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# ISU News

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World Silk Website

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Declaration

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## The Silk City of Como, Italy has been Designated to UNESCO Creative City 丝绸之城意大利科莫入选联合国教科文组织创意城市



Mr. Stefano Vitali

President of Ufficio Italiano Seta, one of the Coordinator of the Como UNESCO Creative City Project



Production, washing, warping, coloring and of course packaging and selling of fabrics and finished products; all these processes developed in the Como area during the years making it one of the most important silk districts in the world. The District of Como has a great responsibility; we have to reach the future through the past, we have to protect the long-lasting legacy of previous family generations and at the same time we need to continue to invest in research and innovation.

科莫地区的面料和制成品工艺（包括生产、洗涤、整经、染色、包装和销售）已发展多年，使之成为全球最重要的丝绸产区之一。科莫地区肩负重大责任：我们必须从过去走向未来，保护数代人流传下来的遗产，同时在科研和创新等领域继续投入。

In 2021, the city of Como was designated UNESCO Creative City and joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network. This important UNESCO recognition commits the city to promote and support the creativity field in all its structures through a program of initiatives that will carry Como to get the role of a reference point for textiles production in Italy and worldwide. Created in 2004, the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) fosters international cooperation across cities of the world that invest in culture and creativity as accelerators of sustainable development. The Network covers

seven creative fields: Crafts and Folk Art, Design, Film, Gastronomy, Literature, Media Arts, and Music.

Every city of the Network is unique and pursues its own objectives according to its particular context and priorities. Como joined the network as a “City of Crafts & Folk art”.

The Network, currently numbers 295 cities and 90 countries, further commits to supporting the United Nations frameworks. There are as many as 13 Italian cities in the Network, including Rome, Milan, Torino, and others.

Como is a leading city in the Italian textile industry. Today, it produces 70% of European and about

30% of the world's silk. The textile industry in Como has a deep tradition. Technical and artistic skills are passed down from generation to generation and are constantly improved.

The pairing of craft and creativity is the cornerstone of made in Italy, it's the distinctive element and Como is at the heart of the Italian Textile Valley, an area founded on the textile industry. The textile sector is one of the fullest expressions of the “Cultura del Fare” (Culture of Making) and the importance of Made in Italy products. The textile industry has deep-rooted traditions and is regarded as a huge patrimony of experience and technical and artistic skills passed down from



2021年，意大利科莫市被指定为联合国教科文组织创意城市，并加入联合国教科文组织创意城市网络。联合国教科文组织这项重要认可，确保科莫市在其所有结构中通过一系列举措促进并助力创意领域，使之成为意大利和全球纺织品生产的参照点。教科文组织创意城市网络（UCCN）成立于2004年，旨在促进各国重视文创产业的城市开展国际合作，加速可持续发展。该网络涵盖七大创意领域，即工艺与民间艺术、设计、电影、美食、文学、媒体艺术和音乐。

该网络每座城市均独一无二，根据其特定背景和优先顺序追寻自己目标。科莫市以“工艺与民间艺术之都”的身份加入该网络。





generation to generation, continuing to improve over time. This is thanks to the constant push for innovation, which is ensured by the support of excellent training centres and promoted by the commitment and creativity of the industry's artisans and textile manufacturers.

Thanks to the engagement of all the institutional, entrepreneurial and scientific realities of the district, the vision for Como the City of Sustainable Fashion has been achieved.

Como Creative City shines the spotlight on craftsmanship and the Culture of Making, and puts strategies in place for a circular economy that will create opportunities for regeneration and inclusion. The industry focuses on intricate and complex production methods, where improvisation is not an option; the art of silk craft, along with the tradition

of sericulture, plays a fundamental role.

The Cultura del Fare ( 'Culture of Making' ) and the craftsmanship of Como's textile producers offer a viable starting point which can and should seek to protect the Italian textile industry and the authenticity of its products. Given the current situation, the textile industry must be seen as intangible infrastructure, a patrimony of knowledge invaluable for recovery. Como is the most advanced city in Italy with regard to the variety of training opportunities, not only in the field of textile design but also in the technical and scientific fields related to the sector. The district has a robust student community which gathers a huge volume of students (over 3,000) of different age groups.

Como's textile vocation is backed by scientific input from a host of exceptional training institutions:

the Setificio school, the oldest textile school in Italy (1868) and the only one to offer a course in textile design; the University of Insubria, which promotes research, innovation, and sustainability in its textile chemistry courses; the Silk Museum, which preserves the traditions of the industry's production methods.

In joining the Network, Como has pledged to place culture and creativity at the heart of its sustainable development. Como's efforts to integrate culture and creativity into its post-pandemic recovery plan which is particularly inspiring in this regard. Like all member cities, Como is expected to place the 2030 Agenda at the heart of its future development strategies and plans, especially Goal 11, "Make cities inclusive, safe and resilient".

(Source: Ufficio Italiano Seta)

该网络目前涵盖 90 个国家 295 座城市，承诺其将拥护联合国框架。该网络拥有多达 13 座意大利城市，包括罗马、米兰和都灵等。

科莫市是意大利纺织业领军城市。目前生产欧洲 70%，世界 30% 的丝绸。科莫纺织业拥有深厚传统底蕴，技术和艺术世代相传，并不断改进。

工艺和创意相结合是意大利制造业的基石，也是其独特元素。科莫位于意大利纺织谷中心，是以纺织工业为基础的地区。纺织业是“制造文化”和“意大利制造”重要性的最充分体现之一。纺织业传统根深蒂固，被认为是经验、技术和艺术的重要结晶，世代相传，同时随着时间推移不断改进。这必须归功于创新受到的持续驱动，这种驱动得益于卓越培训中心的协助，以及行业工匠和纺织品制造商承诺和创造力的助力。

通过该地区所有机构、企业和科学现实的参与，科莫市“可持续时尚之都”的愿景已经达成。

科莫市作为创意城市聚焦于工艺和制造文化，制定循环经济战略，并为再生和包容创造机会。这一行业注重错综复杂的制作工艺，而非即兴创作；丝绸工艺和传统种桑养蚕共同起到基础性作用。

“制造文化”和科莫纺织品制造商技艺为保护意大利纺织业及其产品真实性提供了可行起点。从目前情况来看，纺织业应当被视为无形基础设施，以及有待复苏的宝贵知识遗产。在各项培训机会方面，科莫市均是意大利最先进城市，不仅在纺织设计领域，还是在与该行业有关的科技领域。该地区拥有健全学生社群，汇聚了大批不同年龄段学生（超过 3000 名）。

科莫市纺织业获得许多卓越培训机构科技投入的支持：意大利最古老纺织学校（1868 年），同时也是唯一开设纺织品设计课程的学校 Setificio，在其纺织化学课程中推进研究、创新和可持续发展的英苏布里亚大学，保留行业传统制造方法的丝绸博物馆。

在加入该网络时，科莫市承诺将文创放在其可持续发展核心地位，科莫努力将文创纳入其疫情后恢复计划中，这方面尤为鼓舞人心。与所有网络成员城市一样，科莫市预计将《2030 年可持续发展议程》作为其未来发展战略和规划核心，尤其第 11 项目标“建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市和人类住区”。

(来源：国际丝绸联盟秘书处)



# Research Progress on “Life Cycle Accounting of Cocoon and Silk Products” of the ISU

## 国际丝绸联盟“茧丝绸产品生命周期核算”研究进展

Climate change, shortage of fresh water, water pollution and exhaust emissions have posed serious challenges to the sustainable development of the global economy and society. In 2015, a coalition of nearly 200 countries agreed to the *Paris Agreement* at the UN Conference on Climate Change (COP 21) to fight against climate change. The ISU’s “Research on Life Cycle Accounting of Cocoon and Silk Products” aims to provide an overall picture of the environmental performance of silk products during the production process through carbon and water footprints, so as to guide the cocoon and silk industry in green production and enhance silk quality.

In June 2021, the ISU, together with the International Sericultural Commission (ISC), Ufficio Italiano Seta (UIS), INTERSOIE France, Brazilian Silk Association (ABRASEDA), released the *Proposal for the Comprehensive and Objective Assessment of Life Cycle of Silk Products*. In 2022, the ISU has organized a number of exchange sessions around the content of the proposal.

On January 18, the ISU held

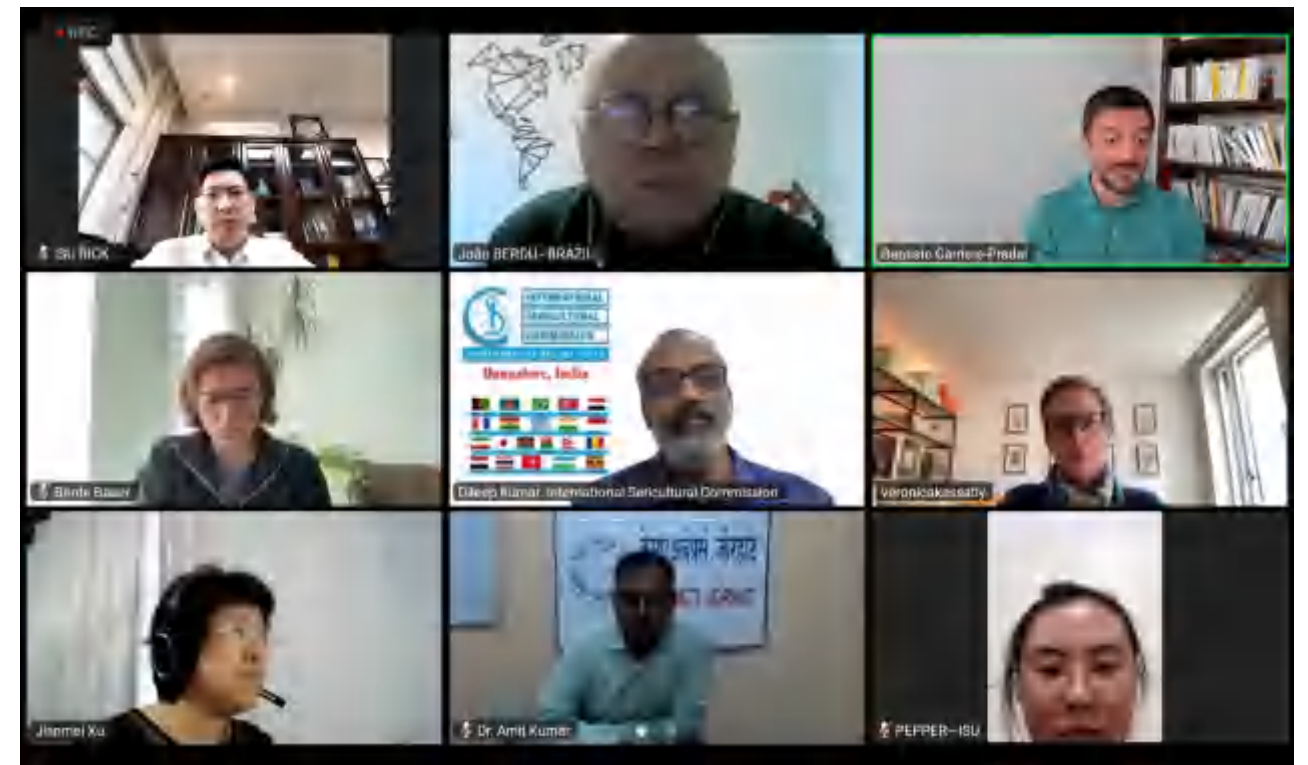
the “LCA Working Group Meeting of Full Industry Chain of Sericulture & Silk” online and more than 50 experts, scholars and enterprise representatives from seven countries and regions including China, Italy, France, Brazil, India, Japan and Pakistan attended the meeting. Experts at the meeting conducted in-depth exchanges on the work of the silk life cycle accounting in various countries, so as to advance the green and sustainable development of the international silk industry.

The ISU organized Chinese and Italian experts to hold the “Exchange Meeting on Life Cycle Accounting of Cocoon and Silk Products” online both on April 21 and on June 22 when the ISU summarized its progress on sustainable silk research, and experts introduced the unreasonable discussion on the sustainable existence of silk in the world, and the importance of carrying out the life cycle accounting of cocoon and silk products, and further gave an account of the progress of various countries in the life cycle accounting of silk products. It is expected that experts and scholars in the field of silk sustainability will gather together to provide support in industrial research,

academic research, symposium, and publicity and promotion, so as to jointly boost silk LCA research and maintain the sustainable image of silk.

To develop a silk database that conforms to the environmental footprint to reflect the environmental performance of silk, “International Seminar on Exchange of Life Cycle Databases of Sericulture and Silk” was held on May 25. At the seminar, the basic information of the databases of Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR) for clothing, footwear and headgear was discussed, and the silk-related databases currently used are mostly provided by sustainable consulting companies such as Quantis. Experts attending the seminar discussed the sources of Quantis’ silk data and its unreasonable aspects, and expressed the hope that they could suggest to the European Commission and other relevant authorities that the ISU take the lead in organizing national silk life cycle assessment experts to jointly develop a database in line with the development of the silk industry to advance the green and sustainable development of the silk industry.

(Source: ISU Secretariat)



气候变化、淡水资源短缺、水环境污染、废气排放等问题给全球经济社会的可持续发展带来严峻挑战。2015年，近200个国家在“巴黎气候变化大会”上联合通过了《巴黎协定》，共同应对气候问题。国际丝绸联盟“茧丝绸产品生命周期核算研究”旨在通过碳足迹、水足迹等方面全面地反映丝绸产品生产过程中的环境表现，指导茧丝绸产业绿色生产，提升丝绸品质。

2021年6月，国际丝绸联盟联合国蚕业委员会、意大利丝绸协会、法国丝绸协会、巴西丝绸协会等单位共同发布了《全面客观评价丝绸产品生命周期倡议书》。2022年，围绕倡议内容，国际丝绸联盟组织多场交流会。

1月18日，国际丝绸联盟举办了蚕

桑丝绸全产业链生命周期评价工作组会议”线上会议，来自中国、意大利、法国、巴西、印度、日本和巴基斯坦等7个国家和地区的50余位专家学者和企业代表参会，与会专家就各国丝绸生命周期核算工作进行了深入交流，积极推进国际丝绸产业的绿色可持续发展。

4月21日、6月20日，中国和意大利专家先后召开了2次“茧丝绸产品生命周期核算交流会”视频会议。会议总结了国际丝绸联盟关于丝绸可持续研究的阶段性推进情况，介绍了国际上对丝绸可持续存在的不合理论述及开展茧丝绸产品生命周期核算的重要性，并进一步介绍了各国丝绸产品生命周期核算的工作进展。希望凝聚丝绸可持续领域的专家学者，在产业调研、学术研究、主题研讨、宣传推广等方面给予支持，共同

推动丝绸 LCA 研究，维护丝绸的可持续形象。

5月25日，为开发符合环境足迹的丝绸数据库，切实反映丝绸的环境表现，召开了“国际蚕桑丝绸生命周期数据库交流研讨会”视频会议顺利召开。会议交流了服装鞋帽产品环境足迹类别规则 (PEFCR) 数据库的基本情况，其中，目前采用的丝绸相关数据库多由 Quantis 等可持续咨询公司提供。与会专家探讨了 Quantis 的丝绸数据的来源及其存在的不合理方面，并表示希望能够向欧盟委员会等相关部门建议，由国际丝绸联盟联合牵头，组织各国丝绸生命周期评价专家共同开发符合丝绸产业发展的数据库，推动丝绸产业的绿色可持续发展。

(来源：国际丝绸联盟秘书处)

# The Strategic Research and Consulting Project of “Silk Industry High-quality Development” of Chinese Academy of Engineering Kicks off

## 中国工程院“丝绸高质量发展”战略研究与咨询项目启动

On April 28, the kick-off meeting of the 2022 strategic research and consulting project of Chinese Academy of Engineering’s “Research Project on Silk Industry High-quality Development in the Context of ‘the Belt and Road Initiative’” led by Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, the vice chairman of the ISU, was successfully held both online and offline in Zhejiang Sci-Tech University. Chen Wenxing, the project leader, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, post scientist of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, president of Zhejiang Sci-Tech University and vice chairman unit of the ISU, introduced the subject with the “four endowments” of silk, and made a comprehensive and in-depth introduction from the aspects of the background and basis of the consulting project, analysis of existing problems, research framework structure, division of research tasks and research plan. The consulting project will conduct in-depth research and analysis of the development pattern and trends of the world’s silk industry, explore the development path and initiatives of China’s silk industry through a panoramic analysis and microscopic dissection of the industry, so as to further consolidate and improve the international status

and image of China’s silk industry. It aims to develop a series of targeted and innovative theories, methods and value laws for the high-quality development of China’s silk industry, and to provide demonstrations, experiences and models for the study of distinctive industrial economies.

From April to June, in order to carry out research on silk industry high-quality development in the context of “the Belt and Road Initiative” and figure out the development status and existing problems of sericulture and silk industry in Zhejiang Province, the project team carried out a series of investigations.

### Yayun Sericulture Base of Cathaya Group

On June 28, Chen Wenxing, accompanied by Zhang Guoqiang, the chairman of the ISU and chairman of Zhejiang Cathaya International Co., Ltd., led the project team members to visit and investigate Yayun Sericulture Base of Cathaya Group, with over 20 experts and members of the project team participating in the investigation. Chen Wenxing introduced the basic information of Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, the basic situation of the research project and seven key directions, hoping to conduct in-depth research and visit, be familiar

with the current production status and key R&D fields of silk enterprises and figure out the pattern and trend of silk industry, so as to propose the countermeasures of adjusting and optimizing the current sericulture and silk industry structure, and improving quality and efficiency. Zhang Guoqiang introduced the profile of Cathaya from such aspects as the whole silk textile industry chain, sericulture biotechnology industry chain, and key project construction.

### Wensli Group

On June 28, Chen Wenxing, accompanied by Li Jianhua, chairman of Hangzhou Wensli Silk Culture Co., Ltd., led the experts and members of the project team to visit and investigate Wensli Group, with more than 20 experts and members of the project team participating, including Zhao Jing, deputy director of Consumer Goods Department of Economy and Information Technology Department of Zhejiang. Chen Wenxing introduced the basic situation and research contents of Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Li Jianhua introduced the profile of Wensli from the aspects of its development process and current work, and Zhao Jing showed the silk industry is not only a traditional manufacturing industry, but also carries a long history and culture.



4月28日,由国际丝绸联盟副主席单位浙江理工大学牵头的中国工程院2022战略研究与咨询项目“一带一路”背景下丝绸产业高质量发展研究项目”启动会在浙江理工大学顺利举行,会议以线上线下相结合的方式举行。项目负责人、中国工程院院士、国家农业农村部岗位科学家、浙江理工大学校长、国际丝绸联盟副主席陈文兴以丝绸的“四大禀赋”引入课题,从咨询项目立项背景依据、存在问题分析、研究框架结构、研究任务分工、研究计划等方面作了全面深入的介绍。该咨询项目将深入调研和分析世界丝绸产业的发展格局及趋势,通过对丝绸产业的全景分析和微观剖析,探寻中国丝绸产业的发展路径与举措,进一步巩固和提高中国丝绸产业的国际地位与形象。形成一系列具有针对性和创新性的中国丝绸产业高质量发展理论、方法与价值

规律,为特色产业经济的研究提供示范、经验和模式。

4月至6月,为开展“一带一路”背景下丝绸产业高质量发展研究,了解浙江省蚕桑丝绸产业的发展现状及存在问题困难,项目组开展了系列调研工作。

### 凯喜雅集团雅云蚕桑基地

6月28日,陈文兴带领项目组成员走访调研了凯喜雅雅云蚕桑基地。国际丝绸联盟主席、凯喜雅国际股份董事长张国强陪同,项目组专家和成员共计20余人参加调研。陈文兴介绍了浙江理工大学的基本情况和调研项目的基本情况,提出当前蚕桑丝绸产业结构调整优化和提质增效的对策措施。张国强从丝绸大纺织全产业链、蚕桑生物科技产业链、重点项目建设等方面介绍了凯喜雅的基础

本情况。

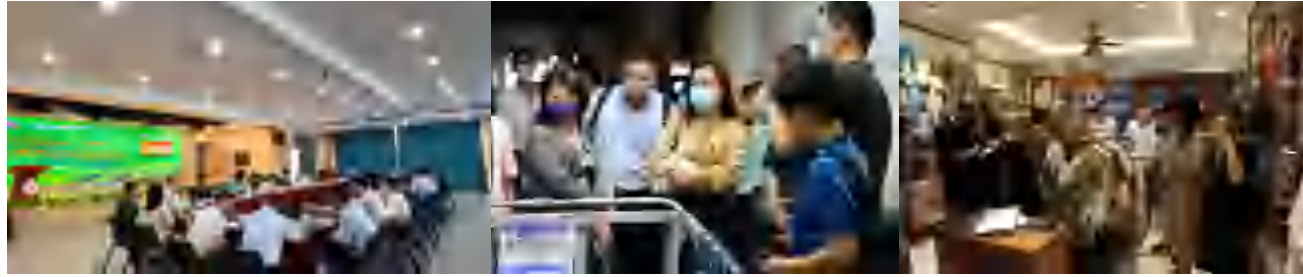
### 万事利集团

6月28日,陈文兴带领项目组专家和成员走访调研了万事利集团,万事利丝绸文化股份董事长李建华陪同,项目组专家和成员等20余人参加,浙江省经信厅消费品处副处长赵晶等出席。陈文兴介绍了浙江理工大学的基本情况和项目研究内容,李建华从万事利发展历程、现阶段工作等方面介绍了万事利的基本情况。赵晶表示丝绸产业不仅是传统制造业,还承载着悠久的历史。浙江省丝绸产业基础强、高校支持强、企业引领强,浙江省委省政府高度重视历史经典产业的改革与发展,希望树立文化自信,扩大改革创新,做大做强丝绸产业。

### 湖州市丝绸产业

6月21日,国际丝绸联盟名誉秘书长费建明、秘书长李启正一行走访调研了湖州市丝绸产业,召开了“丝绸产业发





The silk industry in Zhejiang Province has a solid foundation, strong support from universities and robust leadership from enterprises. The CPC Zhejiang Province Committee and the People's Government of Zhejiang Province attach great importance to the reform and development of historical classic industries, in the hope of building up cultural confidence, expanding reform and innovation, and making the silk industry bigger and stronger.

#### The Silk Industry in Huzhou

On June 21, Fei Jianming, honorary secretary-general and Li Qizheng, secretary-general of the ISU visited and investigated the silk industry in Huzhou, held a consultation conference on "the development pattern and trend of the silk industry", and visited Huzhou Xinyu Silk Weaving Co., Ltd., Qianshanyang Juan Galary, etc. Li Qizheng said that "the development pattern and trend of the world silk industry" is one of the sub-directions of the "Research Project on Silk Industry High-quality Development in the Context of 'the Belt and Road Initiative'". He hoped to have an in-depth understanding of the industrial pattern and trend through visits and surveys. The accompanying persons included Yao Chen, executive

director of Huzhou Research Institute of Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Ling Lanfang, vice president of the Zhejiang Silk Association and chairman of Huzhou Silk Road Holdings Limited, Sun Rongxin, vice president of the Zhejiang Silk Association and chairman of Huzhou Xinyu Silk Weaving Co., Ltd., Yang Jian, director of the Huzhou Ling Silk Institute, etc.

#### High Fashion (China) Co., Ltd.

On June 14, Li Qizheng, the general coordinator of the project, accompanied by Ruan Genyao, director and Zheng Lu, general manager of High Fashion (China) Co., Ltd., led more than 20 experts and members of the project team to visit and investigate High Fashion (China) Co., Ltd. Li Qizheng introduced the basic situation of the project, hoping to sort out the major and key technical problems of the silk industry and analyze the development prospect of the silk industry through the investigation and visit. Zheng Lu introduced the profile and green production system of High Fashion. Experts attending the meeting conducted in-depth exchanges and discussions on intelligent silk production and green certification.

#### Hangzhou China Silk Town

On June 28, Gu Qingqing of Hangzhou China Silk Town Management Committee accompanied the experts and members of the project team to visit Hangzhou China Silk Town, and paid a visit to China Silk Boutique Hall, Silk Hangzhou Digital Culture Experience Hall, Silk City Parlor, Zhuoxia and other special shops, getting an in-depth understanding of China's silk market format and domestic market.

During the survey, the participants had in-depth exchanges on the intelligent, digital and green manufacturing of silk industry, industrialized sericulture, application of silkworm and silk biomedical materials, technical standard system of the silk industry, cultural influence of silk, industrial competitiveness and international cooperation strategy, double carbon standard system of the silk industry, etc. It's expected to make suggestions for the strategic research and consulting project of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, "Research on Silk Industry High-quality Development in the Context of 'the Belt and Road Initiative'" to get a full picture of the development status of the silk industry.

(Source: World Silk Website)

展格局与趋势"咨询会,并走访了湖州新宇丝织有限公司、钱山漾·世界绢馆等。李启正表示,“世界丝绸产业发展格局与趋势”是“一带一路”背景下丝绸产业高质量发展研究项目的子方向之一,希望通过走访调研深入了解产业格局与趋势。浙江理工大学湖州研究院执行院长姚琛,浙江省丝绸协会副会长、湖州丝绸之路控股有限公司董事长凌兰芳,浙江省丝绸协会副会长、湖州新宇丝织有限公司董事长孙荣新,湖州绉绢研究所所长杨健等陪同调研。

#### 达利(中国)有限公司

6月14日,项目总协调李启正带领项目组专家和成员20余人走访调研了达

利(中国)有限公司,达利(中国)有限公司董事阮根尧、总经理郑路等陪同。李启正介绍了项目的基本情况,希望通过调研走访,梳理丝绸产业的重大、关键性技术问题,研判丝绸产业的发展前景。郑路介绍了达利的基本情况和绿色生产体系。与会专家围绕丝绸智能化生产、绿色认证等内容进行了深入的交流探讨。

#### 杭州中国丝绸城

6月28日,杭州中国丝绸城管委会顾清清陪同项目组专家和成员走访了杭州中国丝绸城,参观了中国丝绸精品馆、丝里杭间数字文化体验馆、丝绸城市客厅、卓霞等特色店铺。深入了解了中国

丝绸市场业态和内销行情。

调研期间,与会专家围绕丝绸产业智能化、数字化、绿色化制造,工厂化养蚕,蚕桑丝绸生物医用材料应用,丝绸行业技术标准体系,丝绸文化影响力、产业竞争力及国际合作策略,丝绸产业双碳标准体系等进行了深入交流,希望能够为中国工程院战略研究与咨询项目“一带一路”背景下丝绸产业高质量发展研究”建言献策,全面反映丝绸产业的发展现状。

(来源:世界丝绸网)

## SAC Pauses the Use of Higg MSI 可持续服装联盟 SAC 暂停使用 Higg MSI



The Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC), together with two of its members, H&M and Norrøna, has announced that it will be pausing its use of consumer-oriented services and labels, such as the Higg scores, after a report by the Norwegian Consumer Authority (NCA) found it was misleading consumers.

A statement from the SAC's CEO, Amina Razvi, said that the organisation will be working closely with the NCA and other stakeholders and regulators to "better understand how to substantiate product level claims with trusted and credible data".

Additionally, Razvi said the SAC will be carrying out a third-party review of the Higg Materials Sustainability Index (MSI) data and methodology, which was last

evaluated in 2016, and will be working on a programme alongside other organisations to update its data.

In the statement, Razvi commented: "As an organisation focused on driving positive environmental change in the fashion industry, we take the notification from the NCA extremely seriously. It is critical we seek to understand how to improve this work and act urgently and decisively to ensure the changes that are needed both in the industry and at consumer level are accelerated, and not deleted by the lack of harmonised legislation and clear guidance from regulators."

Criticism for the Higg Index has risen following a report from the NCA that found the system appeared to have broken guidelines under Norway's Marketing Control Act,

which targets green claims made by businesses, and could potentially see it banned from being used throughout Norway.

According to the Norwegian authorities, the tool is "not sufficient as a basis for the environmental claims they have used in marketing", with its director, Trond Rønningen, stating that it can ultimately be misleading to consumers.

The Higg Index, which was launched in 2011, comprises a set of five tools that were initially developed to help retailers measure sustainability in a consistent way. Its MSI tool, specifically, was created to allow designers and product developers to assess the impact of possible manufacturing variations.

(Source: FashionUnited by Rachel Douglass)

继挪威消费者管理局 (NCA) 报告显示“Higg MSI 会误导消费者”后, 可持续服装联盟 (SAC) 及其成员 H&M、Norrøna 宣布, 暂停使用以消费者为导向的服务和标签, 如 Higg MSI。

SAC 的首席执行官 Amina Razvi 发表声明称, SAC 将与 NCA 及其他利益相关者和监管机构展开密切合作, 以“更好地了解如何用可信、可靠的数据证明产品水平”。

此外, Razvi 表示, SAC 将对 Higg MSI 数据和方法论进行第三方审查 (上次审查年份为 2016 年), 并将与其他组织合作开展一项计划, 以更新其数据。

在声明中, Razvi 表示: “作为专注于推动时尚行业积极环境变化的组织, 我们非常重视 NCA 的通知。至关重要, 我们要设法了解如何改进这项工作, 并采取快速而果断的行动, 以确保加快行业和消费水平变革, 而不是因为缺乏统一

的立法和监管机构的明确指导而固步自封。”

NCA 的一份报告显示, Higg Index 似乎违反了挪威旨在处理企业提出的绿色声明的法案——《营销控制法案》的指导方针, 导致人们对 Higg Index 的批评声此起彼伏。Higg Index 可能会在挪威全境禁止使用。

NCA 称, 该工具“不足以作为他们在营销中使用的环境声明的依据”, NCA 局长 Trond Rønningen 表示, 该工具最终可能会误导消费者。

Higg Index 于 2011 年推出, 由五个指标组成, 最初是为了采用统一方式帮助零售商衡量可持续发展而开发的。具体而言, 其 MSI 工具的推出是为了让设计师和产品开发人员评估生产变化可能带来的影响。

(来源: FashionUnited by Rachel Douglass)



# CTBA Releases *White Paper on Silk Consumption in China (2021)* 中国纺织品商业协会发布《中国丝绸消费白皮书（2021年）》



On June 18, the *White Paper on Silk Consumption in China (2021)* was officially released. The white paper starts with the definition of silk and serves as a popular science reading to guide the consumption concept and spread the knowledge of silk. It also narrates the history of the development of Chinese civilization. Through a large amount of informative data, the white paper provides a panoramic account of the layout of the Chinese industry, a comprehensive analysis and explanation of the Chinese silk retail marketing model and the advantages of brand development, and summarizes "the analysis of the development prospects of the Chinese silk industry", "the main problems facing the Chinese silk industry", "suggestions for the future development of the silk industry" and "the future positioning of the China Textile Business Association".

The white paper is divided into six chapters, with Chapter 1 being "an overview of silk", Chapter 2 being "an analysis of macro-environment of silk", Chapter 3 being "an overview of the development of silk industry", Chapter 4 being "an overview of silk consumption and retail market", Chapter 5 being "a study of representative enterprises of silk industry" and Chapter 6 being "summary and recommendations".

The white paper sorts out the whole silk industry chain, especially the current situation of the consumer market, and points out the existing problems in the development of the

industry, as well as the direction and suggestions for improvement, aiming at providing a basis for government departments to formulate industrial policies, providing help and effective guidance for enterprise management decisions, so as to promote the healthy and orderly development of the silk industry and enterprises. It has taken more than half a year from the inception to the completion of this book to overcome the repeated adverse effects of COVID-19 in many places in China. Three seminars have been held successively, more than a dozen silk enterprises have been investigated, and nearly ten provincial and municipal associations have been visited to acquire first-hand information and data. Jiangsu Silk Association, Shandong Silk Association, Guangdong Cocoon and Silk Industry Association, Chongqing Cocoon and Silk Industry Association, Henan Silk Association, Suzhou Silk Industry Association, Jiangsu Zhenze Town People's Government, Suzhou Taihu Snow Silk Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Meijiabiao Garment Co., Ltd., Shaanxi Kangfulai Silk Co., Ltd., Beijing Refosian Silk Shop Co., Ltd., China Silk Culture Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Huajia Silk Corp., Ltd., Zibo Daranfang Silk Group Co., Ltd., Suzhou City Shanshui Silk Co., Ltd., Shanghai WOO Brand Management Co., Ltd., and *Journal of Silk* have rendered great support.

The *White Paper on Silk Consumption in China* is compiled according to the overall development status of the silk industry and the industry voices by China Textile

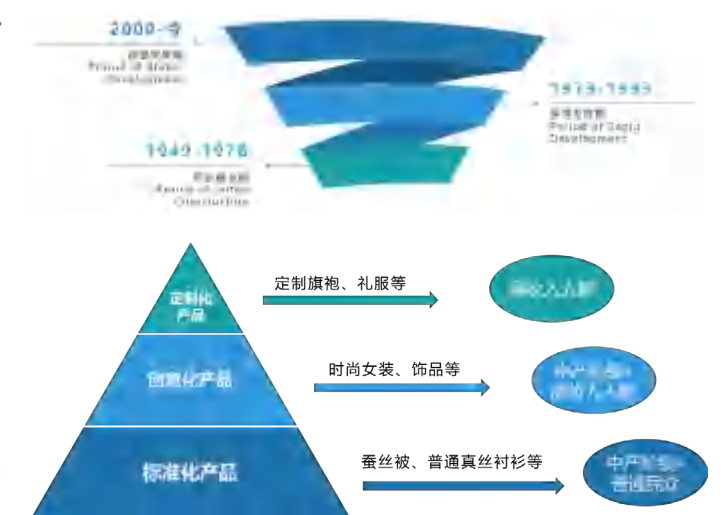
Business Association in conjunction with Beijing HCR Co., Ltd. on the basis of the investigation of the members of the Silk Professional Committee and industry experts organized by China Textile Business Association. Approved by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China and under the guidance of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, the China Textile Business Association is a non-profit national trade organization with the status of an association legal person, voluntarily formed by enterprises, units and related associations of various ownership systems engaged in the distribution, production, scientific research and teaching activities concerning clothing, textiles, knitted products, safety and health protection products and outdoor products. Since its establishment more than 30 years ago, the association has always adhered to the working principle of taking high-quality as the root, self-discipline as the foundation, communication and coordination, and condensing the innovation and development of the industry. It aims to play the role of bridge and link between the government and enterprises, persist in serving the government, enterprises and the market, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises, and boost the healthy development of the industry and enterprises.

(Source: China Textile Business Association)

6月18日,《中国丝绸消费白皮书(2021年)》正式发布。白皮书以丝绸定义开篇,作为科普类的读物,引导消费理念和传播丝绸知识,同时也讲述了中华文明的发展史。白皮书通过大量翔实的数据对中国产业布局进行了全景描述,对中国丝绸零售营销模式和品牌发展优势做了全面分析和阐释,并围绕“中国丝绸产业发展前景分析”“中国丝绸产业存在的主要问题”“对丝绸产业未来发展的建议”和“中国纺织品商业协会未来的定位”等进行了分析总结。

白皮书共分为六个章节,第一章为“丝绸概述”,第二章为“丝绸宏观环境分析”,第三章为“丝绸产业发展概况”,第四章为“丝绸消费及零售市场概况”,第五章为“丝绸产业代表性企业研究”,第六章为“总结与建议”。

白皮书对丝绸全产业链,尤其是消费市场现状进行了梳理,指出了行业发展存在的问题,以及改进的方向和建议,旨在为政府部门制定产业政策提供依据,为企业经营管理决策提供帮助及有效指导,从而促进丝绸行业及企业的健康有序发展。自本书立项到完成,持续半年多的时间,克服新冠肺炎疫情在中国多地时有反复的不利影响,先后召开三次研讨会议,调研十几家丝绸企业,走访近十家省市级相关协会,搜索一手资料和数据。江苏省丝绸协会、山东省丝绸协会、广东省茧丝绸行业协会、重庆市茧丝绸行业协会、河南省丝绸协会、苏州市丝绸行业协会、江苏震泽镇人民政府、苏州太湖雪丝绸股份有限公司、浙江美嘉标服饰有限公司、陕西康富来丝绸有限公司、北京瑞蚨祥绸布店有限责任公司、中丝帝锦文化(北京)有限公司、江苏华佳丝绸股份有限公司、淄博大染坊丝绸里团有限公司、苏州市山水丝绸有限公司、上海兆妮品牌管理有限公司、丝绸杂志社等单位给予了大力支持。



《中国丝绸消费白皮书》是在中国纺织品商业协会在组织丝绸专业委员会会员及行业专家调研的基础上,依据丝绸行业整体发展现状和行业呼声,联合 HCR 慧辰编写而成。中国纺织品商业协会是经民政部批准,在国务院国有资产监督管理委员会指导下,由从事服装、纺织品、针织品、安全健康防护用品、户外用品的流通及生产、科研、教学活动的各种所有制企业、单位和相关社团自愿组成的,具有社团法人资格的非营利性质的全国性行业组织。协会成立 30 年多来,始终坚持以服务为根、自律为本、沟通协调、凝聚行业创新发展为工作方针,以发挥政府与企业间的桥梁、纽带作用,坚持为政府、企业、市场社会服务,维护企业的合法权益,推动行业和企业健康原发展工作宗旨。

(来源:中国纺织品商业协会)



# A Team from Southwest University of China Unveils the Heterogeneity and Transcriptomic Atlas of Silkworm Silk Gland Cells

## 中国西南大学团队发布家蚕丝腺全细胞异质性基因转录图谱

Silk protein, as one of the natural renewable proteins with the characteristics of impressive mechanical properties, biocompatibility, and biodegradability, is of great value in development and utilization. More than 100,000 species have been shown to produce silk, including the well-known silkworms, spiders, ants and so on. The domestic silkworm has an exceptional capacity for silk protein synthesis and is the only silk-producing animal to have been fully domesticated by humans and to have formed a significant industry to date. For more than a hundred years, it has been a key theoretical problem in the field of sericulture science to find out the molecular basis of efficient silk production and the formation of silk traits. To address this problem is of great guiding significance for silk property modification, molecular breeding and the flourishing development and utilization of silk protein with diversity and high value.

On June 9, Professor Xu Hanfu's team published a research paper entitled *A single-cell transcriptomic atlas characterizes the silk-producing organ in the silkworm* in

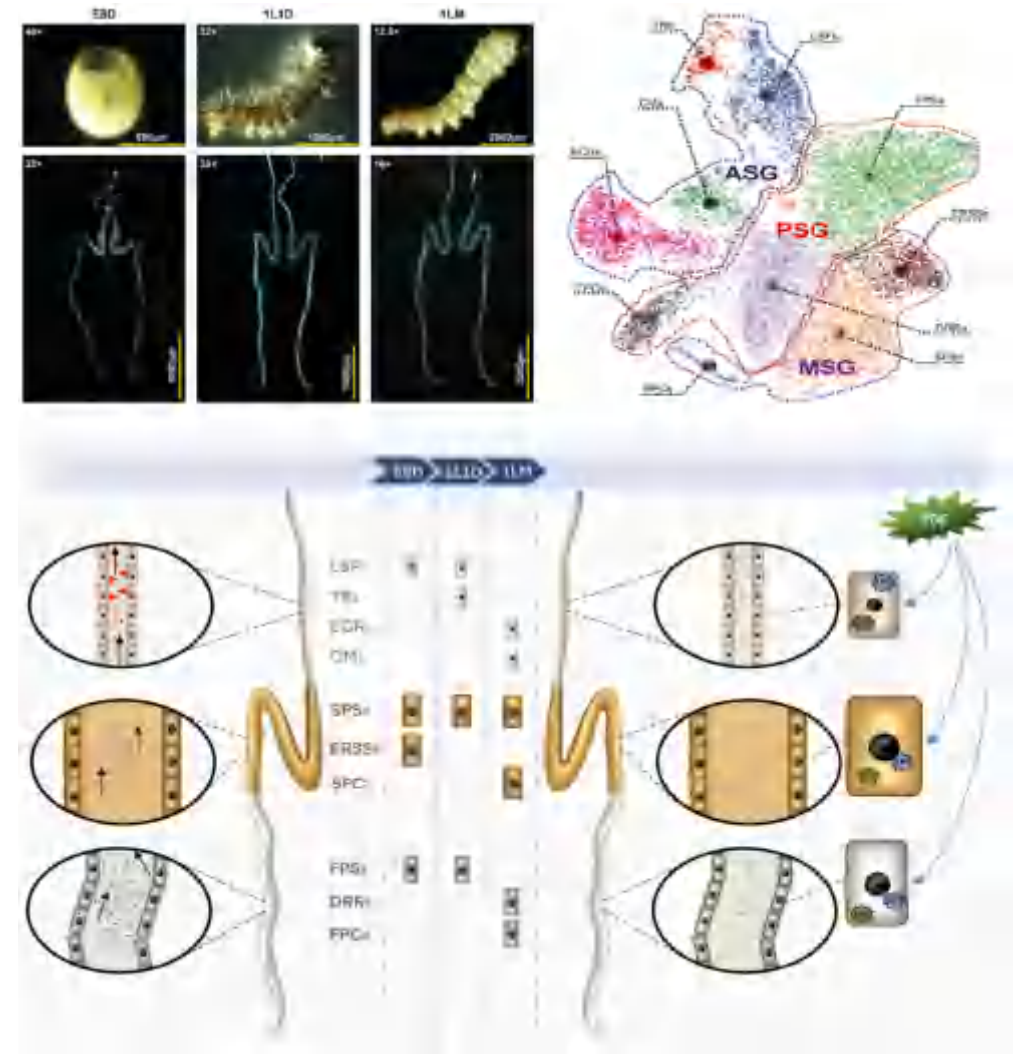
the internationally renowned journal *Nature Communications*, revealing the heterogeneity of silkworm silk gland cells and their gene transcriptomic atlas. After deciphering the whole genome DNA genetic code of silkworm in 2003, Professor Xu Hanfu's research team at Southwest University conducted the first ultrahigh-resolution analysis of the silkworm's silk-producing organ and its gene expression dynamics at the single-cell dimension, achieving the leapfrog advancement in research level from tissue to single cell.

During their two-year research, the team overcame technical difficulties including the mass extraction of complete silk gland samples and efficient dissociation of silk gland cells. A total of nearly 20,000 individual silkworms were dissected in three early developmental stages like embryos. It is found that there are 10 main cell clusters in silk gland of *Bombyx mori*, which perform the functions of silk fibroin synthesis, sericin synthesis, liquid silk fibrosis, cell reconstruction, silk protein metabolism, chitin metabolism, etc. Interestingly, the silk protein gene is not only highly expressed in instar silk

gland cells, but is also expressed to varying degrees in the molting stage. Gene expression is very active in silk gland cells in the molting stage, and some signaling pathways such as ecdysteroid (20E) signaling and Hippo signaling are involved, playing an important role in regulating silk gland development and silk protein synthesis. Researchers also thoroughly analyzed the pseudotemporal ordering of each cell type over time, and explored the interconversion relationship among different cell types during the development of silk glands through RNA velocity.

Through this research, the research team unveils the heterogeneity of silk gland cells and the dynamic information of gland cell genes on and off with time. The results are of great scientific value for future studies on the regulation of silk protein synthesis and the precise creation of silk breeding material at the single-cell dimension, and for promoting the regulation of silk protein synthesis and diversified exploitation of silk-producing organisms using the domestic silkworm as a model.

(Source: State Key Laboratory of Silkworm Genome Biology)



丝蛋白是大自然赋予人类的一种天然可再生资源，具有优异的力学性能、生物相容性以及生物可降解性等特点，开发利用价值巨大。地球上已知能够产丝的生物超过十种，其中包括人们熟知的蚕类、蜘蛛、蚂蚁等。家蚕的丝蛋白合成能力超强，是迄今唯一被人类完全驯化并形成了重要产业的产丝动物。百余年来，探明家蚕高效产丝以及蚕丝性状形成的分子基础，一直是蚕业科学领域致力突破的关键理论问题。研究解决这个问题，对于蚕丝性能改造、分子育种以及方兴未艾的丝蛋白多元化、高值化开发利用具有重要指导意义。

6月9日，徐汉福教授课题组在国际知名期刊《Nature Communications》上发表了题为“A single-cell transcriptomic atlas characterizes the silk-producing organ in the silkworm”的研究论文，以单细胞分辨率揭示家蚕丝腺的全细胞异质性及其基因转录图谱。这是实验室团队继2003年解码家蚕全基因组DNA遗传密码后，从单细胞维度首次对家蚕产丝器官及其基因表达动态进行的超高分辨率解析，实现了家蚕丝腺研究从组织水平到单细胞水平的跨越。

该项研究历时两年，课题组先后攻克了家蚕完整丝腺样本的大批量剖取和腺细胞解离等技术难关，累计解剖胚胎、蚁蚕和一龄眠期的家蚕个体近2万头。研究发现，家蚕丝腺中有10种主要细胞类群（cluster），它们分别执行丝素蛋白合成、丝胶蛋白合成、液态丝纤维化、细胞重建、丝蛋白代谢、几丁质代谢等功能。有趣的是，丝蛋白基因不但在龄期丝腺细胞高表达，在眠期亦有不同程度的表达；眠期丝腺细胞中基因表达非常活跃，一些信号转导通路如蜕皮激素（20E）信号、Hippo信号等参与其中，发挥着调控丝腺发育和丝蛋白合成的重要作用。研究人员还深入分析了各细胞类型随时间发育的拟时序变化，通过RNA velocity探究了在丝腺发育过程中不同细胞类型间的相互转换关系等。

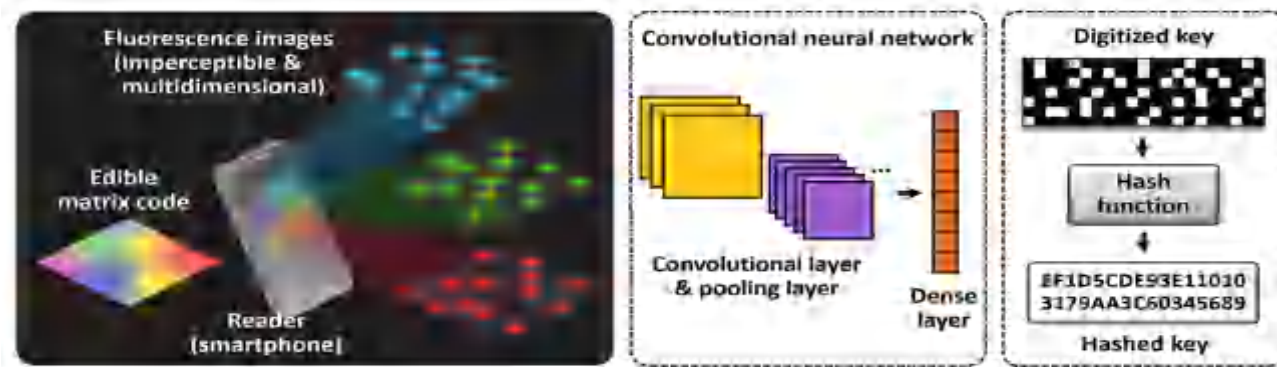
通过该项研究，课题组揭示了家蚕丝腺细胞的异质性以及腺细胞基因随时间开启和关闭的动态信息。该成果对今后在单细胞水平上开展丝素蛋白合成调控研究和蚕育种素材精准创制，促进以家蚕为模式的产丝生物丝蛋白合成调控及多元化开发利用研究，具有重大科学价值。

(来源：家蚕基因组生物学国家重点实验室)



# A Purdue University Team Introduces an Edible Matrix Code with Photogenic Silk Proteins

## 美国普渡大学研究团队发明荧光丝蛋白可食用标签



In recent years, online pharmacies are booming, delivering many types of medications directly to consumers' homes. Nevertheless, problems with the global supply chain and individual illegal operations have led to an easy flow of counterfeit medicines into the market. Pharmaceutical companies have sought to gain consumer trust by putting barcodes, quick response (QR) codes, holograms, and radio frequency identifiers on their product packaging, allowing distributors and retailers to track products across the entire supply chain. However, there is no way for consumers to verify the origin of the pills or liquid medicine inside the package by using the corresponding code. Researchers had developed fluorescent synthetic

materials such as microfibrils and nanoparticles as tracking codes, but such substances are not safe for oral intake.

On April 13, a team from Purdue University published a paper entitled *Edible Matrix Code with Photogenic Silk Proteins* in *ACS Central Science*. The team proposed to create edible tags based on fluorescent silk proteins, which could be placed directly on pills or in a liquid medicine, and which contain codes that can be read by a smartphone app to verify their source and quality.

To do this, the researchers genetically modified silkworms to produce silk fibroins—these are edible proteins that give silk fibers their strength—with either a cyan, green

or red fluorescent protein attached. They dissolved the fluorescent silk cocoons to create fluorescent polymer solutions, which they applied onto a thin, 9-mm-wide film of white silk in a seven-by-seven grid. Shining blue violet, blue, and green light onto the grid revealed the 3D cyan, green and red square patterns, respectively.

Using optical filters over a phone's camera, a mobile app the team designed can then scan the fluorescent pattern, decoding the digitized key using a deep learning algorithm and opening up a webpage, which might host information about the drug's source and authenticity.

(Source: *ACS Central Science*)



近年来，网上药店呈蓬勃发展之势，大量药品被直接递送至消费者家中。但由于全球供应链问题和个别非法经营问题，导致假药轻易流入市场。制药企业为赢得消费者信任，在其产品外包装上打上条形码、二维码、全息防伪标志和射频识别符，允许经销商和零售商跨整个供应链跟踪产品。然而，消费者却无法通过相应的代码来验证包装内药丸或药液的来源。研究人员曾开发出微纤维和纳米颗粒等荧光合成材料作为跟踪代码，但此类物质却无法安全食用。

4月13日，美国普渡大学研究团队在《ACS Central Science》期刊发表了题为“Edible Matrix Code with Photogenic Silk Proteins”的论文。提出利用荧光丝蛋白打造可食用的标签，此类标签可直接放置于药丸或液体药物中，通过使用手机App读取标签内的代码，即可验证相关药品的来源与品质。

研究人员对蚕进行了基因改造，使其能够产出丝纤蛋白，让丝纤维具备一定强度的可食用蛋白，附着蓝绿色、绿色或红色荧光蛋白。研究人员将这种荧光丝蛋白溶解，制成荧光聚合物溶液，并将其涂于7×7网格中9毫米宽的白色丝膜上。在网格上照射蓝紫色、蓝色和绿色光后，分别显示出蓝绿色、绿色和红色的3D方形图案。

研究团队还设计了一款手机App，可借助手机摄像头上的滤光片扫描荧光图案，利用深度学习算法解码其中的数字密钥并打开一个网页，该网页保存着药品来源和真伪性的信息。

(来源: *ACS Central Science*)



## Beijing Union University Finds Silkworm Pupa Protein can Cause Damage to Cancer Cells

### 北京联合大学团队发现蚕蛹蛋白能引起癌细胞损伤

Insects are a treasure house of biological resources and nutrition with great development potential. Accelerating the development of insect food and effective medicines can meet the nutritional health and medicinal needs of athletes, the elderly, children and teenagers, and promote the innovative development of China's future food and health industry.

Recently, Professor Yan Wenjie's team from the Department of Food Science, College of Biochemical Engineering, Beijing Union University has made progress in research on the efficacy of silkworm pupae protein, and some of the results have been published as a cover article in the journal *Food Science and Human Wellness* (2021 instant IF 8.02)

included in the SCI database.

The title of the paper is “*Effects of silkworm pupa protein on apoptosis and energy metabolism in human colon cancer DLD-1 cells*”. In this paper, by studying the effects of silkworm pupa protein on the proliferation, apoptosis and energy metabolism of human colon cancer DLD-1 cells, it was found that silkworm pupa protein can cause oxidative damage in colon cancer DLD-1 cells, promote cell apoptosis, and reduce mitochondrial respiration and energy metabolism. This indicates that silkworm chrysalis protein, silkworm chrysalis protein peptide and silkworm chrysalis amino acid are likely to be high-quality raw materials for special medical food, health food and medicine, and their potential mechanism of action is still

under investigation.

In recent years, due to concerns about climate change and the sustainability of food systems, the use of insects as food and feed has become increasingly broad and has become a commanding height of competition for future food products. The research results of Yan Wenjie's team show that silkworm chrysalis protein, silkworm chrysalis protein peptide and silkworm chrysalis amino acid are likely to be high-quality raw materials for special medical food, health food and medicine, which has positive significance for the development of food and health industry.

(Source: Beijing Union University)



昆虫是发展潜力巨大的生物资源和营养宝库。加快开发昆虫食品 and 有效药品，可以满足运动员、老年人、少年儿童对营养健康和药用的需求，推动中国未来食品和大健康产业创新发展。近日，北京联合大学生物化学工程学院食品科学系闫文杰教授团队关于蚕蛹蛋白功效的研究取得进展，部分成果以封面文章形式在SCI数据库收录期刊《Food Science and Human Wellness》(2021即时IF 8.02)上发表。

此次闫文杰教授团队发表的论文以“Effects of silkworm pupa protein on apoptosis and energy metabolism in human colon cancer DLD-1 cells”为题。文章通过研究蚕蛹蛋白对人结肠癌细胞DLD-1细胞增殖、凋亡和能量代谢的影响，发现蚕蛹蛋白能引起结肠癌DLD-1细胞的氧化损伤，促进细胞凋亡，降低线粒体的呼吸和糖酵解速率。这表明蚕蛹蛋白、蚕蛹蛋白肽和蚕蛹氨基酸很有可能是特医食品、保健食品和药品的优质原料，其潜在作用机制还在深入探究中。

近年来，由于人们对气候变化和食品系统可持续性的关注，昆虫作为食品和饲料的使用领域越来越广阔，已成为未来食品的竞争制高点。此次北京联合大学闫文杰教授团队的成果，表明了蚕蛹蛋白、蚕蛹蛋白肽和蚕蛹氨基酸可能是特医食品、保健食品和药品的优质原料，对于食品和大健康产业的发展有着积极意义。

(来源: 北京联合大学)



## Silk Fibroin Wound Dressing is Approved for Market by NMPA 丝素蛋白膜状敷料产品获中国药监局批准上市

At present, the market is dominated by traditional dressings, new dressings are still in the market cultivation stage due to high prices and slow popularization, and high-end dressing products are mainly from the European and American industry giants. With the acceleration of the pace of life and the increase of work pressure, people are more willing to shorten the recovery time, and new dressings are gradually coming to the fore. The new medical dressings can shorten the wound healing time, reduce the dosage of medical dressing, greatly shorten the nursing time, and meet the needs of contemporary users. Therefore, it will be a trend to use high-tech dressings with more convenience and better performance.

The silk fibroin membrane dressing developed by Hangzhou Xingyue Biotechnology Co., Ltd. has

been applied in the industry. It is the first transparent regenerative silk fibroin membrane in China and the first Class III medical device product in Zhejiang Province to be approved by China. It is a patented technical product with independent intellectual property rights and two national invention patents have been applied for it.

The advantages of the silk fibroin membrane dressing are mainly manifested in five aspects:

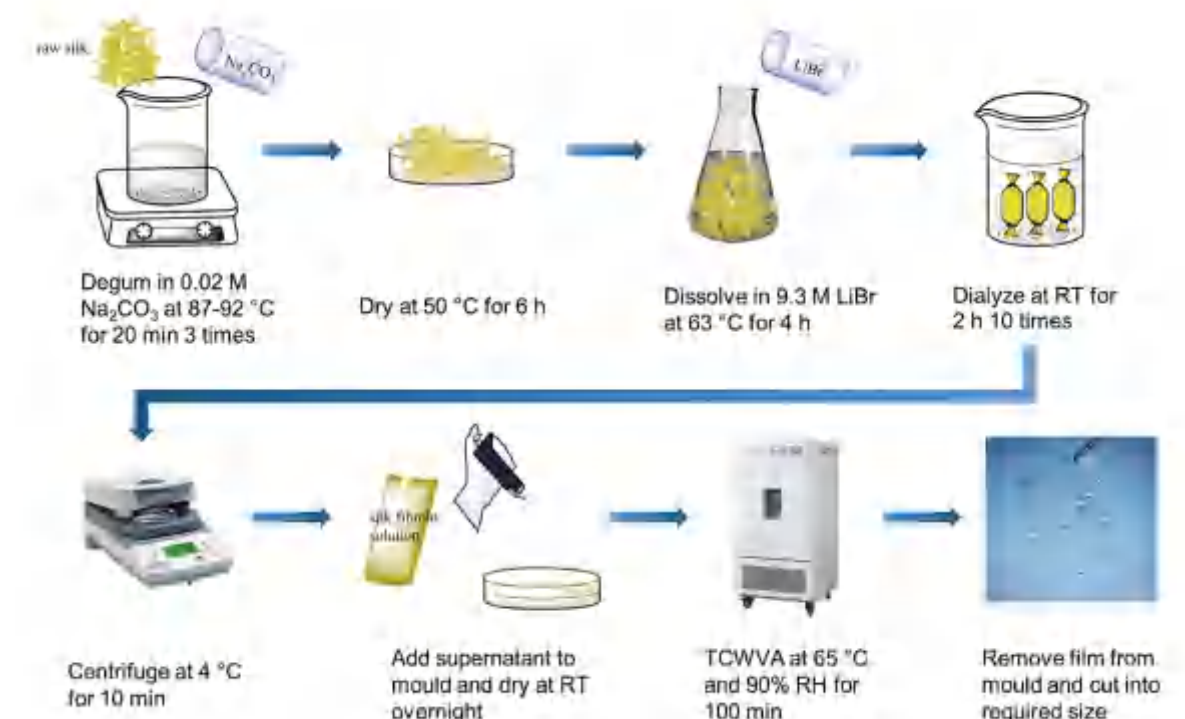
1. Silk fibroin ingredients: excellent biocompatibility, no immune rejection, and full protection of the wound;
2. Transparent temporary skin substitute: the wound healing can be dynamically observed throughout the entire process without the need to remove the dressing;
3. Intelligent respiratory membrane with bacteria blocking

property and permeability: it can block the bacteria and can prevent wound infection. It boasts water vapor permeability, which can prevent wound effusion;

4. Automatic detachment of healing wounds: the wounds heal on their own, effectively reducing patient pain;

5. Low cost, which can effectively reduce the burden of medical treatment: the area around Jiangsu and Zhejiang in China is the best mulberry silk producing area in the world, with abundant raw materials and low cost of products. This dressing is currently the most superior functional biological dressing for the healing of sterile exudative wounds, with functions similar to those of the autologous epidermis, and is a temporary skin substitute.

(Source: Hangzhou Xingyue Biotechnology)



目前，市场上多以传统医用敷料为主导，新型敷料由于价格高、普及慢，尚处于市场培育阶段，高端敷料产品主要来自于欧美行业巨头。随着生活节奏的加快以及工作压力的加大，人们更希望缩短康复时间，新型医用敷料逐渐凸显出市场需求。新型医用敷料可以缩短伤口愈合时间，减少医用敷料用量，大大缩短护理时间，符合当代用户的需求。因此，使用更方便、性能更优良的高科技敷料将是一个趋势。

杭州星月生物科技股份有限公司开发的丝素蛋白膜状敷料产品实现产业化应用，该敷料是中国首个透明状的再生丝素蛋白膜，也是浙江省首个进入国家优先审批的三类医疗器械产品，是拥有自主知识产权的专利技术产品，申请有两项国家发明专利。

该丝素蛋白膜状敷料的优良性主要表现在 5 个方面：

1. 丝素蛋白成分：优异的生物相容性，无免疫排斥，全程保护创面；
2. 透明的暂时性皮肤替代物：无需揭开敷料，即可全过程动态观察创面愈合情况；
3. 阻菌透气的智能呼吸膜：具有阻菌性，可预防创面感染。具有水汽透过性，可预防创面积液；
4. 创面愈合自动脱落：创面愈合后可自行脱落，有效减少患者疼痛；
5. 低成本，可有效降低医疗负担：中国江浙一带是世界上最好的桑蚕丝产区，产品原料丰富、成本低。该敷料是目前治疗无菌渗出性创面愈合的最优异的功能性生物敷料，具有与自体表皮相似的功能，属于暂时性的皮肤替代物。

(来源：星月生物科技)



## The Trend Analysis of Raw Silk Price Index in the First Half of 2022

### 2022 上半年生丝价格指数走势分析

Around the Chinese Lunar New Year (1 February 2022) holiday, supported by the rigid downstream demand for stockpiling and pickups for export in China, the electronic price index of 4A grade raw silk and the price index of high quality raw silk fluctuated slightly from January to February, 2022, and resumed in mid-February, with the raw silk prices showing a trend of slight growth. The raw silk indexes both saw slight fluctuation in the two months.

Since March, in areas where the silk industry gathers including Shenzhen of Guangdong Province and Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province, the repeated outbreaks of the pandemic have led to the escalation of prevention and control efforts, restricted commencement of the industry chain, hindered logistics, poor shipments and increased inventory, and "Golden March" hopes were dashed. As a result, the electronic price index of 4A grade raw silk

decreased by 11.88% in March, closing at 3,991.03 points, while high-quality raw silk index fell 2.95% in March, closing at 4,831.11 points.

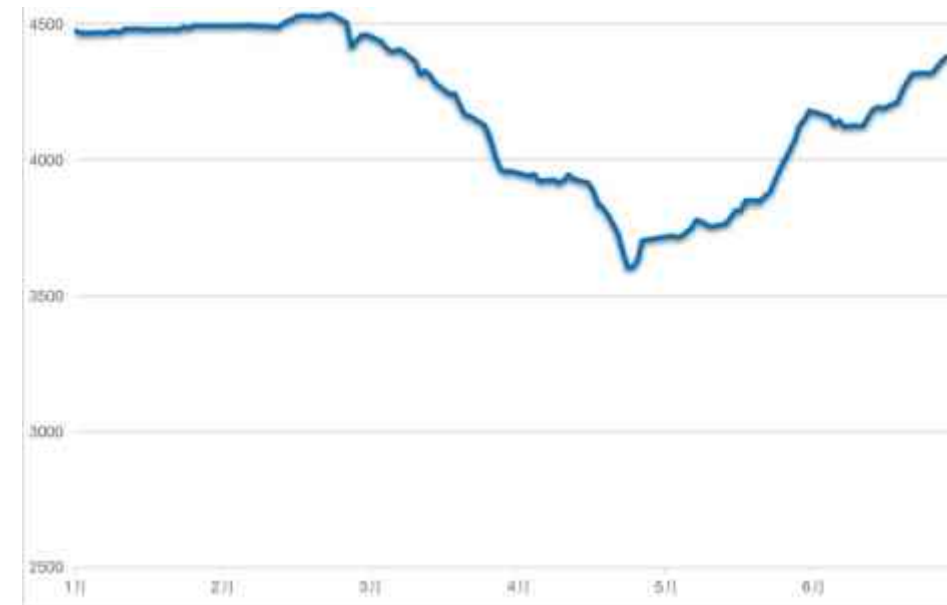
In April, under the influence of the epidemic situation in Shanghai, the production and domestic sales of the industry continued to be seriously affected, the industrial chain continued to operate under pressure, and the raw silk index kept falling. On April 26, the electronic price index of 4A grade raw silk fell to 3,605.14 points, down 19.44% from the beginning of the year; on April 25, the high quality raw silk index dropped to 4,473.26 points, down 9.99% from the beginning of the year, both hitting new lows in the first half of the year.

Since the beginning of 2022, the export volume of China's silk products to the main export markets has gradually recovered to that before the outbreak of COVID-19. In April, affected by the pandemic, the export port of many silk products has been

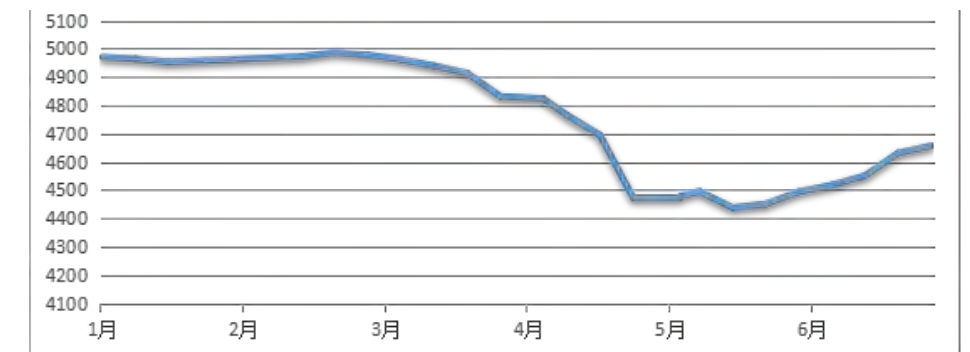
changed from the Port of Shanghai to the Port of Ningbo in Zhejiang Province.

At the end of April when the second batch of fresh cocoons from the main cocoon producing area of Guangxi Province hit the market, the purchase prices of Yizhou(Guangxi) and other places fell to about 40 yuan per kilogram, and the purchase prices of inferior cocoons in some areas fell to below 40 yuan, triggering industry concerns about farmers' enthusiasm for sericulture. In the meanwhile, the freight chain at the Port of Shanghai gradually returned to normal after May. Driven by a variety of factors, the 4A grade raw silk electronic index rebounded significantly in May and June and closed at 4,379.94 points at the end of June, a rebound of 21.5% from the lowest point in April. The superior raw silk index closed at 4,656.51 at the end of June, up 4.1% from its lowest point in April.

(Source: China Cocoon & Silk Exchange)



2022年1-6月中国茧丝绸交易市场4A级生丝电子指数走势图  
CCSE Grade 4A Raw Silk Electronic Index Trend Chart in Jan.-Jun. 2022



2022年1-6月中国茧丝绸交易市场高品质生丝价格指数走势图  
CCSE High Quality Raw Silk Price Index Trend Chart in Jan.-Jun. 2022

2022年中国农历春节(2022年2月1日)长假前后,在中国内销下游刚需惯例拿货备库存和外销出口拿货支撑下,4A级生丝电子价格指数和高品质生丝价格指数在2022年1-2月连续窄幅小幅波动,并在2月中旬春节复工后,生丝价格有逐步酝酿小涨氛围。1月份和2月份生丝指数均划出小阳的一字星。

3月后,在广东深圳、浙江杭州等中国东部丝绸产业集聚的地区,疫情反复带来的防控力度升级,产业链开工受限,物流受阻,出货不畅,库存增加,“金三”行情落空,4A级生丝电子价格指数3月份环比下跌11.88%,报收于3991.03点,高品质生丝指数3月份环比下跌2.95%,报收于4831.11点。

进入4月,在上海疫情影响下,行业的生产和内销等多个方面继续受到严重影响,产业链继续承压运行,生丝指数继续下挫。4月26日,4A级生丝电子价格指数跌至3605.14点,较年初下跌19.44%;4月25日,高品质生

丝指数跌至4473.26点,较年初下跌9.99%,均创出上半年新低。

2022年以来,中国丝类和绸类等丝绸商品出口量对主要出口市场向正常年份逐步回归,4月份,由于疫情影响由上海口岸改由浙江宁波口岸出口的丝绸类商品仍旧较多。

4月末,正值蚕茧主产区广西省第二批鲜茧上市,广西宜州等地的收购价格降至每公斤40元左右,部分地区质量较差的蚕茧的收购价格降至40元以下,引发行业对农民养蚕积极性担忧;同时,5月后上海口岸货链逐步恢复正常。在多种因素带动下,5月和6月,4A级生丝电子指数连续大幅反弹,6月末报收于4379.94点,较4月最低点反弹21.5%;高品质生丝指数6月末报收于4656.51点,较4月最低点反弹4.1%。

(来源:中国茧丝绸交易市场)



## Dynamics of Fashion Market in the EU, Japan, the UK, Australia and Canada 欧盟、日本、英国、澳大利亚、加拿大服装市场动态

The annual inflation in the euro area hit a 25-year high of 7.4% in April 2022, driven mainly by skyrocketing energy and food prices. Specifically, in April, inflation hit 7.8% in Germany, 5.4% in France, 6.6% in Italy and 8.3% in Spain, being all high. The Baltic states, as well as the Netherlands and Slovakia, had double-digit inflation rates.

After decline for three consecutive months, retail sales of textiles, apparel and footwear in the EU posted a month-on-month growth of 4.3% and a year-on-year growth of 9.7% in February, recovering over 80% before the outbreak of COVID-19, according to Eurostat.

In the first quarter of 2022, the EU imported US\$26.22 billion of apparel, a 13.2% increase year on year. Imports from China amounted to US\$7.85 billion, up 12.8% year on year, or accounted for 30% of the total, with a slight decrease of 0.1 percentage point year on year. Imports from Bangladesh, Turkey, India and Vietnam grew by 40.6%, 17.6%, 11.9% and 8.8%, respectively, with the proportion posting a rise of +4.0, +0.4, -0.1 and -0.2 percentage points, respectively.

EU

Japan

Japan's actual household consumption declined by 2.3% in March year on year due to the pandemic and rising prices, according to a survey released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on May 10. Experts point out that household consumption has yet to recover to pre-pandemic levels in fiscal year 2019. The Japanese yen has depreciated by 10% against the US dollar since March, falling to a 20-year low of over 130 per dollar.

According to the data of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), in the first quarter of 2022, the retail sales of textiles and apparel in Japan totaled 2 trillion Japanese yen, down 2.4% on a yearly basis, and down 22.5% compared with the same period before the outbreak of COVID-19. In March alone, the retail sales of Japanese textiles and apparel read 727 billion yen, up 39.8% from the previous month, down 7.2% year on year, and down 24.4% compared with the same period in 2019.

In the first quarter of 2022, Japan's apparel imports amounted to US\$6.43 billion, a year-on-year decrease of 6.7%. (In yen terms, imports increased by 2.3% year on year.) Imports from China read US\$ 3.56 billion, down 3.7% on a yearly basis, or accounted for 55.4%, up 1.7 percentage points year on year. Imports from Vietnam, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Myanmar increased by -12.2%, 13.4%, 3.2% and 12.6%, respectively, with the proportion posting a rise of -0.9, 1.0, 0.5 and 0.6 percentage points, respectively.



欧盟

受能源和食品价格大幅上涨影响，2022年4月欧元区通胀率按年率计算达7.4%，创25年以来新高。从国别来看，德国4月通胀率为7.8%，法国为5.4%，意大利为6.6%，西班牙为8.3%，均处于高位。波罗的海三国以及荷兰、斯洛伐克的通胀率达两位数。

据欧盟统计局数据，在经历了3个月的持续下跌后，2月欧盟纺织服装鞋类零售环比增长4.3%，同比增长9.7%，恢复至疫情前的八成以上水平。

2022年一季度，欧盟服装进口262.2亿美元，同比增长13.2%。自中国进口78.5亿美元，同比增长12.8%，占比30%，同比微降0.1个百分点。自孟加拉国、土耳其、印度和越南进口同比分别增长40.6%、17.6%、11.9%和8.8%，占比分别增加+4.0、+0.4、-0.1和-0.2个百分点。

据日本总务省5月10日公布的调查结果显示，受疫情、物价上涨等因素影响，日本3月实际家庭消费同比下降2.3%。专家指出，目前日本家庭消费仍未恢复至疫情发生前2019财年的水平。3月以来，日元对美元汇率贬值达10%，甚至突破130日元，为20年低点。

据日本经济产业省数据，2022年一季度，日本纺织服装零售额累计2万亿日元，同比下降2.4%，较疫情前同期仍下降22.5%。3月单月日本纺织服装零售额7270亿日元，环比大涨39.8%，同比下降7.2%，与2019年同期相比仍下降24.4%。

2022年一季度，日本服装进口64.3亿美元，同比减少6.7%。（以日元计，进口同比增长2.3%。）自中国进口35.6亿美元，同比下降3.7%，占比55.4%，同比增加1.7个百分点。自越南、孟加拉国、柬埔寨和缅甸进口同比分别增长-12.2%、13.4%、3.2%和12.6%，占比分别增加-0.9、1.0、0.5和0.6个百分点。

日本



The UK's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 9% year on year in April, the biggest rise on record, driven by rising gas and electricity prices. UK consumer confidence fell to its lowest level in 50 years in May since records began nearly 50 years ago as surging inflation hit households' finances and the wider economy.

The textile and apparel retail saw good recovery on the whole. In the first four months of 2022, the retail sales of textiles, apparel and footwear in the UK totaled 16.33 billion pounds, a year-on-year increase of 60% and a slight decrease of 1% compared with the same period in 2019. In April, the retail sales of textiles, apparel and footwear reached 4.01 billion pounds, down 18.4% from the previous month, up 11.8% year on year, and slightly up 1.9% from the same period in 2019.

In the first quarter of 2022, British apparel imports amounted to US\$6.29 billion, a year-on-year increase of 29.5%. Imports from China reached US\$1.67 billion, up 56.4% year on year, or accounted for 26.6%, up 4.6 percentage points year on year. Imports from Bangladesh, Turkey, India and Italy increased by 70.2%, 44%, 34.1% and 0.4%, respectively, with the proportion posting a rise of 4.1, 0.9, 0.2 and -1.5 percentage points, respectively.

## UK

受天然气和电力价格不断上涨影响，英国4月消费者价格指数（CPI）同比上涨9%，为有史以来最大涨幅。因高通胀持续打压家庭情绪，并挤压实际收入，英国5月消费者信心降至50年来最低水平。

纺织服装零售整体恢复较好。2022年前四月，英国纺织服装鞋类零售额累计163.3亿英镑，同比增长60%，较2019年同期微降1%。4月当月，纺织服装鞋类零售额达40.1亿英镑，环比下降18.4%，同比增长11.8%，较2019年同期微增1.9%。

2022年一季度，英国服装进口62.9亿美元，同比大涨29.5%。自中国进口16.7亿美元，同比大涨56.4%，占比26.6%，同比增加4.6个百分点。自孟加拉国、土耳其、印度和意大利进口同比分别增长70.2%、44%、34.1%和0.4%，占比分别增加4.1、0.9、0.2和-1.5个百分点。

## 英国

Consumer demand continued to be strong and the recovery was steady, well above pre-epidemic levels.

In the first quarter of 2022, the retail sales of apparel and footwear stores reached A\$8.16 billion, up 12.9% year on year and 27.4% over the same period of 2019. The monthly retail sales in March reached A\$2.82 billion, up 14.3% year on year and 31.2% over the same period in 2019.

Retail sales of department stores in the first quarter edged up 0.8% from a year earlier to A\$5.17 billion, up 11.4% from the same period in 2019. The monthly retail sales in March amounted to A\$1.83 billion, up 1.3% year on year and 18.3% over the same period in 2019.

In the first quarter, online retail sales totaled A\$11.18 billion, a year-on-year increase of 24.5% and a surge of 126.9% against the same period in 2019. In March, the monthly retail sales amounted to A\$3.72 billion, a year-on-year increase of 24.1% and a sharp increase of 125.2% over the same period in 2019.

In the first quarter of 2022, Australia's apparel imports read US\$2.45 billion, a year-on-year increase of 6.8%. Imports from China amounted to US\$1.52 billion, an increase of 7.9% year on year, or accounted for 62.1%, an increase of 0.6 percentage point year on year. Imports from Bangladesh and Vietnam increased by 12.7% and 24.6%, respectively, with the proportion posting a rise of 0.5 and 0.8 percentage points, respectively.

## Australia

消费需求持续旺盛，复苏稳定，远超疫情前水平。

2022年一季度，服装服饰和鞋类商店零售额达81.6亿澳元，同比增长12.9%，较2019年同期增长27.4%。3月单月零售额28.2亿澳元，同比增长14.3%，比2019年同期增长31.2%。

一季度百货商店零售额51.7亿澳元，同比微涨0.8%，较2019年同期增长11.4%。3月单月零售额18.3亿澳元，同比增长1.3%，比2019年同期增长18.3%。

一季度线上零售额累计达111.8亿澳元，同比增长24.5%，较2019年同期暴涨126.9%。3月单月零售额37.2亿澳元，同比增长24.1%，比2019年同期猛增125.2%。

2022年一季度，澳大利亚服装进口24.5亿美元，同比增长6.8%。自中国进口15.2亿美元，同比增长7.9%，占比62.1%，同比增加0.6个百分点。自孟加拉国和越南进口同比分别增长12.7%和24.6%，占比分别增加0.5和0.8个百分点。

## 澳大利亚

Apparel retail sales have largely recovered to pre-pandemic levels. In the first two months of 2022, retail sales at apparel and apparel stores in Canada reached C\$5.76 billion, growing by 46.6% year on year while declining by 0.4% from the same period in 2019. Retail sales in February amounted to C\$3.08 billion, growing by 40.6% year on year and 7.1% against the same period of 2019.

In the first two months of 2022, retail sales of furniture and home furnishing shops totaled US\$3.87 billion, an increase of 19.4% year on year and 25% over the same period in 2019. Of them, the figure read US\$1.91 billion in February, up 6.6% year on year and 23.3% over the same period in 2019.

In the first quarter of 2022, Canadian apparel imports amounted to US\$2.71 billion, a slight increase of 0.2% year on year. Imports from China totaled US\$ 850 million, down 14.3% year on year, or accounted for 31.5%, down 5.3 percentage points year on year. Imports from Bangladesh and Vietnam increased by 35.5% and 13.5%, respectively, with the proportion posting a rise of 3.6 and 2.3 percentage points, respectively.

## Canada

服装零售已基本恢复至疫情前水平。2022年前两月，加拿大服装服饰商店零售额达57.6亿加元，同比增长46.6%，较2019年同期下降0.4%。2月零售额30.8亿加元，同比增长40.6%，比2019年同期增长7.1%。

2022年前两月，家具家居商店零售额38.7亿加元，同比增长19.4%，较2019年同期增长25%，其中2月零售额19.1亿加元，同比增长6.6%，比2019年同期增长23.3%。

2022年一季度，加拿大服装进口27.1亿美元，同比微增0.2%。自中国进口8.5亿美元，同比下降14.3%，占比31.5%，同比减少5.3个百分点。自孟加拉国和越南进口同比分别增长35.5%和13.5%，占比分别增加3.6和2.3个百分点。

## 加拿大

(Source: Fashionunited by Rachel Douglass)

(来源: Fashionunited by Rachel Douglass)



## Ufficio Italiano Seta Profiles 意大利丝绸协会简介



Ufficio Italiano Seta, referred to as UIS, was settled in 1951, and comprises 100 Italian silk producers, representing each ring of the textile chain of silk in Italy. The core of Italian textile industry for silk is embodied in UIS: 900 million Euro of silk fabrics, scarves, ties, garments are exported every year towards the most important markets all over the world, with a preponderant role in France, the USA, Switzerland, Germany, the United Kingdom, China, especially for luxury products. Italian silk industry represents 75% of industrial silk activities in Europe.

Italian Silk Office deals with the specific problems of silk and represents Italian silk industry in international Associations, such as A.I.U.F.F.A.S.S. (The Association of European users of silk and man-made filament yarns) and International Silk Union. The President of Italian Silk Office is Stefano Vitali, who is also the president of Fratelli Vitali di Roberto SpA, and vice chairman of ISU. Italian Silk Office is a branch of Sistema Moda Italia, which is one of the world's largest organizations representing the textile and fashion industry. The Federation represents a sector, with over 510,000 employees and nearly 60,000 companies, that is a mainstay of Italy's economy and manufacturing industry. The Federation protects and promotes the interests of the sector and its members.

The Board comprises the following people:

- Stefano Vitali (General Manager of Fratelli Vitali di Roberto SpA), President
- Roberto Cozzi (Head of supply chain relationships and certifications of Clerici Tessuto & C. SpA), Vice President
- Alberto Morengi (General Manager of Società Serica Trudel SpA)
- Francesco Ongetta (Sales Manager of Ongetta Srl)
- Sergio Tamborini (Ceo of Ratti SpA)

意大利丝绸协会 (UIS) 成立于 1951 年, 拥有 100 家丝绸生产企业, 涵盖意大利丝绸生产的各环节。意大利丝绸产业的核心主要集中在意大利丝绸协会, 每年向全球主要市场出口 9 亿欧元的丝绸面料、丝巾、领带和服装, 在法国、美国、瑞士、德国、英国和中国等国家发挥着重要作用, 尤其是奢侈品方面。意大利占整个欧洲丝绸产业的 75%。

意大利丝绸协会主要解决丝绸行业的专业性问题, 并代表意大利丝绸行业参与国际人造及合成纤维长丝纱线用户协会 (AIUFFASS)、国际丝绸联盟 (ISU) 等国际性组织的会议和活动。Stefano Vitali 是意大利丝绸协会会长, 同时他也担任 Fratelli Vitali di Roberto SpA 的董事长和国际丝绸联盟副主席。意大利丝绸协会是全球纺织和时装行业最大的组织之一的意大利纺织时尚企业联合会 (SMI) 的分支机构。意大利纺织时尚企业联合会代表一个行业, 拥有超过 51 万名员工和近 6 万家公司, 是意大利经济和制造业的支柱。联合会旨在保护和促进该行业及其成员的利益。

理事会由以下人员组成:

- 会长: Stefano Vitali (Fratelli Vitali di Roberto SpA 总经理)
- 副会长: Roberto Cozzi (Clerici Tessuto & C. SpA 供应链和认证主管)
- Alberto Morengi (Società Serica Trudel SpA 总经理)
- Francesco Ongetta (Ongetta Srl 销售经理)
- Sergio Tamborini (Ratti SpA 首席执行官)



CATHAYA



蝴蝶，  
自然界最美的生灵，  
也是凯喜雅丝绸的“灵感缪斯”。  
Butterflies,  
the most beautiful creatures in nature,  
are also the "muses of inspiration" for Cathaya Silk.

蝴蝶缎，  
通过现代数学的算法，  
模拟蝴蝶肌理的逻辑。  
Butterfly satin,  
through the algorithm of modern mathematics,  
simulates the logic of butterfly texture.

每一平方米面料上，  
有超过 5650 万个织点。  
On every square meter of fabric,  
there are more than 56.5 million weave points.

织出的丝绸有一种自然的渐变，  
能在不同角度的光影下，  
产生流动线条感。  
The fabric has a natural gradient,  
which can produce a sense of flowing lines,  
under the light and shadow of different angles.



Founded in 1956, *Journal of Silk* is a professional journal co-sponsored by Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, China Silk Association and China Textile Information Center. As an authoritative journal with a long history and great clout, it is also the journal of International Silk Union and China Silk Association. The journal aims to "lead silk technology and inherit textile culture" and strives to amplify the voices and enhance the influence of Chinese silk.

In 2021, the journal won Chinese Government Award for Publishing, Zhejiang Shuren Publishing Award, and "Excellent Cover Design Award & Excellent Layout Design Award" issued by China Periodicals Association. It was also entitled as "RCCSE China's Authoritative Academic Journal (A+)", ranking second among 37 textile journals in China in terms of impact factors. In 2022, it continues to be indexed in the core periodical directories in China including "CSCD", "A Guide to the Core Journals of China" and "CSTPCD". In addition, it solicits contributions on such themes as "Belt and Road", "carbon neutrality" and "sustainable development".

《丝绸》创刊于1956年，由浙江理工大学、中国丝绸协会、中国纺织信息中心共同主办。是国际丝绸（纺织）领域办刊历史悠久、影响力大且具权威性的专业期刊，也是国际丝绸联盟和中国丝绸协会的会刊。《丝绸》以“引领丝绸科技、传承纺织文化”为宗旨，致力于展示和提升中国丝绸的国际话语权和影响力。

2021年，《丝绸》荣获中国出版政府奖、浙江树人出版奖、中国期刊协会“优秀封面设计、优秀版式设计”等荣誉，入选“RCCSE中国权威学术期刊(A+)”，全国纺织学科期刊影响力指数排名2/37。2022年，期刊继续入选“CSCD”“北大核心”“中国科技核心”等核心期刊目录，并重点围绕“一带一路”“碳中和”“可持续发展”等主题开展组稿约稿。



## ISU Profiles 国际丝绸联盟简介

International Silk Union (ISU) is an international and specialized non-profit social organization in which enterprises and related organizations from the silk producing and consuming countries participate voluntarily. The secretariat is located in Hangzhou, China. Since its foundation in October 2015, there have been nearly 140 enterprises and organizations from 24 countries and regions joining ISU, including China, Italy, France, Switzerland, Brazil, Poland, Japan, Turkiye, Thailand, India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Singapore, the USA, Australia, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Laos, Iran, Pakistan, Romania and Hong Kong(China), among which there are 46 executive member units and 11 vice chairman units. Especially China Textile Engineering Society, Ufficio Italiano Seta, INTERSOIE France, Brazilian Silk Association, Vietnam Sericulture Association, Cambodia Silk Sector Promotion and Development Commission, and Iran Silk Research Center have joined as countries or regions, and their influence radiates to the world's major silk enterprises and research institutions. In 2020, ISU was included in the "Yearbook of International Organizations", Union of International Associations(UIA), becoming the first silk international organization in the UIA with the secretariat being located in China. In 2021, ISU signed a strategic cooperation agreement to establish a dialogue partnership with International Sericulture Commission (ISC), an intergovernmental international organization.

Adhering to the purpose of "Communication & Cooperation, Development with Concerted Efforts", ISU actively docks international exchanges and cooperation, holds international conferences, organizes international inspections, and establishes the professional committees in silk field including History Culture, Education Research, Technical Innovation, Fashion Design, etc. In order to smooth information exchanges, ISU establishes the official website of "World Silk Website" and Self-Media Matrix, hosts the proceeding of *ISU News*, co-hosts the professional journal of *Journal of Silk*, which integrates the journals, official bilingual websites, WeChat, Toutiao, Sohu, Baijia and Tencent, etc., promoting the international integration and development of silk culture and industry. The chairman of ISU is Zhang Guoqiang, chairman of the board of Cathaya group. The secretary-general of ISU is Li Qizheng, director of Hangzhou Oriental Silk Culture and Brand Research Center, and president of Periodicals Agency of Zhejiang Sci-Tech University.



国际丝绸联盟 (ISU) 是由全球各丝绸生产、消费国的企业与相关组织自愿参加的国际化、专业化的非营利性社会组织。秘书处设在中国杭州。自 2015 年 10 月创始成员大会召开以来, 已有来自中国、意大利、法国、瑞士、巴西、波兰、日本、土耳其、泰国、印度、越南、柬埔寨、缅甸、印度尼西亚、新加坡、美国、澳大利亚、乌兹别克斯坦、孟加拉国、老挝、伊朗、巴基斯坦、罗马尼亚和中国香港 24 个国家和地区的近 140 家企业和组织加入。其中, 包括副主席单位 11 家, 常务理事单位 46 家, 特别是中国纺织工程学会、意大利丝绸协会、法国丝绸协会、巴西丝绸协会、越南蚕桑协会、柬埔寨丝绸行业促进发展委员会、伊朗丝绸研究中心等国家级行业组织加入, 影响力辐射到全球主要丝绸企业和研究机构。2020 年, 国际丝绸联盟被国际协会联盟 (UIA) 《国际组织年鉴》收录, 成为 UIA 收录的第一家秘书处设在中国的国际丝绸行业组织。2021 年, 国际丝绸联盟与政府间国际组织国际蚕业委员会 (ISC) 签署战略合作协议, 建立了对话伙伴关系。

国际丝绸联盟秉承“交流合作 携手发展”的宗旨, 积极对接国际交流与合作, 举办国际会议, 组织国际考察, 并组建了丝绸领域的“历史文化”“时尚设计”“教育科研”“技术创新”等专业委员会。为畅通信息交流, 国际丝绸联盟设立了“世界丝绸网”官网和自媒体矩阵, 主办国际丝绸联盟会刊《ISU News》, 联办专业期刊《丝绸》, 集期刊、官方双语网站、微信公众号、头条号、搜狐号、百家号、企鹅号等于一体, 以促进国际丝绸文化和产业的融合发展。现任国际丝绸联盟主席为凯喜雅集团董事长张国强, 秘书长为杭州东方丝绸文化与品牌研究中心主任、浙江理工大学杂志社社长李启正。

## Executive Members

- 01 Italian Silk Office (Italy)
- 02 High Fashion International Limited (Hong Kong)
- 03 The Thai Silk Company Limited (Thailand)
- 04 Fabric Plus Pvt. Limited (India)
- 05 Hoi An Silk Group (Vietnam)
- 06 Bisa Overseas (Brazil)
- 07 Maruhachi Kiito Co., Ltd. (Japan)
- 08 Spun Silk World Co., Ltd. (Thailand)
- 09 Zhejiang Cathaya International Co., Ltd.
- 10 China National Silk Museum
- 11 Guangdong Silk-Tex Group Co., Ltd.
- 12 Zhejiang Sci-Tech University
- 13 Jiangsu SOHO International Group Corp.
- 14 Shanghai Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 15 Shandong Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 16 Guangxi Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 17 Hangzhou Oriental Silk Culture and Brand Research Center
- 18 National Engineering Laboratory for Modern Silk (Suzhou)
- 19 State Key Laboratory of Silkworm Genome Biology (Southwest University)
- 20 Institute of Sericultural Research, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science
- 21 China National Silk and Garments Quality Supervision Testing Center
- 22 China Cocoon & Silk Exchange
- 23 Sichuan Academy of Silk Sciences
- 24 Zhejiang Jiaxin Silk Co., Ltd.
- 25 Shandong Hirun Investment Group Co., Ltd.
- 26 Wensli Group Co., Ltd.
- 27 Silk Road Holding Group Co., Ltd.
- 28 Zhejiang Zhongwei Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 29 Xinyuan Cocoon Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 30 Zibo Daranfang Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 31 Chongqing Wintus New Star Enterprises Group

- 32 Yunnan Baoshan Ligen Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 33 Zhejiang Golden Eagle Co., Ltd.
- 34 Zhejiang Meorient Business Exhibition Co., Ltd.
- 35 INTERSOIE France (France)
- 36 Cambodia Silk Sector Promotion and Development Commission (Cambodia)
- 37 Vietnam Sericulture Association (Vietnam)
- 38 Brazilian Silk Association (Brazil)
- 39 Matsumura Co., Ltd. (Japan)
- 40 Kailpar Engineering Co., Ltd (India)
- 41 THM International Import & Export Pte Ltd. (Singapore)
- 42 Sichuan Nanchong Liuhe Group Co., Ltd.
- 43 Sichuan Sached Textile Co., Ltd.
- 44 Trudel Fashion Group (Switzerland)
- 45 PT. Sutra Alam Nusantara (Indonesia)
- 46 Shanghai Pudong Technology Entrepreneurship Promotion Center

## Executive Members

- 01 Asian Silk Alliance
- 02 Coponat SA (France)
- 03 Hokusei Sangyo Co., Ltd. (Japan)
- 04 Kyauk Se Silk Co., Ltd. (Burma)
- 05 Crown Textile Pte Ltd. (Indonesia)
- 06 Sovereign Crown Pte Ltd. (Australia)
- 07 Chuwa Co., Ltd. (Japan)
- 08 Yokohama Matsumura Co., Ltd. (Japan)
- 09 Zhejiang Academy of Science & Technology for Inspection & Quarantine
- 10 Jiaxing Idea Silk Co., Ltd.
- 11 Rizhao Haitong Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 12 Anhui Jingjiu Silk Joint Stock Company
- 13 Shenzhen China Silk Enterprise Limited
- 14 Guangxi Huahong Silk Share Co., Ltd.
- 15 Jiangxi Lvdong Silk Technology Industrial Co., Ltd.
- 16 Hubei Yilian Sericulture Technology Co., Ltd.
- 17 Ankang Bashan Silk Co., Ltd.
- 18 Liaoning Caiyi Wild Silk Products Co., Ltd.
- 19 Jin Fuchun Group Co., Ltd.
- 20 Sichuan Fflourish Silk Co., Ltd.
- 21 Wujiang City Dingsheng Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 22 Zhejiang Huzhou Meiyue Knitting Co., Ltd.
- 23 Zhejiang Misai Silk Co., Ltd.
- 24 China Silk Capital Nanchong Silk Culture Institute
- 25 Chun'an Cocoon & Silk Co., Ltd.
- 26 Chongqing Sunfeel Intelligent Technology Co.,Ltd
- 27 Hangzhou Textile Machinery Co., Ltd.
- 28 Sichuan Silunxing Import & Export Trading Co., Ltd.
- 29 Shandong Guangtong Silkworm Group Co., Ltd.
- 30 Hangzhou Wanfu Trading Co., Ltd.
- 31 Suzhou Taifa Coloured Thread Weaving Co., Ltd.
- 32 Hangzhou Niteer Weave Co., Ltd.
- 33 Hangzhou Yihui Cultural Creative Co., Ltd.
- 34 Journal of Silk
- 35 Sichuan Ygor Textile Co., Ltd.
- 36 Huzhou Ling Silk Institute
- 37 Hangzhou World Silk Co., Ltd.
- 38 Nanchong Yin Hai Silk Co., Ltd.
- 39 SentoSaSilk (Cambodia)
- 40 Artisan Angkor Co., Ltd. (Cambodia)
- 41 Institute of Nature Fibers and Medicinal Plants (Poland)
- 42 Zhejiang Meijiabiao Garment Co., Ltd.
- 43 VESITH DEVY Sik Association (Cambodia)
- 44 Jinchengjiang Xinxing Cocoon Silk Co., Ltd.
- 45 Suzhou Embroidery Research Institute Co., Ltd.
- 46 Tongxiang City Heshan Weiye Textile Co., Ltd.
- 47 Hangzhou I Yu In Soul Garments Co., Ltd.
- 48 Hangzhou Jin Yiming Textile Silk Co., Ltd.
- 49 Hangzhou Vocational and Technical College
- 50 Beijing Kaili Silk Co., Ltd.
- 51 Guangxi Guihe Group Co., Ltd.
- 52 Zhejiang Huazhi Silk Co., Ltd.
- 53 Hangzhou Hualong Weaving Machine Co., Ltd.
- 54 Huzhou Institute of Quality and Technical Supervision and Testing (National Cocoon and Silk Quality Supervision Inspection Center)
- 55 Huzhou Baby Sericulture Co., Ltd.
- 56 Hangzhou Newjixiu Silk Co., Ltd.
- 57 Hangzhou Jixiang Import and Export Co., Ltd.
- 58 Vietnam Sericulture Corporation – Joint Stock Company (Vietnam)
- 59 August Silk Inc (USA)
- 60 Dokoh Shoji Co., Ltd. (Japan)

- 61 Nanchong Shang Hao Mublerry Tea Co., Ltd.
- 62 Suzhou Xiancan Silk Biotech Co., Ltd.
- 63 Huzhou Mu Chen Culture Development Co., Ltd.
- 64 Hangzhou Aurora Industrial Co., Ltd.
- 65 Guangxi Cocoon & Silk Exchange Co., Ltd.
- 66 Shengzhou City Necktie Association
- 67 Maidilang Group Co., Ltd.
- 68 Hangzhou Honghua Digital Technology Stock Co., Ltd. (China)
- 69 Kei Meas Handicrafts (Cambodia)
- 70 Lao Sericulture Co., Ltd. (Laos)
- 71 Uzbek Research Institute of Natural Fibers (Uzbekistan)
- 72 Technology Center of Nanning Customs District
- 73 Tarim University
- 74 Hand Touch (Bangladesh)
- 75 Color Silk (Cambodia)
- 76 Profits Fund Global Holding Ltd. (Hong Kong, China)
- 77 Sichuan Antai Cocoon Silk Group Co., Ltd.
- 78 Zhejiang Canyuan Home Textile Co., Ltd.
- 79 Zhejiang Light Industrial Products Inspection and Research Institute
- 80 Hangzhou China Silk Town
- 81 Qianteng Exhibition (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.
- 82 Suzhou Institute of Trade & Commerce
- 83 China Textile Engineering Society (China)
- 84 Filande Levade SA (Switzerland)
- 85 Bahauddin Zakariya University College of Textile Engineering (Pakistan)
- 86 Iran Silk Research Center (ISRC)
- 87 SS Bursa Koza Tarim Satis Kooperatifleri Birliqi (KOZABIRLIK)
- 88 Italtexsil Sarata SRL (Romania)

## 常务理事单位

- 01 意大利丝绸协会 (意大利)
- 02 达利国际集团有限公司 (香港)
- 03 The Thai Silk Company Limited (泰国)
- 04 Fabric Plus Pvt. Limited (印度)
- 05 Hoi An Silk Group (越南)
- 06 Bisa Overseas (巴西)
- 07 丸八生糸株式会社 (日本)
- 08 Spun Silk World Co., Ltd. (泰国)
- 09 浙江凯嘉雅国际股份有限公司
- 10 中国丝绸博物馆
- 11 广东省丝绸纺织集团有限公司
- 12 浙江理工大学
- 13 江苏苏豪国际集团股份有限公司
- 14 上海丝绸集团股份有限公司
- 15 山东省丝绸集团有限公司
- 16 广西丝绸 (集团) 有限公司
- 17 杭州东方丝绸文化与品牌研究中心
- 18 现代丝绸国家工程实验室 (苏州)
- 19 家蚕基因组生物学国家重点实验室 (西南大学)
- 20 中国农业科学院蚕业研究所
- 21 国家丝绸及服装产品质量监督检验中心
- 22 中国茧丝绸交易市场
- 23 四川省丝绸科学研究院
- 24 浙江嘉欣丝绸股份有限公司
- 25 山东海润投资集团有限公司
- 26 万事利集团有限公司
- 27 丝绸之路控股集团有限公司
- 28 浙江中维丝绸集团有限公司
- 29 鑫缘茧丝绸集团股份有限公司
- 30 淄博大染坊丝绸集团有限公司
- 31 重庆宏美达欣实业 (集团) 有限公司

- 32 云南保山利根丝绸有限公司
- 33 浙江金鹰股份有限公司
- 34 浙江米奥兰特商务会展股份有限公司
- 35 法国丝绸协会 (法国)
- 36 柬埔寨丝绸行业促进发展委员会 (柬埔寨)
- 37 巴西丝绸协会 (巴西)
- 38 越南蚕桑协会 (越南)
- 39 松村株式会社 (日本)
- 40 Kailpar Engineering Co., Ltd (印度)
- 41 THM International Import & Export Pte Ltd. (新加坡)
- 42 四川南充六合集团有限责任公司
- 43 四川顺成纺织品有限公司
- 44 Trudel Fashion Group (瑞士)
- 45 PT. Sutra Alam Nusantara (印度尼西亚)
- 46 上海浦东技术创业促进中心

## 理事单位

- 01 亚洲丝绸联盟
- 02 Coponat SA (法国)
- 03 北西产业株式会社 (日本)
- 04 Kyauk Se Silk Co., Ltd. (缅甸)
- 05 Crown Textile Pte Ltd. (印度尼西亚)
- 06 Sovereign Crown Pte Ltd. (澳大利亚)
- 07 中和株式会社 (日本)
- 08 横浜松村株式会社 (日本)
- 09 浙江省检验检疫科学技术研究院
- 10 嘉兴埃迪尔丝绸有限公司
- 11 日照海通茧丝绸集团有限公司
- 12 安徽京九丝绸股份公司
- 12 深圳华丝企业股份有限公司
- 14 广西华虹蚕业股份有限公司
- 15 江西省绿冬丝科实业有限责任公司
- 16 湖北怡莲蚕桑科技股份有限公司
- 17 安康巴山丝绸有限责任公司
- 18 辽宁采逸野蚕丝制品有限公司
- 19 金富春集团有限公司
- 20 四川朗瑞丝绸有限公司
- 21 吴江市鼎盛丝绸有限公司
- 22 浙江湖州梅月针织有限公司
- 23 浙江米赛丝绸有限公司
- 24 中国绸都南充丝绸文化研究会
- 25 淳安县茧丝绸有限公司
- 26 重庆祥飞智能科技有限公司
- 27 杭州纺织机械有限公司
- 28 四川丝纶兴进出口贸易有限公司
- 29 山东广通蚕种集团有限公司
- 30 杭州丸富贸易有限公司
- 31 苏州泰发花线织造有限公司
- 32 杭州尼特尔纺织有限公司
- 33 杭州一慧文化创意有限公司
- 34 《丝绸》杂志社
- 35 四川依格尔纺织品有限公司
- 36 湖州绥编研究所
- 37 杭州天下丝绸有限公司
- 38 南充银海丝绸有限公司
- 39 SentoSaSilk (柬埔寨)
- 40 Artisan Angkor Co., Ltd. (柬埔寨)
- 41 Institute of Nature Fibers and Medicinal Plants (波兰)
- 42 浙江美嘉标服饰有限公司
- 43 VESITH DEVY Sik Association (柬埔寨)
- 44 金城江新兴茧丝有限公司
- 45 苏州刺绣研究所有限公司
- 46 桐乡市河山伟业纺织有限责任公司
- 47 杭州衣语无香服饰有限公司
- 48 杭州金怡明纺织丝绸有限公司
- 49 杭州职业技术学院
- 50 北京凯丽丝绸有限公司
- 51 广西桂合集团有限公司
- 52 浙江华芝丝绸股份有限公司
- 53 杭州华龙纺织机械有限公司
- 54 湖州市质量技术监督检测研究院 (湖州市纤维质量监测中心、国家茧丝质量监督检验中心)
- 55 湖州宝宝蚕业有限公司
- 56 杭州新洁绣丝绸有限公司
- 57 杭州吉祥进出口有限公司
- 58 Vietnam Sericulture Corporation - Joint Stock Company (越南)
- 59 August Silk Inc (美国)
- 60 同兴商事株式会社 (日本)

- 61 南充尚好桑茶有限公司
- 62 苏州先蚕丝绸生物科技有限公司
- 63 湖州沐晨文化发展有限公司
- 64 杭州奥罗拉实业有限公司
- 65 广西大宗茧丝交易市场有限责任公司
- 66 嵊州市领带行业协会
- 67 麦地郎集团有限公司
- 68 杭州宏华数码科技股份有限公司 (柬埔寨)
- 69 Kei Meas Handicrafts (柬埔寨)
- 70 Lao Sericulture Co., Ltd. (老挝)
- 71 Uzbek Research Institute of Natural Fibers (乌兹别克斯坦)
- 72 南宁海关技术中心
- 73 塔里木大学
- 74 Hand Touch (孟加拉国)
- 75 Color Silk (柬埔寨)
- 76 利达丰环球控股有限公司 (中国香港)
- 77 四川安泰茧丝绸集团有限公司
- 78 浙江蚕缘家纺股份有限公司
- 79 浙江省轻工业产品质量检验研究院
- 80 杭州中国丝绸城
- 81 蹇腾会展 (苏州) 有限公司
- 82 苏州经贸职业技术学院
- 83 中国纺织工程学会
- 84 Filande Levade SA (瑞士)
- 85 Bahauddin Zakariya University College of Textile Engineering (巴基斯坦)
- 86 Iran Silk Research Center (ISRC) (伊朗)
- 87 SS Bursa Koza Tarim Satis Kooperatifleri Birliqi (KOZABIRLIK) (土耳其)
- 88 Italtexsil Sarata SRL (罗马尼亚)



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世界丝绸网（www.worldsilk.com.cn）是国际丝绸联盟的官方信息发布平台，以“交流合作 携手发展”为运营理念，现设有官方网站、微信公众号、头条号、搜狐号、百家号、企鹅号等信息发布平台，旨在通过发布产业资讯、传承丝绸文化、加强沟通交流、服务企业联合、推动产业升级，促进国际丝绸产业的可持续健康发展。



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