

***CED Public Policy Watch
Weekly News Round-up
December 2, 2022***

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1. DEVELOPMENTS ON UKRAINE

Continued attacks on energy infrastructure: Ukraine's energy infrastructure has suffered "[colossal](#)" damage from Russian attacks, with "practically no thermal or hydroelectric stations" unaffected by the attacks, although if repairs can be made to the facilities, the country has sufficient fuel reserves to last the winter. Electricity supply in Kyiv has been [cut](#) by 60 percent. Ukraine [expects](#) regular blackouts to continue in some form until the end of March; [six million](#) people are in blackouts now. Dr. Hans Henri P. Kluge, Europe regional director of the World Health Organization, [said](#) that "this winter will be about survival," with "life-threatening [conditions] for millions of Ukrainians." The US will [send](#) increased aid to help restore electricity service in Ukraine. Ukraine's "[top priority](#)" is to receive transformers, as Russian attacks are "focusing on fragmentation of the grid into small isolated units" as winter approaches.

Military developments: Russia and Ukraine are in a fierce battle near the eastern city of [Bakhmut](#) with hundreds of soldiers reportedly dying each day. The US [announced](#) a new security assistance package worth up to \$400 million, including additional ammunition for High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS), anti-radiation missiles, precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds, heavy machine guns to shoot down drones, as well as over 200 generators. This brings the total of US security assistance to Ukraine to \$19 billion. The UK [announced](#) a £50 million security assistance package, including helicopters, after Prime Minister Rishi Sunak visited Kyiv. In addition, the US is reportedly [considering](#) a proposal from Boeing to offer Ukraine small precision bombs that can fit on rockets, in 2023. However, the proposal would require contracting waivers as well as policy considerations, as the bombs' range would permit Ukraine to strike targets currently out of its reach in the rear of Russian positions in Ukraine, although the US would prohibit Ukraine from strikes inside Russia.

Political developments: NATO foreign ministers [met](#) in Bucharest to discuss increased military assistance as well as supplies of humanitarian aid including fuel, medical supplies, and winter equipment. NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg [reaffirmed](#) that “NATO will continue to stand for Ukraine as long as it takes. We will not back down.” Stoltenberg also said that continued Ukrainian progress in the war would put it in the best place for negotiations. The EU will [provide](#) an additional €2.5 billion for Ukrainian reconstruction. The European Parliament, in a symbolic move, voted 494-58 to [designate](#) Russia as a “state sponsor of terrorism.” The EU said that thus it has [blocked](#) €300 billion of Russian Central Bank reserves and frozen €19 billion of sanctioned Russian oligarchs’ funds.

Biden-Macron meeting: French President Emmanuel Macron visited the White House for a state visit, and Ukraine featured prominently in the leaders’ press conference. President Biden [said](#) that “I knew Russia was [brutal], but I didn’t anticipate them being as brutal as they have been” as he reaffirmed the US’ commitment to Ukraine. President Macron [responded](#) that “[i]f we consider that we can abandon a country, and abandon the full respect [for] these principles [of international law], it means there is no possible stability in this world,” while also reaffirming France’s economic, humanitarian, and military support for Ukraine. Macron [added](#) that “[w]e will never urge the Ukrainians to make a compromise that will never be acceptable to them. . . . It will never build a sustainable peace if we want a sustainable peace. We have to respect the Ukrainians to decide the moment and the conditions which they will negotiate their territory and their future.” President Biden also [expressed](#) openness to speaking with Russian President Putin if Putin desires to end the war.

EU oil price cap: EU member states are [reportedly](#) close to agreeing to a \$60 dollar per barrel cap on the price of Russian oil, which would take effect on Monday December 5. The cap would apply to oil Russia exports by sea around the world to reduce the revenues Russia gets from selling oil to finance the war in Ukraine. EU and British insurers, which account for the vast majority of international marine insurance, would not be permitted to offer insurance coverage to vessels carrying oil sold above the price cap. The US is likely to support the price cap as well. Reportedly, the measure will also provide that the price cap will be cut until it is 5 percent below market price if the price of oil falls below \$60. The Brent crude oil price at press time on December 1 is \$86.87.

Russian LNG sales: So far this year, [according](#) to S&P Global Commodity Insights data, Japan has purchased 5.96 million tonnes of LNG from Russia, most from the [Sakhalin-2](#) project (which is not subject to Japanese sanctions on Russia); this is a decline of about 10 percent from 2021. China is the second largest purchaser this year of Russian LNG at 5.67 million tonnes, about a 24 percent increase, and is expected to surpass Japan soon. (South Korea, in contrast, is on track to purchase about 41 percent less Russian LNG this year). China may also have [benefited](#) during the summer when Sakhalin’s exports fell to Japan before a renewed agreement was signed in August. Among European countries, France and Spain have remained large purchasers of Russian gas (not yet under EU sanctions). Prices for delivery to Asia have fallen in part because of problems with purchasing Russian gas.

China-Russia energy ties: President Xi Jinping sent a [message](#) to the China-Russia Energy Forum stating China’s willingness to “forge a closer energy partnership [with Russia], promote clean and green energy development, and jointly maintain international energy security and the stability of industrial supply chains.” Russia said that its energy exports to China by value have risen 64 percent this year and 10 percent by volume, with total Russia-China trade expected to reach \$180-190 billion this year. At the

same conference, the chief executive of Russian oil company Rosneft invited Chinese investment in an alternative oil export route through the Arctic Ocean and the Ust-Luga energy project on the Baltic Sea, possibly serving as an export point for Russian liquefied natural gas (LNG) to China.

US-Russia nuclear talks: Russia abruptly [postponed](#) cancelled planned talks on nuclear arms control and inspections with the US; however, US chargé d'affaires in Moscow Elizabeth Rood [said](#) that the US “has channels for managing risk with the Russian Federation, particularly nuclear risks.”

Ukraine grain initiative: Ukraine [announced](#) an initiative involving government, NGOs, and the private sector to send up to 60 ships’ worth of grain cargoes to areas of great humanitarian need, including the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Ukraine launched the initiative on the anniversary of its commemoration of the Holodomor, the mass famine of 1932-33 under Stalin.

2. THIRD QUARTER GDP REVISED UPWARD TO 2.9 PERCENT

The Bureau of Economic Analysis Wednesday [revised figures](#) for third quarter GDP, showing growth of 2.9 percent, higher than the 2.6 percent in the advance estimate. The revisions showed that personal consumption expenditures, net exports, and government expenditures all grew by more than initially estimated, while gross domestic investment declined by more than previously estimated. The new figure was a rebound from the previous quarter’s decline of -0.6 percent. A large contributor to the rebound was trade: exports grew 15.3 percent, and imports declined by 7.3 percent. Declining imports with increasing consumption mean that consumption is supplied by domestic production. However, investment declined by 9.1 percent, led by residential (-26.8 percent) and nonresidential structures (-6.9 percent.) These investments, often debt-financed, are particularly sensitive to rising interest rates.

3. CONSUMER CONFIDENCE DECLINES IN NOVEMBER

The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index [decreased](#) in November after also losing ground in October. The Index now stands at 100.2 (1985=100), down from 102.2 in October. The *Present Situation Index*, based on consumers’ assessment of current business and labor market conditions, decreased to 137.4 from 138.7. The *Expectations Index*, based on consumers’ short-term outlook for income, business, and labor market conditions, declined to 75.4 from 77.9. “Consumer confidence declined again in November, most likely prompted by the recent rise in gas prices,” said Lynn Franco, Senior Director of Economic Indicators at The Conference Board. “The Present Situation Index moderated further and continues to suggest the economy has lost momentum as the year winds down. Consumers’ expectations regarding the short-term outlook remained gloomy. Indeed, the Expectations Index is below a reading of 80, which suggests the likelihood of a recession remains elevated.” The Conference Board added that “[i]nflation expectations increased to their highest level since July, with both gas and food prices as the main culprits. Intentions to purchase homes, automobiles, and big-ticket appliances all cooled. The combination of inflation and interest rate hikes will continue to pose challenges to confidence and economic growth into early 2023.”

4. JOB OPENINGS EDGE DOWN TO 10.3 MILLION

The number of job openings in the US [edged down](#) to 10.3 million by the end of October, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a decline of 353,000 from the previous month, and about 1.5 million below the all-time high set in March 2022, though about 3.3 million more than the immediate pre-pandemic figure of 7.0 million. Job openings declined most for non-education state and local government (-101,000) nondurable goods manufacturing (-95,000) and federal government (-61,000).. Labor turnover was little changed from the previous month. There were 6 million new hires (down from 6.1 million in September) and 5.7 million separations (equal to September's figure), reflecting moderate job growth. Of those separations, 4.0 million were quits, 1.4 million were layoffs or discharges, and other separations were 0.3 million. New hires in the private sector decreased from 5.7 million to 5.6 million. In construction, new hires declined by 27,000 to 332,000, the lowest figure since January. However, hires in government increased from 380,000 to 390,000. The largest increase in layoffs in discharges came in professional and business services, rising from 293,000 to 360,000.

5. INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS DECLINE

The Department of Labor [reported](#) Thursday that initial claims for unemployment insurance, a weekly indicator of labor market health, were 224,000 for the week ending November 26, a decrease of 16,000 from the previous week's revised level, reversing the increase for the week ending November 19. This level of claims is moderate by historical standards and below the July highs of 261,000. The Conference Board's latest economic [forecast](#) shows the unemployment rate rising to 4.3 percent, well above its current level of 3.7 percent, by the second quarter of next year.

6. POWELL REMARKS ON INFLATION

In a [speech](#) delivered Wednesday, Federal Reserve Chair Jay Powell gave the strongest indication yet that the Federal Reserve would slow the pace of interest rate hikes. "It makes sense to moderate the pace of our rate increases as we approach the level of restraint that will be sufficient to bring inflation down," he said. "The time for moderating the pace of rate increases may come as soon as the December meeting." In its past four meetings, the Fed has increased rates by 0.75 percentage points each. Powell's remarks are a strong sign that the final meeting of the year may feature a slower increase. The Conference Board's latest economic [forecast](#) predicts that the federal funds rate will finish 2022 in the 4.25 to 4.5 percent band, consistent with a 0.5 percentage point increase in December.

Powell reiterated, however, that "inflation remains far too high" and "has moved stubbornly sideways. The truth is that the path ahead for inflation remains highly uncertain." The Fed's goal remains "to raise interest rates to a level that is sufficiently restrictive to return inflation to 2 percent," adding that while "there is no doubt that we have made substantial progress" toward that goal, it "seems to me likely that the ultimate level of rates will need to be somewhat higher than thought at the time of the September meeting"; "we have more ground to cover." He concluded with a warning that "[h]istory cautions strongly against prematurely loosening policy. We will stay the course until the job is done."

7. BEIGE BOOK AND PCE INFLATION FIGURE

On Wednesday, the Federal Reserve [published](#) its Beige Book, a summary of current economic information in each Fed district. Overall, the Fed characterized activity as “about flat or slightly up,” down from the modest pace of growth reported in October. One of the stronger areas of the economy was travel, dining, and tourism. However, in other sectors, the twin challenges of inflation and interest rates weighed on the economy. Inflation pushed low-to-moderate income consumers towards cheaper versions of goods. Real estate declined, with residential and commercial leasing all trending negative and home sales falling steeply in some districts. In labor markets, there were some signs of weakening labor demand, but firms were reluctant to let workers go after difficulties hiring earlier in the year.

The Fed also reported that the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Index, its preferred measure of inflation, [increased](#) 0.3 percent month-over-month in October. The Fed often looks at a core measure of PCE excluding volatile food and energy prices as more predictive of longer-term inflationary pressures. This measure increased just 0.2 percent, a month-over-month pace roughly consistent with the Fed’s long-run target of 2 percent annual inflation. Over the past 12 months, though, inflation has regularly been higher than the Fed’s objective: PCE rose 6.0 percent the last 12 months, and the core measure rose 5.0 percent.

8. MANUFACTURING INDICATORS TURN NEGATIVE

Two separate measures of manufacturing activity, published by the [Institute for Supply Management](#) (ISM) and [S&P Global](#), showed declining activity in November, ending a 29-month expansion dating back to the summer of 2020. The ISM Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) was 49.0, 1.2 points below October’s 50.2 and below the neutral mark of 50. New orders, already falling last month, dipped further. New export orders also declined, and backlogs of orders declined sharply. Supply side indicators were more mixed: employment moved into contraction; production was in positive territory but slower than the previous month. S&P Global also reported declining activity, with a headline number of 47.7, down from 50.4 in October. S&P reported declining new orders as well as continued decline in export orders. Contrary to ISM, S&P reported slightly increasing employment but declining production. On net, both indexes have for several months shown weakening demand, and November showed signs that supply was beginning to slow or decline as well.

9. CONGRESS AVERTS RAIL STRIKE

On Monday, the President [urged](#) Congress to pass legislation to avert a rail strike. Under the [Railway Labor Act](#) of 1926, Congress has the power to impose an agreement or even order negotiations to continue. On Wednesday, the House [voted](#) 290-137 to impose a settlement on freight railroads and 12 labor unions that would avert a strike planned for December 9 after four unions voted not to ratify a deal that had been worked out in September by the Administration. The Senate followed on Thursday in a vote of 80-15, sending the bill to the President for signature. Railroad and union leaders had reached agreement with [recommendations](#) from a [Presidential Emergency Board](#), but the tentative agreement was subject to ratification by union membership. The five-year agreement comes with a 25% increase in wages, and an additional paid day off. However, unions had sought greater paid leave.

A rail strike would have put very serious pressures on the supply chain and further increase inflationary pressures. About 40 percent of the nation's long-distance freight moves via rail, and a strike would force more cargo onto trucks (for which there is still a [shortage](#) of about 78,000 drivers), and many heavy commodities are not conducive to truck transport. Food and agricultural products would be affected early in a strike. Ethanol, which was already experiencing weakening of rail service contributing to higher gasoline prices, would face particular disruption, as more than [70 percent](#) of ethanol is carried by rail. Disruptions in ethanol supplies would make it more [difficult](#) to maintain adequate fuel supplies for gasoline. Passenger rail service would also be impacted, as freight railroads own and maintain nearly 97 percent of the tracks on Amtrak's 22,000-mile system.

CED issued a [statement](#) calling on Congress to act to avert a strike and a [Policy Brief](#) on the issue.

10. SOME US POWER GRIDS AT RISK THIS WINTER

If coal, fuel oil, and natural gas supplies tighten this winter, there is a possibility of rolling blackouts during periods of extreme cold, according to the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC). Electric grids covering up to a quarter of the US population in Texas (ERCOT), the central US (Midcontinent Independent System Operator), and New England are most at risk, with Commissioner Dames Janly of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission saying "[t]here is a very real possibility that New England could be facing a dire set of consequences this winter." High prices, more frequent storms, and greater reliance on renewable sources such as wind and solar all contribute to pressures on grids. Grids in the West and the Southwest, though, are in better shape than last winter according to NERC.

11. CISA UPDATES INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE PLANNING

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) [released](#) an updated Infrastructure Resilience Planning Framework (IRPF) to help planners protect critical infrastructure against a wide range of threats. Key critical infrastructure sectors, as defined by the IRPF, include chemical facilities, commercial facilities for large events, communications, critical manufacturing, dams, defense, emergency services, energy, financial services, food and agriculture, government, healthcare, information technology, nuclear, transportation, and water. An update of a guide first released in 2021, the IRPF guides communities through a five-step process: forming a planning team and defining the scope of its mission, identifying and prioritizing critical infrastructure, conducting a risk assessment, developing a plan for addressing risks, and implementation and evaluating success.

In related cybersecurity efforts, the Transportation Security Administration [issued](#) an advance notice of proposed rulemaking seeking ways to strengthen cybersecurity and resiliency in the pipeline and rail (including freight, passenger, and transit rail) sectors, offering an opportunity for system operators "to help TSA develop a comprehensive and forward-looking approach to cybersecurity requirements." Comments are due by January 17, 2023.

12. CALIFORNIA PROPOSAL TO BAN DIESEL TRUCKS AND BUSES

California's Air Resources Board is [proposing](#) an [Advance Clean Fleets](#) regulation to ban all diesel trucks and buses by 2045, where feasible. The plan starts by mandating that all new trucks around railways,

warehouses, and ports be zero-emission vehicles by 2024, with diesel trucks phased out of those areas by 2035. The proposal faces sharp opposition from the trucking and construction industries, which point to the absence of sufficient charging infrastructure in the state and the resulting strain on power grids. The American Trucking Association charged that if the regulation is adopted, “[f]leets will have to deploy trucks that cannot do the same job as their current trucks.” Currently, [fewer](#) than 2,000 vehicles in the medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicle categories in California are zero-emission; most of these are buses. A second public hearing and vote on the proposal is [likely](#) in Spring 2023. Besides this regulation, California has also proposed to ban the sale of new gasoline-powered cars by 2035.

13. PENTAGON REPORT ON CHINA

A new Defense Department [report](#) on China, released in unclassified form on Tuesday, confirmed that China conducted more ballistic missile tests last year than all other countries combined and is seeking to develop 1,500 nuclear weapons. In the context of the report, a senior Pentagon official [called](#) China’s benchmarks for military action “ambitious” but added it “remains to be seen” whether China will in fact be able to “have more credible military capabilities for a Taiwan scenario” by 2027, the centenary of China’s People’s Liberation Army. While the official did not “[see](#) any kind of imminent indications of an invasion,” the official believes, however, that China will continue trying to establish a “new normal” around Taiwan, including sharply increased military activity, which it initiated this past summer.

14. MONKEYPOX UPDATES

As of November 30, the [US has confirmed](#) a total of 29,367 cases of monkeypox with 15 deaths. States with the highest case numbers include California (5,572), New York (4,167), Texas (2,826), Florida (2,812) and Georgia (1,957). [Globally](#), 81,225 cases have been confirmed, with 80,252 cases confirmed in locations that have not historically reported monkeypox. The countries with the highest case numbers include the US (29,367), Brazil (9,905), Spain (7,405), France (4,107), and Colombia (3,803). A total of forty-three deaths have been reported in locations that have not historically reported monkeypox.

15. PANDEMIC NEWS

Change in US death patterns: A *Washington Post* [analysis](#) of recent CDC data shows that nearly nine in ten US deaths from COVID are now among those over 65. The US death toll remains above 300 per day, about two to three times the figure for death from influenza. COVID-19 is [expected](#) to rank third this year as a cause of death in the US, after heart disease and cancer (first) and accidents (second) but above stroke and considerably above influenza, which generally causes between 12,000 and 52,000 deaths in an average year. US cases [averaged](#) almost 38,800 per day in the week ending Monday, although reduced testing and reporting may lead to undercounting of actual cases. Of the reported cases, about 28,100 people were hospitalized each day.

Potential for future pathogenic strains: A South African [study](#) of virus from one immunocompromised patient over six months showed that the virus evolved to become more pathogenic over time, causing more severe illness -- a surprise result because the Omicron variant has overall been less lethal than earlier variants. The study (not yet peer reviewed) shows the potential that a new variant could lead to higher mortality; the study’s authors postulate that some variants have evolved in immunocompromised

people, such as those living with HIV, and the greater time in which immunocompromised people live with COVID may [help](#) the disease “mutate and become better at evading antibodies.”

New oral therapy approved: The Japanese Health Ministry [approved](#) Shionogi & Company’s oral COVID treatment Xocova under Emergency Use Authorization for patients 12 and older. Data from the company’s clinical trials showed that symptoms resolved 24 hours earlier than with placebo. A treatment course of Xocova consists of seven pills over five days, fewer pills than under other oral therapies, and the drug is targeted for people with mild to moderate symptoms.

Pfizer RSV vaccine trial: Pfizer [reported](#) results from a test of a maternal RSV vaccine showing that it lowers babies’ risk of severe infections in the first months of life, a similar strategy to that used for vaccines for pertussis and influenza. Data from the trial shows that the rate of severe RSV infections fell by 82 percent in the first three months of the infant’s life and about 69 percent in the first six months of life. Pfizer is expected to seek FDA approval for the vaccine.

Fauci final briefing: Before retiring from government at the end of the year, Dr. Anthony S. Fauci [gave](#) a final briefing to the White House press, encouraging Americans to get the bivalent booster vaccine “to protect yourself, your family, and your community.” Asked for a comment on how he would like to be remembered, Fauci added that “I would like people to remember about what I’ve done is that every day for all of those years, I’ve given it everything I have and I’ve never left anything on the field.”

16. COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT: CHINA

On November 24, China [recorded](#) a record 31,444 locally transmitted cases, a higher figure than in the spring during Shanghai’s long lockdown. By November 29, the figure had [risen](#) to 37,262, though it declined on November 30 to 35,800. Most are asymptomatic, discovered through mass testing. Beijing [reported](#) a record 5,006 cases on Wednesday and announced its [first deaths](#) from the virus in six months. Outbreaks also occurred in other cities across China including Guangzhou, Chongqing, Chengdu, Lanzhou, and Xian. The Nomura securities firm [estimated](#) that more than one-fifth of China’s GDP is under lockdown (a portion larger than the entire UK economy).

The continued climbing of case numbers has overwhelmed local authorities, leading to the reintroduction of expanded testing, restrictions on new arrivals, and the closing of and barring from public venues. As of November 24, Shanghai strengthened its rules on [new arrivals](#) to the city, requiring them to keep away from public venues such as restaurants, bars, supermarkets, and shopping malls for five days, according to a statement published by the Shanghai government. However, new arrivals can still go to offices and use public transport. New arrivals will also be required to undergo an additional nucleic acid test on their fifth day in the city following three tests during their first three days. Shanghai reported 39 new cases on November 21.

Protests spread in Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, and elsewhere in the country after a [fire](#) claimed the lives of 10 people in Urumqi, the capital of the northwestern region of Xinjiang, in which residents claimed that rescuers could not get close enough to the building because it was under lockdown. In addition, there was [continued unrest](#) last week at Apple’s Foxconn iPhone manufacturing plant in Zhengzhou, Henan Province. The protests have been the most widespread in decades, [including](#) chants of “We want freedom!,” “Unlock Xinjiang, unlock all of China,” and even calls for President Xi Jinping and

the Communist Party to “step down.” Protests have [included](#) displaying blank pieces of paper as a protest against censorship and word plays involving veiled references to President Xi and the Party.

On November 11, China had [eased](#) some of its COVID-19 restrictions, On Tuesday, China’s National Health Commission [stated](#) that “[w]e have always been studying and making adjustments to protect people’s interests as much as possible and reduce the impact [of zero COVID] on China’s economic and social development [.]” Reports Thursday [suggested](#) that China may announce further easing in coming days, which could include reductions in mass testing; Vice Premier Sun Chunlan said that the Omicron variant’s ability to cause disease was waning, declaring that “[a]fter nearly three years fighting against the epidemic, our country’s medical and healthcare system has withstood the test.”

Some cities have also eased restrictions. Beijing [said](#) that residential buildings would not be locked down for more than 24 hours and will [permit](#) some low-risk patients to quarantine at home for a week rather than at government quarantine sites, starting in the central Chaoyang district; Chongqing will [allow](#) some close contacts of COVID-19 patients to quarantine at home rather than in quarantine centers; and Guangzhou is loosening some restrictions as well in seven districts, with one district [allowing](#) restaurants and schools to reopen. However, pressure on local officials to reduce transmission of cases continues. The country [reportedly](#) fears that abruptly changing its “dynamic zero” COVID policy could result in over 1,000,000 deaths, given that China’s population has a [presumed low level of immunity](#) to the virus, because studies [estimate](#) that antibodies triggered by the Chinese vaccines drop significantly after six months, and domestically manufactured vaccines may not protect against Omicron variants at the same levels as Western mRNA boosters.

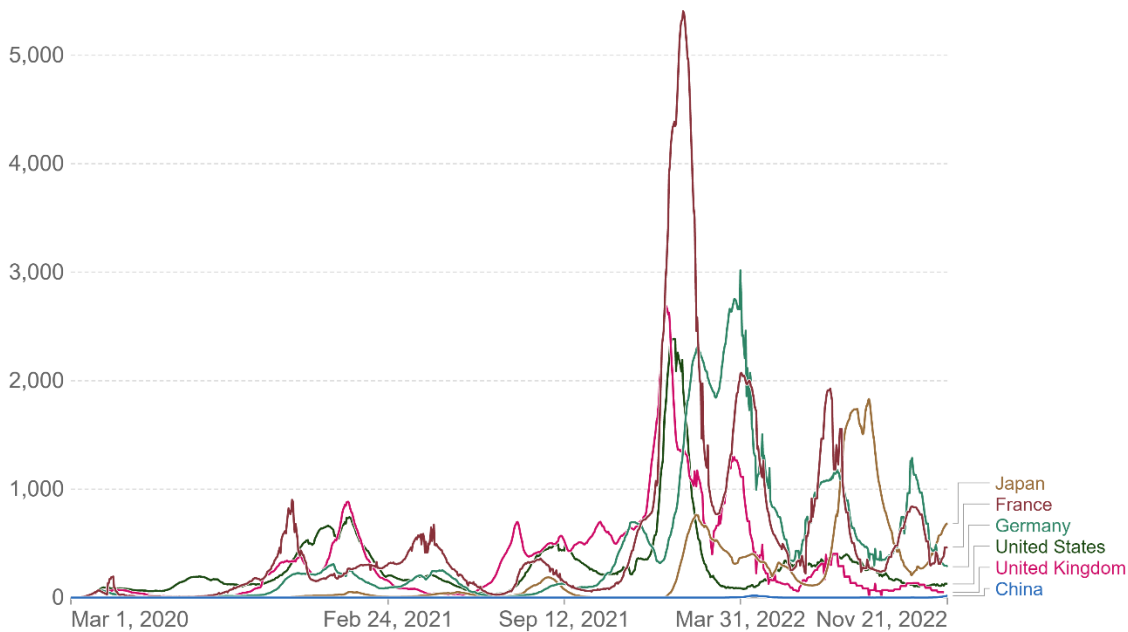
China [announced](#) a plan to increase vaccination efforts among those over 60, including asking those who refuse to be vaccinated to provide an explanation. Currently 90 percent of China’s population are fully vaccinated (with domestically-made inactivated vaccines rather than the mRNA vaccines generally used in the West), but the figure falls to 86 percent for those 60 and over, and 65.8 percent for those over 80.

As an economic response, China’s cabinet [said](#) that it would ease monetary policy to promote liquidity, but China’s economy is likely to continue experiencing slower growth because of the lockdowns.

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

7-day rolling average. Due to limited testing, the number of confirmed cases is lower than the true number of infections.

Our World
in Data



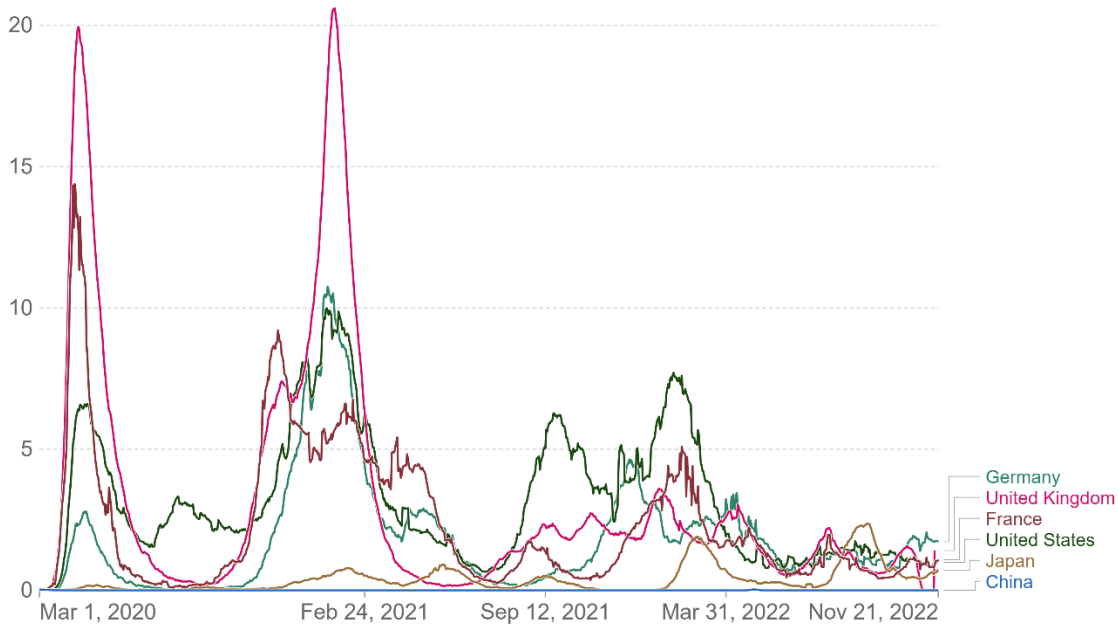
Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

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Daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

7-day rolling average. Due to varying protocols and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death, the number of confirmed deaths may not accurately represent the true number of deaths caused by COVID-19.

Our World
in Data



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

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