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Cogito Ergo Sum: Descartes: Contact: editor@thehumanion.com

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|| Asia || The International Energy Agency India Energy Outlook 2021: 270 Million People Are Still Set to Be Added to India's Urban Population Over the Next Two Decades: Therefore Its Challenges Are Monumental and Leave No Room For Complacency ||



|| Monday: February 15: 2021 || á. The International Energy Agency:IEA has published its India Energy Outlook 2021 today. The Report explores the opportunities and challenges ahead for India as it seeks to ensure reliable, affordable and sustainable energy to a growing population. The Report examines pathways out of the crisis, that emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as, longer-term trends, exploring how India's energy sector might evolve to 2040 under a range of scenarios.

India has seen extraordinary successes in its recent energy development but, many challenges remain and the COVID-19 pandemic has been a major disruption. In recent years, India has brought electricity connections to hundreds of millions of its citizens; promoted the adoption of highly-efficient LED lighting by most households; and prompted a massive expansion in renewable sources of energy, led by solar power. The gains for Indian citizens and their quality of life have been tangible. However, the COVID-19 crisis has complicated efforts to resolve other pressing problems.

These include a lack of reliable electricity supply for many consumers; a continued reliance on solid biomass, mainly, firewood, as a cooking fuel for some 660 million people; financially ailing electricity distribution companies and air quality, that has made Indian cities among the most polluted in the world. India is the world's third-largest energy consuming country, due to rising incomes and improving standards of living. Energy use has doubled since 2000, with 80% of demand still being met by coal, oil and solid biomass.

On a per capita basis, India's energy use and emissions are less than half the world average, as are other key indicators, such as, vehicle ownership, steel and cement output. As India recovers from a COVID-induced slump in 2020, it is re-entering a very dynamic period in its energy development. Over the coming years, millions of Indian households are set to buy new appliances, air conditioning units and vehicles.

India will soon become the world's most populous country, adding the equivalent of a city the size of Los Angeles to its urban population each year. To meet growth in electricity demand over the next twenty years, India will need to add a power system the size of the European Union to what it has now. This special Report maps out possible energy futures for India, the levers and decisions, that bring them about and the interactions, that arise across a complex energy system.

The increasing urgency driving the global response to climate change is a pivotal theme. India has so far contributed relatively little to the world's cumulative greenhouse gas emissions but, the country is already feeling their effects. This Report's analysis is based on a detailed review of existing or announced energy reforms and targets. These include the aims of quadrupling renewable electricity capacity by 2030, more than doubling the share of natural gas in the energy mix, enhancing energy efficiency and transport infrastructure, increasing domestic coal output and reducing reliance on imports.

Progress towards these policy goals varies across the IEA Report's different scenarios, none of which is a forecast. The Report's aim is rather to provide a coherent framework in which to consider India's choices and their implications. The Stated Policies Scenario:STEPS provides a balanced assessment of the direction in which India's energy system is heading, based on today's policy settings and constraints and an assumption that the spread of COVID-19 is largely brought under control in 2021.

The India Vision Case is based on a rapid resolution of today's public health crisis and a more complete realisation of India's stated energy policy objectives, accompanied by a faster pace of economic growth than in the STEPS.

The Delayed Recovery Scenario analyses potential downside risks to India's energy and economic development in the event that the pandemic is more prolonged.

The Sustainable Development Scenario explores how India could mobilise an additional surge in clean energy investment to produce an early peak and rapid subsequent decline in emissions, consistent with a longer-term drive to net zero, while accelerating progress towards a range of other sustainable development goals.

Prior to the global pandemic, India's energy demand was projected to increase by, almost, 50% between 2019 and 2030 but, growth over this period is now closer to 35% in the STEPS, and 25% in the Delayed Recovery Scenario. The latter would put some of India's hard-won gains in the fight against energy poverty at risk, as lower-income households are forced to fall back on more polluting and inefficient sources of energy. It would, also, extend the slump in energy investment, which we estimate to have fallen by some 15% in India in 2020.

Even, though, the pandemic and its aftermath could temporarily suppress emissions, as coal and oil bear the brunt of the reduction in demand, it does not move India any closer to its long-term sustainable development goals. An expanding economy, population, urbanisation and industrialisation mean that India sees the largest increase in energy demand of any country, across all of our scenarios to 2040. India's economic growth has historically been driven mainly by the services sector rather than the more energy-intensive industrial sector and the rate at which India has urbanised has, also, been slower than in other comparable countries.

But, even, at a relatively modest assumed urbanisation rate, India's sheer size means that 270 million people are still set to be added to India's urban population over the next two decades. This leads to rapid growth in the building stock and other infrastructure. The resulting surge in demand for a range of construction materials, notably steel and cement, highlights the pivot in global manufacturing towards India. In the STEPS, as India develops and modernises, its rate of energy demand growth is three times the global average.

Solar power is set for explosive growth in India, matching coal's share in the Indian power generation mix within two decades in the STEPS or, even, sooner in the Sustainable Development

Scenario. As things stand, solar accounts for less than 04% of India's electricity generation and coal close to 70%. By 2040, they converge in the low 30%s in the STEPS and this switch is, even, more rapid in other scenarios. This dramatic turnaround is driven by India's policy ambitions, notably, the target to reach 450GW of renewable capacity by 2030 and the extraordinary cost-competitiveness of solar, which out-competes existing coal-fired power by 2030 even when paired with battery storage.

The rise of utility-scale renewable projects is underpinned by some innovative regulatory approaches, that encourage pairing solar with other generation technologies and with storage, to offer round the clock supply. Keeping up momentum behind investments in renewables, also, means tackling risks relating to delayed payments to generators, land acquisition and regulatory and contract uncertainty. However, the projections in the STEPS do not come close to exhausting the scope for solar to meet India's energy needs, especially, for other applications, such as, rooftop solar, solar thermal heating and water pumps.

India's electricity demand is set to increase much more rapidly than its overall energy demand. But a defining feature of the outlook is a sharp rise in variability both in electricity output, from solar PV and wind and in daily consumption. On the supply side, output from renewables in some Indian states is set to exceed demand on a regular basis, typically, around the middle of the day, before 2030. On the demand side, the key contributor to variability comes from rapid growth in ownership of air-conditioning units.

Energy efficiency measures targeting both cooling appliances and buildings avoid around a quarter of the potential growth in consumption in the STEPS but, electricity demand for cooling still increases six-fold by 2040, creating a major early evening peak in electricity use. The pace of change in the electricity sector puts a huge premium on robust grids and other sources of flexibility, with India becoming a global leader in battery storage. India has a higher requirement for flexibility in its power system operation than, almost, any other country in the world.

In the near term, India's large grid and its coal-fired power fleet meet the bulk of India's flexibility needs, supported by hydropower and gas-fired capacity. The new power lines and demand-side options, such as, improving the efficiency of air conditioners or shifting the operation of agricultural pumps to different parts of the day, will need to play a much greater role. But battery storage is, particularly, well suited to the short-run flexibility, that India needs to align its solar-led generation peak in the middle of the day with the country's early evening peak in demand. By 2040, India has 140GW of battery capacity in the STEPS, the largest of any country and close to 200GW in the Sustainable Development Scenario.

Read the Report

<https://www.iea.org/reports/india-energy-outlook-2021#>

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|| Life Elle || The World Health Organisation Lists Two Additional COVID-19 Vaccines For Emergency Use and COVAX Roll-Out to Reach Countries in the Coming Weeks ||



|| Monday: February 15: 2021 || á. The World Health Organisation:WHO today listed two versions of the AstraZeneca:Oxford COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use, giving the green light for these vaccines to be rolled out globally through COVAX. The vaccines are produced by AstraZeneca-SKBio, Republic of Korea and the Serum Institute of India. WHO's Emergency Use Listing:EUL assesses the quality, safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines and is a prerequisite for COVAX Facility vaccine supply.

It, also, allows countries to expedite their own regulatory approval to import and administer COVID-19 vaccines. "Countries with no access to vaccines to date will finally be able to start vaccinating their health workers and populations at risk, contributing to the COVAX Facility's goal of equitable vaccine distribution." said Dr Mariângela Simão, WHO Assistant-Director General for Access to Medicines and Health Products. 'But we must keep up the pressure to meet the needs of priority populations everywhere and facilitate global access.

To do that, we need two things: a scale-up of manufacturing capacity and developers' early submission of their vaccines for WHO review." The WHO EUL process can be carried out quickly when vaccine developers submit the full data required by WHO in a timely manner. Once those data are submitted, WHO can rapidly assemble its evaluation team and regulators from around the world to assess the information and, when necessary, carry out inspections of manufacturing sites.

In the case of the two AstraZeneca:Oxford vaccines, WHO assessed the quality, safety and efficacy data, risk management plans and programmatic suitability, such as, cold chain requirements. The process took under four weeks.

The vaccine was reviewed on February 08 by WHO's Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunisation:SAGE, which makes recommendations for vaccines' use in populations, i.e, recommended age groups, intervals between shots, advice for specific groups such as pregnant and lactating women. The SAGE recommended the vaccine for all age groups 18 and above.

The AstraZeneca:Oxford product is a viral vectored vaccine, called, ChAdOx1-S:recombinant. It is being produced at several manufacturing sites, as well as, in the Republic of Korea and India. ChAdOx1-S has been found to have 63.09% efficacy and is suitable for countries with low and middle income due to easy storage requirements.

The emergency use listing:EUL procedure assesses the suitability of novel health products during public health emergencies. The objective is to make medicines, vaccines and diagnostics available as rapidly as possible to address the emergency, while adhering to stringent criteria of safety, efficacy and quality. The assessment weighs the threat posed by the emergency as well as the benefit, that would accrue from the use of the product against any potential risks.

The EUL pathway involves a rigorous assessment of late phase II and phase III clinical trial data, as well as, substantial additional data on safety, efficacy, quality and a risk management plan. These data are reviewed by independent experts and WHO teams, who consider the current body of evidence on the vaccine under consideration, the plans for monitoring its use, and plans for further studies.

As part of the EUL process, the company producing the vaccine must commit to continue to generate data to enable full licensure and WHO prequalification of the vaccine. The WHO prequalification process will assess additional clinical data generated from vaccine trials and deployment on a rolling basis to ensure the vaccine meets the necessary standards of quality, safety and efficacy for broader availability.

WHO, also, listed the Pfizer:BioNTech vaccine for emergency use on December 31, 2020.

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**|| Jurisprudence || Finland Seeks Membership of the UN Human Rights Council:
Education As a Human Right ||**



|| Monday: February 15: 2021 || α. Finland is seeking membership of the UN Human Rights Council:HRC as the Nordic representative in the Group of Western European and other States in 2022-2024. The membership campaign slogan is being used by the Country is 'A Diverse World, Universal Human Rights', underscores the universal nature of human rights. The election will take place at the UN General Assembly in October 2021.

"This past year has reminded us all that, while the world is diverse, the human experience is universal. We have all gone through a very difficult time of global pandemic. We have, also, witnessed individuals in many countries raising their voices and fighting for their universal human rights. As we look forward to brighter times, we must work towards a world where human rights are a reality for all and where no one is left behind. During its more than 100 years of independence, Finland has developed from a poor agrarian country into a prosperous nation. The road has not always been easy. We have achieved this by ensuring that everyone is included, and by placing human rights and equality at the forefront." said Ms Sanna Marin, Finland's Prime Minister.

"Free and high-quality education has been fundamental to Finland's success. We need educated children and motivated teachers in order to be able to tackle global challenges such as climate change, disinformation or global pandemics. In order to prosper, we need to include everyone - persons of all backgrounds, ages and abilities, in our joint efforts. In doing so, we must step up

efforts to guarantee gender equality and the full enjoyment of all human rights by all women and girls. We must not turn inwards. Through our human rights-based foreign and development policies, Finland is committed to promoting human rights and equality and to fighting extreme poverty globally.” she said.

”As a member of the Human Rights Council, Finland wants to stand in a common front with countries defending human rights, aiming to find sustainable solutions for global challenges. Climate change and pandemics are further increasing inequality and global inter-dependency. The importance of defending human rights will grow in global contexts.” Says Finland’s Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Pekka Haavisto.

The HRC, established in 2006, is the most central UN body, that promotes human rights. The Council is made up of 47 Member States, elected for three years at a time, based on an equitable geographical distribution of seats. Finland served as a member of the HRC in 2006-2007. At present, Finland has an observer status in the HRC.

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|| **Jurisprudence** || **Brazil: Why Follow a Secret Process to Change Human Rights Policy** ||



|| Monday: February 15: 2021 || á. The administration of Brazilian President Mr Jair Bolsonaro should ensure that any discussions about changing the country’s human rights policies occur in a

transparent manner, with meaningful consultation with and participation by civil society and, particularly, affected groups, Human Rights Watch said today. The Bolsonaro administration has established a working group to propose changes to the National Human Rights Programme, the most important statement of human rights policy in Brazil.

The working group does not include any representatives of civil society, the Congress or the justice system and all its discussions are secret. “The Bolsonaro administration, which has promoted an anti-rights agenda, has announced it is planning to change the National Human Rights Programme in absolute secret and without the participation of anyone, who disagrees with its policies.” said Ms Maria Laura Canineu, the Brazil Director at Human Rights Watch. “Given the administration’s deplorable human rights track record, there is a real risk that the result of this secret process will be disastrous for the protection of human rights in Brazil.”

The National Human Rights Programme establishes a roadmap of principles and measures to improve the protection of rights and liberties and has been the basis for rights-respecting policies. On February 10, 2021, the Brazilian Minister of Women, Family and Human Rights issued a Regulation, creating a working group to review the National Human Rights Programme and to propose changes.

The Regulation prohibits the release of any information about the group’s discussions until it ends its activities, in November. The 14 members of the group are all representatives of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights. They can invite representatives of private or public bodies to its meetings but, these guests will have no voting power.

Brazil has put in place three National Human Rights Programmes since the end of the dictatorship, 1964-1985. All three were drafted after ample, transparent public consultation. For the last revision, the federal government under the then-President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva established in 2008 a working group, made up of representatives of civil society, the Congress’ human rights commissions, prosecutors, judges and public defenders, in addition to the executive branch. The working group organised a national conference, that examined and updated the previous National Human Rights Programme, which dated from 2002. Additional regional meetings were held.

The Lula administration estimated that 14,000 people participated in the discussions. The current National Human Rights Programme was adopted in 2010. One of its results was the creation of a Truth Commission to investigate human rights abuses during Brazil’s dictatorship. President Bolsonaro, then a member of the Congress and an overt apologist for the military regime, opposed the Truth Commission.

In addition, the 2010 National Human Rights Programme calls for protecting people with disabilities against discrimination, reducing police killings, providing education on sexual and reproductive rights and upholding freedom of speech, among other critically important initiatives.

The Bolsonaro administration has tried to undermine all those policies. It has opened the door to denying inclusive education to children with disabilities and establishing segregated schools for them. It has encouraged more police violence through public statements and legislative proposals. It has punished public servants for recommending maintaining sexual and reproductive health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. And it has sought prosecutions of people, who criticised its response to COVID-19.

The Bolsonaro administration has taken other measures to undermine transparency. In March 2020, it suspended deadlines for government agencies to respond to public information requests during the COVID-19 emergency and prevented citizens from appealing, declined requests. And in June, it stopped providing complete data about number of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths. In both cases, the Supreme Court overturned those measures.

President Mr Bolsonaro has, also, shown significant hostility toward non-governmental organisations. In April 2019, he decreed the elimination of most federal councils, committees and working groups, that included representatives of civil society. The decree, also, eliminated the government committee in charge of co-ordinating the implementation of the National Human Rights Programme.

On February 12, more than 200 Brazilian non-governmental organisations issued a joint statement criticising the creation of a working group to review the National Human Rights Programme made up just of representatives of the Bolsonaro administration. They pressed for revocation of the regulation, that created the group.

International human rights law requires governments to provide the public with access to information, including, by actively putting in the public domain information of public interest. Governments are, also, obligated to consult with affected communities whenever a decision-making process may substantially affect the way of life and culture of a minority group. More broadly, transparency is a critically important element of public accountability and democratic governance.

“Given its potential implications for the rights of people throughout Brazil, as well as, marginalised groups, any substantive review of the country’s human rights policies should be conducted openly, with broad participation by society, including, experts and groups, that may be particularly affected.” Ms Canineu said.

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|| Africa || New Ebola Outbreak Declared in Guinea ||



|| Monday: February 15: 2021 || α. Health authorities in Guinea declared yesterday that an outbreak of Ebola in the rural community of Gouéké in N'Zerekore prefecture after three Ebola cases were confirmed by the national laboratory, marking the first time the disease had been reported in the country since an outbreak ended in 2016.

Initial investigations found that a nurse from the local health facility died on January 28 this year. Following her burial, six people, who attended the funeral reported Ebola-like symptoms and two of them have died, while the other four have been hospitalised. Guinea was one of the three most-affected countries in the 2014-2016 West Africa Ebola outbreak, which was the largest since the virus was first discovered in 1976.

“It’s a huge concern to see the resurgence of Ebola in Guinea, a country, which has already suffered so much from the disease. However, banking on the expertise and experience, built during the previous outbreak, health teams in Guinea are on the move to quickly trace the path of the virus and curb further infections.” said Dr Matshidiso Moeti, the World Health Organisation:WHO Regional Director for Africa. “WHO is supporting the authorities to set up testing, contact-tracing and treatment structures and to bring the overall response to full speed.”

During the West African outbreak, WHO and its partners supported Guinea to build up its capacity to respond to Ebola and the country has developed crucial expertise. Guinean health workers

played a key role in supporting the Democratic Republic of the Congo:DRC with its recent outbreaks, with teams of vaccinators helping to train health workers in the DRC.

WHO staff are already on the ground. In addition to surveillance, they will help with ramping up infection prevention and control of health facilities and other key locations and reaching out to communities to ensure they take a key role in the response. WHO is, also, supporting the country to procure the Ebola vaccine, which has proven instrumental in controlling outbreaks in the DRC.

Samples of the confirmed cases have been sent to the Institut Pasteur in Senegal for a full genome sequencing to identify the strain of the Ebola virus. With the epicentre of the current outbreak in a border area, WHO is already working with health authorities in Liberia and Sierra Leone to beef up community surveillance of cases in their border districts, as well as, strengthening their capacity to test for cases and conduct surveillance in health facilities. WHO is reaching out to Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal and other countries at risk in the sub-region.

During the West Africa Ebola outbreak there were 28,000 cases, including, 11,000 deaths. The outbreak started in Guinea and then moved across land borders to Sierra Leone and Liberia.

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|| United Kingdom || New UK Centre for Greening Finance and Investment in London and Leeds Aims to Become Global Centres of Green Finance ||



|| Monday: February 15: 2021 || á. Leeds and London will be home to a new UK centre for driving global green finance and investment, following the announcement by the UK Energy Minister Ms Anne-Marie Trevelyan today, Monday, February 15, which will come into reality because of a £10

million new government investment. The new UK Centre for Greening Finance and Investment will begin in April 2021, with physical hubs in Leeds and London opening a matter of months later led by a partnership with a number of UK institutions, including, the University of Oxford, the University of Leeds and Imperial College London.

The research hubs in the two cities will provide world-class data and analytics to financial institutions and services, such as, banks, lenders, investors and insurers around the world to better support their investment and business decisions by considering the impact on the environment and climate change. For example, the new Centre will equip banks with the latest environmental and scientific intelligence to help companies of all sizes, including, start-ups, anticipate, adapt and gear up for the risks posed by climate change.

This pioneering research will, also, help create new world-leading products and services, that tackle climate change, such as, advanced technologies, that measure severe storms and flood risks for property investors and tools, that can improve data on industrial pollution linked to investment portfolios.

These new green finance hubs will, also, attract and develop new green finance talent from around the world to the UK's major cities. This will unlock brand-new opportunities for Britain to lead internationally in greening global finance, positioning Leeds and London as global centres for green finance while protecting the UK economy and society from climate and environmental risks, such as, extreme weather events, flooding, major biodiversity loss and water crises.

Following the ambitious commitments laid out in the Prime Minister's Ten-Point Plan and the government's Energy white paper, today's announcement is the latest development in the UK's drive to build back greener, driving the creation of thousands of new green jobs and leading the world in tackling climate change.

The Energy and Clean Growth Minister Ms Anne-Marie Trevelyan, said, "Climate change is the biggest issue that we need to tackle to protect our planet for our children and grandchildren. While the government has invested billions of pounds so we can end the UK's contribution to climate change, we will not reach our net zero target without mobilising private capital and unleashing the power of the free market.

The UK Centre for Greening Finance and Investment in London and Leeds will encourage financial services to turn the tide of their investments and focus on sectors and companies that have a smaller environmental footprint. Doing so will support industries and businesses to develop clean green innovations, creating thousands of jobs across the country – ensuring we build back greener."

The Economic Secretary to the Treasury and City Minister, Ms John Glen, said, "We've set the ambition for net zero – now we must ensure our financial sector has the tools and information to get behind the transition. We're already improving the climate data available by mandating TCFD-aligned disclosures across the economy and implementing a green taxonomy. This new centre will

advance the UK's leadership in green finance and bring forward the day when firms can access environmental data and analytics for every place on Earth, past, present and future."

It is estimated that successfully reducing climate change and adapting to life in a changing climate will deliver multi-trillion pounds of additional private sector investment every year. The new Centre for Greening Finance and Investment will help divert investment away from unsustainable activities, such as, deforestation and fossil fuels and towards low carbon sectors, creating green jobs, building industries of the future, and ensuring the climate and environment at the heart of UK financial decision making.

The Bank of England's executive sponsor for work on climate change, Ms Sarah Breeden, said, "Integrating climate and environmental data and analytics into decision making will allow financial institutions to identify, measure and manage the financial risks and opportunities from climate change, and so support the Bank's objective to ensure the financial system is resilient to these risks and supportive of the transition to net zero."

Lord Mayor of the City of London Mr William Russell, said, "As we look to build a more resilient post-pandemic global economy, it's clear that it must also be a more sustainable one. The demand across the sector for deep expertise in the green finance space – such as that which will be provided by the CGFI - demonstrates that the UK is well-placed to take advantage of this opportunity. I'm therefore delighted that the CGFI will introduce a new layer of innovation to the City of London in sustainable finance."

The government has invested £10 million into the UK Centre for Greening Finance and Investment through UK Research and Innovation:UKRI.

The UK Centre for Greening Finance and Investment:CGFI: CGFI will involve a consortium of major UK institutions, led by the University of Oxford and including, the University of Leeds, University of Bristol, University of Reading, Imperial College London, The Alan Turing Institute, Satellite Applications Catapult and the Science and Technology Facilities Council funding for the CGFI was allocated through the Climate and Environmental Risk for Resilient Finance programme, launched by the Natural Environment Research Council:NERC and Innovate UK in February 2020.

The CGFI is the UK national centre established to accelerate the adoption and use of climate and environmental data and analytics by financial institutions. It will unlock opportunities for the UK to lead internationally in greening finance and financing green.

To achieve this exciting vision, the CGFI consortium brings together a world-leading, multidisciplinary team, particularly, through six flagship projects, covering all the main material risks. The senior leadership team are all globally recognised experts in their respective fields with a track record of delivering high-impact research, tools, analytics, and information relevant to a range of financial institution needs.

Five major UK universities plus a range of partner institutions reflects the strategy to bring together the diverse range of expertise, across climate and environmental risks, disciplines, financial institutions and geographies, required both to meet the needs of financial institutions now and to create the strong, broad foundation necessary to scale-up the envisioned world-leading national centre for the long-term

The broad base of expertise includes climate, earth systems and environmental science, geography, computing, data science, mathematics, water, engineering, systems science, statistics, economics, business, innovation, decision science, and finance, and our team includes both career researchers and those with practitioner backgrounds

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|| England || Because We Want This Lockdown to Be the Last: And We Want Progress to Be Cautious But Also Irreversible: Boris Johnson ||



|| Monday: February 15: 2021 || á. "Today the national vaccination programme continues to power past the target we set six weeks ago with more than 15 million people vaccinated across the UK." said the UK Prime Minister Mr Boris Johnson MP at a Coronavirus Press Conference, today, Monday, January 15. Mr Johnson paid tribute to 'the astonishing efforts of everyone involved, the GPs, the nurses, the volunteers, the army and the pharmacists like Hardik Desai, who rallied local

volunteers to vaccinate 3,000 people in his village hall in Ticehurst in Sussex, while keeping his pharmacy open’.

Mr Johnson expressed hopes that were the pace of vaccination to be keeping up and the supply of the vaccine is kept steady, then the Vaccination Programme should be able to offer a vaccination to everyone in the first nine priority groups, including, everyone over 50, by the end of April. “This is an unprecedented national achievement but it’s no moment to relax and in fact it’s the moment to accelerate because the threat from this virus remains very real. Yes, it’s true, we have vaccinated more than 90% of those aged over 70 but don’t forget that 60% of hospital patients with COVID are under 70.

And although the vaccination programme is going well, we still don’t have enough data about the exact effectiveness of the vaccines in reducing the spread of infection. We have some interesting straws in the wind. We have grounds for confidence. But the vaccinations have only been running for a matter of weeks and while we are learning the whole time; we don’t today have all the hard facts that we need.”

The Prime Minister said that the level of infection remained very high, with more people still in hospital today than at the peak last April and admissions running at 1,600 a day. “So we have to keep our foot to the floor. And I can tell you today that the next million letters are landing on people’s mats right now, offering appointments to the over-65s and we are also contacting all those aged between 16 and 64 with underlying health conditions, as well as adult carers.”

Mr Johnson said that at the same time the Vaccine Programme would be giving second doses to millions of the most vulnerable within twelve weeks of the first. “So this moment is a huge step forward but it’s only a first step. And while it shows what the country can do we must be both optimistic but also patient. And next week I will be setting out a roadmap saying as much as we possibly can about the route to normality even though some things are very uncertain.”

“Because we want this lockdown to be the last. And we want progress to be cautious but also irreversible. So please continue to stay at home, protect the NHS and save lives.”

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|| England || Public Health England on Variant of Concern and New Variant Under Investigation ||

|| Monday: February 15: 2021 || α. The New and Emerging Respiratory Virus Threats Advisory Group:NERVTAG has named one additional SARS-CoV-2 Variant Under Investigation and one additional Variant of Concern. Over 4,000 SARS-CoV-2 variants have been identified across the

globe. Most of these are not of concern. The UK's world-leading genomic sequencing programme continues to closely monitor these variants as they arise and develop.

VUI202102:01 is characterised by the presence of the E484K spike protein mutation and a small number of other mutations. It is derived from lineage A.23, which is seen internationally but, the E484K additional mutation on this lineage has only been seen within the UK. It was first identified by Public Health England:PHE on January 10, while investigating a cluster of five cases, linked to members of staff from a hospital in Liverpool. So far, 55 cases of this variant have been found. VOC202102:02 is a specific cluster, characterised by the presence of the E484K spike protein mutation on the VOC202102:01 SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.7 variant, that was first detected in the UK at the end of 2020.

Through genomic sequencing and enhanced contact tracing, PHE has so far identified 21 cases of VOC202102:02 across the UK, predominantly, centred upon an outbreak in the South West of England. The E484K mutation is present on Variant of Concern, first detected in South Africa, VOC-202102:02, as well as, a number of other variants, sequenced globally. Although, there is currently no evidence this mutation alone causes more severe illness or greater transmissibility, it is reported to result in weaker neutralisation by antibodies in laboratory experiments.

Dr Susan Hopkins, COVID-19 Strategic Response Director at PHE, said, "While we expect that the vaccines will still prevent severe illness and deaths, we are taking public health action on clusters of variants with E484K to reduce the risk of spread in our population. We will be implementing the necessary public health action to mitigate the spread of these variants and will continue to monitor them closely.

It remains absolutely vital that people continue to stay at home where possible and follow the guidance on face coverings, social distancing and hand hygiene."

The new Variant of Concern VOC202102:02 has been designated a variant of concern as it has arisen as a result of a mutation on the Variant of Concern VOC202102:01 and it retains the characteristics, that led to its parent variant being designated a VOC originally with an additional mutation E484K.

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::: Humanics: All Humanity: All-for-One and One-for-All :::

::: The Humanics Elleesium Declaration 2019: The Humanicsxian Manifesto: Munayem Mayenin: ISBN: 978-0-244-76474-6: Published: April 06: 2019

What Are Building-Block Foundational Human Rights



Ask Your Political Leaders About Building-Block Foundational Human Rights and Ask Them About Humanics

The Building-Block Foundational Human Rights

- A: Absolute Right to Live in Clean, Healthy, Safe and Natural Environment
- B: Absolute Right to Breathe Natural, Fresh, Clean and Safe Air
- C: Absolute Right to Necessary Nutritional Balanced Food and Drink
- D: Absolute Right to Free Medical Care at the Point of Need
- E: Absolute Right to an Absolute Home
- F: Absolute Right to Free Degree-Level Education and Life Long Learning
- G: Absolute Right to Guaranteed Social Care
- H: Absolute Right to a Universal Income
- I: Absolute Right to a Job
- J: Absolute Right to Dignified Civic and Human Funeral Paid Through by Universal Income



This Is the Body of Work, by Munayem Mayenin, That Has Brought Into Existence the Philosophy and Vision of Humanics

Dehumanisation of Humanity: Volume One: Published: July: 2007: 978-1-4477-1330-2

Mayenin worked and developed the very critique of capitalism and Marxism while at university in which he had envisioned the world's future in humanics for humanity to reach and achieve liberty and equality for all humanity, which capitalism has continually slaughtered and Marxism failed desperately, even, to understand, let alone, to know or show how to seek and achieve them. Some of these works were published in publications in the early 00s and the volume was published as a book in 2007. There are three other volumes of this planned work, yet to be published.

Humanics The Foundation: Volume One: Published: December 06: 2017: ISBN: 978-0-244-34575-4

This piece of work elaborated the philosophy of humanics and presented the idea of human enterprise and how it works to enable humanity to conduct the human economical endeavours in humanics.

Humanics The Humaniconomics: Volume Two: Published: June 12: 2018: ISBN: 978-0-244-48334-0

This is the political economics or humaniconomics of humanics in human enterprise. This volume presents the political economics of humanics and envisioned world's future as two distinct phases: pre-humanical or Kapitalawnomics phase in which capitalism is saved from pseudonomics and brought under the absolute and complete control and power of the rule of law so to make it serve the people at all times and not the rich and through this phase, humanity brings into existence the humanical Building-Block Foundational Human Rights and end capitalism's Poverty Paradigm, that causes all of the high-cruelties, high-brutalities and high-barbarities, that are inflicted on the vast number of humanity on this earth. Further to this, this work advances the system and mechanism of human enterprise and envisioned at the end of the development of Kapitalawnomics human societies will have developed enough to be able and equipped to try and seek to bring into existence humanical societies, that will begin to form a grid of humanical societies into a universal humanical civilisation on earth.

The Humanics Elleesium Declaration 2019: The Humanicsxian Manifesto: Published: April 06: 2019: ISBN: 978-0-244-76474-6

This short piece of work nano-summarised the entire body of Munayem Mayenin's works on humanics. This calls on the working humanity of the world to rise, organise and united under new and humanical political forces, parties and organisations to seek and try to bring about a humanical world movement to lead humanity to equality and liberty.

Humanics The Humaniconovics: Volume Three: To Be Published Later This Year

This volume presents the political philosophy of humanics and the means to deliver that political philosophy by and through humaniconovics, humanical direct form of democracy without party politics whereby each and every individual human being becomes his:her own High

Representative and they all run their society's human affairs management together as individuals, working together as scientists and mathematicians without any political parties.

Alphansum Sovereign Necessarius: Published April 14: 2020: ISBN: 978-0-244-58241-8

Although, this large volume is of metaphysical work, it has brought the whole humanical universal view in a harmonious outlook, unifying all expressions, fields, areas and arenas of human existence and in this process this work envisioned the coming into existence the new branches of science, that has already been mentioned.

Laranska The Anatomy of Fear: Novel: Published: January 2009: ISBN: 978-1-4477-1426-

2

No Man's Land's Bloom: Play: Published: May 2010: ISBN: 978-1-4477-0903-9

United Colours of Blood: Screenplay: Published: January 2009: ISBN: 978-1-4477-1615-0

Larantia Poetry of Anatophysiophilosophicamonimayareginata: A Magnum of a Planned Volume of 850 Sonnets About All Branches of Medicine: Currently Having Few Hundred Sonnets: First Published: October 14, 2016: ISBN: 978-1-326-28882-2

In his other major bodies of works, that are yet to be published Mayenin has worked on further in elaborating the psychology and social psychology of the zoohumanity, that capitalism and all the dehumanisations it has inflicted on humanity through its enforcement of inequality and the absence of liberty. These as yet unpublished works include: Psychology of Zoohuman, Humanical Jurisprudence, Sociology of Evil, Economics of Squalors: The High-Cruelties High-Brutalities and High-Barbarities of Capitalism, Humanical Moral Science, Social Morality Or Good State, Humanical Civilisation: A Universal Grid of Humanical Societies and Colossus Complexus: Eternally Learning Humanity.

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|| Humanity Will Continue to Live an Inferior Life Than What is Possible Until the Two Halves, Women and Men, with All Individuals in Them, are Absolutely, Fundamentally and Jubilantly Equal at Liberty. Humanity, Therefore, Is Not and Can Not Be Free Until All Humans are Equals for Only by the Yardstick of This Equality Their State of Being Free Can Be Measured. In Other Words, There Can Not Exist Liberty Unless There Exists Equality Between and Among All Humans and This State of Equality Can Not Come to Exist So Long There Remain Two Groups of Humans: The Powerful and The Powerless: Whereby the Former Controls the Later and Creates, Maintains and Carries Forward the Perpetual State of Inequality: Economically, Politically, Judicially, Constitutionally, Socially, Culturally and Spiritually. To Reach the State of Equality and Liberty, the Task Before Humanity is, Therefore, to Change This State by Taking Away Ownership and Money and, with Them, the Power They Generate and Confer, That Lets One Small Group of Humans, The Powerfuls, Subjugating the Vast Multitude of Humans, The Powerless, Under Their Dictatorship. For Only by Taking Away 'the Gun' of the Power of the Powerfuls, Humanity Can Bring About the State of Liberty, as Well as, Equality at Once: Equality and Liberty Can Not and Do Not Exist Separately But Together and Simultaneously. Equality and Liberty Exist as The Promethumean Fire: In Which There is the Light and There is the Heat in One Flame: The Humanion Stands Here on the Path of Humanics: A State of Liberty for All Humanity at Equality. The Promethumean: Where Prometheus is Not Seen as a Man But a Human: In Short, Regine Humanics Foundation Ltd and The Humanion Stand for These and Exist and Work for the Promotion of This Vision of Humanics for a Better Human Condition for All Humanity Across the Mother Earth on the Mother Universana: We Invite You All for Your Support: Join Us in Telling the World and World Humanity That: An Infinitely Better Human Condition for All Humanity Across the Mother Earth IS Possible. || Regine Humanics Foundation Ltd ||

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There can not be any sustainability until and unless we take the view that sustainability comes as philosophical, political philosophical, political economical, ethical, moral, sociological, educational, jurisprudential, socio-cultural and ecological and humanical spiritual so that we are able to create a sustainable 'architecture' of existence in a clean, green, circular and sustainable political economics, that underpins all forms and expressions of sustainability and when such an 'architecture' exists within the Larin Paraske Maxim or Oath: Do No Harm to Anyone or Anything: all things and all living forms must have equitable status in the sphere of all existence or all life on earth, with an emphasis on the Universana. Because humanity does not just exist on earth but it does so in the Sunnara, in the Home Bay of the Milky Way Galaxy in the vast expanse of the

Universe, our home Universana. Dear Reader, we are on the path of humanics, please, tell the world and world humanity that humanics has arrived on earth from ‘the without of human imagination’, learning, questioning and thoughts, gained from the eternal walks of this human soul’s eternal journey on the eternal path of eternal learning, with its humanical metaphysics, humanical philosophy as natural science, humanical psychology, humanical political philosophy, humanical political economics, humanical jurisprudence, humanical sociology, humanical moral science and humanical arealism. For capitalism has created global warming and climate change and wracked the earth with environmental degradations and pollutions in all spheres, where bio-diversity is getting lost at an alarming rate as the earth keeps on being heated up. Humanity is devastated by capitalism’s poverty-paradigm, delivering all its high-cruelties, high-brutalities and high-barbarities. This is why it is paramount that that we speak up and out and try our hardest to inspire faith, hope, determination and resolution among all humanity of this world, women and men, that we shall not just accept this ‘sentence of doom’, that capitalism’s mindless consumerism, infinite greed of infinite profiteering, decadent vogueism and venomous voyeurism, orchestrated by the Distorteddia have brought us and, yet, that we can, we should, we ought, we must keep on trying: ‘to seek to try: to do: to change: to make better the human condition’ and we do so as one humanity, as women and men, working together as one, in unison with the same aim, same goal, same objective: to get all humanity to liberty, equality, fairness and justice in the rule of law in natural justice, with a purpose and meaning to our existence, where we all humanity, with our all-unity and all-diversity, exist as one humanity naturale on one Mother Earth, in one Sunnara, in one Home Bay Milky Way Galaxy in the one Universana with the humanical foundation of faith: humanity is an infinity unfolding itself, in which, we are all-for-one and one-for-all.

The Humanion	
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