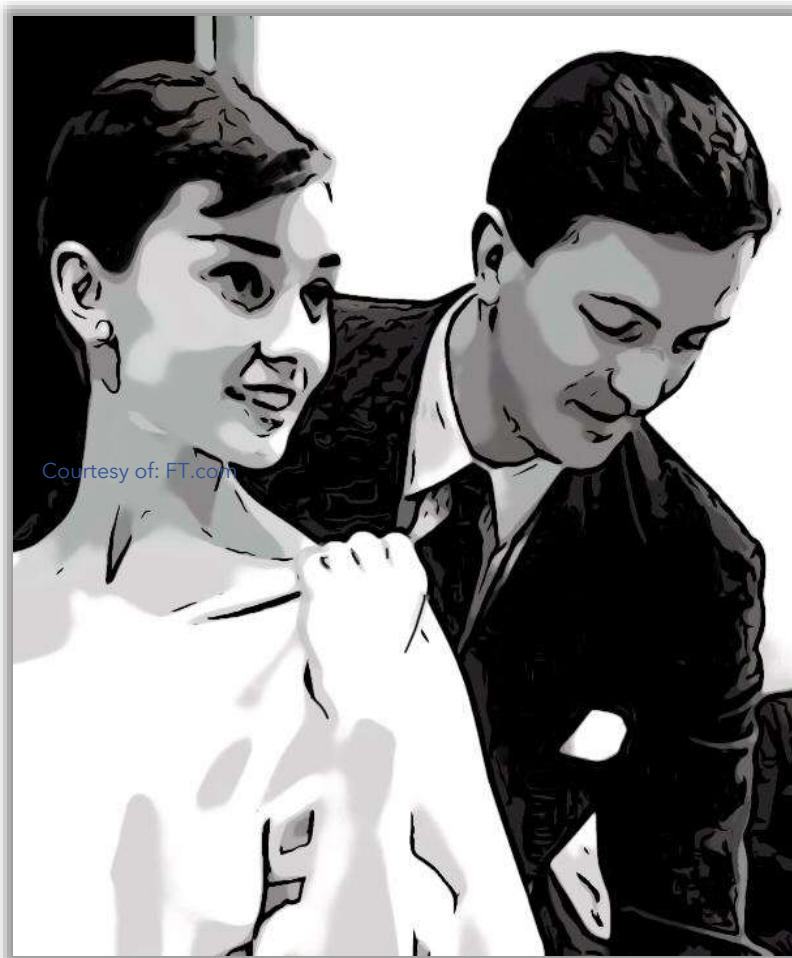
The Gobelins Manufacturing was producing high-warp tapestries for the royal residences and also as ambassadorial gifts, while it remained as a private business working on low-warp tapestry weaving.

Givenchy's great-grandfather from his wife's side, Jules Dieterle, was a set designer who created designs for the Beauvais factory.

Givenchy moved to Paris at the age of 17 and started to study at École des Beaux-Arts which is one of the influential art schools in France. The school has a 350-year history training many of the famous artists in Europe and is located on the left bank in Paris, across the Seine from the Louvre.

His first designs were done for Jacques Faïth in 1945. Givenchy then moved on to work for Robert Piguet and Lucien Lelong in 1946, he was working alongside with the still unknown Pierre Balmain and Christian Dior. From 1947 to 1951, he worked for the avantgarde Elsa Schiaparelli.

It was in 1952 he opened his own design house at the Plaine Monceau in Paris. At that time he was considered as the youngest designer of the progressive Paris fashion scene.



Courtesy of: FT.com

Illustrated by Elita Lam

At the set of *Sabrina*, Givenchy met Audrey Hepburn, who later became the most prominent proponent of Givenchy's fashion. He designed the black dress worn by her in *Breakfast at Tiffany's* and also develop his first perfume collection for her.

Givenchy's list of notable clients included Ingrid Bergman, Marlene Dietrich, Greta Garbo, Grace Kelly, Sophia Loren, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Diane Vreeland, and I just named a few.

In 1954, Givenchy presented his first prêt-à-porter collection.

It was until only in 1969, he created a men's line.

He was even named with the 1976 Lincoln Continental Mark IV coupe that ended in 1983.

The House of Givenchy was split in 1981 and the perfume went to Veuve Clicquot, and the fashion piece was acquired by LVMH in 1989. As of today, LVMH owns Parfums Givenchy as well.

Hubert de Givenchy retired from fashion design in 1995 and to head the Givenchy label were John Galliano, Alexander McQueen, Julien Macdonald, Riccardo Tisci, Clare Waight Keller at different times, and Matthew M. Williams became Givenchy's creative director in June 2020.

Today we are here to remember his quote, *"Real couture is not taking a piece of chiffon and stitching it into a flower, it is knowing how to match bias with grain"*.



Illustrated by Elita Lam

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

MARKET REPORT



MARKET REPORT - PART 1

Short Read

Contents:

China's Bitcoin Mining
Pharmaceutical Developments
China's Hand is Into Education in the UK
What We Learn From the Collapse of the Miami-Area Champlain Towers
Delta Variant Threatens Europe's Recovery from the Pandemic
Spread Out of Delta Variant in the US
Covid-19 Caused Port Jam in China
Coking Coal Scenario with China
Risk of Lab Work
Global Economic Stimulus Program is Facing Setbacks
China's Economy is Exposed from the Climate Change
Flood Inundated Germany
Myanmar Under the Covid-19
Novavax Shot's Efficacy Tops 90%
Hong Kong and Taiwan Relationship is Ending
Tokyo Olympics
European Industries At Odds with EU's Emissions Plan
Samsung Being Criticized for Its Climate Change Effort
Threats Found with the Panama Canal
China's Ban on Bitcoin Mining
China is Driven Out of the UK's Nuclear Power Program
Vision Fund Meets Its Waterloo with Its Heavy Investment in China's Tech Sector
G20 Environmental Ministers Trying to Pave the Way for COP26 Climate Summit in November
US Drives Global Recovery
Germany's Business Perspective for Its Q2 and Q3
Beijing is Declaring War on Foreign Capital on Education
China's Crackdown on Tech Companies

ANDREW SIA

China's Bitcoin Mining - FT, June 21, 2021



Courtesy of: nypost.com

China is cracking down the cryptocurrency mining and make way for their e-yuan instead. Bitcoin mining in China is accounting for 75% of the world's mining and now China is saying that it is not doing any good to the country's economic and social development.

Bitcoin mining operation is the processing of computational puzzle-solving that creates new units of the virtual currency using a lot of power. It has been slowing down since May and now China is ordering it to stop. Its ban on cryptocurrency transactions has resulted the bitcoin price to plunge from April's peak of \$65,000 to the current trading at \$35,000.

It is also calling the attention of many governments to examine closely the cryptocurrency's effect on the global financial system. And the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision is warning the growing use of cryptocurrency can raise financial stability concerns. This has followed by China's stepping up with new measures have sent shockwaves through the sector.

China has ordered the 26 biggest mining activities in Sichuan to stop operating and a full investigation will last until June 25. Sichuan has an abundant supply of renewable energy from its dams and it has pushed out the other provinces that have been relying on coal-fired power-plants for electricity.

The other leading provinces, Xinjiang, Yunnan and Qinghai has also announced plans to close the mining operations.

China is going to reduce its energy intensity based on its carbon emissions per unit of gross domestic product and its aim to reach peak output of greenhouse gas by 2030. And since bitcoin is not going to do any good to the national economic and social development, its consumption of electricity can be used for other purposes.

Pharmaceutical Developments - FT, June 21, 2021

Vaccitech who owns the adenovirus technology behind Oxford/AstraZeneca, the Covid-19 vaccine is said to have a better platform to treat cancer successfully than medicines based on mRNA. Vaccitech is entering into trials to treat lung and prostate cancer this time while the rivals, BioNTech and Moderna have been developing cancer medicines using mRNA.



Courtesy of: astrazeneca.com

China's Hand is Into Education in the UK - FT, June 21, 2021



Courtesy of: english.nudt.edu.cn

Over the past ten years, British universities and the higher education system has become increasingly reliant on China for a steady stream of students, research partnerships and funding.

In the school-year 2019-2020, there were about 142,000 students from China enrolled at the UK universities. UK has now overtaken the US as the most desirable destination for Chinese students.

The recent geopolitical tensions can lead to a substantial decrease of Chinese students to study in the UK and already nine British universities collect more than a fifth of their tuition from Chinese-domiciled students and this is becoming a threat.

Under normal circumstances, overseas students and international cooperation have an important aspect in a healthy education system, and academic freedom is something that cannot be compromised. But the Chinese embassy has already asked the academics to refrain from making any political comments about China.

Earlier on, when it was in 2017 academics in the US and the UK co-authored papers with People's Liberation Army's scientists. It reached the high point when Cambridge University signed a memorandum of understanding with China's National University of Defense Technology, China's premier military university.

Going forward, it is time to re-examine the cooperation to make sure that it is transparent, observe national security concerns, not overly depending on any particular country, follow the common values and academic freedom of open societies, and follow the political agenda without conflict.

What We Learn From the Collapse of the Miami-Area Champlain Towers - Fox News, June 25, 2021

The abrupt collapse of part of the Champlain Towers South apartment is prompting the new alert over the oceanfront construction safety protocols and inspections.

Buildings will need to be inspected every 40 years and is in accordance with the Miami-Dade County regulations, and the building in question is built in 1981 and it is currently undergoing that process.

A 2020 study on sea level rise and sinking land in buildings in Miami, Florida and Norfolk, Virginia found that some of the constructions in the seaside cities are losing about 1 to 3 mm per year since the 1990s.

Most of the risk can be found on reclaimed marshlands.

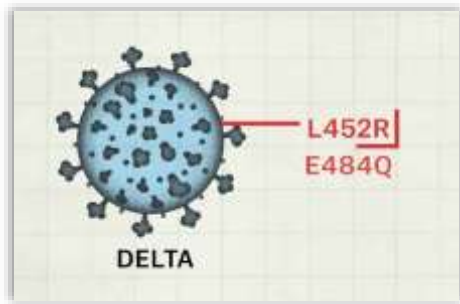
Courtesy of: english.nudt.edu.cn

We talked about the global warming and the rising of the sea level causing the melting of the glaciers in the North Pole. Florida is one of the areas that the sea level will rise.



Courtesy of: miaminewtimes.com

Delta Variant Threatens Europe's Recovery from the Pandemic - WSJ, June 23, 2021



Delta is making inroads around the world, including the US and public-health experts expect it to soon become the dominant strain. Scientists are estimating it to be between 40-80% more transmissible than the Alpha variant, which was first found in the UK and it is 50% more transmissible than the original virus that emerged in Wuhan in late 2019.

In the UK the sharp rise in infections in recent weeks, but the number of deaths has remained relatively steady. And the rebound has prompted the UK government to push back the lifting on the limits on the size of gatherings and mask requirement by a month, to mid-July.

This variant can link to travelers coming from India and already the European countries are imposing more comprehensive travel bans from India.

The public-health officials are trying to obtain the genetic sequencing of the virus to find out how fast Delta is spreading. If the vaccinations cannot get to the people fast enough, there is a fear that Delta can become dominant in Europe like what happened in Europe last fall. Except this time we have the vaccination program in place and to roll it out faster seems to be the only solution.

Spread Out of Delta Variant in the US - WSJ, June 23, 2021

It is spreading rapidly in the US and it could become the dominant strain in the next two to three weeks.

The Delta strain first emerged in India in late 2020 and it is also known as B.1.617.2 which will probably emerge as 50% of the Covid-19 infections in the US by early- to mid-July. It has more than doubled over the two weeks ended June 19 to 20.9% compared with 9.9% in the week ended June 5.

Delta will displace a current strain in the US—Gamma, and it is spreading slower than Delta. The Gamma variant is widely spread in Brazil and it made up 16% of the US cases between June 9 to June 15. Currently the most circulating strain in the US—Alpha is only half of the speed of transmissible compared with Delta. It is said that it will become 70-80% of the Covid-19 cases. But it is also said that vaccination can halt the chain of infection and virus mutations. And again the vaccination campaign is important.

Covid-19 Caused Port Jam in China - WSJ, June 22, 2021

The outbreak of Covid-19 in Southern China caused shutdown parts of Guangdong province and Yantian, one of the world's busiest ports and a major gateway for container shipments like electronics, furniture, home appliances and car parts. Already 350,000 loaded containers are stacked up on docks. In the normal days, it was able to handle 36,000 containers daily, now is back to 70% but from 30% earlier on. The port authority has to divert the ships to nearby ports to ease the pressure being accumulated in Yantian port.

This is posing a threat to the Christmas season as any backlog will need the shipping companies to divert their ships away from other ports. Already the capacity is running tight and this will affect the year-end shopping season. This is in a series of disruptions that have battered supply chains around the world this year leading shortages of everything from raw materials to consumer goods, raising costs for materials and finished goods. And not only that, the freight is at its all time high. A 40' container from China to the West Coast of the US for June is at \$6,614—57% higher than January of this year, or 386% higher than January 2020.

It seemed that this is not bad enough, the stranded vessel—Ever Given in the Suez Canal in March pushed back deliveries of roughly 250,000 containers by around a month.

It is already that this year's peak season for year-end imports will begin in July instead of August as the normal year. A severe shortage of vessel space and empty containers are putting severe pressure on the shipping industry.

Coking Coal Scenario with China - FT, June 24, 2021

This is the key raw material for China's steel industry. It has soared to \$300 a ton for the first time in 2017, and up almost 150% since October 2020. Although is relatively self-sufficient in coking coal with domestic supply about 80% of its needs. Its scale of the industry is so big that it still imports about 70 million tons a year.

Now half of that used to come from Australia, but because of a diplomatic row with Canberra, Beijing put an unofficial ban on imports from Australia.

Between January to May this year, China imported from all sources 18.2 million tons down from 31.7 million tons in the same period last year. At the same time the domestic coking coal production has fallen due to safety and environmental inspections.

And because of the self-ban from importation from Australia, China is paying for more for the coking coal and because of the boycott of Australian supply, China turned to the US.

Rising price of another ingredient of steel, the iron ore where the price has also been increased.

Risk of Lab Work - June 22, 2021

"Gain-of-function" research on coronaviruses in China occurring animals to affect humans, but suspected that the coronavirus was engineered rather than having jumped from animals to humans. This gain-of-function is becoming too risky, it is like opening of the Pandora box. And some oversight of certain types of bacterium and other microorganism can cause disease, and when an experimental pathogen escape the lab through an accident can trigger an outbreak of its own.

The gain-of-function experiments can provide huge benefits to humanity. For instance, in 1937 researchers found that the yellow fever virus passes through chicken cells could lost the ability to cause disease in humans. This discovery led to a vaccine for yellow fever.

Global Economic Stimulus Program is Facing Setbacks - FT, June 14, 2021

With the US government prepares to launch a \$1.7 trillion infrastructure program which is expected to help to rebound the global economy, this is driving up prices and creating shortage of building materials undermining the EU's €800 billion economic stimulus program. This is becoming critical for EU's economic output with vast infrastructure projects that make up a sizable proportion of the bloc's recovery fund which will distribute grants and loans to member states to rebuild their economy after the Covid-19 pandemic.

The price rises and the shortage will further increase the cost and delay the recovery. This will weaken the impact of the EU funds. Country like Italy, the biggest beneficiary of stimulus fund from Brussels, who will receive €100 billion on building new infrastructure over the next five years, is expressing unexpected challenges.

The rebound in demand for materials, the disruption of supply chain related to the pandemic, the continue of trade tensions between the countries, and the latest rain and flood in Germany, are all becoming the obstruction toward the rebound of the global economy.

China's Economy is Exposed from the Climate Change - FT, June 14, 2021

Trillions of dollars of economic activities along China's east coast, including Shanghai's \$974 billion, Suzhou and Jiaying, 100 kilometers to the west of Shanghai with GDP of \$330.4 billion and \$128.8 billion respectively, are under the threat of ocean rising as a result of the climate change.

Shanghai, the leading financial center located between the Yangtze River estuary and Hangzhou Bay, is most exposed to the rising of sea level. Not only it is the most densely populated metropolitan center, but also a piece of the critical industrial supply chain and high-tech research and development zones.

Industrial giants, such as the headquarters of Alibaba, the largest e-commerce in Hangzhou; Panasonic's new China headquarters in Suzhou Industrial Park; and Tesla giga-factory in Shanghai, are all concentrated in that region.

Tides that are likely rise to submerge infrastructure will take decades, but intensifying floods, storm damage, soil erosion and reduced fresh water supply will undermine economic growth first.

Flood Inundated Germany - New York Times, July 16 2021

Extreme level of rain were fall that was unprecedented in the western part of Germany, and the region extended to its neighboring countries, Belgium and the Netherlands. In Germany 58 dead and 1,300 missing. The environmental activists blamed it to the effect of the climate change.

The volume of rain fall on Thursday resulted the rivers to flood and washed away the towns. Rescuers were rescuing people from the top floors and roofs of their houses and some even from trees.

The rain came days after the 27 countries of the European Union signed an agreement to move away from fossil fuels in the coming nine years and to become carbon-neutral by 2050.

The rain continues into Switzerland and Luxembourg.

Meanwhile, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, was visiting Washington on Thursday and this time she received an honor degree from John Hopkins University in Washington DC. She will step down in September when the country will reelect for its chancellor and the Green party is behind the conservative Christian Democrats. So that we know Angela Merkel has been in power for the last 18 years.

Myanmar Under the Covid-19 - New York Times, July 16 2021

Military are hoarding the oxygen and only use for their families in the military hospitals while leaving the people in facing the threat of no oxygen to help those patients in the hospital fighting the Covid-19. On Wednesday 7,083 tested positive and 145 died but the number can only be a fraction given the shortage of testing and record keeping.

Military is using this to kill their own people and they even shot people queuing up to buy oxygen for their families whose situations are becoming desperate.

Novavax Shot's Efficacy Tops 90% - WSJ, June 15, 2021

The finding of an experimental Covid-19 vaccine from Novavax has move it a step closer to global use. It went through a 29,960-person study conducted in the US and Mexico also found that the vaccine has a similar effect against newer coronavirus strains, especially the Alpha strain now dominate in the US.

The vaccine is given in two doses three weeks apart and it is on track to become the fourth authorized for use in the US. If it is finally approved by the regulators, it can add a much-needed boost to global efforts to vaccinate people especially between developed and developing countries.

Novavax is a company located in Gaithersburg, Maryland. Novavax Chief Executive, Stanley Erck said that the vaccine is likely to become available first in low- to middle-income countries through the International Covax Initiative, possibly by the end of September. It expects to produce two billion doses of its vaccine annually when it will reach its full capacity.

The company has a contract with the federal government to deliver 110 million for use in the US. Novavax would be the fourth authorized manufacturer in the US after Pfizer Inc. and its partner BioNTech SE, Moderna Inc. and Johnson & Johnson.

Hong Kong and Taiwan Relationship is Ending - FT, June 15, 2021

In between the two, last year Taiwan was the fifth-largest largest trading partner and Hong Kong was its second-largest with the total of \$65 billion in the total bilateral trade. In 2020 alone, Taiwanese companies invested \$912 million in Hong Kong, and Hong Kong companies invested \$555 million in Taiwan.

Now the diplomatic representation between Hong Kong and Taiwan set to end this year and the Taiwan representative office will expire by the end of November. This is all due to the political tension between the two in the region which is under political tension.

China's claim of Taiwan follows rising military tensions between Taiwan and China. After the crackdown of pro-democracy groups by Beijing in Hong Kong has led some activists too seek refuge in Taiwan. Despite the dispute with Beijing over its sovereignty, Taiwan companies are among the largest foreign investors, employees and exporters in mainland China.

Now everything is being jeopardized.

Tokyo Olympics - on July 20, 2021

We know that the Olympic will be held from July 23 and last until August 8 with 11,000 athletes from 200 countries will participate. Japan is No. 34 on the world list for Covid-19 cases and today they have 2,329 new cases.

We pray for a safe Olympic where the athletes will compete in the safe and fair manner. Also pray for their safe return to their countries.

The last we heard that there are already cases of the athletes and if this is spread out then it is the most unfortunate.

European Industries At Odds with EU's Emissions Plan - FT, July 16, 2021

The most polluting businesses are accusing EU for jeopardizing investment and innovation after Brussels unveiled plans to halve the bloc's carbon emissions to curb global warming. Car makers, airlines, shipping industry and heavy industries are at odds with the proposals.

European carmakers are told the tough emissions targets for cars and trucks over the next decade to have zero emissions by 2035. That means a ban on new cars on diesels and petroleum in 2035. It was found only Volkswagen welcomed the new ban as it has announced its new investment of €35 billion in electric vehicles.

For the aviation industry, Lufthansa agreed the ambitious plan and a carbon price but it will put the EU operators in a disadvantage position. The additional cost, such as the phaseout of carbon credits, tax for fossil fuel-based jet fuel would make flying costlier for passengers.

Shipping industry mentioned the EU emissions plan may alienate non-EU countries as the carbon trading system can affect trips of all trips to and from countries outside the bloc. Currently it is running as high as 50%.

Heavy industries, such as cement, steel, aluminum producers, fertilizers and electricity production have complained about the phasing out of free carbon credits by 2036.

Samsung Being Criticized for Its Climate Change Effort - FT, June 29, 2021

Samsung is one of the world's biggest producers of computer chips, smartphones, electronic displays and appliances. In its report of greenhouse gas emissions for 2020 it rose by 5% year on year. The company relies on fossil fuels for more than 80% of its electricity. The data have prompted questions over Samsung's climate change effort from the Greenpeace, the environmental campaign group.

Its operations are in South Korea and Vietnam, and it is the largest employer and contributor to gross development product in both countries. It is said that Samsung has pushed both countries to develop renewable energy and both are depending on coal for the electrification.

Together with the other Korean conglomerates, Hyundai, Kepeco and other companies they are all at the forefront of coal power development in Vietnam.

Threats Found with the Panama Canal - WSJ, June 29, 2021



Courtesy of: Wikipedia

Panama Canal is facing the threat from climate change, including droughts and giant storms. Its long-term threat is the diminishing of the rainwater that needs to operate the 50-mile waterway. Four of the past seven years have been among the driest since 1950s according to the state-owned Panama Canal Authority. This is especially severe in the dry months. But once the warm weather comes, it causes big storms and it brings too much water all at the same time, and also bring hurricanes from the nearby region.

The canal authority is investigating plans to build infrastructure to manage and preserve water to balance the situation. This plan will cost \$2 billion to the canal authority which also represent the annual contribution to the Panama government coffers.

The projects will expect to be a combination of new dams and reservoirs, and finding water from nearby rivers.

The Panama Canal is the most complex waterway in the world. It is using freshwater and a system of locks as aquatic elevators that can lift the ships 90 feet about the sea level onto a navigable waterway, and then lower them to the other end. It uses lakes and reservoirs to fill the locks with trillion gallons of freshwater but empty after every use. Every time a ship traverses the waterway, it is using between 200-350 million gallons of water. Its daily consumption of water is triple that of New York City.

Panama is the world's fifth country receiving the most of rain, but it is not very steady in the last 12 years.

The Panama Canal was built in 1914 and it is a 50-mile waterway, and 4% of global trade passes through it. It charges toll as high as \$1 million for the biggest cargo ship.

Panama Canal went through a recent expansion of the canal's system of locks in 2016 which cost the Panama government \$5 billion in order to be able to accommodate bigger ships. It has a rainforest surrounds the canal but it has reduced by half of its size because of deforestation.

China's Ban on Bitcoin Mining

The Chinese government is shutting down everything from payment providers using bitcoin to cryptocurrency and now it is going after bitcoin miners. It is concentrated in Sichuan province which accounts for 90% of the China's bitcoin mining capacity. Miners provide the computer power necessary to run the bitcoin blockchain. They solve complex equations to verify transactions and keep the network humming along. The incentive is coming from their devotion of their time and processing power is their daily bitcoin reward. The miners are selling their business at a discount now.

China is Driven Out of the UK's Nuclear Power Program - FT, July 26, 2021

Relationship between Beijing and London went sour after China's clampdown on Hong Kong dissent, the control of the Uyghur minority and the lack of transparency of the Covid-19 outbreak in Wuhan. The British government is going to remove China's state-owned nuclear energy from all future nuclear power projects in the country.

The most high-profile action has been the British's decision to force the Chinese telecoms equipment provider, Huawei, out of its 5G network.

China General Nuclear is part of the consortium planning for building a £20 billion plant in Suffolk and another proposal for a plant in nearby Essex. This action will affect the collaboration going forward.



Courtesy of: vectorlogoseek.com

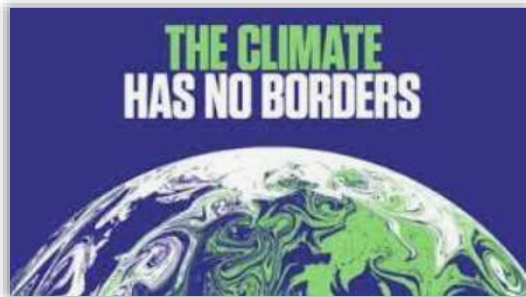
The US has already put CGN on an export blacklist in 2019, alleging it had stolen US technology for military purposes. This has been followed by the US and its allies calling for the alert to stop China from obtaining sensitive technology and reduce their reliance on China in the supply chain.

Vision Fund Meets Its Waterloo with Its Heavy Investment in China's Tech Sector - FT, July 26, 2021

Beijing's regularity crackdown on Didi Chuxing has caused Soft Bank's Vision Fund a paper loss of \$4 billion. Soft Bank's investment in China's tech sector is accounted a quarter of the \$100 billion investment portfolio. Soon after the Didi's alleged data security, Beijing turned to Full Truck Alliance sent the share price of the US-listed down by 43%.

Keep, another China's most popular fitness app, recently withdrawn from the US listing, another online education start-up, Zuoyebang, put Vision Fund's investment under pressure.

G20 Environment Ministers Trying to Pave the Way for COP26 Climate Summit in November - FT, July 26, 2021



Courtesy of: bbc.co.uk

After a lengthy discussion, some even described it as a marathon, a final communiqué was published, making the way for the United Nations COP26 in Glasgow in November. The countries failed to reach an agreement to phase out coal and removing subsidies for fossil fuels because of the opposition from Russia, China, India and Saudi Arabia.

The only achievement perhaps is from the G20 countries to agree to limit the global warming to 1.5°C.

All signatures of the 2015 Paris climate accord were gathered and the countries were supposed to submit new targets before the COP summit but many have not done so. Countries who failed to submit were India, South Korea and South Africa. But even for countries who submitted their targets failed to meet the goal.

US Drives Global Recovery - WSJ, June 29, 2021

Whether you agree or not, this time the US demand of goods have encouraged businesses to invest in meeting the US demands. Its economy has been boosted by stimulus worth almost \$6 trillion and the Americans are buying from their savings. It is causing shipping bottlenecks in East Asia, effects on currencies and rising of the commodity prices.

We see China's slowdown as its government is trying to rein in credits to gain more control, and being hit by the flooding, a natural calamity, will cause the economy to slide back more than expected.

In Europe, we have seen a slower economy recovery and also its weak consumer spending.

The US economy stimulus dwarfed China's fiscal stimulus after the 2008 financial crisis by seven times.



Courtesy of: voanews.com

And according to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, it will lift the output by up to 0.5% in Japan, China and the eurozone over the next 12 months, and up 1% in Canada and Mexico. The global economic growth this year will be 5.8%, the fastest since 1973. The US fiscal policy is the largest in peacetime. This time we can say that China, Europe and Japan are riding on the United States' back.

The US demand will help to strengthen economic ties with allies just as China declared that it will turn inward economically. Having said that, according to OECD China's economy will still grow by 8.5% whilst the US will have its strongest rebound of 6.9% this year.

According to Moody's calculation, the American's incomes have risen through the pandemic and unlike 2019 when they were spending heavily on imported goods, this time a saving of \$2.6 trillion was saved.

America will spend a record of \$876 billion more on imports than it received for its export this year. It is known as trade deficit. Unlike China, where it will receive \$274 billion more than its export. This information is coming from the International Monetary Fund.

Because of the US expansion, it is spurring business around the world and manufacturing facilities have been built to cope with the demand. It also drives up cost of materials and commodities. It is ranging from oil to timber, from iron-ore to tin, steel and computer chips.

The shipping lines are expanding their fleets and for the first five months of this year their orders were nearly twice as many for 2019 and 2020 combined.

US airlines, Delta and Alaska Air and ordering new aircrafts.

All the countries are scrambling to depreciate their currencies to combat the inflation. The US dollar and its bonds are remaining high.

Now all the countries depending on tourism are getting themselves ready for the Americans to travel again. They already accepted Americans who have been vaccinated to travel to their countries.

All these sounds very good although we are still in the midst of the pandemic. What I am worrying is the inflation that may come as the result to the United States.

Germany's Business Perspective for Its Q2 and Q3 - FT, July 27, 2021/8/2



Courtesy of: en.wikipedia.org

The business sector is concerned over the global supply chain bottleneck after the resurgence of the coronavirus infections. The Ifo Institute in Munich showed its business climate index fell from June's 101.7 to 100.8 in July. But economists expect sentiment in Europe's largest economy to rise to 102.1 because of their optimistic forecast.

Its sentiment worsened among its services, manufacturing and retail sectors, but holds the brighter outlook for its construction sector.

In manufacturing, the scarcity of intermediate products and lack of skilled labors, are the main concern. But on the other hand, the manufacturers have to keep up with the global demand but due to the shortage of many materials, such as the semiconductors, metals, plastics, and woods. The bottleneck in shipping is also threatening the situation.

They are hoping the falling of the Covid-19 infections, and the acceleration of the vaccination campaign would help.

For Q2, it is expected to grow 1.7% and for Q3 another 2.7%.

Beijing is Declaring War on Foreign Capital on Education - FT, July 27, 2021



Courtesy of: glassdoor.com

From the face of it, the communist wants to provide education to children in the more affordable manner to encourage the people to raise more children, up to three, in order to deal with its population decline.

By doing this, China starts to overhaul its \$100 billion private education industry which will result to wipe out all the foreign investors such as BlackRock, Baillie Gifford, Tencent, Sequoia, and SoftBank's Vision Fund.

Schools like TAL Education, New Oriental Education and Gaotu Techedu, who are all the US-listed groups, will be restricted to remain as foreign investors. As the result, their share prices plummeted. Already the analysts at Goldman Sachs forecasted that the China's tutoring market will shrink 76% to \$24 billion.

The new regulations will ban companies that offer school curriculums from making profits, raise capital and listing worldwide, and stop from accepting foreign investment.

This further shows to the world that China is restricting foreign investment in their local companies. Lately, Didi Chuxing, the ride-hailing app, was ordered to refrain from its US initial public offering after its \$4.4 billion New York listing last month.

China's Crackdown on Tech Companies - FT, July 30, 2021

Recently a list of the Chinese technology companies have fallen foul of regulators even they all have their successful stories.



Courtesy of: forbes.com

First of all, Ant Group, the payment company which was spun out of the e-commerce giant Alibaba was forced to cancel its listing in Shanghai last year. Now Didi Chuxing, the ride-hailing app, was pulled out by the regulators after its initial public offering from the New York Stock Exchange because of the handling of its data has caused the national security concern. Then Meituan, a food delivery app backed by Tencent is facing an antitrust probe plus its treatment of its drivers. The latest crackdown of the education companies, altogether it was a \$100 billion private education market.

This kind of measure is not unusual even for the tech companies in the US, for instance the Uber, over its treatment of its workers, or Facebook for its attitude to consumer privacy. But not to forget, China's homegrown tech companies often relied on foreign backers in their early stages, and the investors are using the US listings to gain their return of investment.

This uncertainty over regulation or the government announcement can wipe out the value of their investment altogether is going to scare away the investors.

It is interesting to see China's next move, but right now China's crackdown is designed to demonstrate the state's control over the economy and the crackdown on entrepreneurs have not limited to the Big Tech but also Sun Dawu, the founder of one of the country's most successful agricultural group, and Sun was sentenced to imprisonment of 18 years after his clash with the local authorities. Success in China could cost the entrepreneurs dearly.

In contrast to the US and Europe, the regulation is generally aimed to protect consumers and ensure market function better. It is so different between the two systems.

MARKET REPORT - PART 2

Short Read

Contents:

Power Struggling for the Telecom Equipment between China and the Rest of the World
Tourism Depending Countries in the Developing World is Still Suffering
China's Latest Crackdown on the Stock Market
Washington's Tech War with Beijing
Taliban is Looking for Money Desperately
Social Equality in China as Boosted by Xi Jinping
Business Vacancies in UK Reach Record High
UK Truck Driver Shortage
Latest About the Covid
Working From Home
What Would It Look like in This Holiday Season?
Latest in the Chip Industry
China Government is Curbing Bilingual Education in China
Catalonia Seek for Kremlin's Help
Thailand is in Turmoil
Gaming Industry in China
Xiaomi in now No. 1 in Europe and No. 2 in the World for Smartphone Market
Walmart is Offering Its Delivery to Other Retailers
Labor Shortage in China Causing Factories to Struggle
New Accord Signed in Bangladesh for its Workers
China's Export Increased in August

ANDREW SIA

Power Struggling for the Telecom Equipment between China and the Rest of the World - WSJ, August 4, 2021



Courtesy of: FT.com

First of all, the global cellular-equipment market is valued at \$35 billion which can be divided into three parts of roughly the similar sizes—China, the US and the rest of the world. In recent years, the US has effectively banned Huawei, the world’s largest cellular equipment supplier from its network for concerns over their tapping into the system for espionage.

Because of the fact that the US and many of its allies have restricted the use of Huawei’s 5G telecommunication equipment, China Mobile Limited, a government owned wireless carrier, also the world’s largest by subscribers, made the following arrangements to protect its home telecommunication industry.

The tender for the 5G equipment worth roughly \$6 billion, about 60.5% of the worth is awarded to Huawei, 21.2% to ZTE, and 2.8% to the smaller Chinese suppliers like Datang Telecom group.

In this round, Ericsson AB received only 1.9% from last year’s 11% because of Sweden’s decision to ban both Huawei and ZTE from its 5G network.

For the other non-Chinese suppliers, this time it is 5.4% from last year’s 11%.

Tourism Depending Countries in the Developing World is Still Suffering - FT, August 4, 2021

The global international arrival pre-pandemic was 540 million and this is according to the UN’s World Tourism Organization. For the first five months of this year, it was down 85%. Compare to the same period of 2020, it was down 65% year on year.

Asia-Pacific was hit badly with a 95% drop compared with 2019 level. The absence of the Chinese tourists was the main reason. China is limiting its inward and outward travel since the beginning of the pandemic.

Those emerging countries that are affected by the drop of tourism would have to blame their poor performance of their economies.

Earlier on, with the hope of opening tourism bubbles for vaccinated visitors, has been shattered by the delta variant and many of the Southeast Asian countries are heavily affected.



Courtesy of: etubonews.com

China's Latest Crackdown on the Stock Market - FT, August 16, 2021



Courtesy of: chemical.chemlinked.com

Xi Jinping is leading a regulatory control on internet platforms and this has affected already the homegrown e-commerce, fintech, gaming, ride sharing, music licensing, food delivery and education. But for those investments in semiconductor, artificial intelligence, autonomous driving, biotechnology and software are deemed as "safe".

It will take a lot of courage in these days to invest in any stocks that have to do with the China concept. Foreign investors have turned cautious.

This all began when Jack Ma, founder of Alibaba, told the regulators at the Shanghai Bund Summit in last October that they were all over cautious with technology and the bankers about their "pawnshop mentality" and without any collateral they would not lend their money. He continued to lecture them that Ant Financial was using algorithms to assess creditworthiness. Jack Ma's criticisms were correct but he angered the powers, and most important Xi's. Shares for Ant Financial's initial public offerings were 870 times oversubscribed, but the Shanghai Stock Exchange cancelled its IPO in early November and since then Alibaba went down more than a third.

China continued to curb the homegrown e-commerce and the ride-sharing leader Didi Global was told to delay its IPO in the US over cybersecurity concerns. It went on with its IPO at \$14 and China State Council ordered new rules and ordered Didi to take their apps off and its stock is now under \$9 per share.

The food delivery Meituan was fined \$1 billion for taking advantage over its market position. It was criticized for paying the workers below the minimum and their working hours for being overstretched. They were told to pay the workers for their social securities and allowed them to join the labor union.

Tencent was criticized for the online gaming that corrupted the youths' mind. The tutoring was ordered to be non-profit and to limit the hours that the students would have to study.

All these measures from the regulators were overwhelmingly to the investors and overall \$1 trillion in value evaporated. This is almost 10% of the Chinese stock market capitalization. This scared the foreign investors

But the CCP looks at the whole thing differently as they want to take possession of those data of their citizens before the whole thing can grow out of hand. They want to tell Jack Ma and the like that they are the boss and they have to follow the rules they set.

There are a lot of things that we can learn from here. Our Big Tech knows what is the best for them to do. Transparency with their thoughts and how they do things internally. We need alternative services to allow us to make the choice. The day is coming.

Washington's Tech War with Beijing - FT, August 19, 2021



Courtesy of: nationaldefencemagazine.org

Since the last administration, the US barring China's access to semiconductors using the US-made machinery and software tools to produce them, but this was against Huawei only. If you look at its latest financial performance you will find its revenue dropped, its premium smartphones it launched in the late July do not work with 5G and it is selling part of its businesses.

In this "tech war" hundreds of Chinese tech companies were targeted with sanctions, and yet Huawei is the only one fighting for survival as it is taking most of the heat because of its size.

Washington created the "Entity List" and the US companies need to apply for an export license to sell to target companies. There are more than 250 companies on the list and most of them are there for more than two years already. The Trade Department continues to issue export licenses for US exports and under such situation loopholes are found and the use in these grey areas which is without surprise.

Hikvision, the Chinese surveillance tech company listed in 2019 for enabling surveillance in Xinjiang, still flourishing in its business and reported a 40% jump in operating income in the first six months of the year. Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC), the Chinese biggest chipmaker has the revenue raised by 43% in the second quarter.

Taliban is Looking for Money Desperately - WSJ, August 19, 2021

Whilst in the middle of the tens of thousands of its people fleeing Kabul, the Taliban fighters are looking for the acting governor of Afghanistan's central bank, Ajmal Ahmady. His holding of the information of the previous government's financial standing would be important to the new regime. This is in addition to the funding from the opium trade and extortion schemes that fuel the Taliban operation.



Courtesy of: en.wikipedia.org

The current estimation suggest that there could be more than \$9 billion in foreign-currency reserve on hold by the Afghan central bank. But these funds are held largely outside the country that can't be accessed by the Taliban.

Then there is the Special Drawing Rights from the IMF which is a special allocation roughly worth \$650 billion and it is available to its 190-member countries. This special fund is to help stabilize emerging and developing economies for them to recover from the economic downturn caused by the pandemic.

Afghanistan would receive the equivalent of over \$400 million from the IMF and the cash would be allocated on August 23, and already the US and IMF signaled that the Taliban would not have access to the fund due to the chaos created and the lack of clarity from the international community on who would be recognized as the legitimate government of Afghanistan. But the Taliban could have approached China and Russia to help them to claim the fund.

Already the US and the western countries are negotiating with the Taliban for the safe evacuation of their nationals. There are also thousands of those Afghanistan nationals who were working for them and are also seeking for evacuation.

How the world would treat the Taliban in the coming months would be interesting to see when this is brought up at next month's General Assembly in the United Nations.

Social Equality in China as Boosted by Xi Jinping - WSJ, August 19, 2021

China gave priority to economic growth for most of the past 40 years and the country was following Deng Xiaoping's "*let some people get rich first*" when this was spoken in the 1980s. But now Xi Jinping is directing the country to promote social equality in an act that he tries to solidify popular support for continued Communist Party rule.

The catchphrase in China now is "*common prosperity*" which can be read as an "*essential requirement for socialism*". These are followed by "*encourage high-income people and enterprises to give back to society more*", "*create opportunities for more people to become rich*", "*work hard for rural revitalization and common prosperity*", and to create a "*moderately prosperity society*".

The recent clampdowns on powerful technology companies resulted the wipeout of \$1 trillion in stock value but this means more rule changes in areas such as healthcare, pensions and social welfare. It will focus more on quality development and addressed to environmental pollution.

Someone familiar to the situation commented that Xi Jinping wants to rebrand the Chinese Communist Party's image domestically and internationally. And by reducing income gaps and shifting to higher quality development, he wants to demonstrate that socialism is better than Western's capitalism in caring of its population.

The state media insisted that Xi's reform program isn't about "*kill the rich and help the poor*".

Business Vacancies in UK Reach Record High - New York Times, August 18, 2021



Courtesy of: data.london.gov.uk

It is a record high already at the start of summer as businesses competing with one another to fill positions after the government lifted pandemic restrictions.

From May to July, businesses have vacancies of 953,000 to fill, up 44% from the previous three months. This was in according to the Office of National Statistics.

The vacancies in according to the report were high on health care workers, followed by positions in wholesale and retail industry, accommodation, and food services industry. The later one is the hotels and restaurants where the staff shortage is severe. In some cases the operators have to cut back their opening hours to ease the burden. Some even offer more to retain the workers.

There are still about two million people who are still on furlough in Britain, but the program will end by the end of September. Hopefully, all those workers will still be able to find jobs.

The Bank of England is not forecasting another increase in the unemployment rate this year but expects it to be about 4.25% in 2023. It was 3.8% before the pandemic.

UK Truck Driver Shortage - FT, August 24, 2021



Courtesy of: trustheritagelogistics.co.uk

The shortage of truck drivers lead to empty shelves in the British supermarket. There is a shortage of labor in the first place and a lack of qualified haulage drivers. Logistic UK, which represents the transport industry from road to rail, sea and air, has joined the British Retail Consortium in urging the government to review rules on temporary work visas for EU nationals to ease the situation. It estimates a shortage of 90,000 heavy goods vehicle drivers and the training of haulage drivers is a lengthy process.

The shortage of labor hands that hit the farmers in areas such as fruit and vegetable picking.

First of all, for the truck drivers, the pay has a lot to do with the shortage. Their premium was only 27% per hour more than the median super market cashier. They have to work in unpredictable hours with all the responsibilities.

To pick the fruits and to process the chicken and pork, there is also a labor shortage.

Employers like supermarkets have pushed the cost down and one of them is the labor cost. A very weakly regulated labor market has to face the powerful retailers and has to remain unsustainability cheap.

Latest About the Covid - New York Times, September 6, 2021



Courtesy of: businesswales.gov.wales

New York Times started by mentioning 1,500 deaths in most days which is quite shocking. From my other source, 62% of the US population have received one shot.

Hospitalization has been on the rise. Last Labor Day it was 41,000 persons being admitted in the hospital, but it is now about 100,000 cases, it is like an increase of 150% more. The vaccination campaign is now 8 months already and the cases have not receded after 20 months when Covid-19 was detected in the US soil.

Last year about this time it was about 67,000 cases per day on average, and now it is 166,000 cases.

The vaccine has ebbed over the period of time and we are talking about taking the third shot.

Very irony is that things started to look so good in May and most of June that the numbers were dropping. But after few weeks, we began to see the numbers were coming back again. The summer surge made the country, a fatigued and politically divided and it is without a unified vision on how to navigate the pandemic. Even the mandate of wearing the face mask is separating the people, let alone if vaccination should be compulsory.

The latest Mu variance has appeared in Los Angeles and there are already 167 cases. Mu was discovered in January in Colombia and it is extended to 38 countries already. It can be found in Columbia and Ecuador.

Working From Home - The Week, September 3, 2021

Working from home these days, you have to put in longer hours, but you are also under surveillance from your employer. According to one research, about 60% of large employers now use employee-tracking software to keep tabs on their staff during the day. Companies like Teramind, InterGuard, ActivTrak, Hubstaff, and TimeCamp, can gather data from your keyboard and mouse to see when employers are active. If on a company computer, any unencrypted web traffic is most likely be visible to the employers. Even private text messages can be detected.



Courtesy of: enterpriseproject.com

What Would It Look like in This Holiday Season? - WSJ, September 4, 2021



Courtesy of: gerstabuilders.com

Already share prices went down roughly 10% on average since July 9 for apparel companies like Nike, Gap, Urban Outfitters, Steve Madden and PVH for instance. It was when Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City entered into its second lockdown after a surge in Covid-19.

Apparel labels are relying heavily on Vietnam for manufacturing, particularly for those US companies to avoid the rising production cost and the import tariffs. Vietnam accounts for almost a third of US footwear and a fifth of US apparel in dollar value.

The factory shutdowns come at the time of the year when apparel retailers are normally building up their inventory. This year's supply chain has been disrupted by the Covid at the Chinese ports. And normally the retailers would buy 50% of their inventory in advance and leave the rest to "chase" sales and ask for quicker delivery.

Retailers are behaving differently this time, some will buy "deeper" and "earlier" than usual. And because there is the expectation of selling most of the merchandise at full price and it is the first time for the retailers to see higher gross margin. Some of them are expecting to use air shipment to bring in the goods, although it can be about 12 times as expensive as ocean freight. The sea freight is also four times as expensive than normal days.

And because the rising cost of the manufacturing goods plus the freight cost, the apparel importers are considering to increase their selling price to the consumers.

Latest in the Chip Industry - WSJ, September 4, 2021

Since the US export restrictions to China's Huawei Technologies and Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corp., its government has been calling for the self-sufficiency especially it is also in the midst of a global chip shortage.

Lately, Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corp., has announced that it is teaming with the Shanghai government to build an \$8.87 billion chip production line in Shanghai. It would specialize in the matured technologies of 28-nanometer process nodes.

On the other hand, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., said it would invest \$100 billion in the next three years to expand its production capacity.

South Korea's Samsung Electronics Co., plans to invest \$116 billion by 2030 to boost capacity.

Both are producing 5-nanometer chips and next year they will begin the 3-nanometer chips.

China Government is Curbing Bilingual Education in China - FT, September 6, 2021

China is starting to tighten restrictions on foreign influence in its education system and to cut the number of children taking private education. It also starts to restrict visas for foreign teachers and this is affecting private schools with connections to those well-known British institutions and this include Harrow, Wellington, Dulwich College and Charterhouse.

Chinese government is saying the changes is the attempt to equalize education opportunities in the wake of rapid growth in private schools. This also include those tuition offering international exams and teaching English to students who seek to apply to foreign universities.

Now even with the demand for western-style education remains high, this is gone now.

Same textbooks for state schools and bilingual primary and middle schools when teaching Chinese literature, politics, history, geography, and most important that teaching of "Xi Jinping's thought" from grade three onward.

Catalonia Seek for Kremlin's Help - New York Times, September 4, 2021



Courtesy of: crossed-flag-pins.com

Catalonia consists of four provinces: Barcelona, Girona, Lleida, and Tarragona, is a semiautonomous region located in Spain's northeast, had been largely crushed after a referendum on breaking away two years ago. The European Union and the United States have supported Spain's effort to keep the country intact. But Russia was only too happy to sever Catalonia from the rest of Spain and it resulted the self-exile of former Catalonia president Carles Puigdemont.

For Russia, it is the interest to outreach to the separatists and it fits into its president Vladimir Putin's strategy to sow disruption in the West by supporting divisive political movements.

Kremlin is known for hybrid war against the West and strategy involving propaganda, and disinformation, covert financing of disruptive political movements, hacking and leaking information, and even to the extreme of assassinations to erode the stability of Moscow's adversaries.

One of the typical examples of leaking information was the 35,000 emails from Hilary Clinton during the 2016 presidential election.

Whoever seek assistance from them is doomed to be in disaster.

Thailand is in Turmoil - New York Times, September 6, 2021

Thai protests are back, in 2014 coup, it was to bring Prayuth Chan-ocha into power and made him the prime minister. It resulted the ousted of Yingluck Shinawatra, Thaksin's younger sister. But this time the country has seen more than 12,000 people in Thailand have died of Covid-19, Thai economy has been ravaged and tourism is all but nonexistent, and manufacturing has been caught in the gridlock.

Opposition in the parliament tried to pass a vote of no confidence. And on top of everything the country has to fight the Covid-19.



Courtesy of: scmp.com

This summer when the vaccine started to rollout which was already too late and was hampered by manufacturing delays. A company has no experience in making vaccines, and whose major shareholder is Thailand's king, was given the contract to produce the AstraZeneca vaccine domestically. Inadequate import suppliers has made the matter worse and only 15% of the population is fully vaccinated.

Antigovernment protests are now occurring daily and security crackdowns more aggressively. Most protestors are from the struggling class that has been further impoverished by the pandemic.

I featured this piece of news because I have known for companies who have invested for manufacturing in Thailand. It is the country which is known for coups for every so often.

Gaming Industry in China - FT, September 6, 2021



Courtesy of: hub.packpub.com

Under the new rules in China, children under 18 are only allow to play video games from 8:00 pm to 9:00 pm on Friday to Sunday and holidays, totaling for 3 hours per week. It continued to say that it has been taken in consideration to protect the mental and physical health of minors.

The survey found that there are about 110 million minors who pay the video game in China and most of the 780 million players are over the age of 18. It was further analyzed that video gaming appears to pick up at the younger age rather than adulthood. The typical Tencent customer would spend about 8 hours per week playing two of the biggest video games—League of Legends and Player Unknown's Battlegrounds.

The video game industry is estimated to reach \$180.1 billion in 2021. The revenue in China is \$41 billion.

Xiaomi in now No. 1 in Europe and No. 2 in the World for Smartphone Market - WSJ, August 24, 2021

By filling the gap left by Huawei in the markets from Europe to Southeast Asia and China, Xiaomi globally sold more phones in the month of June. It overtook Samsung Electronics Co., and followed closely to Apple Inc. and took the second position in the world.

In Europe, it doubled its market share to 24% from a year earlier. It is selling more phones than its competitors in Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Ukraine and Russia.



Courtesy of: commons.wikimedia.org

Xiaomi was China's leading smartphone company until 2013 being taken over by Huawei and other domestic rivals. This time Xiaomi is over taking Huawei after it was sanctioned from obtaining the crucial computer chips and software and its sales plunged by more than 80% from a year earlier.

Xiaomi remains a budget-focused brand and it offers functional gadgets comparable to upscale rivals at prices that it uses to undercut them.

It has higher-end products that can reach Samsung level and its device is \$400 cheaper.

Xiaomi has not entered into the US market yet as earlier on it was the target for a financial blacklisting by the Trump administration. It is now looking for an American cellular carrier that can market its products. And any day soon it will enter into this market.

Walmart is Offering Its Delivery to Other Retailers - WSJ, August 25, 2021



Courtesy of: uspto.report

The big-box retailer is opening up its in-house delivery platform to other retailers. This service is known as Walmart GoLocal. The other one offering a similar service is called Shipt, owned by another rival Target Corp.

This industry has been dominated typically by large delivery networks like FedEx Corp., United Parcel Services Inc. and the US Postal Service. But because of their same-day delivery is restricted sometimes .

Due to the increase of e-commerce and delivery has been emphasized for speedier delivery option and instead of each retailer's delivery service, the use of other services are adding more flexibilities to the business.

We will begin to see technology being introduced, such as the introduction of robots.

Labor Shortage in China Causing Factories to Struggle - WSJ, August 26, 2021

Chinese young people are avoiding factory work and migrant workers prefer to stay home, together with the aging of the workforce, these are all adding up and become the challenge to the factories.

This year, the global demand for Chinese goods have increased and factories can't meet the delivery, from handbags to cosmetics and to almost everything.

The young people are working in the service industry where they can get higher pay and less demanding from the job. The migrant workers are afraid for catching the Covid in the cities and factories where there are the high concentration of people in an enclosed area.

China's labor shortage is its longer-term demographic shift which is the result of its decades of one-child policy, although it was lifted in 2016. Its working age population, defined as between 15 to 59, fell to 894 million in 2020, which was 63% of its total population. In 2010, it was 939 million, or 70% of its population.

For the next 5 years, it will drop another 35 million, and this is posing a serious threat to China's potential long-term growth rate. China will find it hard to continue to supply the world market with cheap goods and this will be a threat to the global inflation.

Its overall urban unemployment rate was down to 5.1% in July compared with 5.7% a year ago.

The government already feel the employment pressure by 2025 and driving the young people to labor-intensive industry by introducing vocational training.

The government's clampdown on private tutoring industry is aiming at reducing education costs to parents but also leave the young people to work in the manufacturing as the long-term plan to retain the country's economy growth. In the medium term, we can find lower graduation rate from the colleges by a series of new policies from the central government.

New Accord Signed in Bangladesh for its Workers - New York Times August 26, 2021



Courtesy of: fashionatingworld.com

This new agreement, the International Accord for Health & Safety in the Textile & Garment Industry, will protect the workers in Bangladesh garment industry. It is replacing the one signed in 2013 after the Rana Plaza factory collapsed and killed 1,100 garment workers and injured many others.

The original agreement was signed by almost 200 international brands, including H&M, PVH and Primark. It was a legal binding agreement for the workers' safety, allowing independent factory inspections, and provide safety training and factory improvements.

The new agreement contains many of the original areas and allow the retailers to take legal action if the factories fail to meet the safety standards. It also allows the sharing of responsibilities for governance and builds it into an independent complain mechanism.

Both H&M and Inditex signed the new agreement but again Walmart, Gap and Target from the US are not participating. They have their Alliance for Bangladesh Worker Safety signed in 2013, but it was expired in 2018.

Bangladesh had been the world's second-largest garment exporter since 2010 after China in according to the World Trade Organization. But in July of this year, it lost the position to Vietnam because of the pandemic lockdown. The garment industry has been the country's biggest export and it is hiring 166 million workers.

China's Export Increased in August - WSJ, September 8, 2021

In the midst of a global resurgence of the pandemic, the port congestion and the bottlenecks in the supply chain, China's export rose 25.6% in August from a year ago. It was higher than July's 19.3%.

Export to the European Union, China's second largest trading partner, increased by 29.4%, it was higher than July's 17.2%.

Export to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, its No. 1 trading partner, rose by 16.6%.

For the US, its No. 3 trading partner, rose by 15.5%.

Official data also showed imports jumped 33.1% from the year earlier, and it was higher than July's 28.1%.

This put China's trade surplus at \$58.34 billion in August which is higher than July's \$56.6 billion.

MARKET REPORT - PART 3

Short Read

Contents:

China's Industrial Subsidies is Drawing the US Attention
Fewer Shipping Options Amidst the Bottleneck of Shipping
Italy Bans Cruise Ships to Venice to Protect its Ecosystem
The World's Situation on the Driverless Cars
China's Economy Recovery Is Slower than in July
Shipping Cost Rising Has Not to be Neglected
Retailers are Fighting to Stock Up Inventory for Holiday
Laos is Looking into Crypto Mining
Global Warming is Highly Likely to Exceed 1.5° C By 2025
World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2021
The Latest Move by China Relating to the Trade
Germany, the 3rd Largest Economy is Reelecting its Ruling Party
China's Careful Planning for the CPTPP Bid
Establishing Carbon Pricing for Emissions in the EU
Container Shipments Are Still Stuck Outside LA
Vietnam is taking the Hard Stance During the Covid
China's Electric Power Crunch
India is Facing Severe Power Shortage
Death Toll of the US Tops 700,000 as the Delta Variant Pushes Through

ANDREW SIA

China's Industrial Subsidies is Drawing the US Attention - WSJ, September 11, 2021

China's industrial subsidies have given its companies an edge over its foreign competitors. Biden's administration is considering to launch an investigation into China's subsidies under Section 301 of the US trade law. The White House is going to team up with Japan, the Asian allies and rally support within the WTO to look into this matter.

Under the Phase One accord negotiated by the Trump administration to boost China's purchase of American goods by \$200 billions for 2020 and 2021. But those targets were fall short for about 40% in 2020 and 30% in 2021.

But it is already mentioned by people who are familiar with China that it is unlikely Beijing will negotiate seriously on subsidies.

Fewer Shipping Options Amidst the Bottleneck of Shipping - WSJ, September 13, 2021

The shipping consolidation in the past five years has caused constrains to the supply-chain due to the Covid-19 outbreak which further delayed the movement of shipments around the globe. Now there are only six large container ship operators than half a dozen more than six years ago who were moving the containers around.

These top six operators are in control of 70% of all container capacity. Today there are fewer routes, less ports and not enough shipping vessels, and on top of all these, the pandemic is disrupting the shipping operation. As a result, there is the cost which is four times more and it also takes longer shipping time.

The consolidation also came after the 2008 financial crisis when the shipowners were all facing a global recession and freight rates at that time could not cover fuel costs and they were all operating at deep losses.

The bigger shipping companies began to form shipping alliances that share ships, cargo and port calls to bring their business more effective. As the result, the operation was streamlined with fewer but bigger ships call in at specific Asian ports. This further limited unused shipping spaces and reduced warehousing expenses for shippers.

At this time during the Covid-19, the shortage of labor, trains, trucks and warehouses have further caused the constrains on top of the ports' closure for covid contamination.

In order to secure the shipping capacity, the bigger retailers are chartering their own ships to move their shipments from Asia to the western world.

Italy Bans Cruise Ships to Venice to Protect its Ecosystem - New York Times, Jul 14, 2021

We noticed that Venice has a fragile ecosystem and it is the right move to protect the city's lagoon. This was for decades the demand from its residence and environmentalists.

It was already in 2019 when UNESCO warned Venice about the damage caused by a steady stream of cruise ships. In the recent weeks as they began to return to Venice after the pause imposed by the pandemic, and protestors were rallied on small boats and on the waterfront with "No Big Boats" flags. And during the G20 summit, they demonstrated and drawn attention from international news media.



Courtesy of: ncl.com

The ban applies to ships that are heavier than 25,000 tons, 590 feet and taller than 115 feet. The cruise ships are diverted to the port of Marghera, a port built for cargo ships, and this can begin a new experience for the tourists.

In 2020, the city lost about \$237 million due to the blocking of the cruise liners during the covid.

The World's Situation on the Driverless Cars - New York Times, July 14, 2021



Courtesy of: caranddriver.com

In Hamburg, Germany, a fleet of electric Volkswagen vans operated by a ride-hailing service company roams the streets and picking up and dropping off passengers. The vehicles steer by themselves, with technicians working from a remote-control center keeping an eye on their progress with the help of video monitors. If they spot any threat, they can take control of the car and steer it out of trouble.

The German car manufacturers are considered as the crown jewels of the German industry and with the two major topics now for the industry to evolve—electric cars and autonomous driving, Germany is really keen to get to the forefront. In Germany they have just passed the law for autonomous driving but it also admitted that its technology is not advanced enough to work safely in areas where traffic is chaotic and unpredictable.

In comparison to the US, Germany is a smaller country and to obtain the nationwide approach is very doable compare with the US with patchwork of state laws. The US government has to issue guidelines for autonomous driving but attempts for establishing mandatory rules for all its 50 states would have to go through Congress amid disagreement among automakers and autonomous driving developers about how the legislation should be phrased. In Germany, Volkswagen has been testing a ride-sharing service in Hamburg and Berlin called Moia. With the new law, it will be easy for Volkswagen to achieve this goal of converting Moia's electric vans to autonomous operation by 2025.

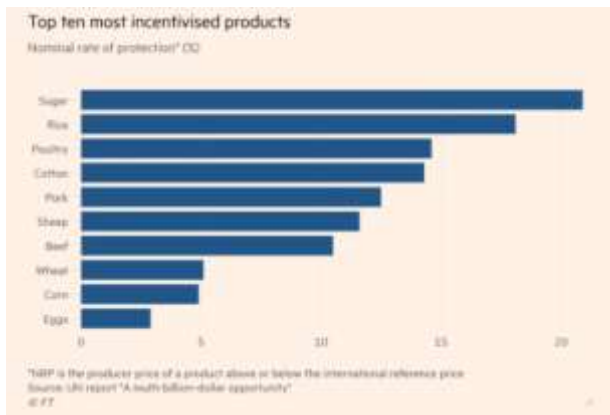


Technology company, Waymo, a company owned by Alphabet, parent company of Google, is forming partnership with Lyft, has been testing the first driverless ride on public roads. Toyota invested billions of dollars in autonomous driving technology but it has yet to turn into anything that can be profitable. Uber pushed very hard in this area and in an accident killed a pedestrian in Tempe, Arizona in 2018. It sold its operation.

Courtesy of: Bloomberg news

Raj Rajkumar who leads the autonomous program at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, produced many leading scientists in the field. He showed his concern that both Europe and the US would fall behind China in technology and regulations. He pointed out that China, the authoritarian country can pass any legislation, unlike the western world's long process.

Farming Subsidies Will Need to Reform to Fight for Climate Change - FT, September 15, 2021



The world has spent \$540 billion in farming subsidies and it is accounted for 15% of agriculture's total production value globally. But this number will grow by triple to \$1.8 trillion by 2030 if the subsidies is still growing at the present pace.

But we have to know that agriculture is a big greenhouse gas emitters due to its deforestation, manure, agricultural chemicals, rice cultivation, and burning of the crop residues.

Farming subsidies include tariffs, price support and subsidies for items like fertilizers.

Richer countries are consuming more dairy and meat, but in less developed countries they are using more grains. But as much as 17% of the food being produced is either lost or wasted. Conservation of land for agricultural use has led to 70% reduction in global biodiversity and half for all tree cover.

Food production is about a quarter of all greenhouse gas, a big polluter of air, freshwater and oceans. The United Nations estimated that such hidden cost totaled about \$12 trillion a year. This included \$6.6 trillion in health problem caused by obesity, undernutrition and pollution, \$3.3 trillion on climate and environment, and \$2.1 trillion on wasted food and fertilizer leakage. There are better ways to support agricultural production. It is a matter how to have a better planning and control. And yet its farmers are venerable to the climate change which can be avoided.

China's Economy Recovery Is Slower than in July - WSJ, September 16, 2021

A new outbreak of the Delta variant and tighter government regulations on the property market hit consumer spending and the housing sector. Retail sales rose 2.5% in August compared with one year ago, but down sharply from July's 8.5%.

Home sales falling 19.7% by value in August compared with a year ago. China's property market has been a key driver of the country's growth. Its policy makers are still comfortably on pace with their full-year growth of at least 6% with its first six month's GDP growth of 12.7% year-on-year.

Shipping Cost Rising Has Not to be Neglected - WSJ, September 17, 2021

Normally the shipping cost is only a small fraction of the overall cost, but it is becoming a hurdle now as companies are paying more for the raw materials and labor already. This pandemic has driven up the transportation cost and some feared that it will stretch into 2023.

The cost of transportation is part of the supply chain and it includes the shipping cost across the ocean, the dock clearance, any dock storage, truck drivers on the road, and whatever comes with it, which for instance the cost of diesel is part of it.

We found that the spot rate of container shipping rates from Asia to the US West Coast were five times higher last week compared with the same time last year. The scary part are those rates are more than 14 times higher than the same time in 2019.

There are ways to get around this, for instance, making seasonal purchases at least a month earlier than usual, being flexible with arrival and departure ports, and use dedicated space on chartered space on chartered cargo ships for a longer term period of commitment.

Retailers are Fighting to Stock Up Inventory for Holiday - WSJ, September 17, 2021

Retailers have strong confidence and for instance Walmart's consolidated inventories reached nearly \$47.8 billion in the quarter ended July 31, a 16% increase from the year before and up 8% from the same quarter in 2019. But its inventories were down 4.6% between the second quarter of 2021 and that of 2020.

On the whole, the retailers are showing strong confidence in consumer demand when during the Delta variant and the tough supply-chain situation.

But some specialty apparel sellers have kept their inventory lean and focused on their profit margins by avoiding discounts.

Laos is Looking into Crypto Mining - FT, September 16, 2021

Laos, a landlocked country under the communist ruling over its 7 million people and a debt-laden country, has a surplus of hydroelectric power. Not to forget that in December this year a railway line will run from Kunming, China to Vientiane and it is going to add more financial burden to the country.

This move to crypto mining comes from the result of the loss of tourism revenues caused by Covid-19. Its hydropower was the result of its hefty borrowing to build the dams on the Mekong River and its tributaries resulted in the abundance of power-generation which does not have much demand for it internally.

The use of hydropower to mine crypto allows Laos to manufacture it as a carbon-neutral industry when the carbon footprint of the cryptocurrency is coming under the growing international criticism.

But what will follow from this trade is the criminal activities as brought by the gangsters, but it is perhaps just another opportunity as the country is known for operating casinos in between its border and China.

Global Warming is Highly Likely to Exceed 1.5° C By 2025 - FT, September 17, 2021

The lockdown caused by the pandemic led to a short-term emissions reduction, but we are going to exceed 1.5° C of warming since pre-industrial times. The findings were published by leading weather organizations and scientists. This is very much in line with the 2015 Paris Agreement's goal of keeping the temperature at well below 2° C.

The United Nations Climate Summit in Glasgow in early November will put pressure on global leaders to improve national emissions reduction commitments. In the meantime, more than 35 leaders will convene in New York on September 20 at the UN General Assembly to discuss climate goals.

World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2021 - FT, September 17, 2021



Courtesy of: worldvectorlogo.com

It will be held in Davos on January 17-21, 2022. Its last event in Davos was in January 2020 when the world leaders and business leaders came to realize that the Covid-19 could become a challenge beyond China. Since then the World Economic Forum was grounded.

The coming event would address economic, environmental, political and social fault lines exacerbated by the century pandemic.

The Latest Move by China Relating to the Trade - WSJ, September 20, 2021

Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) formerly known as TPP, was started during the administration of US President Barack Obama, and this was designed to limit China's influence in the region. For the countries to join, they would require the observation in relating to intellectual property, state subsidies and state-owned enterprises.



Courtesy of: consillumlaw.com.sg

The original signatories signed in 2016 under the original name of Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) were signed by the US, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and seven other countries. When Donald Trump came into the office in 2017, he abandoned the trade pact.

It was since last November China expressed their interest to join and it was on September 17 that China, through the embassy of New Zealand, submitted their application. The current chair of CPTPP is Japan, and it will go around all the eleven states to determine if they will accept China as the member.

The eleven members are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam. And the UK has formally applied in the beginning of the year is still under pending.

The US, in according to the administration of Biden, is still having its labor and environmental concern with the CPTPP, and China is trying to steal it away now. But it seemed that China is not busy enough with its challenges from the trade war that is looming on the horizon.

A new investigation into China's subsidies under sector 301 of the Trade Pact of 1974, and this can lead to new tariffs or a valid case that can be brought before the World Trade Organization with the allies.

Its performance under the "Phase One" of the 2019 Sino-US agreement has shown that China is only on track in its buying of around 70% of the US goods agreed upon for 2021.

But China's relation with Japan and Australia has deteriorated in recent months and its application can run aground.

The CPTPP has very tough provisions prohibiting most subsidies for industrial state-own enterprises which are owned by majority from the government. China's state capitalist model has been extended to private sectors in recent months under the increasing political pressure from its government.

China is looking at the evacuation of the US force from Afghanistan which surprised the European allies and the latest of selling the nuclear submarines to Australia which resulted the cancellation of their orders with the French for their 12 diesel-electric submarines, as China's opportunity to enter into the Pacific theatre.

It seemed that it is still not complicate enough for the members of the CPTPP, and Taiwan, the self-governing island, has expressed its intention to join. This will create an awkward issue with Beijing as it known to block Taiwan from joining any international bodies and we have yet to see how this is going to bring us.

Germany, the 3rd Largest Economy is Reelecting its Ruling Party - New York Times, September 17, 2021



Courtesy of: Bundesregierung/Eckel

Angela Merkel has been Germany's chancellor for 16 years and she is stepping down and this will follow by the national election on September 26. Without any question that Merkel successfully waded through the near meltdown of the euro debt crisis that began in 2010 that nearly destroyed the currency that Germany shared with 18 other European countries. She was able to keep the hardliners on her side, the Christian Democratic Union, and asked the European Central Bank to print money to help debt stricken countries like Greece, Italy and Spain.

Under her, the former East German states caught up with the reform during her tenure. When she took over the office from her predecessor Gerhard Schröder, the unemployment was more than 11%, but it is now down to 4%. We have to admit that today's Germany is the engine for Europe, enjoying its prosperity and the near full employment even under the pandemic. But going forward, the challenge is looming on its horizon. And we can go through the challenges as we continue with our report.

The economists said that during Angela's tenure Germany neglected to build a world-class digital infrastructure, failed to expand the country's network for renewable energy, and over depending on the trade with China.

For the first one, Germany has not invested enough in education and in emerging technologies like the artificial intelligence and electric vehicles. And since 2016, Germany has slipped from 15th to 18th place in rankings of digital competitiveness by the Institute for Management and Development in Lausanne, Switzerland, which attributed the decline partly to inferior training and education as well as government regulations. Between 40 to 50% of all German workers will need to retrain in digital skills to keep their jobs in the coming decade. It is discovered that most German schools are lack of broadband internet and teachers are reluctant to use digital learning tools. This has exposed its weakness especially during the pandemic lockdown.

The country's exit from nuclear power plant to switch to the use of renewable energy is inadequate. This resulted Germany has to pay for a higher cost for its electricity.

Germany's industry is built on its luxury car manufacturing—Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Audi and Volkswagen. Its engineering and machine tooling it is still its powerhouse and it has been equipping Chinese factories. Germany's trade with China dwarfs all other member states, and because of this it has neglected the issues on the human rights of China and plays the lead from all the other European states.

But Germany is beginning to pay its price as slowly China picked up the skills and compete with them and the most significant is in their electric vehicles—Nio and BYD, both are selling their electric vehicles to the other European countries. And after Germany, China is now the number 2 exporter of industrial machinery.

In the longer run, Germany is going to lose to the competition of the US and China as the future is shaped by technology. In the field of the electric vehicle, Germany would have to put its act together especially in the technology as the industry is entering into a revolution that Germany must have not to neglect.

China's Careful Planning for the CPTPP Bid - Nikkei Asia, September 23, 2021



Courtesy of: shutterstock.com

It was during November 20, 2020 when Xi Jinping spoke to a virtual meeting at Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) that China would “favorably consider” to join the CPTPP. And on last week, exactly 300 days later, on September 17, China handed in its application through New Zealand, even when Japan is the current chairman. We have to know that the four founding members—Brunei, Chile, Singapore, and New Zealand who was one of them.

China is already a central member of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and we can see that China is trying to flex its muscle to show its influence in the region already.

China has been lobbying New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia and it is believed that the countries in the Southeast Asia will not object to China's joining. Beijing also took up the US situation in Afghanistan and the Greater Middle East as its hurdle, and for the US to join the CPTPP is not on their priority list at this moment, although the latest situation in Afghanistan is unexpected.

But lately, the China's current political situation is somewhat self-contradictory for China to announce its bid for CPTPP as at home they have make some drastic changes to the social media, education, the IPO in the US stock exchange and the sticky situation with Evergrande, its largest property developer.

Now China will try to block Taiwan's application into the CPTPP.

To use the word “chaos” to describe China is not exaggerating after all.

Establishing Carbon Pricing for Emissions in the EU - FT, September 14, 2021



Courtesy of: shutterstock.com

EU is interested to push ahead a plan to extend carbon pricing on emitters with the bloc. It also promised to protect the domestic industry with a carbon border tax on imported goods, such as steel and cement. Setting a price for carbon is widely considered as the best way to drive down fossil-fuel emissions. For the three biggest carbon emitters—the US, China and India, can be effectively taxed for the carbon they emit.

The OECD is taking up this matter in forging agreement between countries for a carbon pricing. But the trade partners of EU is looking at this as the trade tariffs. It will take a while and perhaps a lot of effort for the world to come into terms.

Container Shipments Are Still Stuck Outside LA - The Guardian, September 23, 2021

Southern California has a record number of container ships outside the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach to unload the goods. This time it is caused by the shortage of trucks and drivers to pick up the containers.

As of September 22, there were 62 container ships waiting to unload their containers, earlier on during the weekend, there were 73 ships waiting to enter into the ports.

The Los Angeles-Long Beach port complex, the largest in the US and sixth largest in the world, is handling 40% of the container shipments in the US for the imports and 30% for the exports. It is the key gateway for imported goods from Asia.

With the imported consumer products surging, and the US buying strength getting stronger, the coming of the holiday shipping season would put a lot of pressure on these two seaports.

The ports have set new records since last summer and the Long Beach port is on pace to process more than 9 million container units this year, which is exceeding last year's 8.1 million units. This is setting the record of the port's 110-year history. The Los Angeles port in June became the first western hemisphere port to process 10 million contain units in 12 months.

This all happened during the pandemic which created a buying boom for home improvements but on the other hand the pandemic hampered the global supply chain. On one hand there is the demand of the goods, but we have the shortage of goods and containers to ship, this has created the rising cost for the shipments. Now all this have passed on to the consumers.

Vietnam is taking the Hard Stance During the Covid - WSJ, October 1, 2021

During the US-China trade war, many companies shifted their sourcing of products to Vietnam. This was also in part of its lower labor cost and friendlier gesture to foreigners. But this time the strict lockdown to contain the covid wave has damaged the manufacturing flow since July. Big names like Nike and Lululemon are starting to shift their production to other countries and they also begin to rethink about their heavy reliance on factories in Vietnam.

Nike has about half of its footwear made in Vietnam. It said that because of the lockdown, it lost 10 weeks of production there. And those ten weeks can mean 100 million pairs of Nike shoes lost in the production. This will affect its availability of its products to the market for the next eight months.

It is said that for the reopening of the covid-affected factories would take months to ramp up the production to its full scale. In the southern part of the country where the production is concentrated, they have a protocol where the "three-in-one" means the workers would work, eat and sleep in their workplace. But for clothing and shoes manufacturing plants where thousands of workers are there and it is hard to keep those of workers in the dormitories inside the factory area. The factories would have to reduce its headcount accordingly. Perhaps Vietnam would have to blame themselves for not having a vaccine policy and their slow in purchasing the vaccines resulted only to have 9% of its people fully vaccinated, unlike their neighbor in the region, Cambodia who has 65%.

Bottomline is, we cannot depend on one single country for our supply, but to have to learn how to diversify our risks accordingly.

China's Electric Power Crunch - WSJ, October 2, 2021

Currently China is struggling with widespread power shortfalls, it is a hard blow to the world's second-largest economy that is going to erupt the world's already fragile supply chain, and now it has heightened inflation around the world. There are many reasons behind the power crunch, first of all, the shortage in supply of coal domestically, and cutting back from imports from Australia and Mongolia have drove the price of the coal up by 300%. The coal-fired power stations are making losses already and this surge in the cost prompted them to reduce output to avoid bigger losses.

Demand for electricity in China has soared since the end of April 2020 as factories increased their production while the rest of the world was in lockdowns. The post pandemic recovery also add pressure to the power supply. As a result, the global market will face a shortage of almost everything, from textiles, toys and semiconductor related goods.

Already 22 of the total of 34 provinces in China, have faced different levels of power squeeze resulting factories to work three to four days a week only. This will reduce the production output. This has also extended to households and this situation has not been experienced in decades.

It was in September 2020, Xi Jinping pledged that China would strive to reach peak carbon emissions before 2030. Coal, being 60% of China's power is under the restriction by environmental and safety standard.

Furthermore, China is suffering the lower-than-usual supply of renewable energy has exacerbated shortfalls in some provinces. Take for instance the hydropower in the southwestern province of Yunnan has been in struggle with droughts throughout the year, and in the northeastern part of China where the output of the wind farms was low due to the weather.

Although Chinese government has put a cap on how much the utilities can translate into electricity, and in the international standards they are low. As a result of the increase of coal, about 70% of the coal-fired power plants are losing money. Now the manufacturing hub of Guangdong is allowed to increase their rate by 25%.

China's Economy planning agency, the National Development and Reform Commission is announcing to ramp up its coal production, increase import, increase both domestic and international gas supply and pass the increasing cost to those end-users. On the other hand, to control excessive consumption from high energy-consuming industries like aluminum, steel, cement and petrochemicals.

China is known for prioritizing its objectives especially during the crisis, but the lack of an overall planning will not solve their problems.

India is Facing Severe Power Shortage - FT, October 4, 2021

India is also facing the severe power crisis that threatens to undermine its economy recovery. There are 135 thermal power plants in India, Asia's third-largest economy had just four days of coal supply.

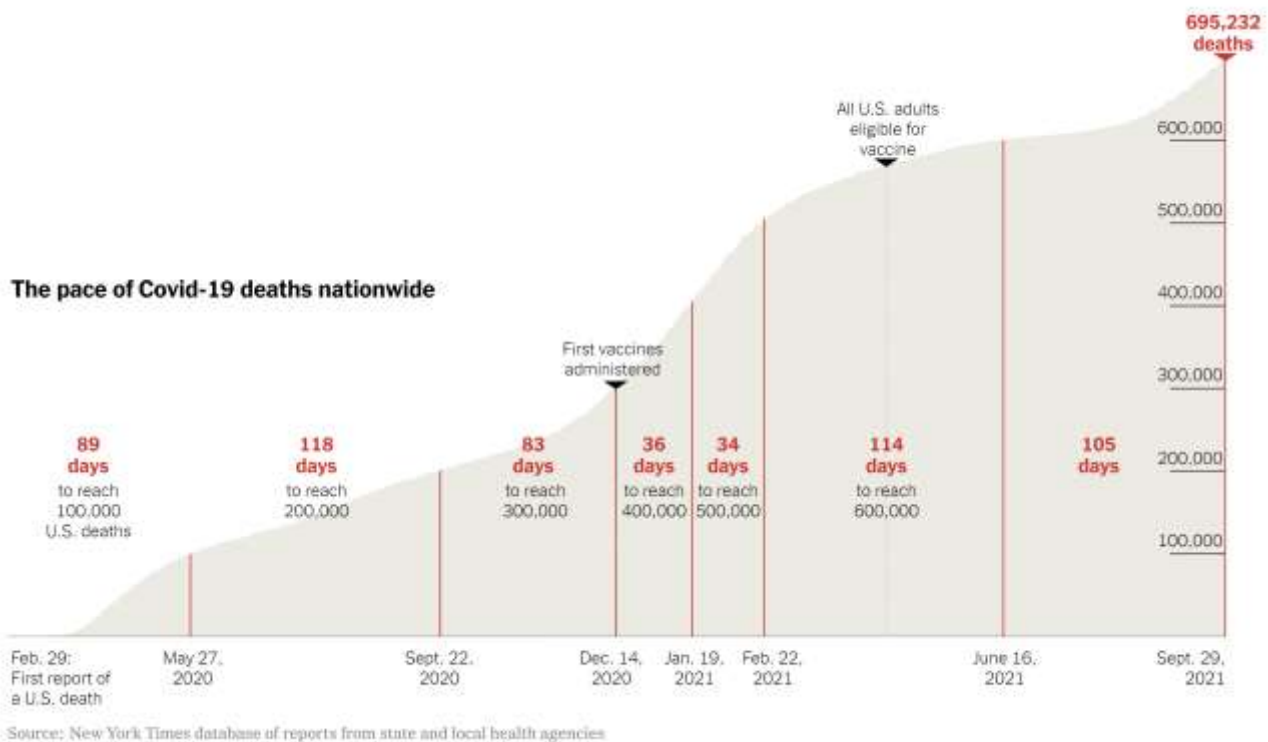
India has found to be caught in the same situation like China. Coal's price has surged because of the global demand and take for instance that a ton of coal in Indonesia which was \$60 per ton, and now it is \$200 per ton. Indonesia is one of India's major supplier for coal.

India's domestic coal supply accounted for 80% but it is inefficient and failed to keep up with the domestic demand. The power consumption in August and September rose sharply to 124.2 billion units, up from 106 billion units in the same months two years ago.

Now this shortage will result with the large-scale power cuts and a higher prices to the consumers.

India is depending to 66% of the coal power generation.

Death Toll of the US Tops 700,000 as the Delta Variant Pushes Through - New York Times, October 2, 2021



An overwhelming majority of Americans who have died in recent months were unvaccinated. The US has still the highest recent death rates of any country with an ample supply of vaccines. The chart shows you for every 100,000 of deaths, the duration it took. The slowdown is probably due to the available of the vaccines.

CHINA

THE GIANT JUGGERNAUT

PART 8

Contents:

The World that China is Crafting Geopolitically

Radiation Leaking From Nuclear Power Plants in China

China is Introducing a Digital Currency

Reshaping of China Through the News Media

China is Becoming the Maritime Superpower

Dominance of Electric Vehicle

China's Clampdown on Tech Industry

Semiconductor Industry of China is Lagging Behind

ANDREW SIA

The World that China is Crafting Geopolitically

In the latest NATO meeting, the transatlantic alliance between 28 European and two North American countries, cited the latest calling for China to act responsible in the international system, including in the cyber, space and maritime domains and keep itself as the role of a major power. Concern over Chinese military cooperation with Russia and the rapid expansion of China's nuclear arsenal and its rapid accumulation of nuclear warheads and sophisticated delivery systems. And also with its participation in Russian military exercises in Atlantic water.

Another trend that is troubling the NATO allies is China's involvement of Chinese companies in critical infrastructure in Europe, such as the sea ports. Through the ambitious Belt & Road Initiative, China's presence has extended into the Mediterranean Sea as far to the African continent.

The violations of the human-rights in Xinjiang, Tibet, Mongolia and lately for the crackdown on Hong Kong's pro-democracy movement. The harassing of Taiwan across the Taiwan Strait by sending the military jets over Taiwan has created an uneasiness in the region where Japan and the other SE Asian countries are presence.

Last and not the least, the lack of transparency over the origins of coronavirus pandemic are not helping the image of China as a major power.

Followed by President Biden's meeting with the G7 and then the NATO, China criticized that the Biden administration accelerated its efforts to build a united front against China at the summits of the G7 and NATO. It continued to stress that it will stand firm on its principles and not distract by anti-China hostility. It even stated that in the long-term China will have a larger economy than the US and time is on China's side.

Radiation Leaking From Nuclear Power Plants in China

Nuclear power is central to Xi Jinping's environmental goals since he pledged net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2060. There are about 50 nuclear reactors operating in China and this is accounting for 5% of its total power generation.

Lately, the French state-backed nuclear utility, EDF, released a report of a possible radiation leak of its joint venture nuclear power plant in China. An increase of certain noble gases—helium, xenon and radon, in the first reactor at Taishan Nuclear Power Plant, has been spotted. This power plant is 70% held by China General Nuclear Power Corp. and the rest is held by the French, EDF.

China General Nuclear (CGN) and EDF are also collaborating an EPR nuclear plant in the UK, which is under construction at Hinkley Point in Somerset, south-west of England.

China is saying that the plant is operating within the safety parameters.

China is Introducing a Digital Currency

It is known as ECNY which is the yuan basically, but it can be managed in an ECNY app in a digital wallet link to the person's identity number. China is the world's leader in mobile payments. It is using this digital currency to increase its surveillance capabilities; it will allow the state to have more control over money; and will challenge the dollar for dominance.

But in any case the digitization is not doing anything more than what Alipay and WeChat can do. The Chinese regulators can see how people spend in real time. China can already manage both the money supply and interest rates in different sectors. And with the half a million of people selected late last year in a trial of China's digital currency, and they already expressed that the current Alipay and WeChat are more convenient as they are tied to commercial and social-message networks. It is already predicted in three years ECNY will only account for 5% of mobile payment.

Worldwide, yuan is only 2% of international payments. For payments, people would consider how easy for the conversions to other currencies and the trust of the issuing countries' legal systems. China is maintaining far tighter capital controls than any other major economy. When companies transfer money in and out of China, they already use currency in digital format, and the use of electronic messages on the SWIFT payment networks which connects with more than 11,000 financial institutions is remaining the most efficient conduit of sharing payment information across borders. SWIFT system, with its headquarters in Belgium is still indispensable.

Reshaping of China Through the News Media - The Shapes of Things To Come

The international journalists' association were puzzled about what China was up to during the fall of 2019. The Chinese government was distributing versions of its propaganda newspaper—China Daily in English and other languages. Not only circulated internationally, but through their international offices in major cities like New York and London, and also in Kathmandu for instance. It has 12 printed editions—African edition, China Daily European Weekly, China Asia Weekly, Hong Kong edition, and US edition.

Already a journalist estimated that more than half of the stories on a Philippines newswire came from the Chinese state agency Xinhua. It seemed that China is creating an alternative to another global news media dominated by the BBC and CNN, and to exert their power and perspective through money pouring into media in almost every country in the world.

We can find insert pages from China Daily in our daily newspapers like the New York Times, Wall Street Journal and the like, with their news about China's achievements around the world. We know that they are only advertising.

China is using the media as the tool to promote their "Belt and Road" campaign to allure the developing countries with investments and debts plus expectation of support of votes in the United Nations.

It is using the media to cover its expanding authoritarianism and its treatment of the Uyghurs and its crackdown of the democracy movement in Hong Kong. Lately, their hiding of the truth about the coronavirus pandemic that happened in Wuhan. These have all been damaging China's global image and the media together with its diplomacy are trying to repair. But already the media regulators in Britain and the United States have revoked the license of the main Chinese state broadcaster.

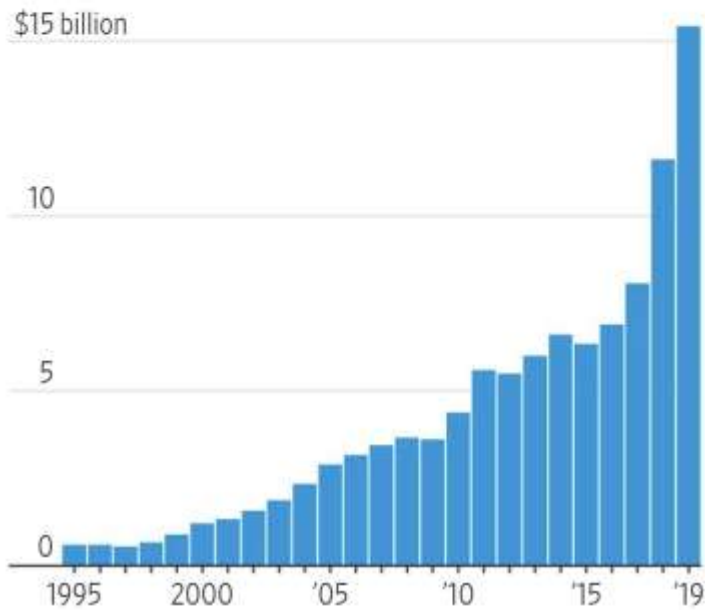
When the Western countries are challenging China for their using of their propaganda machine, the Chinese Foreign Ministry is defending itself by saying that China is doing what the United States have been doing all along. But come to the core of it, when we talk about China's influence, it is often in the context of an imagined titanic global struggle between the two giants represented by their countries and systems that are so much in contrast to one another.

China is to Become the Maritime Superpower

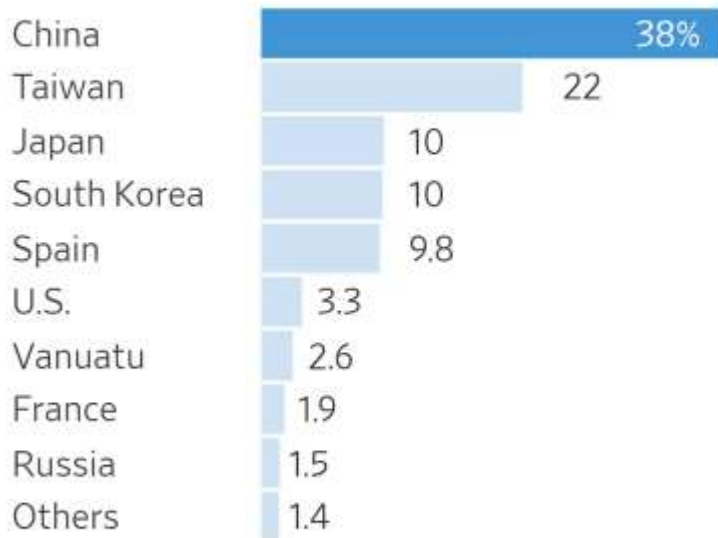
Making Waves

China's demand for seafood has soared over the decades.

China's seafood imports



Share of fishing activity in foreign waters



Sources: Wind (imports); The Stimson Center (share)

China is busy building up its fishing fleet and it has grown to become the world's largest and it is becoming more aggressive and has provoked tensions around the world. An analysis done by a London-based researcher, the Overseas Development Institute, indicated the Chinese boats involved in distant-water operations totaled at 17,000 vessels at an average of 200 feet each, which can be twice as large as any naval patrol boats. The same data and analyst indicated the closest competitors in this industry—Taiwan and South Korea, have a combine of some 2,500 vessels.

This fishing fleet is bringing in millions of tons of seafood a year to feed its booming middle class. Foreign governments, fishermen and conservation groups have accused China for illegal fishing by using banned equipment and trespassing into other countries' territory. Not only it upended their economy, but also destroy their ecosystems. The vessels are equipped with heavy poles and winches that can pull giant nets.

It is building worldwide network of ports and set up island settlements in dispute waters.

Complains have been brought to World Trade Organization and China agreed to cap its fishing vessels at 3,000 in 2017 and cut government subsidies and its foreign ministry said that legally registered vessels were far lower, at 2701 as of 2019.

China is in the top of the list of illegal fishing, according to Geneva-based Global Initiative. And as the key part of Xi Jinping's Belt and Road global infrastructure plan, the ocean routes are important. The fishing industry is also ensuring the national food security. The plan also called for worldwide developing 29 distant-water fishing bases which put Beijing at the center of the web of global infrastructure.

As the strategy, China has established the fishing port in West Africa in Mauritania, a fishing port in Pakistan, close to a major oil route, and together with the Chinese navy, set up settlements for fishermen in the South China Sea where the Chinese navy built artificial islands with military facilities and protect their fishermen.

Since 2015, China's distant-water catch harvested 20,000 metric tons of seafood each year. Not only it consumers all, but it is also the world's third largest seafood importer after Europe and the US. In 2019 the import was \$15 billion, double the figure four years ago.

Three-quarters of the fishing fleet are privately owned. The nation's largest distant-water operation, China National Fisheries Corp. is the unit of an agricultural conglomerate directly managed by the central government and also owned by the state.

China is using the fishing industry to secure the food to its vast middle class, has the presence in 29 distant-water fishing bases and maintain some of them as fishing ports, it plays the role in the Belt Road Initiative and the sea routes are important. We can find that China is becoming unstoppable.

Dominance of Electric Vehicle

The speed of China building factories for electric cars is almost as fast as the rest of the world combined. We have seen Xpeng, a Chinese start-up in this area, opening an assembling plant in southeastern China, It is building a second factory nearby, and a third one that they have just announced. Its plan is to reach 300,000 cars by 2024. But last year they were barely selling 10% of that. The owner, Mr. He owns 23% of Xpeng's share, and Alibaba holds 12%, In 2020, he raised \$5 billion in an initial public offering in Wall Street. He invested heavily into automation by using robots. Xping is already exporting cars to Europe. Its research and development is focusing in autonomous driving.

Nio, another electric car company has opened a new factory in central China and preparing for another one nearby.

Zhejiang Geely, who also owns Volvo, is building one in eastern China near Ningbo, and named its car Zeekr. It is using robots by ABB of Sweden and plans for an initial capacity of 300,000 cars a year.

Evergrande, a giant real estate developer, who just went defunct, mentioned about their building electric car factories in Shanghai and Guangzhou.

With the billions of dollars they raised from international investors and local lenders they want to build electric cars not only for the China market, but also the global market. They sound a bit like rookies and expect the car owners to buy cars for \$40,000+ from brands unheard of.

According to LMC Automotive, a global data firm, who estimated by 2028 China will be making eight million cars by then, compared with one million in 2020. Europe will be on track to build 5.7 million also in 2028. But North America is very behind. According to LMC, it will only build 1.4 million electric vehicles by 2028, and it was only building 410,000 last year.

China is not only the biggest electric car manufacturer in the world, but it is also the largest market. Global car companies are flocking into the market to produce and market. Its electric car manufacturing facilities are set up to catch the wave. The government is helping by rolling out 800,000 public charging stations nationwide. You have to know that this is twice as many as the world combine.

Although it was since 2018, the Trump administration imposed 25% taxes for cars imported from China, we believe that the electric cars are under the same tariffs and many of the electric car parts are also covered the same.

In April of this year, President Biden called for the US car industry to step up its manufacturing of electric cars. He mentioned that the US is running very behind China.

China's Clampdown on Tech Industry

Since Jack Ma of Alibaba openly blasted Chinese regulators in last October for their action against innovation, Xi Jinping squashed Ma's plan to take Alibaba's Ant Group from going public and followed an antitrust case against Alibaba. Just days after DiDi's \$4.4 billion initial public offering in the US, China's regulators ordered a security review, and removed the mobile stores from DiDi's apps.

The list included Tencent, ByteDance, Pinduoduo, Meituan, and they have all been under the investigation by China's regulators.

The latest to come under the clampdown is the new regulatory framework for the online education industry.

This signals a new era of harsher oversight by companies that have registered in Caymans and their financial power they have amassed. China is trying to ring-fence the powerful Big Tech and apply the antitrust cases against Alibaba and the like in a matter of four months, whilst it will take years for the US and EU regulators to go after tech giants like Facebook, Google and Amazon who are already retaliating.

In the late 1990s, China emulated Silicon Valley's approach to innovation. With the US capital and tech entrepreneurs plus many of their graduates from overseas, they built up offices there and learned from those startups in the Silicon Valley. We have seen remarkable Chinese versions of eBay and Amazon as Alibaba, AOL and Facebook as Tencent, and Google as Baidu. While they were growing in China, the government protected them from the US competitors from entering into the China market. Very soon they outgrew by the number of users in comparison of their competitors and created their super apps, including Tencent's WeChat and Alibaba's Alipay. Tech-titans were created in China and they went on further to snatch the smaller competitors and integrated them into their platforms to speed up their growth.

We have seen Apple, Facebook and all the other apps are mimicking features from the Chinese competitors and for the first time they are copying the other way around.

What is happening today in China is the government taking the power back from the hands of those tech giants and set out the rules for what they can do now. Everything is government-centric, and the clampdown is only gearing to protect the government's policy. It is very clear that the full alignment with China's leadership is a must to operate in China.

The data from the tech companies is an essential and strategic resource and this is the part the central government has been craving in recent years. This will now be nationalized and the data-sharing system that can turn into a system together with the AI and the machine learning, will serve as a kind of digital data-sharing infrastructure. What this data can be used is very powerful for the Chinese Communist Party to control its people.

This will chill off the innovation back in China as it will be unclear for the future of the tech industry. Knowing that it will be homegrown and remain as very small or otherwise they will still draw the government's attention. But the attitude for the startups would all be different as China is a very big country for them to try out their new business formulas.

Not to forget that it was not so long ago that Washington has passed legislation that threaten to delist the stocks of Chinese companies that do not submit financial documents for audits, but to the Chinese government this is the potential of exposing the data that China wants to keep as secret.

This time the clampdown of the tech companies resulted DiDi to lost \$29 billion in its market value in less than a month. On July 29, China forced the companies that offer school tutoring to turn into nonprofit making companies, Gaotu Techedu, New Oriental Education & Technology Group, TAL Education Group, are those companies traded in the US lost more than half of their value. On July 26, food delivery super-app Meituan followed the Chinese government to resolve to protect the gig workers and lost \$30 billion of their market value immediately.

China is very suspicious of companies who have the skillset to raise capital from overseas and there is one practice for the most concern is the variable interest entity (VIE) corporate structure commonly deployed by the hottest unicorns. They are mostly incorporated in the Cayman Islands, raise their capital and list their shares offshore. With their money raised, they get pumped into China for further business developments. China feels that it is under threat and hijacked by foreign capital.

This time the investors in bond and stock market have suffered a great lost, but I would think that China doesn't care the money SoftBank or George Soros lost and China would say that for the past twenty years the money they made out of those Chinese stocks this is only the small change. They could all have left the China stock for the time being, but as the saying goes, "money has no smell", and I am sure that soon they will come back and invest in China again.

Semiconductor Industry of China is Lagging Behind

China's aspiration is to become a true technological rival to the US is hindered by the fact that it doesn't control the semiconductors that are the building blocks for everything—from smartphones to automated vehicles. And in 2020 alone, it spent \$350 billion buying chips, more than it spent on oil.

It has been decades that the country tried and failed to create an operation from designing and manufacturing microchips on its own. It is staying at the stage of only able to manufacture 28 nm chips although it claimed to the outside world that it can do 14 nm chips now. By comparison, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. is producing 4 nm now and in 2022 it is going to produce 3 nm chips.

China is at least five to six years behind, if not a decade away. Not that China has not invested in the chip industry, it already spent \$10.8 billion ten years ago, and in 2014, another \$53 billion, but China would need to understand that money can't solve all the problems. For more than twenty years of China's effort, it was plagued by unaccomplished promises, premature projects, and most important the waste of resources by government bureaucracy. As the result, China can't keep its pace when the semiconductor giants have all moved ahead with smaller chips in nanometers that enable faster operation speed and use less energy.

Huawei Technologies Co. further jeopardize the situation due to its aggressive marketing strategy, it is also threatening the national security for those countries who have used their telecommunication system. It resulted to receive from the Trump administration to cut off its chip supply undermining the company to make devices.

During this Covid-19 period, there is the global shortage of semiconductors that disrupted the supply and China is more aware for its self-independent in order to survive.

The country is set to invest \$1.4 trillion on advance technologies through 2025. But in this area China will need to know that by looking inward for solution is not enough for China to move ahead in the hi-tech arena. Due to the interest and the urge from Beijing to develop chips for its own use, new semiconductor companies are coming from every township. They are all chasing government money by championing unrealistic projects in hope of securing subsidies and gaining political prestige on the other hand. This is doomed to fail one more time.

Closing

During this quarter, China is like going through the rollercoaster. There is never a dull moment and it continues to surprise the western world.

Xi Jinping's interest is to secure his power and making sure that in the next Chinese Communist Party Congress that will come up in the fall of 2022 that he can continue to lead. Everything he is directing now is pointing to all the reasons why he should remain in power and lead China imminently.

EVERYTHING TO KNOW AT THIS STAGE ABOUT ELECTRIC VEHICLES

ANDREW SIA

Introduction



Courtesy of: simple.wikipedia.org

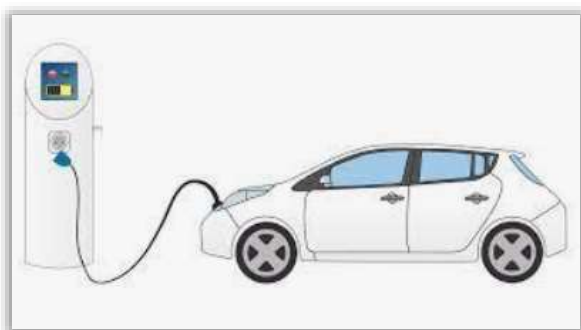
The automotive industry is in the middle of a revolution which has never seen before. It was never like this with so many options that lead to competitions and we have to know what have brought us to the industry today.

The industry began in the 1860s with hundreds of manufacturers who built the horse carriages, who turned into building the automobiles. Just that we know, in 1929 before the Great Depression, the world has 32,028,500 automobiles in use, and the US was accounted for over 90% of the world's industry. It was until 1980 the position was takeover by Japan and in 1994 the US became the world's leader again. Afterwards, the US and Japan were jockeying the ranking until 2009 China came to the top spot and produced 13.8 million cars. And since then China almost double the production of the US with 19.3 million, while the US produced only 10.3 million, and Japan was in the third place with 9.9 million units.

In our other article titled "China the Giant Juggernaut - Part 8", we mentioned about the leading of the electric vehicles and we mentioned that in 2028 China will be making 8 million cars by then, compared with one million in 2020. The US is falling very behind in this case and judging from the way this electric vehicle is going, if the US do not have a clear plan for the automotive industry, it will be falling behind both Japan and Europe as well. We can understand why the current Biden administration is showing his concern. But the bipartisan government should come in agreement for the spending of the infrastructure that is required to make this move from production of vehicles using combustion engines to electric vehicles.

In this article, we are gathering information and let our readers know the situation out there. We have to be aware of the revolution that is coming and perhaps we can pick up something as well.

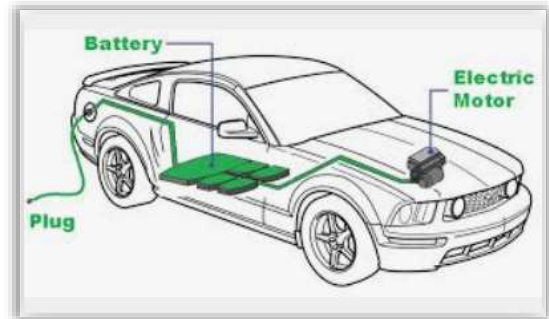
What is Electric Vehicle?



Courtesy of: novec.com

An electric vehicle (EV) is a vehicle that uses one or more electric motors for propulsion. It is powered by a battery and uses electricity to power the vehicle. EV is the term to refer to an electric car and it is emphasizing on renewable energy. It is known for the reduction of carbon emissions from vehicles that are used extensively for transportation on land.

Already governments from different countries have provided incentives to promote the adoption of the EV in the late 2000s. Due to the limitations of storage batteries, with the full battery that can allow the driving range of 220 miles, although the new models claimed that the new range can be 280 miles, but the availability of the charge points is always a concern. The battery of the EV is important, and because of its size and weight, it is placed at the bottom of the car and it is used to stabilize the car.



Courtesy of: circuitdigest.com

In fact the electric cars have been around at the same time when the motor vehicles were introduced in the 1800s. In the middle of 1900s it was being reintroduced. Now due to the pressing issues of the global warming, the automotive industry started to look carefully into this option and I believe that going forward it can replace the motor vehicles using the fossil fuel.

Benefits of the Electric Vehicle



Courtesy of: kcrw.com

There are many positive signs out there. First of all, it was a record year for Tesla and it is making record profit. The picture is showing the Tesla Model S. General Motors plans to sell only electric vehicles by 2035. Volkswagen is aiming in making them cheaper than cars using gasoline.

Most important that at least two-thirds of the American citizens are open in buying EVs.

Electric cars are fast, easy to drive, require little maintenance, no exhaust pipes means no carbon emissions, and friendly to climate change.

What is available out there is a big range of brands for you to consider. Electric vehicles like Hyundai Ioniq, Nissan Leaf, Mini Cooper SE, start around \$30,000 which are very affordable and also ecological. There are more luxurious ones, such as Porsche Taycan, Hummer which is already a beast, is offering the behemoth electric Hummer from GMC, and this is followed by Mercedes-Benz's EQS are all the statement pieces for those who go after their status symbol. These EVs are all in the ballpark of \$100,000 a piece.

The government is looking into the infrastructure for charging the electric vehicles. Already the oil companies like Royal Dutch Shell is building their public charging network, and it is also integrating the charging in their gas stations.

For car owners, they can charge their cars at home in their garage or driveway overnight for the next day's use. But the typical household outlets, due to the voltage of 110-volt, will take painfully long to full charge an EV. It is worth to look to install a faster 220-volt outlet, like those used for the clothes dryers as the battery charger.

We have to admit that Tesla is still the most preferred EV as Elon Musk spent all his effort to build up this market and until now the market exploded with many other offers. But we have to appreciate that Tesla built up an easy-to-access charging network for the exclusive use of its car owners from the beginning.

There are more cars coming into this market—the electric version of Ford's iconic F-150 pickup, Ford Mustang's Mach-E, Volkswagen's ID4, Volvo's XC40 recharge, Audi's Q4 e-Tron sport utility vehicle, BMW's i4 sedan, Hyundai's Ioniq 5 sport utility vehicle, and Nissan's Ariya sport utility vehicle. All of a sudden the market is full of choices.

It may seem to be costlier than the gasoline vehicles, but if you consider the federal and state tax breaks, utility grants and all the other savings, they can help to offset the cost. It is already known to the owners that electric vehicles are cheaper to operate and will spend 60% less to drive the car, be it the sport utility vehicle or truck. It is also half as much on repairs and maintenances. There is also no oil changes needed.

Although hybrid is an alternative, they have been around for a longer time and they have more models to offer, we are not to talk about it today. Having said that, the gasoline powered cars have grown increasing efficient and they emit less carbon with the new technology in recent years.

The United States Position with the Electric Vehicles



Courtesy of: ennomotive.com

In the recent Biden's visit to Ford Motor Company in Michigan, he brought up the plan of spending \$4 trillion to help America in its race with China in the decade of global competition to come. For the automotive industry, he mentioned about investing hundreds of billions for positioning domestic manufacturing of electric vehicles, research into emerging technologies which include advanced batteries.

To combat climate change, by 2030 the carbon emissions will have to come down 50% from 2005's level, and by 2050, it will reach the zero emissions, the federal spending will focus on low-emission vehicles. An effort to convert one-fifth of the nation's school fleet to electric power, to build 500,000 electric charging stations, offer federal and state tax breaks, are all the efforts to be spent by the administration.

We know that for vehicles power by gasoline are responsible of 29% of the nation's total emissions. But everything is depending on whether the car owners would shift to electric vehicles and this is the winning point. The challenge does not stop from here, right now the big player for the electric vehicle is Tesla alone, for Ford's pickup owners are a special breed as they like the noise the combustion motor makes, its gas gobbling, the macho and "king of the road" image. Currently, Ford is selling 900,000 F-Series pickup trucks a year, and to move from this into the electric pickup, even I would not be that certain for the move.

Besides, the union for the autoworkers have always been very powerful. They have already expressed their concerns after they have realized the requirement of workers for the electric vehicles is about a-third less than the regular vehicles.

With the bipartisan parties, would Biden be successful in his plan for the electric vehicle industry is still wait to be seen.

What is in the Future for Electric Vehicles?



Courtesy of: kstp.com

Foxconn, the famous contract manufacturer for electronics has its headquarters in an industrial suburb in Taipei, and it is famous for supplying Apple for the iPhones. Lately it showcased a prototype car chassis made out of steel and rubber at the first members' meeting of MIH, an industrial alliance founded by Foxconn to offer a complete software and hardware for making electric cars. It delivered a message that the company that has been making the iPhone is now ready to make the electric car as well. It is a fusion for two of the world's largest industries—car manufacturing and electronics.

The electronics industry was at an estimated \$2.2 trillion last year and employs up to 18 million people according to the International Labor Organization. The total revenues of the automotive industry was \$2.2 trillion in 2019 and the industry hired about 14 million people according to the UN Industrial Development Organization.

The integration of the two largest industries in the world—car manufacturing and electronics—and the changes that they will bring to the world will definitely be something that can be mindboggling.

The electronics industry is taking its advantage known for shorter product cycles and overall speed to the automotive industry which began in 1860s and the industry has not been shaken, and not to say if it has ever been revolutionized.

In a matter of months, Foxconn put together more than 1,200-member companies in MIH, from software giants like ARM to German plastic parts supplier, Konzelmann. It has already set up joint ventures with Chinese and Taiwan carmakers, like a co-operation agreement with Chinese electric vehicle company Byton and signed a deal to manufacture for the US electric vehicle designer Fisker from late 2023. Since Foxconn has taken the first step, it will make it easier for Apple, also to enter into the car market.

In the US, Foxconn can use its sprawling plant in Wisconsin, and its multi manufacturing locations in China where it is still hiring close to one million people.

For Taiwan, assembling parts for electric vehicles is not something new, Pegatron, another Taiwan group making iPhone, is assembling parts for Tesla. Another Taiwanese manufacturer of a wide range of power electronics components, is making EV charging modules and powertrains for components that convert the engines' power into movement. This integration of the electronics industry and automotive industry has blurred the line that separates the two industries.

Many countries have set dates to phase out cars using gasoline and diesel, and car company like General Motors have made plans to sell only electric vehicles by 2035.

Electric vehicles look the same from the outside with very similar performance, but inside they are completely different. The car makers are facing the decision to acquire new capabilities in electrical engineering and software, or they will be facing the brutal reality, that is being forced to phase out eventually. On the other hand, the electronics industry will need to learn new mechanical capabilities and adopt product safety concepts.

Almost like every industry, the cooperation between suppliers from an early stage of development is nothing new, but the process can be too long as there has not been any stimulations or challenges. But with the introduction of the manufacturing process of electric vehicles, the response will be shorter, and suppliers are coming from entirely different sectors. The process is calling for cost effectiveness. Both industries are finding bigger changes in front of them.

I would like to point out that the current coronavirus pandemic has exposed the weakness of the supply chain due to the shortage of the microchips. The car industries are sending out profit warnings for their performance. The traditional supply chain is calling for reinspection.

The two industries have two different production cycles. The car industry has the production cycle of several years and it is built on products highly customized to appeal to its consumers depending on their different needs. The electronics industry is used to churning out new models every so often, sometimes in months. Remember that each generation for the iPhone takes ten years and in between there are so many newer editions for instance.

The car industry needs high safety and reliability standards and each of the 30,000 components inside the car have to function seamlessly. The parts inside the internal combustion engine car are 30,000 pieces, and the electric vehicle has only 20,000 parts.

With the electronic companies like Foxconn, and many companies will join, they will take the auto industry to a new level. It will start with the car design which can be simplified because of the skill used in the electronic field, the internal of the vehicle will use more computing content and it will be consolidated for the functions and use the centralize manufacturing unlike before. A lot of complexity will be eliminated and there will be a lot of space for the driver and the passengers.

Like the iPhone and the computer, update of the software is becoming more urgent. We have not even touched the area of the autonomous electric vehicles, because of its self-driving function, its software will need to be continuously updated.

The last thing is about the safety and we cannot stress enough the stricter observation of its safety standards in the car industry. The motors inside the electric vehicle is moving constantly and at high speed, it generates a lot of heat. It has to be enclosed in a metal case and the way to cool it is very important. We have seen cases that motors are caught on fire. It is an area to pay special attention.

Conclusion

This transitional period from combustion engine to electric engine will still take some time. But I think that it will change sooner than we would have expected. There is the market waiting to be taken over. If we add up what LMC Automotive, the global data firm who estimated by 2028 China will be producing eight million electric vehicles, Europe will be producing 5.8 million by then. And the US will be only producing 1.4 million EVs. Altogether we are talking about 15.2 million EVs already.

So that we know the annual car market is between 90 million and 100 million, this will be only a fraction of it. I am wondering that by 2035 how will the market look like. It would be not that distant from where we are today.

And besides we have to go for the zero carbon emissions by then and moving away from combustion engine to electricity is not that far either.

SUSTAINABLE FASHION REPORT

- FRANCE



ANDREW SIA

Introduction

This is the follow up of the Global Sustainable Fashion Report that we started in our July issue. In that issue, we ran the numbers through for the worldwide revenue of the apparel market and the import and export countries. We also reported the second-hand personal luxury goods market.

The first market we reported was the United States. In this issue, we are going to talk about the French market. And because we are able to find more information about the French market, we will make a more lengthy report.

Before we started the writing the article, we made some research and found books that can give us more knowledge about the second-hand market for fashion for the French market. We made the book report for the month and we used the title as the following and you are welcome to read this article as well in order to know more about their fashion taste.

Why French Women Wear Vintage - and Other Secrets of Sustainable Style

Then we found another book:



The Curated Closet: A Simple System for Discovering Your Personal Style and Building Your Dream Wardrobe

With so many style and shopping options, it can be difficult to create a streamlined closet of pieces that can be worn easily and confidently. In *The Curated Closet*, style writer Anuschka Rees presents a fascinatingly strategic approach to identifying, refining, and expressing personal style and building the ideal wardrobe to match it, with style and shopping strategies that women can use every day.

The book is full of ideas and probably we will write about it in our next book report.

We also believe that the resale of apparel is a way of slowing down our consumption of clothing and it is a sustainable approach. In the past we have emphasized the recycle of the materials and the use of biodegradable materials, but this reuse is more effective and can also solve our problem in a more approachable manner.

With this study we are going to learn how the French are approaching this problem.



SECOND-HAND APPAREL AND TEXTILES IN FRANCE

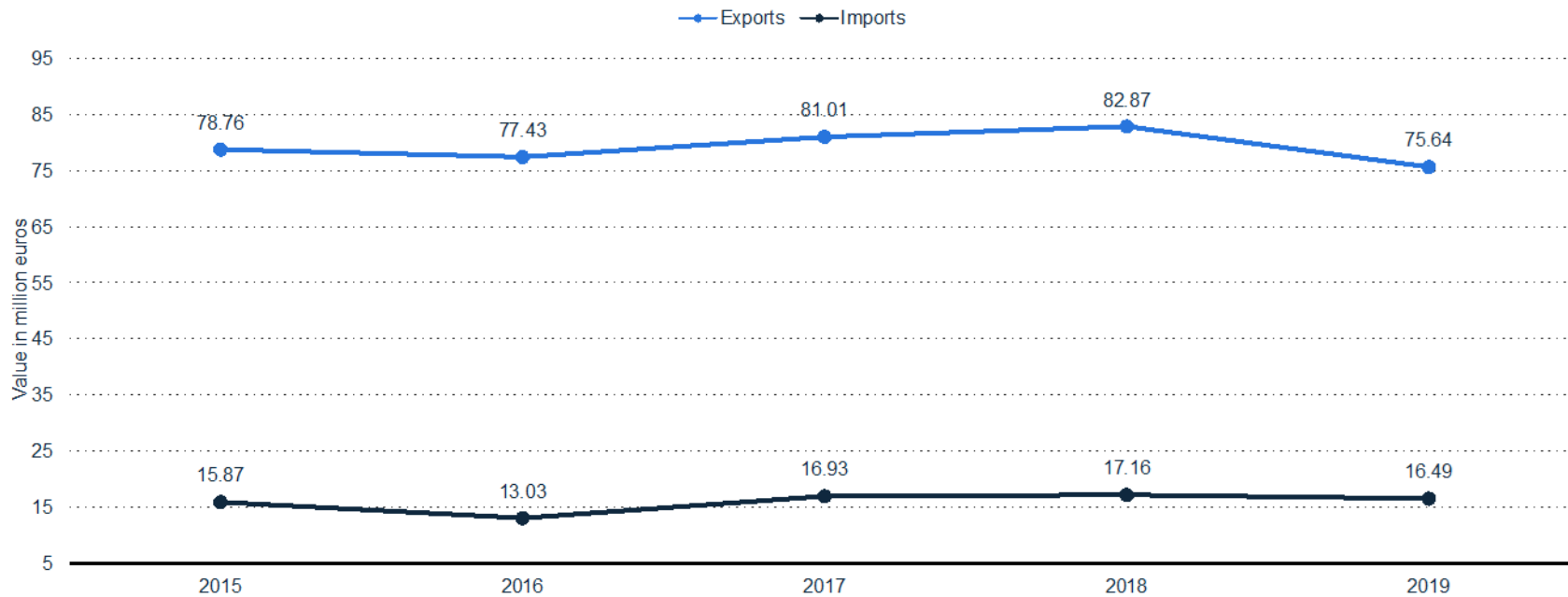
French market



For the world market, in 2019 the export of second-hand clothing and textile was \$28 billion (€23.8 billion). This number quickly increased to 2020 to \$33 billion (€28 billion). France is not even in its top eleven market, and it was only at €75 million. The top three markets are the United States at \$737 million (€627 million), the United Kingdom at \$527 Million (€448 million) and Germany at \$385 million (€327 million).

Value of French imports and exports of worn clothes, textile articles and rags worldwide from 2015 to 2019, in million euros

France's trade balance for used clothing textile articles and rags 2015-2019



Note(s): France; 2015 to 2019

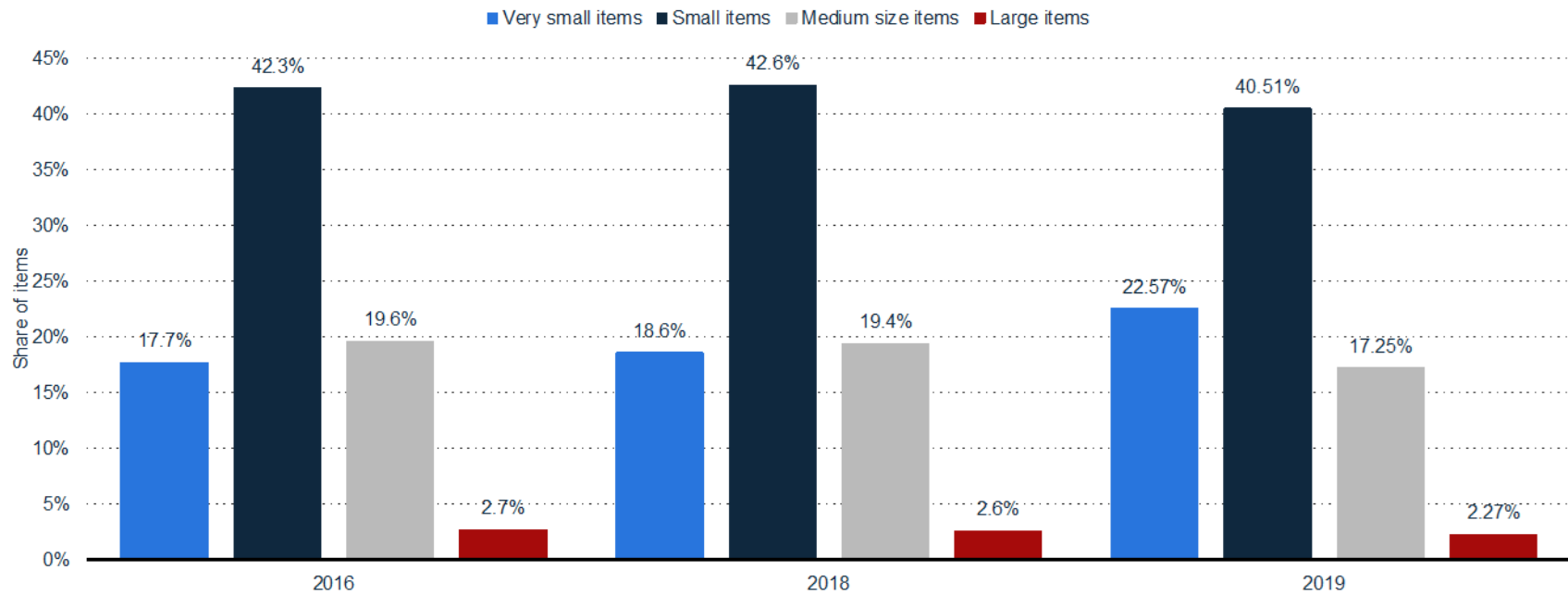
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 58](#).

Source(s): Eurostat; [ID 1187224](#)

Small items here would mean products in the entry level, unlike the medium and the large items.

Breakdown of second-hand clothing textile items marketed in France from 2016 to 2019, by item size

Breakdown of second-hand clothing items marketed in France 2016-2019, by item size



Note(s): France; 2017 to 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 62](#).

Source(s): Refashion; Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects; [ID_1187072](#)

SECOND-HAND APPAREL AND TEXTILES IN FRANCE

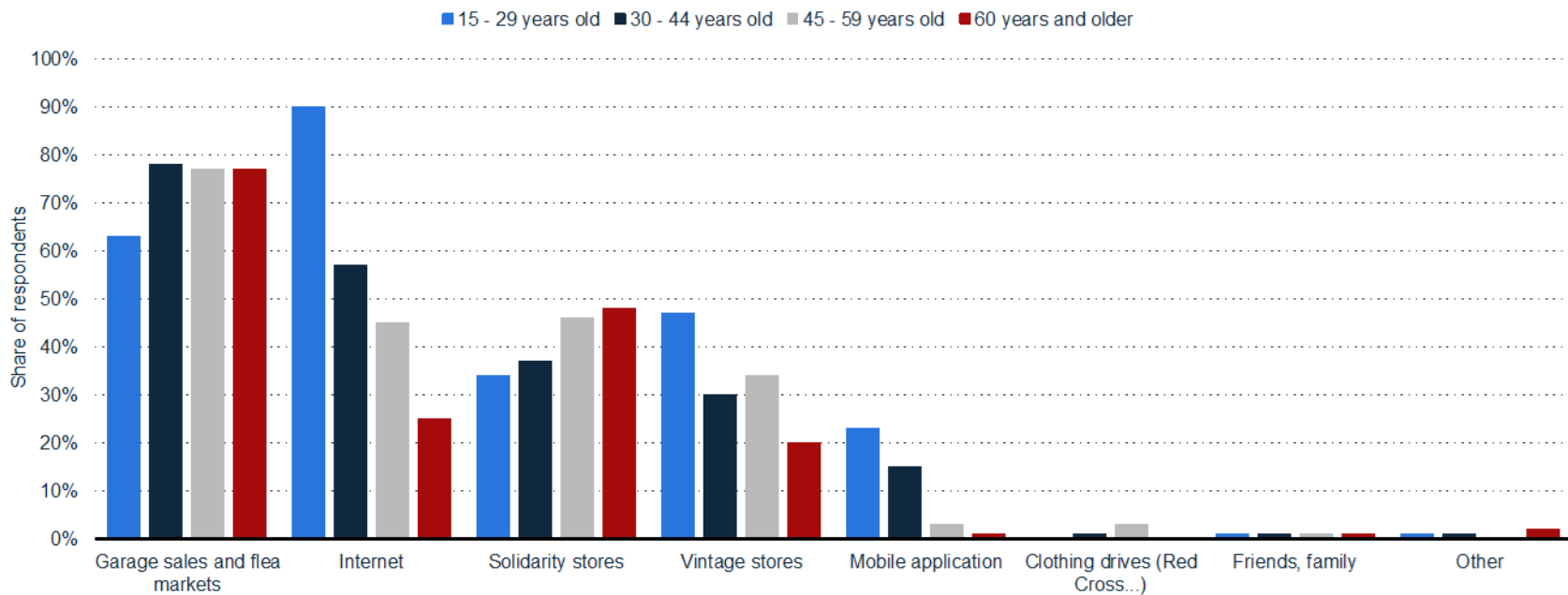
Purchase and sales channels

statista 

Although garage sales and flea markets are the most popular, and those we can refer to the small items. It is interesting to see that the younger age groups are buying from the internet.

Where are the main locations where you buy second-hand textiles, linens and shoes?

Main places to buy second-hand textiles linens and shoes in France 2018, by age

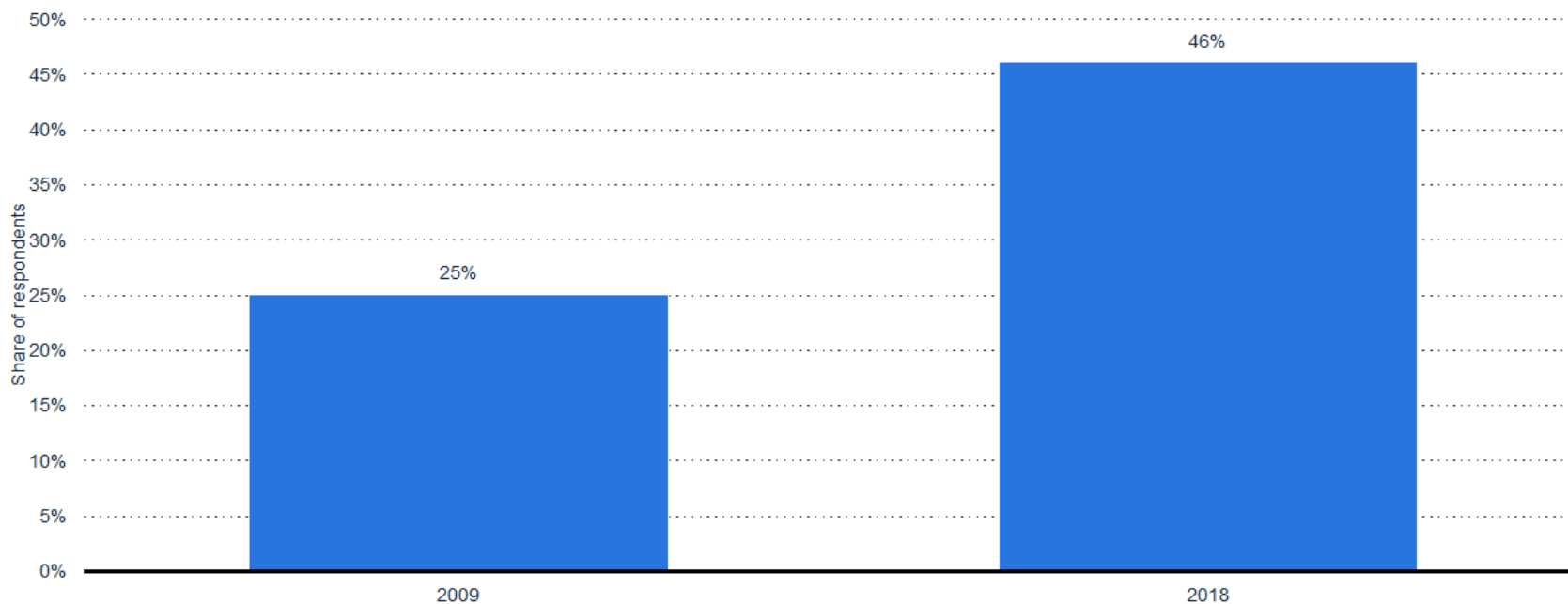


Note(s): France; April 9-12, 2018 ; 15 years and older; 612 respondents; People buying second-hand items
 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 65](#).
 Source(s): Refashion; [ID 1179357](#)

We can see the percentage have grown for those who have bought second-hand products online. It will be more interesting for us to know if the people have increased in buying second-hand product, or was it only buying through internet instead of thrift shops.

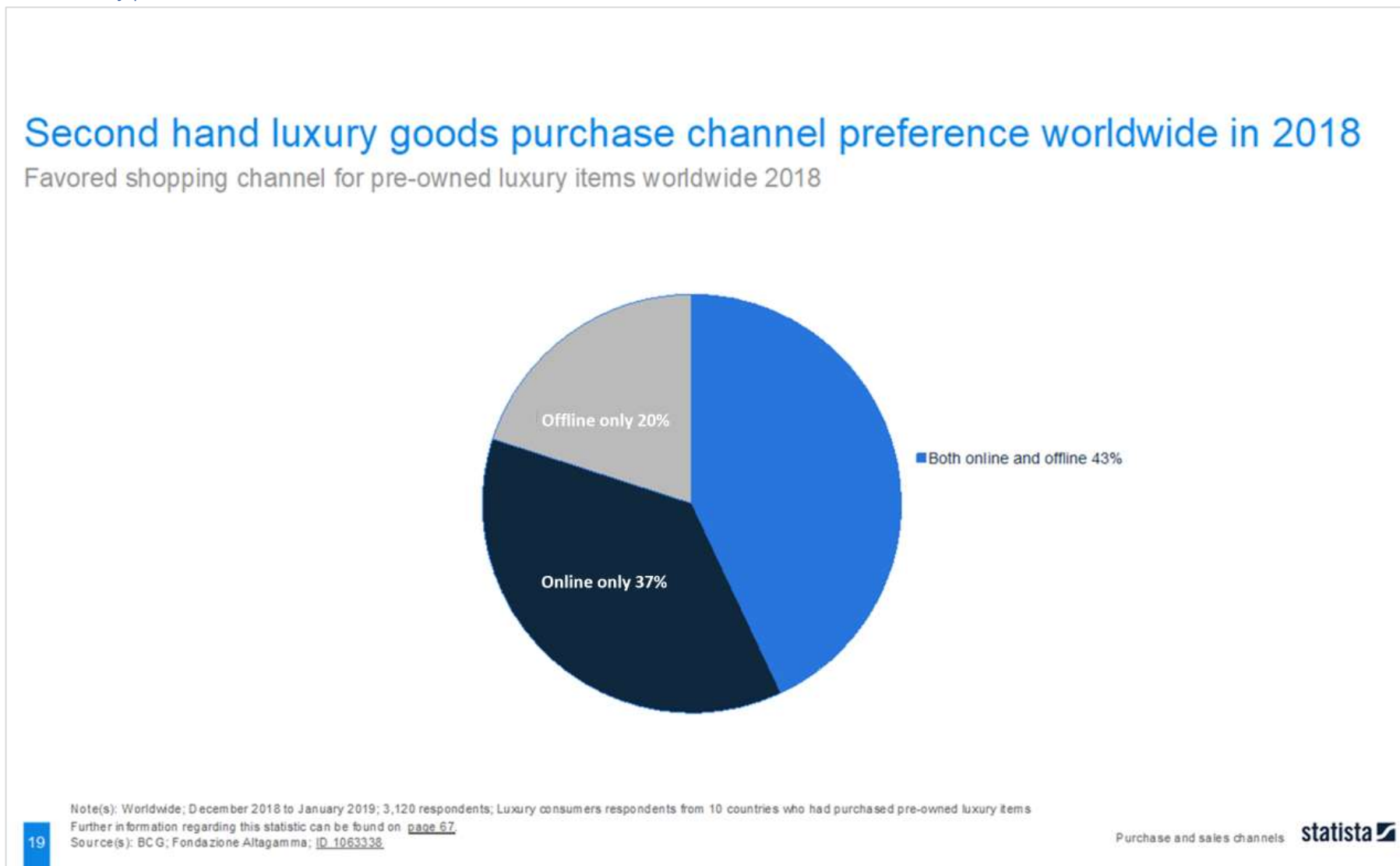
Percentage of French having purchased second hand products online in the past six months in 2009 and 2018

Purchase of second hand products online in the past six months among French 2009-2018

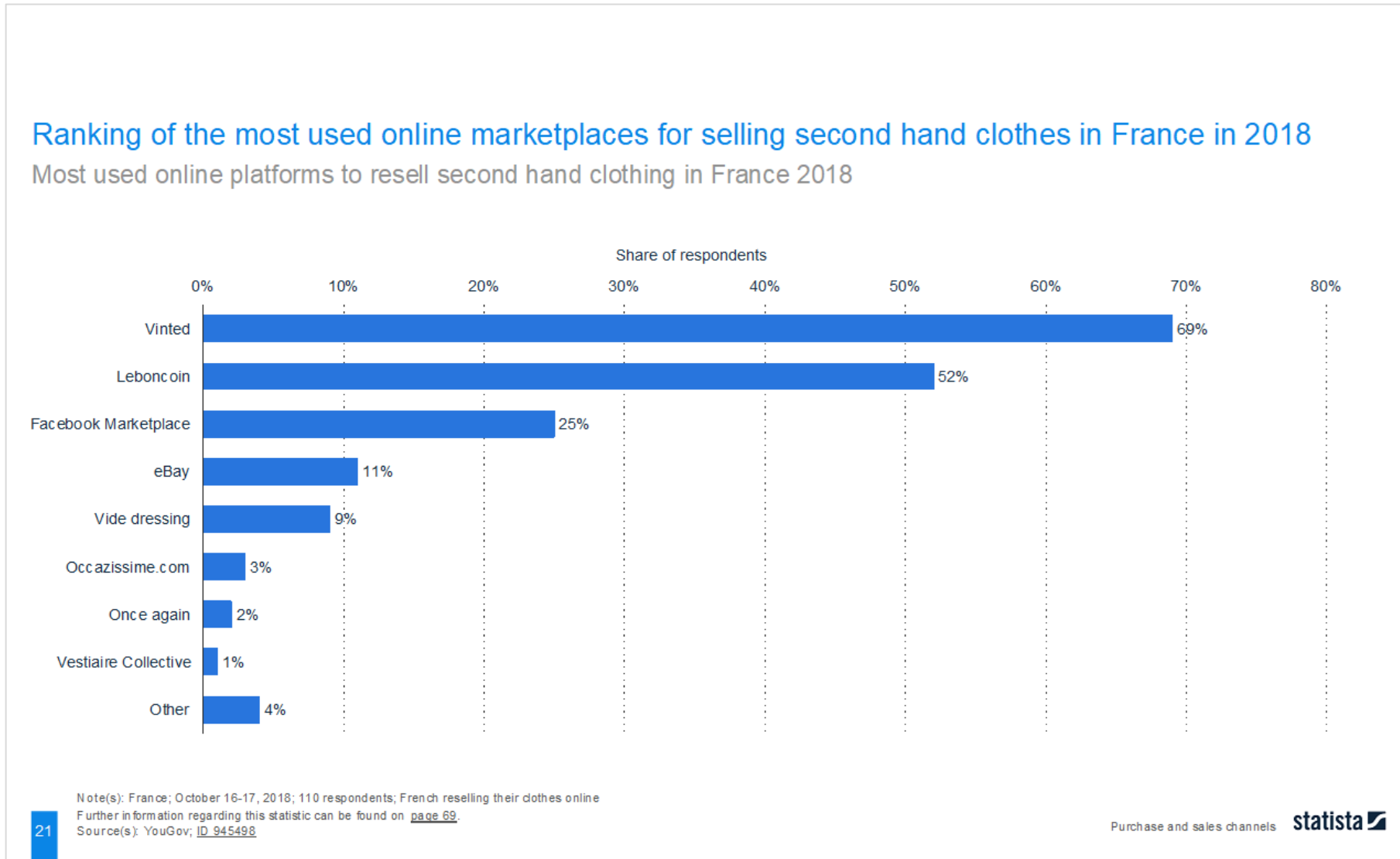


Note(s): France; 2009 and 2018; 18 years and older; 1,000 respondents
 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 66](#).
 Source(s): CRÉDOC; ID_983612

This pie-chart is showing the worldwide market in different sales channels for selling the second-hand luxury goods. In 2018, that second-hand market for the luxury products was estimated at \$26 billion or €22 billion.



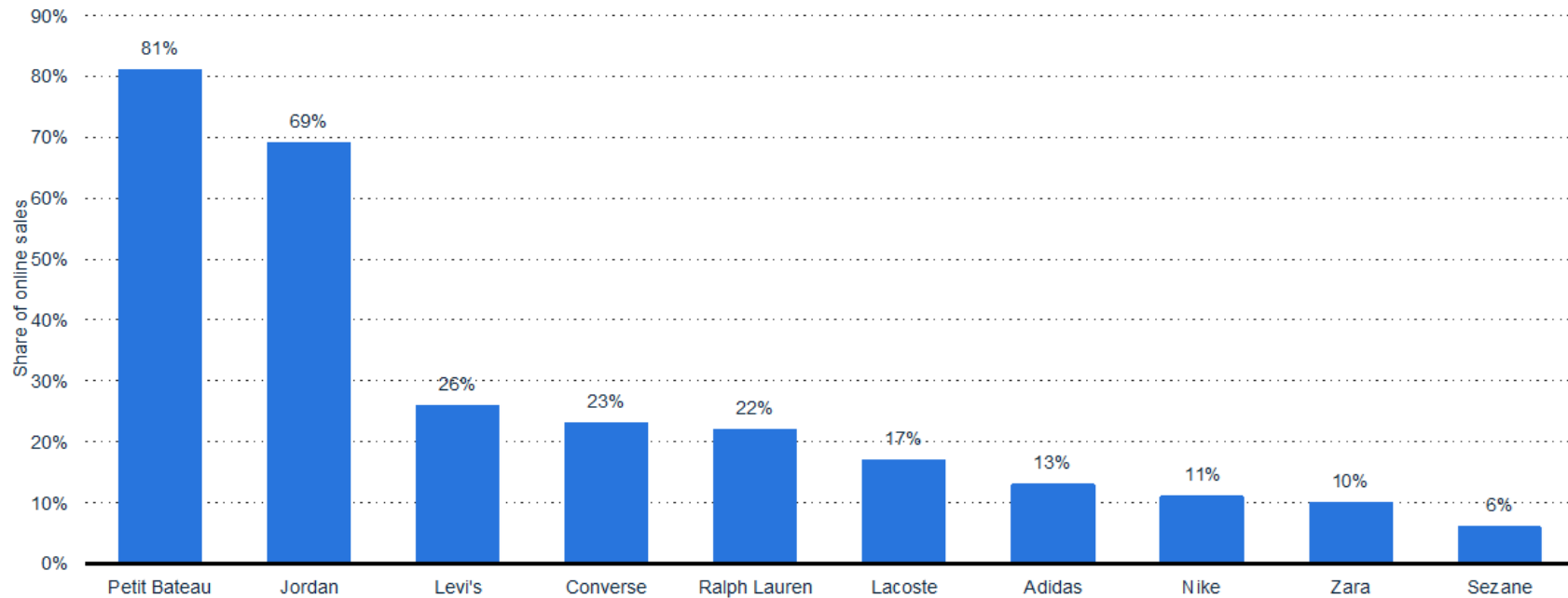
This is showing the online marketplaces for the reselling of the second-hand clothes in France in 2018. The most used website, Vinted, and followed by Leboncoin.



During this time of the pandemic, the French have switched to shop for clothing online. These are the brands that are most popular on the Vinted.fr and it is interesting to know.

Best selling second hand fashion brands on the Vinted.fr platform in France in 2020

Second hand market share of the best selling brands on Vinted in France 2020

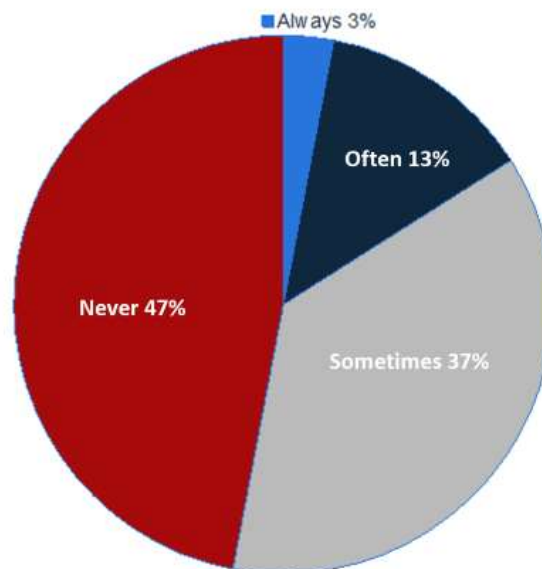


Note(s): France; 500,000*; Online sales made in France, before return and cancellation
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 70](#).
Source(s): Foxintelligence; ID [1147808](#)

This is the survey that the French used to ask the consumers. This behavior of buying clothes from the second-hand market is growing.

At what frequency do you buy clothing from the second-hand market?

Purchase frequency of second-hand clothing among young French people 2019



Note(s): France; March 1-14, 2019; 18-23 years; 1,678 respondents
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 73](#).
Source(s): Diplomeo; ID 1178717

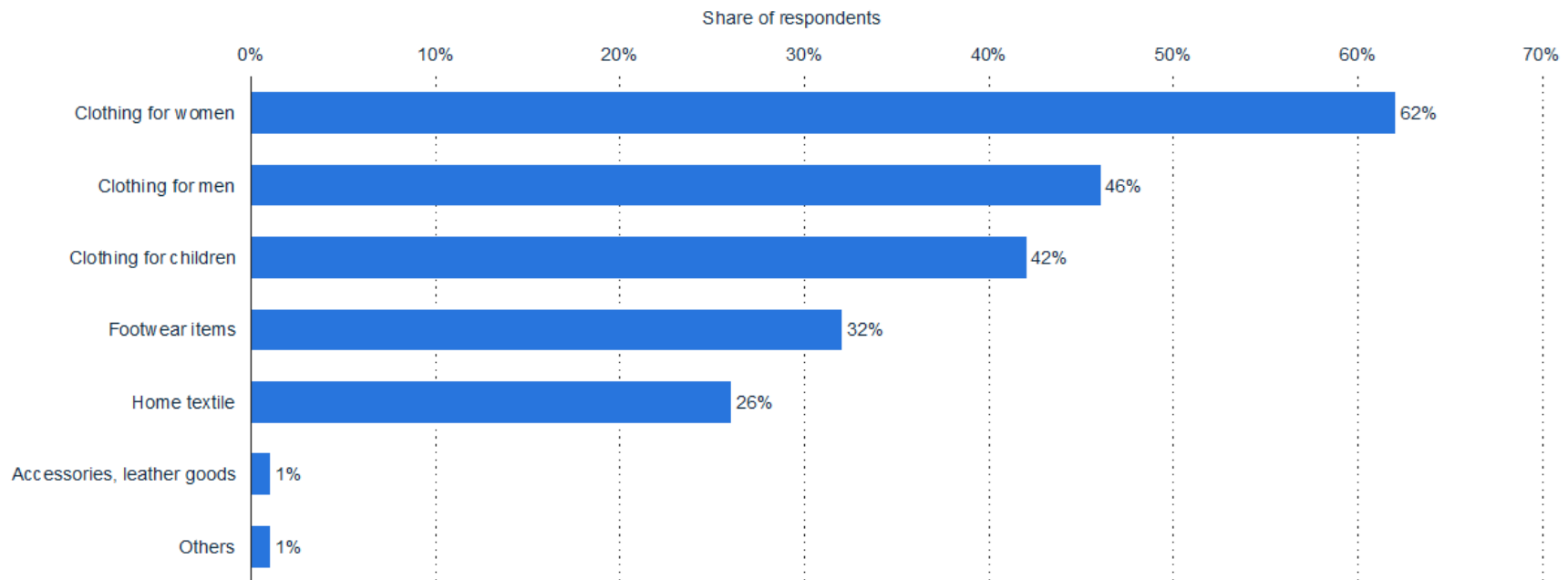
26

Consumer behaviour **statista**

We can also see the categories of those second-hand market.

Regarding clothing, home textiles and footwear items, what kind of article do you buy second-hand?

Items bought second-hand by the French in clothing, textile and shoes category 2018

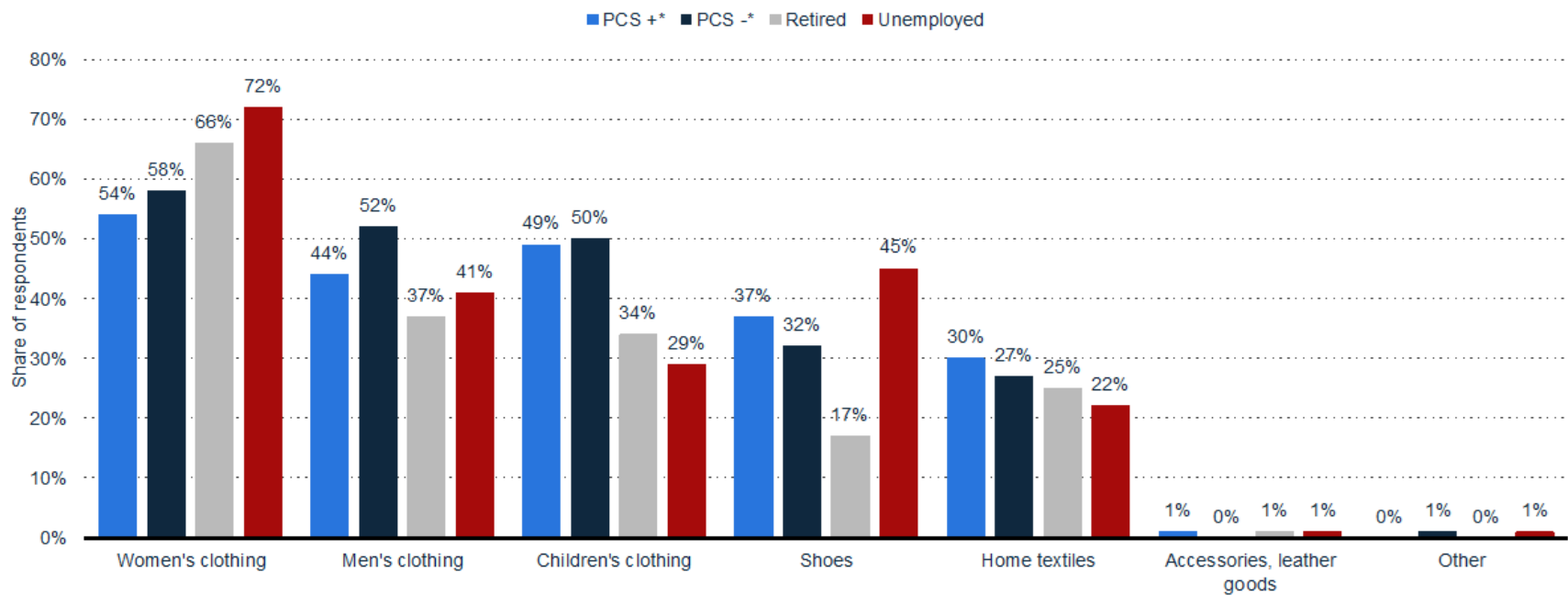


Note(s): France; April 9-12, 2018; 15 years and older; 612 respondents; People who buy second-hand clothing, home textiles and footwear items
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 74](#).
Source(s): COHDA; Refashion; ID 1183843

This chart shows us the social status of those who are buying second-hand clothing and also the types of clothing.

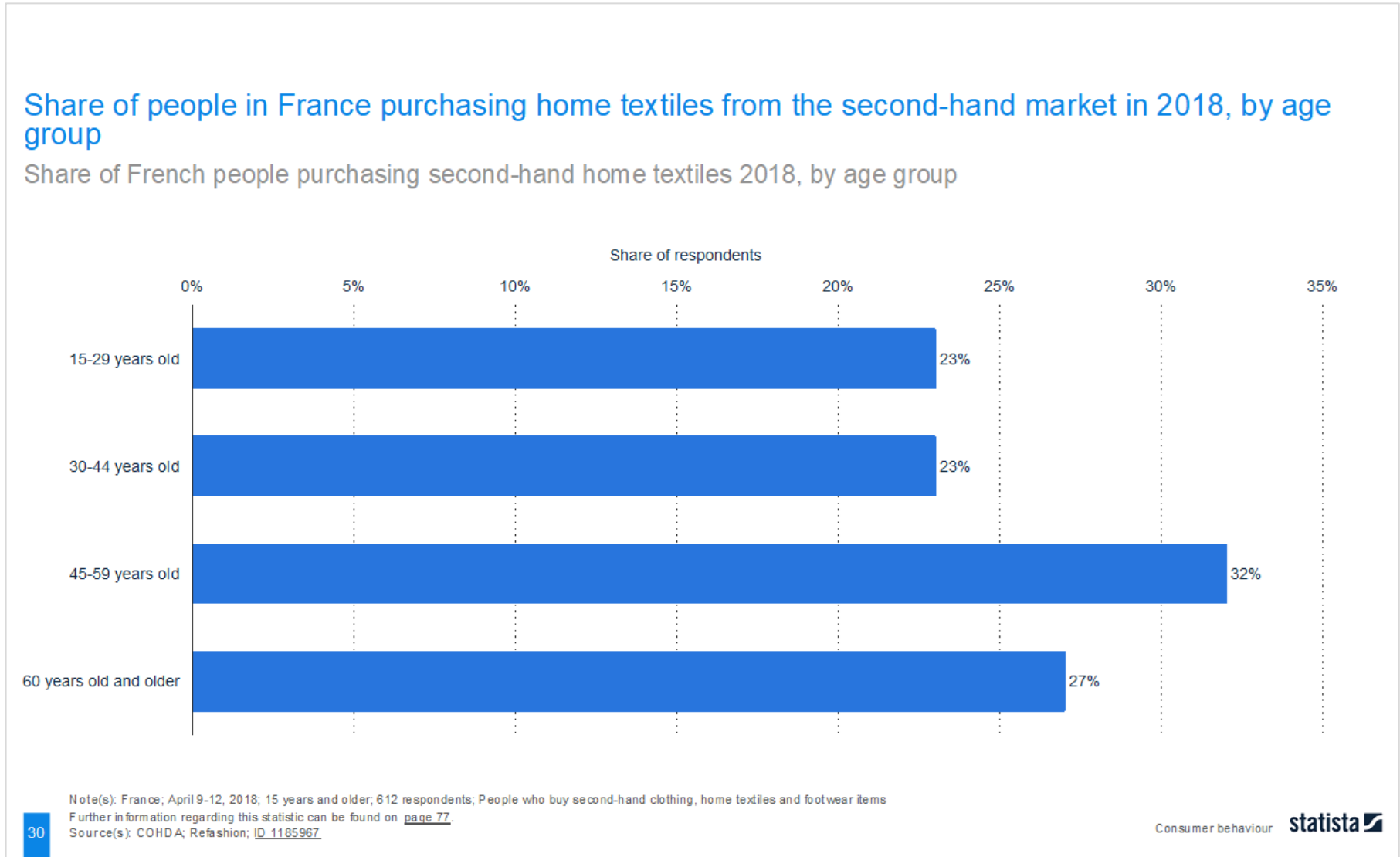
Share of people in France purchasing apparel items from the second-hand market in 2018, by type and by professions and socio-professional categories

Share of French people buying second-hand apparel items 2018, by type and PCS

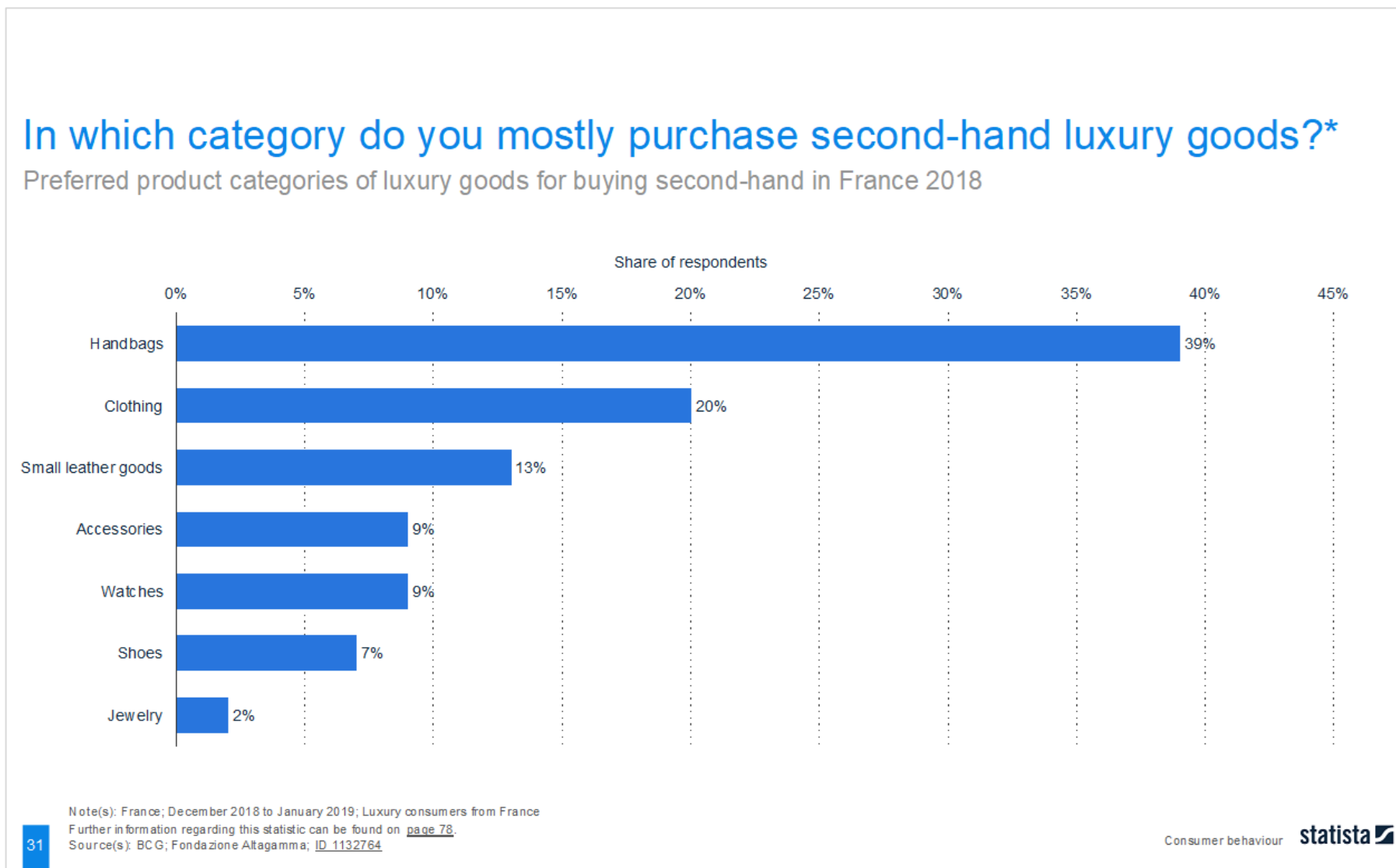


Note(s): France; April 9-12, 2018; 15 years and older; 612 respondents; People who buy second-hand items
 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 75](#).
 Source(s): COHDA; Refashion; ID 1185968

This chart shows us the age groups, and on the whole, it is quite balanced.



This has to do with the pre-owned luxury goods and it is not to our surprise that handbags are the most popular.



SECOND-HAND APPAREL AND TEXTILES IN FRANCE

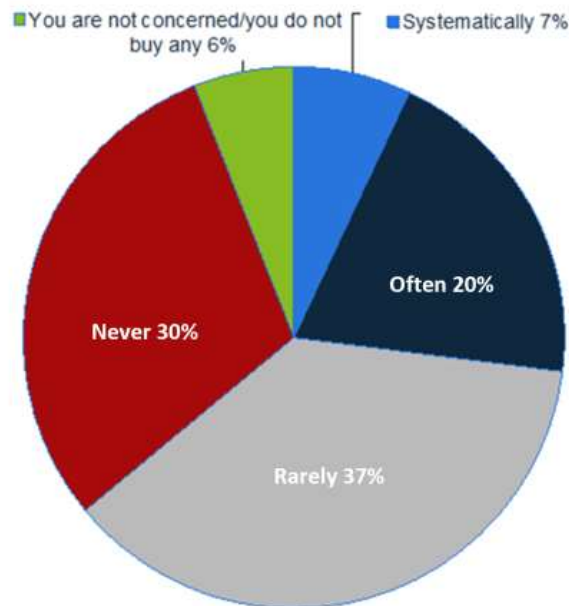
Factors influencing second-hand consumption



This has to do with the consumer behavior when they are purchasing something and their awareness of the environmental issues has increased.

Given the environmental issues, would you say that you sometimes have a guilty conscience when buying new clothes?

Environmental issues: bad conscience of the French when buying new clothes 2019



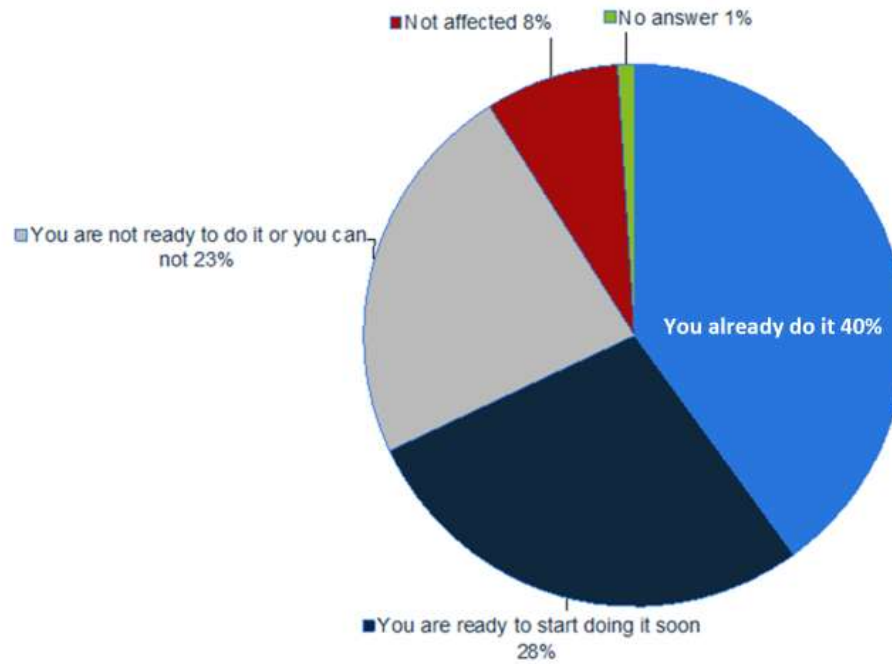
Note(s): France; September 30 to October 22, 2019; 18-75 years; 14,200 respondents; 3,000 French people surveyed
 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 79](#).
 Source(s): Observatoire Cetelem; BNP Paribas; Harris Interactive; ID 1.178.787.

Factors influencing second-hand consumption **statista**

Again, this is the question of their awareness. I believe that the percentage will increase.

Would you be ready to favor second hand purchasing or renting in order to contribute to environmental protection and limit global warming?*

French people buying second hand purchases or renting for climate protection 2019

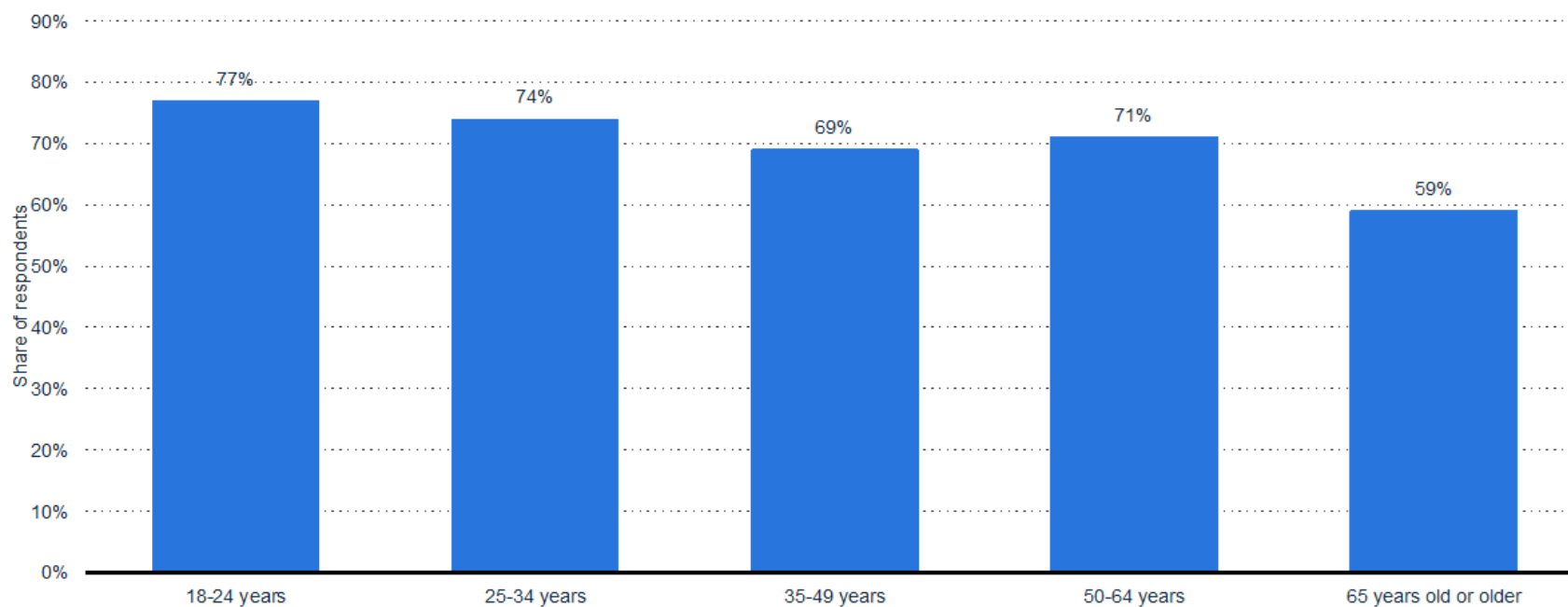


Note(s): France; June 25-26, 2019; 18 years and older; 1,004 respondents
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 80](#).
Source(s): Elabe; [ID_1023076](#)

This question is for the age groups. And again it is quite evenly among all age groups.

Percentage of French people who are willing to favor second hand products or renting in order to contribute to environmental protection and limit global warming in 2019, by age

French people ready to buy second hand or renting for climate protection 2019, by age

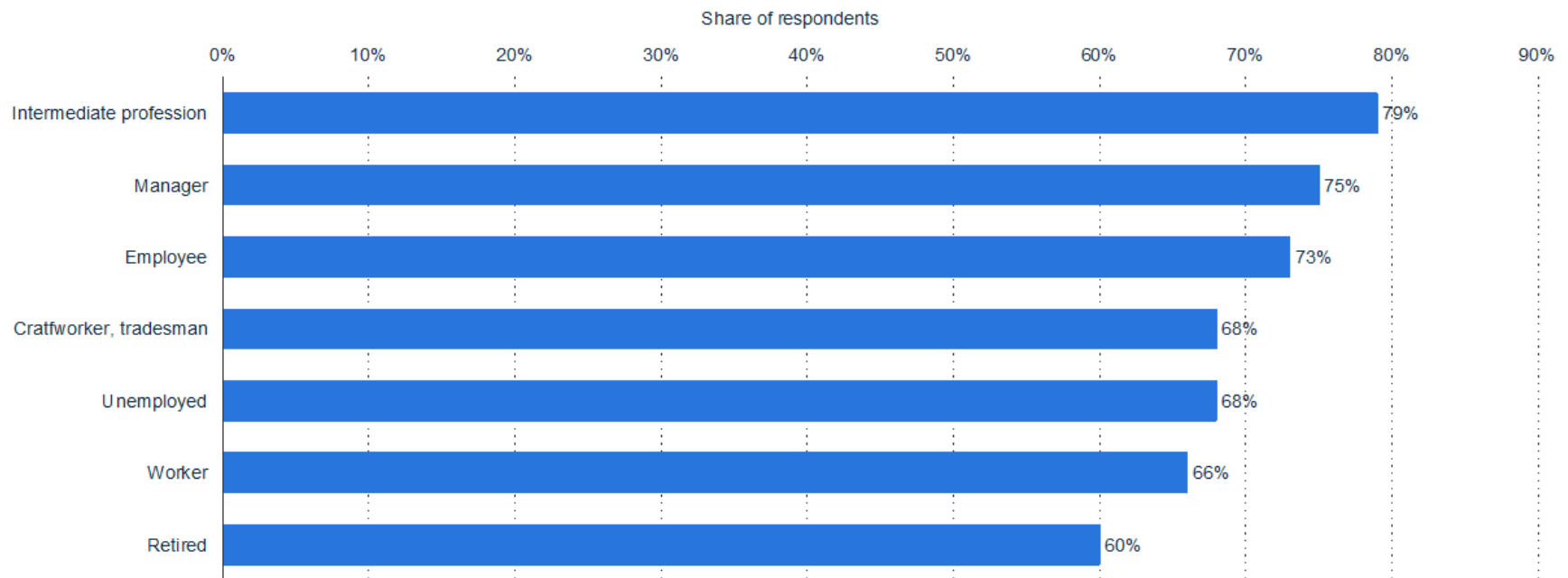


Note(s): France; June 25-26, 2019; 18 years and older; 1,004 respondents
 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 81](#).
 Source(s): Elabe; [ID 1023378](#)

This is going into the different professions. In general, the public can accept quite readily.

Percentage of French people who are willing to favor second hand purchases or renting in order to contribute to environmental protection and limit global warming in 2019, by socio-professional category

French people ready to buy second hand for climate protection 2019, by occupation

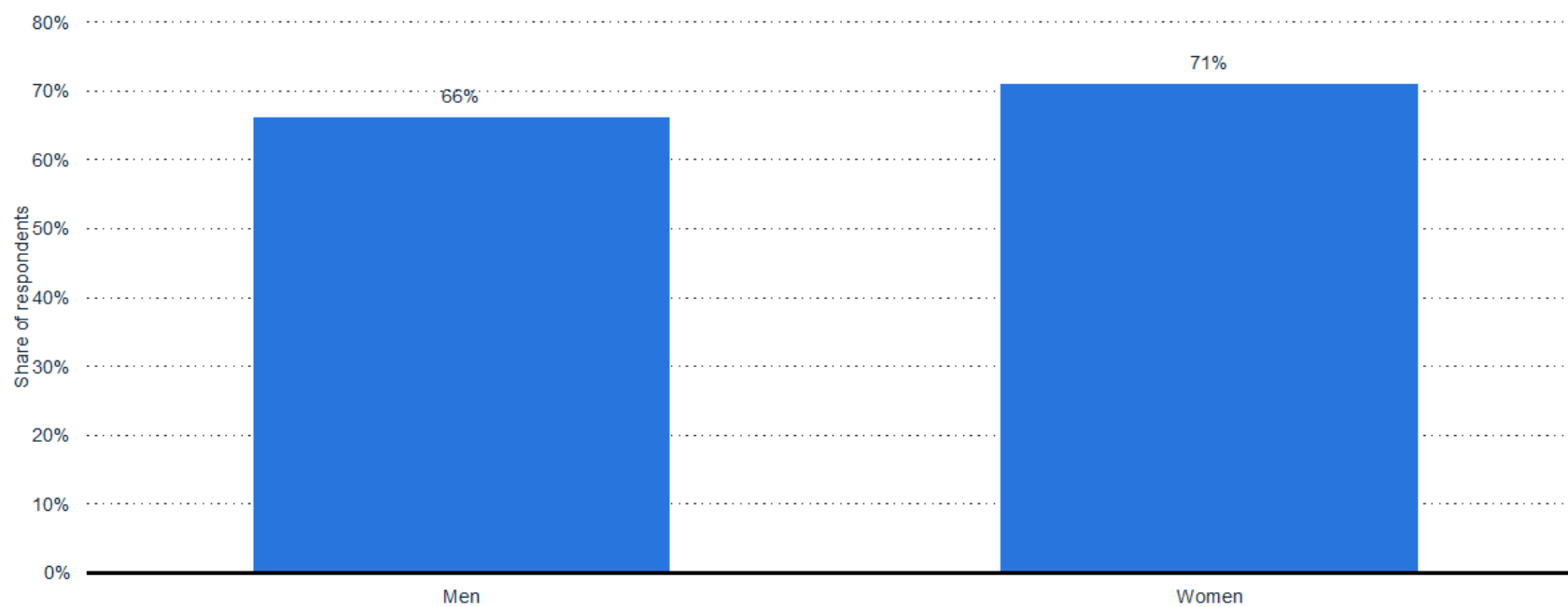


Note(s): France; June 25-26, 2019; 18 years and older; 1,004 respondents
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 82](#).
Source(s): Elabe; ID_1023386

This is telling us the gender's willingness.

Percentage of French people who are willing to favor second hand purchases or renting in order to contribute to environmental protection and limit global warming in 2019, by gender

French people ready to buy second hand for climate protection 2019, by gender

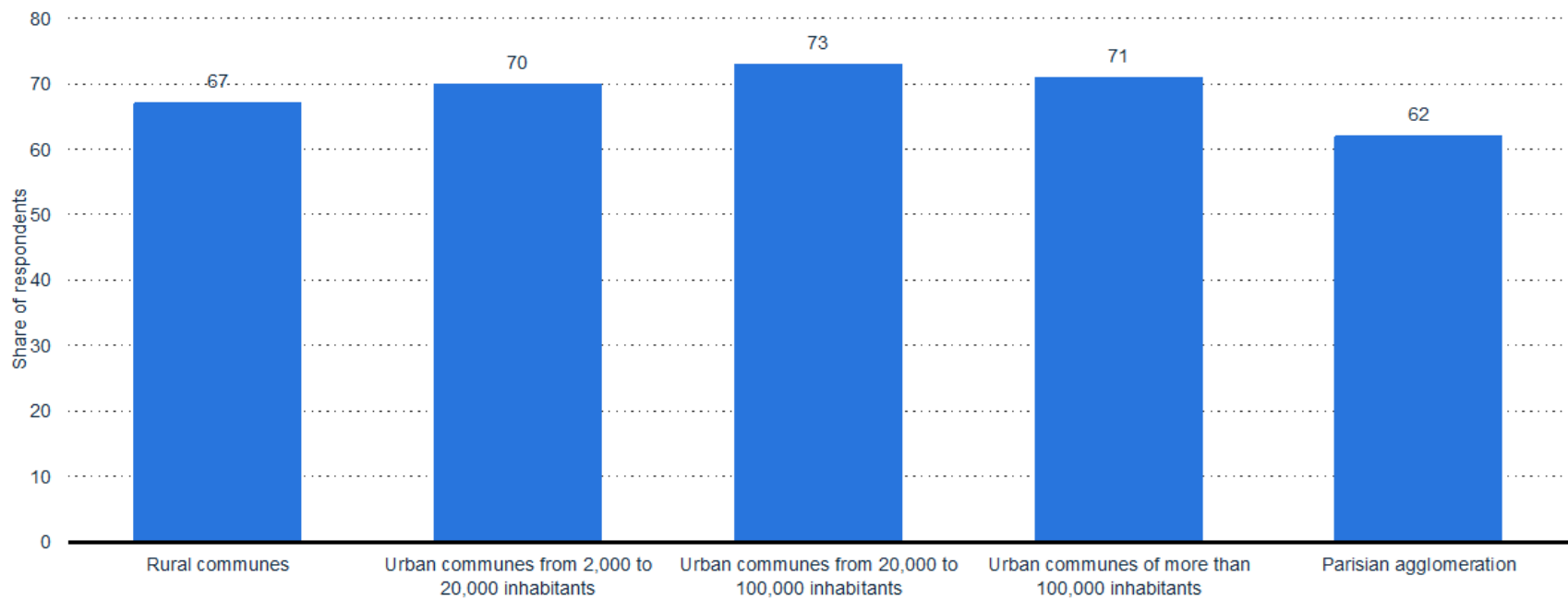


Note(s): France; June 25-26, 2019; 18 years and older; 1,004 respondents
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 83](#).
Source(s): Elabe; ID 1023476

This is the study across the country.

Percentage of French people who are willing to favor second hand purchases or renting in order to contribute to environmental protection and limit global warming in 2019, by city size

French people ready to purchase second hand for climate protection 2019, by city size



Note(s): France; June 25-26, 2019; 18 years and older; 1,004 respondents
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 84](#).
Source(s): Elabe; [ID_1023483](#)

SECOND-HAND APPAREL AND TEXTILES IN FRANCE

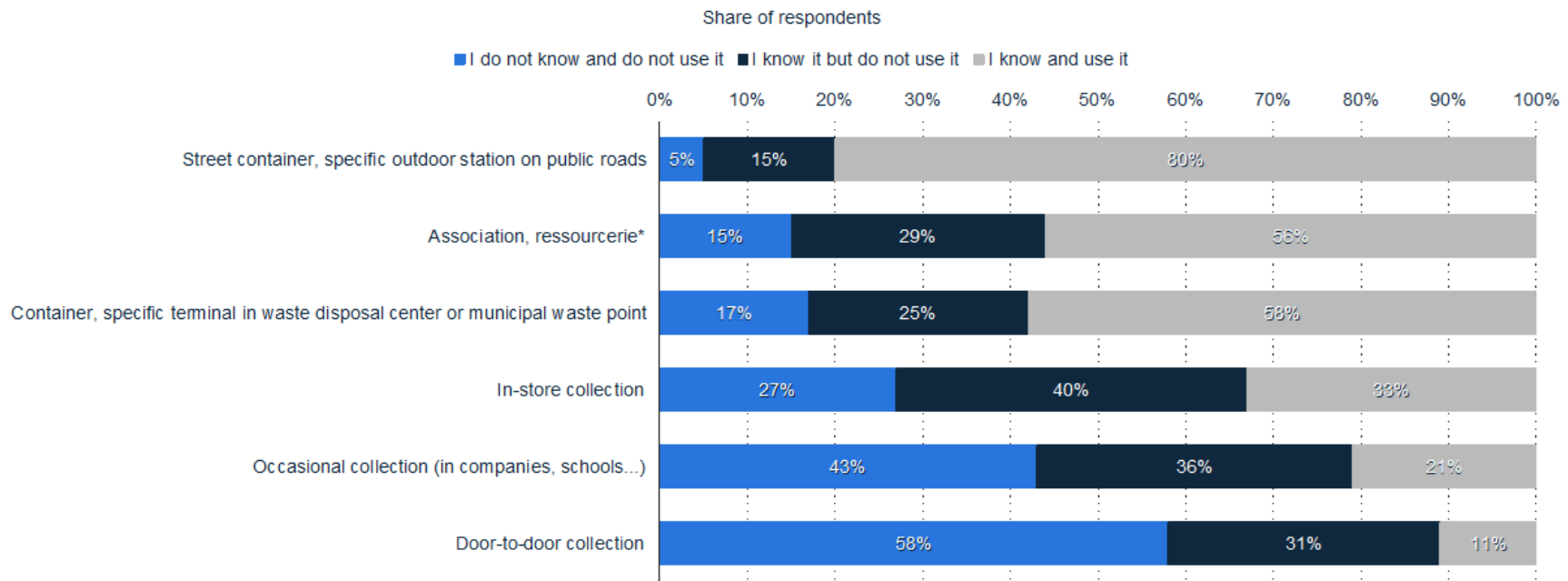
Collection and pick-up points

statista 

To know the pickup point for the used textiles is important.

Do you know and use these solutions for clothing, linen and footwear deposition?

Knowledge and usage of collection points for textiles, linen and shoes in France 2018

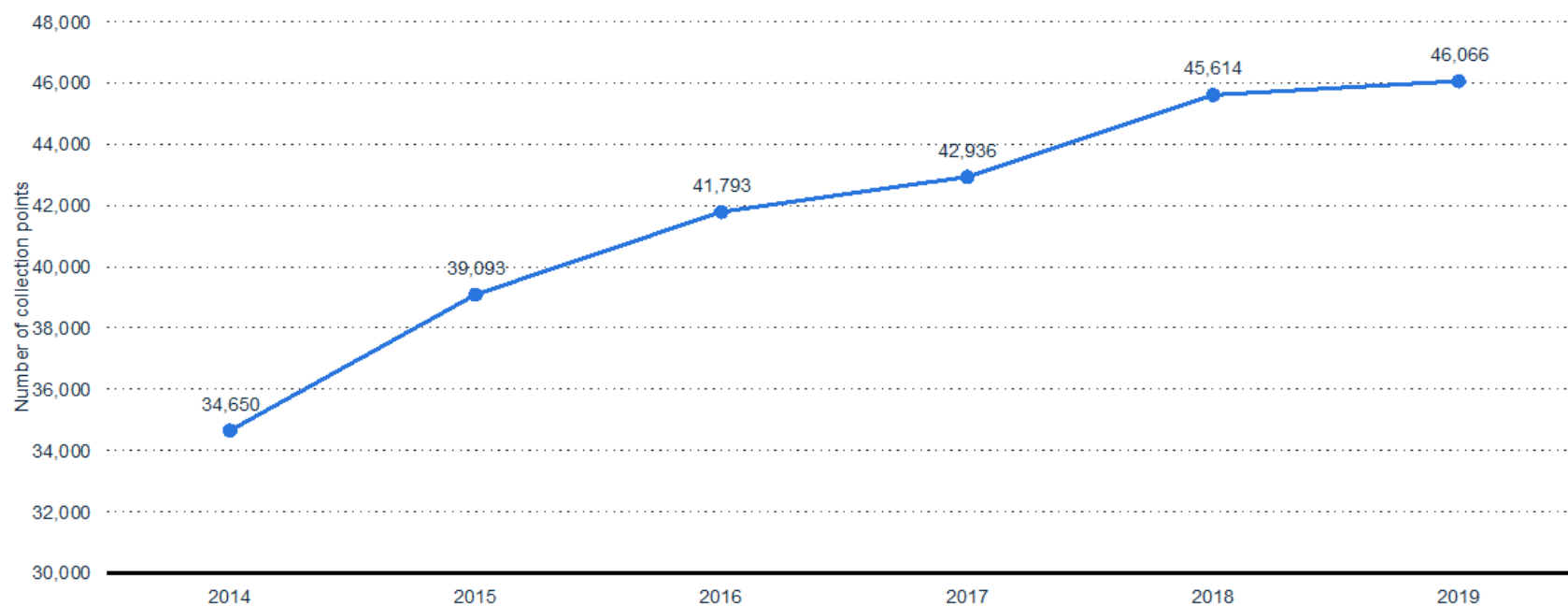


Note(s): France; April 9-12, 2018; 15 years and older; 1,000 respondents
 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 88](#).
 Source(s): Refashion; ID 1179402

We can see the pick-up points have increased quite significantly.

Number of second-hand clothing home textiles and footwear items collection points in France between 2014 and 2019

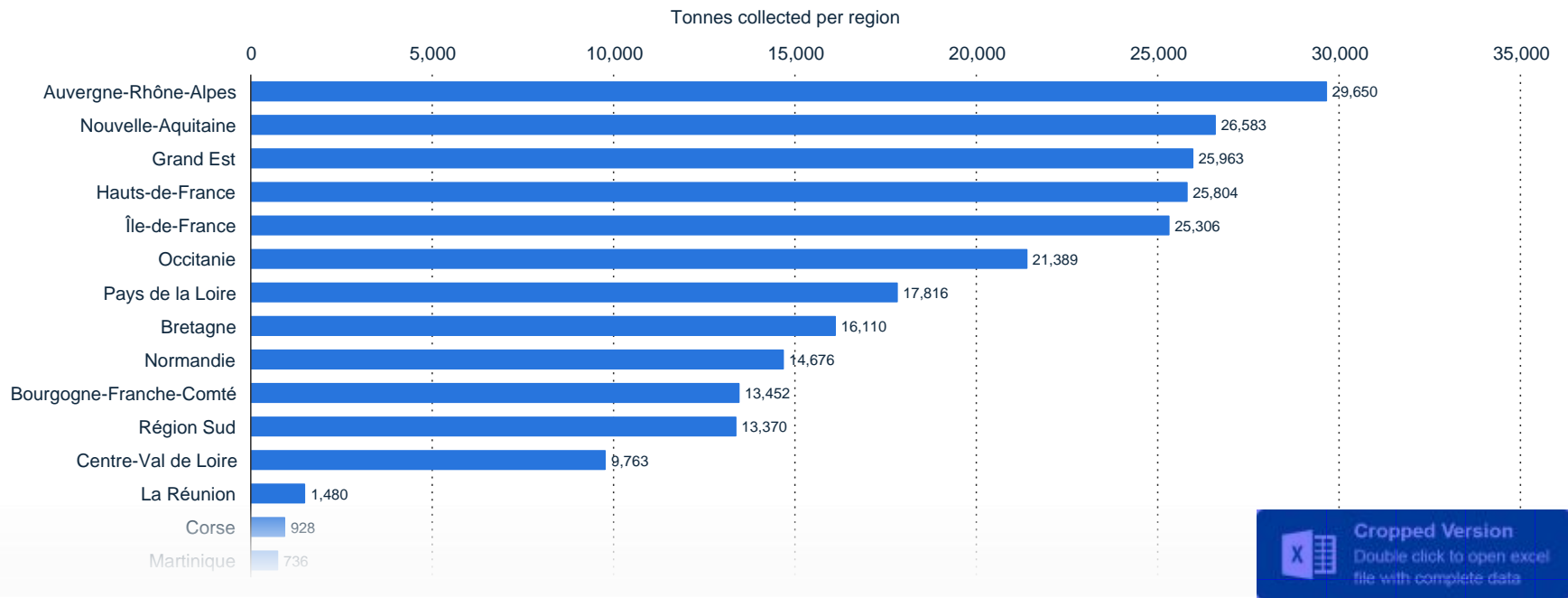
Number of used clothing, textiles and footwear collection points in France 2014-2019



Note(s): France; 2014 to 2019
 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 90](#).
 Source(s): Refashion; ID 1181912

Number of tons of second-hand clothing home textiles and footwear items collected in France in 2019, per region

Used clothing, textiles and footwear items collected in France 2019, per region



Cropped Version
 Double click to open excel file with complete data

Note(s): France; 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 95](#).

Source(s): Refashion; [ID 1181922](#)

Conclusion

This reported as created by Statista is very comprehensive. It can give us a lot of thoughts. The second-hand market is a business by itself. It is worth the effort to study and to make a feasible study.

You could be surprised that people are already in this business. It is a business of \$33 billion and it is still growing without creating any impact on the world's environment.

BITCOIN SAGA

ANDREW SIA

Introduction



Courtesy of: mytwintiers.com

Those bitcoin enthusiasts prize the cryptocurrency as beyond the reach of any government, but the ironic is up to three-quarters of the world's supply has been produced in just one country, the authoritarian China where the government push to curtail output is now causing global bitcoin turbulence.

The amount of electricity needed to power the large numbers of computers used to create new bitcoin are at odd in every level. The 24/7 number crunching that is required to create, or "mine" as it is commonly addressed to, for the bitcoin relies on ample supplies of cheap electricity and equipment, which in this case is referring to the computers.

China's bitcoin miners took the advantage of an under regulated and overbuilt electricity-generating sector. They set up mining operation next to the hydropower station in the mountainous Sichuan and Yunnan provinces where turbine churns snowmelt and seasonal downpours into electricity. And when river slowed down the flow, miners packed their computers and headed north to the coal-rich Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia to continue their mining.

Mining operations in China has the lack of any technical knowledge but focus only on the bitcoin it can produce can always find in the cheap warehouse shacks as data farms. Mining operations can be found with tens of thousands of computers wired together solving complex computational puzzles.



Courtesy of: asia.nikkei.com

The bitcoin mining activity ranks among China's ten biggest power users, alongside with steelmaking and cement production. The energy it consumes is bigger than the entire nation of Italy.

The bitcoin history in China happened in 2013 when an earthquake that shook southwestern Sichuan province, and among millions of donations that arrived as the relief, gifts of bitcoin from a foundation owned by Jet Li, the Chinese kung-fu actor, was the most extraordinary that caught the people's attention. During that year, a team of technology enthusiasts in Beijing began to design computers specifically for creating new bitcoin. They formed the Bitmain Technologies Limited and use parameters published by bitcoin's unidentified architect.

The Chinese regulators led by the state-controlled Xinhua news agency, dubbed the bitcoin as something no more than privately manufactured money circulated in the internet. The People's Bank of China forbade the country's banks from handling cryptocurrency. Since there was no specific policy on the output of bitcoin, the miners kept mining away.

Because cryptocurrency mining involves increasingly difficult math problems, every new unit of the crypto requires more time and energy than the one mined before.

Lately, bitcoin has been brought to the world's attention, but still there are few governments who have embraced bitcoin. Beijing has expressed its intention to release its own e-currency and its attitude towards cryptocurrency is still unclear. The miners are looking for more predictable regulatory countries to do their mining, knowing that China can take this as an opportunity to corner the world market by pouring the nation's resource into it.

In one of the Bitmain's largest overseas orders to date, Las Vegas based Marathon Digital Holdings Inc., ordered 70,000 machines in a bitcoin farm in Texas.

The last we heard about bitcoin mining in China that its government is shutting down everything from payment providers using bitcoin to cryptocurrency and now it is going after bitcoin miners. It is concentrated in Sichuan province which accounts for 90% of the China's bitcoin mining capacity. Miners provide the computer power necessary to run the bitcoin blockchain. They solve complex equations to verify transactions and keep the network humming along. The incentive is coming from their devotion of their time and processing power is their daily bitcoin reward. The miners are selling their business at a discount now.

Bitcoin's Impact on the Environment

The researchers at Cambridge University showed an "insane" spike in bitcoin's electricity usage this year. New bitcoins can only be created or "mined" through an intensive computational effort that requires an unfathomable amount of energy. And roughly 70% of the mining is done in China and we have reasons to believe that a big part is coming from Xinjiang. Also China's power is still heavily reliant on coal that is the cause of the greenhouse emissions.

Miners are rewarded for cracking the mathematical problems that unlock new coins. And a new block of coins is generated, on average, once every ten minutes. Those competing miners must run ever faster.



Courtesy of: newyorkupstate.com

In the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York, an idled power plant is up and running again to power the bitcoin mining. Then there is the influx of miners in Plattsburgh, NY, that drove up the cost of electricity dramatically.

Also, the region of the Finger Lakes in the upstate New York is remote and out of the way, makes it an ideal place for bitcoin mining.

The world is already talking about the cutting back of the carbon emissions; the sudden surge of electricity for the reason of mining for a virtual currency is becoming ironic.

It is found that many of the bitcoin miners in China are setting up shops in places with abundant and cheap hydropower, and much of it is under-utilized.

We already know that computer 'mining' and transfer of bitcoin requires a great deal of energy which comes from burning fossil fuels. Now it is encouraging the development of sustainable energy for the "mining".

The Dark Side of the Cryptocurrency

The general impression for the cryptocurrency has not been that great. Its mystery created an image for those who are doing the money laundry and the illegal blackmailing deeds. And besides, its value can fluctuate from an hour to the next into something that can wipe out the value completely.

Cryptocurrency works hand in hand with ransomware to make it more damaging.

Ransomware is a software for extortion of money and it is used by hackers and illegal syndicates. It is a form of malware that encrypts computer files and holds them for ransom.

One of the recent cases was the Colonial Pipeline hack that tried to bring the East Coast of the United States onto its knees.

Not too long ago we have read the nation's largest meat processor became target of hackers demanding ransom. But increasingly brazen perpetrators, often based in Russia, are targeting physical infrastructure and demand ransom to unlock critical systems.

Last year there were 2,500 cases of ransomware, an annual increase of 66%. In 2020, ransomware victims paid hackers \$350 million in cryptocurrency, and many victims paid without reporting the incident, the damage was understated.

There is no way to stop ransomware except to ban the cryptocurrency as ransomware cannot succeed without it. Before cryptocurrency, the blackmailers have to set up shell companies to receive credit card payments, or receive ransom payment in prepaid cash cards, both cases would not leave a trail.

These days there is even a new business model that the developers sell or lease ransomware to crooks who are not technical savvy themselves to receive ransom quickly and safely.

The FBI advises victims not to pay hackers, but many feel that they have no choice but to pay. It created a small industry known as "ransomware negotiators". These negotiators and the insurance companies that they partner with, will help people navigate the world of cyberextortion. The average ransom payment was \$220,000 during this time. But many cases would go unreported.

But some systems like the nuclear power plants are holding great dangers and we have to make sure that it is more secure and don't have any weak links to avoid being espionage.

On Capitol Hill, there is the Congressional Blockchain Caucus with around 30 members who decided not to interfere by putting the regulatory control, but allows it to evolve the same way like the internet did. This gives the crypto industry more time to organize for lobbying going forward and I think that it is a mistake not to interfere, especially after the Colonial Pipeline incident.

The cryptocurrency firms who are serving the US customers are supposed to be subject to the same anti-money-laundry requirements just like the rest of the financial institutions. It was only until late last year the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network proposed a rule for reporting, verification and ask for record-keeping requirements for the cryptocurrency transaction.

To mention that cryptocurrency can endanger the global warming is a very weak statement, but to expose its crime and the activities that it can cause is the main focusing point. Being innovative does not always mean good to the civilization. Cryptocurrency is a typical example that when it ends in the hand of the outlaws, it can turn against the civilized world.

The Latest About the Bitcoin Miners

China has been the largest producer of bitcoins, accounted for half of the world's output. Recently it has crackdown the bitcoin mining, which is an energy-intensive operation because of Xi's expression to start to reduce the carbon emissions. But it is perhaps more for the country to push against the cryptocurrency and move towards its own official-backed digital yuan. This has left the international bitcoin miners reaping a windfall after China's announcement.



Courtesy of: Financial Times

And because of China's quitting, existing miners have more to share among themselves to produce. According to the data website Blockchain.com the bitcoin mining globally halved after China's withdrawal.

Miners from China have tried to migrate to neighboring countries such as Mongolia and Kazakhstan, but many are unable to transport the equipment across the border. The governments in these countries are also skeptical about the bitcoin miners.

Bitcoin mining has a severe environmental impact and it accounts for 0.4% of the world's energy consumption. For instance, it is using more electricity annually than countries like Italy, Finland or Belgium. This is in accordance to the Cambridge Bitcoin Electricity Consumption Index.

The miners in China were relying on coal-powered energy, but the other countries are depending on the abundant sources of renewable energy.

Bitcoin miners create new coins by using powerful computers to solve mathematical puzzles. But these days the price for the servers and the computers have come down significantly and it is difficult to fill up the vacuum after China left.

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

ENVIRONMENTAL & SUSTAINABILIT





Courtesy of: [ft.com/climate-capital](https://www.ft.com/climate-capital)

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT PART 13

ANDREW SIA

Introduction

Since the industrial revolution, our societies have been powered by fossil energy. Emitting carbon dioxide is an inevitable consequence of economic and social life. But we are now more convinced that the transition is soon to take place as the awareness led to the change is becoming a fundamental transformation that has taken place.

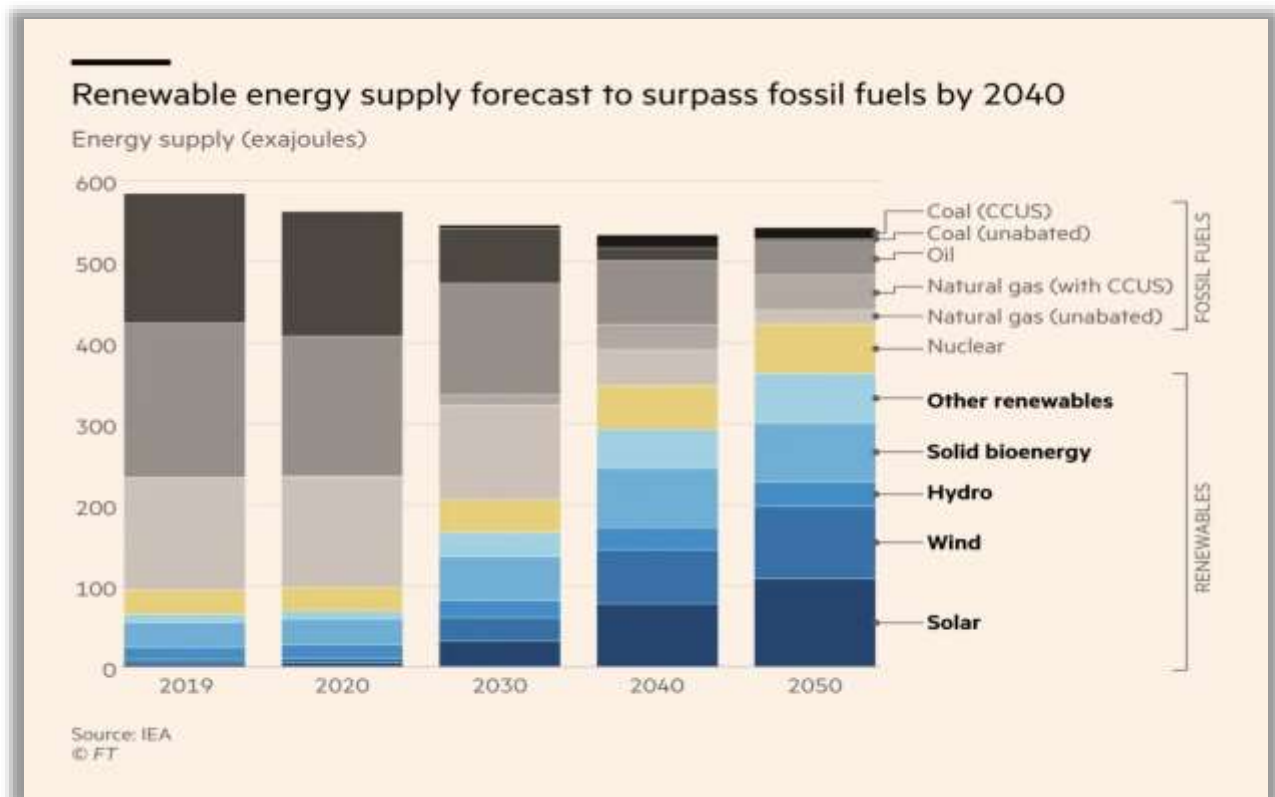
We take you back to 1987 when the world signed the Montreal protocol, agreeing to take out the chlorofluorocarbons, also known as the CFC, because of the ozone layer depletion, which gained the international support. Very quickly the alternatives were found to replace the refrigerants in the fridges and propellants of aerosols. The cost for the alternatives increased temporary, but soon it was absorbed and we do not hear about it anymore.

We know that electricity is generated from fossil fuels which give out carbon emissions when being burned. We also know other carbon-free sources and a net-zero economy is quite feasible. For moving around the world, shipping can be powered by carbon-free energy, short-haul flights can be powered by totally zero-emissions planes. Pretty soon, this can also be used in the long-haul flights. Trains can also be powered by hydrogen.

In the construction, both cement and steel are highly carbon-intensive. But we have now heard about the green steel production which can be available on a large scale. The transition from carbon will need the support from the politicians and the policies, also from the people and the businesses to change their behavior.

Renewable Energy's Potential to Overtake Fossil Fuel by 2040

The following chart is showing the gradual phasing out of coal, oil and natural gas, and they are the three predominating sources of energy for us in these two decades. They will be replaced with the multiple energy options and wind and solar will play their important roles. But we will have other renewable options and we are still exploring.



Electrification

We would like to explain what is meant by electrification. Electrification is the action or process of charging something with electricity. As we know electricity is coming through the electric sockets, unlike the fuels like natural gas, oil or gasoline. But having said that, we are still using the aforesaid and convert them into electricity. They flow directly into our homes, offices, manufacturing facilities and even cars. The current trend is showing us that we will require more electric power based on the following ramifications.

According to Biden administration's infrastructure bill, \$174 billion has been set for electric vehicles and related public charging stations.

An additional \$100 billion to bring broadband to those areas that are lacking it.

Currently, electricity stands for 20% of our total energy, but going into 2020, electricity's share will become 50% because of the multiple uses. And because of the electrification is happening, we have to know if our grid is able to hold the surge in demand. We have seen the electricity outages under many unexpected circumstances, such as the wildfires in Southern California in 2019, the ice storms in Texas this year, and many other situations would bring the power disruptions. Also the powerful heatwave, although it is rare, but can still trigger rolling power outages.

To examine the power grid is becoming something imminent as many of the sections were built in the 1950s and 1960s and they are becoming irreparable. Again Biden administration plans for \$8 billion in new high-voltage transmission lines, along with other grid improvements.

It is important to build the current reserve systems for places where the electricity is insufficient. To have surplus power-generation capacity on standby, or expand the electricity storage such as batteries. To find the viable storage solutions for electricity have been challenging but it is imperative now to find the effective solution.

It is advisable for consumers to look for a higher degree of independency over their own electricity supply. This idea can fit seamlessly to offices and individual homeowners. This is nothing new as homeowners can install their own power generation with clean energy source like solar power, and operate independently off the grid. The system can still connect to the grid and can sell any excess power into the grid to save money. The system is connected to the rooftop solar panels combine with battery storage especially in places where there is ample sunshine. In many states the governments have programs to investors, especially those homeowners who decide to take this route with a payback system that works for both parties.

Would want to point out that because of the expanding of our connection to electricity for our digitized world, we become more vulnerable to the cyberattacks. Our overdependent on power station would cause us damages that we can avoid if we move away to renewable energy that can be more dependable. To recover from the main power grid would take very long time for any attack.

Another thing to look into is the heat pumps. Heat pumps draw heat from the air or from the ground and it is a technology already known in the 1970s. It extracts heat from the air outside and use a compressor to concentrate it and move it in the structure. The same equipment can be reversed for cooling by reversing the process, extracting the heat from the air inside the building and pump it outside. It is also known as the air source pump. Heat pumps replace the furnaces fueled by natural gas or oil. Heat pumps also do not emit carbon dioxide.

Heat pumps work on extraction and compression technologies and the latest breakthrough allow some models to work under temperature as low as -20°F unlike the earlier models which were limited to operate in cold temperature.

Another option is the geothermal heat pump which draws heat from the ground through a pipe system roughly 10 feet below the surface. Like the air source pumps, it can pump heat for the building or cool the building.

But the economics for solar, heat pumps or geothermal heat pumps cannot work out the way you see them. That is why it will need the state and federal incentives to work out the return of investment. The location is important but the climate awareness is equally important.

So that you know heat pumps remain a very small part of the global heating system—only 5%.

E-Fuels

We can refer green hydrogen and ammonia as e-fuels. You can also refer it as synthetic fuels and it is an alternative to electric vehicle because the combustion engines ranging from the automobiles to ship engines and jet engines can be preserved.

It is also known as electro-fuels or e-fuels, using the synthetics by mixing hydrogen derived from renewable sources together with the technology to capture carbon dioxide to create a virtual carbon-neutral version. The e-fuel can replace gasoline, diesel and kerosene. And because it can be in liquid nature, all the gas stations will be used without any problem of having to replace them.

Oil giants, Repsol SA of Spain, invested €60 million for a synthetic-fuel plant with the capability of capturing carbon dioxide. It is expected to start a pilot production of 50 barrels of e-fuel per day and aiming for commercial distribution of e-fuels for the transportation sector.

Exxon Mobile Corp. the oil and gas giant from the US, pledged to invest \$3 billion through 2025 on lower-emission technologies such as carbon capture and storage. It will cooperate with Porsche for the test of e-fuels for cars.

In January of this year KLM Royal Dutch Airlines used the e-fuel to power a commercial flight from Amsterdam to Madrid. It was using the regular fuel mixed with 500 liters of synthetic kerosene produced by Royal Dutch Shell PLC.

Airbus is also trying to find the synthetic fuel to develop the world's first zero-emissions commercial aircraft and look for its service in 2035.

Lufthansa AG is working with Heide Refinery for a synthetic kerosene, and it is looking for launching it in 2024.

Shipping giant, A.P. Moller Maersk A/S is looking at e-methanol and e-ammonia to power its fleet. Its customers are ready to spend more for green shipping to help to reduce emissions in their supply chain and this is very encouraging. Maersk is saying that in 2023 they will have the first carbon-neutral vessel in service and it is using e-methanol.

Porsche is investing €20 million for a synthetic-fuel plant in southern Chile where wind power is abundant.

Critics said that e-fuel will need abundant amount of energy to convert it into liquid or gaseous fuel. It will need a great deal of renewable energy to realize the low carbon e-fuel in the cost-effective manner.

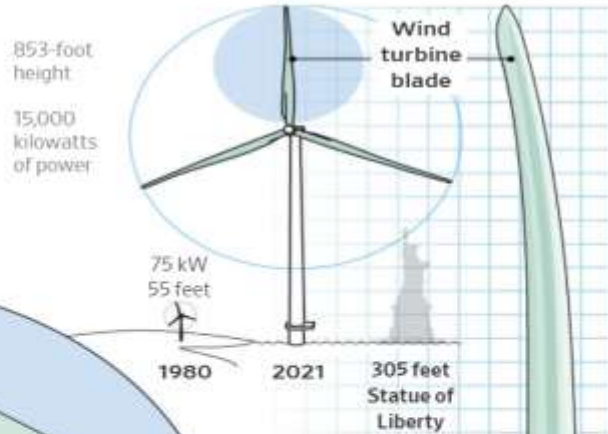
New Wind Turbines

Over the years the wind turbines have become bigger, stronger and more cost efficient to operate since it was first introduced in the 1980s. It evolved from its aerodynamic properties to the materials it is using, it enables more power and creates less noise.

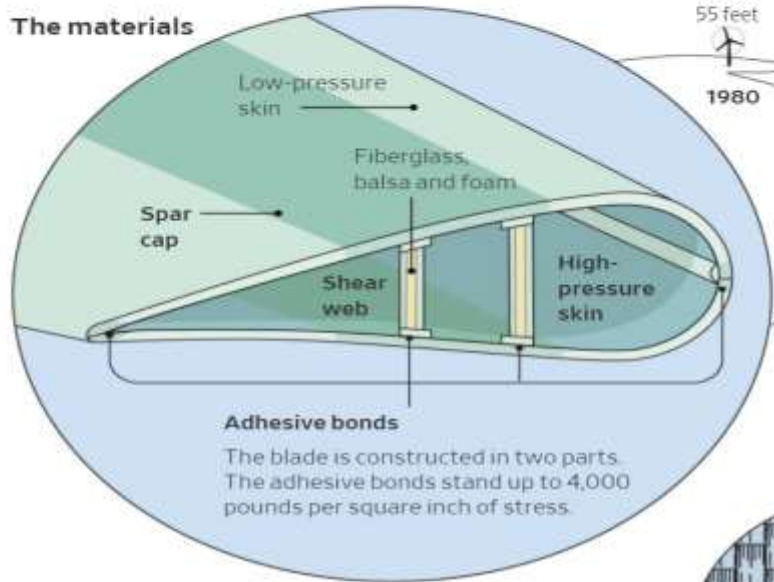
Here's how the blades have evolved and some key changes that have enabled the scaling up.

The size

Forty years ago typical wind-turbine blades were around 26 feet long. Today, with lighter materials, the blades have reached 351 feet, longer than the Statue of Liberty is tall, and are packed with new technology.



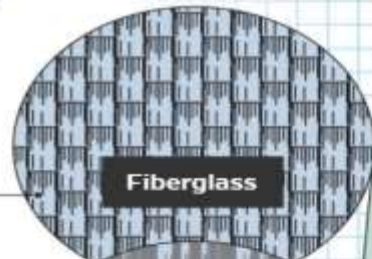
The materials



Adhesive bonds
The blade is constructed in two parts. The adhesive bonds stand up to 4,000 pounds per square inch of stress.

1980

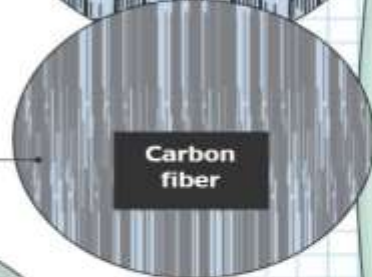
Early wind-turbine blades were made from fiberglass and resin. The materials limited their size and thus their power output.



Fiberglass

2021

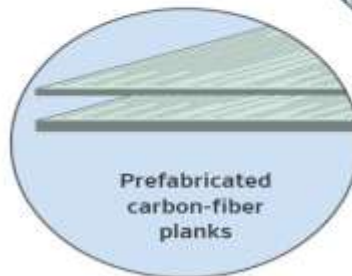
Modern blades, made from carbon fiber and other advanced materials, are 90% lighter than 1980s blades would be if scaled to current turbine sizes. Because of their size and design, turbines with the new blades can produce up to 15,000 kW of energy.



Carbon fiber

Spar cap

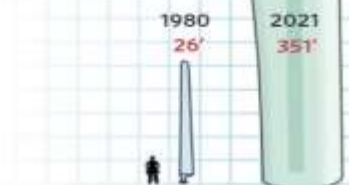
This section of the blade takes an enormous amount of stress. It is now reinforced with a carbon-fiber strip the entire length of the span for strength. Sometimes the strip is made with carbon-fiber planks instead of cloth.

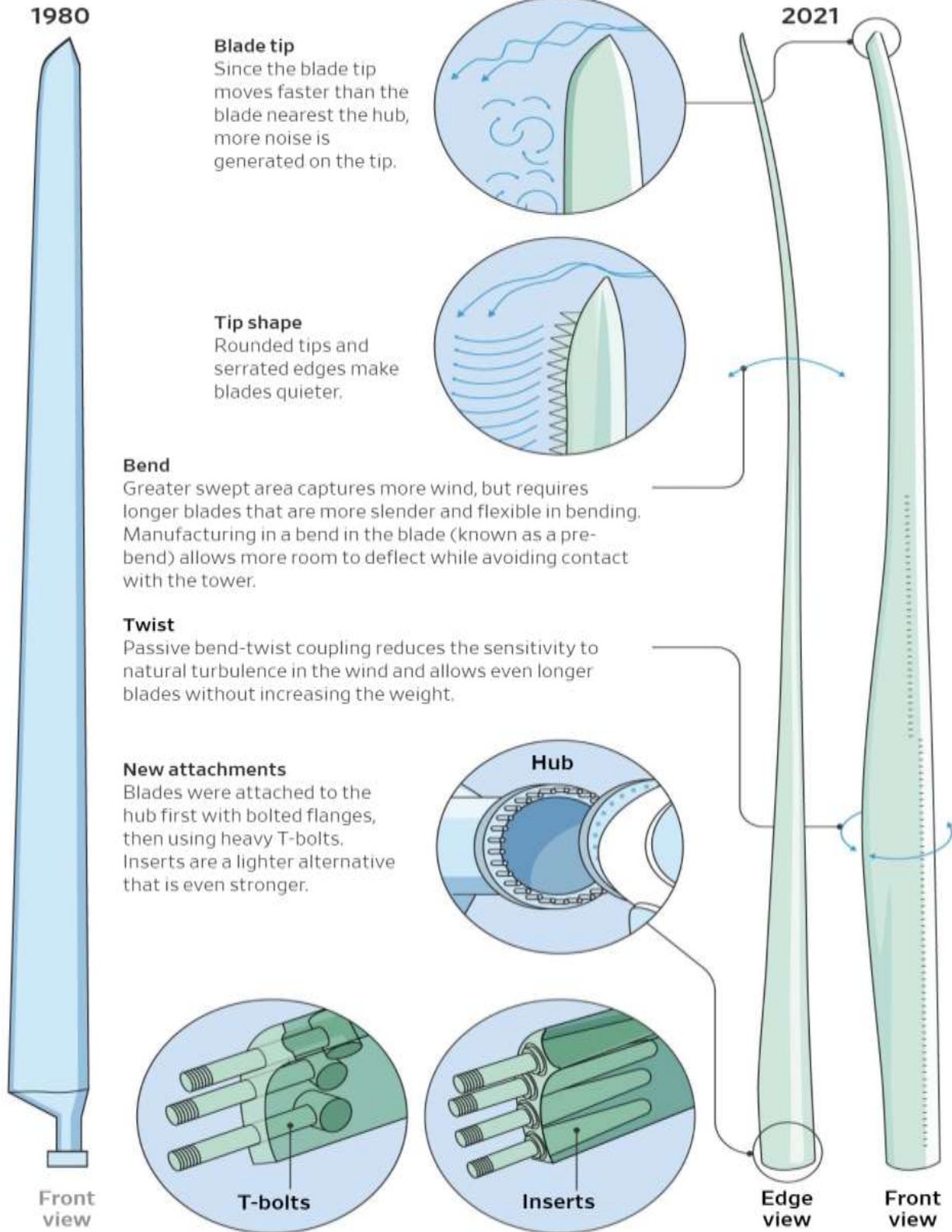


Prefabricated carbon-fiber planks

The shape

Innovations for the modern wind-turbine blades include higher strength that can withstand more stress, bend-twist coupling to reduce loads, and aerodynamic improvements to the blade tip for noise mitigation.





Sources: Paul Veers, National Renewable Energy Laboratories; Steve Nolet, TPI Composites Inc.; LM Wind Power; GE

Hydrogen as an Energy Source

It has been for decades, hydrogen has been seen as a promising future power source for passengers, but now the car makers are favoring batteries. Even Elon Musk scoffed at it. Now hydrogen has to look for the use in trains and trucks and possible with the aviation industry.

The aviation industry has set the target to half its carbon emissions by 2050 and this is in line with the 2016 Paris Climate Agreement to limit the climate change. A third of the reduction is coming from the improvements in the turbofans and airframes. The sustainable fuel can play a role, but the production capacity is limited.

Already the batteries for power is not working due to the weight and also the very short range through the air which have made it infeasible.

Hydrogen is a relatively matured technology and its cost came down to \$40 per kilowatt, which is already 68% less than in 2006. But this is still too expensive for the car but not for the plane.

Currently, hydrogen's challenge is an engineer's problem as only 45% of the energy ends up being used, compared with batteries where 90% can be used. Furthermore, only 0.1% of global hydrogen production is currently carbon-free as most of it is coming from natural gas and coal.

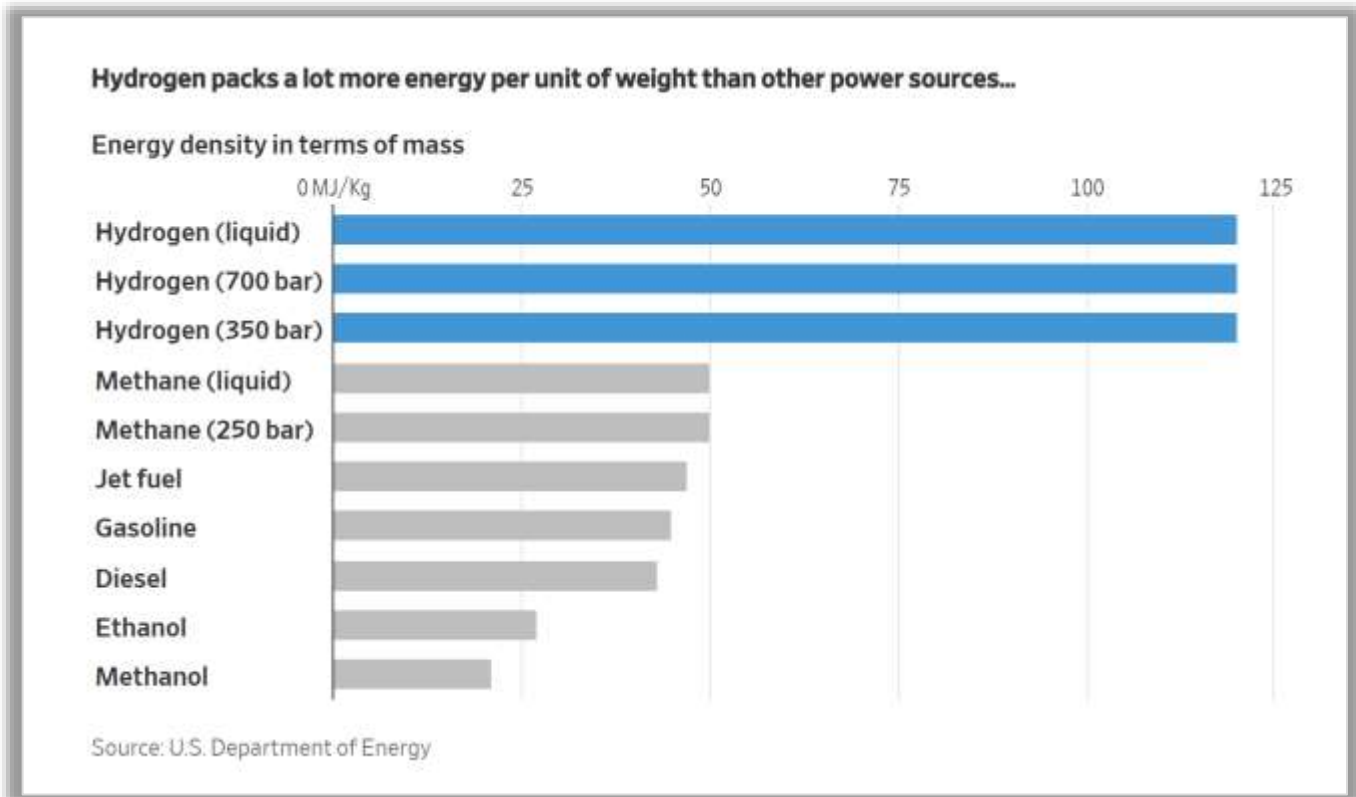
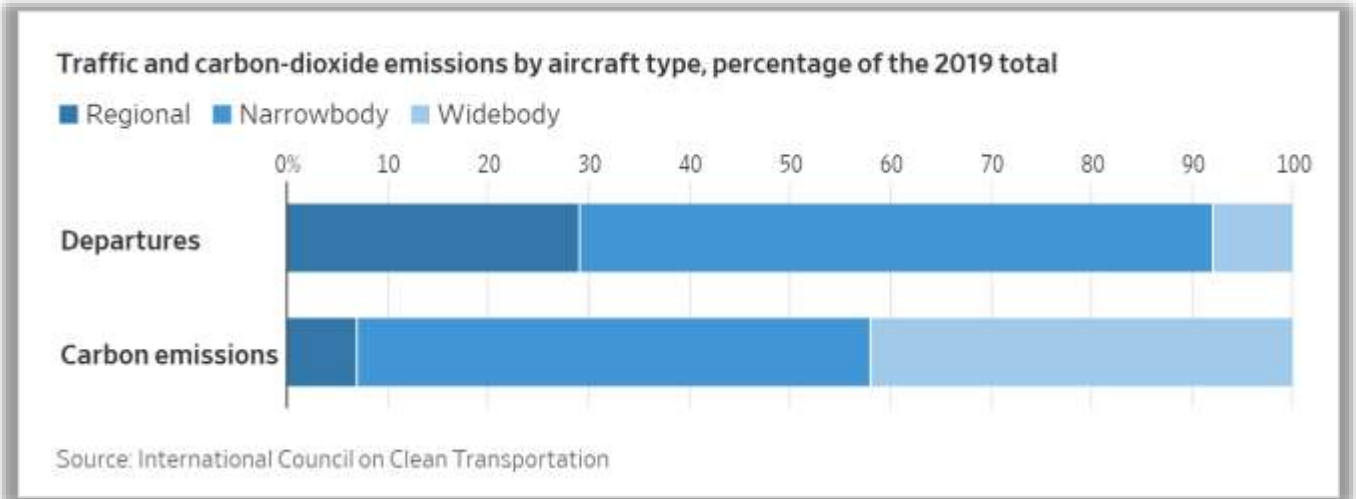
Still the analysts expect "green hydrogen" to become price competitive relative to jet fuel in the next five years, making it an option for airlines.

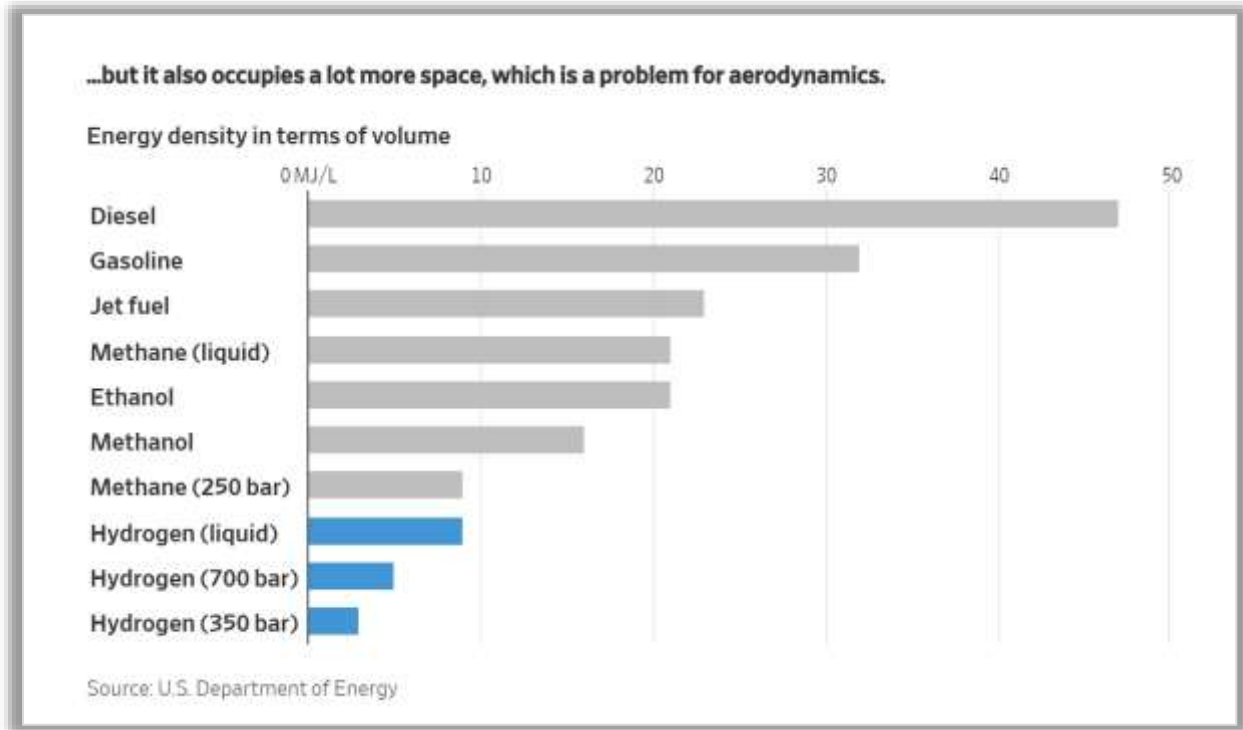


Courtesy of: Airbus photo

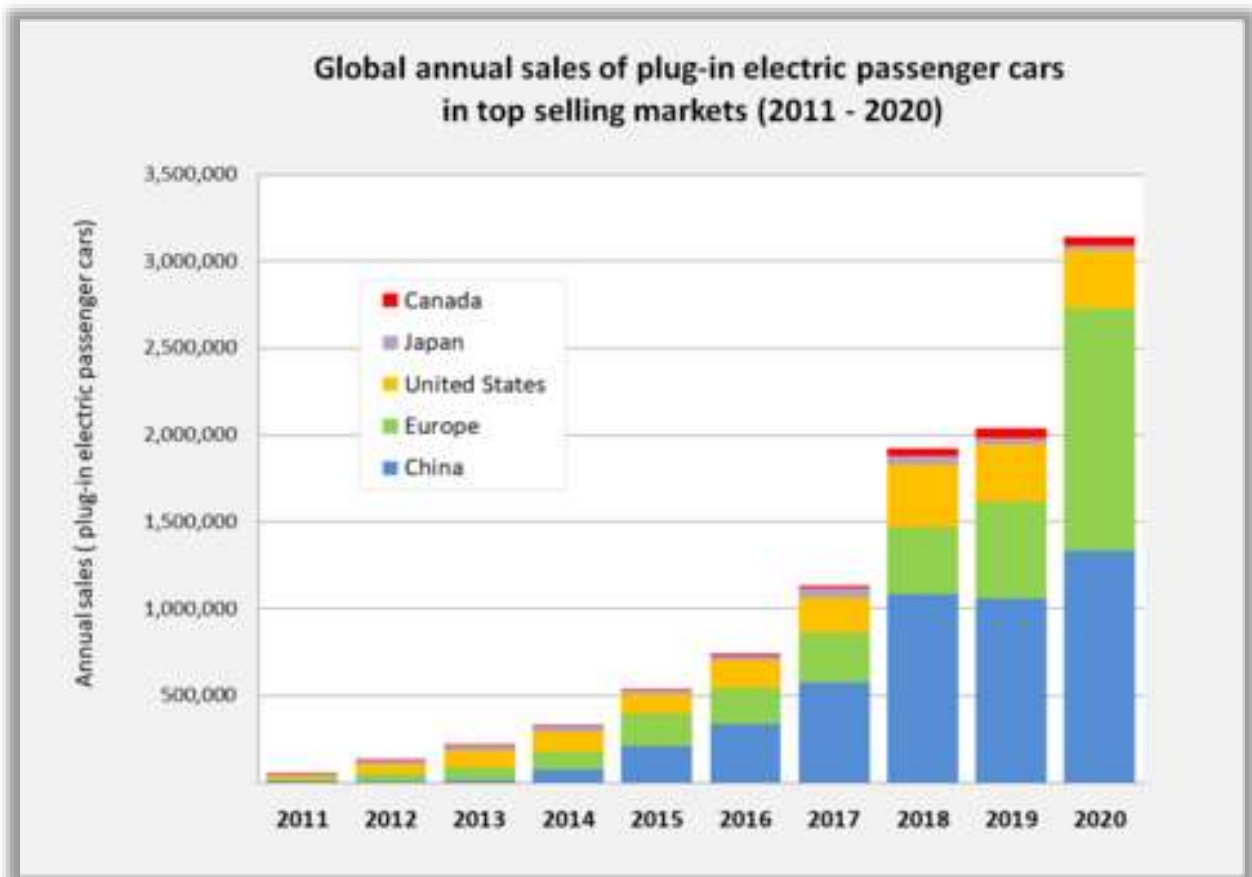
In the last fall, Airbus unveiled three hydrogen-powered aircraft concepts for 2035 and UK startup ZeroAvia obtained backing from British Airways as part of a \$24 million funding. Likewise, Universal Hydrogen, led by a former Airbus executive, Paul Erememko, has just raised \$21 million from the venture-capital subsidiaries of JetBlue and Toyota.

But seeing that it can be deployed in time to meet the industry's 2050 emissions targets, will require a lot of optimism since there are a lot of skepticism already.





Electrical Vehicles



Courtesy of: Wikipedia

Battery-powered EVs produce fewer emissions overall than their gasoline-fuels counterparts.

We have to point out that EVs are not without environmental concerns. It can start with the mining to extract lithium for battery and the after-use of the battery waste in the absence of the highly developed recycling system.

But data showing the environmental cost of a car includes building it and fueling it. The emissions involve during the life span a car and the fuel that comes along with it, the environmental impact of the EV is still less than the car using gasoline.

Latest of the Solar Panels

Solar panels are part of the renewable energy and since the US has vowed to have more installation but found that its domestic manufacturing has a very small part as the bigger shares are imported from China which is heavily subsidized by its government.

At this time the Biden administration plans for carbon free from its electric grid, but to find its solar panel manufacturing is so inadequate. First Solar Inc. has just committed to build a \$680 million factory in Ohio as part of the “reshore” manufacturing. And Biden administration has focused on four industries to bolster with tax breaks or other government support. These four industries—pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, advanced batteries and crucial minerals for next-generation renewable energy. Solar power has not been named as priority so far, but lobbying for tax tariffs or tax-law support is critical for this industry’s future.

Let’s step back first and know more about the solar energy as many of us could have recalled that the reflection panels on the satellites in the space to absorb the solar energy to power the satellites in the orbit. The cells to turn sunlight into electricity were invented in Bell Labs in New Jersey in 1954 and were used to power satellites. By 2000, Japan and Germany took over and became the leaders of the industry and China was only a very small player back then.

But Chinese government realized the potential and began backing the startups by inexpensive financing and other support and the manufacturing soared and became oversupplied. The competition became so fierce among the manufacturers and the central government stepped in and forced some companies into bankruptcy but keep the remaining ones with state financing. It was in 2011 the Chinese solar manufacturers dominated the solar-panel industry.

When China has decided any strategic industry that it has chosen to focus, its heavy subsidies can drive out all competition and put it in the leading position. With no difference to the solar panel industry, they begin to tap into the silicon mining in Xinjiang and start to process the polysilicon. It is an energy intensive process that involves purifying silicon using chemicals at extremely high temperatures. It is formed into crystal ingots that are sliced into thin wafers and layered together with other electronic components to make solar panels.

The biggest cost for the operation is the energy, and for this China has a lot of coal-fired power plants especially in Xinjiang. Lately, Xinjiang is being accused for oppressing of the Uyghur Muslim minority and the United States Solar Energy Industries Association has advised members to move their supply chain out from Xinjiang and created a tracking system to ensure that their products are not from Xinjiang. Also the AFL-CIO—American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industry Organization have called for banning imports of solar products from Xinjiang.

China is also dominating the global supply of polysilicon, a raw material that is used on most solar panels to absorb energy from sunlight. Xinjiang makes 45% of the world's polysilicon. The ban from using the polysilicon from Xinjiang would disrupt the solar panel market.

Reshoring of the solar industry is likely to be an expensive operation although tax credits for solar panel purchasing, and increase of tax tariffs for imports may not work toward the advantage.

Most of the parts used by the First Solar Inc. are produced domestically. It has operating plants in the Ohio state. It takes the whole process to coat the glass with photovoltaic film that turns sunlight into electricity. It is using a lacer to etch each solar panel by dividing the coating into hundreds of solar cells. An assembly line more than a mile with furnaces and robots and computer screens.

The glass is provided by Nippon Sheet Glass Co. who is using heat to heat soda ash, sand and lime in the furnace with 3000° F and turn them into glass slightly thinner than a window panel. Nippon Sheet Glass Co. is using a furnace half the size of a football field.

The tax credit is under discussion with three tiers of manufacturing process. Take example like First Solar who is producing with all parts produced domestically should get the full credit. Companies who assemble solar panels in the US using foreign-made parts should only get a partial credit. And for those companies who import the whole panels should get zero credit.

From the way the solar panel industry is taking, it is getting the boost from the US government and it is also part of the renewable energy that will play an important role when we are talking about replacing of the fossil energy. The Biden administration has set the goal of generating 100% of the nation's electricity free from the carbon emissions by 2035. The only solution is to engage solar, wind or nuclear plant which was representing only 40% of the energy in 2020.

Japan's Revolutionizing of Hydrogen as an Energy Source

Japan is currently the third-largest economy in the world, is trying to shift away from the use of imported fossil oil, gas and coal into a bigger chunk of hydrogen as an energy source. Hydrogen has been considered as too costly and inefficient to be realistic. This change is important as the country is going to eliminate carbon emissions in thirty years.

The world is watching Japan to see if it can be successful in making the move and if it is successful, it can let hydrogen to enter as an energy source and further sideline oil and coal. Japan has been known to introduce liquified natural gas in the 1970s. For hydrogen, there are challenges to overcome, but for the time being it will still use imported fossil oil to produce hydrogen and the process will be lengthy.

Japan, being realistic, and knowing that by using renewable energy alone cannot replace the current carbon emissions. But hydrogen emits water vapor instead of carbon dioxide when used. In December 2020, it has planned to name hydrogen as the fuel to supply 10% of the power for electricity generation for the use of shipping and steel manufacturing by 2050.

Already its biggest power company, JERA, is planning to reduce its carbon emissions by mixing the hydrogen compound ammonia into its coal fired plan. It has signed the memorandum of understanding with one of the world's largest ammonia manufacturers to develop supply. Ammonia is already produced in large quantities worldwide, mostly for the use of fertilizer.

Shipping companies like Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha are designing ships to transport hydrogen and ammonia. It has already the world's first liquified hydrogen carrier and it is a 380-foot vessel bearing the letters "LH2" and preparing the trial run between Kobe and Australia separate by the distance of 5,600 miles apart.



Courtesy By Phred Dvorak | Photographs by Go Takayama for The Wall Street
The world's first liquefied hydrogen carrier—Suiso Frontier, or 'hydrogen frontier'—at port in Kobe, southwestern Japan.

Hydrogen possesses key advantages, and one of it is its modified versions of existing power plants and other machinery designed to run on oil, gas and coal. This helps to use the assets of those countries who have invested heavily in traditional electric generation and avoids to spend large amount of investment when they will transform to a new energy.

Hydrogen can also be stored and used in fuel cells like the space of the electric batteries. This can better suit for airplanes and ships that will need energy supplies for traveling.

Already the International Energy Agency (IEA) announced that hydrogen would be included alongside with solar and wind energy if the world is going to reach net-zero carbon emissions in 2050. Hydrogen is also a technology that Japan can lead and Japan wants to use this to reduce the reliance on China who is already the leading suppliers for solar panels and batteries.

Countries like the US, European Union, South Korea and China are investing in hydrogen in cars and fuel stations that we have mentioned in the earlier issues. We have read earlier in this article that Airbus has plans

for three hydrogen-fueled airplanes for development. China plans for hundreds of hydrogen buses for the Beijing Winter Olympics.

Currently, hydrogen is extracted from natural gas or coal that also gives out a lot of carbon dioxide. The long-term goal is to make hydrogen the “green hydrogen” and the use of electricity from renewable energy can solve this problem. For the moment this process is pricier.

Hydrogen will have to be compressed or liquified as its storage takes up a lot of space. In order for it to be turned into liquid, it has to cool to minus 253° C.

From the economical point of view, generating electricity in Japan from pure hydrogen would cost around eight times as much as from natural gas or solar and nine times more than coal. Currently Japan is depending on burning coal- and gas-powered thermal plants for three-quarters of its electricity. It is considering to use ammonia until the technology for hydrogen will mature. This combustion will emit nitrous oxide, also a greenhouse gas, but its engineers are saying that they can get the emissions down and can filter out the rest in order that it does not get released.

Using ammonia is another expensive process as it will use fossil fuels to produce and the carbon emissions during the process will be captured. Switching to “green ammonia” would mean to use renewable energy to produce. But Japan will need to have the economical scale to bring both the prices of hydrogen and ammonia down and right now it is to find the consumer who can prepare to take this route with the Japanese government.

JERA already mentioned that for Japan to switch its power to renewable energy would mean to rebuild the country’s power grid, and the existing power grid can support only enough renewable power to meet half the country’s need.

The government officials and industrial executives estimated the additional cost to produce electricity will be 24% more if mixed in ammonia than by just burning coal. This can be manageable with the government support and incentives.

According to JERA’s calculation, in 2050 Japan will need 30 million tons of ammonia and 20 million tons of hydrogen. Currently the country is working with the two conglomerates, Mitsui & Co. and Mitsubishi Corp. who import most of the fuels and chemicals. Going forward, they are trying to settle for the transportation of ammonia to get ready for the next big move toward hydrogen. But these are huge endeavor and Japan is taking on something that has never been done in the other parts of the world.

Going back to older issues, you are welcome to read from our January 2021 issue’s articles as:

Market Report Part 3 - Japan is Going for Hydrogen as Fuel and Year 2020 Marked the Year the European Union, Germany and South Korea Launched Hydrogen Strategies

April 2021 issue’s article as:

Paris Climate Agreement Part 11 - Hydrogen as an Effective Energy

Wildfires

This time we have noticed the wildfires have erupted across the globe, scorching places that rarely burned before. From the news we read Yakutsk in Russian Siberia, known as the world's coldest country is blanketed in haze as wildfires caused by the scorching heatwaves in nearby forest. The smoke travelled as far as Alaska.

In the US, the Bootleg wildfire in Oregon has grown into a monstrous complex with its own weather as created, sending the dense smoke some 3,000 miles across one end of the continent to the other.

"The fire season is getting longer, the fires are getting larger, they burn more intensely than ever before", mentioned by Thomas Smith, an assistant professor in Environmental Geography at the London School of Economics.

The wildfires in Yakutsk have consumed more than 6.5 million acres of forests. In Oregon, so far eight fires have burned nearly 475 acres.

The Bootleg fire is so large and intense that it generates so much energy and extreme heat that it is creating its own clouds and thunderstorms.

What has started now is the Canadian province of British Columbia declared an emergency due to wildfires that have just started. Nearly 300 active wildfires have been reported.

Many factors, such as poor land management, climate change is making them more frequent and intense. Wildfires are creating a vicious climate cycle, not only climate change add fuel to the fires, but the burning releases more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere which worsens the crisis.

Areas affected by these fires would create peatlands where carbon would be absorbed and stored. It is becoming a carbon storage.

Flooding

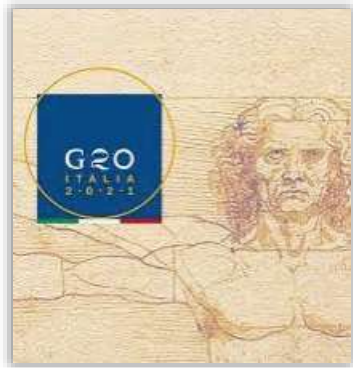
We have seen deadly floods that have upended life in both Germany and China. This is the warning that climate change is making weather more extreme across the globe.

The floods have killed already 25 people in the central Chinese province of Henan, at least 160 people in Germany and 37 in Belgium.

In Europe, climate change is likely to increase the large number of slow-moving storms that can linger longer in an area and bring torrential rains. As the atmosphere is getting warm with climate change, it also holds more moisture which means more rain can be released.

It also shows that the infrastructure built in the past or even the recent ones can be vulnerable to these extreme weather events.

G20 Meeting in Naples, Italy



Courtesy of: G20.org

This time Italy holds the rotating G20 presidency this year and environment and energy ministers from the G20 made little progress on how to reach climate goals. Some countries, like Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, resisted from firm commitments.

It was also the first time that it was agreed that all those countries that produce 80% of the world's gross domestic product are responsible for 85% of the carbon emissions.

Closing Remark

The latest weather phenomena like wild fires, floods, heatwaves and droughts that unfolded in recent weeks has left the climate scientists in awe. They said the severity of these events is simply off scale compared with what atmospheric models forecast. One of the cause is the behavior of the jet stream, when it becomes slow and wobbly, high-pressure systems and low-pressure systems grow in magnitude and stay in place. Heatwaves and drought belong to high pressure systems and flooding belong to low pressure systems and both become more persistent.

These extreme weather events have exceeded the global warming effect and caused natural calamity in such magnitude that we have not seen before.



Courtesy of: researchprofessionalnews.com

The world will move to the COP26 to be held in Glasgow in November where global climate talks will continue. Unfortunately the G20 failed to be seen as an intermediate stage ahead of the global climate talk. And countries remain at odds on how to pay for costly policies to reduce global warming.

In 2009 developed countries agreed at the United Nations to contribute \$100 billion each year by 2020 in climate finance to poorer countries, in another word by bankrolling the poorer countries to fight with the rising seas, storms and droughts.

Obviously the poorer countries are battered by the coronavirus, and they are keener to see their debts being relieved.

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO BE MORE SUSTAINABLE



Courtesy of: architecturaldigest.com

Caroline wisely pointed the readers to the directions of the food we eat; plastic we use; the digital world where paperless will help us to deforestation; transportation in different forms; invest in sustainable, like the EV and solar power; used merchandise to circulate; take care of our litter; and finally promote awareness by putting the words to the mouth.

CAROLINE KOPAS



Courtesy of: climate.nasa.gov

Climate change: an undoubtedly frightening phrase. Our only planet is changing to become increasingly inhospitable at alarming rates, and at first glance, there is very little an average person can do about it. However, I've found that sustainability is actually best achieved through the collective effort of the average person by doing more or less average things. In other words, tackling climate change within your means actually isn't that scary. So I've compiled a list of changes anyone can make for a brighter future and sustained life on this planet.

FOOD



Courtesy of: [unplash.com](https://www.unplash.com)

Food: we all need it. Is it really that surprising that the choices you make regarding it are impactful? Changing what foods you eat, when you eat them, and how you treat them can do an extraordinary amount of work towards a sustainable lifestyle.

THE DAIRY PROBLEM



Courtesy of: goodhousekeeping.com

To start off: milk. A staple in diets around the globe, milk is both tasty and nutritious. However, dairy cows and the production of milk is harming the environment due to the unfortunate production of greenhouse gases. Now, just like anything else, the consumption of cow milk is fine in moderation. You should not be consuming several gallons a week, however.

Now onto dairy alternatives. With the rising rates of lactose intolerance and sensitivity, dairy alternatives have been becoming more and more popular. At coffee shops, the phrases “almond milk” and “oat milk” are being thrown around with more and more frequency. So which dairy alternative is the most sustainable? My response will always be oat milk.

The production of oat milk uses minimal land and water compared to the productions of other alternative milks, such as almond and soy milk. Also, in my opinion, its taste and texture is similarly superior to its alt counterparts.

SORRY MEAT LOVERS



Courtesy of: istockphoto.com

Livestock farming and high rates of meat consumption are only aiding climate change. In fact, the meat industry by percentage is a startlingly sizable cause of greenhouse gas emissions. Red meat in particular is problematic when eaten in large quantities, so to start, you can limit the amount of red meat in your diet.

To take it a step further, you can choose a day of the week or a few meals a week to eat vegetarian. It may not even be that difficult or that big of a change to what you normally eat. It seems like a small thing to do, but if more people implement this, it can make a large and impressive leap in the fight against climate change.

GREEN THUMBS



Courtesy of: architecturaldigest.com

Another step you can take to live more sustainably through food is to start a garden and grow some of your own produce. And if that is not possible, sourcing your produce locally is an adequate alternative. A lot of produce can be unethically farmed and harvested with environmentally harmful pesticides. Plus, the shipping of produce, especially with planes, produces a large amount of harmful gases. Knowing where your food comes from, whether that's your own garden or from a farm a few miles away, is not only healthy for you, but also for the world around you.

Also, appreciate ugly produce. The outward appearance of your fruits, legumes, and vegetables will make no difference in the end result of your cooking or baking, so why not grab a misshapen fruit instead of a beautiful one if it will be just as tasty? This limits the amount of food waste.

PLASTIC



Courtesy of: earthtalk.org

Plastic is everywhere, and unfortunately, it will continue to be. The substance takes up to five hundred years to decompose, so the wrapper of the candy you just ate might just have a longer lifespan than you do. Plastic is awful for the environment, but it seems so unavoidable. Here are a few ways you can cut your plastic footprint.

REDUCE SINGLE-USE PLASTICS



Courtesy of: dreamstime.com

There is an insane amount of plastic that exists solely to be used briefly, and then quickly thrown out. Wrappers, bottles, grocery bags: the list goes on. When you stop and think about it, the use of these plastics is minimal, but its environmental effects are severely consequential. So maybe next time you go grocery shopping, bring a reusable bag. Invest in a reusable water bottle, perhaps, which is not only a cheaper alternative in the long run to plastic water bottles, but also reduces all that pesky plastic waste. It also keeps your water a lot colder. If possible in your lifestyle, avoid pre-cut produce that needs its own plastic packaging when a lot of produce has its own natural packaging called skin and peels!

If more people start this fight against unnecessary plastic waste, it would make leaps and bounds in the growing sustainable movement.

ALSO REUSE AND RECYCLE!



Courtesy of: ohiovalleywaste.com

If you can, make those single-use plastics several-use plastics! Save your plastic grocery bags and reuse them the next time you shop, and refill those plastic bottles so they don't go straight into the bin. And if that is not possible, recycle what you can so all these plastics are not left in a landfill until there are colonies on the moon. Make sure you recycle wisely, however, because if you do it wrong, what you throw in the recycling bin still might end up in a landfill.

A DIGITAL WORLD



Courtesy of: pixabay.com

As technology advances, it is only becoming easier to go paperless, and that's exactly what you should try to do. Instead of printing things out, just have them on your phone or laptop! Utilize word processing applications and email, among other wonderful things technology has to offer. Deforestation is a serious problem in the climate crisis, and reducing paper use can aid in the efforts against it.

TRANSPORTATION



Courtesy of: corlettexpress.com

We all need to get from A to B, and culture has dictated that the faster the better. However, the faster the mode of transportation, the larger the amount of carbon emissions. Since the need for transportation is certainly not slowing down anytime soon, here are a few options to get around sustainably.

CARPOOL



Courtesy of: thenounproject.com

If you and your friend are both going to the same place, why take two cars when you can take one? Not only does carpooling cut the amount of greenhouse gases emitted, but if done with friends or family, it can also be a lot more entertaining than driving by yourself.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION



Courtesy of: istockphoto.com

Also known as: leveled-up carpooling. I know that public transportation can be both tedious and pricey, but if you're lucky enough, it can be a great sustainable transportation opportunity. Especially if you live in a city or an otherwise highly populated area, public transportation can even be advantageous in ways other than slowing the climate crisis.

RIDE, RIDE, RIDE YOUR BIKE!



Courtesy of: bicyling.com

If the weather is nice, and if your destination is a bikeable distance away, riding your bike is a fun, healthy, and sustainable alternative to driving! Unlike other alternatives like buses and trains, biking releases no greenhouse gases at all. The only better option would be to walk.

AIRPLANES



Courtesy of: slate.com

Airplanes are our biggest transportation problem. So if you're a frequent flyer and want to cut down on your carbon footprint... Maybe don't fly as frequently. If reducing the amount of flights you take is not an option, then try to book direct flights, which are more sustainable than indirect flights with stopovers. And I'm not sure if this demographic is reading this, but private planes are one of the biggest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions in this category, so maybe try to book a public flight with the rest of us.

BIGGER SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS



Courtesy of: depositphotos.com

If you have the funds, you can consider making more expensive purchases that are more sustainable than some of their counterparts. Plus, a lot of these investments could turn out to be cheaper in the long run.

GOING ELECTRIC



Courtesy of: roboticsandautomationnews.com

Electric vehicles do not emit any tailpipe emissions, and therefore typically have a smaller carbon footprint than gasoline-powered vehicles. In the future, when electric cars may become more prevalent, a dip in carbon emissions is going to be seen. It also slows the depletion of Earth's natural crude oil. Hybrid vehicles are also a sustainable option if going completely electric does not fit with your lifestyle.

SOLAR POWER



Courtesy of: unsplash.com

The utilization of solar energy decreases greenhouse gas emissions, so if it fits into your lifestyle, consider buying solar panels for either your property or in offsets. Unlike the polar ice caps, the sun isn't going anywhere anytime soon, so solar power is a great renewable energy choice to lessen your carbon footprint.

USED MERCHANDISE



shutterstock.com · 252690454

Courtesy of: shutterstock.com

Not only is buying used goods instead of new goods generally cheaper, but the practice also elongates the good's lifespan before it ends up in a landfill. It lightens the pressure to rapidly produce goods in environment-harming factories. Also, consider selling or donating your own goods instead of merely throwing them away. There is probably someone out there who wants it. It is overall less wasteful.

LITTER



Courtesy of: merriamwebster.com

Bluntly, pick up after yourself. And for others. Litter can be seriously harmful to the environment on both large and small scales .Finding a trash can to throw your garbage in is hardly a difficult task, so just do it. It's quite simple.

SPREAD AWARENESS AND VOTE



Courtesy of: dreamstime.com

If you do everything listed above, that's amazing! But do you know what would be even more amazing? If everyone started implementing these green activities in their everyday lives. And to get there, everyone needs to do their part and spread the word. Big change will never occur if sustainable lifestyles are just confined to a small group of people. Even more change will occur then, because large corporations and governments will then take notice and change their ways to become more sustainable. It is an extraordinary domino effect and it all starts with you. So tell your friends and your family how to go more green, and the effect will be exponential.

Also, vote for people who care about sustainability! They, after all, have the most power and influence.

In conclusion, do what you can, because we only have one gorgeous habitable planet. It's irreplaceable.

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

SUPPLY CHAIN



GLOBALIZATION
NEEDS
REINVIGORATE
PART 2

ANDREW SIA

Introduction

More than four years ago we made a study of twenty pages about globalization and since then this topic has been frequently revisited. We suggest you to look for the article known as "What We Can Learn From Globalization" in our January 2018 issue and we have still found many of the points raised at that time is still relevant in today's world.

We believed that globalization, like all international initiatives, began with the good intention. Unfortunately, it was spoiled by the activists of the anti-globalization movement with their disruptive tactics whenever there are meetings of the international institutions such as WTO, IMF, World Bank, World Economic Forum, G7 and G20. United Nations have become the organization that have to step in and give arbitration from time to time.

We can see the Anti-Globalization Movement would continue to go further and oppose many different levels of globalization and they would team up with trade unions, environmentalists, anarchists, indigenous, and human rights.

Also institute like Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has been singled out for harsh criticism.

In the past four years, the US led by the Trump administration created the country to be split and brought irreparable damages to Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Transatlantic Trade Investment Partnership (TIPP), World Trade Organization (WTO), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and others.

Beginning of the year we have seen the United Kingdom entering into Brexit and we began to see cracks it caused to the country.

It seemed that all these were not bad enough and since the beginning of 2020 we have seen the outbreak of the coronavirus which quickly became a pandemic and it has very quickly affected the whole world. Globally the death caused by this pandemic has already exceeded four and a half million.

This pandemic further exposed the weakness of our supply chain that enables our globalization. We are trying to find out if we can find ways to improve as we have been learning from the mistakes we have accumulating since the introduction of globalization that started in the 1980s.

DHL Global Connectedness Index 2020

No question that this is the first time when almost all the nations have closed their borders to restrict the travelers that grounded passenger airlines and cruise lines and have created an impact that has never been experienced by the people.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index 2020 provided an assessment of globalization during the pandemic and claimed that the pandemic was unlikely to have caused the globalization to collapse.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index measures globalization based on international flows of trade, capital, information and people. For trade and capital flows it plunged at the beginning but it has already started to recover. Information, we would refer to digital information, have surged as people and companies rushed to stay connected online and we haven't seen at such a scale like before. And for the people, the flows have collapsed because of the lockdown which is unprecedented. As a result the 2020 index had declined.



The ten most connected countries when I compared with the report I have in 2018, I found that the No. 1 country is still the Netherlands, and the No. 2 is still Singapore. Ireland has fallen from No. 3 to No. 5 this time. And Belgium was No. 6 before.

DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX 2020

EUROPE IS THE WORLD'S MOST GLOBALLY CONNECTED REGION

Singapore and the United Arab Emirates are the only non-European countries in the top 10 most connected countries



#DHLGCI

For more information visit: dhl.com/gci



From the above we have come to realize that Europe is the most connected region in the world.

The DHL continued to comment that despite strong headwinds in global geopolitics and trade, the Global Connectedness Index has shown surprising resilience in recent years. The pandemic put the people flows on pause, but trade, capital and information flows have helped to keep the world connected.

What We Learn from the Impact of the Covid-19 - the Perspective of a Garment Manufacturer

In February and March 2020 we encountered the epidemic and the world was locked down, but soon the Covid-19 elevated to become the pandemic. It caught the world by panic.

What followed were the cancellations of orders but the more ethical customers would suspend those orders temporary rather than cancelling them. The payments were stop from coming that drove the factory owners into dire strait, and that led the workers into the most distress financial situation.

We are here to make a review for what happened and how the problem was encountered and being handled.

China at its height of the Covid-19 crisis, orders were cancelled without any exception. Physical shops in China were closed and that left the online shops remained open to serve the market's need.

Orders were cancelled and it affected the upstream supply chain who worked on order projections but everything was stopped. Textile machines were stopped because the indications from the garment factories were lacked. That put a lot of pressures on the yarn and fabric mills, textile printers and manufacturers of those accessories, and they were all halted until the market could move again.

Usually these textile manufacturers are capital-intensive and they are hiring lot less labor than the garment factories. The pressure on those garment manufacturers was another kind as the workers were coming from the rural areas and to send them back until the business would return would be more likely to be the case.

The Chinese government is well aware of the problem and to maintain the political stability, the first thing they would look into would be the people—the farmers and the workers. They noticed the stability of supply chain, finance would assure the stability to the nation.

In their 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) they aimed to push the garment production westward, to the contentious province of Xinjiang, and to grow the domestic market and use the skill and capacity of its apparel, footwear and its complete upstream manufacturing facility.

Moving the garment and textile production westward is making sense as Xinjiang is the province where 80% of the cotton from China is coming from there. The provinces in that region are considered to be poor and under developed. We can see the potential advantages of the close proximity to the natural fiber, low-cost labor, and growing access to neighboring countries like Pakistan, who is also a strong player of textiles, and finally the gateway to the Belt-and-Road Initiative where textiles can trade as a commodity.

This can keep the coastal provinces for the export market where they can develop design, R&D, technology, creating brands, marketing, emphasizing "green transformation". This can apply to Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Fujian provinces, and take Shanghai, as the center of the fashion trend to promote the industry to the higher level, to lead the high-end industries, become the hub for developing advanced materials and fashionable consumer goods.

And because of the cancellation of orders, China's upstream textile and accessories productions are affected by countries that are depending on the supply from China. Countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar for instance. They have all learned to work hand-in-hand and go through this difficult situation that none of them could have encountered.

Although Bangladesh announced that it would look forward to the five state-of-the-art textile factories at the Korean Export Zone (KEPX), where three are under construction, and two already open for polyester yarn and fabric, are in operation. These are manmade fiber (MMF) operation but I only can see that the Koreans would look after their need first and with the excess capacity, they will consider to supply to the other garment manufacturers. It is too optimistic for the Bangladeshi to say that with the five new Korean facilities can meet 25% of the total demand for MMF in Bangladesh.

It is correct for the president of the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Faruque Hassan, to say that due to the changing of the lifestyle, consumers are looking for products which are easy-care and sustainable and the demand for the MMF is increasing. And according to him that between 2007 and 2017, the share of MMF in apparel rose to around 45% of the global trade. And this has the 5% compound annual growth rate (CAGR). He continued to say that in 2017, the global trade of MMF-based apparel was worth \$150 billion and in that year Bangladesh had 5% share of that business.

I am surprised to find that Bangladesh has 430 spinning mills, and according to him that only 27 are based on synthetic and acrylic fiber and the rest are cotton spinning mills.

In my opinion that it is kind of fluke for such comment.

Massachusetts Port Authority is Getting Ready for a New Berth



Courtesy of: Scott Eisen/Bloomberg News at WSJ

I came across this piece of news one day and found that placing three massive cranes over a ship is a brilliant design of itself.

Three massive cranes, 205 feet tall with a lifting height of 160 feet, arrived in Boston Harbor from Shanghai. It is ready for the part with a new berth and a deepened harbor to handle the bigger vessels in according to the announcement made by the Conley Container Terminal from the Massachusetts Port Authority.

It is one of the principal container ports on the East Coast and in 2015, the port handled 237,000 containers TEUs, 60,000 automobiles and 121,000 metric tons of cement. It processed petroleum, liquefied natural gas (LNG), gypsum and salt.

Also some 114 vessel calls for 2016 cruise season which carried 328,305 cruise ship passengers.

Globalization is Under Siege By Covid

The recent outbreak of the first coronavirus case as detected on May 21 in Shenzhen, a city of 12 million population with less than 24 locally transmitted cases, caused the testing of all 230,000 people living anywhere near to Yantian container port, and any contacts between employees and sailors have been banned. Port employees were stopped from going home and were put in temporary prefabricated buildings at the docks.

As a result the Yantian port capacity, the world's fourth largest, was running at 30% of its capacity. Long queue of container ships awaiting cargo bound for Europe, North America and other parts of the world have to anchor off Shenzhen and Hong Kong as the ships would take as long as 16 days to dock at Yantian. The use of barges with their own cranes were found ferrying between piers and container ships anchored in the sea for loading as the only way to bypass the delays at Yantian.

According to the record, the Yantian Port, also known as the Shenzhen Port was handling 25,770,000 TEUs in 2019.

In August, a major port container terminal at China's Ningbo-Zhoushan Port, shut for one week because of a single Covid-19 case. Ningbo-Zhoushan Port is the world's third largest port and was handling 27,530,000 TEUs in 2019. This further delays dozens of ships lining up for loading cargo for the western markets that are getting ready for the year-end shopping season.

It is not expected to resume full operations before the end of August. Already the traffics are diverted to the Port of Hong Kong and Port of Shanghai. This cascading effect will lead to ports along the Asia-to-Europe and trans-Pacific routes that could further slow the flow of goods. This will also affect giant retailers like Walmart and Amazon.com to mom-and-pop shops who will have to deal with late deliveries and also bear higher transportation cost.

It is already estimated that the holdup of the Ningbo-Zhoushan Port will cause the delay of two weeks. Through this port, furniture, home goods, toys and auto parts are exported to the world market.

The backlog of shipment has extended to the two major ports across the Pacific, the Port of Los Angeles, number sixteen in the world, and was handling 9,337,000 TEUs in 2019, and Long Beach, number twenty-one in the world, was handling 7,632,000 TEUs. Thirty-seven container ships were anchored outside the two ports this time in according to the Marine Exchange of Southern California. Earlier on, in February during the episode of the Suez Canal, there were forty ships waiting outside the two ports.

iApparel Journal

This was as if the blocking of the container vessel, Ever Given, earlier on in March in the Suez Canal was not bad enough. This time we have seen the Covid-19 is taking the effect on the global shipping industry.

Already the Drewry Maritime Research in London is comparing the two incidents statistically. This has brought up the shipping cost by quadruple. Stores in the United States and Europe find themselves with understocked shelves and higher cost of products. They have to bring in the goods earlier than the season and we have already heard that the big American retailers are chartering their own ships rather than booking for shipments through the shipping companies. Walmart and Home Depot are doing this already. They need to charter the vessels and secure the capacity for the third and fourth quarter.

The freight rates from China to the US West Coast are \$16,425 per container compared with \$3,886 at the beginning of the year. The rates from Asia to Europe are at \$14,038 per container compared with \$5,662 in January.

Other congested ports in the US on the East Coast are New York and Savannah. It is not better in Europe either, the Netherlands' Rotterdam, the largest port in Europe, world's tenth largest port which was handling 14,810,000 TEUs, and Belgium's Port of Antwerp, world's thirteen largest port which was handling 11,860,000 TEUs in 2019, are suffering from the congestion.

Closing Remark

This time our world has gone through many different challenges that we haven't experienced before. The challenges are largely caused by the coronavirus pandemic but this has yet to finish. We have to observe and record down for any remedy and to study for improvements that could have brought to us as the way we work, the way we live, the way we study and the way we relax will all have changed. Even if it is slightly, it can mean a lot already.

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

Entrepreneurship & Business



CASE STUDY
HOW ZARA WADES
THROUGH
THE PANDEMIC

ANDREW SIA

Introduction



Courtesy of: themds.com

Zara is the crown jewel of the Inditex Group and it is known for its fast supply chain, from design approval to market takes only three weeks, and the production takes place on the Iberian Peninsula. With its 700 designers that work only in their headquarters at Arteixo in the region of Galicia. It is churning out 65,000 new styles a year, delivering the latest garments to its network of stores at least twice a week.

What went through with Inditex during the pandemic

At the beginning of the coronavirus, and it was on March 9, 2020, the company stopped all the new stock buying but honoring all those existing orders. A week later, it wrote off €287 million in inventory and suspended dividends. For the three months until the end of April, the company made its first loss of €409 million since it became the public listed company.



Courtesy of: seekingalpha

In mid-April, Inditex began to fulfil online orders from its shops, while the shops were remaining closed. Combining its tracking system and the fast supply chain, it was able to operate the business through online.

Inditex is known for its operating of 6,700 stores across the world but during the coronavirus period, almost all of the physical stores were closed. During that time, like everyone else, Inditex was depending solely on the selling through online. The company is handling one billion clothing items each year and they are using the RFID, better known as radio-frequency identification, to read the tiny circuits and antennas hidden in the security tags fastened to the clothing in the factory floors in the Inditex factories.

Inditex turns its stores into mini-distribution hubs by merging its online with bricks and mortar presence. This operation reduces the inventories, allows the stores to fulfill online orders in a very cost-effective manner. With its store network of over 6,000 which is equivalent to 6,000 regional warehouses that can ship out orders very efficiently.

This kind of operating system is extended to its sister brands—Massimo Dutti, Pull& Bear and Stradivarius and the rollout was completed in 2019, made it appeared that it was just in time for the pandemic.

Inditex took up online in 2010 and in 2019 online represented only 14% business of its €28 billion in total sales. But in 2020, this online portion jumped to 32% and it used the backrooms in its stores to pack and dispatch €1.2 billion orders taken from mobiles and computers.

iApparel Journal

By the end of 2020, Inditex's online revenues soared 77%, more than three times than the peers whose overall increase were 22% in the global online clothing and footwear market.

Inditex has successfully integrated its online sales with its store sales. Last year its online sales reached €6.6 billion and became the world leader in online fashion.

It is using the "pull" system rather than the "push" system, it is all about to produce what sells rather than to sell what one makes. It is said that everyday there are 20 million people viewing Inditex products online on its app or social media.

Customers still prefer to visit the prime locations of the Zara shops and that is the heart of Inditex for what it is all about. Its founder Amancio used to say that the shop windows are the best place for advertising, and its prime shops have this advantage.

Following is what Inditex's chief executive, Pablo Isla, told us, " *The essence of Inditex's strategy is the same as ever: flexibility in our business model—the integration of logistics, manufacture and design; production close to hand; and a capacity to react from time to time. Now with the integration between the digital and physical on top of all these, year 2020 was the key year in the strategic transformation of the company from every point of view*".



Courtesy of: fashionretail.blog

In recent years, Inditex and the other fast fashion companies are facing criticisms from the environmental activists, and one of the key areas for sustainability is the fast fashion clothes might have just been wearing twice. This is more of the behavior of those followers of fast fashion which is something that is hard to address to.

Like all the brands, Inditex can emphasize about their sustainability in areas like—using less water for dyeing, stop using single-use plastic, apply biodegradable yarns to increase the sustainability.

Lately, the labor activists are showing concerns about where the manufacturing are taking place. At this moment the French prosecutors opened a probe into Zara and three other fashion brands over the alleged use of forced labor by Muslim minority Uyghurs in Xinjiang province in China for the cotton production from there. With this Inditex dare not to make any statement but remain silent. Most of the fashion brands have

observed for what happened with H&M over there and they faced the pressure from Chinese government and its consumers. We have to know that Inditex has 320 stores there.

Going forward Inditex is still planning for significant investments, such as spending €1.7 billion on stores and €1 billion on technology over three years. The group's 15% revenue is still coming from Spain, but the country's economy is suffering continuously from the pandemic and the growth will have to come from other markets.

During this time many rivals of Inditex closed their stores and more online only retailers come with lower prices and a wider range of products. One of the rivals—Shein from China who comes with a wider range of products and sell at very low prices. Shein can turn products around in shorter time, between product design and delivery than Zara's own supply chain.

My personal opinion about the business model of Inditex



Courtesy of: themds.com

I feel that it is time I should express my opinion about Inditex and I would like to share my analysis as the following:

Inditex has several brands and the most distinguished ones are Zara, Massimo Dutti, Pull&Bear, and Stradivarius who have all been in business for more than twenty years. Many of these brands are serving a group of customers who are relatively more mature and affluent, and they are more conscious about sustainability, ethical credentials and hopefully that they can afford products at higher price with more value to offer.

iApparel Journal

With the new players out there, the extensive use of social media and online market with business model that does not hold stock of their own. Their business reacts to “read and response” which is nothing wrong but can only be faster and sharper. This group of fashion retailers we can call them “faster fashion”.

We have also seen those online retailers, such Asos and Boohoo, who are venturing into bricks and mortar. Both announced partnership with Nordstrom in the US and Alshaya in the Middle East. The idea is all very good, but in actual practice they may face problems that they would need to deal with. The relationship between the online and offline is separated with a very thin line in the eyes of the consumers. Especially during this time at the pandemic, the changing rooms in the stores are not fully operated and the return of goods can end up in chaos. Or if the customers have access to the changing room where they would try out the garments but would do their purchase from home without standing in queue in the stores. Then there is always the issue for the return of goods. We have noticed customers who bought online but return to stores. I am not really convinced that this arrangement between the two business entities can work seamlessly.

We are not going to speak about the second-hand clothes and rentals, I do not like to compare the business models here.

I am coming to my closing that Inditex has a business model which is already very admirable. I am very surprised to find them coming out from the pandemic during its first year 2020 reacting stronger and better. They seemed to have been able to make the very good use of their physical stores and turn them into shipping for their online orders. It is complicate to work and they seemed to have function in the way they like which is very important.

If Inditex can go leaner, and start to look seriously in sustainability and communicate with the customers with the bar code or QR code and make them feel connected. It is important to tell the customers that we are in this together and sustainability is a joint effort.

I particularly like their “pull” system and it all about to make what it sells rather than to sell what it makes. This is something that all the retailers should keep in their doctrine.

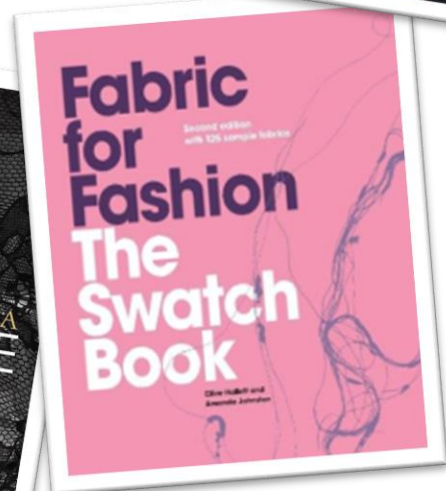
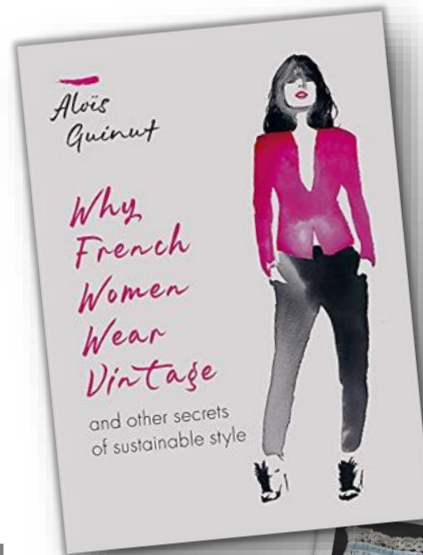
Lastly, sell the products a notch higher and forget the promotion unless it is the sharing of a totally new experience that you would like to share with your customers. After all we come to this world to enjoy and the spoil ourselves whenever we can. We are not here to take advantage. But remember to share what we have in excess as the others who are less fortunate than us can use.

Founder of Inditex - Amancio Ortega

Here is the background about Inditex’s founder Amancio Ortega who is 85 years old and still owns almost 60% of the stock. He is one of the richest man in the world with net assets estimated at close to \$70 billion. He is holding most of it through his personal investment vehicle, Pontegadea, and this company is specialized in prime real estate across the world. He stepped down as the chairperson of Inditex in 2011.

Inditex chief executive, Pablo Isla, has been in charge for more than 15 years and he is in daily contact with the founder.

- Special Report
- Market Intelligence
- Fashion & Design
- Technical & Knowledge
- Market Report
- Environmental & Sustainability
- Supply Chain
- Entrepreneurship & Business
- Book Report
- Academic & Education

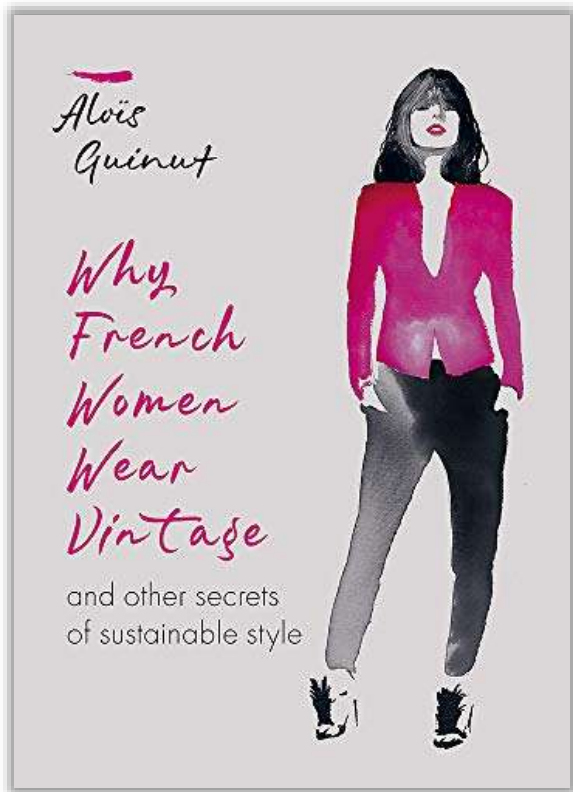


BOOK REPORT

BOOK REPORT
WHY FRENCH WOMEN
WEAR VINTAGE

Author: Aloïs Guinut

ANDREW SIA



Why French Women Wear Vintage

Author: Alois Guinut

Available from Amazon

Hardcover at \$19.99

Kindle at \$3.99

I would like to make this book report by quoting the extracts that I have noted when I was reading the book. First of all, choosing this book has to do with the other piece of the article in this month's issue –Sustainable Fashion Report – France and lately I found that by quoting sustainable, wear the second-hand clothes is very doable and can also fit the purpose as well. Then I started to look for books for ideas to allow me to explore more into this subject.

I ask you to please follow my thoughts as we start to go through this book.

Extracts

Leaner closet means:
own fewer clothes
know more about what you own

Clothes can bring back happy memories, nostalgic, but what do you need exactly?
the dispensable ones and those unwanted will need to go

Clothes carry memories, but say goodbye to those when you can't wear them again

Eco-friendly = Eco-consciousness

Basic means fundamental, they are the pillars of your wardrobes

Fast fashion clothes have no resell value

Online secondhand store is time consuming with very little money

Consignment stores are picky

There is the French saying: "*loin des yeux, loin de cœur*" means "*far from the eyes, far from the heart*". It is like "*out of sight, out of mind*".

iApparel Journal

Fashion is a heritage

Family heirlooms, you can alter it to match your style

Fashion through internet is supplying continuous information of all kinds through Instagram, Pinterest, YouTube for new inspiration and role models

Before it was the designers and the fashion magazines who set the tone, but now we find thousands influencers offering their own versions of fashion, be it is vintage or contemporary

“Eco-conscious” we can find bloggers in France, and one of them is Clara Victorya, twenty-something, with 100,000 followers

Vintage lovers can find Newal Bonnefoy, or Francine Monzemba

A hundred years of prêt-à-porter has generated enough nostalgia to inspire generations of stylists

As decades have passed, the French trends changed steadily:

the Thirties defined a new femininity;

the Forties and Fifties saw the rise of modern glamor;

the Sixties, a youthful style

the Seventies, both hippie and bourgeois vibes;

the Eighties empowered women to enjoy both feminine and masculine dress codes;

the Nineties, fashionable streetstyle, while glorifying minimalism

the Noughties, from 2000 to 2009, it was all about being fun, fame and rock

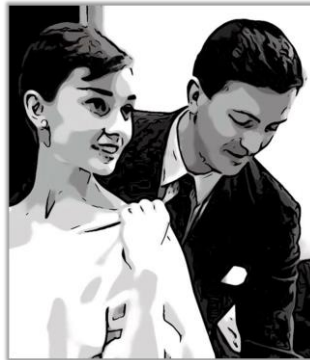
Closing remark

It is an era that fashion has been found guilty for being the second most polluting industry in the world. And yet we still continue to produce sumptuous, luxurious attire whose appeal will be outdated in the following season.

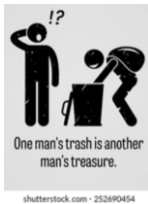
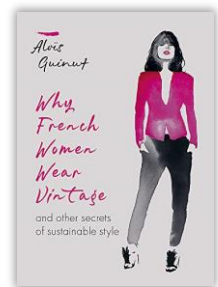
內衣誌

二零二一年十月季刊

Courtesy of: la samaritaine



Courtesy of: Bundesregierung/Eckel



shutterstock.com - 252890454

Courtesy of: Bordelle from the official website



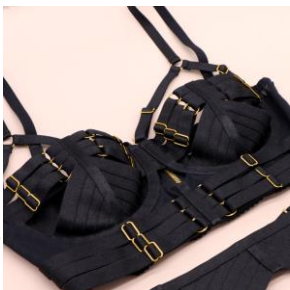
Courtesy of: G20.org

Courtesy of: G20.org

Courtesy of: themds.com



Image : Pulp fiction, THE BLENDER



Courtesy from Eva X Carola Website



Courtesy of: 6sqft.com



Courtesy of: ennomotive.com



Courtesy of: goodhousekeeping.com



Courtesy of: ft.com/climate-capital

歡迎讀者到 iAJ 內衣誌網站 internationalappareljournal.com 瀏覽及閱讀。

本期重點提供有關影響我們所有人的市場消息，時尚設計，專業技術，供應鏈以及環保持續問題的信息。

我們的使命宣言：

「目標使 iAJ 內衣誌成為內衣行業互相學習，培訓，共享和協助的有效工具」

iAJ 內衣誌每年發行四次的季刊，提供年度訂閱，亦可購買個別文章。訂閱的讀者除了可以在網上瀏覽及閱讀亦提供下載 pdf 格式撮要文章。

iAJ 內衣誌亦有定期供應教育單位及機構，以讀者供參考使用。



前言

一切都從那一天開始，當時我們仍以“ACE Style Group”為旗幟進行生產運營，當時我從De Montfort大學的首席講師 David Morris 那裡收到了IA Technical Journal。他是我的老朋友，而他的名字在業內許多人中都廣為人知。

我滿懷興趣地閱讀了這本在線雜誌，從頭到尾都很有趣，並欽佩他在技術圖紙和文字方面的處理，我想到的第一件事就是將其轉變為提供技術部門內部使用的培訓材料。在嘗試了不同的方法之後，我們使信息更適合於我們的企業文化，我們發現它成為非常強大的培訓工具，尤其是對於剛加入公司的新員工而言。

那時是2009年，我們的下一個行動是將期刊翻譯成中文，將它引入我們在中國的工廠，並提高在那裡的技術水平。

到了2013年，David再次與我聯繫，希望重新發行該期刊，並將其帶到美國。由於某些原因，David在2011年後停止了該期刊的出版，而當時我也決定退出生產，並決定在教育的領域，從生產和營銷方面貢獻我的知識，我立即接受了該提案，並開始與美國的行業領導者取得聯繫，徵求他們的意見。

我立即發現與技術有關的一切都被視為“禁忌”，並且由於我的背景，我發覺技術人員尚未到達標準化，而這點對我來說是顯而易見的。這也就是為什麼各個品牌的胸罩不能以一致適體的主要原因之一。消費者要根據自己選擇的品牌來決定應該穿哪個尺碼。另外，例如在大學中，沒有一個平台可以教你有關結構和在適合不同體型的信息，在行業內大家一直很固執。

無論如何，我還發現僅憑技術文章是不夠的，我決定在以下領域中添加文章，在以後的日子中，我將其擴展到我們創建的十個細分領域，如下所示：

- 特別報導
- 市場消息
- 時尚設計
- 專業技術
- 市場報告
- 環境持續
- 供應鏈條
- 創業精神
- 讀書報告
- 學術教育

自2014年3月首次推出以來，我們會一直努力不懈持續下去。

出版者致謝

在本期十月份季刊上，我要感謝 Terri Fisher, Caroline Kopas, 和內衣雙語說的團隊，鄭嶸和王璐。

我們希望邀請你觀覽我們的網站，因為有更多的文字載有重要信息，這些信息可以使我們的讀者受益並擴大我們的思維，尤其是現在的情況，當在全球各國封關之際。



Andrew Sia

內衣誌季刊簡介	391
前言	392
出版者致謝	393
中文目錄	394
出版者的話	395 - 407
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
特別報導	408
新型冠病毒疫情的報導 - 七月份	409 - 427
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
新型冠病毒疫情的報導 - 八月份	428 - 447
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
新型冠病毒疫情的報導 - 九月份	448 - 470
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
零售業的復甦	471 - 478
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
市場報告	479
有關電動汽車的資訊	480 - 485
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
比特幣傳奇	486 - 490
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
環保持續	491
巴黎氣候協議進展報十三部	492 - 507
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
供應鏈條	508
全球化的重新佈局第二部	509 - 516
撰寫: Andrew Sia	
創業精神	517
Zara 如何來跋涉這土場疫情	518 - 522
撰寫: Andrew Sia	

內衣誌

二零二一年十月季刊

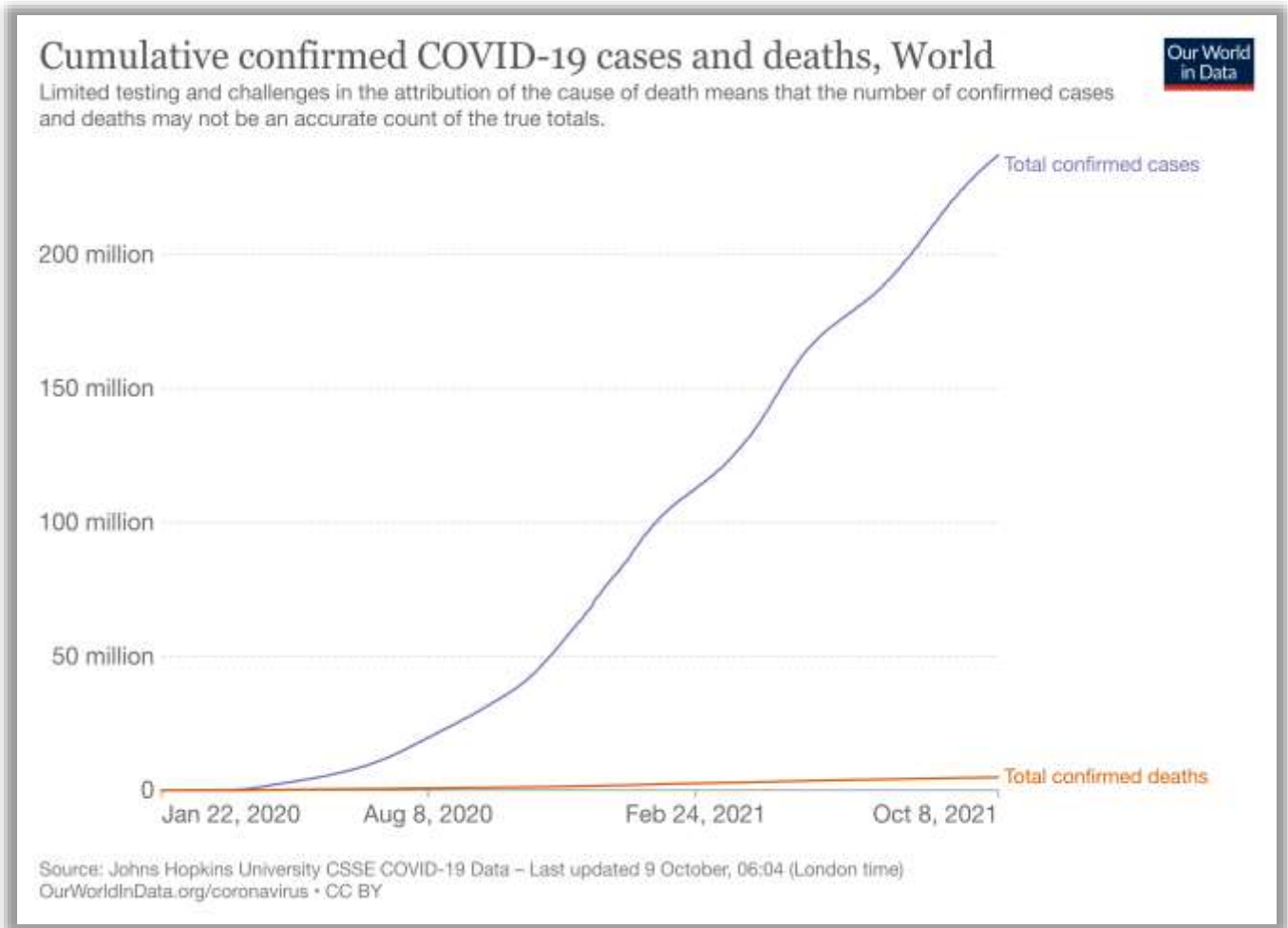
- 特別報導
- 市場消息
- 時尚設計
- 專業技術
- 市場報告
- 環保持續
- 供應鏈條
- 創業精神
- 書本推薦
- 學術教育



出版者的話

From The Desk Of The
Publisher

我們來到 2021 年第四季度，我們將在歷史上記住這一年，因為這一年全世界都在遭受這種被稱為新冠病毒大流行的虐肆橫行。



有人將這場流行病的嚴重性與第二次世界大戰進行了比較，因為在這場全球流行的新冠病毒威脅，再加上不斷升級的全球氣候威脅、社會極端不平等、民粹主義的抬頭，導致地緣政治的產生，這一切都在撕裂我們的社會，這是非常不幸的。

我們意識到我們必須對我們的社會制度進行改革，但是在這場大流行中，我們意識到變革來得更加緊迫，並且不可避免。我一再說過，當我們談到改變時，通常都會需要長達五年的時間，但此時這祇需要幾個月。

如果我們知道如何抓住這個機會，我們就可以首先改變我們的政治偏好，並以此引導我們調整政策，以在國家內部和國際上創造更具包容性和可持續性的社會。我們談論的不是權力更迭，而是如何來解決我們社會根本弱點，也就是對深層次問題的改革。

我們將帶你來看我們 10 月份的重點內容，請盡情閱讀。

特別報導

Posted Before the Interfilère September 3-5, 2021



這份報告與那些在 Interfilère Paris Forum 中使用的面料和飾邊樣品的參賽有關，以反映五個主題——新復古；顏色表達；地球友好；誘人的戲劇和動態的多穿性。

但不幸的是，當我們收到它時，這已經超過了他們參賽的截止日期，即 2021 年 8 月 9 日。我們了解到，自 2020 年 7 月份的展會取消後，實體展一直延續到 2021 年 9 月 3-5 日才重新舉行。

Global Fashion and Exhibition Calendar October 2021 to March 2022

我們一直認為展覽和貿易展覽會對我們的行業很重要，在這段時間裡，參展商正在努力將展覽帶入實體展覽，這是一項艱鉅的任務，但是旅行仍然沒有對商務旅客開放，或者至少不像以前那樣。

我們專注於這些國際展覽的城市是巴黎、倫敦和紐約，這些城市位於仍受 Delta 變體病毒影響的國家，我們相信參觀展覽會的是本國居民，而不是國際遊客。

我們特別注意在英國舉辦的展覽會，因為知道許多從事時裝和紡織業的香港人，都選擇英國作為他們現在的居住地，我們希望他們能在展會上找到商業上的機會。



Introducing Interfilère Shanghai Show 2021



在大流行期間錯過了 2020 年的展出之後，該展覽會現在又回來了，除了從設計到生產執行的供應鏈上的所有參展商之外，亮點是時裝秀，時裝設計獎，最吸引的是年輕設計師品牌獎。

早些時候計劃於 8 月 26 日至 27 日舉行，但由於上海地區的新冠病毒感染，這被推遲到 10 月 7 日至 8 日，但是在最後據我們所知，它又被推遲了，這將會直至主辦者的進一步通知。

新型冠狀病毒疫情的報導 - 七月份

這次我們談到了全球經濟的不平等，更不幸的是，這場大流行擴大了差距。

在格拉斯哥 G7 峰會上，七國集團承諾向發展中國家捐贈 8.7 億劑疫苗，但不理想的是，這些疫苗中只有一半會在年底到達這些國家的手中。



圖片來源: cnn.com

新型冠狀病毒疫情的報導 - 八月份

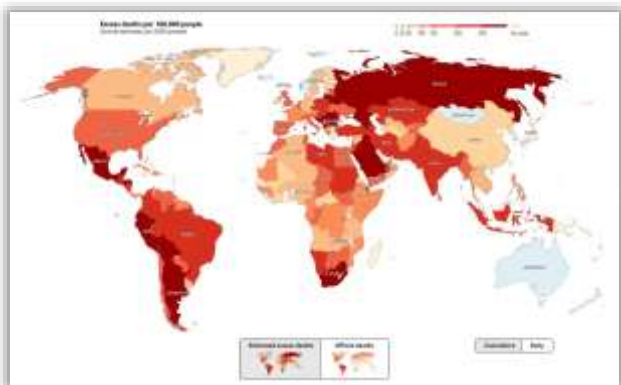


歐盟理事會正在考慮恢復對跨大西洋旅行者限制的必要性。美國的感染率上升到每 10 萬人超過 300 例新冠狀病毒病例，而歐盟認為安全的感染率不應該超過 75 個病例。

在年初迅速推出疫苗後，美國大部分地區的疫苗接種速度放緩，導致感染率穩步攀升，它的死亡率超過每天 1,250 人，也是英國的兩倍，是歐盟的四倍。

美國已為 52% 的人口全面接種疫苗，而歐盟為 57%，英國為 64%。

新型冠狀病毒疫情的報導 - 九月份



圖片來源: New York Times analysis of U.S

9 月 25 日的死亡總數為 4,755,989 例。但根據經濟學家的報告，對新冠狀病毒死亡人數的最接近的估計可能是 1530 萬，真實數字可能是在 940 萬到 1820 萬之間。

特別書本推薦零售業的復甦



在本期中，我們將介紹我們的特別書本推薦，它也是我們讀書報告的補充，由我們的零售專家 Terri Fisher 為我們閱讀完這本書，我們更在標題中添加了“必讀之書”，我們希望它對我們的讀者有所幫助和啟發。

這類將在年內推出一到兩次的“必讀之書”，Terri 承諾會尋找可以使我們的時尚行業受益的書籍。

這次她拿起了我們認識的作家 Mark Pilkington 的新書，我們介紹了他的先前一本書《零售療法》，這是關於零售業的啟示錄。

同時在這個時候，我們陷入了一種我們都沒有經歷過的情況，新冠病毒已經發展成為全球大流行病，它不僅擾亂了我們的行業，而且還使我們周圍的一切都因大流行而崩潰。

我們建議你購買這本書，它正在成為暢銷書之一。通過這份特別的讀書報告，Terri 非常清楚地介紹了這本書，它可以作為你進一步閱讀的參考點。

市場消息

Market Intelligence - Part 1

這裡有 17 個新聞短篇，印象最深的是 La Samaritaine 的開幕，Bernard Arnaut 稱它為“奢華的仙境”，誰比 LVMH 大股東的他更有資格來作這個比喻？

我們還有其他報導奢侈品業務的新聞短篇，值得大家來一讀。



圖片來源: la samaritaine

Market Intelligence - Part 2



圖片來源：Inside Retail

在這份報告中，我們寫了很多關於轉售時尚的文章，這是一種國際趨勢，在我們談話的同時，它已經發展到中國了。我們更加驚訝地發現，即使是 Lululemon Athletica 和 Levi Strauss 等日常品牌也在向這個二手市場擴張，對於像梅西百貨這樣的零售商來說，他們也在做這件事，這將創造成為一個重要的市場。

在這三個月裡，我們發現中國這個世界第二大經濟體發生了很多事情。中國共產黨將使用新政策重新分配一些主要企業家的財富，並呼籲共同繁榮。奢侈品牌正在逐漸減少他們的設計和營銷活動，以避免國家政策對他們帶來任何的問題。

另一方面，我們注意到在上海浦東新區中心開設了一個新的購物區，宣傳幸福主題，並且已經有 250 家專賣奢侈品市場的知名品牌的精品店。

毫無疑問，中國仍然是一個非常有利可圖的市場，但就其政策而言，最新的變化還有待觀察。

Dynamism of China's Multi-Brand Stores in New Luxury Fashion Format by Angie Lee

中國市場一直在發展，作者 Angie Lee 列出了五個主要的變化領域。

- 客戶行為正在發生變化
- 零售格局正在發生變化
- 網購需要店鋪氛圍支持
- 本地化和空間策展
- KOC 和本地可信度



圖片來源：環球時報

所有這些都催生了多家的品牌店，如果百貨公司不齊心協力迎接挑戰，它們在中國零售業的主導地位將被削弱。

時尚設計

Product Intelligence - 2023 Spring/Summer Color Trends & Direction by InDigest



圖片來源：Hajime Sorayama

從 30 種季節性顏色和 10 種內衣核心色的清單做一個開始：

- 01 俏皮波西米亞風
- 02 沙漠沙
- 03 熱帶亮麗
- 04 科技中性色
- 05 攝政粉蠟
- 06 虛擬風暴

它可以吸引讀者的注意力，尤其是那些設計師和商品經理。

所有拍攝的照片都與色彩主題互動，非常壯觀。我拿不定主意，而是拍下了 Hajime Sorayama 的“最酷”的照片。

後大流行時代，我們將期待品牌的更多活力，這些品牌必須找到打動消費者心的方式。而色彩是溝通的橋樑。

Product Intelligence: 2023 Spring/Summer Sportswear Fabrics by InDigest

文章介紹了 2020 年東京奧運會和安踏提供的服裝。

引用 WGSN 對 2023 春夏運動面料的預測，提到了運動面料的三個維度 - 實用性能、健康親膚和可再生環保。

INDigest 團隊報告了他們圍繞這些問題上的看法，並在“產品智能”下取得了進展，我們將在未來的文章中繼續報告。



圖片來源：Bleed SYMPATEX®

Brand Intelligence - Blender by InDigest



圖片來源：THE BLENDER

三位創始人巧妙地利用了電影《低俗小說》和其他人的敘事作品 - 《夢想家》和《水形物語》，將它們融合到她們的作品中，並專注於沒有胸杯線的舒適性。

THE BLENDER 品牌在擊退其他 12 個具有潛在競爭力品牌後，獲得 2019 上海國際內衣時尚大獎，成為內衣行業的新寵。

我們可以發現她們的系列非常令人耳目一新，我們確信這種柔軟的內衣是有市場所歡迎的。

Brand Intelligence: Introducing Bordelle by Indigest

IN-Digest 團隊的品牌情報局在這方面做得非常好。Bordelle 由其創始人 Alexandra Popa 於 2009 年創立，如果你了解她所創造的風格，你就會明白她為何如此成功，而且由於她從未接受過內衣設計師的培訓，因此她能夠重新開始，不必攜帶任何包袱，她能夠致力於滿足目標客戶的需求，她還能夠冒險進入不受任何約束的領域。

當我讀到她對可持續發展的觀察以及為了確保生產過程的透明度時，她做出了艱難的決定，並於 2019 年在羅馬尼亞開設了她的 Atelier Bordelle Production 來做生產。

我會讓你知道她在做什麼，請用她的故事來激勵你，我更要在此祝她取得她應得的一切成功。



創始人：Alexandra Popa

Fashion Quote by Hubert de Givenchy



插圖：Elita Lam

Hubert de Givenchy 出身於貴族的家庭，它可以追溯到巴黎和博韋歷史悠久的掛毯工廠。

進入時尚界後，他開設了自己的 House of Givenchy，開始為最著名的客戶著裝，今天人們仍在談論 Audrey Hepburn 和 Jacqueline Kennedy。

House of Givenchy 最終被賣給了 LVMH，但在此之前，許多知名設計師在他的公司做過事，都成名了。

市場報告

Market Report - Part 1

在今年 10 月發行的第一份市場報告中，我們收錄了 20 條新聞剪輯，其中有五個與新冠病毒有關，其他與氣候變化有關。而佛羅里達州 Surfside 公寓南塔的倒塌奪去了 100 多人的生命。

德國和整個歐洲的洪水造成 205 人死亡，仍有 150 人失蹤。

中國河南省的洪水僅造成 33 人死亡和 8 人失蹤，但我們恐怕永遠不會知道真實數字。

我們報導了巴拿馬運河及其對淡水短缺的威脅，這一切又與氣候變化有關。



圖片來源：britannica.com

Market Report - Part 2



圖片來源：scmp.com

在這份報告中，我們談到了塔利班接管阿富汗，最近我們看到新聞中的那些頭目人物都是強硬派和恐怖分子嫌疑人，有些還是被 FBI 通緝的。要讓這個國家繼續前進，西方世界恐怕很難接受它的新政權，除了俄羅斯和中國，他們的意圖尚不清楚。

但塔利班正試圖與中國融洽相處，並將自己作為中國“一帶一路”倡議的通道。圖為塔利班接管了美國駐喀布爾大使館內的辦公室。

Market Report - Part 3

在第 3 部分中，我們寫到了有關航運的問題，運輸成本的上升以及集裝箱船仍然被困在港口外。我們也報導了有關中國停電的最新消息，一周內可能會持續兩到四天。所有這些問題都會給供應鏈增加壓力，零售商會發現很難為聖誕假期來儲備庫存。



圖片來源：[picasaweb.google.com](https://www.picasaweb.google.com)

China the Juggernaut - Part 8

就像我們在文章結束時所說的那樣，在大流行年的第三季度，對中國的報導從來都是令人膽跳心驚的時刻，我們已經覆蓋了許多的消息使中國成為世界舞台的中心。

我認為，華爾街最震驚的是發現北京控制了他們的科技公司，以及那些為年輕學生提供補習的公司。

我相信在接下來的 6 週內會有更多報告，我們請你保持關注。

有關電動汽車的資訊

這是一個熱門話題，因為我們知道越來越多的車主將從使用汽油的汽車轉向電動汽車，原因之一是減少碳足跡，現在存在的問題是行駛範圍和充電站，這些都將在這個過程中被克服。

擁有一輛電動汽車將會更便宜，這已經是事實了，隨著汽車和電子這兩個行業的結合，我們將看到革命即將到來，這一切都是為了消費者的利益，我們甚至還沒有談到電動汽車將為我們帶來的人工智能。



圖片來源：[kcw.com](https://www.kcw.com)

Sustainable Fashion Report - France



圖片來源：Statista 報告

當你考慮可持續時尚時，你會發現二手服裝實際上可以減少我們的消費，而這突然間開闢了一個商機。

Statista 原來的報告：“法國的二手服裝和紡織品”是一份 101 頁的報告，我們試圖用選定的標題來覆蓋它：

法國市場
 購銷渠道
 影響二手消費的因素
 收集和取件點

比特幣的傳奇

比特幣帶有加密貨幣和區塊鏈，其價值每小時波動如此之大，對於普通人來說是難以理解的，更不用說明白過中的走勢了。對於比特幣的開礦我們很感到困惑，由於他們躲在偏遠地區進行操作，這又增加了一層神秘感。

更糟糕的是，它與勒索軟件密不可分，勒索者與俄羅斯人有很大關係。除非它可以被監管並使整個事情變得更加透明，否則它將繼續在它所創造的骯髒環境生存下去。



圖片來源：mytwintiers.com

環境持續

巴黎氣候協議進展報告 - 第十三部



圖片來源：researchprofessionalnews.com

這篇文章再次呼籲人們意識到全球變暖導致氣候變化，最近發生的洪水、野火、乾旱和海平面上升導致氣候變化變得更加嚴重。隨著局勢變得越來越絕望和明顯，這些都在威脅著我們。

有許多替代能源的解決方案，我們將繼續為你提供我們所做的最新研究。

最後，我們指出即將於 11 月 1 日至 12 日在格拉斯哥舉行的 COP26。

Things You Can Do To Be Sustainable by Caroline Kopas



圖片來源：architecturedigest.com

Caroline 明智地向讀者指出我們選擇所吃的食物；我們使用的塑料；無紙化也就是數據化的世界將幫助我們放緩砍伐森林；不同形式的運輸；投資於可持續發展，例如電動汽車和太陽能；二手商品流通；小心處理我們的垃圾；最後將這一切語言化來提高我們意識。

供應鏈條

全球化的重新佈局 - 第二部



圖片來源：《華爾街日報》的 Scott Eisen/彭博新聞

大流行挑戰下的全球化暴露了其弱點。在深圳港，也稱為鹽田港，和寧波舟山港發現新冠狀病毒的病例，中斷了跨大陸運輸，即使感染的人數很少，中國也下令將整個地區的封鎖。

我在報上看到裝有三台巨大起重機的船，此時我認為它可以非常有效，因為當碼頭關閉，並且可停止集裝箱的裝卸時，這個裝有巨型起重機的機動性會非常好。

同時，我們必須等待大流行可以結束，以便我們可以嘗試找到重新審視供應鏈這個非常重要的話題。

創業精神

Zara 如何來跋涉這場疫情

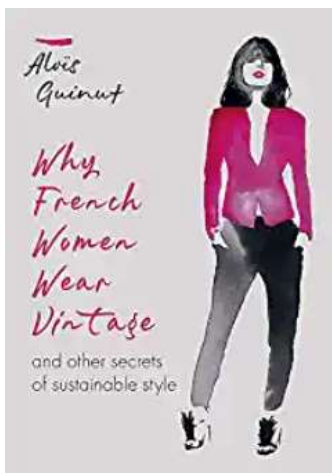


圖片來源：themds.com

每次寫到 Zara，都會勾起我在香港教書的美好回憶，知道這麼多年以後不會再發生了，香港也發生了很多變化。

我從來都不是快時尚的粉絲，因為我見過其他品牌的質量和對產品的制造能力都很差，例如 H&M，而且我對 Zara 沒有經驗。但我必須說，我欣賞他們的供應鏈，這些供應鏈與他們保持非常接近的距離，我很驚訝地看到他們最大限度地利用了這次大流行的挑戰，並將其轉化為機遇，我不得不說這帶給我一個深刻印象。

書本推薦



Why French Women Wear Vintage

這位法國作家 Alois Guinut 告訴我們法國女性來教我們如何管理衣櫥中的衣服和珍惜我們的地球，同時又不犧牲我們的風格。

我使用了很多摘錄，而不是用我的話來寫這篇讀書報告，這是最有價值的，而且應用性很高，我希望你會發現同樣的觀點。

- 特別報導
- 市場消息
- 時尚設計
- 專業技術
- 市場報告
- 環保持續
- 供應鏈條
- 創業精神
- 書本推薦
- 學術教育

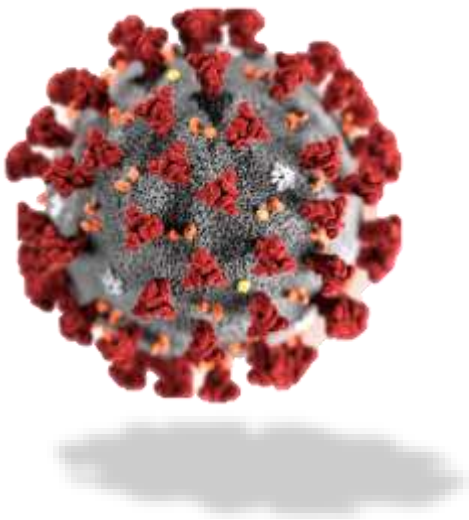
特別報導

Special Report



新型冠狀病毒疫情的報導

七月份



ANDREW SIA

介紹



圖片來源: cnn.com

極端的不平等已經定義了我們的全球經濟，這次大流行擴大了差距，我們已經看到疫苗發明後最富裕國家的強勁復甦，他們用自己的財富來拯救經濟，另一方面確保了大量的疫苗庫存。但是，窮國必須在沒有醫療保護的情況下面對新冠病毒的持續破壞，而且他們微薄的資源因債務而緊張。

為了使窮國免於不平等的進一步挑戰，世貿組織將發行 6500 億美元的儲備基金，可以提供資金，讓陷入困境的國家可以用來購買疫苗、資助醫療保健和償還債務，這是自二戰結束以來對這些國家最大的資本配置，世貿組織還鼓勵富國轉讓其部分資金以幫助窮國。

這是在聯合國開發計劃署之下，最終批准將來自該基金 190 個成員國的代表，這將授權 WTO 在稱為特別提款權 (SDR) 的機構中釋放儲備資金，該機構不是現金形式，但這種信貸可以允許各國將其 SDR 換成常規貨幣並根據需要進行支出。

管理成員國的規則基於他們的貢獻，並且與他們的經濟規模有關，金額的分配將根據他們的排名下降，最大的經濟強國，如美國，將獲得最大的份額。

根據聯合國發布的一項分析，排名前 58 位的國家將獲得 4380 億美元，這將佔其儲備的三分之二。

相比之下，其他 82 個被認為是債務高度脆弱的國家可以獲得餘額，但其中有兩個最貧窮的國家，只能獲得 545 億美元，佔總額的 8%，但不幸的是，這一數額僅佔其外債總額的 5% 左右。

官員們正在製定一項計劃，將富國的部分儲備轉移到窮國的救助計劃中，目標是將 1000 億美元轉移給它們，這個案例是在 G7 會議上提出的以提供幫助，它將在 7 月在意大利舉行的 G20 會議上繼續討論。

這場大流行使局勢急劇惡化，在此之前，非洲和南亞的 25 個國家將大部分收入用於償還主要金融機構在教育、醫療保健和其他支持項目方面的債務，這是根據聯合國兒童基金會的資料。

現在正在新冠病毒的期間，最迫切的需要是疫苗，到目前為止，送達發展中國家的疫苗都是中國生產的，其產品效果很差。

Covax 是一個由世界衛生組織領導的多邊夥伴關係，正在向較貧窮的國家分發疫苗，Covax 正在努力從製藥巨頭那裡獲得供應，到目前為止它只運送了 8800 萬劑，輝瑞已承諾向 Covax 運送 4000 萬劑藥物，僅佔其全球產量的 2%。

在格拉斯哥的 G7 會議上，七國集團領導人承諾主要通過 Covax 向發展中國家捐贈 8.7 億劑疫苗，不幸的是，這些劑量中只有一半會在今年年底到達，考慮到不同變異後的病毒和疫苗的接種率低，對於這些發展中國家來說，大流行的結束還很遙遠。

美國的對手 – 中國和俄羅斯沒有提供任何幫助，而是在疫苗外交中玩遊戲，而另一方面，中國以秘密條件為這些發展中國家創造了大量的債務，而這些債務的條件是在違約的時候，只能讓它們利用自己的主權來與中國作交易。

世界形勢

日期	24-Apr	29-May	26-Jun	31-Jul	三個月的增加
總共個案	147,022,891	170,538,313	181,397,154	196,648,816	33.75%
新個案	19,758,128	23,515,422	10,858,841	15,251,662	-22.81%
總死亡人數	3,111,619	3,546,336	3,929,399	4,202,810	35.07%
新死亡人數	322,820	434,717	383,063	273,411	-15.31%
痊癒人數	125,024,796	152,609,995	165,959,255	178,080,174	42.44%
患病人數	18,886,476	14,381,982	11,508,500	14,365,832	-23.94%

我們比較了從 4 月 24 日到 7 月 31 日三個月期間的數字，我們再次看到整體疫情下降趨勢，關於新變種的討論較多，它可以更快的速度傳播病毒，但幸好致死率較低，放緩是由於疫苗接種，它肯定有助於控制病毒。

截至 2021 年 7 月 31 日，個案最多的前 30 個國家

排名	國家	案例	總共測試	每一百萬人口的測試	人口總數	百份比率
1	美國	35,487,490	527,081,152	1,582,434	330,082,557	18.05%
2	印度	31,526,622	460,900,978	330,506	1,394,531,345	16.03%
3	巴西	19,797,516	553,272	256,958	214,178,124	10.07%
4	俄羅斯	6,195,232	163,700,000	1,121,221	146,001,583	3.15%
5	法國	6,054,049	102,910,163	1,572,867	65,428,389	3.08%
6	英國	5,770,928	242,211,485	3,547,941	68,268,185	2.93%
7	土耳其	5,660,469	67,091,997	786,444	85,310,571	2.88%
8	阿根廷	4,891,810	19,144,266	419,463	45,639,886	2.49%
9	哥倫比亞	4,757,139	22,282,843	432,984	51,463,477	2.42%
10	西班牙	4,395,602	55,855,941	1,194,161	46,774,203	2.24%
11	義大利	4,330,739	76,807,058	1,272,347	60,366,432	2.20%
12	伊朗	3,792,014	25,667,604	301,464	85,143,289	1.93%
13	德國	3,769,541	65,845,568	783,212	84,071,162	1.92%
14	印尼	3,287,727	25,544,303	92,344	276,619,967	1.67%
15	波蘭	2,882,465	18,443,038	487,883	37,802,138	1.47%
16	墨西哥	2,771,846	8,265,105	63,391	130,382,945	66.30%
17	南非	2,408,525	14,694,978	244,473	60,108,845	1.22%
18	烏克蘭	2,250,061	11,321,947	260,564	43,451,640	1.14%
19	秘魯	2,107,873	15,432,556	461,180	33,463,188	1.07%
20	荷蘭	1,854,784	15,767,121	917,999	17,175,526	0.94%
21	捷克	1,673,017	32,571,058	3,035,432	10,730,286	0.85%
22	智利	1,611,917	18,470,822	957,437	19,291,941	0.82%
23	伊拉克	1,590,528	12,914,493	313,565	41,186,080	0.81%
24	菲律賓	1,566,667	16,505,573	148,510	111,141,511	0.80%
25	加拿大	1,428,683	38,351,116	1,006,682	38,096,547	0.73%
26	孟加拉	1,210,982	7,612,588	45,736	166,446,105	0.62%
27	比利時	1,119,030	17,010,673	1,460,935	11,643,687	0.57%
28	瑞典	1,098,795	11,300,881	1,111,554	10,166,741	0.56%
29	羅馬尼亞	1,082,710	10,450,012	547,124	19,099,880	0.55%
30	馬來西亞	1,061,476	17,697,676	539,403	32,809,717	0.54%
	總共個案	167,436,237	2,122,406,267	25,296,214	3,736,875,947	85.14%
	全球總個案	196,648,816				

截至 2021 年 7 月 31 日，死亡率最高的前 30 個國家 (頭 6 個國家已佔 50%)

排名	國家	死亡個案	百份比率
1	美國	628,098	14.94%
2	巴西	553,272	13.16%
3	印度	422,695	10.06%
4	墨西哥	239,079	5.69%
5	秘魯	196,138	4.67%
6	俄羅斯	156,178	3.72%
7	英國	129,430	3.08%
8	義大利	128,010	3.05%
9	法國	119,801	2.85%
10	哥倫比亞	111,735	2.66%
11	阿根廷	104,822	2.49%
12	德國	92,106	2.19%
13	伊朗	89,782	2.14%
14	西班牙	88,659	2.11%
15	波蘭	81,396	1.94%
16	南非	75,252	1.79%
17	印尼	70,908	1.69%
18	烏克蘭	52,891	1.26%
19	土耳其	51,124	1.22%
20	羅馬尼亞	35,176	0.84%
21	智利	34,274	0.82%
22	捷克	30,797	0.73%
23	匈牙利	30,362	0.72%
24	加拿大	30,025	0.71%
25	比利時	27,401	0.65%
26	菲律賓	26,570	0.63%
27	巴基斯坦	25,230	0.60%
28	厄瓜多爾	23,133	0.55%
29	保加利亞	18,205	0.43%
30	荷蘭	17,812	0.42%
	總死亡個案	3,690,361	87.81%
	全球總死亡個案	4,202,810	

截至 2021 年 7 月 31 日，個案最多的前 20 個國家

美國 (1)	人口: 333,082,557			總共測試	每百萬測試
				527,081,152	1,582,434
日期	7/3/2021 (1)	7/10/2021 (1)	7/17/2021 (1)	7/24/2021 (1)	7/31/2021 (1)
總共個案	34,586,555	34,725,797	34,953,090	35,311,651	35,487,490
新個案	99,232	139,242	227,293	358,561	175,839
新死亡人數	1,974	1,564	1,893	1,980	1,406
總死亡人數	621,255	622,819	624,712	626,692	628,098
痊癒人數	29,085,864	29,234,928	29,369,180	29,506,367	29,603,958
患病人數	4,879,436	4,868,050	4,959,198	5,178,592	5,255,434

這段時間我們可以看到更多的案例；也有很大比例屬於 Delta 變體，儘管美國有一半人口已全面接種疫苗，而且我們有充足的疫苗供應，不幸的是，接種疫苗運動一直在放緩，各州之間接種疫苗最多和最少之間的差距已經擴大，使許多州容易感染病毒。

在美國，49.6% 的人接受過兩次注射，57.7% 的人只接受過一次注射。

印度 (2)	人口: 1,394,531,345			總共測試	每百萬測試
				460,900,978	330,506
日期	7/3/2021 (2)	7/10/2021 (2)	7/17/2021 (2)	7/24/2021 (2)	7/31/2021 (2)
總共個案	30,544,405	30,836,231	31,105,209	31,371,486	31,526,622
新個案	312,085	291,826	268,978	266,277	155,136
新死亡人數	4,232	6,060	5,568	6,945	2,110
總死亡人數	402,012	408,072	413,640	420,585	422,695
痊癒人數	29,649,807	29,967,478	30,262,169	30,535,490	30,694,122
患病人數	492,586	460,681	429,400	415,411	409,805

它從四月和五月的高峰走出來了，它的每周病例從幾百萬跌到一百萬，我們現在可以看到它正在緩和，死亡人數也有所下降，而它完全接種疫苗的比例仍然很低，只有 7.6%。

巴西 (3)	人口: 214,178,124			總共測試	每百萬測試
				55,034,721	256,958
日期	7/3/2021 (3)	7/10/2021 (3)	7/17/2021 (3)	7/24/2021 (3)	7/31/2021 (3)
總共個案	18,742,025	19,069,003	19,342,448	19,670,534	19,797,516
新個案	419,265	326,978	273,445	328,086	126,982
新死亡人數	12,315	9,362	8,317	8,182	3,824
總死亡人數	523,587	532,949	541,266	549,448	553,272
痊癒人數	17,033,808	17,530,369	17,951,699	18,331,462	18,530,306
患病人數	1,184,630	1,005,685	849,483	789,624	713,938

巴西的新病例仍然很高，儘管上周有所下降，完全接種疫苗的人口增加到 19.7%，接受單次注射的人口比例達到 50%。

俄羅斯 (4)	人口: 146,001,583			總共測試	每百萬測試
				163,700,000	1,121,221
日期	7/3/2021 (5)	7/10/2021 (5)	7/17/2021 (4)	7/24/2021 (4)	7/31/2021 (4)
總共個案	5,585,799	5,758,300	5,933,115	6,102,469	6,195,232
新個案	155,046	172,501	174,815	169,354	92,763
新死亡人數	4,579	4,991	5,402	5,440	3,083
總死亡人數	137,262	142,253	147,655	153,095	156,178
痊癒人數	5,053,417	5,182,837	5,322,345	5,471,956	5,547,529
患病人數	395,120	433,210	463,115	477,418	491,525

它聲稱是第一個研製出疫苗的國家，但其疫苗接種的計劃卻非常糟糕，只有 15.4% 的人口接種了疫苗，甚至連那些接種了一次的也只有 22.9%，它的疫苗供應也不足。

法國 (5)	人口: 65,428,389			總共測試	每百萬測試
				102,910,163	1,572,867
日期	7/3/2021 (4)	7/10/2021 (4)	7/17/2021 (5)	7/24/2021 (5)	7/31/2021 (5)
總共個案	5,783,654	5,808,383	5,855,198	5,978,695	6,054,049
新個案	17,339	24,729	46,815	123,497	75,354
新死亡人數	213	169	146	149	119
總死亡人數	111,152	111,321	111,467	111,616	111,735
痊癒人數	5,629,530	5,646,009	5,658,570	5,674,612	5,687,412
患病人數	42,972	51,053	85,161	192,467	254,902

我們看到新病例激增，法國政府做得不好，我們從他們的疫苗接種中的情況來看，它高於一般平均水平，有 54.6% 的人接受過兩劑的注射，也有 65.5% 的人接受過單劑疫苗，我們希望法國政府能夠控制住疫情。

英國 (6)	人口: 68,268,185			總共測試	每百萬測試
				242,211,485	3,547,941
日期	7/3/2021 (7)	7/10/2021 (7)	7/17/2021 (7)	7/24/2021 (6)	7/31/2021 (6)
總共個案	4,879,616	5,089,893	5,386,340	5,669,770	5,770,928
新個案	161,805	210,277	296,447	283,430	101,158
新死亡人數	118	192	284	361	386
總死亡人數	128,207	128,399	128,683	129,044	129,430
痊癒人數	4,332,181	4,355,423	4,390,942	4,434,939	4,480,533
患病人數	419,228	606,071	866,715	1,105,787	1,160,965

儘管我們聽到英國的情況正在緩和，但新病例仍然很高。但另一方面，我們從《每日郵報》上讀到，英國政府正在告訴 50 多歲的人打第三針，而這一次的加強劑是將於 9 月開始採用的輝瑞，他們亦將注射每年一次的流感疫苗。

在英國完全接種疫苗的人口佔 57.4%，接受過單次注射的人口佔 70.1%。

土耳其 (7)	人口: 85,310,571			總共測試	每百萬測試
				67,091,997	764,444
日期	7/3/2021 (6)	7/10/2021 (6)	7/17/2021 (6)	7/24/2021 (7)	7/31/2021 (7)
總共個案	5,440,368	5,476,294	5,522,039	5,587,378	5,660,469
新個案	36,224	35,926	45,745	65,339	73,091
新死亡人數	350	318	296	391	245
總死亡人數	49,874	50,192	50,488	50,879	51,124
痊癒人數	5,310,769	5,344,102	5,380,752	5,415,937	5,438,038
患病人數	79,725	82,000	90,799	120,562	171,307

33% 的人接受了兩劑的疫苗，49.4% 的人接受了一劑，這看起來還不錯，但新病例仍然很高。

阿根廷 (8)	人口: 45,639,886			總共測試	每百萬測試
				19,114,266	419,463
日期	7/3/2021 (8)	7/10/2021 (8)	7/17/2021 (8)	7/24/2021 (8)	7/31/2021 (8)
總共個案	4,512,439	4,639,098	4,749,443	4,839,109	4,891,810
新個案	137,852	126,659	110,345	89,666	52,701
新死亡人數	3,403	3,119	2,933	2,150	1,238
總死亡人數	95,382	98,501	101,434	103,584	104,822
痊癒人數	4,114,096	4,264,937	4,379,169	4,480,336	4,529,259
患病人數	302,961	275,660	268,840	255,189	257,729

我們可以看到，新增病例已經有所減少，但總的來說，南美國家仍在遭受 Covid-19 的影響，完全接種疫苗的人僅佔人口的 15.7%，但 55.8% 的人口接受了單次接種。

哥倫比亞 (9)	人口: 51,463,477			總共測試	每百萬測試
				22,282,843	432,984
日期	7/3/2021 (9)	7/10/2021 (9)	7/17/2021 (9)	7/24/2021 (9)	7/31/2021 (9)
總共個案	4,297,302	4,492,537	4,621,260	4,716,798	4,757,139
新個案	204,556	195,235	128,723	95,538	40,341
新死亡人數	4,402	4,575	3,533	2,707	1,263
總死亡人數	107,723	112,298	115,831	118,538	119,801
痊癒人數	3,993,651	4,228,198	4,372,434	4,477,155	4,545,346
患病人數	195,928	152,041	132,995	121,105	91,992

我們可以看到新增病例有所減少，33.8% 的人接受過單次接種，23.6% 的人接受過雙次接種。

西班牙 (10)	人口: 46,774,203			總共測試	每百萬測試
				55,855,941	1,194,161
日期	7/3/2021 (11)	7/10/2021 (11)	7/17/2021 (11)	7/24/2021 (11)	7/31/2021 (10)
總共個案	3,833,868	3,937,192	4,100,222	4,280,429	4,395,602
新個案	51,405	103,324	163,030	180,207	115,173
新死亡人數	132	92	93	125	175
總死亡人數	80,911	81,003	81,096	81,221	81,396
痊癒人數	3,606,789	3,635,907	3,660,683	3,683,457	3,703,911
患病人數	146,168	220,282	358,443	515,751	610,295

這次西班牙的數字一直很高，並且受到 Delta 變體的影響。政府已經為該國在夏季的遊客季節做好了準備，疫苗接種計劃已經取得了相當大的成功，接受兩次的佔 57.9%，單次佔 68.5%。

西班牙一直在儲備疫苗，並確保它可以為 60.4% 的人口接種疫苗，它的注射率已經高於歐盟的平均水平。

義大利 (11)	人口: 60,366,432			總共測試	每百萬測試
				76,807,058	1,272,347
日期	7/3/2021 (10)	7/10/2021 (10)	7/17/2021 (10)	7/24/2021 (10)	7/31/2021 (11)
總共個案	4,262,511	4,269,885	4,284,332	4,312,673	4,330,739
新個案	5,222	7,374	14,447	28,341	18,066
新死亡人數	179	131	96	78	68
總死亡人數	127,637	127,768	127,864	127,942	128,010
痊癒人數	4,089,298	4,101,102	4,112,977	4,122,208	4,128,568
患病人數	45,576	41,015	43,491	62,523	74,161

我們在 6 月開始看到新病例開始下降，但在 7 月，我們看到由於新變種，數字有所增加，在其人口中，63.6% 的人接受了第一次疫苗，53.8% 的人接受了第二次疫苗。

伊朗 (12)	人口: 85,143,289			總共測試	每百萬測試
				25,667,604	301,464
日期	7/3/2021 (13)	7/10/2021 (13)	7/17/2021 (13)	7/24/2021 (13)	7/31/2021 (12)
總共個案	3,241,037	3,355,786	3,501,079	3,664,286	3,792,014
新個案	83,054	114,749	145,293	163,207	127,728
新死亡人數	916	1,067	1,272	1,566	1,250
總死亡人數	84,627	85,694	86,966	88,532	89,782
痊癒人數	2,914,830	3,010,090	3,118,349	3,239,172	3,310,163
患病人數	241,580	260,002	295,764	336,582	392,069

伊朗的新病例數量字一直很高，它也是中東國家中最高的，伊朗的疫苗接種率是非常糟糕，就其人口而言，只有 9.3% 的人得到了第一劑，而 2.9% 的人得到了兩劑，它的疫苗儲備僅夠其總人口的 6.1%，它必須要迎頭趕上。

德國 (13)	人口: 84,071,162			總共測試	每百萬測試
				65,845,568	783,212
日期	7/3/2021 (12)	7/10/2021 (12)	7/17/2021 (12)	7/24/2021 (12)	7/31/2021 (13)
總共個案	3,738,040	3,743,138	3,751,234	3,761,799	3,769,541
新個案	4,291	5,098	8,096	10,565	7,742
新死亡人數	297	176	135	140	72
總死亡人數	91,583	91,759	91,894	92,034	92,106
痊癒人數	3,627,800	3,634,000	3,638,800	3,644,100	3,649,100
患病人數	18,657	17,379	20,540	25,665	28,335

過去兩個月，5 月和 6 月，它的新病例一直很高，但在 7 月，我們看到它下降了。作為歐洲最大的經濟體，其疫苗接種活動進展順利，收到單劑的佔 61.7%，收到雙劑的佔 52%。

慕尼黑的 Ifo 研究所對全球供應鏈中斷的影響和新冠狀病毒感染的捲土重來表示擔憂，其商業景氣指數六個月來首次下降，從 6 月的 101.7 降至 7 月的 100.8。

印尼 (14)	人口: 276,619,967			總共測試	每百萬測試
				25,544,303	92,344
日期	7/3/2021 (16)	7/10/2021 (16)	7/17/2021 (15)	7/24/2021 (14)	7/31/2021 (14)
總共個案	2,256,851	2,491,006	2,832,755	3,127,826	3,287,727
新個案	162,889	234,155	341,749	295,071	159,901
新死亡人數	3,298	5,430	7,032	9,524	6,646
總死亡人數	60,027	65,457	72,489	82,013	88,659
痊癒人數	1,915,147	2,052,109	2,232,394	2,471,678	2,640,676
患病人數	281,677	373,440	527,872	574,135	558,392

自 6 月的最後一周以來，其新病例一直在增加，短短一個月時間，其病例總數就增加了 100 萬以上，話雖如此，印度尼西亞一直是東南亞國家中病例最多的國家，也是因為它是該地區人口最多的國家。

只有 7.8% 的人口接受過兩次的疫苗接種，17.8% 的人口祇接受過一次接種，你可以將其歸咎於該國組織的疫苗接種活動不力。

波蘭 (15)	人口: 37,802,138			總共測試	每百萬測試
				18,433,038	487,883
日期	7/3/2021 (14)	7/10/2021 (14)	7/17/2021 (14)	7/24/2021 (15)	7/31/2021 (15)
總共個案	2,880,215	2,880,755	2,881,355	2,882,066	2,882,465
新個案	646	540	600	711	399
新死亡人數	109	76	53	29	11
總死亡人數	75,083	75,159	75,212	75,241	75,252
痊癒人數	2,652,072	2,652,458	2,652,951	2,653,221	2,653,446
患病人數	153,060	153,138	153,192	153,604	153,767

它的新病例急劇下降，一次疫苗接受的佔 48.3%，兩次的佔 46%，其疫苗儲備為 45.3%。

墨西哥 (16)	人口: 130,382,945			總共測試	每百萬測試
				8,265,105	63,391
日期	7/3/2021 (15)	7/10/2021 (15)	7/17/2021 (16)	7/24/2021 (16)	7/31/2021 (16)
總共個案	2,531,229	2,577,140	2,642,068	2,726,160	2,771,846
新個案	32,872	45,911	64,928	84,092	45,686
新死亡人數	1,079	1,250	1,340	1,939	1,125
總死亡人數	233,425	234,675	236,015	237,954	239,079
痊癒人數	2,007,339	2,036,776	2,074,145	2,129,788	2,171,095
患病人數	290,465	305,689	331,908	358,418	361,672

我們看到墨西哥的病例已經放緩，我們希望這是該國前進的方向，我們一直注意到該國的死亡率最高，在墨西哥龐大的人口中，36.7% 的人受到了一次接種，20.2% 的人接受了兩次接種。

南非 (17)	人口: 60,108,845			總共測試	每百萬測試
				14,694,978	244,473
日期	7/3/2021 (19)	7/10/2021 (18)	7/17/2021 (17)	7/24/2021 (17)	7/31/2021 (17)
總共個案	2,046,311	2,179,297	2,283,880	2,368,105	2,408,525
新個案	132,450	132,986	104,583	84,225	40,420
新死亡人數	1,729	2,631	2,538	2,812	1,420
總死亡人數	61,507	64,138	66,676	69,488	70,908
痊癒人數	1,792,361	1,904,107	2,028,881	2,147,168	2,186,988
患病人數	192,443	211,052	188,323	151,449	150,629

最近，我們看到它的新病例一直在下降，但其薄弱的疫苗接種運動令人擔憂，它是非洲大陸國家中病例數最多的國家，只有 10.4% 的人口接受過一次接種和 5.1% 的兩次接種。

烏克蘭 (18)	人口: 43,451,640			總共測試	每百萬測試
				11,321,947	260,564
日期	7/3/2021 (17)	7/10/2021 (17)	7/17/2021 (18)	7/24/2021 (18)	7/31/2021 (18)
總共個案	2,237,202	2,240,753	2,244,196	2,248,164	2,250,061
新個案	3,656	3,551	3,443	3,968	1,897
新死亡人數	191	132	126	117	56
總死亡人數	52,460	52,592	52,718	52,835	52,891
痊癒人數	2,170,656	2,176,919	2,180,957	2,184,036	2,185,339
患病人數	14,086	11,242	10,521	11,293	11,831

幸運的是，烏克蘭的新病例一直在下降，即使其疫苗接種活動仍然非常糟糕和不足，只有 13.4% 的人口接受了一次接種，4.8% 的人口接受了兩次接種。我們可以看到，它的鄰國俄羅斯並沒有提供很大幫助，而烏克蘭的疫苗儲備只能為其 9.1% 的人口提供服務。

秘魯 (19)	人口: 33,463,188			總共測試	每百萬測試
				15,432,556	461,180
日期	7/3/2021 (18)	7/10/2021 (19)	7/17/2021 (19)	7/24/2021 (19)	7/31/2021 (19)
總共個案	2,060,344	2,076,530	2,090,175	2,101,139	2,107,873
新個案	17,082	16,186	13,645	10,964	6,734
新死亡人數	1,455	1,182	851	761	442
總死亡人數	192,902	194,084	194,935	195,696	196,138
痊癒人數	1,867,442	1,882,446	1,895,240	1,905,443	1,911,735
患病人數					

我們看到秘魯的情況一直在改善，就像阿根廷和哥倫比亞一樣，但只有 24.1% 的人口接種過一次疫苗，15.5% 的人口接種過兩次疫苗。

荷蘭 (20)	人口: 17,1775,526			總共測試	每百萬測試
				15,767,121	917,999
日期	7/3/2021 (20)	7/10/2021 (20)	7/17/2021 (20)	7/24/2021 (20)	7/31/2021 (20)
總共個案	1,687,891	1,719,120	1,788,435	1,838,937	1,854,784
新個案	5,118	31,229	69,315	50,502	15,847
新死亡人數	16	9	10	21	16
總死亡人數	17,756	17,765	17,775	17,796	17,812
痊癒人數	1,639,262	1,651,357	1,658,933	1,663,788	1,666,024
患病人數	30,873	49,998	111,727	157,353	170,948

我們注意到這些數字波動很大，我們發現 68.8% 的人口接種了一次疫苗，45.8% 的人口接種了兩次疫苗，其疫苗儲備足以滿足其 59.4% 的人口需求。

地區分佈

北美國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
美國	1	35,487,490	628,098	29,603,958	5,255,434	333,082,557
墨西哥	16	2,771,846	239,079	2,171,095	361,672	130,382,945
加拿大	25	1,428,683	26,570	1,396,646	5,467	38,096,547
巴拿馬	53	432,523	6,791	412,994	12,738	4,387,396
哥斯達黎加	56	403,511	4,997	326,649	71,865	5,143,932
危地馬拉	61	358,798	10,224	314,439	34,135	18,269,708
古巴	62	358,378	2,560	312,169	43,649	11,319,199
多米尼加	64	340,814	3,953	312,204	24,657	10,964,380
洪都拉斯	71	291,687	7,713	98,410	185,564	10,073,046
薩爾瓦多	108	86,059	2,587	76,056	7,416	6,521,281
總共個案		41,959,789	932,572	35,024,620	6,002,597	568,240,991

歐洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
俄羅斯	4	6,195,232	156,178	5,547,529	491,525	146,001,583
法國	5	6,054,049	111,735	5,687,412	254,902	65,428,389
英國	6	5,770,928	129,430	4,480,533	1,160,965	68,268,185
西班牙	10	4,395,602	81,396	3,703,911	610,295	46,774,203
義大利	11	4,330,739	128,010	4,128,568	74,161	60,366,432
德國	13	3,769,541	92,106	3,649,100	28,335	84,071,162
波蘭	15	2,882,465	75,252	2,653,446	153,767	37,802,138
烏克蘭	18	2,250,061	52,891	2,185,339	11,831	43,451,640
荷蘭	20	1,854,784	17,812	1,666,024	170,948	17,175,526
捷克	21	1,673,017	30,362	1,639,698	2,957	10,730,286
比利時	27	1,119,030	25,230	1,058,072	35,728	11,643,687
瑞典	28	1,098,795	14,617	1,075,222	8,956	10,166,741
羅馬尼亞	29	1,082,710	34,274	1,047,444	992	19,099,880
葡萄牙	32	960,437	17,320	891,687	51,430	10,164,801
匈牙利	35	809,362	30,025	746,981	32,356	9,634,027
塞爾維亞	37	720,975	7,108	710,295	3,572	8,699,593
瑞士	38	716,038	10,903	691,843	13,292	8,722,424
奧地利	41	657,501	10,737	641,880	4,884	9,061,466
希臘	48	485,015	12,902	440,313	31,800	10,368,396
白俄羅斯	52	442,831	3,424	436,903	2,504	9,445,989
總共個案		47,269,112	1,041,712	43,082,200	3,145,200	687,076,548

拉丁美洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
巴西	3	19,797,516	553,272	18,530,306	713,938	214,178,124
阿根廷	8	4,891,810	104,822	4,529,259	257,729	45,639,886
哥倫比亞	9	4,757,139	119,801	4,545,346	91,992	51,463,477
秘魯	19	2,107,873	196,138			33,463,188
智利	22	1,611,917	35,176	1,567,236	9,505	19,291,941
厄瓜多爾	49	480,720	30,797	443,880	6,043	17,929,563
玻利維亞	50	470,024	17,716	403,396	48,912	11,743,366
巴拉圭	51	451,158	14,820	416,666	19,672	7,226,296
烏拉圭	59	380,976	5,950	372,721	2,305	3,486,636
委內瑞拉	67	302,988	3,542	286,795	12,651	28,349,471
總共個案		35,252,121	1,082,034	31,095,605	1,162,747	432,771,948

南亞國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
印度	2	31,526,622	422,695	30,694,122	409,805	1,394,531,345
孟加拉	26	1,210,982	20,016	1,035,884	155,082	166,446,105
巴基斯坦	31	1,015,827	23,133	935,742	56,952	225,474,685
斯里蘭卡	68	301,832	4,258	271,855	25,719	21,509,489
阿富汗	91	145,996	6,615	95,726	43,655	39,864,282
總共個案		34,201,259	476,717	33,033,329	691,213	1,847,825,906

中東國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
伊朗	12	3,792,014	89,782	3,310,163	392,069	85,143,289
伊拉克	23	1,590,528	18,484	1,437,759	134,285	41,186,080
以色列	34	867,240	6,462	845,831	14,947	9,326,000
約旦	36	768,382	10,000	749,025	9,357	10,311,584
阿聯酋	40	676,251	1,934	653,675	20,642	10,018,287
黎巴嫩	44	558,369	7,897	536,623	13,849	6,792,633
沙地阿拉伯	47	522,108	8,200	502,528	11,380	35,393,638
科威特	57	395,479	2,303	380,175	13,001	4,338,120
巴勒斯坦	65	316,328	3,601	311,622	1,105	5,227,992
阿曼	70	295,535	3,802	277,632	14,101	5,245,176
總共個案		9,782,234	152,465	9,005,033	624,736	212,982,799

南亞國家聯盟 (ASEAN)

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
印尼	14	3,287,727	88,659	2,640,676	558,392	276,619,967
菲律賓	24	1,566,667	27,401	1,484,714	54,552	111,141,511
馬來西亞	30	1,061,476	8,551	877,812	175,113	32,809,717
泰國	46	543,361	4,397	360,694	178,270	69,987,778
緬甸	73	284,099	8,210	197,994	77,895	54,800,595
新加坡	97	120,819	630	27,457	92,732	98,276,482
柬埔寨	111	75,152	1,339	67,692	6,121	16,966,489
新加坡	114	64,589	37	62,663	1,889	5,899,626
老撾	174	5,434	6	2,503	2,925	7,388,483
汶萊	204	333	3	270	60	441,964
總共個案		7,009,657	139,233	5,722,475	1,147,949	674,332,612

非洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
南非	17	2,408,525	70,908	2,186,988	150,629	60,108,845
摩洛哥	42	597,876	9,665	550,882	37,329	37,378,784
突尼斯	43	578,962	19,027	491,854	68,081	11,951,012
埃及	72	284,128	16,507	228,836	38,785	104,396,746
埃塞俄比亞	75	279,153	4,376	263,066	11,711	118,001,955
利比亞	79	243,470	3,453	188,973	51,044	6,971,253
肯尼亞	83	199,941	3,895	187,824	8,222	55,035,897
贊比亞	84	193,432	3,338	183,957	6,137	18,932,856
尼日利亞	86	172,263	2,139	164,886	5,238	211,590,919
阿爾及利亞	87	167,131	4,161	112,900	50,070	44,697,286
總共個案		5,124,881	137,469	4,560,166	427,246	669,065,553

總括

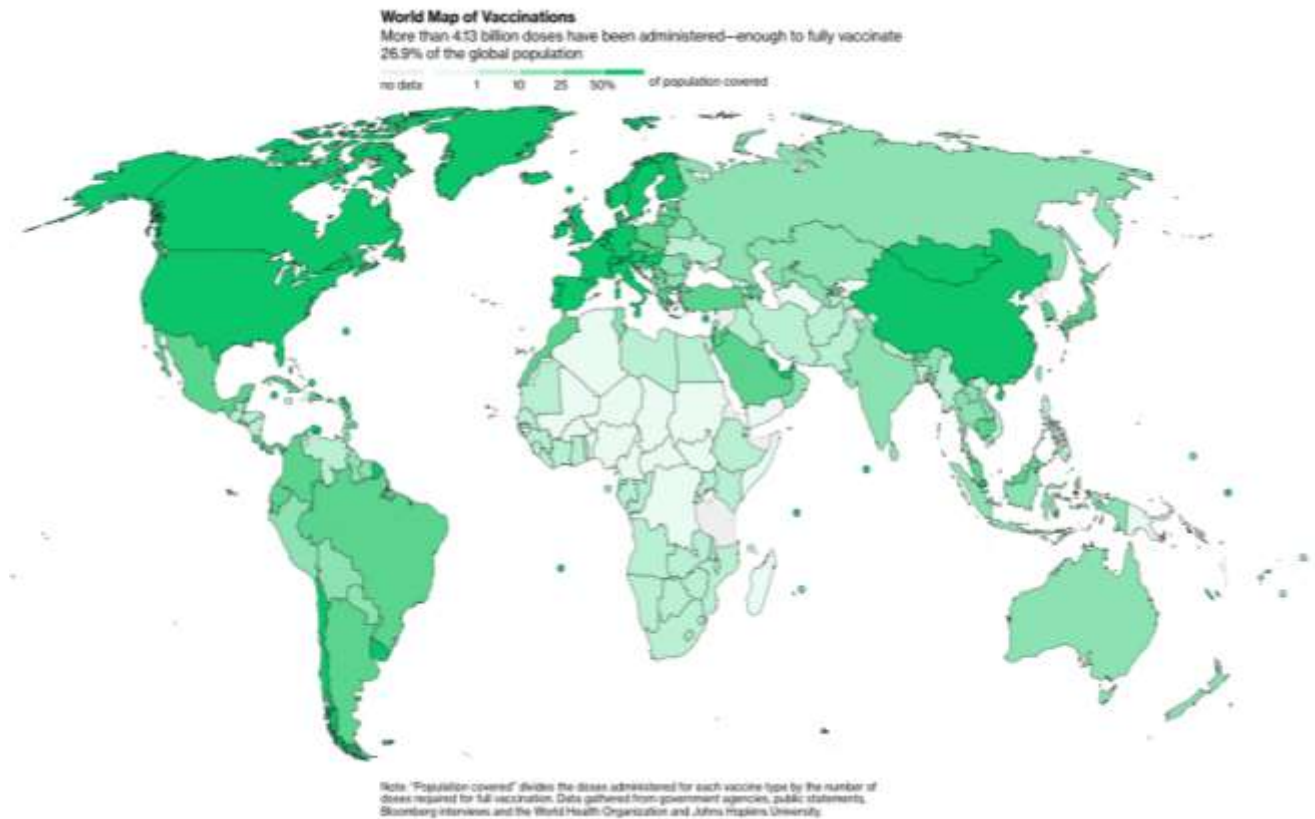
地區	案例	%	死亡個案	%
北美洲	41,959,789	21.34%	932,572	22.19%
歐洲	47,269,112	24.04%	1,041,712	24.79%
中南美洲	35,252,121	17.93%	1,082,034	25.75%
中東國家	9,782,234	4.97%	152,465	3.63%
南亞國家	34,201,259	17.39%	476,717	11.34%
東協國家	7,009,657	3.56%	139,233	3.31%
非洲國家	5,124,881	2.61%	137,469	3.27%
總數	180,599,053	91.84%	3,962,202	94.28%
全球個案	196,648,816		4,202,810	

首先，全球累計增加 15,251,662 例，增長 8.4%。對於我們的區域報告，我們選取了 7 個區域中的 75 個國家，在此期間增加了 13,979,718 例，也就是說增長了 8.4%。

7 月份的死亡率報告

排名	國家	案例	死亡個案	%
1	美國	35,487,490	628,098	1.77%
2	印度	31,526,622	422,695	1.34%
3	巴西	19,797,516	553,272	2.79%
4	俄羅斯	6,195,232	156,178	2.52%
5	法國	6,054,049	111,735	1.85%
6	英國	5,770,928	129,430	2.24%
7	土耳其	5,660,469	51,124	0.90%
8	阿根廷	4,891,810	104,822	2.14%
9	哥倫比亞	4,757,139	119,801	2.52%
10	西班牙	4,395,602	81,396	1.85%
11	義大利	4,330,739	128,010	2.96%
12	伊朗	3,792,014	89,782	2.37%
13	德國	3,769,541	92,106	2.44%
14	印尼	3,287,727	88,659	2.70%
15	波蘭	2,882,465	75,252	2.61%
16	墨西哥	2,771,846	239,079	8.63%
17	南非	2,408,525	70,908	2.94%
18	烏克蘭	2,250,061	52,891	2.35%
19	秘魯	2,107,873	196,138	9.31%
20	荷蘭	1,854,784	17,812	0.96%
21	捷克	1,673,017	30,362	1.81%
22	智利	1,611,917	35,176	2.18%
23	伊拉克	1,590,528	18,484	1.16%
24	菲律賓	1,566,667	27,401	1.75%
25	加拿大	1,428,683	26,570	1.86%
26	孟加拉	1,210,982	20,016	1.65%
27	比利時	1,119,030	25,230	2.25%
28	瑞典	1,098,795	14,617	1.33%
29	羅馬尼亞	1,082,710	34,274	3.17%
30	馬來西亞	1,061,476	8,551	0.81%
	總共	167,436,237	3,649,869	
	全球總共	196,648,816		

2021 年 7 月的疫苗接種報告



目前有足夠的疫苗可以為全球 26.9% 的人口進行全面接種，但分佈的確是兩極分化的。例如，收入最高的國家比收入最低的國家增長快 30 倍以上。疫苗接種已在 180 個國家/地區施用了超過 41.8 億劑，最新的比率為每天約 4,180 萬劑。

在美國，已經接種了 3.48 億劑，而 6 月份為 3.22 億劑，它也減慢到每天 662,529 劑。但是隨著 Delta 變體的傳播速度非常快，我們聽說人們又返回來接種疫苗。

我們仍在談論到如果要在全球範圍內達到免疫力，這將需要 75% 的人口完全接種疫苗，以每天 41,833,362 劑的最新速度計算，還需要六個月的時間。

我們與你分享針對 18 個國家/地區的全球疫苗接種運動。

Global Vaccination Campaign

Countries and regions	Doses administered ▼	Enough for % of people	% of population		Daily rate of doses administered
			given 1+ dose	fully vaccinated	
<i>Global Total</i>	4,130,288,015	-	-	-	41,833,362
Mainland China	1,652,819,000	59.0	-	-	16,301,714
EU	470,895,117	53.0	59.4	49.7	2,865,046
India	470,298,596	17.2	26.8	7.6	5,306,819
U.S.	346,456,669	54.2	57.7	49.6	662,529
Brazil	142,488,679	34.9	50.0	19.7	1,519,817
Germany	92,054,374	55.4	61.7	52.0	474,795
U.K. 🇬🇧	85,196,986	63.8	70.1	57.4	210,411
Japan	84,009,438	33.3	38.7	27.9	1,409,380
France	74,055,979	57.1	65.5	54.6	692,327
Turkey	73,375,020	44.1	49.4	33.0	1,031,961
Italy	68,696,306	56.9	63.6	53.8	510,562
Indonesia	68,269,446	12.8	17.8	7.8	826,363
Mexico	66,712,486	26.1	36.7	20.2	1,018,926
Russia	56,200,000	19.1	22.9	15.4	933,333
Spain	56,186,601	60.4	68.5	57.9	468,461
Canada 🇨🇦	49,109,449	65.4	71.3	56.4	264,663
Poland	34,429,956	45.3	48.3	46.0	98,602
Argentina	32,148,787	35.8	55.8	15.7	346,508
Pakistan	30,590,183	7.5	11.8	3.2	736,859

結束語

我們想通過提及因大流行而推遲整整一年的東京奧運會來結束這份 7 月的報告，雖然 60% 的日本人認為比賽應該取消或進一步推遲，但是它還是在 6 月 23 日星期五開幕，開幕儀式在擁有 68,000 個座位的奧林匹克體育場舉行，只有 1,000 名到會者，我們看到美國總統拜登的妻子坐在體育場裡。

此時東京每天都報告新病例，比前幾天有所增加，Delta 變體的 7 天平均新病例為 3,337 宗，比一周前高 89.3%。

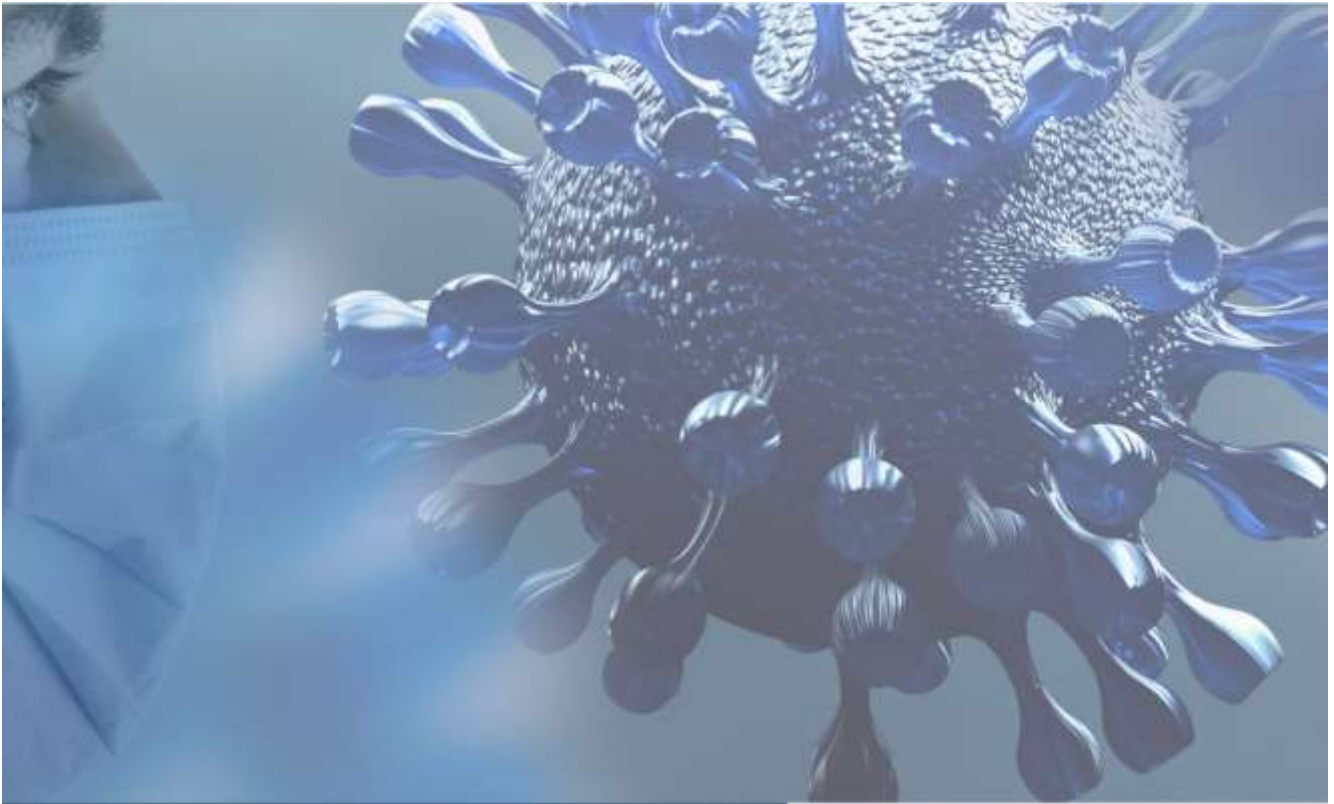


Courtesy of: Nikkei Asia, photo by Takaki Kashiwabara

我們希望東京奧運會能夠在 2021 年 8 月 8 日星期日順利閉幕。

新型冠狀病毒疫情的報導 八月份

ANDREW SIA



AUGUST 2021

THE ORIGINS OF COVID-19:

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE
WUHAN INSTITUTE OF
VIROLOGY

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
REPORT MINORITY STAFF

LEAD REPUBLICAN MICHAEL T. MCCAUL

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS



介紹

我在這份 8 月的報告中使用了由共和黨領袖 Michael McCaul 準備的這份報告的封面。同時，根據拜登政府的命令，這次聯邦調查局應該提交關於 Covid-19 起源的報告。

我們傾向於認為這是武漢病毒研究所意外釋放的病毒。

早些時候發現，應中國科學家的要求，從美國數據庫中刪除了武漢早期 Covid-19 病例的記錄，這一點得到了美國官員的證實，來自武漢的學者於 2020 年 3 月向美國檔案館提交了導致該疾病的病毒序列，三個月後，他們要求刪除這些序列，這也經美國國立衛生研究院確認。

刪除的信息並不能證明 Covid-19 是如何通過動物或武漢病毒研究所的實驗室負責人感染人類的，但專家證實了他們進一步的證據，證明中國研究人員和官員在處理與大流行起源相關的數據方面並未完全透明。

科學家們一直在試圖弄清楚大流行是如何開始的，以防止未來的爆發。

2020 年初，世界衛生組織的一個團隊前往武漢進行調查時，發現該病毒“極不可能”從研究實驗室洩漏，但後來世衛組織自己表示，調查還不夠廣泛。

報告顯示出關鍵的問題，包括生物安全管理體系不健全，實驗室高效運行的資源不足，以及生物安全三級（BSL3）和生物安全四級（BSL4）實驗室的專業能力不足。

實驗室資源不足，令到維護成本通常被忽略，高級 BSL 沒有足夠的運營資金用於日常流程。

在 2019 年 9 月的凌晨發生了一些事情，其中 22,000 個數據記錄消失了，迄今為止，對於為什麼刪除數據庫，以及何時將其重新輸入數據庫都還沒有一致的答案。

更多證據包括 2019 年 9 月和 10 月武漢病毒所周邊醫院的人流量，當記者要求石正麗博士澄清這 22,000 條數據時，她提到了由於網絡攻擊而採取的安全措施。在 Covid-19 大流行，當被問及更多問題時，她變得激動起來，並說有些問題是基於陰謀的，例如病毒是人造的或實驗室洩漏，她拒絕再次與媒體交談。

我用它作為我們 8 月報告的開場白，而拜登政府已經在 8 月 24 日收到了聯邦調查局的報告，我不知道我們是否會被告知真相，我認為共和黨人的這份報告可以證實我們的觀點。

世界形勢

根據彭博收集的數據，已在 183 個國家/地區注射了超過 52.2 億劑疫苗，最新的速度約為每天 4020 萬次的注射。

日期	29-May	26-Jun	31-Jul	28-Aug	三個月的增加
總共個案	170,538,313	181,397,154	196,648,816	216,675,372	27.05%
新個案	23,515,422	10,858,841	15,251,662	20,026,556	-14.84%
總死亡人數	3,546,336	3,929,399	4,202,810	4,506,127	27.06%
新死亡人數	434,717	383,063	273,411	303,317	-30.23%
痊癒人數	152,609,995	165,959,255	178,080,174	193,617,773	26.87%
患病人數	14,381,982	11,508,500	14,365,832	18,551,472	28.99%

截至 2021 年 8 月 28 日，個案最多的前 30 個國家

排名	國家	案例	總共測試	每一百萬人口的測試	人口總數	百份比率
1	美國	39,591,680	578,295,605	1,735,366	333,241,357	18.27%
2	印度	32,694,188	516,887,602	370,358	1,395,642,554	15.09%
3	巴西	20,728,605	56,580,445	264,022	214,301,783	9.57%
4	俄羅斯	6,835,541	177,600,000	1,216,383	146,006,695	3.15%
5	法國	6,728,858	121,518,857	1,856,945	65,440,194	3.11%
6	英國	6,698,486	266,714,771	3,905,199	68,297,355	3.09%
7	土耳其	6,329,549	75,570,623	885,058	85,384,918	2.92%
8	阿根廷	5,171,458	21,902,593	479,543	45,673,847	2.39%
9	哥倫比亞	4,903,304	24,043,550	466,793	51,507,905	2.26%
10	伊朗	4,895,448	28,213,229	331,019	85,231,406	2.26%
11	西班牙	4,831,809	60,618,810	1,295,947	46,775,682	2.23%
12	義大利	4,524,292	83,395,187	1,381,649	60,359,173	2.09%
13	印尼	4,066,404	31,712,250	114,544	276,856,899	1.88%
14	德國	3,933,569	68,329,706	812,549	84,093,054	1.82%
15	墨西哥	3,311,317	9,651,264	73,959	130,493,910	1.53%
16	波蘭	2,888,028	19,636,867	519,511	37,798,753	1.33%
17	南非	2,757,191	16,348,437	271,704	60,170,133	1.27%
18	烏克蘭	2,282,285	11,931,126	274,719	43,430,217	1.05%
19	秘魯	2,147,284	16,634,746	496,547	33,500,845	0.99%
20	菲律賓	1,935,700	18,536,715	166,606	111,261,072	0.89%
21	荷蘭	1,934,283	16,482,481	59,476	17,178,625	0.89%
22	伊拉克	1,868,352	14,240,478	345,138	41,260,242	0.86%
23	馬來西亞	1,685,510	22,329,052	679,858	32,843,706	0.78%
24	捷克	1,678,731	35,735,984	3,329,881	10,731,910	0.77%
25	智利	1,637,234	20,145,566	1,043,521	19,305,376	0.76%
26	孟加拉	1,489,589	8,841,472	53,076	166,580,490	0.69%
27	加拿大	1,487,277	40,235,533	1,055,396	38,123,642	0.69%
28	日本	1,411,443	21,439,752	170,177	126,029,321	0.65%
29	比利時	1,177,909	18,533,278	1,591,138	11,647,812	0.54%
30	泰國	1,157,555	8,129,670	116,135	70,002,094	0.53%
	總共個案	182,782,879	2,410,235,649	25,362,217	3,909,170,970	84.36%
	全球總個案	216,675,372				

截至 2021 年 8 月 28 日，死亡率最高的前 30 個國家 (頭 6 個國家已佔 50%)

排名	國家	死亡個案	百份比率
1	美國	653,990	14.51%
2	巴西	579,010	12.85%
3	印度	437,860	9.72%
4	墨西哥	257,150	5.71%
5	秘魯	198,115	4.40%
6	俄羅斯	180,840	4.01%
7	英國	132,376	2.94%
8	印尼	131,372	2.92%
9	義大利	129,056	2.86%
10	哥倫比亞	124,743	2.77%
11	法國	114,157	2.53%
12	阿根廷	111,324	2.47%
13	伊朗	105,901	2.35%
14	德國	92,631	2.40%
15	西班牙	84,000	2.18%
16	南非	81,461	2.11%
17	土耳其	55,958	1.45%
18	烏克蘭	53,686	1.39%
19	智利	36,841	0.95%
20	羅馬尼亞	34,509	0.89%
21	菲律賓	33,008	0.85%
22	厄瓜多爾	32,166	0.83%
23	捷克	30,401	0.79%
24	匈牙利	30,057	0.78%
25	加拿大	26,897	0.70%
26	巴基斯坦	25,535	0.66%
27	比利時	25,360	0.66%
28	突尼西亞	23,182	0.60%
29	伊拉克	20,632	0.53%
30	保加利亞	18,705	0.42%
	總死亡個案	3,860,923	85.68%
	全球總死亡個案	4,506,127	

截至 2021 年 8 月 28 日，個案最多的前 20 個國家

美國 (1)	人口: 333,082,557		總共測試	每百萬測試
			578,295,605	1,735,366
日期	8/7/2021 (1)	8/14/2021 (1)	8/21/2021 (1)	8/28/2021 (1)
總共個案	36,516,998	37,435,448	38,514,242	39,591,680
新個案	1,029,508	918,450	1,078,794	1,077,438
新死亡人數	4,888	4,452	7,385	9,167
總死亡人數	632,986	637,438	644,823	653,990
痊癒人數	29,851,803	30,144,456	30,463,011	30,809,309
患病人數	6,032,209	6,653,554	7,406,408	8,128,381

在美國已經注射了 3.69 億劑，僅上週就注射了 886,566 劑，52.3% 的人口已完全接種疫苗，62.6% 的人口接種了一劑疫苗。

八月份，新病例增加，死亡率也威脅到社區，我們預計每個月的病例數會增加超過 400 萬例，令人擔憂。

如果不是所有學校都將在 9 月 6 日勞動節之後開學，這一次的重要話題就會仍然圍繞疫苗接種。

印度 (2)	人口: 1,395,642,554		總共測試	每百萬測試
			516,887,602	370,358
日期	8/7/2021 (2)	8/14/2021 (2)	8/21/2021 (2)	8/28/2021 (2)
總共個案	31,933,553	32,191,954	32,423,549	32,694,188
新個案	406,931	258,401	231,595	270,639
新死亡人數	5,197	3,361	3,146	3,461
總死亡人數	427,892	431,253	434,399	437,860
痊癒人數	31,092,097	31,368,460	31,629,000	31,881,128
患病人數	413,564	392,241	360,150	375,200

印度共注射了 625,864,766 劑疫苗，但只有 10.4% 的人口完成了接種，而 35.4% 人祇接種了一次疫苗，8 月份的病例已經消退，死亡率也沒有太驚人。

巴西 (3)	人口: 214,301,783		總共測試	每百萬測試
			56,580,445	264,022
日期	8/7/2021 (3)	8/14/2021 (3)	8/21/2021 (3)	8/28/2021 (3)
總共個案	20,151,779	20,350,142	20,556,487	20,728,605
新個案	354,263	198,363	206,345	172,118
新死亡人數	9,480	6,081	5,410	4,767
總死亡人數	562,752	568,833	574,243	579,010
痊癒人數	18,868,602	19,195,514	19,431,197	19,646,400
患病人數	720,425	585,795	551,047	503,195

巴西共注射了 189,061,012 劑疫苗。目前，28.3% 的人口接種了兩次疫苗，63.2% 的人口接種了一次而已，巴西的新病例在 8 月份有所放緩。

俄羅斯 (4)	人口: 146,006,695		總共測試	每百萬測試
			177,600,000	1,216,383
日期	8/7/2021 (4)	8/14/2021 (4)	8/21/2021 (4)	8/28/2021 (4)
總共個案	6,424,884	6,579,212	6,726,523	6,863,541
新個案	229,652	154,328	147,311	137,018
新死亡人數	7,916	5,589	5,599	5,558
總死亡人數	164,094	169,683	175,282	180,840
痊癒人數	5,739,838	5,867,890	6,004,052	6,131,446
患病人數	520,952	541,639	547,189	551,255

該國已進行了 79,711,825 次注射，其中 24.6% 的人口接受了雙重注射，29.6% 的人口接受了單次注射，這比該國上個月的記錄有所改善。

法國 (5)	人口: 65,440,194		總共測試	每百萬測試
			121,518,857	1,856,945
日期	8/7/2021 (5)	8/14/2021 (5)	8/21/2021 (5)	8/28/2021 (5)
總共個案	6,284,708	6,449,863	6,602,311	6,728,858
新個案	230,659	165,155	152,448	126,547
新死亡人數	455	422	655	890
總死亡人數	112,190	112,612	113,267	114,157
痊癒人數	5,755,572	5,881,376	6,033,433	6,191,075
患病人數	416,946	455,875	455,611	423,626

該國接種了 86,168,690 劑疫苗，66.1% 的人口完成了兩劑，74% 的人口接受了單次注射，它高於歐盟國家的平均水平。

我們知道歐盟國家總共注射了 528,230,228 劑，58.6% 的人口接受了兩劑，64.5% 的人口接受了單劑，歐盟擁有足夠總人口 59.5% 所須要的劑量。

但法國與 7 月份相比，8 月份的新增病例有所增加，死亡病例也有所增加，但這並不令人擔憂，因為死亡率的平均值為 1.7%。

英國 (6)	人口: 68,297,355		總共測試	每百萬測試
			266,714,771	3,905,199
日期	8/7/2021 (6)	8/14/2021 (6)	8/21/2021 (6)	8/28/2021 (6)
總共個案	6,042,252	6,241,011	6,460,930	6,698,486
新個案	271,324	198,759	219,919	237,556
新死亡人數	130,281	613	697	785
總死亡人數	130,281	130,894	131,591	132,376
痊癒人數	4,622,268	4,796,774	5,020,635	5,337,919
患病人數	1,289,703	1,313,343	1,308,704	1,228,191

英國已經接種了 90,641,097 劑疫苗，這代表 63.8% 的人口完成了全面疫苗接種，而 71.9% 的人口只接種了一次，但是英國的新病例一直在增加，這是非常不幸的。

土耳其 (7)	人口: 85,384,918		總共測試	每百萬測試
			75,570,623	885,058
日期	8/7/2021 (7)	8/14/2021 (7)	8/21/2021 (7)	8/28/2021 (7)
總共個案	5,895,841	6,059,806	6,197,041	6,329,549
新個案	235,372	163,965	137,235	132,508
新死亡人數	964	917	1,322	1,631
總死亡人數	52,088	53,005	54,327	55,958
痊癒人數	5,498,520	5,590,578	5,695,286	5,798,314
患病人數	345,233	416,223	447,428	475,277

土耳其共接種了 93,045,181 劑疫苗，其中 44.1% 的人完成了接種，而 57.5% 的人只接種了一劑。8 月份的新增病例和死亡病例均出現驚人的增長，累計死亡病例 55958 例，病死率保持在 0.88%。

阿根廷 (8)	人口: 45,673,847		總共測試	每百萬測試
			21,902,593	479,543
日期	8/7/2021 (8)	8/14/2021 (8)	8/21/2021 (8)	8/28/2021 (8)
總共個案	5,012,754	5,080,908	5,130,852	5,171,458
新個案	120,944	68,154	49,944	40,606
新死亡人數	2,480	1,634	1,281	1,107
總死亡人數	107,302	108,936	110,217	111,324
痊癒人數	4,658,028	4,736,632	4,804,869	4,854,329
患病人數	247,424	235,340	215,766	205,805

總共向其國民提供了 41,701,203 劑的疫苗，這也意味著 31% 的人口完全接種了，61.8% 的人口只接種了一次疫苗，在 8 月份，病例似乎有所減少，死亡病例也有所減少。

哥倫比亞 (9)	人口: 51,507,905		總共測試	每百萬測試
			24,043,550	466,793
日期	8/7/2021 (9)	8/14/2021 (9)	8/21/2021 (9)	8/28/2021 (9)
總共個案	4,834,634	4,864,629	4,886,897	4,903,304
新個案	77,495	29,995	22,268	16,407
新死亡人數	2,476	1,079	765	622
總死亡人數	122,277	123,356	124,121	124,743
痊癒人數	4,643,087	4,685,895	4,715,218	4,734,162
患病人數	69,270	55,378	47,558	44,399

總共接種了 34,805,950 劑疫苗，這意味著 28.7% 的人口已完全接種疫苗，44.7% 的人口只接種了一次疫苗，這個南美國家的新病例也有所減少。

伊朗 (10)	人口: 85,231,406		總共測試	每百萬測試
			28,213,229	331,019
日期	8/7/2021 (12)	8/14/2021 (12)	8/21/2021 (11)	8/28/2021 (10)
總共個案	4,119,110	4,389,085	4,640,695	4,895,448
新個案	327,096	269,975	251,610	254,753
新死亡人數	3,691	3,735	4,146	4,547
總死亡人數	93,473	97,208	101,354	105,901
痊癒人數	3,515,263	3,700,828	3,902,808	4,117,098
患病人數	510,374	591,049	636,533	672,449

該國僅為其人民接種了 23,137,699 劑疫苗，對於一個擁有 8500 萬人口的國家來說，這處於低水平，只有 7.4% 的人口完成了兩次的接種，20.4% 的人口接受了一次的疫苗接種。

其新增病例呈上升趨勢，病死率為 2.16%。

西班牙 (11)	人口: 46,775,682		總共測試	每百萬測試
			60,618,810	1,295,947
日期	8/7/2021 (10)	8/14/2021 (10)	8/21/2021 (10)	8/28/2021 (11)
總共個案	4,588,132	4,693,540	4,770,453	4,831,809
新個案	192,530	105,408	76,913	61,356
新死亡人數	610	464	666	864
總死亡人數	82,006	82,470	83,136	84,000
痊癒人數	3,784,544	3,888,717	4,078,846	4,258,193
患病人數	721,582	722,353	608,471	489,616

西班牙已進行了 6500 萬次的疫苗接種。大約 70% 的人口接種了兩次，其中 78% 的人口接種了一次，這個接種率已經很高了。不幸的是，該國的病例仍在增加。

義大利 (12)	人口: 60,359,173		總共測試	每百萬測試
			83,395,187	1,381,649
日期	8/7/2021 (11)	8/14/2021 (11)	8/21/2021 (12)	8/28/2021 (12)
總共個案	4,390,684	4,435,008	4,478,691	4,524,292
新個案	59,945	44,324	43,683	45,601
新死亡人數	199	204	315	328
總死亡人數	128,209	128,413	128,728	129,056
痊癒人數	4,153,940	4,180,129	4,216,542	4,255,808
患病人數	108,535	126,466	133,421	139,428

意大利總共接種了 77,145,747 劑疫苗，62% 的人口接受了兩次疫苗接種，70% 的人口接受了單次接種，最近，我們再次看到該國的病例和死亡病例呈上升趨勢。

我們要記住，意大利是第一個感染武漢病毒的國家，因為武漢肺炎最早起源於 2020 年 1 月的中國城市，疫情爆發後，有 500 萬居民離開這座城市，他們感染到病毒並傳播了它到世界各地。

印尼 (13)	人口: 276,856,899		總共測試	每百萬測試
			31,712,250	114,544
日期	8/7/2021 (14)	8/14/2021 (13)	8/21/2021 (13)	8/28/2021 (13)
總共個案	3,639,616	3,833,541	3,967,048	4,066,404
新個案	351,889	193,925	133,507	99,356
新死亡人數	16,939	10,768	8,976	6,030
總死亡人數	105,598	116,366	125,342	131,372
痊癒人數	3,036,194	3,321,598	3,522,048	3,707,850
患病人數	497,824	395,577	319,658	227,182

印度尼西亞在這個最大的島國，也是世界第四人口大國，接種了 95,925,079 劑疫苗，我們可以理解到要將這些疫苗送達所有這些島嶼是多麼困難，現在大約 13% 的人口接受了兩次劑量，22.9% 接受了單次劑量。

不幸的是，該國的病例呈上升趨勢，可能是它一直在使用來自中國的疫苗，也已証實它的效果較差。

德國 (14)	人口: 85,093,064		總共測試	每百萬測試
			68,329,706	812,549
日期	8/7/2021 (13)	8/14/2021 (14)	8/21/2021 (14)	8/28/2021 (14)
總共個案	3,795,590	3,824,527	3,870,076	3,933,569
新個案	26,049	28,937	45,549	63,493
新死亡人數	171	93	103	158
總死亡人數	92,277	92,370	92,473	92,631
痊癒人數	3,664,100	3,677,800	3,696,300	3,723,200
患病人數	39,213	54,357	81,303	117,738

德國對其人口進行了 101,167,083 次疫苗接種，其中 60.2% 的人接受了雙重接種，而 64.9% 的人只接受了一次接種。但是在八月份，它的病例一直在增加，這令人非常不安。

墨西哥 (15)	人口: 130,493,910		總共測試	每百萬測試
			9,651,264	73,959
日期	8/7/2021 (15)	8/14/2021 (15)	8/21/2021 (15)	8/28/2021 (15)
總共個案	2,944,226	3,068,329	3,197,108	3,311,317
新個案	172,380	124,103	128,779	114,209
新死亡人數	4,654	3,681	4,666	5,070
總死亡人數	243,733	247,414	252,080	257,150
痊癒人數	2,298,074	2,405,433	2,521,097	2,639,903
患病人數	402,419	415,482	423,931	414,264

墨西哥已經注射了 8400 萬劑疫苗，其中只有 26% 的人口完成接種，49% 的人口接受了單劑量，不幸的是，自今年第三季度以來，墨西哥的病例和死亡率上升得非常快。

波蘭 (16)	人口: 37,798,753		總共測試	每百萬測試
			19,636,867	519,511
日期	8/7/2021 (16)	8/14/2021 (16)	8/21/2021 (16)	8/28/2021 (16)
總共個案	2,883,976	2,885,185	2,886,513	2,888,028
新個案	1,511	1,209	1,328	1,515
新死亡人數	33	14	17	24
總死亡人數	75,285	75,299	75,316	75,340
痊癒人數	2,654,359	2,655,183	2,656,018	2,656,708
患病人數	154,332	154,703	155,179	155,980

波蘭已經接種了 36,171,384 劑，其中 49.3% 的人口接受了雙重劑量，50.6% 的人口接受了單一劑量，雖然新增病例有所回升，但並不嚴重。

南非 (17)	人口: 60,170,133		總共測試	每百萬測試
			16,348,437	271,704
日期	8/7/2021 (17)	8/14/2021 (17)	8/21/2021 (17)	8/28/2021 (17)
總共個案	2,523,488	2,595,447	2,680,225	2,757,191
新個案	114,963	71,959	84,778	76,966
新死亡人數	3,715	2,246	2,382	2,210
總死亡人數	74,623	76,869	79,251	81,461
痊癒人數	2,290,321	2,364,507	2,438,182	2,519,781
患病人數	158,544	154,071	162,792	155,949

該國已向南非人提供了 1200 萬劑的疫苗，但只有 9.5% 的人接受了雙劑，15.4% 的人只接受了單劑，在八月份，可能會說新病例有所減少。

烏克蘭 (18)	人口: 43,430,217		總共測試	每百萬測試
			11,931,126	274,719
日期	8/7/2021 (18)	8/14/2021 (18)	8/21/2021 (18)	8/28/2021 (18)
總共個案	2,258,532	2,265,217	2,273,558	2,282,285
新個案	8,471	6,685	8,341	8,727
新死亡人數	194	153	194	254
總死亡人數	53,085	53,238	53,432	53,686
痊癒人數	2,190,686	2,196,589	2,200,763	2,205,707
患病人數	14,761	15,390	19,363	22,892

該國已為其人民接種了 12,484,921 劑疫苗，只有 8.6% 的人口接受了兩次的疫苗，一次也祇有 12.3%，該國的總疫苗庫存量祇夠國內 15% 的人口，這是相當低的。鄰國俄羅斯仍不願提供幫助，或許這就是他們所謂的“疫苗外交”，你可以罵俄羅斯沒有人道，但他們也是無動於中。

秘魯 (19)	人口: 33,500,845		總共測試	每百萬測試
			16,634,746	496,547
日期	8/7/2021 (19)	8/14/2021 (19)	8/21/2021 (19)	8/28/2021 (19)
總共個案	2,122,557	2,131,337	2,140,062	2,147,285
新個案	14,684	8,780	8,725	7,223
新死亡人數	680	461	473	363
總死亡人數	196,818	197,279	197,752	198,115
痊癒人數	1,925,739	1,934,058	1,942,310	1,949,170
患病人數				

秘魯已經對其人民供應了 18,270,623 劑的疫苗，24.2% 的人接受了兩劑，30.9% 的人接受了單劑，我們可以注意到，新增病例和新增死亡人數都在下降。

菲律賓 (20)	人口: 111,261,072		總共測試	每百萬測試
			18,536,715	166,606
日期	8/7/2021 (23)	8/14/2021 (22)	8/21/2021 (21)	8/28/2021 (20)
總共個案	1,649,341	1,727,321	1,824,051	1,935,700
新個案	82,674	77,980	96,730	111,649
新死亡人數	1,434	1,235	1,526	1,412
總死亡人數	28,835	30,070	31,596	33,008
痊癒人數	1,544,443	1,598,314	1,668,520	1,760,013
患病人數	76,063	98,937	123,935	142,679

對於一個人口超過 1.1 億而祇有 31,433,450 人接種過疫苗的國家來說，這有點低，也祇有 12.5% 的人接受了雙劑量接種，18.8% 的人接受了單次接種，它的疫苗總儲備量足以供另外 14.6% 的人使用。

新病例和新死亡人數一直在增加。看到這個貧窮的國家因衛生系統和社會福利系統不足而遭受大流行病的折磨，是很令人難過。

地區分佈

北美國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊癒個案	患病人數	人口
美國	1	39,591,680	653,990	30,809,309	8,128,381	333,241,357
墨西哥	15	3,311,317	257,150	2,636,903	414,264	130,493,910
加拿大	27	1,487,277	26,897	1,432,235	28,145	38,123,642
古巴	46	634,161	5,067	587,514	41,580	11,318,635
危地馬拉	54	463,753	11,818	397,556	54,379	18,296,911
哥斯達黎加	56	455,784	5,43`	366,572	83,781	5,147,741
巴拿馬	57	455,527	7,039	440,407	8,081	4,392,967
多米尼加	67	349,620	4,007	340,472	5,141	10,973,290
洪都拉斯	71	335,398	8,832	106,597	219,969	10,085,968
薩爾瓦多	108	94,060	2,890	79,740	11,430	6,523,958
總共個案		47,178,577	977,690	37,197,305	8,995,151	568,598,379

本月，我們看到古巴（從 179,656 到 634,161）和危地馬拉（從 290,852 到 463,753）等國家有所增加。此外，7 月和 8 月的總數增加了 5,227,788 例，也實在是高得驚人。

在美國，7 月的病例數為 35,487,490 例，但在 8 月躍升至 39,591,680 例。本月，超過 25,000 名美國人死於新冠病毒，我們對 9 月不太樂觀。

歐洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
俄羅斯	4	6,863,541	180,840	6,131,446	551,255	146,006,695
法國	5	6,728,858	114,157	6,191,075	423,626	65,440,194
英國	6	6,698,486	132,376	5,337,919	1,228,191	68,297,355
西班牙	11	4,831,809	84,000	4,258,193	489,616	46,775,682
義大利	12	4,524,292	129,056	4,255,808	139,428	60,359,173
德國	14	3,933,569	92,631	3,723,200	117,738	84,093,064
波蘭	16	2,888,028	75,340	2,656,708	155,980	37,798,753
烏克蘭	18	2,282,285	53,686	2,205,707	22,892	43,430,217
荷蘭	21	1,934,283	17,994	1,841,214	75,075	17,178,625
捷克	24	1,678,731	30,401	1,646,365	1,965	10,731,910
比利時	29	1,177,909	25,360	1,092,355	60,194	11,647,812
瑞典	32	1,123,413	14,644	1,085,412	23,357	10,171,893
羅馬尼亞	33	1,095,885	34,509	1,053,974	7,402	19,089,418
葡萄牙	35	1,033,165	17,711	970,497	44,957	10,162,374
匈牙利	37	811,706	30,057	775,286	6,363	9,632,025
瑞士	40	770,758	10,967	705,104	54,687	8,727,605
塞爾維亞	42	755,895	7,257	719,206	29,432	8,696,722
奧地利	44	684,541	10,777	659,053	14,711	9,065,670
希臘	48	579,734	13,544	526,034	40,156	10,364,244
白俄羅斯	53	477,901	3,745	471,018	3,138	9,445,735
總共個案		50,874,789	1,079,052	46,305,574	3,490,163	687,115,166

8 月份與 7 月份相比，增加了 3,605,677 例，我們挑選的前 20 個國家代表了 6.87 億人口，它也是世界上最大的經濟強國之一，擁有非常豐富的歷史和文化。

拉丁美洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
巴西	3	20,728,605	579,010	19,646,400	503,195	214,301,783
阿根廷	8	5,171,458	111,324	4,854,329	205,805	45,673,847
哥倫比亞	9	4,903,304	124,743	4,734,162	44,399	51,507,905
秘魯	19	2,147,285	198,115			33,500,845
智利	25	1,637,234	36,841	1,593,985	6,408	19,305,376
厄瓜多爾	51	500,084	32,166	443,880	24,038	17,951,535
玻利維亞	52	489,447	18,391	431,928	39,128	11,856,420
巴拉圭	55	458,229	15,675	436,286	6,268	7,233,476
烏拉圭	65	384,531	6,026	377,330	1,175	3,487,620
委內瑞拉	72	331,112	3,970	316,405	10,737	28,342,896
總共個案		36,751,289	1,126,261	32,834,705	841,153	433,161,703

病毒的增幅比前幾個月溫和，我們將以下與大家分享過去幾個月的增量如下。

- 7月至8月 - 增加了 1,705,680 例；
- 6月至7月 - 增加了 1,765,988 例；
- 5月至6月 - 增加了 2,576,819 例；
- 4月至6月 - 增加了 11,215,096 例。

我們希望拉美國家也繼續地沿著這個趨勢走下去。

南亞國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
印度	2	32,694,188	437,860	31,881,128	375,200	1,395,642,554
孟加拉	26	1,489,589	25,926	1,409,231	54,432	166,580,490
巴基斯坦	31	1,148,572	25,535	1,029,930	93,107	225,826,833
斯里蘭卡	60	421,557	8,583	355,394	57,580	21,516,831
阿富汗	95	153,033	7,109	109,698	36,226	39,936,318
總共個案		35,906,939	505,013	34,785,381	616,545	1,849,503,026

我們大家分享我們記錄的數字。

- 7月至8月 - 增加了 1,499,168 例；
- 6月至7月 - 增加了 2,945,547 例；
- 5月至6月 - 增加了 3,822,834 例；
- 4月至6月 - 增加了 4,360,426 例。

在4月份數量激增，高峰時期的日均病例超過 40 萬例，當 Delta 的變種出現在印度次大陸時，它奪去了很多人的生命，但其中很多印度人因缺氧而死亡。

中東國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
伊朗	10	4,895,448	105,901	4,117,098	672,449	85,231,406
伊拉克	22	1,868,352	20,632	1,711,405	136,315	41,260,242
以色列	34	1,045,800	6,950	957,045	81,805	9,326,000
約旦	38	794,350	10,368	771,842	12,140	10,319,880
阿聯酋	43	715,394	2,036	700,548	12,810	10,028,079
黎巴嫩	47	597,978	8,035	550,334	39,609	6,790,140
沙地阿拉伯	49	543,796	8,526	531,733	3,537	35,438,109
科威特	62	409,363	2,416	404,217	2,730	4,353,299
巴勒斯坦	70	335,709	3,669	316,520	15,520	5,237,738
阿曼	75	301,784	4,049	291,039	6,696	5,255,855
總共個案		11,507,974	172,582	10,351,781	983,611	213,240,748

我們與大家分享我們記錄的數字。

7 月至 8 月 - 增加了 1,725,740 例；

6 月至 7 月 - 增加了 1,143,756 例；

5 月至 6 月 - 增加了 590,298 例；

4 月至 6 月 - 增加了 912,005 例。

伊朗是病例數最多的國家，8 月份的病例數首次增加為 1,103,434，你可以看到該地區超過 9.5%。

南亞國家聯盟 (ASEAN)

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
印尼	13	4,066,404	131,372	3,707,850	227,182	276,856,899
菲律賓	20	1,935,700	33,008	1,760,013	142,679	111,261,072
馬來西亞	23	1,685,510	15,802	1,401,160	268,548	32,843,706
泰國	30	1,157,555	10,879	964,319	182,357	70,002,094
緬甸	59	422,469	10,405	210,989	201,075	98,348,196
新加坡	64	389,134	15,077	311,952	62,105	54,830,444
柬埔寨	109	91,770	1,870	87,774	2,126	16,985,459
新加坡	115	67,171	55	66,022	1,094	5,903,392
老撾	154	14,466	12	4,928	9,526	7,397,140
汶萊	194	2,380	7	613	1,760	442,307
總共個案		9,832,559	218,487	8,515,620	1,098,452	674,870,709

該地區過去非常安靜，記錄的個案並不多，但是在最近三個月的數字劇增，你可以參考以下內容：

7 月至 8 月 - 增加了 2,822,902 例；

6 月至 7 月 - 增加了 2,275,663 例。

疫情最嚴重的國家是印度尼西亞、菲律賓、馬來西亞、泰國和越南。

非洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
南非	17	2,757,191	81,461	2,519,781	155,949	60,170,133
摩洛哥	36	849,532	12,361	773,619	63,552	37,414,634
突尼斯	45	658,322	23,182	607,318	27,822	11,961,142
埃塞俄比亞	73	305,077	4,631	273,515	26,931	118,238,075
利比亞	74	303,790	4,165	217,624	82,001	6,978,913
埃及	77	287,393	16,706	237,385	33,302	104,555,191
肯尼亞	83	234,589	4,694	219,706	10,189	55,133,206
贊比亞	87	205,893	3,591	200,316	1,986	18,975,220
阿爾及利亞	88	190,333	2,308	169,815	18,210	212,010,971
尼日利亞	89	175,224	2,513	168,769	3,942	6,648,103
總共個案		5,967,344	155,612	5,387,848	423,884	632,085,588

只是最近兩個月才看到病例的增加，你可以參考以下內容：

7月至8月 - 增加了 842,463 例；

6月至7月 - 增加了 901,486 例。

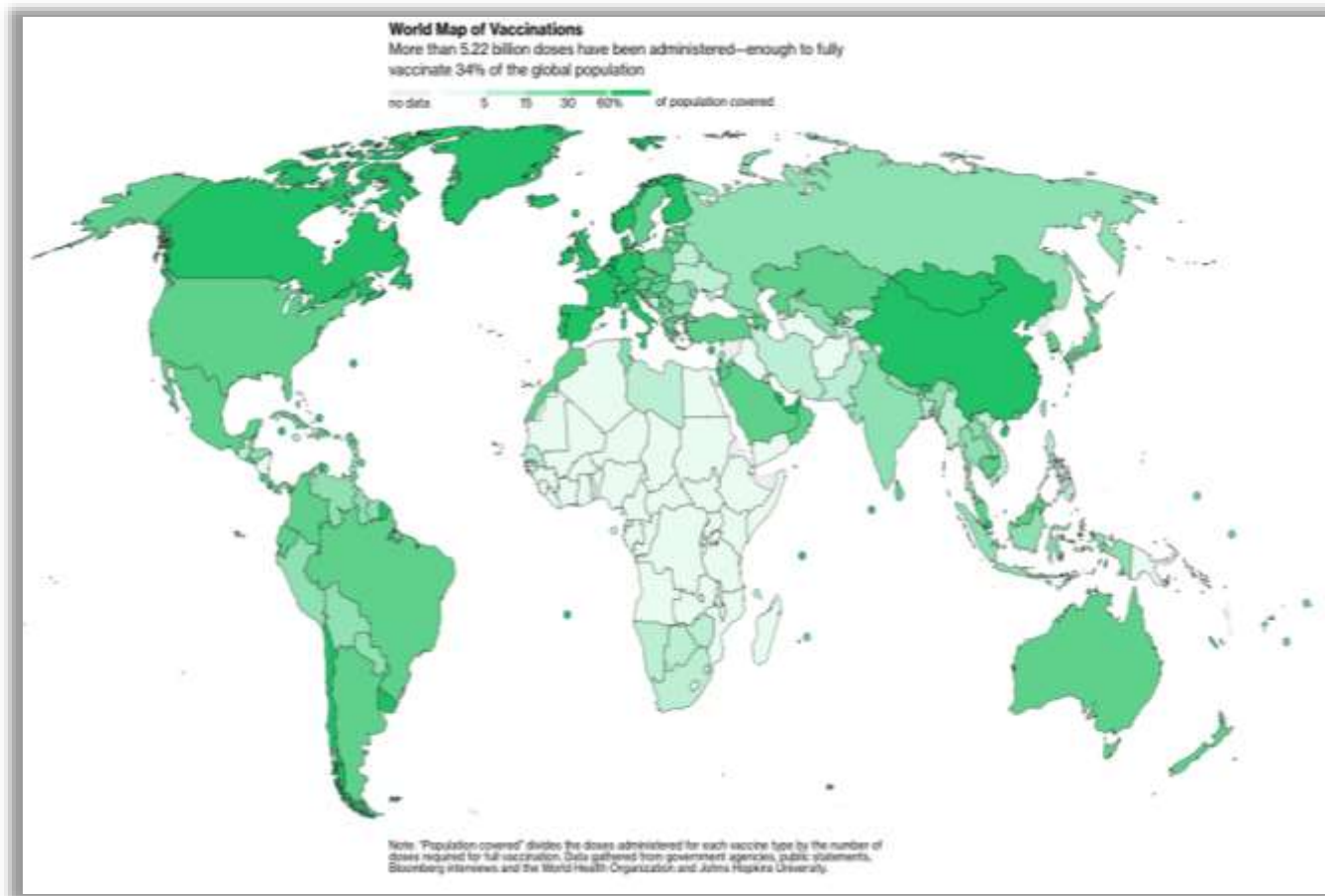
我們可以發現南非和摩洛哥的病例增加最多。

總括

地區	案例	%	死亡個案	%
北美洲	47,178,577	21.77%	983,121	21.82%
歐洲	50,874,789	23.48%	1,079,052	23.95%
中南美洲	36,751,289	16.96%	1,126,261	24.99%
中東國家	11,507,974	5.31%	172,582	3.83%
南亞國家	35,906,939	16.57%	505,013	11.21%
東協國家	9,832,559	4.54%	218,487	4.85%
非洲國家	5,967,344	2.75%	155,612	3.45%
總數	198,019,471	91.39%	4,240,128	94.10%
全球個案	216,675,372		4,506,127	

8 月份的死亡率報告

排名	國家	案例	死亡個案	%
1	美國	39,591,680	653,990	1.65%
2	印度	32,694,188	437,860	1.34%
3	巴西	20,728,605	579,010	2.79%
4	俄羅斯	6,835,541	180,840	2.65%
5	法國	6,728,858	114,157	1.70%
6	英國	6,698,486	132,376	1.98%
7	土耳其	6,329,549	55,958	0.88%
8	阿根廷	5,171,458	111,324	2.15%
9	哥倫比亞	4,903,304	124,743	2.54%
10	伊朗	4,895,448	105,901	2.16%
11	西班牙	4,831,809	84,000	1.74%
12	義大利	4,524,292	129,056	2.85%
13	印尼	4,066,404	131,372	3.23%
14	德國	3,933,569	92,631	2.35%
15	墨西哥	3,311,317	257,150	7.77%
16	波蘭	2,888,028	75,340	2.61%
17	南非	2,757,191	81,461	2.95%
18	烏克蘭	2,282,285	53,686	2.35%
19	秘魯	2,147,284	198,115	9.23%
20	菲律賓	1,935,700	33,008	1.71%
21	荷蘭	1,934,283	17,994	0.93%
22	伊拉克	1,868,352	20,632	1.10%
23	馬來西亞	1,685,510	15,802	0.94%
24	捷克	1,678,731	30,401	1.81%
25	智利	1,637,234	36,841	2.25%
26	孟加拉	1,489,589	25,926	1.74%
27	加拿大	1,487,277	26,897	1.81%
28	日本	1,411,443	15,851	0.00%
29	比利時	1,177,909	25,360	2.15%
30	泰國	1,157,555	10,879	0.94%
	總共個案	182,782,879	3,842,726	



Courtesy of: Bloomberg on August 29's report

一月復一月，世界繼續推動疫苗接種，已在 183 個國家/地區接種了超過 52.2 億劑疫苗，而 52.2 億劑足以為全球 34% 的人口接種疫苗，最新的速度是每天約 4020 萬劑。

這一次還沒有提到全球免疫，我們已經在談論很快就要打第三針，因為藥物會開始失去它的效能，尤其是那些較早接種疫苗的人，並且沒有跡象表明大流行會消失，因為沒有人知道我們是如何進入這場瘟疫，未來的發展仍不明朗，而全世界已有 2.16 億已知病例，已有 450 萬人喪生。

據說從現在到 12 月 1 日，由於新冠狀病毒，美國將再有 100,000 例死亡病例，這將使死亡人數推到 750,000 人。

目前，喬治亞州、肯塔基州、田納西州和愛達荷州等州最為嚴重，人們還在爭論打疫苗和戴口罩，知道這是唯一的出路，這場爭論越來越與政治相關，越來越多的公共場所要求在入場前出示疫苗接種證明，這將加劇社會分裂和爭論，所有這些都不是一個好兆頭，因為很多人，尤其是年輕人，仍然對接種疫苗持懷疑態度。

無論如何，我們與你分享彭博社的報告中針對 19 個國家/地區的全球疫苗接種運動。

Global Vaccination Campaign

Countries and regions	Doses administered ▼	Enough for % of people	% of population		Daily rate of doses administered
			given 1+ dose	fully vaccinated	
Global Total	5,228,873,133	-	-	-	40,192,986
Mainland China	2,032,934,000	72.6	-	63.5	13,866,429
India	625,864,766	22.9	35.4	10.4	6,339,341
EU	528,230,228	59.5	64.5	58.6	1,848,148
U.S.	368,863,734	57.7	61.6	52.3	886,566
Brazil	189,061,012	46.0	63.2	28.2	1,639,599
Japan	124,534,483	49.3	54.9	43.8	1,332,252
Germany	101,167,083	60.9	64.9	60.2	274,805
Indonesia	95,925,079	18.0	22.9	13.0	1,003,397
Turkey	93,045,181	55.9	57.5	44.1	618,914
U.K. +	90,641,097	67.8	71.9	63.8	187,057
France	86,168,690	66.5	74.0	66.1	477,482
Mexico	84,026,447	32.9	44.9	26.0	517,469
Russia	79,711,825	27.2	29.6	24.6	396,745
Italy	77,145,747	63.9	70.0	62.0	266,020
Spain	65,035,990	70.0	78.0	69.8	333,529
Canada +	53,122,384	70.8	73.4	66.3	106,134
Pakistan	50,985,184	12.5	19.5	7.5	683,231
South Korea	43,225,257	41.8	55.4	28.2	1,073,209
Argentina	41,701,203	46.4	61.8	31.0	388,284

Courtesy of: Bloomberg on August 29's report

結束語

回到拜登總統 90 天前向其機構要求展示新冠狀原因的報告，總結報告只說它不是作為生物武器開發的，而中國科學家也不知道這種流行病可能造成的災難性後果。

這種新冠狀病毒已在全球造成 2 億例病例，超過 450 萬人喪生。對於美國來說，它已經接近 4000 萬例病例，奪走了 653,990 條生命。

中國官員在爆發之前缺乏對病毒 SARS-COV-2 的先見之明，但結果發現，中國不願分享任何信息，而是將原因推給了包括美國在內的其他國家。

拜登在周五 8 月 27 日的聲明中表示，將繼續尋找病毒的起源，並批評中國沒有更加合作。

在接下來的幾個月裡，我們將看到中國如何應對。

新型冠狀病毒疫情的報導 九月份



Courtesy of: wesm913.org

ANDREW SIA

介紹

關於 SAR-CoV2 病毒是通過中間宿主動物，從蝙蝠傳播給人類還是從實驗室洩漏，目前仍在爭論中。為反擊世界對 Covid-19 起源的共識，甚至在拜登政府於 8 月 27 日發布報告之前，中國就已經在傳播其陰謀論，暗示新冠狀病毒病毒是從美國軍事實驗室洩漏的。

中國外交部發言人多次在官方講台上傳播冠狀病毒可能首先從馬里蘭州德特里克堡的一個研究機構洩漏的想法，這反映了中國急於擺脫造成全球巨大經濟損失和數百萬人生命損失的大流行病的責任。

了解病毒的起源可以幫助科學家預防另一場大流行，病毒學家大多傾向於相信病毒在實驗室外從受感染的動物傳染給人类的理論，但他們不排除病毒是從武漢的一個實驗室逃逸的，武漢也是開始爆發的中心。

這些無休止的指責只會損害兩個世界大國的關係。

即使是對 Covid-19 的態度，我們也可以看到兩國正在走向極端。中國在 9 月 13 日有 49 例新病例，儘管它正在努力推行零感染政策，但美國在同一天有 13,660 例病例，我們必須知道，美國祇有中國人口的四分之一。

在新冠狀病毒爆發之初，中國能夠在 2020 年 4 月上旬之前在中國控制住病毒，當時它已經制定了零感染政策，即使是本地病例也將使用將當地病例重置為零的嚴厲措施，為了抵禦任何輸入性病例，中國實施了最嚴格的國際旅行限制。

現在情況發生了變化，因為 Delta 變體更具傳染性。今年 7 月 20 日在南京爆發疫情，並迅速蔓延至 17 個省，直到今天全國仍有 3 個疫情擴散的地區，急於回歸零感染會適得其反，員工生產力下降，供應鏈中斷，這已經開始放緩中國經濟。

中國科學家們已經表達了他們對與病毒共存的想法，或者要達到 80% 的疫苗接種率的群體免疫，後來才知道他們的聲明要收回，因為指導方針必須來自中國共產黨的最高層。

即使是群體免疫也不太可能，因為疫苗在預防病毒的新變種方面效果較差，而且國家的開放將導致更多的感染病例。

另一方面，中國不能繼續關閉邊境，因為 Delta 變種將繼續猖獗傳播，關於這場大流行的討論可能會再持續兩年或更長時間。

其他政府正準備改變政策，旨在與 Covid-19 共存，儘管應該執行更嚴格的強制性規定。

不僅疫苗接種率高，疫苗的高有效率也很重要。我們可以參考中國和俄羅斯的疫苗，這些疫苗對新冠狀病毒的療效非常的低。

我們不得不承認，世界仍然面臨著新冠狀病毒疫苗的低覆蓋率和不平等的問題，我們也必須解決這些困難。

民主很重要，但如果世界不能就打擊這場病毒來達成共識，它將繼續拖累世界，畢竟，我們已經看到各國在控制病毒傳播的措施上兩極分化。

世界形勢

7 月至 9 月這三個月中，全球病例總數增加了 18%，主要是 Delta 變體。

日期	7/31/2021 23:55 GMT	8/28/2021 22:12 GMT	9/25/2021 21:37 GMT	
總共個案	196,648,816	216,675,372	232,212,695	+18%
新個案	15,251,166	20,026,556	15,537,323	
新死亡人數	272,411	303,317	249,852	
總死亡人數	4,202,810	4,506,127	4,755,989	+13%
痊癒人數	178,080,174	193,617,773	208,811,886	
患病人數	14,365,832	18,551,472	18,644,820	

但歷史上最大的疫苗接種運動正在進行中，根據彭博收集的數據，已經在 184 個國家/地區處理了超過 61.3 億劑，最新的比率是每天大約 2940 萬劑。

如果將其轉化為完全接種疫苗，將覆蓋全球 39.9% 的人口。

我們逐漸知道，最好的疫苗對於預防因新冠病毒引起的住院和死亡非常有效，傳染病專家表示，接種 70% 至 85% 的疫苗將能夠恢復正常，但全球免疫仍任重道遠，以目前每天 2940 萬劑的速度，覆蓋 75% 的人口需要 6 個月的時間才能達到免疫。

疫苗的生產正在穩步增加，更多的生產設施正在進入市場。

截至 2021 年 9 月 25 日，個案最多的前 30 個國家

排名	國家	案例	總共測試	每一百萬人口的測試	人口總數	百份比率
1	美國	43,704,543	631,498,172	1,894,175	333,389,570	18.82%
2	印度	33,651,221	561,661,383	402,140	1,396,679,683	14.49%
3	巴西	21,343,304	57,282,520	267,155	214,417,199	9.19%
4	英國	7,631,233	297,235,180	4,350,340	68,324,581	3.29%
5	俄羅斯	7,398,415	189,300,000	1,296,474	146,011,466	3.19%
6	土耳其	7,013,639	84,545,253	989,362	85,454,307	3.02%
7	法國	6,989,613	139,307,228	2,128,413	65,451,212	3.01%
8	伊朗	5,519,728	31,545,337	369,757	85,313,650	2.38%
9	阿根廷	5,248,847	24,252,818	530,32	45,705,544	2.26%
10	哥倫比亞	4,948,513	25,286,251	490,525	51,549,372	2.13%
11	西班牙	4,946,601	63,732,506	1,362,473	46,777,063	2.13%
12	義大利	4,657,215	91,122,631	1,509,843	60,352,399	2.01%
13	印尼	4,206,253	37,880,343	136,714	277,078,037	1.81%
14	德國	4,200,990	70,379,237	836,717	84,113,506	1.81%
15	墨西哥	3,619,115	10,516,234	80,524	130,597,477	1.56%
16	波蘭	2,902,591	20,675,000	547,021	37,795,594	1.25%
17	南非	2,895,976	17,528,759	291,043	60,227,335	1.25%
18	菲律賓	2,470,235	20,686,679	185,743	111,372,663	1.06%
19	烏克蘭	2,387,750	12,673,213	291,941	43,410,223	1.03%
20	馬來西亞	2,185,131	29,565,187	899,310	32,875,430	0.94%
21	秘魯	2,171,374	17,688,400	527,445	33,535,992	0.94%
22	荷蘭	1,994,901	17,043,097	991,944	17,181,517	0.86%
23	伊拉克	1,991,628	15,116,604	365,759	41,329,460	0.86%
24	日本	1,689,899	24,412,989	193,754	125,999,832	0.73%
25	捷克	1,688,953	37,860,455	3,527,341	10,733,425	0.73%
26	智利	1,650,985	21,530,105	1,114,515	19,317,915	0.71%
27	加拿大	1,600,339	42,704,817	1,119,424	38,148,931	0.67%
28	孟加拉	1,550,371	9,596,929	57,568	166,705,916	0.67%
29	泰國	1,549,285	9,201,621	131,423	70,015,456	0.67%
30	以色列	1,262,945	20,773,083	2,227,438	9,326,000	0.54%
總共個案		195,071,593	2,632,602,031	28,586,281	3,909,190,755	84.01%
全球總個案		232,212,695				

截至 2021 年 9 月 25 日，死亡率最高的前 30 個國家

排名	國家	死亡個案	百份比率
1	美國	705,832	14.84%
2	巴西	594,200	12.49%
3	印度	446,948	9.40%
4	墨西哥	274,703	5.78%
5	俄羅斯	203,095	4.27%
6	秘魯	199,182	4.19%
7	印尼	141,381	2.97%
8	英國	136,105	2.86%
9	義大利	130,653	2.75%
10	哥倫比亞	126,068	2.65%
11	伊朗	119,082	2.50%
12	法國	116,449	2.45%
13	阿根廷	114,828	2.41%
14	德國	93,966	1.98%
15	南非	87,001	1.83%
16	西班牙	86,229	1.81%
17	土耳其	62,938	1.32%
18	烏克蘭	55,557	1.17%
19	智利	37,432	0.79%
20	菲律賓	37,405	0.79%
21	羅馬尼亞	36,230	0.76%
22	厄瓜多爾	32,720	0.69%
23	捷克	30,452	0.64%
24	匈牙利	30,151	0.63%
25	加拿大	27,636	0.58%
26	巴基斯坦	27,524	0.58%
27	比利時	25,554	0.54%
28	突尼西亞	24,705	0.52%
29	伊拉克	22,072	0.46%
30	保加利亞	20,423	0.43%
總死亡個案		4,046,521	85.08%
全球總死亡個案		4,755,989	

截至 2021 年 9 月 25 日，個案最多的前 20 個國家

美國 (1)	人口: 333,389,570		總共測試	每百萬測試
			631,498,172	1,894,175
日期	9/4/2021 (1)	9/11/2021 (1)	9/18/2021 (1)	9/25/2021 (1)
總共個案	40,761,715	41,815,714	42,841,173	43,704,543
新個案	1,170,035	1,053,999	1,025,459	863,370
新死亡人數	11,473	12,273	13,556	14,540
總死亡人數	665,463	677,736	691,292	705,832
痊癒人數	31,299,913	31,857,877	32,460,485	33,140,811
患病人數	8,796,339	9,280,101	9,689,396	9,857,900

9 月份，每日新增病例非常高，平均每天超過 15 萬例，目前，患者的年齡低於 12 歲，並且沒有針對該年齡組適合的疫苗可用，這是最不幸的，因為學校也在這個時候開放。

但是該國在是否接種 Covid 疫苗方面存在分歧，大公司的政策各不相同，但仍有大約 14% 的美國成年人表示他們無意冒險，為了說服他們，提供高達 500,000 美元的彩票和禮品卡分發。

在美國，迄今為止已注射了 3.9 億劑，僅上週就平均每天注射了 703,352 劑。

美國有 55.3% 的人口完全接種了疫苗，64.3% 的人口只接種了一劑，現在開始為 65 歲以上老人打第三針的討論。

印度 (2)	人口: 1,396,679,683		總共測試	每百萬測試
			561,661,383	402,140
日期	9/4/2021 (2)	9/11/2021 (2)	9/18/2021 (2)	9/25/2021 (2)
總共個案	32,987,615	33,232,088	33,447,010	33,651,221
新個案	293,427	244,473	214,922	204,211
新死亡人數	2,707	2,121	2,181	2,079
總死亡人數	440,567	442,688	444,869	446,948
痊癒人數	32,130,576	32,396,039	32,663,592	32,894,001
患病人數	416,472	393,361	338,549	310,272

印度共注射了 860,066,590 劑，但只有 16.3% 的人口接種了全面疫苗，46% 的人口接種了一次疫苗。

該國每天仍有 32,000 例病例。

巴西 (3)	人口: 214,417,199		總共測試	每百萬測試
			57,282,520	267,155
日期	9/4/2021 (3)	9/11/2021 (3)	9/18/2021 (3)	9/25/2021 (3)
總共個案	20,877,864	20,989,164	21,102,536	21,343,304
新個案	149,259	111,300	113,372	240,768
新死亡人數	4,352	3,196	3,186	4,456
總死亡人數	583,362	586,558	589,744	594,200
痊癒人數	19,838,912	20,016,161	20,180,106	20,326,408
患病人數	455,590	386,445	332,686	422,696

巴西共注射了 231,844,536 劑疫苗，41% 的人口已全面接種，70.9% 的人口接種了一針，這比前幾個月有所改善，每日新增病例的平均數字也有所下降。

英國 (4)	人口: 68,324,581		總共測試	每百萬測試
			297,235,180	4,350,340
日期	9/4/2021 (5)	9/11/2021 (4)	9/18/2021 (4)	9/25/2021 (4)
總共個案	6,941,611	7,197,662	7,400,739	7,631,233
新個案	243,125	256,051	203,077	230,494
新死亡人數	785	983	1,003	958
總死亡人數	133,161	134,144	135,147	136,105
痊癒人數	5,586,491	5,767,761	5,958,691	6,159,135
患病人數	1,221,959	1,295,757	1,306,901	1,335,993

在英國共注射了 93,461,887 劑疫苗，67% 的人口已全面接種疫苗，72.9% 的人口接種了一針，新增病例略有增加，但上個月排在第六位，現在排在第四位。

俄羅斯 (5)	人口: 146,011,466		總共測試	每百萬測試
			189,300,000	1,296,474
日期	9/4/2021 (4)	9/11/2021 (5)	9/18/2021 (5)	9/25/2021 (5)
總共個案	6,993,954	7,121,516	7,254,754	7,398,415
新個案	130,413	127,562	133,238	143,661
新死亡人數	5,567	5,554	5,464	5,670
總死亡人數	186,407	191,961	197,425	203,095
痊癒人數	6,255,475	6,375,160	6,485,264	6,590,933
患病人數	552,072	554,395	572,065	604,387

迄今為止，該國已接種了 89,453,699 劑疫苗，只有 28.4% 的人接種了兩劑疫苗，32.4% 的人只接種了一次，它的記錄一直在改善中。

土耳其 (6)	人口: 85,454,307		總共測試	每百萬測試
			84,545,253	989,362
日期	9/4/2021 (7)	9/11/2021 (7)	9/18/2021 (7)	9/25/2021 (6)
總共個案	6,478,663	6,636,899	6,820,861	7,013,639
新個案	149,114	158,236	183,962	192,778
新死亡人數	1,879	1,806	1,718	1,577
總死亡人數	57,837	59,643	61,361	62,938
痊癒人數	5,906,376	6,121,046	6,309,910	6,472,400
患病人數	514,450	456,210	449,590	478,301

該國已執行 107,877,200 劑，其中 52.4% 已接受雙劑，64.3% 已接受單劑。

法國 (7)	人口: 65,451,212		總共測試	每百萬測試
			139,307,228	2,128,413
日期	9/4/2021 (6)	9/11/2021 (6)	9/18/2021 (6)	9/25/2021 (7)
總共個案	6,826,042	6,897,392	6,949,519	6,989,613
新個案	97,284	71,350	52,127	40,094
新死亡人數	699	632	514	447
總死亡人數	114,856	115,488	116,002	116,449
痊癒人數	6,356,262	6,504,169	6,626,528	6,720,032
患病人數	354,924	277,735	206,989	153,132

該國已接種 93,817,818 劑疫苗，其中 74% 接受了雙劑，77.2% 接受了單劑，它是歐盟中最高的，它的新病例一直在下降。

伊朗 (8)	人口: 85,313,650		總共測試	每百萬測試
			31,545,337	369,757
日期	9/4/2021 (9)	9/11/2021 (8)	9/18/2021 (8)	9/25/2021 (8)
總共個案	5,103,537	5,275,567	5,408,860	5,519,728
新個案	208,089	172,030	133,293	110,868
新死亡人數	4,163	3,760	2,967	2,291
總死亡人數	110,064	113,824	116,791	119,082
痊癒人數	4,332,892	4,538,419	4,736,896	4,920,978
患病人數	660,581	623,324	555,173	479,668

該國已經接種了 43,372,270 劑疫苗，並且顯示出增加了 20,234,571 劑，這是非常顯著的，現在 16.8% 的人口已完全接種疫苗，35.5% 的人口只接種了一次疫苗。

8 月份，該國記錄了 1,103,434 例新病例，平均每天 39,408 例疫苗，9 月份，它記錄了 624,280 例新病例，即每天 22,296 例，也許九月份增加劑量已經產生了效果。

阿根廷 (9)	人口: 45,705,544		總共測試	每百萬測試
			24,252,818	530,632
日期	9/4/2021 (8)	9/11/2021 (9)	9/18/2021 (9)	9/25/2021 (9)
總共個案	5,202,405	5,223,604	5,237,159	5,248,847
新個案	30,947	21,199	13,555	11,688
新死亡人數	1,120	912	930	542
總死亡人數	112,444	113,356	114,286	114,828
痊癒人數	4,895,988	5,071,793	5,090,449	5,107,912
患病人數	193,973	38,455	32,424	26,107

該國在 9 月份接種了 50,864,376 劑疫苗，47.5% 的人完成了接種，65.5% 的人接種了單劑，我們注意到它的新病例一直在下降。

哥倫比亞 (10)	人口: 51,549,372		總共測試	每百萬測試
			25,286,251	490,525
日期	9/4/2021 (10)	9/11/2021 (10)	9/18/2021 (10)	9/25/2021 (10)
總共個案	4,916,980	4,928,578	4,937,596	4,948,513
新個案	13,676	11,598	9,018	10,917
新死亡人數	487	362	234	242
總死亡人數	125,230	125,592	125,826	126,068
痊癒人數	4,746,546	4,765,975	4,776,169	4,788,573
患病人數	45,204	37,011	35,601	33,872

該國已接種 39,455,509 劑疫苗，其中 32.6% 的人口已完全接種疫苗，50.9% 的人口僅接種了一劑，新病例也在下降。

西班牙 (11)	人口: 46,777,063		總共測試	每百萬測試
			63,732,506	1,362,473
日期	9/4/2021 (11)	9/11/2021 (11)	9/18/2021 (11)	9/25/2021 (11)
總共個案	4,877,755	4,907,461	4,929,546	4,946,601
新個案	45,946	29,706	22,085	17,055
新死亡人數	795	495	493	446
總死亡人數	84,795	85,290	85,783	86,229
痊癒人數	4,418,343	4,542,552	4,633,527	4,708,167
患病人數	374,617	279,619	210,236	152,205

西班牙總共注射了 69,740,837 劑疫苗，大約 78.2% 的人口完成了接種，80.8% 接受了單次劑量。在歐盟國家中，西班牙的比例相當高，該國的新病例也顯著下降。

義大利 (12)	人口: 60,352,399		總共測試	每百萬測試
			91,122,631	1,509,843
日期	9/4/2021 (12)	9/11/2021 (12)	9/18/2021 (12)	9/25/2021 (12)
總共個案	4,566,126	4,601,749	4,632,275	4,657,215
新個案	41,834	35,623	30,526	24,940
新死亡人數	410	419	399	369
總死亡人數	129,466	129,885	130,284	130,653
痊癒人數	4,299,621	4,344,238	4,388,951	4,423,988
患病人數	137,039	127,626	113,040	102,574

意大利總共注射了 83,966,629 劑疫苗，74.3% 的人口接受過兩劑疫苗，同樣的百分比接受過單一劑量，它的新病例也一直在下降。

印尼 (13)	人口: 277,078,037		總共測試	每百萬測試
			37,880,343	136,714
日期	9/4/2021 (13)	9/11/2021 (13)	9/18/2021 (13)	9/25/2021 (13)
總共個案	4,123,617	4,163,732	4,188,529	4,206,253
新個案	57,213	40,115	24,797	17,724
新死亡人數	4,097	3,232	1,622	1,058
總死亡人數	135,469	138,701	140,323	141,381
痊癒人數	3,827,449	3,909,355	3,983,140	4,020,801
患病人數	160,699	115,676	65,066	44,071

該國已接種 135,418,535 劑疫苗，比 8 月增加 39,493,456 劑，增長 40%。但只有 18% 的人口完全接種了疫苗，32% 的人口只接種了一次疫苗。很明顯國藥的疫苗對新冠病毒無效，幸運的是，它的病例正在下降。

德國 (14)	人口: 84,113,506		總共測試	每百萬測試
			70,379,237	836,717
日期	9/4/2021 (14)	9/11/2021 (14)	9/18/2021 (14)	9/25/2021 (14)
總共個案	4,005,494	4,080,146	4,146,128	4,200,990
新個案	71,925	74,652	65,982	54,862
新死亡人數	218	269	437	411
總死亡人數	92,849	93,118	93,555	93,966
痊癒人數	3,763,600	3,817,900	3,882,700	3,952,000
患病人數	149,045	169,128	169,873	155,024

總共施用了 106,863,393 劑疫苗，63.9% 的人口完成了接種，67.7% 接受過單次接種，不幸的是，它的新病例一直非常一致，沒有減弱的跡象。

墨西哥 (15)	人口: 130,597,477		總共測試	每百萬測試
			10,516,234	80,524
日期	9/4/2021 (15)	9/11/2021 (15)	9/18/2021 (15)	9/25/2021 (15)
總共個案	3,405,294	3,494,232	3,552,983	3,619,115
新個案	93,977	88,938	58,751	66,132
新死亡人數	5,071	4,628	3,689	4,165
總死亡人數	262,221	266,849	270,538	274,703
痊癒人數	2,744,885	2,832,038	2,906,771	2,971,000
患病人數	398,188	395,345	375,674	373,412

墨西哥已經接種了 98,895,325 劑，34.7% 的人接受了雙劑，49.6% 的人接受了單劑，新增病例逐漸減少，但病死率仍約為 8%，這可能與人們的生活方式有關。

波蘭 (16)	人口: 37,795,594		總共測試	每百萬測試
			20,675,000	547,021
日期	9/4/2021 (16)	9/11/2021 (16)	9/18/2021 (16)	9/25/2021 (16)
總共個案	2,890,161	2,893,173	2,897,395	2,902,591
新個案	2,133	3,012	4,222	5,196
新死亡人數	39	46	62	84
總死亡人數	75,379	75,425	75,487	75,571
痊癒人數	2,657,330	2,658,101	2,659,020	2,660,776
患病人數	157,452	159,647	162,888	166,244

它已經接種了 37,147,012 劑疫苗，51% 的人口接受了雙劑量，52% 的人口接受了單劑量，問題是它的新病例一直在增加，它每天為人民接種疫苗的速度需要增加，目前每天 28,554 劑的比率非常不足。

南非 (17)	人口: 60,227,335		總共測試	每百萬測試
			17,528,759	291,043
日期	9/4/2021 (17)	9/11/2021 (17)	9/18/2021 (17)	9/25/2021 (17)
總共個案	2,814,014	2,854,234	2,880,349	2,895,976
新個案	56,823	40,220	26,115	15,627
新死亡人數	1,882	1,408	1,365	885
總死亡人數	83,343	84,751	86,116	87,001
痊癒人數	2,586,646	2,663,607	2,728,961	2,758,274
患病人數	144,025	105,876	65,272	50,701

迄今為止，該國已接種了 16,827,790 劑疫苗，14.2% 的人口接種了疫苗，20.6% 的人口接種了一次疫苗，一件好事是南非的新病例正在下降。

菲律賓 (18)	人口: 111,372,663		總共測試	每百萬測試
			20,686,679	185,743
日期	9/4/2021 (20)	9/11/2021 (19)	9/18/2021 (18)	9/25/2021 (18)
總共個案	2,061,084	2,206,021	2,347,550	2,470,235
新個案	125,384	144,937	141,529	122,685
新死亡人數	1,054	916	1,605	822
總死亡人數	34,062	34,978	36,583	37,405
痊癒人數	1,869,376	1,985,337	2,126,879	2,267,720
患病人數	157,646	185,706	184,088	165,110

該國已接種 43,088,582 劑疫苗，其中 18.3% 的人口接受了全劑量接種，23.5% 的人口接受了單劑接種，我們注意到它加快了疫苗接種，但新病例仍在增加。

烏克蘭 (19)	人口: 43,410,223		總共測試	每百萬測試
			12,673,213	291,941
日期	9/4/2021 (18)	9/11/2021 (18)	9/18/2021 (19)	9/25/2021 (19)
總共個案	2,296,155	2,314,423	2,344,398	2,387,750
新個案	13,870	18,268	29,975	43,352
新死亡人數	280	354	509	728
總死亡人數	53,966	54,320	54,829	55,557
痊癒人數	2,212,313	2,220,611	2,230,306	2,243,209
患病人數	29,876	39,492	59,263	88,984

烏克蘭已經接種了 18,526,941 劑疫苗，而前一個月為 1,250 萬劑，這是一個相當可觀的增長，但只有 11.1% 的人口接受了全面疫苗接種，29.4% 的人口接受了單一疫苗接種，這仍然很低。烏克蘭有很多東西要迎頭趕上，不幸的是，它的新病例正在增加。

馬來西亞 (20)	人口: 32,875,430		總共測試	每百萬測試
			29,565,187	899,310
日期	9/4/2021 (23)	9/11/2021 (22)	9/18/2021 (21)	9/25/2021 (20)
總共個案	1,824,439	1,960,500	2,082,876	2,185,131
新個案	138,929	136,061	122,376	102,255
新死亡人數	2,081	2,536	2,648	2,092
總死亡人數	17,883	20,419	23,067	25,159
痊癒人數	1,550,254	1,700,730	1,840,450	1,968,538
患病人數	256,302	239,351	219,359	191,434

這是我們第一次看到馬來西亞進入前 20 個國家，它已經對其人口進行了 42,375,862 劑注射，並且已經有 59.8% 的人接受了兩劑的疫苗，69.7% 的人接受了一次注射。

自 8 月以來，其新病例一直在增加，在此之前，馬來西亞在很長一段時間內都處於第 35 位，但最近卻一直在增加新病例，這是最不幸的。

對於新冠狀病毒前 20 個國家的簡要總結

我們可以從記錄新冠狀病毒人數最多的前 20 個國家中看到，其中兩個來自北美；八人來自歐洲；三名來自南美洲；一位來自中東；一種來自亞洲西南部，即土耳其；一位來自非洲；一名來自南亞；和三個來自東南亞。

東南亞這三個國家都是製造業中心，都在向發達國家供貨。

地區分佈

北美國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
美國	1	43,704,543	705,832	33,140,811	9,857,900	333,389,570
墨西哥	15	3,619,115	274,703	2,971,000	373,412	130,597,477
加拿大	27	1,600,339	27,636	1,527,040	45,663	38,148,931
古巴	39	847,494	7,163	804,954	35,377	11,318,108
危地馬拉	52	545,796	13,283	498,602	33,911	18,322,300
哥斯達黎加	54	521,182	6,189	420,204	94,789	5,151,296
巴拿馬	60	465,736	7,197	454,776	3,763	4,398,167
洪都拉斯	69	363,017	9,679	108,939	244,399	10,098,028
多米尼加	71	356,934	4,035	348,057	4,842	10,981,606
薩爾瓦多	108	102,024	3,174	84,981	13,869	6,526,456
總共個案		52,126,180	1,058,891	40,359,364	10,707,925	568,931,939

從區域整體看，上月總病例數為 47178577 例，本月為 52126180 例，新增病例約 495 萬例。

僅在美國，就增加了 410 萬例。

但我們繼續關注像古巴這樣的國家，它最近幾個月的增長非常驚人，從 6 月的 179,656 例到 7 月的 358,378 例，再到 8 月的 634,161 例和現在的 847,494 例。在古巴，42.9%的人口完成了疫苗的接種，78.4%的人口得到了一劑的接種，它的疫苗接種計劃並沒有那麼糟糕。

歐洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
英國	4	7,631,233	136,105	6,159,135	1,335,993	68,324,581
俄羅斯	5	7,398,415	203,095	6,590,933	604,387	146,011,466
法國	7	6,989,613	116,449	6,720,032	153,132	65,451,212
西班牙	11	4,946,601	86,229	4,708,167	152,205	46,777,063
義大利	12	4,206,253	141,381	4,020,801	44,071	60,352,399
德國	14	4,200,990	93,966	3,952,000	155,024	84,113,506
波蘭	16	2,902,591	75,571	2,660,776	166,244	37,795,594
烏克蘭	19	2,387,750	55,557	2,243,209	88,984	43,410,223
荷蘭	22	1,994,901	18,149	1,910,871	65,881	17,181,517
捷克	25	1,688,953	30,452	1,652,454	6,047	10,733,425
比利時	32	1,233,723	25,554	1,144,670	63,499	11,651,662
羅馬尼亞	33	1,187,773	36,230	1,096,136	55,407	19,079,654
瑞典	34	1,149,407	14,781	1,107,356	27,270	10,176,702
葡萄牙	35	1,066,346	17,952	1,016,913	31,481	10,160,110
塞爾維亞	37	905,677	8,008	775,860	121,809	8,694,042
瑞士	40	833,383	11,053	754,192	68,138	8,732,44
匈牙利	41	820,078	30,151	781,794	8,133	9,630,156
奧地利	46	734,302	10,961	702,343	20,998	9,069,594
希臘	48	644,869	14,655	602,797	27,417	10,360,368
喬治亞	50	605,360	8,787	573,542	23,031	3,979,742
總共個案		53,528,218	1,135,086	49,173,981	3,219,151	635,166,154

8-9月病例數增加 2,653,429 例，比兩個月下降 952,248 例，降幅較大。

總體來說還是挺不錯的，除了德國或許可以嘗試改進一下，但波蘭和烏克蘭也須要提供一些幫助。

拉丁美洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
巴西	3	21,343,304	594,200	20,326,408	422,696	214,417,199
阿根廷	9	5,248,847	114,828	5,107,912	26,107	45,705,544
哥倫比亞	10	4,948,513	126,068	4,788,573	33,872	51,549,372
秘魯	21	2,171,374	199,182			33,535,992
智利	26	1,650,985	37,432	1,606,490	7,063	19,317,915
厄瓜多爾	56	507,858	32,720	443,880	31,258	17,972,043
玻利維亞	57	498,595	18,696	456,236	23,663	11,868,604
巴拉圭	61	459,779	16,142	442,512	1,125	7,240,178
烏拉圭	67	388,313	6,051	380,789	1,473	3,488,539
委內瑞拉	70	360,849	4,379	344,210	12,260	28,336,759
總共個案		37,578,417	1,149,698	33,897,010	559,517	433,432,145

很高興看到南美國家的病例呈下降趨勢。

南亞國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
印度	2	33,651,221	446,948	32,894,001	310,272	1,396,679,683
孟加拉	28	1,550,371	27,393	1,510,167	12,811	166,705,916
巴基斯坦	31	1,236,888	27,524	1,157,322	52,042	226,155,506
斯里蘭卡	55	512,531	12,609	453,689	46,233	21,523,683
阿富汗	96	155,132	7,198	123,639	24,295	40,003,552
總共個案		37,106,143	521,672	36,138,818	445,653	1,851,068,340

單獨拿印度來說，我們可以看看以下幾點：

9月 - 33,651,221 例

八月 - 32,694,188

七月 - 31,526,622

六月 - 30,435,271

五月 - 27,893,452

四月 - 16,951,621

按月增加 -

8月至9月 - 957,033 例

七月至八月 - 1,167,566

六月至七月 - 2,092,352

五月至六月 - 2,541,819

四月至五月 - 10,941,831

如果我們還記得，那是 Delta 變種於 5 月在印度開始時，導致人們死亡的不是新冠狀病毒，而是醫院呼吸設備缺氧氣的供應，今天印度的病例仍然很高。

中東國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
伊朗	8	5,519,728	119,082	4,920,978	479,668	85,313,650
伊拉克	23	1,991,628	22,072	1,892,413	77,143	41,329,460
以色列	30	1,262,945	7,649	1,192,303	62,993	9,326,000
約旦	42	818,796	10,669	795,832	12,295	10,327,623
阿聯酋	45	734,596	2,089	726,806	5,701	10,037,219
黎巴嫩	49	621,155	8,268	587,254	25,633	6,787,813
沙地阿拉伯	51	546,882	8,694	535,892	2,296	35,479,615
科威特	63	411,447	2,445	408,338	664	4,348,133
巴勒斯坦	66	394,683	3,997	361,515	29,171	5,246,834
阿曼	76	303,551	4,093	295,168	4,290	5,265,823
總共個案		12,605,411	189,058	11,716,499	699,854	213,462,170

伊朗仍然是擁有大多數新冠肺炎病例的主要國家，除此之外，其他國家都比較溫和。

南亞國家聯盟 (ASEAN)

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
印尼	13	4,206,253	141,381	4,020,801	44,071	277,078,037
菲律賓	18	2,470,235	37,405	2,267,720	165,110	111,372,663
馬來西亞	20	2,185,131	25,159	1,968,538	191,434	32,875,430
泰國	29	1,549,285	16,143	1,408,602	124,540	70,015,456
越南	44	746,678	18,400	516,449	211,829	98,415,130
緬甸	62	456,620	17,465	410,033	29,122	54,858,303
東蒲寨	107	108,257	2,218	100,182	5,857	17,003,164
新加坡	113	84,510	73	73,395	11,042	5,906,908
老撾	144	21,080	16	5,568	15,496	7,405,220
汶萊	177	6,286	37	4,188	2,061	442,628
總共個案		11,834,335	258,297	10,775,476	800,562	675,372,939

其中許多國家屬於發展中國家，它們在製造業中發揮著重要作用，是供應鏈的一部分，而且由於新冠肺炎，缺乏出口的原材料和產品。

非洲國家

國家	排名	案例	總死亡個案	痊愈個案	患病人數	人口
南非	17	2,895,976	87,001	2,758,274	50,701	60,227,335
摩洛哥	36	928,571	14,132	897,252	17,187	37,448,094
突尼斯	47	703,732	24,705	672,287	6,740	11,970,597
埃塞俄比亞	73	340,845	5,369	307,856	27,620	118,454,586
利比亞	74	335,991	4,588	253,524	77,879	6,986,062
埃及	77	300,278	17,110	253,271	29,897	104,703,074
肯尼亞	84	248,392	5,096	239,730	3,566	55,224,028
贊比亞	87	208,829	3,645	204,670	514	19,014,761
尼日利亞	88	203,991	2,671	192,139	9,181	212,403,020
阿爾及利亞	89	202,574	5,767	138,737	58,070	44,822,933
總共個案		6,369,179	170,084	5,917,740	281,355	671,254,490

六個月期間所有地區的綜合報告

地區	每月的總個案					
	九月份	八月份	七月份	六月份	五月份	四月份
北美國家	52,126,180	47,178,577	41,959,789	40,286,523	39,501,591	37,740,667
增加個案	4,947,603	5,218,788	1,673,266	784,932	1,760,924	
歐洲國家	53,528,218	50,874,789	47,269,112	43,995,100	42,859,236	40,426,835
增加個案	2,653,429	3,605,677	3,274,012	1,135,864	2,432,401	
拉美國家	37,578,417	36,751,289	35,252,121	32,306,574	28,483,740	24,123,314
增加個案	827,128	1,499,168	2,945,547	3,822,834	4,360,426	
南亞國家	37,106,143	35,906,939	34,201,259	32,435,271	29,858,452	18,643,356
增加個案	1,199,204	1,705,680	1,765,988	2,576,819	11,215,096	
中東國家	12,605,411	11,507,974	9,782,234	8,638,478	8,048,180	7,136,175
增加個案	1,097,437	1,725,740	1,143,756	590,298	912,005	
東協國家	11,834,335	9,832,559	7,009,657	4,733,994	3,978,037	3,285,778
增加個案	2,001,776	2,822,902	2,275,663	755,957	692,259	
非洲國家	6,369,179	5,967,344	5,124,881	4,223,395	3,792,294	3,561,959
增加個案	401,835	842,463	901,486	431,101	230,335	
總數	211,147,883	198,019,471	180,599,053	166,619,335	156,521,530	134,918,084
全球總數	232,212,695	216,675,372	196,648,816	181,397,154	170,538,313	147,022,891
增加個案	15,537,323	20,026,556	15,251,662	10,858,841	23,515,422	

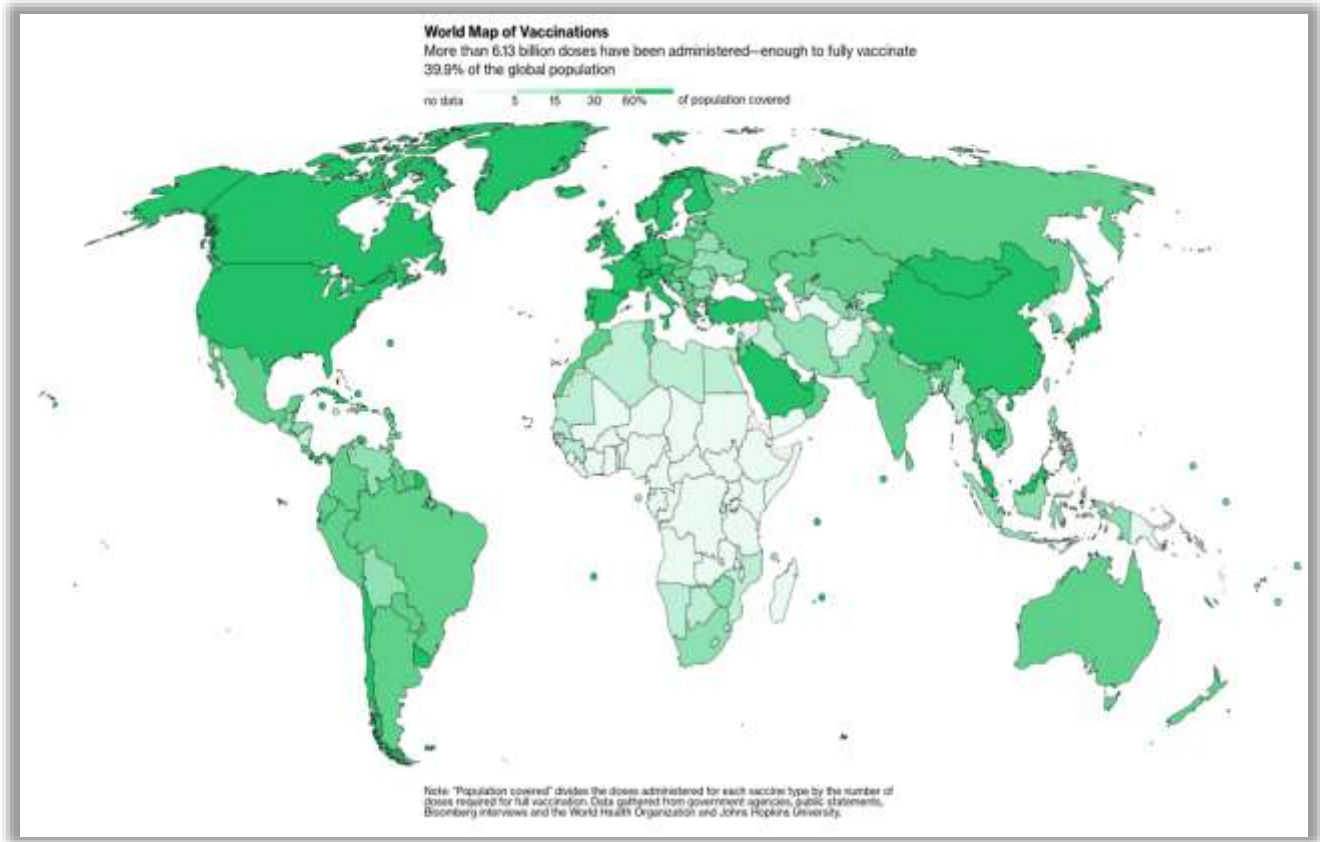
總括 - 九月份

地區	案例	%	死亡個案	%
北美洲	52,126,180	22.45%	1,058,891	22.26%
歐洲	53,528,218	23.05%	1,135,086	23.87%
中南美洲	37,578,417	16.18%	1,149,698	24.17%
中東國家	12,605,411	5.43%	189,058	3.98%
南亞國家	37,106,143	15.98%	521,672	10.97%
東協國家	11,834,335	5.10%	258,297	5.43%
非洲國家	6,369,179	2.74%	170,084	3.58%
總數	211,147,883	90.93%	4,482,786	94.26%
全球個案	232,212,695		4,755,989	

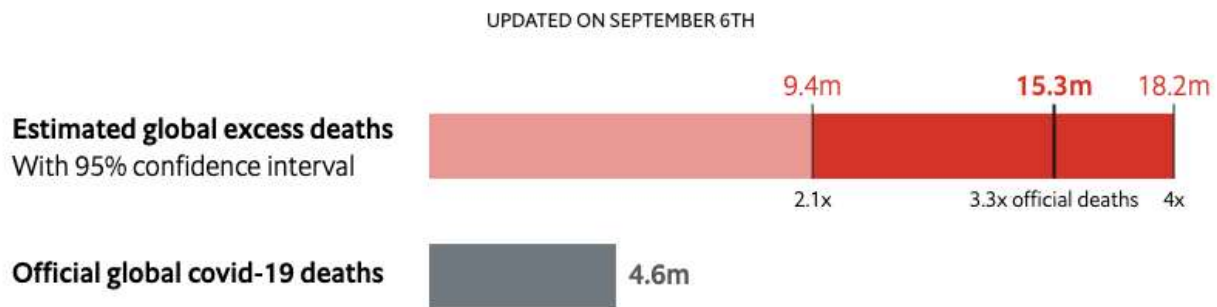
9月份的死亡率報告

排名	國家	案例	死亡個案	%
1	美國	43,704,543	705,832	1.62%
2	印度	33,651,221	446,948	1.33%
3	巴西	21,343,304	594,200	2.78%
4	英國	7,631,233	136,105	1.78%
5	俄羅斯	7,398,415	203,095	2.75%
6	土耳其	7,013,639	62,938	0.90%
7	法國	6,989,613	116,449	1.67%
8	伊朗	5,519,728	119,082	2.16%
9	阿根廷	5,248,847	114,828	2.19%
10	哥倫比亞	4,948,513	126,068	2.55%
11	西班牙	4,946,601	86,229	1.74%
12	義大利	4,657,215	130,653	2.81%
13	印尼	4,206,253	141,381	3.36%
14	德國	4,200,990	93,966	2.24%
15	墨西哥	3,619,115	274,703	7.59%
16	波蘭	2,902,591	75,571	2.60%
17	南非	2,895,976	87,001	3.00%
18	菲律賓	2,470,235	37,405	1.51%
19	烏克蘭	2,387,750	55,557	2.33%
20	馬來西亞	2,185,131	25,159	1.15%
21	秘魯	2,171,374	199,182	9.17%
22	荷蘭	1,994,901	18,149	0.91%
23	伊拉克	1,991,628	22,072	1.11%
24	日本	1,689,899	17,421	1.03%
25	捷克	1,688,953	30,452	1.80%
26	智利	1,650,985	37,432	2.27%
27	加拿大	1,600,339	27,636	1.73%
28	孟加拉	1,550,371	27,393	1.77%
29	泰國	1,549,285	16,143	1.04%
30	以色列	1,262,945	7,649	0.61%
	總共個案	195,071,593	4,036,699	

2021 年 9 月的疫苗接種報告



結束語



9月6日，我們閱讀了《經濟學人》的一份題為“大流行的真實死亡人數”的報告，該報告顯示全球 Covid-19 的官方數字為 460 萬，它的估計數字高得驚人。

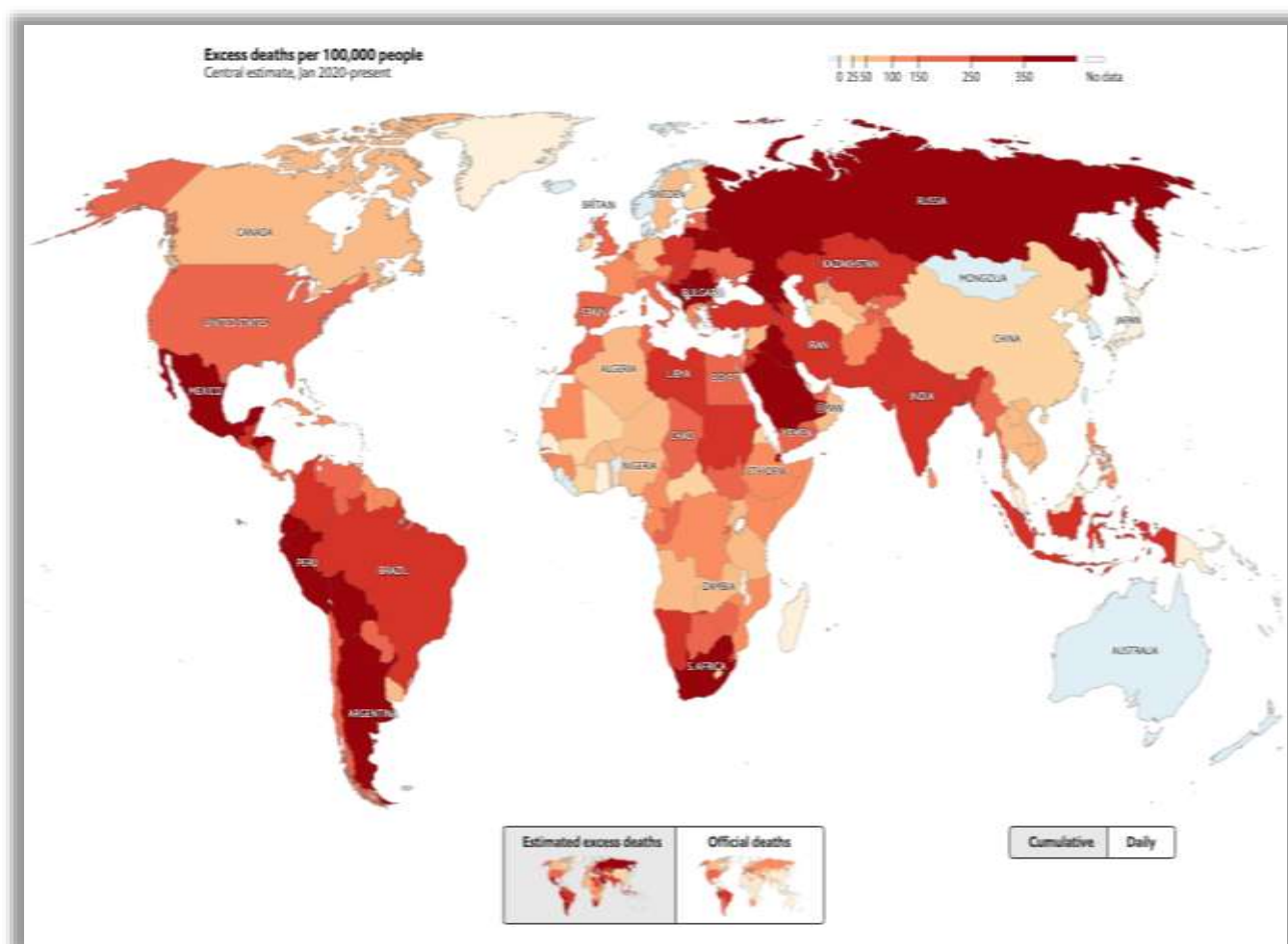
它開始問有多少人因新冠病毒大流行而死亡？

我們有各種定義的答案：

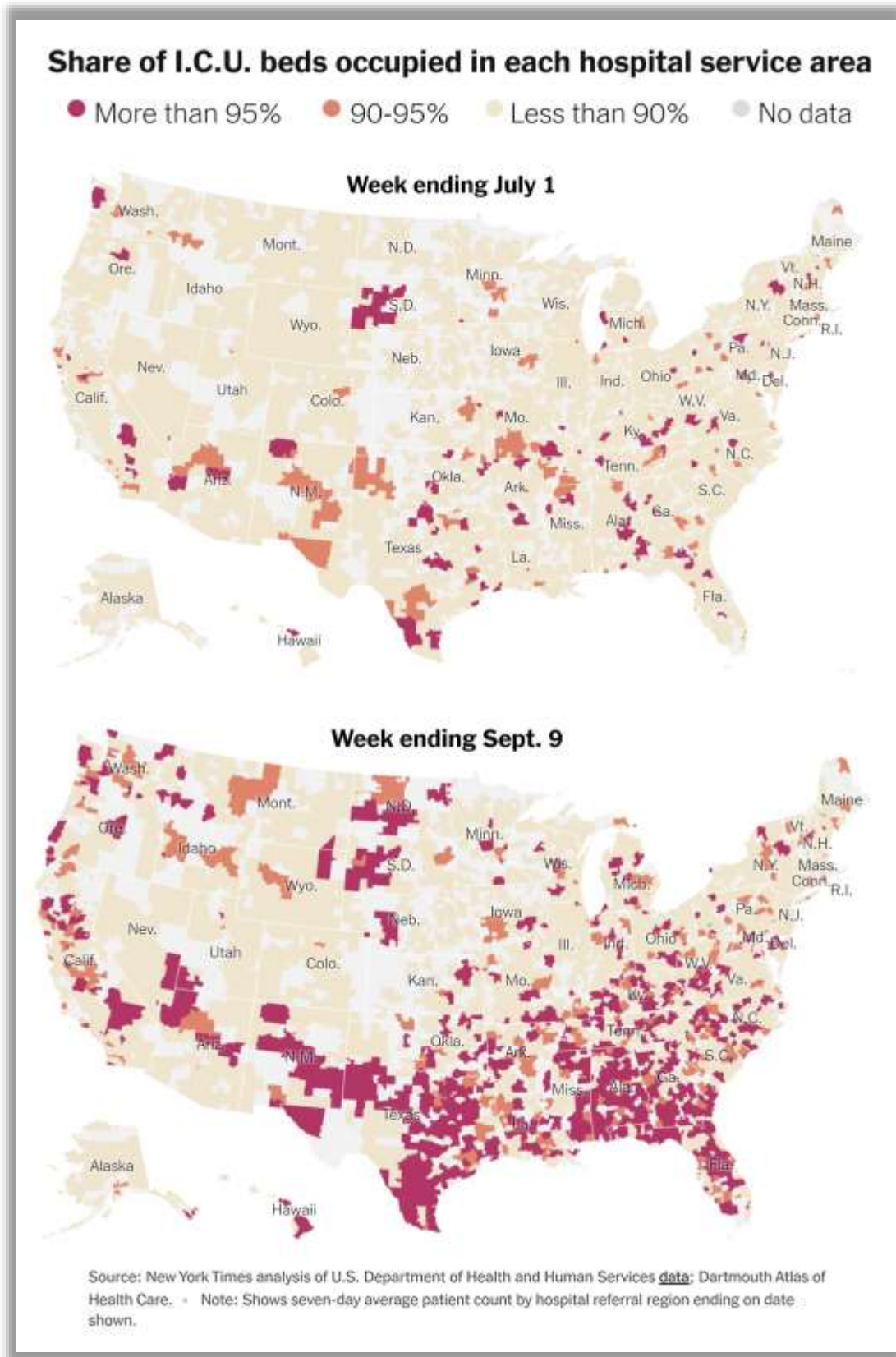
- 許多人因感染新冠病毒而死亡，但沒有接受檢測，這些人不會進入官方數字。
- 一些死亡歸因於新冠病毒，其他疾病也可能同時死亡。
- 如果醫院裡沒有新冠肺炎患者並且本可以治療他們，那麼這些人的死亡是可以避免的。

《經濟學人》報告將所有這些可能性都列為新冠病毒的受害者，最適合的估計可能是 1530 萬，或者真實數字在 940 萬到 1820 萬之間。

這些新冠病毒的全球死亡數字是從各國不同地區提供的，然後將這些數字提交給不同的機構以供發布，世界衛生組織尚未公佈任何數字，儘管其數字可能更可信，到目前為止，我們還沒有收到世界衛生組織他們的任何報告。



最後我們給你看一下美國 ICU 床位的佔用情況，你可以看到美國在這場大流行病下的醫院是多麼的不堪負荷。



更多關於中國製造的疫苗

在西方世界囤積疫苗的同時，中國開啟了疫苗外交，成為第一個接觸這些發展的國家。中國疫苗 Sinovac 供應給東南亞國家，該地區擁有 6 億多人口，並試圖用這種中國疫苗來阻止大流行的蔓延。我們已經看到，由於 Sinovac 的有效性，情況正在發生變化，尤其是針對更具傳播性的 Delta 變體。

印尼是該地區人口最多的國家，新冠病毒病例最多，從科興購買了 1.25 億劑，但只有 18% 的人口接種了疫苗，很明顯，科興的效力非常低。在 7 月份，它發現 10% 的醫護人員感染了 Delta 變異，事實證明，科興的有效性失敗了，印度尼西亞已決定改用其他疫苗。

馬來西亞已經表示，一旦中國的疫苗用完，它將轉向從美國供應。

柬埔寨是中國在該地區最強大的盟友，接種了 220 萬劑科興疫苗，並為其 41% 的人口接種了，但也已開始將阿斯利康用於一線工作人員。這同樣發生在泰國，因為它正試圖確保西方國家的供應。

今年 6 月，中國向越南捐贈了 50 萬劑國藥，眾所周知，越南反華情緒高漲，人們已經不相信這些疫苗的質量，但後來發現，國藥捐贈的疫苗是針對北京列出的優先人選，加深了對中國的冷嘲熱諷。

零售業的復甦



WRITTEN BY TERRI FISHER
TRANSLATED BY ANDREW SIA



此書可從亞馬遜購買

精裝本 – 27.22 美元（2021 年 10 月 19 日發售）

Kindle 售價 9.99 美元（現已上市）

“創意零售商如何在他們的後世界末日世界中獲勝”是我在 2019 年 9 月 19 日評論並在我們的內衣誌 10 月刊上發表的 Mark Pilkington 關於零售啟示錄最後一本書續集的副標題。

本書討論了新冠肺炎的開始及其對零售的影響，這本新書擱下了零售業的末日，而講述了它重生的預言，它涵蓋了整個行業的一種“重置時刻”，而零售復興包括三個部分：

- 1) 涵蓋了危機和原因，並展示其嚴重性如何成為真正變革的催化劑。
- 2) 著眼於快速重塑零售業的新趨勢，並挑選出長期成功的制勝策略。
- 3) 包括深入的案例研究，包容最具創新性的參與者，希望找到關鍵知識來幫助其他企業。

零售業世界末日始於 2015 年，原因有很多，技術革命帶來了供應鏈的變化，歷久以來的不平等由需求方面所帶來的是另一個原因。此外，成本壓力、稅收政策和所有權問題也是一個致命傷的問題。電子商務革命和通訊方式改變了兩百年老路子的零售方式。互聯網降低了成本，並允許降低庫存水平。數據分析影響了參與度、點擊率和銷售轉化率。試想一下在線與四堵牆之間的巨大產品選擇水平！1999 年，亞馬遜提供了 3.5 億種產品選擇，而梅西百貨只有 420 萬種。在新冠肺炎之前的幾年裡，電子商務一直在擴大市場份額，商店被預先警告但可惜的是沒有採取任何行動。

在該行業真正需要大量投資的時期，私募股權公司極其關注短期結果，在 2012 年至 2019 年期間破產的十四家最大的美國零售商，其中有十家為私募股權公司所有。

所有這些的因素都在新冠肺炎之前造成了零售業危機，由於五年的虧損，零售業狀況不佳，無法應對即將到來的新冠狀病毒的衝擊。

在大流行開始期間，美國和英國都沒有像中國和意大利那樣立即下令在全國範圍內實施封鎖。在這兩個國家，美國和英國較晚的封鎖意味著病毒在人群中傳播，需要更長的時間才能得到控制。到 3 月底，歐洲和北美的大部分零售店被迫關閉，非必需品商店遭到的影響是最大，在線零售商和全方位零售商的表現更好。

英國零售聯盟首席執行官 Helen Dickinson 為許多人發表了講話，她說：“我們所有人都無法認識到這場危機的範圍和它的規模是這樣的大。”它令到餐館、酒吧和咖啡館也關門了，零售商被迫取消與供應商的訂單，將問題向上傳遞給供應鏈。例如有超過 100 萬孟加拉國服裝工人被無薪送回家和面對失業。許多零售商被迫與房東重新

談判商店租金。因此，問題通過渠道向下傳遞給了零售業主。美國最大的購物中心經營商 Simon Property Group 是地產集團的鉅頭，解雇了其 4500 名員工中的接近三分之一。雖然種疫苗的運動已經開始，但時間表不能確定，而變異病毒又出現了，疾病在較貧窮的國家傳播。航空公司和旅遊業受到嚴重打擊，失業率居高不下，限制了消費者支出，稅收收入遭受重創，導致稅收損失和政府債務增加，這也是美國有史以來最高。

商界領袖如果要在看似自大蕭條以來最嚴重的全球經濟危機中倖存下來，就需要以新的、激進的方式調整他們的思維。

在英國，Next 的總銷售額達到了 10 億英鎊，Debenhams 於 2020 年 12 月 1 日宣布將進入清盤階段，該品牌僅可以以在線業務的型式來出售，Topshop 和 Dorothy Perkins 的所有者 Arcadia Group Limited 於 2020 年 11 月進入監管程序，這標誌著它所擁有的 Phillip Green，被稱作為“零售大道之王”的漫長職業生涯終告結束，Topshop 和 Miss Selfridge 品牌被 ASOS 收購。總體而言，預計 2020 年英國將關閉 20,000 家門店！就連奢侈品市場也受到英國經濟低迷和中東等地區問題的嚴重影響。

美國的情況更糟。超過 100,000 家零售店將在 2019 年至 2025 年期間關閉。破產或關閉的商店包括：Neiman Marcus、JCPenney、Lord and Taylor、Brooks Brothers、J Crew、Tailored Brands、Century 21、Payless Shoes、Stein Mart、Tuesday Morning、Goody's、Palais Royal、Beall's、Gordmans 等等。其他零售商報告的業績大幅下降有：Dick's Sporting Goods、Barnes & Noble、Nordstrom's 和 Macy's。標準普爾下調了對 Victoria's Secret 和 The Gap 的評級。財富從小型零售商（擁有 50 家或更少的商店）轉移到大型零售商。沃爾瑪、Costco、Target 和其他公司被允許營業並銷售服裝、體育用品、食品等，而小企業則被迫關閉。

新冠肺炎所帶來的零售危機是一種全球現象，影響到世界所有地區，過去，經濟危機是在世界特定地區爆發，荷蘭最大的零售商 HEMA 於 2020 年 8 月破產，而荷蘭的 Hudson Bay 也資不抵債。大型零售商 H&M 的銷售額在 2020 年下降了 18%，並宣布當年關閉 50 家門店，2021 年將再關閉 250 家，多達 50,000 家德國零售商，或德國六分之一的零售店可能會破產，這都是新冠肺炎所導致的，這也是德國零售協會負責人在 2021 年 1 月的一份聲明中表示。

Galleries Lafayette 是法國最著名的百貨公司，擁有 61 家大型門店，面臨 10 億美元的虧損。在西班牙，全球最大的服裝零售商之一、Zara 的擁有者 Inditex 受到重創，截至 2020 年 4 月的季度銷售額下降了 44%，並計劃關閉 1200 家門店。

南歐的大部分地區 – 西班牙、法國、意大利和希臘都嚴重依賴旅遊業，因此旅行關閉嚴重損害了商店和餐館，所帶來損失是巨大的，歐盟委員會在 2020 年 5 月估計，歐盟酒店和餐館的收入將減少一半。

在亞洲，日本零售業受到內部封鎖和外國遊客，尤其是來自中國的遊客崩潰的打擊，日本百貨商店協會表示，2020 年上半年服裝銷售額下降了 40%，這是有記錄以來的最大降幅，因為日本人選擇呆在家裡，海外遊客人數下降了 90% 以上。

在香港，除了政治抗議期間遭受的損失之外，該病毒還對零售商造成了沉重打擊。

在巴西、俄羅斯、印度、中國、南非、澳大利亞和中東，類似的故事不勝枚舉，所有人都遭受了重大的經濟打擊，只有少數人倖存下來。

在大流行之前在線銷售比例較小的國家受到的打擊更大，例如特別喜歡購物的中東國家。

機場的國際旅遊零售業幾乎被淘汰，英國 Heathrow 機場一家商店的售貨員說：“這是一個鬼城，所有的高端商店都關門了。”

由於零售業處於封鎖狀態，創造和營銷其產品的品牌已經看到他們的業務枯竭，許多零售商在大流行開始時取消了訂單。Hanesbrands、VF Corp、Under Armour 和 PVH 等大型品牌的銷售額均出現大幅下降，因此直接面向消費者對於業務發展和成長變得非常重要。

購物中心主要租戶的流失是新冠肺炎時期的另一個受害者，對商場和購物中心的影響是巨大的。在美國，三分之一的封閉式商場，大約有 400 家，要麼就已經關閉，要麼就即將關閉，即使是享有盛譽的新開發項目，例如紐約都會區的 American Dream Mall 和 Hudson Yards，也遇到了麻煩。“美國夢是一場噩夢，”一位分析師說。由於與新冠肺炎導致的破產和空置，曼哈頓下城的 Hudson Yard 現在被稱為“哈德遜河上的恐怖”。英國的購物區也出現了類似的情況，這不僅僅是西方的問題，大量中國商場也面臨倒閉風險。

零售危機和新冠肺炎的主要受益者是在線公司，它們的市場份額急劇增加，最明顯的贏家是亞馬遜，它 2020 年收入增長 39%。在遠東，巨頭零售商阿里巴巴在 2020 年的 6 個月，截至 9 月，收入增長了 32%。新冠肺炎為電子商務公司帶來了巨大的意外收穫，迫使數億消費者上網以滿足他們的日常需求，因為他們當中的許多人在家工作 (WFH)，視頻會議 (Zoom、Google Hangouts、Microsoft Teams 等) 和基於雲的文檔共享等技術的發展，意味著他們現在完全能夠在家工作，即使在開關之後，許多公司仍在繼續這樣做，由於擔心新冠肺炎，許多人不願回到辦公室，有些人只是對在辦公室以外的工作有偏好。

年輕人那年的大學學費被騙了，因為在線講座得不到與學校實體教育的標準相同，接下來的畢業舞會、畢業典禮和學園內的友誼都沒有了。這對全世界的青少年來說是非常痛苦的！高額的學生債務、與父母呆在家裡的時間更長、推遲結婚和生育孩子現在已經成為他們生活的一部分。

在英國，政府在 3 月中旬關閉了所有中學和大學，直到 9 月才重新開放，在美國也是一樣，這造成了一個艱難的就業市場，由於新冠病毒，求職和面試都被取消了。

在冠狀病毒期間，消費者對可持續產品的需求大幅增加，對循環經濟理念的興趣也更高，透通過二手和轉售商店和網站回收服裝的情況急劇增加，人們對快速時尚的服裝生產和消費那種浪費方式越來越反感。

“供應鏈中斷了，時尚日曆不再存在，誰想帶著這麼多的社會問題去購買設計師品牌”，在紐約大學教授 Thomas Serdari (NYU Stern's School of Business)，教奢侈品牌和營銷的說，“同時發生的事情太多了，我們必須重新考慮這個行業。”

從好的方面來說，凡事總有好的一面，危機正在激發新的創造力，創新的初創企業出現了新的商業模式，甚至有跡象表明一些老牌公司正在尋求新的激進解決方案，在這裡就還有希望！該行業一直非常自滿，這場危機可能為這些公司注入了新的活力，現在已經為即將到來的零售復甦奠定了基礎。

書中有 6 個關於零售重置的關鍵主題：

- 1) 從在零售上慣用的“推”改變為“拉”，也就是說由消費者主導而非生產者主導。
- 2) 從大眾營銷到個性化營銷的轉變。
- 3) 以電子商務和社交媒體來做革命。
- 4) 意識到商店渠道不是將商品從工廠轉移到消費者是最佳的方式。
- 5) 確認渠道不是競爭而是互補的。
- 6) 商店庫存水平不再“堆積如山”。

高昂的啟動成本使新來者望而卻步，皆因進入零售業的高門檻將可能破壞定價和利潤。

書中強調了三場革命：

- 1) 電子商務革命：最高效率的商品配送系統。
- 2) 傳播革命：同行評審和具有影響力的人的意見和知識。
- 3) 製造革命：提高生產靈活性。

概述了商品與服務/體驗，例如美容店與美容院。在服裝方面，有時裝店與造型顧問。服務提供商可以比商品提供商收取更多的產品費用因客戶也願意支付更多費用。

書中的另一個重點是“更高目的”趨勢：Warby Parker、Allbirds 等 – 例如，Warby Parker 旨在通過在每次銷售時捐贈眼鏡來解決第三世界國家那些視力不佳的問題。Allbirds 運動鞋非常注重可持續性，使用廢物和回收材料製造產品。CVS Health 不僅僅是購買藥物，而是尋求改善人們的健康。所有這些方法都從銷售商品轉向了解消費者需求，消費者現在關心品牌或商店是否關心他們，客戶正在尋求個人認可，被視為獨立的人，他們想要參與和傾聽，他們希望成為社區的一部分，尤其是在新冠狀病毒期間和之後。

Lululemon 是熱門的運動服品牌，是其中大部分成功品牌中的一個很好的例子，他們有很多社區活動，比如他們每年在西雅圖舉辦的半程馬拉松比賽，以及他們在商店裡開設的瑜伽課程，他們運用網絡分析、大數據和人工智能等新技術，個性化營銷信息可以發送給個人客戶，社交媒體根據個人發佈的內容來了解。Target 等一些大型零售商已承諾在全公司範圍內打造數據驅動的文化。Patagonia 有一項“讓我的員工去沖浪”的政策，正如聽起來一樣，每年員工流失率不到 4%，他們現在每個職位空缺都有 9000 名申請人！

Inditex 和 H&M 等公司正在迅速嘗試發展其在線業務並加速電子銷售的重要性。大量宣布破產並關閉所有門店的前零售品牌正在重塑自己，成為像 Forever 21、BHS、American Apparel 和 Toys R Us 這類在網上做銷售的公司。

直接面向消費者降低成本，品牌正在走向直接，削減零售商，零售商也正在削減品牌並用自己的自有品牌產品取而代之。直銷品牌的例子有 Allbirds、Everlane、Away、Casper、Third Love 和 Bonobos，它們是對知名品牌帶來巨大威脅。消費者渴望新事物，越來越多地轉向自有品牌的零售商的例子是 Kohl's，自有品牌佔其總數的 42%，Costco 的 Kirkland 是 28% 的自有品牌，梅西百貨只有 20%，但是表現不佳，甚至亞馬遜和阿里巴巴也在發展自有品牌，隨著 Yoox Net-A-Porter 集團開始他們的第一個自有品牌“8 by Yoox”，奢侈品零售商也開始轉向自有品牌。

另一項創新是 Amazon Marketplace 的推出，在那裡他們可以在線銷售比商店更多的商品和在尺寸方面的選擇。新的想法來自網絡，圍繞品牌體驗與商品上的交易，商店成功的未來將來自商店的創新，而陳列室就是這樣一種創新，它允許較小的商店面積，甚至好像零庫存商店 - Bonobos 和 Glossier。Nike Live 在洛杉磯做了一種實驗性的快閃店形式，Nordstrom Local 是另一個例子，還有宜家設計中心，。就連梅西百貨也在 2020 年推出了“Market by Macy's”，規模僅為傳統梅西百貨平均規模的十分之一，一些零售商正在通過分租空間來縮小商店的規模。

Mark Pilkington 和我一樣繼續強調商店的創新和體驗，以重塑零售業。Harry G. Selfridges 說：“商店應該是一個社交中心，而不僅僅是購物的地方。”倫敦的 House of Vans 有一個非常有創意和樂趣的滑板公園，我們在這本書稱之為“寓教於樂”，零售商在娛樂的同時教育他們的品牌。Rose Mansion 是紐約市的一家互動葡萄酒吧。床墊零售商 Casper 提供“小睡”！

新冠狀病毒危機之後的人們變得更加喜歡社交，零售商正在為其品牌創建社區會所。Lululemon 是我最喜歡的一個品牌，這也是我一直選用它的產品的原因，他們創造了一種共享的健康、賦權和身體積極性的感覺。Gymshark 在 131 個國家/地區擁有數百萬熱烈的追隨者，它是當今健身領域發展最快、知名度最高的品牌之一。然後是 Peleton 的效應，他們通過將健身房帶入人們的家中，徹底改變了鍛煉身體健康的領域，他們擁有世界上最大的互動體育平台，擁有 260 萬會員，他們有狂熱的追隨者，而上述這些公司都滿足了消費者的需求。

美國的雜貨連鎖店 Publix 就是一個很好的例子，零售商通過善待他們的同事，然後他們反過來善待他們的客戶來贏得客戶的支持，他們為員工提供股票，他們的座右銘是“購物是一種樂趣”，因而他們有一個非常忠誠的客戶。他們還增加了對員工的培訓，提供了更高的薪酬，以及更大的員工自主權，這些商店零售商必須提供比在線競爭對手更多的福利。

幫助零售商獲勝的其他創新通常是基於技術的，面部識別技術、機器人自動執行那些不須要技術的工作，以釋放員工客戶服務、路邊取貨、以及用於定價和產品信息的數字貨架技術。

Pilkington 寫了一種叫做 RaaS（零售即服務）的東西，它為商店提供在線品牌服務，也就是營運的模式。“大多數新品牌發現，大約 50% 的品牌知名度來自零售，而不是公關，更不是電子廣告，”這是 B8ta 總裁 Phillip Raub 說的。Simon Properties 紐約的 Roosevelt Field Mall 推出了一個名為“The Edit”的類似概念，它也是營運模式的平台，它讓現有零售商的生活更輕鬆，並鼓勵在線品牌進入實體零售世界。

本書的最後一部分重點介紹了非常有趣的零售商和品牌成功的案例研究，這些案例研究儘管存在危機，但通過結合使用本書概述的策略而取得成功，這部分是我認為這本書最好的部分，它回顧了通過創造力贏得零售成功的故事，這更是那些零售商如何做到這一點的概要。

TARGET :

- 1) 提升網絡購物體驗
- 2) 改造現有的門店並開設規模較小的門店
- 3) 引入新的自有品牌

BEST BUY：通過顧客的數據資料來解決問題，借助技術來提供更好的服務，和得到員工的支持來關注客戶。他們轉向電字營銷來代替電視廣告，他們旨在通過全面的技術支持來解決客戶的獨特問題。

AERIE：通過 2014 年 1 月的一場名為 AerieReal 的活動，她們戰勝了 Victoria's Secret，他們讓 VS 看起來不自然、過時和性別歧視，她們是新一代強調多樣性、真實性和身體積極性的聲音，她們圍繞品牌價值創建了一個強大的社區，巧妙地將社交媒體與用戶生活結合使用，她們賦予女性權力！戰略重新定位是一個鼓舞人心的例子，說明即使在大公司內部，甚至在全球大流行期間，也可以通過遠見和卓越的執行來實現。

GYMSHARK：這是一個英國直接面向消費者的運動服裝品牌，他們結合了在線專業知識、社交媒體技能、社區建設和實體活動，在短時間內創造了巨大的業務。創始人實際上是一個前披薩外賣男孩，19 歲時在他父母的車庫裏工作，他利用影響力營銷來發展他的業務。2016 年，Gymshark 被評為英國增長最快的零售商，到 2020 年，他們在 180 個國家/地區開展業務。

ROSE MANSION：最好的寓教於樂的案例，一家位於紐約的初創公司，提供互動式品酒活動，有些活動稱為 Wine Riots！他們為 21-35 歲的新一代，主要是年輕女性，展示了一場受葡萄酒教育的冒險。Pilkington 稱其為“成年人的迪士尼樂園”，不幸的是，新冠疫情阻止了增長，因此尚未充分發揮其潛力。

沃爾瑪：世界上最大的商店零售商，他們需要與亞馬遜抗衡，因此他們在電子商業上面要加倍努力，他們添加了第三方品牌和市場平台，他們提供了一項免費的“一天送貨”忠誠度計劃，也稱為 Walmart +，以與 Amazon Prime 競爭，他們安裝了新技術，甚至在新冠病毒疫情之前就開始了路邊取貨。

SHOWFIELDS (RaaS)：在紐約，為創新的在線零售商提供靈活的營運的模式，他們強調了策展的重要性，即“藝術與零售的結合”，他們每 6 個月更換一次分類：新品牌、新故事等，然後新冠病毒來襲，封鎖迫使他們致力於他們的電子商務的能力，正如其中一位創始人指出的那樣，“它正在將這一些發現帶回零售業。”

BONOBOS：優質男裝品牌，具有卓越的產品創新性，在線提供在他們的品牌社區中產生了一種狂熱的支持。經營 5 年後，他們開店，沒有庫存，只是提供試身服務，就像一個陳列室。沃爾瑪在 2016 年收購了它們，因為它們在體驗式零售方面表現出色。

耐克：決定削減並只專注於 40 家零售商，從 30,000 家中的實體店中來做這個決定，這些零售店提供“卓越的客戶體驗、優質的服務和使品牌與眾不同的故事講述”，他們還轉向直接面向消費者的耐克應用程序和忠誠度獎勵計劃 (Nike Plus)，以收集客戶數據，他們強調可持續性，並利用了新冠疫情期間的健身熱潮，他們在數字銷售額增長了 47%，比預期提前了 2 年。

結論：在後新冠疫情環境中，主要趨勢正在塑造品牌/零售業，並提供了有關獲勝者的案例研究，儘管全球大流行，但他們的成功代表了零售復甦的第一步，新冠疫情敲響了警鐘，加速了多渠道零售，品牌開始直銷，零售商開始做自有品牌，Nike 在品牌方面的成功和 Target 在商店方面的成功表明這是可行的。

本書中概述的所有改革都代表了過去 200 年來零售業發生的最大變化，隨著時間的推移，它們將推動全球零售業的大規模復興，感謝 Mark 讓我們大開眼界，鼓舞了我們所有人，並為我們敲響了急需的警鐘。

願大家注意健康 – 資深零售業從業者

Ferri

- 特別報導
- 市場消息
- 時尚設計
- 專業技術
- 市場報告
- 環保持續
- 供應鏈條
- 創業精神
- 書本推薦
- 學術教育

市場報告

Market Report



有關電動汽車的資訊

ANDREW SIA

介紹



圖片來源: simple.wikipedia.org

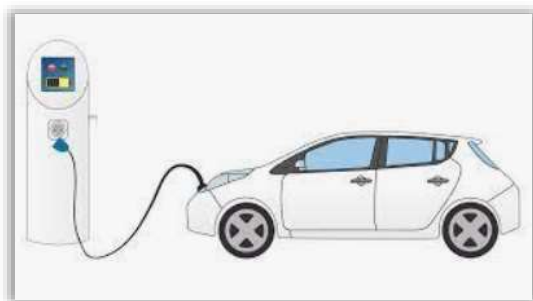
汽車行業正處於一場前所未有的革命之中，從來沒有像現在這樣有這麼多的選擇導致競爭，我們必須知道是什麼讓我們今天進入這個行業。

該行業始於 1860 年代，數百家製造商製造馬車，後來轉向製造汽車，根據資料在大蕭條之前的 1929 年，全世界有 3202.85 萬輛汽車在使用，美國佔世界汽車工業的 90% 以上，直到 1980 年這個位置才被日本替代，一直要到 1994 年美國再次成為世界領先者，此後，美國和日本一直在爭奪排名，直到 2009 年中國位居榜首，生產了 1380 萬輛汽車，從那時起，中國的產量幾乎是美國的兩倍，為 1930 萬台，而美國僅生產了 1030 萬台，日本以 990 萬台位居第三。

在我們另一篇題為“China the Giant Juggernaut - Part 8”的文章中，我們提到了電動汽車的領先地位，在文章中我們提到到 2028 年中國將生產 800 萬輛汽車，要知道在 2020 年它才能生產 100 萬輛。美國是在這種情況下非常落後，從電動汽車的發展方向來看，如果美國沒有明確的汽車行業規劃，那麼它也會落後於日本和歐洲，我們可以理解為什麼現任拜登政府表現出他的擔憂，但兩黨政府應該就基礎設施的支出達成一致，以實現從生產內燃機汽車朝向電動汽車的轉變。

在本文中，我們正在收集信息並讓我們的讀者了解情況，我們必須意識到即將到來的革命，也許我們也可以有所收穫。

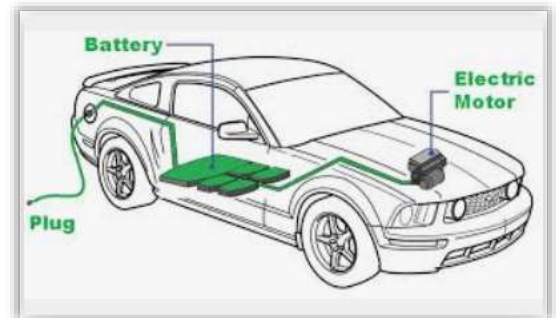
什麼是電動汽車？



圖片來源: novec.com

電動汽車 (EV) 是一種使用一個或多個電動機進行推進的車輛，它由電池供電，並使用電力為車輛提供動力。EV 是指電動汽車的術語，它強調可使用再生能源，它以減少廣泛用於陸上運輸車輛的碳排放而聞名。

在 2000 年代後期，不同國家的政府已經提供激勵措施來促進電動汽車的採用，由於蓄電池的限制，滿電可以續航 220 英里，雖然新車型宣稱新續航可以達到 280 英里，但充電點的可用性一直是一個問題，電動汽車的電池很重要，因為它的體積和重量，它被放置在汽車底部，用來穩定汽車。



圖片來源: circuitdigest.com

事實上，電動汽車是在 1800 年代引入機動車輛的同時出現的。到了 1900 年代中期，它被重新引入。現在由於全球變暖的緊迫問題，汽車行業開始仔細研究這個選項，我相信未來它可以取代使用化石燃料的機動車輛。

電動汽車的好處



圖片來源: kcrw.com

這裡有許多積極的跡象，首先，這對特斯拉來說是創紀錄的一年，這是它的利潤創紀錄的一年，圖為 Tesla Model S。通用汽車計劃到了 2035 年只銷售電動汽車，大眾汽車的目標是使電動汽車要比使用汽油的汽車更便宜。

最重要的是，至少有三分之二的美國人民願意購買電動汽車。

電動汽車速度快，易於駕駛，幾乎不需要維修，沒有排氣管意味著沒有碳排放，並且對氣候變化友善。

市面上有很多品牌可供你考慮，現代的 Ioniq、Nissan Leaf、Mini Cooper SE 等電動汽車的起價約為 30,000 美元，非常實惠且環保，還有更豪華的，比如保時捷 Taycan，悍馬推出了 GMC 的龐然大物 - 電動悍馬，其次是奔馳的 EQS，都是追求身份地位的宣言單品，這些電動汽車的價格都在 100,000 美元左右。

政府正在研究為電動汽車充電的基礎設施，像荷蘭皇家殼牌這樣的石油公司已經在建立他們的公共充電網絡，並且還在他們的加油站整合充電。

對於車主來說，他們可以在家裡的車庫或車道上為汽車充電一夜，以備第二天使用，但典型的家用插座，由於電壓為 110 伏，為電動汽車充滿電需要很長時間，值得考慮安裝一個更快的 220 伏插座，就像用於乾衣機的電池充電器一樣。

我們不得不承認，特斯拉仍然是最受歡迎的電動汽車，因為 Elon Musk 花費了他所有的精力來建立這個市場，才令到現在這汽車市場出現了許多其他的報價，但我們不得不承認，特斯拉從一開始就建立了一個易於得到充電的網絡，供其車主使用。

有更多汽車進入這個市場，福特標誌性的 F-150 輕型貨車的電動車、福特野馬的 Mach-E、大眾的 ID4、Volvo 的 XC40 recharge、奧迪的 Q4 e-Tron 運動型多功能車、寶馬的 i4 轎車、現代的 Ioniq 5 運動型多用途車和日產的 Ariya 運動型多用途車。突然之間，市場充滿了選擇。

它們似乎比汽油車貴，但如果你考慮到聯邦和州的稅收減免、公用事業補助和所有其他節省，它們可以幫助抵消成本。車主已經知道，電動汽車的運營成本更低，駕駛汽車，無論是運動型多用途車還是卡車的花費將減少 60%，維修和保養費用也減半，也不需要換機油。

儘管混合動力車是一種替代方案，但它們已經存在了更長的時間並且提供了更多型號，我們今天不討論它，話雖如此，近年來汽油動力汽車的效率越來越高，碳排放量也越來越少。

美國對電動汽車的立場



圖片來源: ennomotive.com

在最近拜登訪問密歇根州福特汽車公司時，他提出了斥資 4 萬億美元幫助美國在未來十年的全球競爭中與中國競爭的計劃。對於汽車行業，他提到要投資千億定位國內的電動汽車製造，研究包括先進電池在內的新興技術。

為了應對氣候變化，到 2030 年碳排放量必須比 2005 年的水平下降 50%，到 2050 年達到零排放，聯邦支出將集中在低碳排放汽車上。將全國五分之一的學校車隊轉換為電力，建設 50 萬個充電站，提供聯邦和州稅收減免，都是政府需要付出的努力。

我們知道，汽油驅動的車輛佔全國總排放量的 29%，但一切都取決於車主是否會轉向電動汽車，這是制勝點，挑戰不止於此，現在電動汽車的領頭羊只有特斯拉，因為福特的輕型卡車主是一個特殊的種族，因為他們喜歡內燃機發出的噪音、汽油的消耗、男子氣概和“公路之王”的形象。目前，福特每年銷售 900,000 輛 F 系列輕型卡車，從這個轉向電動卡車，即使我也不會那麼肯定。

此外，汽車工人工會一直非常強大，在他們意識到電動汽車對工人的需求比普通汽車少三分之一左右後，他們已經表達了他們的擔憂。

在須要兩黨的支持下，拜登的電動汽車行業計劃能否成功還有待觀察。

電動汽車的未來是什麼？



圖片來源: kstp.com

富士康是著名的電子代工製造商，其總部位於台北的工業郊區，以向蘋果供應 iPhone 而聞名，最近，它在 MIH 的第一次成員會議上展示了由鋼和橡膠製成的原型汽車底盤，MIH 是一個由富士康成立的產業聯盟，旨在為製造電動汽車提供完整的軟件和硬件。它傳達了一個信息，即一直在生產 iPhone 的公司現在也準備生產電動汽車，它融合了世界上最大的兩個行業 – 汽車製造和電子行業。

根據國際勞工組織的數據，去年電子行業的規模估計為 2.2 萬億美元，僱傭了多達 1800 萬人。根據聯合國工業發展組織的數據，2019 年汽車行業的總收入為 2.2 萬億美元，該行業僱傭了約 1400 萬人。

世界上最大的兩個行業 – 汽車製造和電子行業的融合，以及它們給世界帶來的變化，絕對是令人難以想像的事情。

電子行業正在利用其以較短的產品週期和整體速度而聞名的優勢，進入始於 1860 年代的汽車行業，該行業從來未被動搖，更不用說它是否曾經發生過革命性的變化。

在短短幾個月內，富士康在 MIH 匯集了 1,200 多家成員公司，從 ARM 等軟件巨頭到德國塑料零件供應商 Konzelmann，這個塑料零件供應商已經與中國和台灣的汽車製造商建立了合資企業，比如與中國電動汽車公司拜騰簽署了合作協議，並與美國電動汽車設計師 Fisker 簽署了從 2023 年末製造的協議。自從富士康邁出了第一步，這將使蘋果更容易進入汽車市場。

在美國，富士康可以利用其在威斯康辛州的龐大工廠，以及其在中國的多個製造基地，在那裡仍僱用了近 100 萬員工。

對台灣來說，為電動汽車組裝零件並不是什麼新鮮事，另一家製造 iPhone 的台灣集團和碩正在為特斯拉組裝零件。另一家生產各種電力電子元件的台灣製造商正在製造電動汽車充電模塊和動力總成，用於將發動機的動力轉化為運行的部件，電子行業和汽車行業的這種融合了區分這兩個行業的界線。

許多國家已經確定了逐步淘汰使用汽油和柴油的汽車的日期，通用汽車等汽車公司已經制定了到 2035 年只銷售電動汽車的計劃。

電動汽車從外觀上看相同，性能非常相似，但內部卻完全不同，汽車製造商正面臨在電氣工程和軟件方面獲得新功能的決定，否則他們將面臨殘酷的現實，即最終被迫逐步淘汰。另一方面，電子行業將需要學習新的機械能力並採用產品安全概念。

幾乎和每個行業一樣，供應商之間的合作從發展初期就已經不是什麼新鮮事，但如果沒有任何刺激或挑戰，這個過程可能會太長。但隨著電動汽車製造工藝的引入，反應會更短，供應商來自完全不同的行業，該過程要求成本效益，這兩個行業都面臨著更大的變化。

我想指出的是，當前的新冠狀病毒大流行暴露了由於微芯片短缺而導致供應鏈的弱點，汽車行業正在為其業績發出盈利預警，傳統供應鏈正在提出要來重新做檢討。

這兩個行業有兩個不同的生產週期，汽車行業有幾年的生產週期，它建立在高度定制的產品上，以根據消費者的不同需求來吸引他們，電子行業習慣於每隔一段時間就生產出新型號，有時甚至幾個月。請記住，iPhone 的每一代都需要十年時間，而在此期間，會有許多更新的版本面世。

汽車行業需要高安全性和可靠性標準，汽車內部的 30,000 個組件中的每一個都必須無縫運行，內燃機車內部的零件有 3 萬個，而電動車只有 2 萬個零件。

隨著像富士康這樣的電子公司，以及許多公司的加入，他們將把汽車行業提升到一個新的水平，它將從由於電子領域的技術而可以簡化的汽車設計開始，車輛內部將使用更多的計算方式，將其功能整合，並使用不同於以往的集中製造，許多複雜性將被消除，司機和乘客將會有更多的空間。

與 iPhone 和電腦一樣，軟件的更新也變得越來越緊迫，我們甚至還沒有觸及到自動駕駛電動汽車的領域，因為它的自動駕駛功能，它的軟件需要不斷更新。

最後一件事是關於安全性，我們要來強調汽車行業對其安全標準的更嚴格遵守，電動汽車內部的電機在不斷高速運轉，會產生大量熱量，它必須封裝在金屬外殼中，冷卻方式非常重要，我們已經看到過電機著火的案例，這是一個需要特別注意的領域。

結論

這個從內燃機到電動發動機的過渡期還需要一段時間，但我認為它會比我們預期的更早改變，因為這裡是有市場，如果我們將全球數據公司 LMC Automotive 的數字加起來，到 2028 年中國將生產 800 萬輛電動汽車，屆時歐洲將生產 580 萬輛，而美國將祇生產 140 萬輛電動汽車，總的來說，我們已經有 1520 萬輛電動汽車。

我們要知道每年的汽車市場是在 9000 萬到 1 億之間，這只是其中的一小部分，我想知道到 2035 年市場會是什麼樣子，可能與我們今天所處的位置相距不遠。

此外，我們必須在那時實現零碳排放，從內燃機轉向電動機也不是那麼遙遠的一件事了。

比特幣傳奇

ANDREW SIA

介紹



圖片來源: mytwintiers.com

那些比特幣愛好者將加密貨幣視為任何政府都無法管制的東西，但具有諷刺意味的是，世界上多達四分之三的供應量僅在一個國家生產，而政府推動減產的威權中國現在正在導致全球比特幣湍流。

為用於創造新比特幣的大量計算機供電所需的電量在各個級別都是很怪異的，創造或“挖掘”所需的 24/7 數字運算，因為比特幣依賴於充足的廉價電力和設備供應，在這種情況下指的是計算機，也就是電腦。

中國的比特幣礦工利用了監管不足和過度建設的發電部門，他們在多山的四川和雲南省的水電站旁邊建立了採礦作業，在那裡渦輪機將融雪和季節性傾盆大雨轉化為電力，當河流減緩水流時，礦工們收拾好電腦，向北前往盛產煤炭的新疆和內蒙古繼續開採。

中國的挖礦業務缺乏任何技術知識，但只專注於它可以生產的比特幣，總能在廉價的倉庫和簡陋的小屋作為數據工場就可以了，將數以萬計的計算機連接在一起，解決複雜的計算難題，就可以採礦作業。



圖片來源: asia.nikkei.com

比特幣採礦活動與煉鋼和水泥生產一起躋身中國十大電力用戶之列，它消耗的能源比整個意大利國家還要大。

比特幣在中國的歷史發生在 2013 年四川西南部發生地震時，在數以百萬計的救援捐款中，中國功夫演員李連杰旗下基金會捐贈的比特幣是最不尋常的，這引起了人們的注意。那一年，北京的一個技術愛好者團隊開始設計專門用於創造新比特幣的計算機，他們成立了比特大陸技術有限公司，並使用比特幣身份不明的架構師發布的參數。

由國家控制的新華社領導的中國監管機構稱比特幣只不過是在互聯網上流通的私人製造的貨幣，中國人民銀行禁止該國的銀行處理加密貨幣。由於沒有關於比特幣產出的具體政策，礦工們一直在挖礦。

加密貨幣挖掘涉及越來越困難的匹配問題，加密的每個新單元都比以前挖掘的單元需要更多的時間和精力。

最近，比特幣引起了全世界的關注，但仍然很少有政府接受比特幣。北京已表示有意發布自己的電子貨幣，其對加密貨幣的態度仍不明朗。礦工們正在尋找更可預測的監管國家來進行採礦，因為他們知道中國可以以此為契機，通過傾注本國資源來壟斷世界市場。

在比特大陸迄今為止最大的海外訂單之一中，總部位於拉斯維加斯的 Marathon Digital Holdings Inc.，在德克薩斯州的一個比特幣農場訂購了 70,000 台機器。

我們最後一次聽說中國的比特幣挖礦，它的政府正在關閉從使用比特幣的支付提供商到加密貨幣的一切，現在它正在追遂比特幣礦工，比特幣挖礦在四川省，佔中國比特幣挖礦能力的 90%，礦工提供運行比特幣區塊鏈所需的計算機能力，他們解決複雜的方程式以驗證交易並保持網絡運轉，這種激勵來自他們對時間的投入，處理能力是他們每天所得到的比特幣獎勵，礦工們現在以折扣價出售他們的業務。

比特幣對環境的影響

劍橋大學的研究人員顯示，今年比特幣的用電量“瘋狂”飆升，新的比特幣只能通過需要深不可測的能量的密集計算工作來創建或“開採”，大約 70% 的採礦是在中國完成的，我們有理由相信很大一部分來自新疆。此外，中國的電力仍然嚴重依賴煤炭，這是造成溫室氣體排放的原因。

礦工因解鎖新硬幣的數學問題而獲得報酬，平均每十分鐘產生一個新的硬幣塊，那些相互競爭的礦工必須跑得更快。



圖片來源：newyorkupstate.com

在紐約州北部的手指湖地區，一座閒置的發電廠重新啟動並運行，為比特幣挖礦提供動力，然後是紐約普拉茨堡礦工的湧入，這大大提高了電力成本。

此外，紐約州北部的手指湖地區偏遠且偏僻，使其成為比特幣開採的理想場所。

世界已經在談論減少碳排放；由於挖掘虛擬貨幣而突然出現的電力激增變得具有諷刺意味。

發現中國的許多比特幣礦工都在水電資源豐富且價格低廉的地方開業，其中大部分都沒有得到充分利用當地的資源。

我們已經知道，計算機“挖掘”和比特幣的轉移需要大量來自燃燒化石燃料的能量，現在它正在鼓勵為“採礦”開發可持續能源。

加密貨幣的陰暗面

對加密貨幣的總體印象並不是那麼好，它的神秘為那些洗錢和非法敲詐行為的人創造了一個形象，此外，比特幣的價值可以從一個小時到下一個小時波動到可以完全消除它本來的價值。

加密貨幣與勒索軟件攜手合作，使其更具破壞性。

勒索軟件是一種敲詐的工具，被黑客和非法集團使用，它是一種惡意軟件，可加密計算機文件並保留它們以索取贖金。

最近的案例之一是對 Colonial Pipeline 黑客事件，威脅美國東海岸的汽油和煤氣的供應，並試圖將陷入癱瘓。

不久前，我們看到美國最大的肉類加工商成為黑客索要贖金的目標，但越來越無恥的肇事者通常位於俄羅斯，他們的目標是主要基礎設施，並要求贖金以解鎖關鍵系統。

去年有 2,500 起勒索軟件案件，年增長率為 66%，2020 年，勒索軟件受害者向黑客支付了 3.5 億美元的加密貨幣，許多受害者在未報告事件的情況下付款，損失被低估了。

除了禁止加密貨幣之外，沒有辦法阻止勒索軟件，因為勒索軟件無法成功如果沒有它。在加密貨幣之前，勒索者必須設立空殼公司來接收信用卡付款，或以預付現金卡接收贖金，這兩種情況都不會留下痕跡。

如今，甚至出現了一種新的商業模式，即開發人員將勒索軟件出售或出租給不精通技術的騙子，以快速安全地接收贖金。

聯邦調查局建議受害者不要付錢給黑客，但許多人認為他們別無選擇，只能付錢。它創造了一個被稱為“勒索軟件談判者”的小行業，這些談判者和他們合作的保險公司，將幫助人們應對網絡勒索的世界，在此期間，平均支付的贖金為 220,000 美元。但很多案件都沒有向當局報告。

在國會山，有大約 30 名成員的國會區塊鏈核心小組，他們決定不通過實施監管控制來進行干預，但允許它像互聯網一樣發展。這給了加密行業更多的時間來組織遊說，我認為不干預是錯誤的，尤其是在 Colonial Pipeline 事件之後。

為美國客戶提供服務的加密貨幣公司，應該像其他金融機構，一樣受到相同的反洗錢要求的約束，直到去年年底，財政部的金融犯罪執法網絡才提出了一項關於報告、驗證和要求加密貨幣交易記錄保存的規則。

提到加密貨幣會危害全球變暖是一個非常輕弱的說法，但揭露其犯罪及其可能導致的活動是主要關注點，創新並不總是對文明有益，加密貨幣就是一個典型的例子，當它落入不法之徒手中時，它可以對抗文明世界。

關於比特幣礦工的最新消息

中國一直是最大的比特幣生產國，佔世界產量的一半，近期打擊了比特幣挖礦，是因為這是一項能源密集型業務，習近平表示要開始減少碳排放，但該國可能更多地反對加密貨幣，並轉向其自己官方支持的數字人民幣，這讓國際比特幣礦工在中國宣布後收穫了意外之財。



圖片來源：金融時報

而且由於中國的退出，現有各地的礦工有更多的東西可以來分享來並進行生產，根據數據網站 Blockchain.com 的數據，中國退出後全球比特幣開採量減少了一半。

來自中國的礦工試圖遷移到蒙古和哈薩克斯坦等鄰國，但許多人無法將設備運輸到邊境，這些國家的政府也對比特幣礦工持懷疑態度。

比特幣採礦對環境造成嚴重影響，佔世界能源消耗的 0.4%，例如，它每年的用電量比意大利、芬蘭或比利時等國家還多，這符合劍橋比特幣電力消費指數。

中國的礦工依賴煤炭能源，而其他國家則依賴豐富的可再生能源。

比特幣礦工通過使用強大的計算機來解決數學難題來創造新的硬幣，但這段時間服務器和電腦的價格大幅下降，中國離開後的真空很難填補。

- 特別報導
- 市場消息
- 時尚設計
- 專業技術
- 市場報告
- 環保持續
- 供應鏈條
- 創業精神
- 書本推薦
- 學術教育

環保持續

Environmental & Sustainability



巴黎氣候協議進展報告

第十三部

ANDREW SIA



圖片來源: [ft.com/climate-capital](https://www.ft.com/climate-capital)

介紹

自工業革命以來，我們的社會一直以化石能源為動力，排放二氧化碳是經濟和社會生活的必然結果，但我們現在更加確信，隨著導致改變的意識正在成為已經發生的根本性轉變，而轉變很快就會發生。

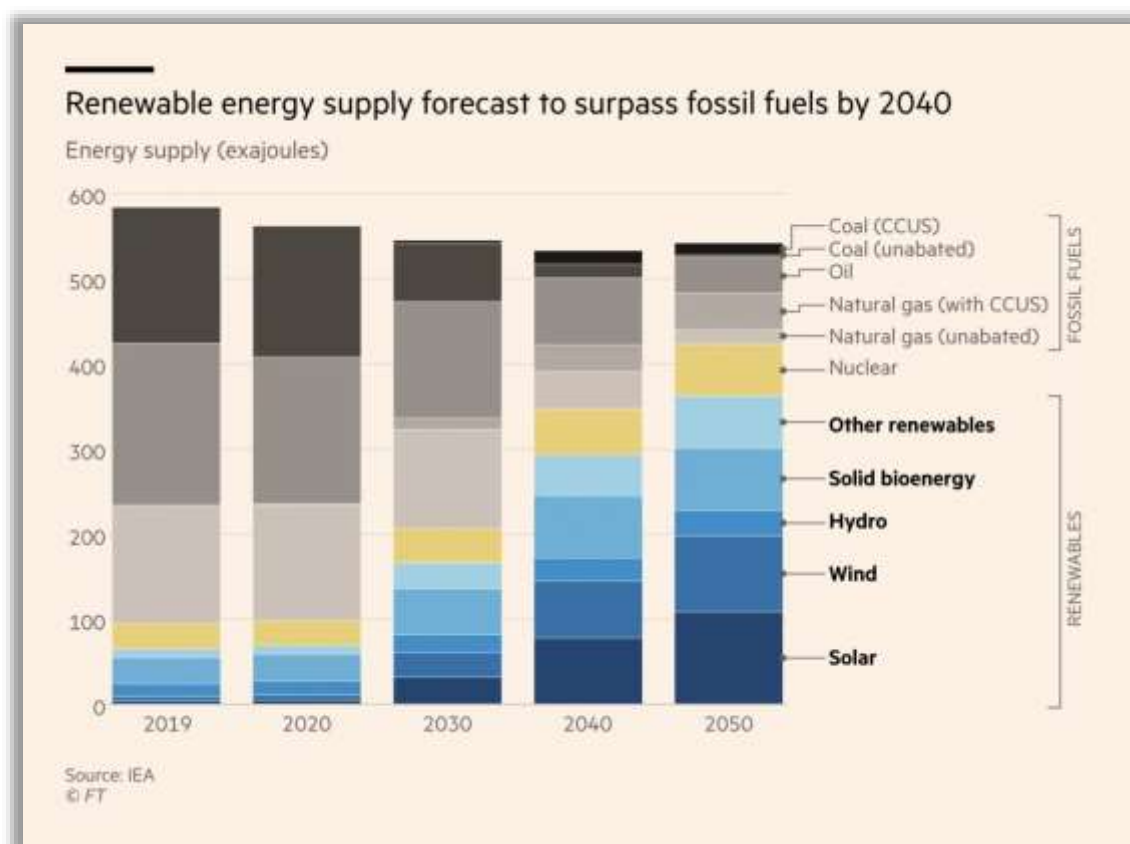
我們帶你回到 1987 年，當時世界簽署了蒙特利爾議定書，同意去除因臭氧層消耗而獲得國際支持的氯氟烴，也稱為 CFC，很快就找到了替代冰箱中的製冷劑和氣溶膠推進劑的替代品，替代品的成本暫時增加，但很快就被接受了，我們再也聽不到它了。

我們知道電力是由化石燃料產生的，化石燃料在燃燒時會排放碳，我們也知道其他無碳來源和淨零經濟是非常可行的。為了船舶在世界各地移動，航運可以由無碳能源提供動力，短途飛機航班可以由完全零排放的飛機提供動力，很快，這也可以用於長途航班，火車也可以由氫氣提供動力。

在建築行業，水泥和鋼材都是高碳密集型的，但我們現在聽說可以大規模生產綠色鋼鐵。從碳轉型需要政治家和政策的支持，也需要人民和企業的支持來改變他們的行為。

到 2040 年可再生能源潛力超過化石燃料

下圖顯示了煤炭、石油和天然氣逐漸淘汰的情況，它們是這 20 年我們的三大主要能源，它們將被多種能源選擇所取代，風能和太陽能將發揮重要作用，但我們將有其他可再生選擇，我們仍在探索。



電氣化

我們想解釋什麼是電氣化，電氣化是用電為某物充電的動作或過程，正如我們所知，電力是通過電源插座傳輸的，與天然氣、石油或汽油等燃料不同。但是話雖如此，我們仍然在使用上述並將它們轉化為電能，它們直接流入我們的家、辦公室、製造設施甚至汽車，當前的趨勢向我們表明，基於以下產生的後果，我們將需要更多電力。

根據拜登政府的基礎設施法案，已為電動汽車和相關公共充電站設定了 1740 億美元。

額外的 1000 億美元用於為缺乏寬帶的地區提供寬帶。

目前，電力佔我們總能源的 20%，但到 2020 年，由於多種用途，電力的份額將達到 50%。由於電氣化正在發生，我們必須知道我們的電網是否能夠承受激增的需求。2019 年南加州山火、今年得克薩斯冰雹等很多突發情況下都出現停電，實際上很多情況下都會造成停電，還有強大的熱浪，雖然很少見，但還是會引發連續性停電。

檢查電網已成為迫在眉睫的事情，因為許多部分建於 1950 年代和 1960 年代，並且變得無法修復，拜登政府再次計劃斥資 80 億美元建造新的高壓輸電線路，以及其他電網改進。

對電力不足的地方建立現有的備用系統很重要，有剩餘發電量備用，或擴大電池等蓄電，尋找可行的電力存儲解決方案一直具有挑戰性，但現在必須找到有效的解決方案。

建議消費者對自己的電力供應尋求更高程度的獨立性，這個想法可以無縫地適用於辦公室和個人屋主，這並不是什麼新鮮事，因為屋主可以使用太陽能等清潔能源來安裝自己的發電設備，並獨立運行，該系統仍然可以連接到電網，並且可以將任何多餘的電力出售到電網中以節省資金，該系統連接到屋頂太陽能電池板，結合電池存儲，特別是在陽光充足的地方，在許多州，政府都有針對投資者的計劃，尤其是那些決定採用對雙方都適用的回報系統。

想指出的是，由於我們與數字化世界的電力連接不斷擴大，我們對網絡攻擊變得更加脆弱，如果我們轉向更可靠的可再生能源，我們對發電站的過度依賴會導致我們可以避免的損害，任何攻擊都需要很長時間才能從主電網恢復。

另一個需要研究的是熱泵，熱泵從空氣或地面吸取熱量，這是 1970 年代已知的技術，它從外面的空氣中提取熱量，並使用壓縮機將其集中並在結構中移動，相同的設備可以通過反轉過程來反轉冷卻，從建築物內部的空氣中提取熱量並將其泵送到外面，也稱為氣源泵，熱泵取代了以天然氣或石油為燃料的熔爐，熱泵也不排放二氧化碳。

熱泵致力於提取和壓縮技術，最新的突破允許某些型號在低至 -20°F 的溫度下工作，這與早期型號僅限於在某程度的低溫下運行有所不同。

另一種選擇是地熱熱泵，它通過地表以下大約 10 英尺的管道系統從地面吸取熱量，與空氣源泵一樣，它可以為建築物輸送熱量或為建築物降溫。

但是太陽能、熱泵或地熱熱泵的經濟性無法按照我們的看法進行計算，這就是為什麼它需要州和聯邦的激勵措施來計算投資回報，這些設施的位置很重要，但氣候意識同樣重要。

所以你要知道熱泵仍然是全球供暖系統中很小的一部分，只有 5%。

電子燃料

我們可以將綠色氫和氨稱為電子燃料，我們也可以將其稱為合成燃料，它是電動汽車的替代品，因為可以保留從汽車到船舶發動機和噴氣發動機的內燃機。

它被稱為電子燃料，通過將來自可再生能源的氫，與收集二氧化碳的技術混合，使用合成材料來創建虛擬的碳中和版本，電子燃料可以替代汽油、柴油和煤油，而且因為它可以是液態的，所以所有的加油站都可以使用，而不必更換它們。

西班牙的石油巨頭 – Repsol SA 投資了 6000 萬歐元，用於建造具有收集二氧化碳能力的合成燃料工廠，預計將開始試生產每天 50 桶電子燃料，旨在為運輸部門提供電子燃料的商業分銷。

美國石油和天然氣巨頭 – 埃克森美孚承諾到 2025 年投資 30 億美元，用於碳收集和儲存等低排放技術，它將與保時捷合作進行汽車電子燃料的測試。

今年 1 月，荷蘭皇家航空公司使用電子燃料，為從阿姆斯特丹飛往馬德里的商業航班提供動力，它使用的是與荷蘭皇家殼牌公司生產的 500 升合成煤油混合的常規燃料。

Airbus 也在努力尋找合成燃料來開發世界上第一架零排放商用飛機，並在 2035 年尋求其服務。

Lufthansa AG 正在與 Heide Refinery 合作開發一種合成煤油，併計劃在 2024 年推出。

航運巨頭 A.P. Moller Maersk A/S 正在考慮使用電子甲醇和電子氨為其船隊提供動力，其客戶已準備好為綠色運輸投入更多資金，以幫助減少其供應鏈中的排放，這非常令人鼓舞。馬士基表示，到 2023 年，他們將擁有第一艘使用碳中和的船舶，並且正在使用電子甲醇。

保時捷正投資 2000 萬歐元在一家合成燃料工廠，位於智利南部，因為那裡有強大的風力發電。

批評人士表示，電子燃料需要大量的能量才能將其轉化為液體或氣體燃料，以具有成本效益的方式，實現低碳電子燃料，需要大量的可再生能源。

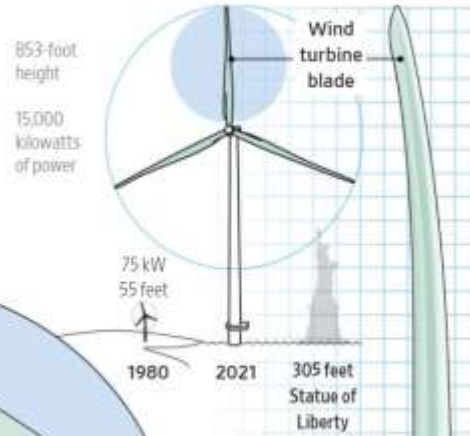
新型風力渦輪機

風力渦輪機自 1980 年代首次推出以來，經過多年來，已變得更強大，且運行更具成本效益，它從其空氣動力學特性演變為它所使用的材料，它能夠提供更大的動力並產生更少的噪音。

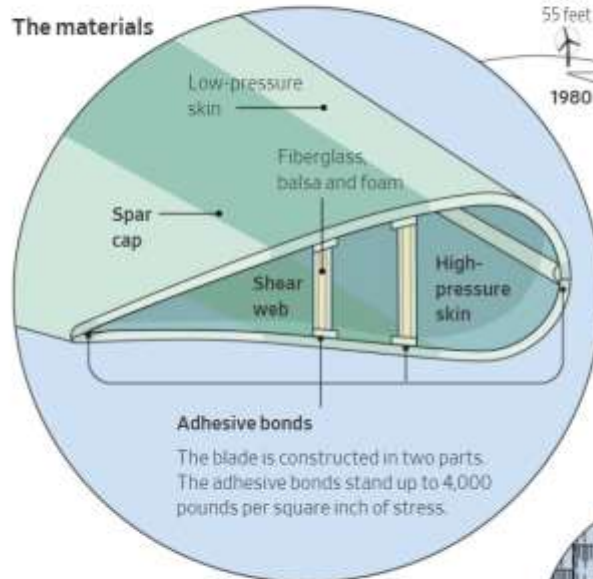
Here's how the blades have evolved and some key changes that have enabled the scaling up.

The size

Forty years ago typical wind-turbine blades were around 26 feet long. Today, with lighter materials, the blades have reached 351 feet, longer than the Statue of Liberty is tall, and are packed with new technology.



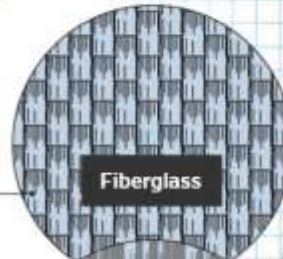
The materials



Adhesive bonds
The blade is constructed in two parts. The adhesive bonds stand up to 4,000 pounds per square inch of stress.

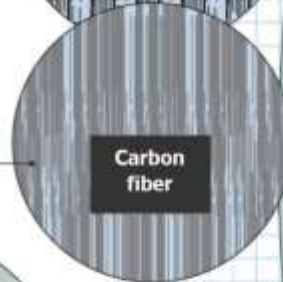
1980

Early wind-turbine blades were made from fiberglass and resin. The materials limited their size and thus their power output.



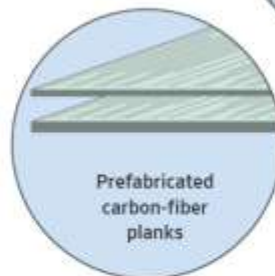
2021

Modern blades, made from carbon fiber and other advanced materials, are 90% lighter than 1980s blades would be if scaled to current turbine sizes. Because of their size and design, turbines with the new blades can produce up to 15,000 kW of energy.



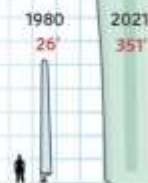
Spar cap

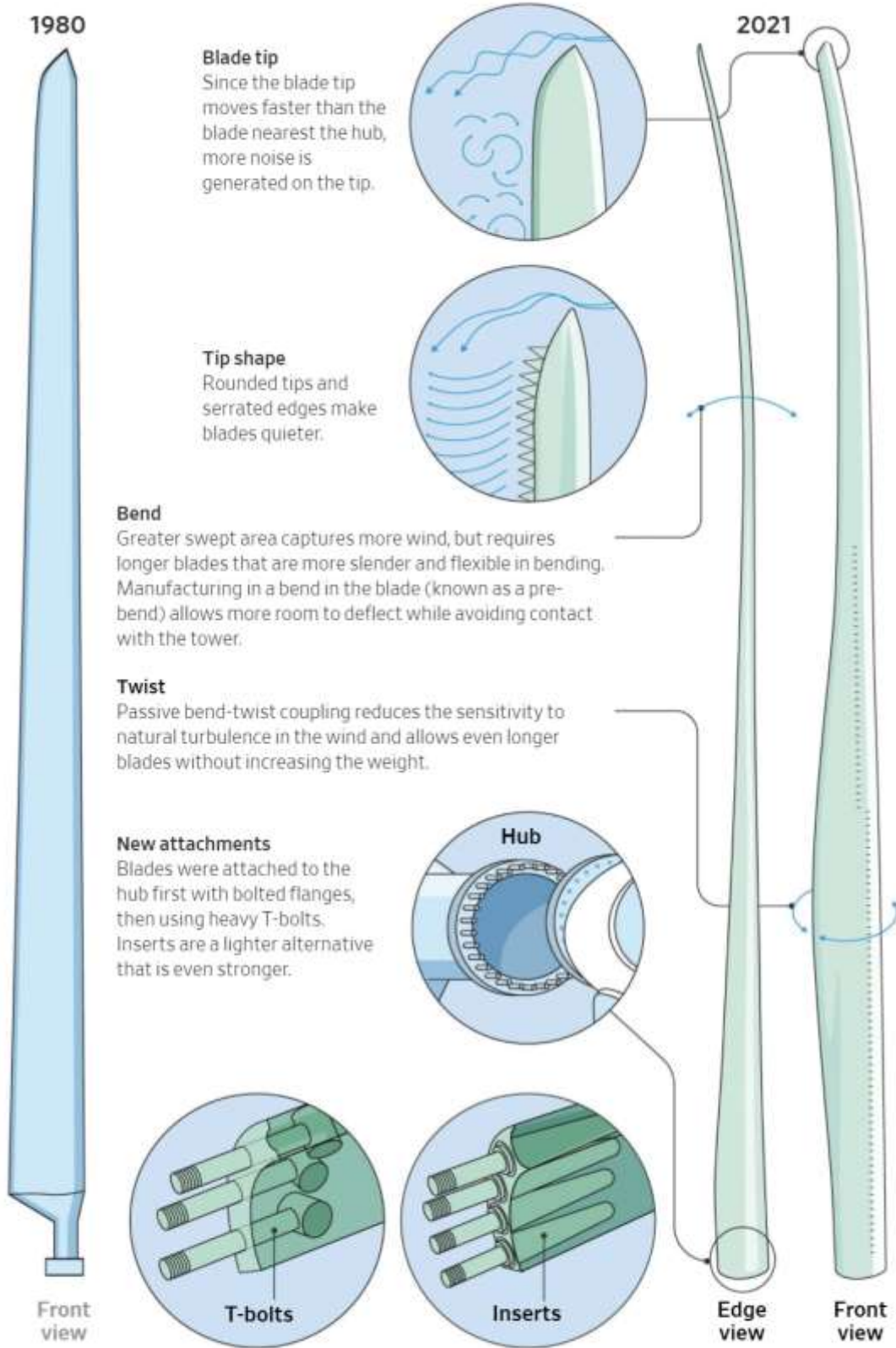
This section of the blade takes an enormous amount of stress. It is now reinforced with a carbon-fiber strip the entire length of the span for strength. Sometimes the strip is made with carbon-fiber planks instead of cloth.



The shape

Innovations for the modern wind-turbine blades include higher strength that can withstand more stress, bend-twist coupling to reduce loads, and aerodynamic improvements to the blade tip for noise mitigation.





Sources: Paul Veers, National Renewable Energy Laboratories; Steve Nolet, TPI Composites Inc.; LM Wind Power; GE

氫作為能源

幾十年來，氫氣一直被視為對交通工具有前途的未來動力來源，但現在汽車製造商偏愛電池，甚至 Elon Musk 也對此嗤之以鼻，現在氫氣必須在火車和卡車中尋找使用，並可能在航空業中使用。

航空業已設定到 2050 年將其碳排放量減半的目標，這符合 2016 年巴黎氣候協議以限制氣候變化，三分之一的碳排放量減少會來自渦輪風扇和機身的改進，可持續燃料可以發揮作用，但生產能力有限。

由於重量以及通過飛行的距離非常短，電源電池已經無法工作，這使得它不可行。

氫是一項相對成熟的技術，其成本降至每千瓦 40 美元，已經比 2006 年降低了 68%，但這對於汽車而言仍然太貴，但對飛機而言則不然。

目前，氫氣的挑戰是工程師的問題，因為最終只能使用 45% 的能量，而電池則可以使用 90%，此外，目前只有 0.1% 的全球氫氣生產是無碳的，因為其中大部分來自天然氣和煤炭。

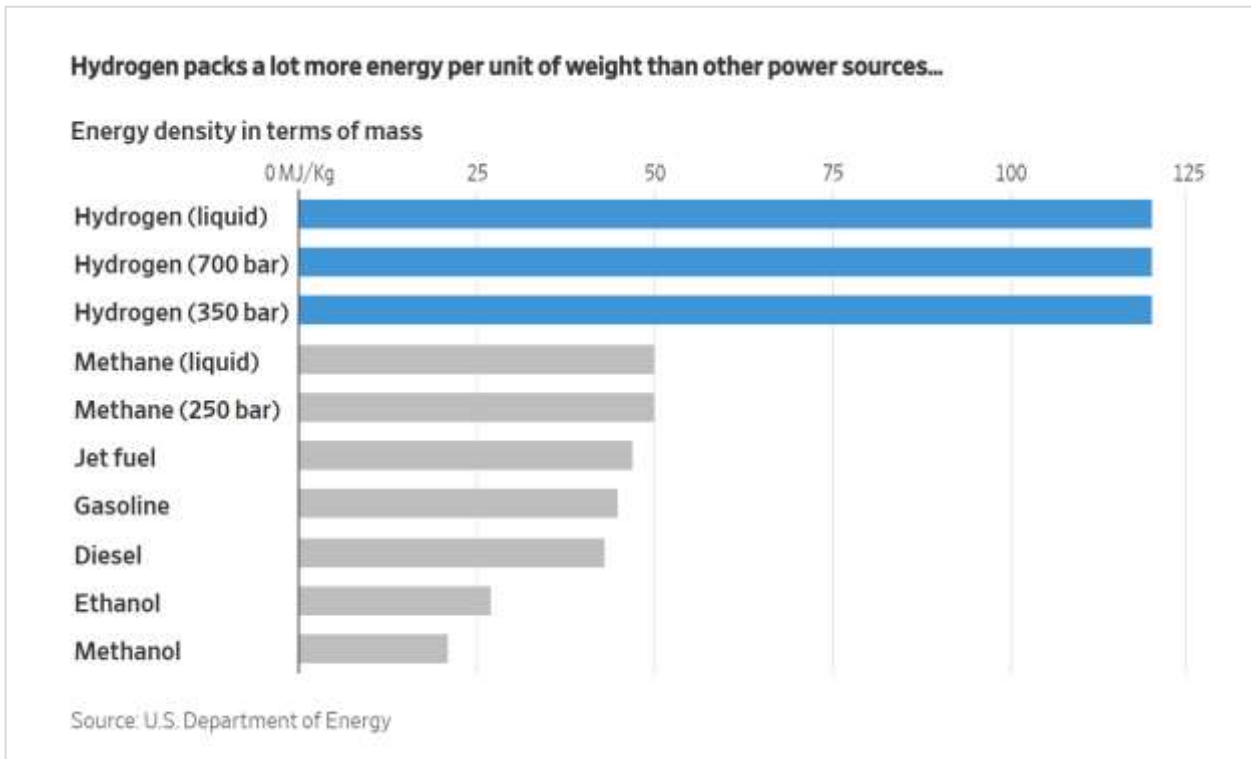
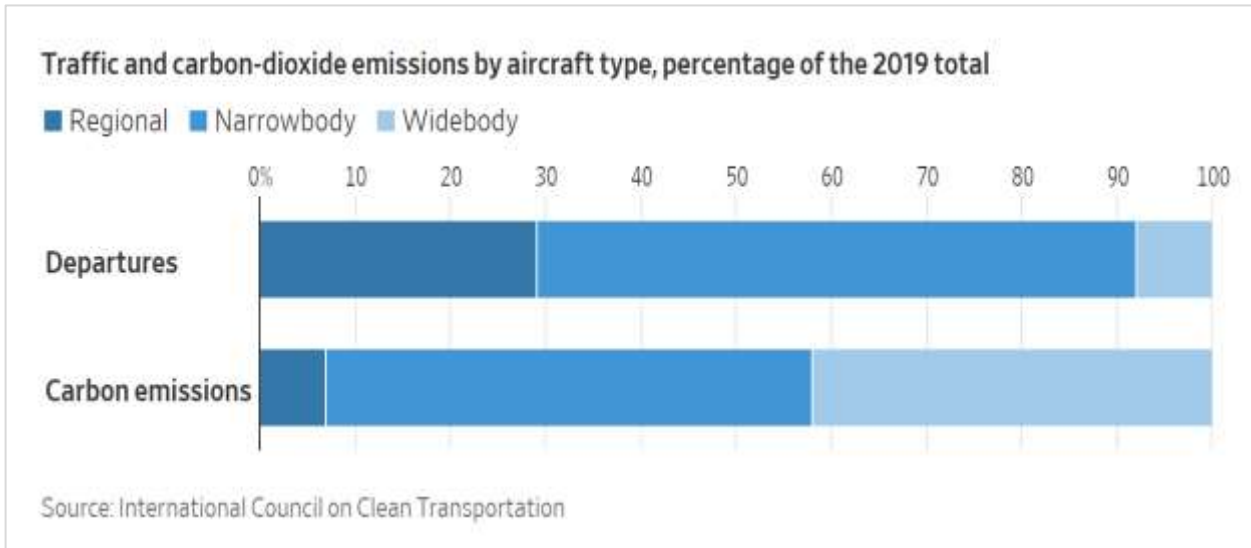
儘管如此，分析師仍預計“綠色氫”在未來五年內將成為相對於噴氣燃料的價格競爭力，使其成為航空公司的一個選擇。



圖片來源: [ft.com/climate-capital](https://www.ft.com/climate-capital)

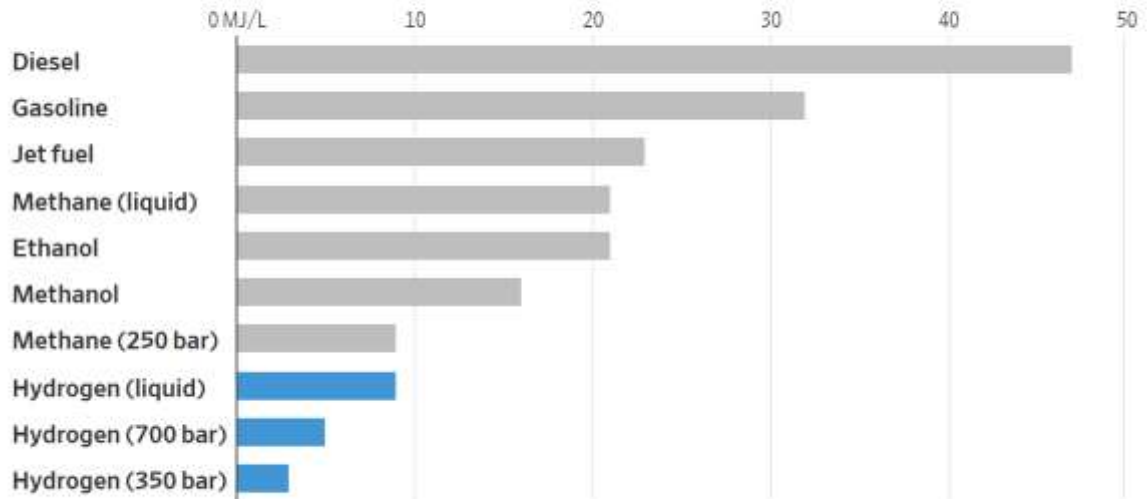
去年秋天，Airbus 推出了 2035 年的三款氫動力飛機概念，英國初創公司 ZeroAvia 獲得了英國航空公司的支持，作為 2400 萬美元資金的一部分。同樣，由 Airbus 前高管 Paul Erememko 領導的 Universal Hydrogen 剛剛從 JetBlue 航空和豐田的風險投資子公司籌集了 2100 萬美元。

但看到它能夠及時部署以滿足行業 2050 年的排放目標，需要非常樂觀，因為已經有很多懷疑。



...but it also occupies a lot more space, which is a problem for aerodynamics.

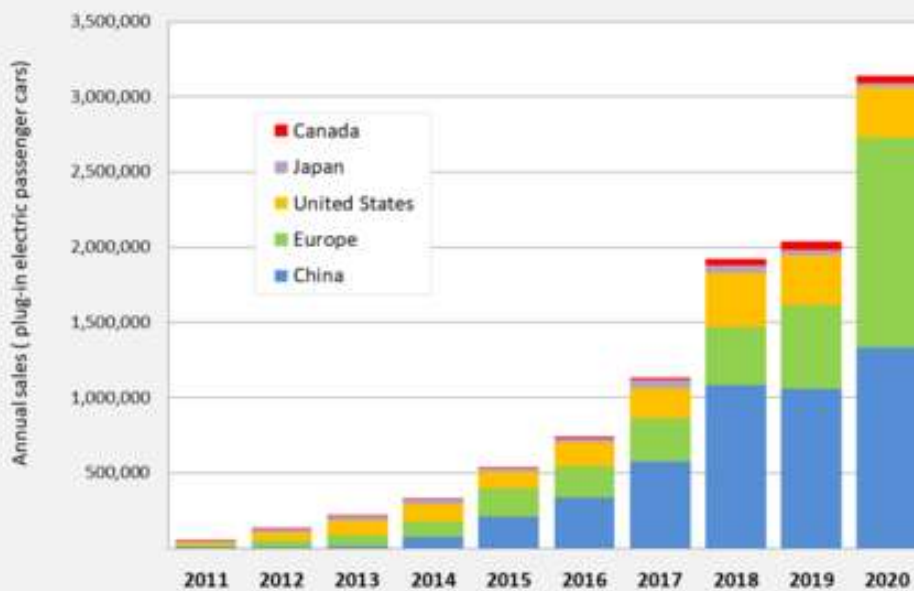
Energy density in terms of volume



Source: U.S. Department of Energy

電動汽車

Global annual sales of plug-in electric passenger cars in top selling markets (2011 - 2020)



圖片來源: Wikipedia

電池驅動的電動汽車的總體碳排放量低於汽油燃料的電動汽車。

我們必須指出，電動汽車並非沒有環境問題，在沒有高度發達的回收系統的情況下，它可以從採礦提取鋰電池和電池廢料回收的後用開始。

但顯示汽車環境成本的數據包括製造和氣油的使用，排放量涉及汽車在整個生命週期內的排放，以及隨之而來的燃料，電動汽車對環境的影響仍然小於使用汽油的汽車。

最新的太陽能電池板

太陽能電池板是可再生能源的一部分，因為美國發誓要增加安裝量，但發現其國內製造的份額很小，因為較大的數量是從中國進口的，而中國得到了政府的大量補貼。

此時，拜登政府計劃從其電網中消除碳，但發現其太陽能電池板製造是如此不足。First Solar Inc. 剛剛承諾在俄亥俄州建造一座價值 6.8 億美元的工廠，作為“回流”製造的一部分。拜登政府專注於四個行業，以提供稅收減免或其他政府支持，這四個行業是製藥、半導體、先進電池和下一代可再生能源的關鍵礦物，到目前為止，太陽能還沒有被列為優先事項，但遊說關稅或稅法支持對該行業的未來至關重要。

讓我們先退後一步，更多地了解太陽能，因為我們當中有許多人可能還記得，太空中衛星上的反射板可以吸收太陽能，為軌道上的衛星供電。1954 年，新澤西州的貝爾實驗室發明了將陽光轉化為電能的電池，並用於為衛星供電。到 2000 年，日本和德國趕上了，並成為該行業的領導者，而當時中國祇是一個很小的參與者。

但中國政府意識到了太陽能的潛力，開始通過廉價融資和其他獎勵方案來支持初創企業，製造業飆升，並供過於求，製造商之間的競爭變得如此激烈，導致中央政府介入，迫使一些公司破產，而其餘的則由國家融資，到了 2011 年，中國太陽能製造商主導了太陽能電池板行業。

當中國決定了它選擇重點發展的任何戰略性產業時，其巨額補貼可以趕走所有競爭，並使其處於領先地位，他們以同樣的方式，開始涉足新疆的矽礦開採，並開始加工多晶硅，這是一個能源密集型過程，涉及在極高溫度下使用化學品純化矽，它被製成晶錠，然後切成薄片，並與其他電子元件，層疊在一起製成太陽能電池板。

運營的最大成本是能源，為這方面中國有很多燃煤電廠，尤其是在新疆。最近，新疆被指控壓迫維吾爾穆斯林少數民族，美國太陽能工業協會建議會員將供應鏈從新疆移出，並建立了一個跟踪系統，以確保他們的產品不是來自新疆。AFL-CIO-American Federation of Labor and Congress，也就是美國勞工聯合會和工業組織大會也呼籲禁止從新疆進口太陽能產品。

中國還主導著多晶矽的全球供應，多晶矽是大多數太陽能電池板用於吸收陽光能量的原材料，新疆生產全球 45% 的多晶矽，禁止使用來自新疆的多晶矽將擾亂太陽能電池板市場。

儘管對太陽能電池板採購的稅收抵免，和進口關稅的增加，可能不會產生任何優勢，但太陽能產業的回流可能是一項昂貴的操作。

First Solar Inc. 使用的大部分零件都是在國內生產的，它在俄亥俄州設有運營工廠，在玻璃上塗上光伏薄膜需要整個過程，將陽光轉化為電能，它通過將塗層分成數百個太陽能電池，使用激光刻蝕每個太陽能電池板，它有一條超過一英里的裝配線，配有熔爐、機器人和電腦屏幕。

玻璃由 Nippon Sheet Glass Co. 提供，該公司使用熱量在 3000° F 的爐子中加熱純鹼、沙子和石灰，並將它們變成比窗板略薄的玻璃，Nippon Sheet Glass Co. 有一個足球場大小的熔爐。

稅收抵免正在與三層製造過程進行討論，以 First Solar 為例，所有零部件均在國內生產的產品應獲得全體的信任，在美國使用外國製造部件組裝太陽能電池板的公司只能獲得部分的認同，而對於那些進口整個面板的公司來說，它們不應該獲得任何的認同。

從太陽能電池板行業的發展方式來看，它正在得到美國政府的推動，它也是可再生能源的一部分，在我們談論替代化石能源時將發揮重要作用。拜登政府設定了到 2035 年實現 100% 無碳排放的國家電力的目標，唯一的解決方案是使用太陽能、風能或核電站，而太陽能、風能或核電站在 2020 年僅佔能源的 40%。

日本將氫作為能源的革命性轉變

日本目前是世界第三大經濟體，正試圖從使用進口的化石石油、天然氣和煤炭轉變為使用更大量的氫作為能源。氫氣被認為成本太高且效率低下，並不太現實，但是這一變化很重要，因為該國將在 30 年內消除碳排放。

全世界都在關注日本，看它能否成功地採取行動，如果成功，它可以讓氫作為能源進入，並進一步將石油和煤炭放在第二位。眾所周知，日本在 1970 年代引進了液化天然氣，對於氫氣來說，有一些挑戰需要克服，但目前仍將使用進口化石油來生產氫氣，而且過程會很漫長。

日本是一個實事求是的國家，並且知道僅使用可再生能源無法替代當前的碳排放量，但是氫氣在使用時會釋放水蒸氣而不是二氧化碳。2020 年 12 月，計劃以氫為燃料，到 2050 年將 10% 所產生的電力用於航運和鋼鐵製造。

其最大的電力公司 JERA 已經計劃通過將氫化合物氨混合到其燃煤計劃中來減少其碳排放，它已與世界上最大的氨製造商之一簽署了諒解備忘錄以開發供應，氨已經在全球市場大量生產，主要用於肥料。

Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha 等航運公司正在設計運輸氫和氨的船舶，它已經擁有世界上第一艘液化氫運輸船，它是一艘 380 英尺長的船，上面寫著“LH2”的字樣，準備在相距 5,600 英里的神戶和澳大利亞之間進行試航運行。



圖片來源: Phred Dvorak | Photographs by Go Takayama for The Wall Street

世界上第一艘液化氫運輸船 – Suiso Frontier，或“氫前沿”，在日本西南部的神戶港口。

氫擁有關鍵優勢，其中之一是其對現有發電廠和其他旨在使用石油、天然氣和煤炭運行的機械的改進版本。這有助於利用那些在傳統發電方面大量投資的國家的資產，避免在轉向新能源時花費大量投資。

氫也可以在燃料電池中儲存和使用，如電池所佔用的空間，這更適合需要能源供應的飛機和輪船。

國際能源署 (IEA) 已經宣布，如果世界要在 2050 年實現淨零碳排放，氫氣將與太陽能和風能一起包括在內。氫氣也是日本可以領先的技術，日本希望使用它來減少對中國的依賴，要知道它已經是太陽能電池板和電池的主要供應商。

美國、歐盟、韓國和中國等國家正在對我們在前幾期中提到的汽車和加油站的氫氣進行投資，我們在本文前面已經讀到，Airbus 計劃開發三架氫燃料飛機，中國也在計劃為北京冬奧會提供數百輛氫氣公交車。

目前，氫氣是從天然氣或煤中提取的，這些天然氣或煤也會釋放出大量的二氧化碳，長期目標是使氫成為“綠色氫”，使用可再生能源發電可以解決這個問題，我們一再重複目前這個過程是昂貴的。

氫將不得不被壓縮或液化，因為它的存儲佔用了大量空間，為了使其變成液體，它必須冷卻到 -253°C 。

從經濟的角度來看，在日本用純氫發電的成本大約是天然氣或太陽能的八倍，是煤炭的九倍。目前，日本四分之三的電力依賴燃煤和燃氣熱電廠。在製氫技術成熟之前，它正在考慮使用氨，這種燃燒會排放一氧化二氮，也是一種溫室氣體，但其工程師表示，他們可以降低排放量，並可以過濾掉其餘的，以免被釋放出來。

使用氨是另一個昂貴的過程，因為它將使用化石燃料進行生產，並且在過程中的碳排放它回收。轉向“綠色氨”意味著使用可再生能源進行生產，但是日本需要有經濟規模來降低氫和氨的價格，現在是找到可以準備與日本政府走這條路的消費者。

JERA 已經提到，日本將電力轉向可再生能源意味著重建該國的電網，而現有電網只能支持滿足該國一半需求的可再生能源。

政府官員和工業高管估計，如果混入氨，發電的額外成本將比僅燃燒煤高出 24%，這在政府的支持和激勵下是可以控制的。

根據 JERA 的計算，2050 年日本將需要 3000 萬噸氨和 2000 萬噸氫氣。目前，該國正在與進口大部分燃料和化學品的兩家企業集團三井物產和三菱公司合作，展望未來，他們正努力解決氨的運輸問題，為下一次向氫氣邁進的大動作做好準備，但這些都是巨大的努力，日本正在採取世界其他地區從未做過的事情。

回到較早的問題，歡迎你閱讀我們 2021 年 1 月期的文章：

市場報告第 3 部分 – 日本將氫作為燃料，2020 年標誌著歐盟、德國和韓國推出氫戰略的一年

2021 年 4 月號的文章如下：

巴黎氣候協議進展報告: 第 11 部分 – 氫作為一種有效能源

野火

這一次，我們注意到全球範圍內爆發了野火，燒毀了以前很少燃燒的地方。從新聞中我們讀到俄羅斯西伯利亞的雅庫茨克，被稱為世界上最冷的國家，由於附近森林中灼熱的熱浪引起的野火籠罩在陰霾中，煙霧遠至阿拉斯加。

在美國，俄勒岡州的 Bootleg 野火已經發展成為一個可怕的綜合體，它有自己的天氣，將濃煙從大陸的一端發送到約 3,000 英里的另一端。

“火災季節越來越長，火勢越來越大，它們比以往任何時候都燃燒得更猛烈，”倫敦經濟學院環境地理學助理教授 Thomas Smith 提到。

雅庫茨克的野火已經消耗了超過 650 萬英畝的森林。在俄勒岡州，到目前為止，八場大火已經燒毀了近 475 英畝的土地。

Bootleg 野火是如此之大和激烈，它產生如此多的能量和極端熱量，以至它正在形成自己的雲和雷暴。

現在已經開始的是，由於剛剛開始的野火，加拿大不列顛哥倫比亞省宣布進入緊急狀態，據報導，近 300 起活躍的野火。

許多因素，例如土地管理不善、氣候變化，使它們變得更加頻繁和劇烈，野火正在造成惡性氣候循環，不僅氣候變化為火災增添了燃料，而且燃燒還會向大氣中釋放更多的二氧化碳，從而加劇危機。

另一方面，受這些火災影響的地區將形成泥炭地，碳將被吸收和儲存，它正在成為一個碳儲存器。

洪水

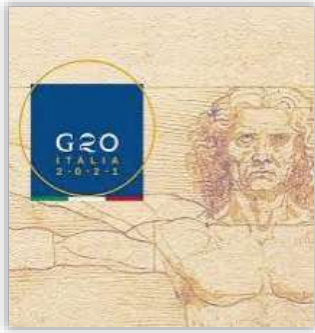
我們已經看到致命的洪水摧毀了德國和中國的生活，這是氣候變化正在使全球天氣變得更加極端的警告。

洪水已在中國中部河南省造成 25 人死亡，德國至少 160 人死亡，比利時至少 37 人死亡。

在歐洲，氣候變化可能會增加大量緩慢移動的風暴，這些風暴可以在一個地區停留更長時間並帶來暴雨，隨著氣候變化導致大氣變暖，它也含有更多的水分，這意味著可以釋放更多的雨水。

它還表明，過去甚至最近建造的基礎設施都可以變為脆弱，尤其是在這些極端天氣變化底下。

意大利那不勒斯 G20 會議



今年意大利擔任二十國集團輪值主席國，二十國集團的環境和能源部長在如何實現氣候目標方面進展甚微，一些國家，如巴西、沙特阿拉伯和印度尼西亞，拒絕做出堅定的承諾。

這也是第一次所有世界生產國第一次同意對 85% 的碳排放負責，要知道它們代表了全球生產總值的 80%。

圖片來源: G20.org

結束語

最近幾週發生的最新天氣現象，如野火、洪水、熱浪和乾旱，讓氣候科學家們驚嘆不已，他們都說，與大氣模型預測的相比，這些事件的嚴重性完全超出了規模，原因之一是噴射流的行為，當它變得緩慢和不穩定時，高壓系統和低壓系統的數量會增加並保持原位，熱浪和乾旱屬於高壓系統，洪水屬於低壓系統，並且都變得更加持久。

這些極端天氣事件已經超過了全球變暖效應，造成了我們前所未見的大規模自然災害。



圖片來源: researchprofessionalnews.com

世界將轉向於 11 月在格拉斯哥舉行的 COP26，屆時全球氣候商討與談判將繼續進行，不幸的是，G20 未能被視為全球氣候談判之前的中間商討階段，各國在如何支付昂貴的政策以減少全球變暖方面仍然存在分歧。

2009 年，發達國家在聯合國同意到 2020 年每年向較貧窮國家提供 1000 億美元的氣候融資，換言之，為較貧窮國家提供資金以應對海平面上升、風暴和乾旱。

顯然，較貧窮的國家受到新冠狀病毒的打擊，他們更渴望看到債務得到減輕。

- 特別報導
- 市場消息
- 時尚設計
- 專業技術
- 市場報告
- 環保持續
- 供應鏈條
- 創業精神
- 書本推薦
- 學術教育

供應鏈條

Supply Chain



全球化的重新佈局

第二部

ANDREW SIA

介紹

四年前，我們做了一個 20 頁的研究關於全球化的內容，從那時起，這個話題就經常被重新審視，我們建議你在 2018 年 1 月的期刊中查找名為“從全球化中我們可以學到什麼”的文章，我們仍然發現當時提出的許多觀點在當今世界仍然適用。

我們相信，全球化，就像所有國際倡議一樣，始於善意，不幸的是，每當世貿組織、國際貨幣基金組織、世界銀行、世界經濟論壇、七國集團和二十國集團等國際機構開會時，它就被反全球化運動的激進分子以其破壞性策略破壞，聯合國已成為必須不時介入，並進行仲裁的組織。

我們可以看到反全球化運動會繼續走得更遠，反對許多不同層次的全球化，他們會與工會、環保主義者、無政府主義者、土著和人權合作。

還有經濟合作與發展組織 (OECD) 等機構也受到嚴厲批評。

過去四年，以特朗普政府為首的美國製造國家分裂，並帶來不可修復的關係給跨太平洋夥伴關係 (TPP)、北美自由貿易協定 (NAFTA)、跨大西洋貿易投資夥伴關係 (TIPP)、世界貿易組織 (WTO)、北大西洋公約組織 (NATO) 等國際上的組織。

今年年初，我們看到英國進入了脫歐，我們開始看到它給這個國家造成的裂痕。

似乎所有這些還不夠糟糕，自 2020 年初以來，我們看到了新冠狀病毒的爆發，它迅速成為大流行病，並很快影響了整個世界，在全球範圍內，由這種流行病造成的死亡人數已經超過四百五十萬人。

這場大流行進一步暴露了我們供應鏈的弱點，而這正是我們全球化的動力，我們正在努力找出我們是否可以找到改進的方法，因為我們一直在自從 1980 年代開始引入全球化以來積累的錯誤中吸取教訓。

DHL 全球連通性指數 2020

毫無疑問，這是第一次幾乎所有國家都關閉邊界以限制旅客，這導致客運航空公司停飛和遊輪停航，並產生了人們從未經歷過的影響。

DHL Global Connectedness Index 2020 提供了對大流行期間全球化的評估，並聲稱大流行不太可能導致全球化崩潰。

DHL 全球連通性指數根據貿易、資本、信息和人員的國際流動來衡量全球化，在貿易和資本流動方面，一開始就暴跌，但現在已經開始復蘇，信息，我們指的是數字信息，隨著人們和公司急於保持在線聯繫而激增，我們從未見過如此大規模的信息，但對於人們來說，由於前所未有的封鎖，國際流量已經崩潰，因此，2020 年指數有所下降。



與我 2018 年的報告相比，聯繫最緊密的十個國家，我發現排名第一的國家仍然是荷蘭，而排名第二的國家仍然是新加坡，愛爾蘭這次從第 3 位跌至第 5 位，而第 3 位的比利時之前是第 6 位。

DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX 2020

EUROPE IS THE WORLD'S MOST GLOBALLY CONNECTED REGION

Singapore and the United Arab Emirates are the only non-European countries in the top 10 most connected countries



#DHLGCI

For more information visit: dhl.com/gci



從上面我們開始意識到歐洲是世界上聯繫最緊密的地區。

DHL 繼續評論說，儘管全球地緣政治和貿易面臨強勁阻力，但全球連通性指數近年來顯示出驚人的彈性，大流行使人員流動暫停，但貿易、資本和信息流動有助於保持世界聯繫。

我們從 Covid-19 的影響中學到了什麼 – 服裝製造商的觀點

2020 年 2 月和 3 月，我們遇到了流行病，世界被封鎖，但很快新冠狀病毒就被升級為大流行病，它讓世界陷入恐慌。

隨之而來的是訂單取消，但有道德的客戶會暫時中止這些訂單，而不是取消訂單，那些甚至採取停止付款的客戶使廠主進入困境，並使工人陷入最困難的財務狀況。

我們在這裡對發生的事情以及如何遇到和處理問題進行審查。

中國在新冠狀病毒危機最嚴重的時候，訂單無一例外地被取消，中國的實體店已經關閉，因此網上商店仍然開放以滿足市場需求。

訂單被取消，影響了上游供應鏈的訂單預測，因為一切都停止了。由於缺乏服裝廠的指示，紡織機被停止，這給紗線和織物廠、紡織印刷商和那些配件的製造商帶來了很大壓力，他們都被迫停產，直到市場重新開始。

通常這些紡織品製造商都是資本密集型的，他們聘請的勞動力比服裝廠少得多，這些服裝製造商面臨的壓力是另一種壓力，因為工人來自農村地區，並且更有可能要將他們送回農村，直到業務恢復。

中國政府很清楚這個問題，為了維護政治穩定，他們首先要考慮的是人民，也就是農民和工人，他們注意到供應鏈的穩定性，金融將保證國家的穩定。

在他們的“十四五”規劃（2021-2025）中，他們的目標是將服裝生產向西推進到具爭議的新疆省，並擴大國內市場，利用其服裝、鞋類和完整的上游製造的技能和生產設施。

將服裝和紡織品生產向西轉移是有道理的，因為是中國 80% 的棉花都是來自新疆那個省份，該地區被認為是貧窮和不發達的，我們可以看到那些天然纖維、低成本勞動力以及越來越多地進入巴基斯坦等鄰國的潛在優勢，巴基斯坦也是紡織業的強國，最終成為“一帶一路”倡議的門戶，而紡織品可以作為商品交易的地方。

這可以讓沿海省份在出口市場上發展設計、研發、技術、創造品牌、營銷，強調“綠色轉型”，這可適用於浙江、江蘇、福建三省，以上海為時尚潮流中心，推動產業向更高層次發展，引領高端產業，成為發展先進材料和時尚消費品的樞紐。

而由於訂單取消，中國上游紡織品和輔料生產受到依賴中國供應的國家的影響，例如，孟加拉國、斯里蘭卡、越南、柬埔寨和緬甸等國家，他們要學會了攜手並進，經歷這些他們從沒有遇到過的困難局面。

儘管孟加拉國宣布將期待韓國出口區 (KEPX) 的 5 家最先進的紡織工廠投入運營，其中 3 家正在建設中，另外 2 家已經開放生產滌綸紗線和麵料，這些都是人造纖維 (MMF) 業務，但我只能看到韓國人會先滿足他們的需求，

如果產能過剩，他們會考慮供應給其他服裝製造商，對於孟加拉人來說，如果說韓國的五個新設施可以滿足孟加拉 MMF 總需求的 25%，這就太樂觀了。

孟加拉國服裝製造商和出口商協會 (BGMEA) 主席 Faruque Hassan 說，由於生活方式的改變，消費者正在尋找易於護理和可持續的產品，以及對人造纖維的需求，這是正確的發展。據他介紹，2007 年至 2017 年間，人造纖維在服裝中的份額上升至全球貿易的 45% 左右，這具有 5% 的複合年增長率 (CAGR)，他繼續說，在 2017 年，基於人造纖維的服裝在全球貿易價值中值 1500 億美元，當年孟加拉國在該業務中佔有 5% 的份額。

我驚訝地發現孟加拉國有 430 家紡紗廠，據他說只有 27 家以合成纖維和腈綸為基礎，其餘的都是棉紡廠。

在我看來，這種評論有點不可思議。

馬薩諸塞州港務局正在為新泊位做好準備



圖片來源：Scott Eisen/Bloomberg News at WSJ

有一天，我看到了這條新聞，發現在一艘船上放置三台巨大的起重機，它本身就是一個絕妙的設計。

三台高 205 英尺、起升高度 160 英尺的巨型起重機從上海抵達波士頓港，根據馬薩諸塞州港務局康利集裝箱碼頭的公告，它已準備好使用新泊位和加深的港口來處理更大的船隻。

它是東海岸的主要集裝箱港口之一，2015 年，該港口處理了 237,000 個標準箱集裝箱、60,000 輛汽車和 121,000 公噸水泥，它並處理石油、液化天然氣 (LNG)、石膏和鹽。

此外，在 2016 年約有 114 艘船的郵輪停靠，載有 328,305 名郵輪乘客。

全球化正受到新冠狀病毒的圍攻

深圳於 5 月 21 日在深圳爆發首例新冠狀病毒病例，該城市擁有 1200 萬人口，雖然本地傳播病例不到 24 例，但已經對居住在鹽田集裝箱港口附近的 23 萬人進行了檢測，並禁止所有的員工和水手之間任何的接觸，港口員工被阻止回家，並被安置在碼頭的臨時棚屋居住。

結果，世界第四大鹽田港的運力只能發揮其能量的 30%，等待運往歐洲、北美和世界其他地區的集裝箱船排長隊，不得不在深圳和香港拋錨，因為這些船需要長達 16 天的時間才能停靠鹽田，發現使用配備自有起重機的駁船在碼頭和停泊在海中裝載的集裝箱船之間穿梭，是繞過鹽田延誤的唯一途徑。

根據記錄，鹽田港，也稱為深圳港，在 2019 年處理了 25,770,000 個標準箱。

8 月，中國寧波舟山港的一個主要港口集裝箱碼頭因一起新冠狀病毒病例而關閉一周，寧波舟山港是世界第三大港口，2019 年處理 2753 萬標準箱，這進一步耽誤了數十艘為年底購物季做準備的西方市場裝載貨物的船隻。

寧波舟山港預計在 8 月底之前不會恢復全面運營，海運已經分流到香港港和上海港，這種連鎖效應將導致亞洲至歐洲和跨太平洋航線沿線的港口可能進一步減緩貨物流動，這也將影響像沃爾瑪和亞馬遜這樣的大型零售商以及小商店的經營，他們將不得不處理延遲交貨，並承擔更高的運輸成本。

已經估計寧波舟山港的停運將造成兩週的延誤，通過這個港口，家具、家居用品、玩具和汽車零部件出口到世界市場。

積壓的貨物已擴展至太平洋對岸的兩大港口，世界第 16 位的洛杉磯港，2019 年處理 933.7 萬標準箱，世界第 21 位的長灘港，處理 763.2 萬標準箱，據南加州海洋交易所稱，這次有 37 艘集裝箱船停泊在這兩個港口外，早些時候，在 2 月蘇伊士運河事件期間，有 40 艘船在這兩個港口外等候。

就好像 3 月初在蘇伊士運河發生的集裝箱船 Ever Given 的阻塞還不夠嚴重，這一次，我們看到新冠狀病毒正在對全球航運業產生影響。

倫敦德魯里海事研究中心已經在統計上比較這兩起事件，這使到運輸成本增加了四倍，美國和歐洲的商店發現自己的貨架庫存不足，產品成本更高，他們必須在旺季之前提貨，而且我們已經聽說美國大型零售商正在租用自己的船舶，而不是通過船運公司預訂貨箱，沃爾瑪和家得寶已經在這樣做了，他們需要租用船隻並確保第三和第四季度的航運。

從中國到美國西海岸的運費為每箱 16,425 美元，而年初為 3,886 美元，從亞洲到歐洲的運費為每集裝箱 14,038 美元，而 1 月份為 5,662 美元。

美國東海岸其他擁擠的港口是紐約和薩凡納，歐洲也好不到哪裡去，歐洲第一大港口、世界第十大港口荷蘭鹿特丹港吞吐量 1481 萬標準箱，比利時安特衛普港 2019 年世界十三大港口吞吐量 1186 萬標準箱，正遭受擁堵。

結束語

這一次，我們的世界經歷了許多我們以前從未經歷過的不同挑戰，這些挑戰主要是由新冠狀病毒大流行引起的，但這還沒有結束，我們必須觀察和記錄任何補救措施，並研究可能的辦法給我們帶來的改善，因為我們的工作方式、生活方式、學習方式和放鬆方式都將發生變化，即使它是輕微的，它可能已經意味著很多了。

- 特別報導
- 市場消息
- 時尚設計
- 專業技術
- 市場報告
- 環保持續
- 供應鏈條
- 創業精神
- 書本推薦
- 學術教育

創業精神

Entrepreneurship & Business



Zara 如何來跋涉 這場疫情

ANDREW SIA

介紹



圖片來源：themds.com

Zara 是 Inditex 集團皇冠上的明珠，以其快速的供應鏈而著稱，從設計批准到上市僅需三週時間，生產在伊比利亞半島進行，其 700 名設計師僅在他們位於加拉西亞地區的 Arteixo 的總部工作，它每年生產 65,000 種新款式，每周至少兩次向其商店網絡提供最新的服裝。

大流行期間 Inditex 經歷了什麼

在新冠狀病毒爆發之初，也就是 2020 年 3 月 9 日，該公司停止了所有新貨色的購買，但遵守了所有現有訂單的合同精神，一周後，它註銷了 2.87 億歐元的庫存並暫停派息，在截至 4 月底的三個月裡，該公司自上市以來首次虧損 4.09 億歐元。



圖片來源：seekingalpha.com

4 月中旬，Inditex 開始履行其商店的在線訂單，而商店則保持關閉，結合其跟踪系統和快速供應鏈，它能夠通過在線經營業務。

Inditex 以其在全球 6,700 家門店的運營而聞名，但在新冠狀病毒期間，幾乎所有實體店都關閉了，在那段時間裡，和其他人一樣，Inditex 完全依賴在線銷售。該公司每年處理 10 億件衣物，他們正在使用 RFID，更廣為人知的射頻識別，來讀取隱藏在 Inditex 的工廠車間，和固定在服裝上的安全標籤中的微小電路和天線。

Inditex 通過將其在線業務與實體店相結合，將其門店轉變為小型分銷中心，此操作減少了庫存，使商店能夠以極具成本效益的方式完成在線訂單，擁有超過 6,000 家門店網絡，相當於 6,000 個區域倉庫，可以非常高效地運送訂單。

這種操作系統擴展到其姊妹品牌 – Massimo Dutti、Pull&Bear 和 Stradivarius，並於 2019 年完成推出，看起來正好趕上了大流行。

Inditex 於 2010 年進入在線業務，2019 年在線業務僅佔其 280 億歐元總銷售額的 14%。但在 2020 年，這一在線部分躍升至 32%，並利用其商店的後台包裝和配送，從手機和電腦上獲取的 12 億歐元訂單。

iApparel Journal

到 2020 年底，Inditex 在線收入飆升 77%，是全球在線服裝和鞋類市場整體增長 22% 的同行的三倍多。

Inditex 已成功將其在線銷售與其實體店銷售相結合，去年，其在線銷售額達到 66 億歐元，成為在線時尚領域的全球領導者。

它正在使用“拉”系統而不是“推”系統，它是要生產銷售的產品而不是銷售生產的產品，這也就是“拉”和“推”的分別，據說每天有 2000 萬人在其應用程序或社交媒體上，在線查看 Inditex 產品。

顧客仍然更喜歡參觀 Zara 商店的黃金地段，而這正是 Inditex 的核心所在，它的創始人 Amancio 曾經說過，櫥窗是最好的廣告地方，它的主要商店就有這個優勢。

以下是 Inditex 首席執行官 Pablo Isla 告訴我們的：“Inditex 戰略的本質與以往一樣：我們商業模式的靈活性就是物流、製造和設計的整合；生產近在咫尺；以及不時做出反應的能力。現在加上數字和實體的融合，從各個角度來看，2020 年都是公司戰略轉型的關鍵一年。”



圖片來源：fashionretail.blog

近年來，Inditex 和其他快時尚公司都面臨著環保人士的批評，可持續發展的關鍵領域之一是快時尚服裝可能只是穿了兩次，這更多是那些快時尚追隨者的行為，也是很難解決的問題。

與所有品牌一樣，Inditex 可以減少染色用水、停止使用一次性塑料、使用可生物降解紗線以提高可持續性等方面，來強調其可持續性。

最近，勞工活動人士對製造業的地點表示擔憂，此刻，法國檢方對 Zara 和其他三個時尚品牌展開調查，指控他們在中國新疆省的穆斯林少數民族維吾爾人使用強迫勞動，從那裡生產棉花，對此，Inditex 不敢發表任何聲明，而是保持沉默。大多數時尚品牌都觀察到 H&M 在那裡發生的事情，他們面臨著來自中國政府和消費者的壓力。我們必須知道 Inditex 在中國大陸那裡有 320 家商店。

展望未來 Inditex 仍在計劃進行重大投資，例如在三年內在商店上花費 17 億歐元，在技術上花費 10 億歐元。該集團 15% 的收入仍來自西班牙，但該國經濟正不斷受到大流行的影響，增長必須來自其他市場。

在此期間，Inditex 的許多競爭對手關閉了他們的商店，更多的在線零售商提供更低的價格和更廣泛的產品。競爭對手之一來自中國的 Shein，他們的產品範圍更廣，而且售價非常低。與 Zara 自己的供應鏈相比，Shein 可以在更短的時間內完成產品的周轉，從產品設計到交付。

我個人對 Inditex 商業模式的看法



圖片來源：themds.com

我覺得這個也是時候表達我對 Inditex 的看法了，我想分享我的分析如下：

Inditex 旗下有多個品牌，其中最著名的品牌是 Zara、Massimo Dutti、Pull&Bear 和 Stradivarius，它們都已經經營了二十多年，這些品牌中的許多都服務於相對更成熟和富裕的一群客戶，他們更關注可持續性、道德認證，並希望他們能夠以更高的價格購買具有更高價值的產品。

隨著新快速品牌的出現，社交媒體和在線市場的廣泛使用，以及他們自己沒有庫存的商業模式，他們的業務對“閱讀和響應”做出反應，這沒有錯，但只會更快、更敏銳，這群時尚零售商我們可以稱之為“更快時尚”。

我們還看到了 Asos 和 Boohoo 等在線零售商，他們正在涉足實體店，兩者都宣布與美國的 Nordstrom 和中東的 Alshaya 建立合作夥伴關係，想法都很好，但在實際操作中，他們可能會遇到需要處理的問題，線上線下的關係在消費者眼中被一條很細的線隔開，尤其是在疫情期間，門店的更衣室還沒有完全運作，退貨可能會陷入混亂。或者，如果顧客可以進入更衣室，在那裡他們可以試穿衣服，但可以回到家中才購買，而無需商店排隊付款。然後總是有退貨的問題，我們注意到有顧客在網上購買但又回到商店去退貨，我不太相信這兩個業務分開的公司在這種處理可以無縫地工作。

我們不打算談論二手衣服和出租，我不喜歡在這裡比較商業模式。

我即將結束這篇文章，Inditex 的商業模式已經非常令人欽佩，我非常驚訝地發現，他們可以在 2020 年的第一年從大流行中走出來的反應越來越強烈，他們似乎能夠很好地利用他們的實體店，並將其轉變為在線訂單的付貨方面產生功能，其實工作很複雜，他們似乎以他們喜歡的方式運作，這非常重要。

如果 Inditex 可以變得更精簡，並開始認真看待可持續性，並通過條形碼或二維碼與客戶溝通，讓他們感到聯繫，重要的是要告訴客戶我們在一起，可持續發展是共同努力。

我特別喜歡他們的“拉動”系統，它的目的是製造它所銷售的東西，而不是出售它所製造的東西，這是所有零售商都應該遵守的原則。

最後，將產品賣得更高，將促銷忘記，除非你想與客戶分享全新的體驗。畢竟，我們來到這個世界是為了享受和寵愛自己，我們不是來佔便宜的。但是請記住，要與其他不幸的人分享我們多餘的東西。

Inditex 創始人 – Amancio Ortega

以下是 Inditex 創始人 Amancio Ortega 的背景，他已經 85 歲高齡，仍然擁有近 60% 的股份，他是世界上最富有的人之一，淨資產估計接近 700 億美元。他通過他的個人投資工具 Pontegadea 持有大部分資產，這家公司專門從事世界各地的優質房地產，他於 2011 年卸任 Inditex 主席一職。

Inditex 首席執行官 Pablo Isla 已經掌權超過 15 年，他每天都與創始人保持聯繫。

iApparel Journal

2021 October

internationalappareljournal.com