

УДК 94(510)

UDC 94(510)

THE PROSPECTS OF CHINA'S ACTIVITIES IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КНР В ВСЕМИРНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ

Huang Kunpeng,
*Postgraduate Student of the Department
of International Relations, BSU*

Хуан Куньпэн,
*аспирант кафедры международных
отношений БГУ*

Поступила в редакцию 29.04.19.

Received on 29.04.19.

In the sustainable development, a row of global problems has appeared in the focus of attention of international community. Global incidents in the sphere of public health care caused by the new infection diseases gravely threaten the human survival, health and security as well as influence the systematized development of society and economy. The human society must undertake joint actions for solving the global problems of public health care. In the recent years with the growth of China and proposition of the Chinese dream, China's participation in the process of global management has been attracting more and more attention of the international community. In particular, in 2015 the Chinese government played its role in many processes of global management. The first principles of global management of "joint discussion, joint creating and joint use" proposed by China has played determinative role in participation of China in the global management. At the same time China also suggests seeking for political vision of cooperation and mutually beneficial partnership in order to contribute to common development of all countries. Since the foundation of the New China PRC has gone through reforms, transformed the economic system as well as cooperation and exchange with countries and organizations in the whole world. The general national powers of China are constantly improving, standards of life are continuously increasing, the number of measures in the sphere of health care is growing fast. The article discusses the interconnected activity of China and World Health Organization on the thorough study of perspectives of China's activity in the WHO; theoretical base for sustainable and positive interaction between China and international organizations is presented.

Keywords: China, World Health Organization, Activity prospects.

При непрерывном развитии глобализации в центре внимания международного сообщества оказался ряд глобальных проблем. Глобальные инциденты в области общественного здравоохранения, вызванные новыми инфекционными заболеваниями, серьезно угрожают выживанию людей, здоровью и безопасности и влияют на упорядоченное развитие общества и экономики. Общество должно предпринимать совместные действия для решения глобальных проблем общественного здравоохранения. В последние годы, с ростом Китая и предложением китайской мечты, участие Китая в процессе глобального управления все больше привлекает внимание международного сообщества. В частности, в 2015 г. правительство Китая сыграло свою роль во многих процессах глобального управления. Первые предложенные Китаем принципы глобального управления «совместного обсуждения, совместного создания и совместного использования» сыграли определяющую роль в участии Китая в глобальном управлении. В то же время Китай также предлагает искать политическое видение сотрудничества и взаимовыгодного партнерства, с тем чтобы содействовать общему развитию всех стран. Со времени основания Нового Китая КНР претерпел реформы, преобразовал экономическую систему, а также сотрудничество и обмен со странами и организациями во всем мире. Постоянно улучшаются общие национальные силы Китая, уровень жизни людей непрерывно повышается, а количество мероприятий в области здравоохранения быстро растет. В статье обсуждается взаимосвязанная деятельность Китая и Всемирной организации здравоохранения по углубленному изучению перспектив деятельности Китая во Всемирной организации здравоохранения, а также излагается теоретическая основа для устойчивого и позитивного взаимодействия между Китаем и международными организациями.

Ключевые слова: КНР, ВОЗ, перспективы деятельности.

The Belarusian historian Viktor Germenchuk once said: "Chinese management agencies have made the most rigorous evaluation of their work compared with other national regulatory agencies. The Chinese government believes that if we know our own shortcomings, we can do more. A good understanding of our own strengths [1]." The relevant activities of China and international organizations are also continuous learning of the advanced management experience of international organizations, which have enabled these advanced concepts to be internalized into relevant working areas in China, and have continuously promoted China's institutional reform and innovation to optimize the cooperation between China and international organizations.

Martin Taylor said: The new Director-General of the World Health Organization, Dr. Tedros Adhanom, was elected in July, 2017. He clearly stated that the main point of global work is to support universal health coverage. He visited China in August and met with Premier Li Keqiang to discuss health coverage for all citizens. The Director-General promised that the World Health Organization would cooperate with China, both of which are "strengthened strategic partnerships." There are two layers of meaning in this relationship. First of all, the World Health Organization and China will cooperate for the cause of global health and commit themselves to helping other countries, such as countries along the strategic route of the "Belt and Road" and African countries. The Director General also stressed that the World Health Organization will continue to support China in deepening medical reform and achieving universal health coverage. We will continue to strengthen cooperation, provide advice when the government needs, solve problems, strengthen international exchanges and exchange with international experts. The World Health Organization will continue to cooperate with China and carry out various international and domestic work in order to achieve universal health coverage[2].

This paper analyzes China's activities in the World Health Organization, explores the vision of China and the World Health Organization, and provides a little reference for the reform and development of China's health care system.

World Health Organization In Global Governance

Globalization has brought closer relations between various countries. As an advocate of globalization, China has actively strengthened its activities in the World Health Organization. the WHO's role of the globalization: since the first case of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

(SARS) among the patients discovered in Guangdong province in November 2002, the disease has spread to 29 countries around the world in June 5, 2003. More than 8,000 people have been infected, and more than 700 people died. Including the pandemic of Ebola and Zika virus in Africa in the past, it had a serious impact on the health of the people in the world. This sudden outbreak caught many governments off guard. The World Health Organization(WHO) has played an extremely important role in global governance at that time.

In April 2000, the World Health Organization established the "Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network" (GOARN). This system integrates the human resources and technical resources of various institutions and networks, and through system coordination and cooperation, quickly recognizes and responds to sudden diseases and infectious diseases in the world.

It can be seen that the World Health Organization plays an important role in global epidemic control and prevention of major infectious diseases. It can integrate global health information resources and effectively prevent the spread of infectious diseases. It is an international organization in global health governance, which cannot be replaced. the global health issues becoming a hot issue in global governance, as well as the multilateral nature of health diplomacy and the increasingly diverse nature of the subject, how to carry out interaction with the World Health Organization, it is necessary to promote the country's overall diplomacy and enhance the "soft power" [12] strengthen cooperation with the World Health Organization.

I believe that as an intergovernmental health agency, the role of the World Health Organization in global health governance will be constantly changed and adapted.

China's Relationship With Global Health Governance

In the "post-Cold War" era, the global issues in the process of globalization urgently require the international community to govern at the global level. China, as a newly emerging power, is also playing an increasingly important role in global governance. Therefore, China and the understanding of governance relationships has also become increasingly complex. Chinese scholar Pang Zhongying gave a "complex but clear" judgment on the relationship between China and global governance. He believes that China currently participates in global governance by playing a dual role: as a governance participant and a reformer. China began actively integrate

into the global governance process in the late 1970s and applied for membership in the international organization, playing the role of a participant. With the gradual deepening of participation in global governance, China has begun to play the role of coordinator in the new and old global governance forces. Despite the international governance has shortcomings, China has also strived to become a reformer of the mechanism, thus benefiting global governance. Because global governance is a governance paradigm of diversified subject participation, all actors in global governance should be treated equally, and cooperation can be achieved through consultation. This is also related to the concept of egalitarian global governance advocated by China. As a developing country, China is pursuing interests in its further development in the global governance and increasing the discourse power of developing countries in the international system. Therefore, adhering the "egalitarianism" is an important principle for China's participation in global governance. To explore the relationship between China and global governance, we must first analyze China's rise. Whether China today has risen or satisfies the conditions for a rise, and how China's rise will affect China's participation in global governance, these are issues that the Chinese scholars' community forums are concerned. On July 7, 2015, the political science and academic community of international relations held its eighth meeting in Beijing. Scholars of various parties discussed the topics of "China's rise and global governance" from different professional perspectives. First of all, Liang Yunxiang, a professor of international relations at Beijing University, put forward the viewpoint "Whether China is in a rising state and how it should determine China's rise". He put forward his judgment on China's current influence and soft power in participating of international mechanisms. China may not be in a rising state. In the future, it will still need a more mature concept of global governance in the process of participating in global governance. Xu Xiujun, then-acting deputy director of the International Political Economics Research Office of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, believes that the first step should be to understand China from the aspects of national renaissance, economic rise, rise within the system, rise under open conditions, and rise of socialist countries. In the global governance system that has emerged and currently requires more public goods, China has always participated in global governance with attitudes and positions of pragmatic participation, improved systems, and

innovative ideas. At the meeting, the Director of the International Relations Department of Tsinghua University(Yanhua) was also analyzing the current global situation and China's foreign policy. He said that the governance of China's participation in international affairs is China's unshirkable responsibility as an emerging power, and it should also play its role in the process of global governance. It is undeniable that the various discussions concerning the rise of China as a great power have also made the international community puzzled and anxious about China's influence in the global governance system. One view is that the rise of China will become a challenge to global governance. Another view is that rising China may become an important force in the reform of global governance mechanisms. These two viewpoints also precisely show that the relationship between rising China and global governance is increasingly complex and worthy of attention. In recent years, China has also taken concrete actions to show that China's rise has contributed to the global governance process. Since 2013, President Xi Jinping has attended many occasions on different visits, and at the summit, he has repeatedly put forward the concept of China's global governance with the purpose of promoting the fairness and reasonableness of the international order. This concept has also been actively pursued by many developing countries. With the rise of overall national strength, China has also become a key force for promoting a fairer and more rational international situation. China's concept of "win-win cooperation" become an international consensus. Secondly, the proposal and realization of the Chinese dream also contributes "China's positive energy" to global governance. The "Chinese Dream" is an important concept put forward by Chinese leader Xi Jinping in 2012. The "Chinese Dream" has also attracted the attention of the international community. With the changes in the global situation, the updating of the world's pattern has not only prompted the interaction between various actors. It has become a relationship of "honor and dishonor coexistence," and the change in this relationship has also made the international community recognize the necessity of China's participation in global governance, and it also needs China to propose a more effective governance concept. The "Chinese Dream" advocates "equality and cooperation, mutual benefit." Concepts such as "win-win development", openness and inclusiveness, and peaceful development have also injected "positive energy" into global governance, just as the the Chinese People's Political Consultative

Conference's (CPPCC) member Huang Youyi proposed at the conference on the theme "China Dream and Global Governance": "The important idea of the Chinese dream will vigorously promote the establishment of a fairer and more just global governance order, inject lasting development momentum into global governance, and at the same time promote the 'harmony but not the same' value of global governance, which will help promote global governance in a safe and stable environment." China on the road to China's dream will participate in the whole country with a more positive attitude and position governance, relationship with global governance will be moving towards a more healthy and sustainable future. The concept of medical diplomacy includes the definition of the two terms of health and diplomacy. Health mainly refers to medical health and cures people. Therefore, health diplomacy is also called "healthy diplomacy" in the study of some scholars. Medical diplomacy, etc. The subject of health diplomacy is related to health, and foreign scholars define it as a political activity that promotes the health of the country and other countries while maintaining and improving international relations[13].

Therefore, the relationship between China and global health governance is a part of the relationship between China and the global governance system. The health care industry is related to the welfare of 1.3 billion Chinese. China has strengthened global governance and actively absorbed the process of globalization. Excellent achievements will promote the development of China's comprehensive reform and open

I believe that China, as one of the largest developing countries, China's participation in global health governance is conducive to improve the overall health of human beings. China's participation in global health governance will contribute to China's wisdom and help China integrate into the globalization process.

China Action

As a responsible big country, China has not only contributed to the concept of "jointly sharing, building, and sharing" in its participation in global governance, but has also taken tangible and participatory actions on the basis of this concept. In the past years, in order to solve various global challenges, China has actively participated in the global governance of related issues, contributed "China energy", and issued "China's Voice", especially in the global governance of non-traditional security issues. Big country responsibilities provide financial and technical assistance. When the Ebola outbreak in West

Africa in 2014, China has provided emergency rescue funds worth 750 million yuan to infected African countries in four rounds, and sent 1,200 public health and medical personnel to support the rescue work for global public health. Governance contributed to China's strength. In 2015 year was a year that China participated deeply in global governance actions. China also expressed in this participation process, the vision of China's pursuit of win-win cooperation. First of all, at the Asian-African leaders' meeting in April, President Xi Jinping made a keynote speech titled "Carrying Forward the Bandung Spirit for Win-win Cooperation", promoting building a community with a shared future for mankind and a partnership for win-win cooperation. President Xi's concept of governance has also been reflected in his speeches and declarations at the "BRAZIL RUSSIA INDIA CHINA" (BRICS) Leaders' Meeting, the Council's Heads of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit. In the global governance of global climate in particular, China has attended many climate negotiation conferences to elaborate China's proposition on global climate governance, strengthen its response to climate change, promote the "common but differentiated responsibilities" governance principle, and establish a South-South cooperation fund for development. The identities of the Chinese countries in the global governance safeguard the collective interests of developing countries and enhance their voice in global governance. In other global governance issues such as terrorism, united nations (UN) peacekeeping operations, and cyber security, China has also played a leading role in actively conducting international cooperation with other countries, taking the initiative to assume international responsibilities, provide regional public goods, and increase China's responsibility. as in 2007, Andrew F. Cooper of Canada analyzed public health issues in the era of globalization from the perspective of international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) in the book "Global Governance: Challenges, Responses, and Innovation, highlighting the 21st century global" he thought: The importance and challenges of public health governance, calling for innovation[14].

Therefore, China adheres to the principle of "win-win cooperation" and develops relations with countries and international organizations. In the process of cooperation with the global health governance system, China gives priority to support the development of poor and backward countries

as the largest developing country. China takes the initiative to assume international responsibility and promote the improvement and development of the global health care system.

I believe that China's actions in the health sector will promote the reform of the country's health care system. China will gain more advanced scientific and technological information in the field of health care, and exchanges or interact with countries within the framework of the World Health Organization. The level of medical and health technology continues to increase.

World Health Organization's Change In Global Health Governance

The United Nations (UN) has been criticized for its low efficiency of governance, and its level of global governance need to be improved. Therefore, how to adopt reforms to make it more effectively respond to the growing number of global governance challenges has become the common aspiration of the international community. However, the solidification of power politics and the lag in institutional design pose of major challenges to the governance reform in the United Nations organizations. As one of the most important agencies of United Nations, the reform of the World Health Organization has become a touchstone for the reform of the United Nations' system. The World Health Organization was well-known throughout the world for its role as an effective global health leader. However, with the sudden rise of other actors in the field of global health governance and the continuous accumulation of internal governance problems, the role of the World Health Organization was affected. During the Brundtland period (Gro Harlem Brundtland, the secretary general of WHO in 1998-2003), the World Health Organization carried out a series of reforms but did not achieve significant results. The current round of reform promoted by Margaret Chan will not only help the organization advance with the times and adapt to the ever-changing global health landscape, thus "guiding the global health governance system forward" [3, p.10], but also revitalizing WHO's leadership position. However, the prospects for reform are not optimistic given that the World Health Organization faces many faults such as institutional predicament, democratic deficit predicament and fiscal predicament. "The legitimacy of any governance system's authority depends not only on its effectiveness but also on the perception of the impartiality and legitimate social objectives of actors subject to such system authority" [4]. The World Health Organization is no exception. Therefore, whether the World Health

Organization can re-establish its position of authority in the field of global health governance through reform depends not only on improving its governance efficiency, but also on whether it can truly work to improve the well-being of all human beings, and in particular whether it can help to strengthen basic health capacity building in the least developed countries. How the ambassador (He Yafei) said at the briefing on governance reform of the World Health Organization, that reform should pay attention to the health needs of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and make up for the weak links in the global public health system [5]. In summary, the reform of the World Health Organization not only needs to promote the efficiency of governance, but also needs to address the issue of global health justice and strive to achieve its goal of "seeking the highest possible level of health for all ethnic groups".

I believe that the institutions and rules of the World Health Organization will continue to change and update with the development of the times. The changes of the World Health Organization also affect the changes of the global health system and the change of health concepts.

China's Interaction With The World Health Organization And Its Prospects

State behavior is governed mainly by two kinds of logic, namely logic of consequence and logic of appropriateness [6]. Both determine the behavior of the state and often work at the same time. These two kinds of logic can predict the interaction and prospects of China in the World Health Organization.

World Health Organization as one of the important bilateral relations in China, China as one of the founding countries of the World Health Organization, actively participated in the interaction of the World Health Organization. This is also in line with China's status and interests. Identity originates from the Latin word "idem" which means the same [7]. Identity has three basic functions in society: He will tell who we are, tell others who we are, and tell who others are [8]. In terms of its definition, Wenter pointed out in his article "Anarchy is State-made" that identity is the understanding and expectation of actors that are quite stable and specific to their roles [11]. Therefore, China as a responsible big country, China's interaction with the World Health Organization is as consistent as possible with this identity. Once a unique identity is formed, it will play a decisive role in national interests. The interaction between China and the World Health Organization depend on the interest of China.

David Singer once pointed out that the analysis of foreign policy is to understand the world from the national level. It is different of understanding the world politics from the system level[9]. China's current interaction with international organizations basically follows the cultural structure of Kant: the core content of Kant's cultural structure is friendship. The relationship between actors is reproduced as a friend, and the principle of behavior is non-violence and mutual assistance. Interaction orientation: collective identity and high interest identification; Do not use war and war threats to resolve conflicts; When one side is threatened, the other will help. This can increase China's medical assistance to the countries along the "Belt and Road" and African countries. It also reflects China's active interaction with the World Health Organization as a responsible big country.

The changes in strategic priorities and policies of the World Health Organization reflect global health issues to a certain extent. They make full use of international experience and resources to solve the practical problems in China. Some of the health issues involved in WHO's policies are facing the country, some are potentially threatening, and some cannot be solved by themselves, requiring the concerted efforts of all countries. With regard to existing health issues, such as basic health care services, health financing, drug policies, and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention and control strategies, the World Health Organization has rich research results and a large number of practical experiences in various countries. It is China that formulates corresponding policies to solve its own health problems. As an important reference for the issue, we should fully understand the international research results, development trends, policies, methods and lessons, and serve as a reference for solving practical health problems. For those health problems that are not urgently or fully valued in our country which due to different stages of development, such as chronic diseases and mental illness, we should attach great importance to the destructive power and heavy economic burden of these diseases, absorb lessons, and formulate coping strategies in a timely manner. Newly-produced infectious diseases such as influenza, Ebola, Zika and other diseases that are difficult to solve by their own power, China should actively use international mechanisms, participate in the overall framework of global control, and cooperate closely with other countries, and closely cooperate with the World Health Organization. In

this way, China's health care business will flourish and have broad prospects.

I believe that China's interaction and cooperation with the World Health Organization in the process of globalization is promising, because the World Health Organization is the largest international intergovernmental health organization.

China's Contribution To World Health Is Recognized By The World Health Organization

Traditional public health governance is subject to what German philosopher Ulrich Beck puts it: "Methodological Nationalism"[15]. Rudolph Virchow said: "Medical science is a social science, and political science is nothing but medicine in a broad sense." Interestingly, in the West, the differences in the use of concepts are related to the user's country and research interests. Hedley Bull, a famous British international political theorist, pointed out that British scholars have studied the international issues with a deep-rooted "empire" thinking tradition[16]. "Only by combining the theoretical framework of the system with the theory of foreign policy decision-making can we accurately explain the specific behavior of the state[17]."

In the eyes of the whole world, China's development is a model.

As the world's second largest economy, China's growth rate is fast, rapid, and convincing. After China's economy is mature enough to participate in international competition, China has opened its free trade market.

As one of the most populous country in the world, the Chinese economy has developed steadily and has made hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. The achievement of the sub-goal of "alleviating poverty" in the Millennium Development Goals has been achieved to a large extent thanks to China's achievements.

China has made remarkable achievements in reducing health threats.

Although it has a vast territory and a large population, China has eliminated smallpox 20 years in advance of the rest of the world through the efforts of medical personnel, barefoot doctors, traditional Chinese medicine practitioners, health supervisors, and various factory and health personnel. In the 3 years prior to the elimination of the last case of smallpox, China has inoculated smallpox vaccine to over 500 million people.

The achievements mentioned have allowed WHO to form an opinion that if China only makes up its mind, it will certainly be able to do anything. This view continues to this day.

China's response to the initial Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic in 2003 was criticized; however, only 10 years, China had performed well in response to the H7N9 bird flu epidemic and was thanked by the international community.

China has built the world's largest real-time electronic disease surveillance system that can provide rapid, transparent and complete reports. Chinese scientists and epidemiologists can quickly publish articles in the world's most famous medical journals, showing China's world-class research capabilities.

The government's response to the Shandong vaccine incident is also rapid and thorough. In this mass vaccine incident, 2 million doses of vaccines that were not properly stocked which were vaccinated to children and adults.

One month after the vaccine incident was exposed, the State Council revised the vaccine circulation and immunization regulations and reformed the direct causes and in-depth causes of the incident. Health authorities also took measures to restore public confidence in the safety of vaccines so that they could understand the importance of vaccination in protecting lives.

China value, social stability and understands that inclusive social services, including health services, are conducive to social solidarity and stability.

In the past decade, China has carried out the largest reform of the health care system in the history of the world, aiming to extend health services from a prosperous central city to more remote areas.

At the beginning of this century, less than one-third of the population in China had health insurance, and the coverage of medical insurance is currently close to 100%. Equalization of health services is an important basis for social harmony.

In short, China has provided a protection network for its huge population to prevent them from becoming impoverished due to illness. This is a great contribution to building a fair and prosperous society.

China has a special position in participating in international health development. Domestic successes enjoy a unique reputation when exported to other countries.

For most developing countries, China has just defeated the challenges that they will face in the development process. It is their fellow travelers. This kind of tacit resulting from common experiences is not common in their cooperation with rich countries.

Hundreds of years ago, the "Silk Road" brought Chinese traditional medicine knowledge along the trade corridor from China to India, the Middle East, and Europe. Today, the "One Belt and One Road" initiative continues this tradition as a means of modern economic diplomacy.

Unlike other development strategies, the "Belt and Road Initiative" promotes international cooperation with the "Silk Road Spirit" of "peaceful cooperation, openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning, mutual benefit, and mutual benefit."

On the health front, I think the initiative will have great potential if it extends from the current focus on health and safety to a broader range of cooperation, especially such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer that are vulnerable to trade and economic policies.

As early as 1963, China's aid non-medical team has become a landmark project for international health aid. Over the years, China has built and donated hundreds of hospitals and clinics, and it is now located in vast areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

Although some people commented that these aids were mainly for obtaining the natural resources needed to promote China's economic development, independent research did not find any link between country-specific assistance and natural resource flows.

In 1978, China's practice of using the barefoot physician model media layer of health service personnel promoted the development of the primary health care campaign initiated by the Almaty Declaration, which became a highlight of WHO's work.

China's contribution to global health security during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa received international attention. At that time, the brave and courageous of Chinese medical team was one of the first teams to respond the front line to provide clinical medical assistance in an extremely dangerous environment.

China has drawn on decades of work experience in sub-Saharan Africa and sent out well-trained medical teams with equipment, supplies, and medicines that are self-sufficient.

Not long ago, Shanghai Oriental Hospital's emergency medical team accepted WHO's skills assessment and obtained international competence standards certification.

At present, the medical team in Shanghai has become a WHO-registered emergency medical team, ready to participate in emergency deployment during the next regional or global outbreak.

Based on these achievements and the successes in China, China became the focus of the implementation of the global development agenda twice.

At the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, President Xi Jinping announced the establishment of a fund totaling US\$2 billion, and will increase the total to US\$12 billion by 2030 to help the developing countries. President Xi further announced that China will relieve the debts of very poor countries and start 600 specific projects to reduce poverty, improve education and support the improvement of health services.

Many people may have noticed that the Chinese leaders were firm and decisive to sign an agreement during the "Paris Climate Change Conference" held in December last year.

Air pollution is one of China's major health threats. More than 60% of China's energy supply still depends on coal, especially in the country's industrial center; China is also the world's largest emitter of carbon dioxide. China's commitment to reducing emissions has greatly reduced the difficulty of negotiations.

The Chinese government has taken a series of measures, such as establishing relevant early-warning systems to conduct automatic real-time monitoring of air pollution and increasing investment in nuclear, solar, and wind power in accordance with the "Paris Agreement".

In ensuring the removal of coal-fired power plants and cement plants outside the city, provincial leaders should play a role.

If each country is serious and active in fulfilling its obligation to mitigate the effects of climate change, we will be able to save the Earth and its climate.

In the history of medical and health system reform, this year is another milestone year. In August, the Politburo of the Communist Party of China's (CPC) Central Committee passed the "Outline of the Healthy China 2030 Plan", making hygiene and a clear priority for the national government[18].

In Xi Jinping's speech to the "National Health and Health Conference," President Xi Jinping emphasized that without universal health, there would be no well-off society. President Xi Jinping placed health in an important position in all policy-making mechanisms in China and made "integrating health into all policies" in the official government policy.

In his speech, President Xi also emphasized the need to fully establish a health impact assessment and evaluation system and systematically assess the impact of various

economic and social development plans and policies and major engineering projects on health[19].

This is an official recognition of the political power generated by health. It is unusual and it is good news for China's leadership both at home and abroad.

However, as in other parts of the world, there are some new health threats in China, which is worrying. The challenges that followed with the health and social losses which caused were enormous enough to stagnate or reverse the recent developments in China or other countries.

The world is experiencing widespread changes at an unprecedented rate, threatening human health in an alarming manner. There are 800 million people in the world who suffer from chronic hunger and starvation, but at the same time, more than 70% of adults in some countries are obese or overweight.

Although obesity rates are increasing everywhere, the prevalence of obesity varies according to the age of obesity. In North America and Europe, the highest rates of obesity are among the lower-income groups living in urban areas that have been captured by "food deserts" and spread through fast-food restaurants.

In countries affected by the obesity epidemic in the Asia Pacific region, obesity first appeared in wealthy urban residents and then in rural poverty areas and urban slums.

In China, the food shortage for decades has ceased to exist. Instead, the diet is rich, and the obesity and overweight rates have more than doubled in the latter decades of the 20th century. From food hunger to great enrichment, only less than a generation's time.

The general increase in body weight in the entire population sounded a warning bell for us, suggesting that more serious problems will occur. Although it may take time for the consequences to show up, chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and diet-related cancers that are caused by bad lifestyles will rush like waves.

Although economic growth and modernization have historically promoted mutual improvement in health, they have now opened the door to unhealthy products such as tobacco, alcohol, highly processed foods, and high-sugar drinks.

The rapid flow of the world's population from rural areas to cities has brought many benefits, but at the same time it has also accelerated the transition from an active lifestyle to a sedentary lifestyle.

For the first time ever, rapid prosperity is sickening many people who once were poor. This

phenomenon is occurring in countries where resources are scarce and the health system is weak. If current trends continue, obesity-related diseases such as diabetes, which are costly, are widespread and will offset the achievements of economic development.

It is generally believed that the Asia Pacific region is the hardest hit by the diabetes crisis. People in these countries have an earlier onset of diabetes, more severe illness, and earlier deaths than those in richer countries.

In Asia and other large populous countries such as China and India, a generation of people who grew up in impoverished rural villages once starved and starved for farm work. They now live in high-rise buildings in cities, do sedentary work, and use cheap cars to travel. The dietary environment is full of high-calorie cheap meals.

In part because of the above reasons, millions of people became a member of an increasingly large middle class after they got rid of poverty, but what followed was to find themselves afflicted with chronic diseases and costly complications of various treatments. At present, 12% of adults in China suffer from diabetes, which is the largest number of people with diabetes in the world and will continue to increase at a terrible rate.

According to WHO data, the prevalence of diabetes, heart disease and cancer in the Chinese population has increased by more than nine times in a generation, far faster than the rest of the world[20].

This worrying phenomenon is mainly a result of the increasing consumption of high-fat, high-sugar, high-salt western diets, aging populations, and tobacco and alcohol consumption from traditional diets.

The growing number of non-communicable diseases has far-reaching consequences. This profound change requires us to completely change the mode of thinking in public health.

Most of the health systems in developing countries are suitable for managing short-term events such as childbirth or acute infection, but are not suitable for the long-term management of chronic diseases and their complex complications, which often require expensive drugs and hospitalization.

The focus of public health must be changed from treatment to prevention, from short-term management to long-term management, from taking births, vaccination, and providing antibiotics to changing people's behavior, from singles to concerted actions with multi-sector partners.

The development of a team of trained general practitioners with high enthusiasm for work is one

of the most sensible ways to deal with this change. General practitioners can both provide preventive services and provide treatment services. They can also detect diseases as early as possible before the complications of expensive treatment.

The general practitioner serves as a gatekeeper, so that a large number of patients with relatively mild conditions do not need to be admitted to the emergency room. General practitioners know that there are social and medical factors in the occurrence of disorders, which gives them a strong advantage in providing primary prevention services and improving patient satisfaction. They are most likely to provide people-oriented health services.

Many people observing the great medical reform in China have noticed that the lack of trained general practitioners is the main obstacle to reducing the overuse of hospital services.

Provincial health leaders play a crucial role in resource allocation. There should be more investment in primary-level medical services, which is more cost-effective than investment in new hospitals and new clinics.

The huge losses caused by these lifestyle-related diseases are shocking. Prevention is currently a better tool, but there are at least two reasons that make it difficult.

First, the underlying cause of chronic diseases is in the non-hygienic realm. In the face of these diseases, the health sector is the first to suffer, but its risk factors are almost impossible to control. Second, strong economic industries such as tobacco, alcohol, food, and soda beverage industries have promoted the spread of unhealthy lifestyles to the world. Economic forces can easily turn into political forces.

Using the world health organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control as a legal tool, government leaders, including provincial leaders, can make laws and regulations to significantly reduce tobacco. A lot of evidence has proved this[21].

Beijing's tobacco control regulations are one of the strictest tobacco control regulations in the world. Shanghai has just announced that it is forbidden to smoke in airport terminals and railway stations. The legislature is evaluating whether stricter regulations will be imposed to extend smoking to all indoor public places.

If Beijing and Shanghai can do this with the broad support of the masses, health leaders in other provinces can do the same.

Unfortunately, tobacco companies are doing their best to undermine the above-mentioned popular regulations. Their purpose is to weaken

the wording of the national tobacco control regulations that China is currently drafting.

We must not allow this industry, which is known for its inferiority, to hinder the development of the Chinese health industry. Protecting public health should take precedence over protecting corporate profits. The tragedy of death caused by the use of tobacco in each case can be completely avoided.

In this world full of uncertainties, people's attention to economic trade and industrial development may dominate domestic and international agendas, ignoring the best interests of public health.

There is another trend that needs to be treated with caution. Economic growth and prosperity are almost always accompanied by an increase in demand for meat products and dairy products.

The world's food system was industrialized in the latter decades of the last century and developed a model for industrially breeding a large number of pigs, cows and chickens in a crowded unsanitary environment.

For example, China now has a large pig farm capable of breeding over one million pigs per year. The practice of keeping animals in confined spaces satisfies people's demand for large quantities of cheap meat, but the price paid is high.

This type of system is not environmentally sustainable, causing serious environmental pollution from animals and chemical waste. The methane gas produced also contributes to climate change.

Accumulation of large numbers of animals under crowded conditions requires the use of large amounts of antibiotics. In many countries, the food industry uses even more antibiotics than the healthcare industry.

Research conducted in China provides the best evidence for the direct relationship between the use of antibiotics in food production and the discovery of drug-resistant pathogens in animals, food, and humans.

Globally, more and more top-level and second-line antibiotics that are extremely important to humans have become ineffective due to drug resistance problems, and drug resistance problems are closely related to the overuse of these drugs.

Since there are few alternative medicines in research and development, the world is entering the post-antibiotic era. By then, common infections will once again become fatal diseases.

As host of the 20-nation summit held in September (2016), China included antibiotic

resistance issues in the agenda of the meeting and the output bulletin of the meeting[22].

The President of China regards health as the core of all government policies. This is China's great fortune. All policies formulated by various government departments should take into account the impact on health.

In this way, China can ensure that people can be healthier and less ill during modernization and economic development.

In the process of further implementing the "One Belt and One Road" initiative in China, I hope that everyone will remember that many economic and trade-related factors will allow our steady progress in improving health over the decades to quickly disappear.

Understanding and managing these factors is another way to promote peace and cooperation, openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning, and mutual benefit.

A world where income levels, opportunities, access to health services, and health outcomes are extremely uneven is neither stable nor secure [10].

In short, as a responsible big country, China actively participates in global health governance, draws on the excellent experience in global health governance, promotes the reform of the domestic health care system, improves the health and health development of its people, and strengthens medical and health assistance to poor and backward countries. To jointly build a "community of shared future for mankind", China has also been highly appraised by the World Health Organization.

I believe that by developing its own health care industry, China will increase medical assistance to third world countries. In the long run, it can improve the overall level of human's health development and narrow the gap between developed and developing countries. It is a sustainable health strategy and will be recognized by the World Health Organization. China will also increase medical assistance to developing countries along the route through the "Belt and Road", strengthen medical cooperation with countries along the route, and promote medical and health care.

Conclusion

In summary, as the largest developing country, China actively interacts with the World Health Organization in the process of globalization and global health governance. It is in line with the status of a responsible big country and national interests, and it also promotes the development of China's health care industry. Just as President Xi

Jinping said: “Building a community of shared future for mankind” and strengthening interaction with the World Health Organization are win-win

diplomatic activities that are in the interests of both sides and have broad prospects.

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