

傳承 Inheritance

傳承雙周刊：全球趨勢新聞
Inheritance Explorer: Biweekly Global Trending News

P 菲律賓 Philippines

電力巨人轉型 取消燃煤發電擴張計畫

power giant transforms and cancels coal-fired power generation plan

菲律賓最大的電力公司生力集團 (San Miguel) 將在新出爐的擴展計劃中去除燃煤發電，著力於低碳排的綠色未來。目前菲律賓仍高度依賴燃煤發電，佔總發電量41%，再生能源29%、石油及天然氣各佔17%和13%。



四月時，生力集團投入10億美金興建31座電力儲存廠，菲律賓能源部在2020年尾聲也提到希望在2030年時將碳排減量75%，此計畫再與國內最大電力公司合作，相信能夠在碳排上有顯著的進展，儘管現在燃煤發電仍為大宗，但國際間對新能源使用的科技正在顯著的進步，也讓各國在轉換替代能源上更為果斷。

San Miguel, the largest power company in the Philippines, will drop coal project from its expansion plans, focusing on a green future with low carbon emissions. Currently, **Philippine is still highly dependent on coal-fired power generation**, which accounts for 41% of the total power generation, while 29% of which is renewable energy, and 17% and 13% of which are oil and natural gas.

In April, **San Miguel Group invested US\$1 billion to build 31 power storage plants**. At the end of 2020, the Philippine Department of Energy also mentioned that it **hopes to reduce carbon emissions by 75% by 2030**. This plan, on top of cooperation with the largest domestic power company, is believed to lead significant progress on carbon emissions. Although coal-fired power generation is still major source of electricity, the international technology for the use of new energy is making significant progress, which has also encouraged countries to be more decisive in switching to alternative energy sources.



沙烏地阿拉伯國家石油公司 (Saudi Aramco) 提出投資「藍氫」的改略規劃，但表示至少要等到2030年，藍氫的全球市場才會有所發展。氫被視為減緩氣候變遷的關鍵，藍氫是指用天然氣製氫，並在轉化過程捕及碳排放，氫有時會再轉化為氨，以方便大陸間的運輸。儘管生產100萬噸藍氫，Aramco要在碳捕獲上耗資10億美元，如今計畫開始，在未來或許能成為取代石油的一大優勢。

在各國政府皆大力投入在降低碳排的環境下，石油便成為主要被取代的燃料，而**依靠石油致富的阿拉伯國家也將失去金雞母**，因此許多中東國家利用現在龐大的資金另闢蹊徑，找到國家的下一春，有些國家主力發展觀光；有些國家發展高科技；而有些國家則尋找替代能源生產，在碳排量勢必減少的未來，中東國家如何立足將成為一大考驗。

Saudi Aramco proposed a strategic plan to invest in "Blue Hydrogen", while claiming that it will take to at least 2030 before the global market for Blue Hydrogen develops. Hydrogen is regarded as the key to ease climate change. Blue hydrogen refers to the use of natural gas to produce hydrogen and capture carbon emissions during the conversion process. Hydrogen is sometimes converted into ammonia to facilitate transportation between continents. Although producing 1 million tons of blue ammonia, Aramco will spend 1 billion US dollars on carbon capture. Now the project starts, it may become a major advantage to replace oil in the future.

Governments around the world are investing vigorously in reducing carbon emissions, oil has become the prior fuel to be replaced, and **Arab countries that rely on oil will also lose their cash cow**. Therefore, many Middle Eastern countries utilize their huge funds to find new ways to boost their future prospects. Some countries focus on the development of tourism; some will develop high technology; and some will look for alternative energy production. In the future when carbon emissions are bound to decrease, how the Middle East countries make the next move will be a major challenge.

美國財經媒體CNBC報導，全美30大城市的水價在2010-2019年平均漲60%，而在全球各大產業中，消費必需品面臨的缺水風險最高，並可能導致價值2000億美元的損失。主要企業財報中，去年與水資源有關的發言次數較前年激增43%，大大凸顯出企業對水資源的重視與日俱增。

消費必需品所面臨的風險之所以最高，原因是這個產業高度依賴農產品，而農產品對水價波動或天然災害較為敏感，加上消費必需品涵蓋範圍十分廣泛，包含食品、飲料、農產品和煙草.....等，因此所導致的損失勢必會高於其他產業。目前各大企業對水資源皆提出相關因應措施，希望擴大水的來源，包含廢水再利用以及雨水收集。



US financial media CNBC reported that water prices of the top 30 cities in the United States rose by an average of 60% from 2010 to 2019. Among the major industries around the world, consumer staples face the highest risk of water shortages and may cause losses worth 200 billion US dollars. In the financial reports of major companies, the number of speeches related to water resources last year increased by 43% compared to the previous year, which greatly highlights the increasing importance of companies on water resources.

The reason why consumer staples face the highest risk is that the industry is highly dependent on agricultural products, and agricultural products are more sensitive to water price fluctuations or natural disasters. Consumer staples cover a wide range, including food, beverages, agricultural products, and tobacco... etc. Therefore, the losses caused will inevitably be higher than other industries. Currently, major companies have proposed relevant measures for water resources, hoping to expand the source of water, such as waste water reuse and rainwater collection.

全球第四大汽車集團荷蘭商Stellantis於七月8日宣布，將於未來五年內投入300億歐元搶進電動車市場，擴大電動車產能，更投入電池的研發和採購，以降低電池成本。Stellantis執行長塔瓦瑞斯 (Carlos Tavares) 表示，該集團98%在歐美銷售的車款將在2025年前改為純電動車或油電混合車，也計畫在歐美興建五座電池廠，預計於2024年推出新型態電池，可節省40%的電池成本。



電動車已成為各大節能減碳政策的主打項目之一，各大汽車業者也搶進這個市場，避免被時代淘汰，在荷蘭商Stellantis之前，全球前三大車廠通用汽車 (GM)、福特 (FORD) 和福斯汽車 (VW) 都已調高電動車相關研發預算至300億美元以上，讓電動車產業如今成為前景最好的產業之一。

Stellantis, the world's fourth-largest automotive group, announced on July 8 that it will invest 30 billion euros in the next five years to enter the electric vehicle market, expand the production capacity of electric vehicles, and invest in battery research and development and procurement to reduce battery costs. Stellantis CEO Carlos Tavares said that 98% of the cars sold by the group in Europe and the United States will be changed to pure electric vehicles or hybrid vehicles by 2025. The group also plans to build five battery plants in Europe and the United States. It is expected to launch a new type of battery in 2024, which can save 40% of battery costs.

Electric vehicles have become one of the main projects of major energy-saving and carbon-reduction policies. Major automakers have also rushed into this market to avoid being eliminated by the flow. Before the Dutch company Stellantis, the world's top three automakers, General Motors (GM), Ford, and Volkswagen (VW) have raised their electric vehicle-related research and development budgets to more than US\$30 billion, making the electric vehicle industry one of the most promising industries today.



空中巴士上半年交機量成長52%

Airbus's delivery volume increased by 52% in the first half of the year

空巴 (Airbus) 上半年交機量297架，主要由於六月時交機量高達77架，讓上半年業績直達300大關。儘管數量仍遠低於2019上半年疫情前的389架，但相較於2020疫情爆發的半年196架已有52%的漲幅，分析師預估今年的566架目標應不難達成。

疫情趨緩的情況下，旅遊、貨運和汰舊換新將成為飛機產業的三大利多，由私人飛機訂單暴增可以知道「報復性旅遊潮」已蠢蠢欲動，在經歷2020的低潮，交機量暴增似乎可以預期，而各項產業的升溫也讓各國經濟前景樂觀。



Airbus delivered 297 aircrafts in the first half of the year, mainly due to the delivery volume of 77 aircraft in June, which brought its first-half performance to the 300 mark. Although the number is still far below the 389 before the outbreak in the first half of 2019, compared to the 196 in the first half of the 2020 epidemic, there has been a 52% increase. Analysts predict that this year's goal of 566 should not be difficult to achieve.

As the epidemic slows down, tourism, goods transportation and replacement are the three major upsides of the aircraft industry. The surge in orders for private jets shows that the "retaliatory tourism wave" is ready to burst. After the poor performance of 2020, the number of flights delivery can be expected, and the heat of various industries also makes the economic prospects of various countries optimistic.



英國維珍銀河 (Virgin Galactic) 的雙體母艦機「夏娃號」 (VMS Eve) 和團結號 (VSS Unity) 於七月11日載著70歲創辦人理查布蘭森 (Richard Branson) 飛抵地球和太空的交界，離地表約53.5英里 (約86公里)，於上午八時40分起飛，九時38分降落。這趟一小時的航程，奠定商業化太空旅行的基礎，目前已有600位富豪訂位，每人要價為25萬美元。

過去太空飛行主要由各政府舉國之力研發執行，如今不只維珍銀河投入心力在太空，馬斯克 (Elon Musk) 的SpaceX及貝佐斯 (Jeff Bezos) 的Blue Origin都力圖民營化，並承諾他們的太空事業將幫助更多人體驗太空旅遊，而非菁英階級獨享，在布蘭森完成任務的九天後，貝佐斯將接力上太空。



British Virgin Galactic's catamaran mothership "VMS Eve" and "VSS Unity", on July 11 with 70-year-old founder Richard Branson, reached the boundary between the earth and space, about 53.5 miles (about 86 kilometers) from the surface. The ships took off at 8:40 in the morning and landed at 9:38 in the morning. This one-hour voyage lays the foundation for commercial space travel. There are currently 600 millionaires who have reserved seats, each was asked for a price of US\$250,000.

In the past, space flight was mainly developed and implemented by governments across the country. Today, not only Virgin Galactic is dedicated to space, but also Elon Musk's SpaceX and Jeff Bezos's Blue Origin are trying to privatize them and promise their space business will help more people experience space travel, rather than exclusive to the elite class. Nine days after Branson completes his mission, Bezos will go to space.

三星於德州建廠再下一城

Samsung builds a factory in Texas to start a new chapter

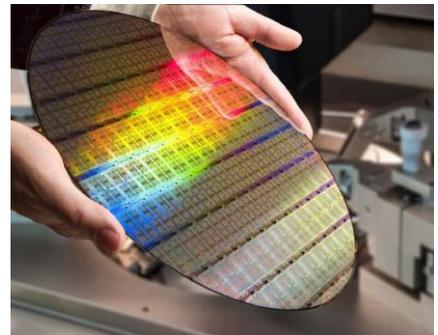


南韓三星集團將在德州威廉森郡

(Williamson) 興建第二座晶圓廠，預計於10年內投入170億美金並創造1800個就業機會，三星此舉大大利用了美中如今的情勢，以及美國總統拜登希望將高階晶片製造拉回美國，並提案投入520億美金支持國內生產高階晶片計畫。

美國從川普政府以來，都一直鼓勵企業將供應鏈拉回美國，刺激本土經濟及創造就業機會，因此大型科技公司這幾年也不斷的在管理供應鏈，並投入大量心力於晶片研發上，當然晶圓巨頭三星也透過在美國大量投資來站穩供應鏈的角色，也希望透過高階人才的招募，能夠迎頭趕上台積電如今的強勢領導地位。

South Korea's Samsung Group will build a second wafer lab in Williamson County, Texas. It is expected to invest 17 billion US dollars and create 1,800 jobs within 10 years. Samsung's move greatly takes advantage of the current situation between the United States and China, as well as the United States president Joe Biden hopes to bring high-end chip manufacturing back to the United States and proposes to invest US\$52 billion to support domestic production of high-end chips.



Since the Trump administration, the United States has been encouraging companies to bring the supply chain back to the United States, stimulating the local economy and creating job opportunities. Therefore, large technology firms have continued to manage the supply chain in recent years and put a lot of effort into chip research and development. Of course, the wafer giant Samsung has also secured its role in the supply chain by investing heavily in the United States. It also hopes that through the recruitment of high-level talents, it can catch up with TSMC's current strong leadership position.



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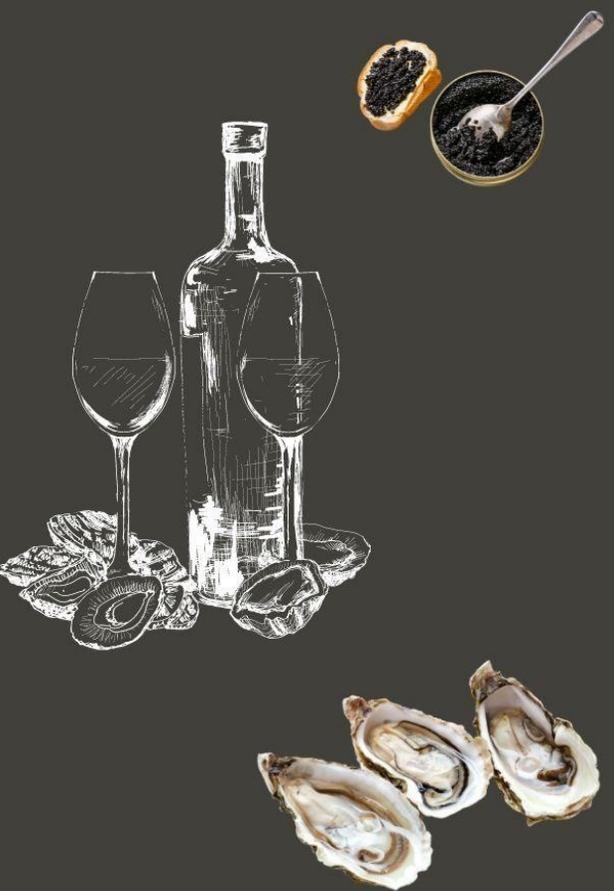
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