

傳承 Inheritance

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Inheritance Explorer: Biweekly Global Trending News

U 美國
United States

民主黨草案降低增稅幅度

Democratic Party draft reduces tax increase



美國民主黨公布調高公司稅與資本利得稅的草案，而兩者提升幅度皆低於美國總統拜登最初所提議，公司稅率由21%調升至26.5%（拜登所提為28%），資本利得稅也由20%調高至25%（拜登所提為39.6%），而所得不到40萬美元的公司，稅率也可能調降至18%，加上草案內其他稅收條文，若通過，美國國庫可望新增約2.9兆美元收入。

民主黨大幅調降拜登所提案的增稅幅度是為了爭取黨內溫和派議員的支持，目前民主黨在參眾兩院的席次僅略大於共和黨，因此此草案若要通過，勢必需要把握每一位黨內議員的支持。同時此草案也是為了釋出善意，爭取通過拜登政府提出的3.5兆美元社會安全網計畫。

The Democratic Party of the United States announced a draft which increases corporate tax and capital gains tax, both of the increases were lower than the initial proposal by US President Biden. The corporate tax rate was increased from 21% to 26.5% (Biden's version was 28%), Capital gains tax has also been raised from 20% to 25% (Biden's version was 39.6%), and the tax rate for companies with less than \$400,000 in income may also be lowered to 18%. On top of other tax provisions in the draft, if approved, the U.S. Treasury is expected to add about \$2.9 trillion in revenue.

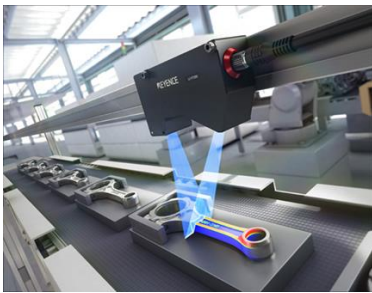
The Democratic Party drastically lowered the tax increase proposed by Biden in order to win the support of moderate members of the party. The Democratic Party currently has only slightly more seats in the Senate and House of Representatives than the Republican Party. Therefore, if this bill is to be passed, it must have the support from every member of the party. At the same time, this draft is to show goodwill and strive to pass the \$3.5 trillion social safety net project proposed by the Biden administration.

首富由自動化大廠奪下

the wealthiest person belongs to the founder of a major automation factory

日本首富近來皆為快時尚品牌Uniqlo創辦人柳井正，但疫情下，**自動化設備大廠基恩斯 (Keyence)** 創辦人**滝崎武光**取代柳井正，以淨值**382億美元**成為日本最富有的人。首富易位主要是因為基恩斯的股價從去年初至今年九月翻漲近一倍，而滝崎武光持有21%基恩斯的股份，今年財富增加**59億美元**躍居亞洲第九富豪。

新冠疫情影響許多產業，而社交距離的措施直接導致工廠自動化加速轉型，基恩斯市值也來到僅次於日本豐田的**1670億美元**，更因為即將在10月1日納入日經225股價指數，股價受到提振。如今各產業自動化進程十分迅速，疫情下，自動化大廠的好行情還沒結束。



Japan's wealthiest man had been Masaru Yanai for a long time, the founder of fast fashion brand Uniqlo. However, under the epidemic, the founder of the automation equipment manufacturer Keyence, **Takehikari Takizaki**, replaced Masaru Yanai and become the richest person in Japan with net worth of **US\$38.2 billion**. The replacement of the richest man was mainly due to the fact that Keyence's stock price nearly doubled from the beginning of last year to September this year 2021. Since Takizaki Takehikari holds 21% of Keyence's shares, this year's wealth increased by **US\$5.9 billion** and became the ninth richest man in Asia.

The COVID-19 epidemic affects many industries, and social distancing measures have directly led to the accelerated transformation of factory automation. The market value of Keyence has consequently reached **167 billion U.S. dollars**, second only to Japan's Toyota. Because Keyence would be included in the Nikkei 225 stock index on October 1, the stock price had boosted. Nowadays, the automation process of various industries is ongoing. Under the epidemic situation, the promising outlook of automation factories has not ended.

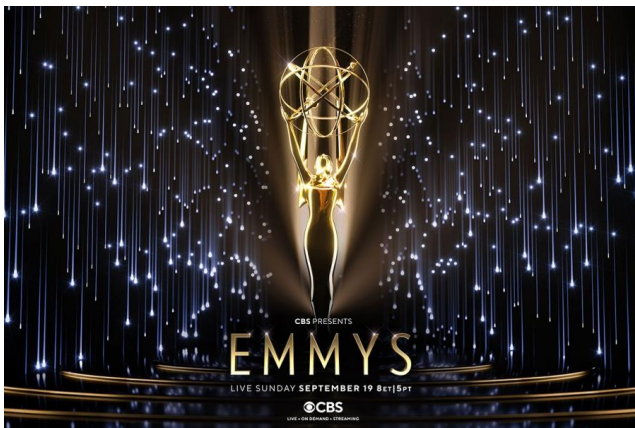
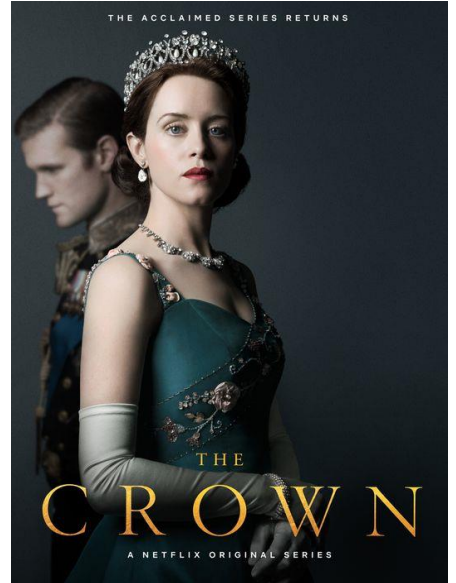
U 美國 nited States

串流影音改變了好萊塢生態圈

Streaming media has changed the Hollywood ecosystem

美國電視界年度盛事第73屆艾美獎 (Emmy Awards) 於九月19日舉行，並由串流影音平台製作的影集囊括眾多獎項，包含 Apple TV、Disney+ 和 Netflix，其中 Netflix 為最大贏家，由旗艦影集「王冠」奪下最佳戲劇類影集和其餘四座獎項。

串流影音平台如今不僅是一個觀影平台，更砸重金拍攝自己的電視劇和電影，包含 Apple 也擴大自己的營業範疇，2019 在串流相關支出就高達 60 億美元，而隨著影視內容選擇越來越多，傳統電視的觀眾正在流逝，如今整體影視娛樂界的大革新，也昭示著若傳統產業不改變，將步入黃昏。



The 73rd Emmy Awards, an annual event in the US television industry, was held on September 19th. Most of the winning series were produced by the streaming media platform, including Apple TV, Disney+ and Netflix. Among them, Netflix is the biggest winner. The flagship album "The Crown" won the best drama series and the remaining four awards.

The streaming media platform is now not only a viewing platform, but also invested heavily in filming its own TV series and movies. Apple has also expanded its business scope. In 2019, the streaming-related expenditures will reach as high as US\$6 billion. With the choice for media content increases, the audience of traditional TV is fading. Now the innovation in the overall media entertainment industry also indicates that if the traditional industry does not make a move, it will soon be in memory.

大陸令上市公司限電停產

Mainland China orders listed companies to curtail power and suspend production

大陸多地近期紛紛下發「能控雙耗」的政策，各類高耗能、高污染的行業接連被迫停工，江蘇、雲南、浙江等地皆有大批上市公司公告因限電而被迫停產，遭限電產業包含鋼鐵、化工、水泥、冶金等，這些地區因為上半年度在政府大力呼籲下，耗能強度不降反升，因此遭下重手嚴加管控。

今年以來，大陸中央對「能耗雙控」的考核趨嚴，也讓各地方政府管控力道加大，江蘇一家鋼鐵廠表示，「過去從未限產將近一個月，最多再用電高峰期限產幾小時或半天」，由此可見大陸政府採取的手段以及強硬的態度是史無前例的，也讓許多上市公司在能源方面要作出調節。



Many places in China have recently issued “dual control system” policies, resulting in various industries with high energy consumption and high pollution were forced to suspend operations one after another. In Jiangsu, Yunnan, Zhejiang and other places, a large number of listed companies have announced that they have been forced to discontinue due to curtail power. The halted industries include steel, chemical, cement, metallurgy, etc. These regions have been severely controlled because of ignoring government call for energy consumption in the first half of the year.

Since the beginning of this year, the Beijing government’s assessment of “dual control system” has become more stringent, and local governments have also increased their surveillance. A steel plant in Jiangsu stated that “in the past, production was never restricted for nearly a month, the restriction was at most during the peak period of electricity consumption for a few hours or half a day.” This shows that the measures and tough attitude adopted by the mainland government are unprecedented, and it has also forced many listed companies to make some amendment on energy consumption.

中國組建稀土戰隊 搶定價權

China forms a Rare Earth team to compete with pricing right



中國五礦集團將與中國鋁業集團和贛州市政府等進行稀土資產戰略重組，整合後，將掌控大陸輕稀土產量近四成，中重稀土產量八成以上，重組後打破大陸稀土資源分佈原本北輕南重的格局，將廣西、湖南、江蘇的中重稀土和四川、山東的輕稀土整合，成為超級稀土戰隊。

中國這次的戰略重組將會改寫全球定價權，儘管中國許多稀有原物料的產量及儲量都很豐富，但在市場上卻沒有實質的定價權，主要就是因為資源掌握不集中，當今原物料市場火熱，中國政府也選擇在此時整頓國家內部資源分佈，希望在國際市場上取得更多話語權。

China Minmetals Corporation will carry out a strategic reorganization of rare earth assets with China Aluminum Corporation and the Ganzhou Municipal Government. After the integration, it will control nearly 40% of the mainland's production of light rare earths and over 80% of the production of medium and heavy Rare Earths. After the reorganization, the original distribution of Rare Earth resources in China will be broken and integrates the medium and heavy Rare Earths of Guangxi, Hunan, and Jiangsu with the light Rare Earth of Sichuan and Shandong to form a super Rare Earth team.



China's current strategic restructuring will rewrite global pricing power. Although China has abundant production and reserves of many rare raw materials, however, it has no substantial pricing power in the market. The main reason is that resources are not centralized. The raw materials market is hot today. That's why the Chinese government also chose to rectify the distribution of resources within the country at this moment, hoping to gain more voice in the international market.

大陸官方將分享螞蟻數據

Beijing government will access ant data

支撐螞蟻金服借貸平台放款決策的用戶數據將交給一家新的信評合資公司，取代過去螞蟻集團成立的「芝麻信用」，而該公司將為部分國有。螞蟻與浙江省旅遊投資集團各持有35%股權，而浙江省政府也將協助螞蟻集團，讓當地國企與螞蟻成為新合作夥伴，如此將使大陸官方完全掌控支付寶10億會員的各種消費數據。

大陸政府原本就掌控民眾各種信貸數據，但網路業務一直不在數據搜集的範圍，也促使政府下重手，讓網絡金融公司交出手中龐大的用戶數據，以利管控。除此之外，大陸政府也相信大型科技公司的壟斷權來自對數據的掌控，因此也想終止這個局面。



The user data supporting the lending decisions of the Ant Financial Service Group will be handed over to a new credit rating joint venture company, partly state-owned, to replace the "Sesame Credit" established by the Ant Group in the past. Ant and Zhejiang Tourism Investment Group each hold a 35% stake, and the Zhejiang Provincial Government will also assist Ant Group to make local state-owned enterprises new partners. This will give mainland officials complete control over the various consumption data of Alipay's 1 billion users.

The mainland government has control to all kinds of credit data of its people, but the online business has been out of the scope of data collection, prompting the government to make heavy efforts to allow online finance companies to hand over huge user data to facilitate control. In addition, the mainland government also believes that the monopoly power of large technology companies comes from the control of data, so it also wants to end this situation.

Q 四方安全峰會 Quartet Security Summit

美日印澳聯手打造半導體供應鏈

U.S., Japan, India and Australia join forces to build a semiconductor supply chain



美國總統拜登於九月24日主持首場面對面的四方安全峰會，與日本、澳洲及印度的領袖商討印太局勢，其聯合聲明草案指出四國將組合「具韌性、多元且安全的軟硬體及服務供應鏈」，此聲明訂定科技發展的共同原則，認為在設計、開發、治理及使用科技時，應以民主價值為基礎並尊重普世人權。

四國聯合聲明強調使用科技時的民主價值，同時也提到非法移轉及竊取技術是導致技術發展遭削弱的共同挑戰，雖然中國大陸未被點名，但背後的影射之意顯而易見，近來半導體短缺正衝擊全球各大產業，為了解決當前的兵荒馬亂，各國都在尋找出路、找尋夥伴來確保未來發展不會受到限制。

U.S. President Biden hosted the in person four-party security summit on September 24 to discuss the situation in the Indo-Pacific with leaders from Japan, Australia, and India. The draft joint statement stated that the **four countries will combine "resilient, diverse and secure software and hardware system, and service supply chain"**, this statement sets out the common principles of technological development. It believes that the design, development, governance and use of technology should be based on democratic values and respect universal human rights.

The four-nation joint statement emphasized the democratic value of using technology. It also mentioned that illegal transfer and theft of technology are common challenges that lead to the weakening of technological development. Although mainland China was not highlighted, the insinuation is obvious. **Recently, shortage of semiconductors is impacting all major industries around the world.** In order to solve the current turmoil, countries are looking for ways out and partners to ensure that future development will not be restricted..



歐盟擬統一充電規格 衝擊蘋果

EU plans to unify charging specifications. Might cause impact on Apple

歐盟於9月23日提出草案，要求電子產品都要有統一的充電器規格 -type C，以便消費者管理手機、平板、手提音響等數位裝置，並減少電子垃圾，這項措施最快會在2024年生效，而蘋果公司對此表示強制採用標準充電器有礙創新，這項提案涵蓋範圍僅限有線充電，無線充電器則不包含在內。



蘋果公司的產品與市面上其他大部分產品都有特殊性，包含充電器、處理系統...等，而歐盟這項規定將對蘋果公司造成一定的困擾，儘管歐盟強調不是針對蘋果公司，但無線充電不在限制範圍內的話，將大力增加無線充電器的開發及使用，屆時蘋果公司是否會因為此案而需要大刀闊斧尚未可知。

The EU proposed a draft on September 23, requiring electronic products to have a unified charger specification, type C, so that consumers can manage mobile phones, tablets, portable audio and other digital devices, and reduce electronic waste. The soonest this measure will be effective is in 2024. Apple claims that the mandatory use of standard chargers hinders innovation. The proposal covers only wired chargers, and wireless chargers are not included.

Apple's products are unique to most other products on the market, including chargers, processing systems, etc., and this EU regulation will cause certain problems to Apple, although the EU emphasizes that it is not targeting Apple. If wireless charging is not within the limit, the development and use of wireless chargers will be greatly paced up. By then, it is uncertain whether Apple will require drastic decisions because of this case.

大陸煤礦如今較電價貴，因此大陸發電廠如今虧損嚴重，也讓一些省份將漲電價，廣東省更預計將在尖峰時間的電費調漲25%，在廣東登錄的台商目前就有951家，以鴻海、台達、光寶、國巨等四大集團規模最大，牽涉範圍包含蘋果供應鏈、組裝代工、被動元件、店員、連接器、電腦週邊及音響。



由於電力是企業生產的必須成本，因此電費漲價肯定會造成科技廠的緊張，但也有許多科技廠表示，因為已經過去便已開始實施節能，因此儘管電費上漲，成本還在可以控制的範圍內；也有科技廠將調整生產時間，耗電量大的製程將避開尖峰用電時間，但無論如何，電費上漲的問題勢必造成科技廠的隱憂。

Coal mines in China are now more expensive than electricity prices. Therefore, power plants in China are now suffering serious loss, making some provinces to rise electricity prices. Guangdong Province is also expected to increase electricity tariffs by 25% during peak hours. There are currently 951 Taiwanese companies registered in Guangdong. The four major groups including Hon Hai, Delta, Lite-On, and Yageo have the largest scale, and the scope includes Apple's supply chain, assembly foundry, passive components, shop assistants, connectors, computer peripherals and audio.

Since electricity is a necessary cost for enterprises, rising electricity price will definitely cause tensions for technology companies. However, many technology firms also said that because they have implemented energy conservation in the past, the cost is still within control despite the increase in electricity costs. There are also technology firms that will adjust their production time. Processes that consume large amounts of electricity will avoid peak power consumption times. However, the problem of rising electricity costs is bound to cause hidden worries for technology companies.



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