

Davos estate 2026: il piano glaciale per l'espropriazione totale



Mentre il cittadino medio europeo non sa più come pagare le bollette di luce, gas e generi alimentari, l'élite globale, ben oltre qualsiasi controllo democratico, celebra il suo prossimo vertice. Il fatto che il World Economic Forum (WEF) tenga il suo "Davos estivo 2026" proprio nella Cina comunista non è privo di una certa ironia – o forse è una logica conseguenza? Nella

città portuale di Dalian, oltre 1.700 "decisori" anonimi provenienti dalla politica, dal mondo della finanza e dalle aziende tecnologiche si sono tolti le mascherine. Ciò di cui si è discusso sotto il motto "Innovare su larga scala" è un attacco diretto e frontale alla nostra libertà, alla nostra proprietà e alla nostra natura umana.

È il solito gioco della cricca globalista di Davos: a porte chiuse, al riparo dalla stampa critica e senza essere disturbati dagli elettori, si spiana la strada per i prossimi decenni durante il "[Davos estivo del 2026](#)". E ancora una volta, si tratta di privare sistematicamente la persona comune del controllo sulla propria vita. Klaus Schwab se n'è andato, ma l'agenda distopica rimane, scrive [Heinz Steiner](#).

Beijing Business Today

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The 17th Annual Meeting of the New Champions of the World Economic Forum ([#WEF](#)), also known as the 2026 Summer Davos forum, wrapped up in Dalian, northeast China's Liaoning province discussions on the future of technology, industry and global innovation cooperation.

Brevetti al posto delle pannocchie: la guerra contro l'agricoltura tradizionale.

Forse il piano più perfido discusso a Dalian riguarda ciò che alla fine finisce nei nostri piatti e, di conseguenza, nei nostri stomaci. Dopotutto, i globalisti hanno etichettato l'agricoltura come nemica molto tempo fa. Con il pretesto della cosiddetta

"salvaguardia del clima", ciò che ci ha permesso di sopravvivere per migliaia di anni deve essere gradualmente sradicato. La parola magica dei tecnocrati del WEF a questo proposito è "fermentazione di precisione".

In parole povere, questo significa: via i veri agricoltori, le vere mucche e i veri cereali. Il cibo del futuro deve provenire dai bioreattori di multinazionali multimiliardarie del settore tecnologico. Grassi di laboratorio, oli sintetici e proteine artificiali sostituiranno il nostro cibo. Chi controlla tutto questo, controlla l'umanità. Mentre gli agricoltori tradizionali di tutto il mondo sono spinti sull'orlo della rovina da normative ambientali e climatiche sempre più assurde, gli investitori globali si fregano le mani. Il nostro cibo sano viene sostituito da mangimi industriali brevettati, lasciando i cittadini completamente dipendenti dalle catene di approvvigionamento delle grandi multinazionali.

Beijing Review

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[#BeijingReview](#) [#SummerDavos](#) From Jun 23 to 25, the 2026 Summer Davos, named after the high-profile annual meeting of the World Economic Forum ([#WEF](#)) held in winter in the Swiss mountain resort of Davos, took place in the northeastern coastal city of Dalian, Liaoning Province. [Mostra altro](#)



The Dalian International Conference Center, venue of the 2026 Summer Davos, also known as the World Economic Forum's 17th Annual Meeting of the New Champions, in Dalian, Liaoning Province, on June 22

COVER STORY

FROM LAB TO LIFE

2026 Summer Davos forum in Dalian shifts the global conversation
to large-scale, real-world tech impact By Ma Miaomiao

At the entrance of the Dalian International Conference Center, an art installation that "reads" brainwaves captured the attention of delegates on June 23. As an experimenter put on a wearable sensor, the artwork pulsed and shifted in real-time, mirroring the intensity of their neural activity. Nearby, a robotic

horse equipped with AI-powered cameras analyzed and reacted to the facial expressions and micro-movements of onlookers, drawing gasps of wonder. These were not mere tech novelties but vivid metaphors for the focal point of the 2026 Summer Davos: Innovation is leaving the laboratory and entering the fabric of daily life.

From June 23 to 25, the forum, named after the high-profile annual meeting of the World Economic Forum (WEF) held in winter in the Swiss mountain resort of Davos, took place in the northeastern

coastal city of Dalian, Liaoning Province. Also known as the WEF's 17th Annual Meeting of the New Champions, the event brought together over 1,700 participants from more than 90 countries and regions, a record attendance that signals a global hunger for solutions in a fragmented world.

Its theme, Innovating at Scale, reflected a pivotal shift in focus.



As the WEF's Managing Director Mirek Dušek put it, the core question is no longer just about creating a single "wow effect" technology, but about how to ensure the opportunities from AI and other breakthroughs are more widely shared.

From 'wow' to 'how'

In his keynote address at the opening plenary on June 24, Chinese Premier Li Qiang used four keywords to describe the start of the country's 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-30): stability, innovation, dynamism and integration.

China's economy grew by 5 percent in the first quarter and has maintained sound momentum, Li said, emphasizing that such stability at a massive volume of 140 trillion yuan (\$20.5 trillion) has injected precious certainty into a world fraught with uncertainties.

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On innovation, Li said that China's average daily AI token usage, a metric measuring the frequency of consumer use of AI services, reached hundreds of trillions by the end of May, leading the world, and embodied intelligence has moved into large-scale commercial application.

"The world is driven by AI, robotics, quantum technology, and bio-manufacturing. Technology has completely changed our production methods, consumption patterns, work styles and lifestyles," Gim Huay Neo, the WEF's Executive Director, said at a pre-forum press conference on June 16.

A flagship release at the forum is the Top 10 Emerging Technologies of 2026 report, which identified innovations poised to reshape industries in the next three to five years, including ubiquitous energy grids, direct lithium extraction and quantum simulation for drug discovery. Forum participants discussed how, after years of a software-centric AI wave, transformative technologies are moving from screens to the physical systems that underpin modern economies.

"The discussion has moved from the conceptual and laboratory level to large-scale, accelerated industrial application," observed Zhou Yuxiang, CEO of Black Lake Technologies, a Chinese industrial software firm attending the forum for the fifth time.

This shift, however, requires more than just technological breakthroughs. "Scalable innovation requires the synergy of policies, capital, infrastructure, talents and multi-party collaboration to establish a solid foundation, innovate collaboration models and improve operational mechanisms," Neo said, adding "it can continuously create value, bringing about comprehensive and successive effects, rather than just a simple momentary impact."

The Chinese innovation ecosystem is evolving from "point-based breakthroughs" to "scalable innovation," Deloitte China CEO Dora Liu said at the forum.

Federico Torti, head of Advanced Manufacturing at the WEF, highlighted that Chinese cases now account for over half of the newly designated Global Lighthouse Factories, the world's most advanced manufacturing facilities. "China's advantage lies in combining massive industrial capacity with a dense innovation ecosystem," he said, adding "new technologies can be quickly tested, optimized and scaled in real manufacturing environments."

"Scale is what drives efficiency. And for AI, the key is not just developing the tech—it's delivering tangible results on the factory floor," Li Dongsheng,

founder and Chairman of electronics giant TCL Group, told *Beijing Review*.

Unity amid fragmentation

Yet scaling innovation across borders requires more than domestic capacity. It demands global collaboration in an era of fragmentation. The 2026 Summer Davos took place against a backdrop of geopolitical tensions and regional conflicts. Within the conference halls, a unanimous consensus emerged: Innovation cannot be built in isolation.

Ana Fernanda Maiguashca, Director of the Private Competitiveness Council of Colombia, offered a historical perspective. "I think we are in a fragmented world," she told *Beijing Review*. "The last time that we saw a world that was so fragmented was between World War I and World War II." She warned that while trade is increasingly used as an "instrument for political discourse," it is ultimately "the local producer who bears the costs."

Premier Li addressed this fragmentation, calling for deeper cooperation. "In this new landscape, only through stronger cooperation can we generate more breakthroughs, and only through stronger cooperation can we rise to the diverse risks and challenges before us," he said, adding "an interconnected global market enables more efficient flows and allocation of production factors, and significantly reduces innovation costs. An inclusive and collaborative innovation network allows ideas to interact and converge more freely, accelerating breakthroughs in frontier technologies."

That call for collaboration was echoed by business leaders on the ground. "The coming decade is the

decade of partnership, which is always important and one of the key issues to impact innovation. You need to grow bigger with partners. No country can go it alone,” Xie Chengrun, CEO of Sino Biopharm, a leading Chinese pharmaceutical company, told *Beijing Review*.

For many developing economies, the conversation about scalable innovation is inseparable from a more fundamental question: How to move up the value chain. While hailing China’s zero-tariff policy for all African countries with which it has diplomatic relations as a positive step, Gabon’s Minister of Digital Economy and Innovation, Mark-Alexandre Doumba, said his expectations go much further. “What we’re hoping to see is Chinese companies invest more in our countries in manufacturing, in production, so that we don’t just sell raw materials, but that we can start selling more complex products,” he told *Beijing Review*.

Bajabulile Tshabalala, Lead Independent Director of South Africa’s Eskom Holdings, the country’s largest electricity producer, framed the energy transition as an industrial opportunity. “We also see this transition as a way for South Africa to further industrialize, but also for the region to industrialize,” she told *Beijing Review*, adding “we think that South Africa is a perfect gateway for any country that wants to go into the rest of the continent.”

Scaling green

Nowhere is the gap between pilot projects and large-scale deployment more visible—or more urgent—than in the energy transition. In this sector, two cases from China—one digital, one physical—illustrate how the “lab to life” ethos is playing out on the ground.

In June, the power company



Chinese Premier Li Qiang addresses the opening plenary of the 2026 Summer Davos on June 24

of Dalian, the host city of the 2026 Summer Davos, deployed a next-generation smart grid system that unified the main and distribution networks for the first time. This enables real-time monitoring and control of distributed solar and wind power, from ultra-high-voltage lines down to the household level. The system underpins the forum’s commitment to running entirely on green power and is being promoted as a replicable model for other cities grappling with the intermittency of renewable power supply.

Meanwhile, a parallel discussion at the forum titled No Power, No AI focused on the immense energy demands of the emerging technology. One proposed solution leverages the idle potential of electric vehicles (EVs). Robin Zeng, founder of Chinese battery maker CATL, framed China’s 40-million-plus EV fleet as a massive distributed energy network: Each EV can serve as a battery storage unit to power AI infrastructure.

A similar vision is already being operationalized in China’s mega computing resource transfer project dubbed Eastern Data, Western Computing, which places energy-hungry data centers in western regions where

solar and wind power is abundant, effectively sending data west instead of transmitting electricity east.

These cases suggest that China’s energy transition is not merely about building more solar farms, but about creating smart systems, such as intelligent connected vehicles and data-driven grids, that can scale alongside the digital economy.

China opportunity 2.0

For multinationals, China’s transition from the “world’s factory” to the “world’s innovation accelerator” is a daily operational reality.

The key to competing in China is organizational autonomy, Luca Forte, Supply Chain Director at Italy’s Eldor Corp.—a multinational leader in the automotive industry and a partner of major car manufacturing companies worldwide, told *Beijing*

Review. "The Chinese market is very competitive. You have to adapt very quickly. Even if you are a foreign company, you need to make sure your organization in China is autonomous... It's the key to making a successful journey in China," he said, adding his company, which has had a factory in Dalian since 2011, now leverages its research and development (R&D) and production in Dalian to support global operations.

Alexander Schellong of Germany's Schwarz Digits, the digital arm of the major Germany retailer Schwarz Group, attending Summer Davos for the first time, said he is "particularly interested in trends in robotics, AI and the China speed of innovation." He offered a telling anecdote: "Two weeks ago, I was on a panel in Berlin. All of the robots that people used to display examples came from China because none of the European vendors were able to deliver. Right now, the Chinese manufacturers are able to deliver."

In his remarks, Premier Li outlined three pillars of China's innovation drive. First, innovation

has been forged through relentless, painstaking effort. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-25), China's R&D expenditure grew at an average annual rate of 10 percent, ranking second globally. Second, innovation has been tempered through extensive applications across industries. Any valuable technological achievement, with the backing of Chinese manufacturing, can be rapidly turned into an actual product. Third, innovation has been nurtured in an enabling environment. China has established 24 of the world's top 100 innovation clusters, ranking first globally for three consecutive years.

He also addressed international anxiety about China's sci-tech and industrial innovation with the term "China opportunity 2.0." In the past, China's big market and low-cost production factors provided the world with market dividends. Now it is also offering more and more innovation dividends with its technological progress and industrial upgrading. For enterprises around the world, "China opportunity 2.0" means cross-the-board innovation empowerment and high-return investment opportunities, Li said.

The numbers tell a compelling story. In 2025, newly established foreign-funded enterprises in China's tech services sector reached 14,000, up 27.2 percent year on year. More than 8,000 overseas-funded enterprises increased their existing investments, a rise of over 10 percent. In the first four months of 2026 alone, over 3,000 made additional investments.

On the AI front, China's core AI industry value

exceeded 1.2 trillion yuan (\$176.1 billion) in 2025, with over 6,000 AI companies operating in the country. Chinese AI firms attracted roughly \$13.9 billion in global venture capital last year, ranking third worldwide. China's open-source AI models have been downloaded over 10 billion times globally.

As the Summer Davos wrapped up, it left a clear impression: The era of innovation for its own sake is waning. The future belongs to those who can transform the "wow" of the laboratory into the "how" of the factory, the hospital and the home.

"In the next few years, we will see AI-driven breakthroughs in drug discovery. But the real challenge remains clinical trials, as they still consume the most capital and time. How we crack that will define the future of R&D," Xie said.

Premier Li offered a final reflection. "Science and technology thrives in application. The most difficult leap in innovation is often not the one inside the lab, but the one across the 'Darwinian Sea' that separates the lab from the market." He also extended a direct invitation that China welcomes businesses from around the world to invest and do business here, share in the new opportunities China offers, and join China in building a brighter future.

In that race to scale, China is providing a blueprint that the world is keen to study and adopt. The challenge now is whether the world can summon the political will to ensure that this innovation, scaled and shared, serves not just the few, but the many. **BR**

(Reporting from Dalian, Liaoning Province, with contributions from Peng Jianwei)



A session of the 2026 Summer Davos at the Dalian International Conference Center on June 23

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La svendita della Terra: la natura in borsa

Come se il controllo sul cibo non bastasse, gli artefici del "Grande Reset" ora si stanno concentrando sul nostro pianeta stesso. Il concetto globalista di "modelli di capitale naturale" è stato promosso massicciamente a Dalian. L'idea che sta alla base è terrificante: a ogni foresta, a ogni fiume, a ogni appezzamento di terreno agricolo e a ogni ecosistema deve essere assegnato un prezzo. La natura deve essere trasformata da proprietà pubblica in una classe di beni commerciabile.

Ciò che il WEF vuole spacciare per "protezione" è in realtà la più grande ondata di privatizzazione della storia. Una volta che le riserve naturali saranno state trasformate in prodotti finanziari e incluse nei portafogli globali, l'accesso per il cittadino comune diventerà presto un ricordo del passato. I diritti di proprietà sulla terra e sulle risorse naturali finiranno inevitabilmente nelle mani di hedge fund e organizzazioni sovranazionali. Dovremmo essere semplicemente inquilini del nostro stesso pianeta.

Transumanesimo dalla porta di servizio: la società completamente automatizzata

Per la sorveglianza e il controllo totale della società sono necessari strumenti. Non sorprende quindi che l'intelligenza artificiale (IA) e la robotica abbiano costituito il fulcro dell'incontro. Non si tratta semplicemente di programmi di chat casuali. L'élite globalista-tecnocratica progetta di implementare i cosiddetti "Modelli Mondiali", insieme a una massiccia infrastruttura informatica destinata a rendere superflui i processi decisionali umani.

L'opprimente attenzione rivolta ai robot umanoidi si inserisce perfettamente in questo contesto. Se il WEF riuscirà nel suo

intento, queste macchine non si limiteranno più a stare nei capannoni delle fabbriche, ma si prenderanno cura dei nostri anziani, forniranno servizi e pattuglieranno i nostri salotti. Particolarmente ripugnante: a Dalian si è discusso apertamente di come gli esseri umani "debbero imparare" a convivere con questi sistemi. Non è la macchina a servire l'uomo, ma l'uomo ad adattarsi alla macchina. E senza lavoro e senza un reddito proprio, gli esseri umani diventano dipendenti dagli aiuti statali sotto forma di moneta digitale delle banche centrali (CBDC).

Un governo ombra fuori controllo

Gli sviluppi emersi durante il WEF estivo del 2026 chiariscono un punto fondamentale: non si tratta di semplici "innovazioni" tecnologiche. Si tratta semplicemente di potere e controllo. Si tratta della questione centrale di chi deciderà cosa mangeremo, come riscaldaremo le nostre case, come viaggeremo e se in futuro avremo ancora la proprietà privata.

I circa 1.700 partecipanti in Cina non rappresentano un governo eletto. Nessuno di noi li ha votati né li ha incaricati di decidere il nostro futuro. Eppure questi autoproclamati leader mondiali di una rete globalista composta da grandi capitali, organizzazioni delle Nazioni Unite e politici compiacenti dettano un programma che mira a cambiare radicalmente la vita di ogni individuo sulla Terra, senza il suo consenso.