



Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

The 2nd Conference Report



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The 2nd Conference Report

Health Beyond Health

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PREFACE

Health is the common pursuit of mankind for a better life. In June 2019, at the first conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia, President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory letter to the conference and emphasized in it: "I hope that the event would help pool strength from all sides, build consensus, enhance exchanges, advance the global health cause and the health sector, and promote international health cooperation, so as to contribute to promoting the health of humanity."

In 2020, the sudden Covid-19 pandemic brought a serious impact on the lives and health of people all over the world, triggered the entire international community's reflection and reform on the public health system, and highlighted the urgency and necessity of strengthening global public health governance. In this context, the second conference of the GHF in June 2021 in China's Qingdao was held at the right time with great significance.

The second conference lasted for four days, with 2,880 guests from more than 40 countries and regions participating offline. The second conference was rich in content, and its multiple achievements attracted the attention of the industry's media and authoritative media. 33 sub-forums discussed in depth the most cutting-edge and most concerned health issues around the three topics of "Health in All Policies", "Innovation for Health" and "Universal Health Coverage", which greatly promoted the international consensus on the resolution of Covid-19 preparedness and response, and also organically bridged the development of health undertakings in China, Asia and the world. The conference provided suggestions for international cooperation in fighting the pandemic, emergency response to major public health crises and global health undertakings, calling on all parties to jointly accomplish the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Science, technology and innovation are the core of the future. The GHF is not only a platform for all parties to meet, discuss and reach consensus, but also a platform to encourage and stimulate innovation. Therefore, the purpose of this conference report is to sort out the insights and unique ideas of all participants, share them with experts, scholars and delegates, and perceive and trigger more innovations, so as to promote the construction of rules in the health field and provide solutions for global health issues.

The GHF of Boao Forum for Asia will continue to uphold the sense of responsibility and mission of promoting domestic and international exchanges and cooperation, actively leverage the forum's characteristics and serve as an authoritative and professional platform to provide Boao health solutions and help achieve WHO's goal of "Health for All".

BACKGROUND

◆ Health is Productivity

Li Baodong, Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia, emphasized that “health is productivity” at the first conference of the GHF. This view is supported by data from the World Bank and the World Health Organization support this view. On the one hand, the health sector is one of the largest sectors in the global economy and can provide about 50 million jobs; on the other hand, people’s non-reimbursement medical expenditure around the world is as high as US\$500 billion each year, dragging more than 925 million people into financial difficulties and nearly 100 million people to extreme poverty every year. Reducing the risk of poverty due to illness will lay the foundation for long-term economic development.

◆ Achieving Health for All

Achieving health for all is one of the sustainable development goals discussed and approved by countries around the world in 2015. At the 74th UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Health for All, all UN member states agreed to work hard to achieve this goal by 2030. Health for All contains a full range of high-quality basic health services, and ensures that all individuals and communities have access to all health services needed such as health promotion and prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care, without falling into financial difficulties.

◆ Global Cooperation on Public Health

Against the background of the global spread of Covid-19 and the new mission of building a community with a shared future for mankind, policy makers, global experts of public health, scholars, and the industry have the responsibility and obligation to work together for this new mission. Under the current situation, international cooperation in the field of public health and exchange of experience in emergency preparedness are imminent. The GHF should play an active role to promote the construction of a global cooperation platform for public health.



The first row (from left to right):

Xu Jinghe, Deputy Director of the National Medical Products Administration | Li Lanjuan, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering | Sun Jiye, Vice Governor of Shandong Province | Xia Jie, Vice Chairman of the All-China Women's Federation | Shen Danyang, Executive Vice Governor of Hainan Province | Yu Xuejun, Deputy Director of the National Health Commission | Li Baodong, Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia | Zhou Xiaochuan, Vice Chairman of the Boao Forum for Asia | Li Bin, Vice Chairman of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference | Liu Jiayi, Secretary of CPC Shandong Provincial Committee | Margaret Chan, Chairperson of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia | Sun Da, Deputy Director of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine | Wu Cuiyun, Vice Chairman of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference | Yang Xingping, Vice Governor of Sichuan Province | Zhao Haozhi, Deputy Secretary of Municipal Party Committee and Mayor of Qingdao | Zhu Zhongming, Vice Governor of Hunan Province | Yang Jun, Chairman of Qingdao Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

The second row (from left to right):

Sun Yonghong, Member of the Standing Committee of Qingdao Municipal Party Committee of Shandong Province | Xue Qingguo, Member of the Standing Committee of Qingdao Municipal Party Committee and Deputy Mayor of Qingdao | Jim Jin, Global Vice President of China District, Gilead Sciences | Xie Biao, Deputy General Manager of China General Technology (Group) Holding Co., Ltd. | Navchaa Suren, Deputy Representative of the United Nations Population Fund in China | Danae Dholakia, Minister Counselor of the British Embassy in China | Gao Fu, Director of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention | Siddharth Chatterjee, United Nations Resident Coordinator to China | Zhang Jianqiu, CEO of Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd. | Zhao Runtian, former Vice Chairman of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference | Arthayudh Srisamoot, Thailand's Ambassador to China | Zhang Dingyu, People's Hero Owner and Deputy Director of Hubei Provincial Health Commission | Hai Bo, Senior Advisor of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in China | Qiao Jianrong, Coordinator of Health System and Sanitary Safety, World Health Organization Representative Office in China | Zhu Yue, Deputy General Manager of China Chengtong Group | Zhu Hua, Member of the Standing Committee and Secretary-General of Qingdao Municipal Party Committee

Chapter 1

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The 2nd Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia was held in Qingdao, China from June 1 to 4, 2021.

The 2nd Conference closely followed the current situation of the pandemic prevention and control, and the status quo of global health. Focusing on topics such as "Agreeing to Fight Covid-19 Together and Bridging the Gap Immunity", "Adhering to the Concept of Scientific Policy Implementation and Promoting Industrial Innovation and Development", "Health Beyond Health, Promoting Sustainable Development", "Universal Health Coverage, Health For All", etc., the conference designed 1 opening ceremony, 2 plenary meetings, 33 sub-forums as well as 68 events including the Global Health Expo, entrepreneurs' symposiums, luncheons, welcome banquets, closed-door meetings, salons and project promotions, etc.

The conference received strong support from Chinese departments such as the National Health Commission, the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the Chinese Academy of Engineering, the All-China Women's Federation, the National Medical Security Administration, the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Nation Medical Products Administration, and the China Disabled Persons' Federation. 23 international organizations and institutions, including the World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Committee of the Red Cross, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Economic Cooperation and Development Organization, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, sent representatives to the conference.

2880 delegates from more than 40 countries and regions and more than 280 domestic and foreign media representatives participated offline. More than 40 domestic and foreign political figures, ministers and heads of international organizations, and more than 400 Chinese and foreign speakers participated in the discussion. The guests spoke freely, expressed wise insights, and reached a series of important agreements, which were of great significance to deepening international cooperation in anti-pandemic, bridging the gap between vaccines and medicines, coping with long-term global challenges, and promoting the development of human health.

Time

June 1-4, 2021

Location

Qingdao City, Shandong Province, China

Theme

Health Beyond Health—In the Year of Sustainable Development 2030

Topic

Universal Health Coverage · Innovation for Health · Health in All Policies

CLASSIC QUOTATIONS

1.2 Classic



In the era of globalization where "all mankind share a same future", the destiny of mankind is impacted by the common threats of major infectious diseases. In the face of challenges, no country can deal with it alone, and only together can we overcome the difficulties.

——Li Bin, Vice Chairman and Secretary-General of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference



Health is an important part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustained, strong investment in health can promote economic and human resource development, which will be the main pillar of future growth.

——Ban Ki-moon, Chairman of the Boao Forum for Asia and the Eighth Secretary-general of the United Nations



People have a better understanding of health and can pay more attention to the close relationship between health and sustainable economic development.

——Mahazakri Sirindhorn, Princess of the Kingdom of Thailand



As a major test, the pandemic has highlighted the deficit of global governance. Ensuring fair, accessible and affordable vaccines, as well as health equipment, product supply chains, and unimpeded trades are more urgent than ever.

——Zhou Xiaochuan, Vice Chairman of the Boao Forum for Asia and Vice Chairman of the 12th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference



The spread of Covid-19 has no borders, and the global pandemic is a common issue faced by the entire international community. In this case, what is most needed is international cooperation and coordination.

—— Yasuo Fukuda, Chairman of Consultant Committee of Boao Forum for Asia and former Japanese Prime Minister



Politicization is definitely not the attitude we should have in response to the global pandemic crisis. We should think about how to build a multilateral system.

— **Yasuo Fukuda, Chairman of Consultant Committee of Boao Forum for Asia and former Japanese Prime Minister**



The pandemic has demonstrated that healthiness is neither luxury, nor a result of economic development. It actually belongs to human rights, and is also what we should have.

— **Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization**



One's health is the foundation of one's life, so people's health is the foundation of a nation and human health is the way to build the world. Solving health issues is a necessary premise for sustainable development.

— **Li Baodong, Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia**



The health threats faced by mankind are far more than just the Covid-19. We should always keep the world in mind, put people first, and carry out global actions against various threats to human health to benefit the common future of mankind.

— **Margaret Chan, Chairperson of the Global Health Forum of the Boao Forum for Asia**



The Covid-19 is spreading around the world, which makes us understand that the destiny of mankind is connected. Only by unswervingly advancing the development of health undertakings and strengthening international cooperation can we jointly protect the lives and health of people of all countries.

— **Liu Jiayi, Secretary of CPC Shandong Provincial Committee**



The Covid-19 has prompted government policymakers to increase the resilience of the health system and integrate health into the mainstream of social development.

— Anutin, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health of Thailand



In the face of a complex, severe pandemic, solidarity and cooperation are the most powerful weapons for the international community to overcome it. We must fully play the role of the World Health Organization, maintain a global management system with the United Nations at its core, and comprehensively improve global health management capabilities.

— Yu Xuejun, Deputy Director of the National Health Commission



In the process of implementing "Health in All Policies", it is very important to establish a healthy and friendly environment. Providing corresponding social, physical, and economic environments is also the responsibility and obligation of a country so that everyone can maximize their health potential.

— Kwon Deok-cheol, Minister of Health and Welfare of Korea



In the construction of a free trade port, Hainan has always been relying on its unique advantages such as ecological environment, geographical location and policy system to put the development of the big health industry in the first place of medical sector.

— Shen Danyang, Member of Council of Boao Forum for Asia and Executive Vice Governor of Hainan Province



In the face of the fragility of the world's environmental changes and the burden of diseases, global cooperation can provide our people with a brighter prospect.

— Francisco Duque, Secretary of the Department of Health of Philippines



Without health, there will be no universal well-off and no common prosperity. The Chinese government has always focused on people's health, and strives to build a comprehensive and effective universal medical security system, and to solve the people's worries about medical treatment.

— **Chen Jinfu, Deputy Director of the National Medical Security Administration**



We will integrate the concept of "Health in All Policies" into our national policies so as to improve the health of all our people.

— **Azam, Malaysian Minister of Health**



In-depth advancement of medical reform is an urgent need to protect and improve people's livelihood, a lasting driving force for China's economic and social development, and an important means to ensure social impartiality.

— **Yang Xingping, Vice Governor of Sichuan Province**



Supporting both traditional Chinese Medicine and Western medicine, and making them combine and coordinate in development are a significant advantage of China's health industry. Such combination and coordination have played an important role in serving the construction of a healthy China and protecting people's health.

— **Sun Da, Deputy Director of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine**



The National Medical Products Administration has maintained good cooperation with the World Health Organization for a long time, actively promoting the coordination of regulatory policies and rules of international medicines and medical devices, and striving to contribute China's strength to global medicine regulation.

— **Xu Jinghe, Deputy Director of the National Medical Products Administration**



People must live healthy even if they are disabled. We should help reduce other diseases and improve the quality of their life. The real sense of happiness comes from physical health. We must do a good job in the prevention and rehabilitation of disability, especially the rescue and rehabilitation of disabled children.

— **Zhang Haidi, Chairwoman of China Disabled Persons' Federation and Chairman of Rehabilitation International**



Facing the real challenges of population aging and low fertility, maternal and child health is the driving force of future population and social development. The concept that maternal and child health has joint benefits with everyone should be realized by the whole society.

—— Xia Jie, Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation



We must always consider the protection of people's health as a priority for development. We need to speed up the establishment of a sound system, weave a public health protection network, and strive for healthy, economic and social development in order to ensure the protection of people's health.

—— Zhang Dingyu, People's Hero Owner and Deputy Director of Hubei Provincial Health Commission



Climate change is a good example. In order to deal with climate change, we have adopted strong policies which not only bring environmental benefits, but also bring huge benefits to human health in the long run.

—— Takeshi Kasai, Director of the West Pacific Region of the World Health Organization



The Covid-19 has made us clearly aware of the importance of health. While having been changing our lifestyles and working habits, it has also spawned new formats, new models, new products, and new markets in the health field. The medical and health undertakings and industry have ushered in new situations and opportunities.

—— Sun Jiye, Vice Governor of Shandong Province



The medical and health industry can be continuously improved by cooperation, including the joint cooperation of all countries. If we want to have joint discussion, make efforts and purchase vaccines together to bring our people tangible benefits, we, the 27 member states, must cooperate.

—— Chris Fehn, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health of Malta



Confronted with Covid-19, we must fully embody and express our kindness, and this way needs full cooperation.

—— Wang Chen, Academician and Vice President of Chinese Academy of Engineering



To respond to this pandemic and prevent the next one, we need to know that this is not about politics. Our goal is always to protect people's lives.

— **Horváth Ildikó, State Secretary for Health of Hungary**



To ensure effective response to major and emerging infectious diseases, it is necessary to strengthen the sharing of global pandemic information and etiological data, establish global cooperation in pathogen data monitoring and early warning, and facilitate global cooperation and scientific research.

— **Li Lanjuan, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and Director of the State Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Infectious Diseases**



Cross-industry cooperation and empowerment through information channels are important forces that help us achieve results in the fight against the pandemic.

— **Dante Sakno, Deputy Minister of Health of Indonesia**



COVID-19 will not be the last pandemic, and we must prepare for the next one. Investing in prevention is very important. We need to deploy a lot of resources in hospitals, to educate, and to collaborate.

— **Jagan Chapagain, Secretary-General of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**



Technological innovation has brought significant progress to public health. The trilateral cooperation among WIPO, WHO, and WTO aims to strengthen the experience and factual information basis of policy makers and support them in handling public health issues involving intellectual property rights and trade. With the continuous deepening and expansion of trilateral cooperation, innovative technologies in the medical field will surely benefit more people.

— **Wang Binying, Deputy Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization**



Global health means interdependence, and no one can handle it without each other. We live in one same building, so fire on anyone may engulf the entire building. If we don't work together, the virus will unite and work together.

— **Gao Fu, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Director of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention**



No matter where you are on the planet, and no matter what your background is, we shouldn't make any difference in providing resources and help. We should provide the same resources and help to both poor and rich countries.

— **Shannon Hader, Deputy Executive Director of Programme at UNAIDS and Assistant Secretary-General at the United Nations**



We should be aware of the importance of international humanitarianism in conflict areas, because we know that in the post-pandemic time, we must pay more attention to health issues.

— **Gilles Carbonnier, Vice President of the International Committee of the Red Cross**



The Covid-19 is the fastest time in human history from disease discovery to vaccination. Scientists and innovators from various countries share genetic data and join hands in clinical trials, bringing the world the tools and hope to end it.

— **Mark Sussman, CEO of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**



We should improve our ability to respond to the Covid-19, and focus on breakthroughs in the situation of low sanitation capabilities and weak sanitation facilities. No one should be left behind facing the epidemic, because the risks in any small places will quickly spread to the world.

— **Seth Berkeley, CEO of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization**



COVID-19 pandemic poses a fundamental challenge to humanity. It not only poses an immediate threat, but also ended lives and destroyed economies, so we have to unite global efforts to deal with it. China will play an important role in promoting solidarity and cooperation.

— **Peter Sands, Executive Director of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**



There is a tendency towards nationalism on a global scale. In fact, internationalization and nationalism are two sides of the same coin. Under this circumstance, I think that internationalism and nationalism for vaccine can coexist.

— **Anafi Asamoah-Baa, Ghana's Covid-19 Response and Planning Officer and former Deputy Director-General of the World Health Organization**



The reform of the drug evaluation and approval system can drive the innovative development of local enterprises. In such an innovative environment, we will eventually work together to bring more products to our patients.

— **Jim Jin, Global Vice President and General Manager of China District, Gilead Sciences**



We need to accelerate green development. Without a good ecological environment, people's health is out of the question, and there is no source for a good life. To develop the health industry, we must protect the ecological environment, build green industry and pursue green development.

— **Zhang Jianqiu, CEO of Inner Mongolia Yili**



It is time to further promote international cooperation in the field of hygiene and health against the backdrop of the repeated outbreaks of COVID-19 pandemic. We can make full use of our advantages in overseas channels and the characteristics of international operation, and share with the world the successful experience of fighting diseases by relying on TCM.

— **Xie Biao, Deputy General Manager of China General Technology (Group) Holding Co., Ltd.**



The lesson we've learned is that we need to focus on demand, and we must focus on the balance of supply and provide high-quality patient-centered healthcare products and services. The most important thing is that we know that international coordination and cooperation are crucial.

— **Peter Guenter, Member of the Executive Board of Merck KGaA and CEO of its Medicine and Health Business**



In fact, all these misunderstandings give us profound enlightenment, that is, in the process of Chinese enterprises going global, the international conceptual thinking and standard compliance are the barriers we must overcome.

— **Meng Dongping, Party Secretary and Vice President of China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products**

CONFERENCE RESULTS

1.3 Conference Achievements

The conference was held against the special background that the Covid-19 is still globally spreading. The conference implemented the spirit of President Xi Jinping's previous speech at the Global Health Summit, coordinated among various sectors, helped promote the construction of a global community of health for all, and achieved positive results.

1. A high-level conference successfully held both offline and online with a large scale in the context of Covid-19

Prudent protection measures were taken to ensure the smooth convening of the conference. The conference carried out 1 opening ceremony for the GHF, 1 opening ceremony for the Global Health Expo, 2 plenary meetings, 1 opening/closing press conference, 33 sub-forums, 15 special events and feature salons, and release and launch of more than 10 important projects. Nearly 3,000 representatives from 40 countries and regions participated offline. It was the first large-scale international event held in the health field in the post-pandemic period.



Opening Ceremony of the 2nd Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

2. To jointly build a global community of health for all

The domestic and foreign representatives attending the conference focused closely on important issues such as achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on primary health care, universal health coverage, and chronic disease management in pandemic emergencies, combining anti-pandemic with health equity and believing in the concept to put life and health first. Based on the idea of "Health in All Policies", many politicians highly agree with the goal of building a global community of health for all.. In their speeches, they believe that the community embodies the concept of cooperation, peace and development, reflects the universal aspirations for the promotion of health, and is in the common interest of the international community. 463 speakers conducted extensive discussions on how to achieve "Health for All", and the theme of the conference "Health Beyond Health" was once again recognized and supported by the whole world.

3. Exchange anti-pandemic experience and promote international cooperation in the fight against Covid-19

Scientific and technological innovation plays a major role in pandemic prevention and control. Traditional medicine represented by the Traditional Chinese Medicine has demonstrated unique advantages in fighting the Covid-19 and mutual learning among civilizations. Participants conducted in-depth exchanges and sharing on the Covid-19 vaccine, information technology, shelter hospitals, vaccine fairness and accessibility, and global material supply. Chinese participants mainly introduced the case that the Covid-19 vaccine is publicized and shared globally. The anti-Covid-19 measures proposed by China have made positive contributions to ensuring the fair and reasonable distribution of vaccines and realizing their accessibility and affordability in the world, especially in developing countries. Participants from China and abroad unanimously agreed that only if the world works together and takes joint actions can the pandemic be effectively prevented and controlled.

4. Exchanges and cooperation among governments, businesses, industry, scholars, and researchers promote innovation and development of the global big health industry.

To develop the health industry, it is essential to strengthen the cooperation between enterprises and governments, and urging enterprises to find a balance between efficiency and social responsibility are essential for the development of the health industry. The Global Health Forum is a communication platform between government and enterprises that can have dialogues and exchanges with each other. Policy guidance shows clear directions for the industry, and enterprises' demands provide focus on how government should serve.

A total of 22 industrial cooperation projects were signed during the 2nd Conference, with a total investment of 17.165 billion yuan, involving high-end medical, smart medical, biomedicine, medical equipment, health tourism and other projects. The Global Health Forum has a more prominent role as a platform for the development of the health industry, and promotes the vigorous innovation and high-quality development of the global health industry.

5. The brand of the Global Health Forum continues to improve and keeps influencing the world.

The 2nd Conference highlighted that the Global Health Forum has been highly recognized by multiple regions and countries, governments, enterprises and the media, and has received extensive support and deep participation from politicians, heads of countries, representatives of international organizations, and academic experts from multiple countries.

The total number of media reports during the conference reached more than 30,000, and CCTV reported on the conference and the Expo 4 times. The conference has formed partnerships with many influential and authoritative professional media such as China Business News and Caixin Media, and jointly organized a number of important events on hot topics such as "Global Medical Innovation and Regional Collaboration" and "Digital Medicine". The voice of "health" is widely spread, further enhancing and ensuring the forum's leading role in the field of global health. The international and professional brand figure of the Global Health Forum is well-known all over the world.

Chapter II

HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES

2.1 Overview of Sub-topics

With the development of global industrialization, urbanization, and population aging, as well as changes in the ecological environment and lifestyles, the impact of infectious diseases and non-infectious diseases on human health is also changing. According to the World Health Organization, among the various factors affecting human health, biological factors accounted for 15%, health service factors accounted for 8%, and human behavior and lifestyle and environmental factors accounted for 60% and 17% respectively, which is a really high proportion.

The global spread of Covid-19, Ebola and other pandemics typically reflect the various hazards of new infectious diseases in modern society and the new characteristics of zoonotic diseases that are closely related to globalized transportation, people's mobility, and society's prevention and control system.

60% of chronic non-infectious diseases are related to unhealthy lifestyles. Although 42% of premature deaths can be avoided by healthy lifestyles, they are still the main cause of death and the main disease burden for people. Environmental pollution, traffic accidents, drinking water quality, and major food safety accidents form a complex environment that affects health.

The population is rapidly aging. While people enjoy the ever-increasing longevity, they must also face the increasing burden of medical expenses and health problems in addition to pension expenditure.

All these challenges that are most in line with people's own interests are precisely those that cannot be solved by individuals alone.

In essence, this is an important public management responsibility of the government. In 2011, in response to the global challenge of chronic diseases, the United Nations convened a summit meeting of its member states, which clearly pointed out that the prevention of chronic diseases of citizens is the responsibility of the government.

Building a healthy society requires a comprehensive and systematic solution. In most cases, only the government can lead the solution. To establish a supportive environment that is conducive to health with the government's active leadership, extensive social participation, and everyone's dedication, we need to focus on target population such as children, adolescents, women, the elderly, the disabled, and the low-income. All economic and social programs involved in urbanization, urban renewal, reform of the social medical insurance system, and the expansion of health-related products for the global market must be based on the benefit of human health. Only in such a way can we integrate health in all policies, optimize health services and security, and create a healthy society that covers all aspects, all people and all life cycles.

2.2.1

2021 Forum on UN Sustainable Development Goals

Among the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), people pay great attention to the macro goals of health and well-being, especially the far-reaching impact of the Covid-19. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the mutual influence between multiple goals and emphasize the importance of poverty reduction to the health development. The 2021 Forum on UN Sustainable Development Goals aims to ensure a global healthy lifestyle and promote human well-being in the context of Covid-19, focusing on life and health and global partnerships, discussing innovative business and financial cooperation mechanisms, sharing the successful practice of the UN's sustainable development projects and building an interconnected global partnership through an inclusive and effective multilateralist network.

■ Facing the new challenges of the Covid-19, we should still unswervingly contribute to the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Mr. Siddharth Chatterjee, United Nations Coordinator to China, pointed out in his speech that among the 17 goals of the United Nations SDGs proposed in 2016, in addition to the basic goals of poverty reduction measures such as zero hunger, clean water, and poverty reduction, the goals of health and well-being development have attracted more and more attention. The Covid-19 brings us serious challenges, because it is not only an economic challenge, but also a challenge to life and health, and a challenge to the UN 2030 SDGs. We need to take today's way of cooperation, gather the wisdom of everyone through such a forum, and come up with practical solutions through various platforms such as digital platforms to promote cooperation among all parties. And this will play a vital role in the development of the world in the new century, and make real progress. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations said, we must make the global sustainable development goals the top priority of all our work even in the face of the challenge of a global pandemic such as the Covid-19, we still need to work together to take further practical measures to build a healthier platform and system, and jointly move towards a better future.



Figure 2-1 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Speaker: Siddharth Chatterjee, United Nations Resident Coordinator to China

■ **Realization of the UN SDGs requires closer global cooperation to jointly create a safe environment across the world.**

Human health and well-being are closely related to the health of the global environment. The impact of the Covid-19 is far-reaching. How to build a healthier, safer and fairer world will be an arduous and long-term issue. It is necessary for governments, enterprises, organizations and individuals in every country in the world to unite and cooperate, bear responsibilities, strengthen coordination, be brave to innovate, put people's life and physical health in a top priority, and strive to improve the capability and level of health services.

Similar to human diseases, the earth is experiencing a high fever called climate change. Loss of biodiversity leads to anemia and fragile food systems which further lead to malnutrition, desertification, deforestation and soil degradation. All these cause repeated infections, and social consumption continues to swallow resources and brings deteriorating cancer to the planet. Behind these symptoms, what we see is a consumeristic economic system, which only considers what is traded in the market and ignores what is important to society and the environment. It only measures our success by our wealth favoring the rich rather than the poor. In a world where new technologies have created immense wealth and connected us all, half of the world's population is still struggling to meet their basic needs, which is unacceptable. This requires strengthening global management to solve problems such as climate change that no country can solve alone. Global cooperation and projects which gather the strengths of everyone and the input of all countries can form an effective global management platform to grow in a difficult situation.

We must relax our minds and visions, not just based on our own country's economic development, but truly connecting our own country's development with the world's destiny. I believe this is why the United Nations plays an important role, because this is in an era of globalization. We need to gather everyone's strength in the face of global problems because many problems now far exceed the capabilities of a single country.

■ **The development of new technology, biomedicine, international finance and commerce will help solve aging and poverty, and contribute to SDGs**

In the process of economic and social development, the decline in fertility and the increase in life expectancy are a regular result. Population aging is no longer a phenomenon in individual countries, but a global trend in the 21st century. China's population has entered a moderately aging stage. The population of 60 years of age and above has reached 264 million, accounting for 18.7% of the total population, and the population of 65 years and above is 190 million, accounting for 13.5%. The total number of elderly people exceeds that of the total of the United States, Europe, Japan and other countries. The aging of China's population is characterized by large scale, rapid progress, and becoming old before getting rich, which brings severe challenges to the sustainable development of economy and society.

Health in All Policies—2.2 Viewpoints of Sub-forum

The process of global economic integration is still the mainstream of how the world will develop. The establishment and promotion of fair and win-win international economic and trade cooperation needs to follow international rules. As the world's largest international organization and the largest economic and technological exchange platform, the United Nations has purchased more than 20 billion USD in global procurement in 2020, of which more than 25% of the procurement is medical and health materials, taking up the largest percentage. In terms of new settlement methods, digital currency, as a new set of accounting systems with greater freedom built outside of the existing account system, can be separated from bank accounts to realize value transfer, and its point-to-point transaction can effectively solve the pain points of cross-border transactions, such as long settlement chain, low efficiency, high fees, and slow receipt of accounts.

Therefore, the use of digital currency for settlement in the future will not only save time and cost, but also reduce the opportunity cost of large amounts of funds in the payment and settlement system in international trades. In addition, digital currency can also use smart contracts or other payment conditions to control the payment process, such as automatically unfreezing the payment after cross-border confirmation of receipt, which will reduce the settlement cost of small cross-border e-commerce retailers, which is beneficial to the development of small and micro enterprises. Therefore, the establishment of a digital currency cross-border settlement and payment system will promote the reshaping of today's trade settlement system.



Speaker: Wang Yu, Expert Advisor of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

2.2.2

Health & Poverty Alleviation: Experiences from the Mekong Region



Online and offline discussion of “Health & Poverty Alleviation: Experiences from the Mekong Region”

Poverty has long been a common challenge faced by mankind. Long-term diseases and disability have declined the productivity of poor people, while diseases caused by poverty have further exacerbated poverty and created a vicious circle. China has created miracles in eliminating extreme poverty and has also achieved major achievements on public health such as the elimination of malaria. At the same time, neighboring countries alongside the Mekong River are also carrying out their own health system reforms and poverty alleviation projects. As neighboring countries, they may face similar challenges in their health systems, and the cultures in the Mekong region also share certain similarities. This subforum discusses what common experiences and lessons the two sides have in poverty elimination, health system reform and other social and economic development, and what opportunities that both sides can catch for further cooperation.

- **The economic income of the population affects the health level through various mechanisms. Only health and poverty reduction can ensure sustainable and equal economic development.**

The relationship between health and poverty can be explained from the following aspects. First of all, if the population is healthy and can obtain high-quality medical services, sustainable and equal economic development can be achieved. Second, the Covid-19 has changed everything, making the situation of inequality and poverty worse. Third, countries should support and learn from each other. The Covid-19 teaches us unity and cooperation. No country can stay alone.

Studies have found that the level of health is 30% to 55% depending on some social factors, such as education level, housing, employment, nutrition, environment, and of course the level of poverty. From another point of view, if the health level can be improved, it can promote educational productivity and also promote social and economic development.

The decline in health reduces opportunities for development and increases poverty. Globally, the data of 2017 shows that half of the world's population lacks basic medical services, and every year about 100 million people fall into extreme poverty due to the overburden of medical care. The excessively high proportion of medical expenditure by disasters is a big obstacle to poverty reduction. For example, the proportion of personal non-reimbursement expenses in some countries in the Mekong region accounted for 30%-58% of the total in 2018. Such a high proportion will lead to a higher proportion of families returning to poverty due to illness. This is the situation before the Covid-19.



Speaker: Erik Berglof, Chief Economist of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

- **The Covid-19 has aggravated the negative impact of the economy on health, and the increase in health expenditure has plunged a large number of people into poverty.**

The challenge that the Covid-19 has brought to the world is huge. As a rare global disease, it also brings an unprecedented global health crisis, causing some fragile areas to lose the progress made in the past few decades. The World Bank predicts that the economic recession will cause millions of people to fall into extreme poverty, and at the same time, for the first time in 20 years, the global poverty reduction will be reversed. In Asia, according to the latest forecast of the International Monetary Organization, the scale of economic development will be 7.7% less than before the epidemic, and countries such as Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines, and Mongolia will bear the brunt. Even if countries like China and Vietnam have avoided a full-scale recession in 2020, there are signs that the epidemic will have a long-term impact on their household income.

The Covid-19 has so far caused 3.5 million deaths globally, and approximately 45,000 are in the Mekong region. The pandemic has severely tested the global health system. Now that it has lasted for more than a year, more than 40% of countries said that the basic health service system has been hit. This is the number in the first quarter of 2021. This impact has caused great damage to the health system and front-line medical workers, and of course will also affect the accessibility and availability of high-quality services, especially for the most vulnerable people. If a country can take good measures in the field of public health to prevent its own medical system from being overwhelmed and severely affected through virus testing, tracking and quarantining, it would be able to make the economic recovery more stable. Vaccination and some other public health measures can also help reduce the spread of the pandemic. If we can curb its spread, it will allow us to better resume economic activities, and also to better prevent people from becoming poor or returning to poverty due to illness.



Speaker: Xu Na, Director of the Medical Aid Division of the Treatment Security Department of the National Healthcare Security Administration

■ **Maintaining coverage of basic medical services is an important measure for achieving the sustainable development goals of national health and poverty reduction in the Mekong region.**

China has established the most extensive basic medical service network in the world, and has solved the problem of institutions for all citizens, including the poor. Regarding the vulnerability of the poor, one of the reasons is their inability to effectively obtain basic medical services due to income, social status and other risk factors related to health. The Chinese government has put forward three "havings" in the fields of health and poverty alleviation through medical insurance, that is, to realize that the poor have doctors to see, have places to see a doctor, and have guarantees on institutions. Guarantees on institutions require the establishment of a basic medical service network. In order to make medical insurance available to the poor people, China has been piloting the establishment of a medical assistance system in rural areas since 2003 to help the poorest people fairly obtain basic medical services.

Cambodia has also launched a health equity fund, which has made its own contribution to universal health coverage. In Vietnam, it has also launched a national target project for sustainable poverty reduction, activating the joint efforts of multiple industries. These special projects provide ethnic minorities in poor areas with medical insurance and improve their ability to access medical services. Laos has also launched a brand-new health and nutrition service in 2020 whose goal is to improve the health system in Laos and improve the coverage of medical and health services. It means providing basic medical services through the supply of funds and the continuous expansion of medical centers' activities.

All countries and regions in the Mekong region have pledged to achieve universal health coverage by 2030, and have been working hard to dispose of some regional challenges on public health. For example, research on artemisinin-resistant malaria showed that resistance was discovered in the early 21st century and spread rapidly in Southeast Asia and the Greater Mekong region, directly threatening the effectiveness of the medicine. If malaria becomes resistant to artemisinin medicine, it will be a disaster for the whole world. In this regard, China and countries in the Mekong region have been cooperating in the monitoring of anti-artemisinin malaria.

Although the spread of the Covid-19 has brought tremendous resistance to our previous work, it also shows that we need to increase investment to improve our local disease preparedness and response capabilities. Only in this way can we achieve universal health coverage. Covid-19 testing capabilities and equitable distribution of vaccines are great challenges for countries in the Mekong region.

2.2.3

To a Beautiful Future—A New Outlook for Hydrogen Energy Industry in China

Hydrogen energy is regarded as the “ultimate energy source of the 21st century”, and its development and utilization have become an important direction in the new round of world energy transformation. It has received increasing attention worldwide. At present, the world’s three major bay areas have taken the lead in seizing opportunities for hydrogen energy development, and China has also formed seven major hydrogen energy industry complexes. Benchmarking the three major bay areas in the world, Foshan of Guangdong boldly borrowed from the “China High-speed Rail Model” and quickly constructed a hydrogen energy industry chain with the most complete construction, the most of infrastructure, the largest scale of terminal application, the most complete policy support, and the earliest layout of the technical standard system, so as to become a leading city in the field of hydrogen energy. Hence Foshan won the praise that “the world’s hydrogen energy relies on China, and China’s hydrogen energy relies on Foshan”. With a future-oriented perspective, this sub-forum conducted a dialogue around the application prospects of hydrogen energy, and jointly discussed the development prospects and opportunities of global hydrogen energy and health.



Speakers of “To a Beautiful Future—A New Outlook for Hydrogen Energy Industry in China”

■ Hydrogen energy is an important direction for the development and utilization of new energy in the future.

We have entered a new era of hydrogen utilization. The use of hydrogen in many fields such as new energy, new medicine and new agriculture is an important icon. For human’s sustainable development, we must first find clean, renewable and sustainable energy.

Hydrogen itself can be used as a clean energy source and is characterized by its renewability, high energy density, and environment friendliness, without producing any greenhouse gases. It has been widely used in chemical synthesis and new energy vehicles. As a new energy source, hydrogen will be used to achieve carbon peak and carbon neutrality and will play a major role in the goals to realized “Carbon Peak and Neutrality”.

The hydrogen energy industry has suddenly emerged. For example, in South Korea, hydrogen as an energy application has been in the forefront of the world. First, the number of hydrogen vehicles there has reached 13,600, ranking first in the world, second in the United States, third in Japan, and fourth in China. Second, it has the fourth largest number of hydrogen refueling stations in the world, and has built the densest hydrogen refueling station network centered on Seoul. In particular, South Korea’s self-produced vehicles using hydrogen fuel are mainly privately purchased, which is a very important phenomenon. The third is that South Korea’s hydrogen is basically derived from natural gas. On the other hand, the proportion of hydrogen in the energy structure is gradually increasing. For a long time, the OPEC monetary system of oil around the world is gradually losing its dominant position, and the hydrogen carbon trading system has emerged as the times require, and the attention of the hydrogen energy index will gradually surpass that of the oil index.

- **Hydrogen has a miraculous biological effect and has broad application prospects for new medicines and new agriculture.**

In recent years, from basic to clinical, hydrogen medical research has been booming. The biggest advantage of hydrogen medicine is its great safety. Hydrogen has a special biological effect with a selective antioxidant effect in the organism, and plays a role in disease treatment by reducing oxidative damage and inflammation. Studies in China and abroad have suggested that hydrogen may have treatments for diabetes, arteriosclerosis, stroke, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, senile dementia, myocardial infarction, colitis, hepatitis, pancreatitis, depression, etc. There are many studies on the agricultural effect of hydrogen. So far, hydrogen has shown its advantages in three aspects in the planting industry. The first is to regulate growth and nutritional quality. The important aspect of regulating growth and development is that it has a very important and obvious effect on the growth of crop roots. In the second aspect, it can prolong freshness preservation and reduce pesticide residues. The third aspect is to improve the tolerance to various stresses, including biotic stresses such as plant diseases and pests, and abiotic stresses such as salt damage, drought, and high temperature. Tested on various vegetables and fruits, hydrogen can significantly improve the traits and quality of crops, increase yield, reduce environmental pollution, and improve food safety.

- **Foshan—a leader in the development and utilization of hydrogen energy**

With the world's three major bay areas as the forerunner, the research and application of hydrogen energy have received extensive attention and in-depth advancement around the world. In the context of the goals to achieve "Carbon Peak and Neutrality", a new energy revolution with carbon reduction and hydrogen increase as the main content has been agreed upon. China has also formed seven major hydrogen energy industry complexes including "Foshan-Yunfu-Guangzhou-Shenzhen". In particular, Foshan, as a prefecture-level city, has more hydrogen energy vehicles in operation than Shanghai, ranking first in the country. Foshan and Shanghai are currently the only two cities in China that have more than 1,000 vehicles fueled by hydrogen energy, which is a remarkable event in the development of hydrogen energy in China.

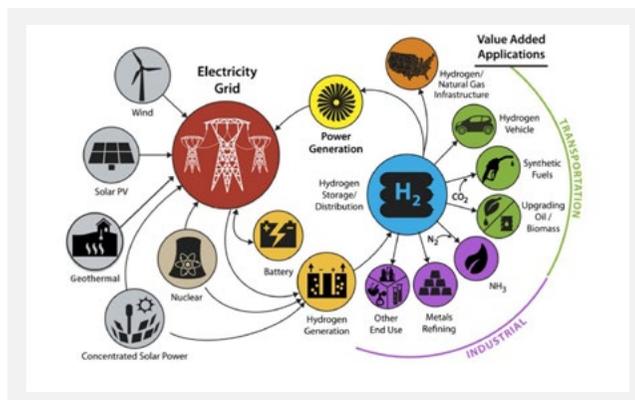


Figure 2-2 Obvious Advantages of Hydrogen Energy in Achieving "Carbon Peak and Neutrality"



Speaker: Xu Guo, Deputy Mayor of Foshan City, Guangdong Province

2.2.4

Improving Global Public Health Security System

The Covid-19 has brought unprecedented challenges to the global health security system, exposing the weakness of countries in responding to potential public health emergencies. The happening of the next global public health emergency is only a matter of time. All countries in the world urgently need to establish a more complete public health safety network to protect people's lives and health. At the same time, countries also urgently need to solve the problem of antibiotic resistance to ensure that we can still effectively treat infections in the future. In the context of continuing to respond to various health emergencies, how should we build a more tough health system? Can we learn lessons from the Covid-19 so that we can better prevent and respond to health emergencies in the future?

- **Strengthening national response capabilities on infectious disease emergencies and system construction are important basic tasks to realize rapid response and harm reduction, and closer cooperation involving economic departments is required.**

The Director of the Western Pacific Region of World Health Organization, Dr. Kasai Ken pointed out in the keynote report that the Western Pacific Region was hit hard by the SARS epidemic in 2003. Based on this, WHO has done effective work in Southeast Asia, insisting on investing in health and defense against pandemics, and helping member states improve their capabilities in accordance with international health regulations. The strategy for the prevention and control of emerging diseases in the Asia-Pacific region adopts a long-term, step-by-step approach to strengthen the health system, make flexible adjustments according to countries' conditions, promote learning and the surrounding and improve the establishment of partnerships. The current overall control of the Covid-19 has also further confirmed that the prevention and control strategies for emerging diseases in the Asia-Pacific region have very good results. The outbreak of Covid-19 also shows that health and economic development are interrelated. We are investing more vigorously in the health system, that is, investment in economic development, including the protection of lives and people's livelihoods.

In the field of health, especially public health, the cooperation and support of the financial and economic fields are needed to find a sustainable way that is accessible for people to help the overall public health play its role in responding to the epidemic.



Speaker: Takeshi Kasai, Director of the West Pacific Regional Office of the World Health Organization

The investment in the health system is both costly and time-consuming, and for these reasons, it often hinders the efforts to invest in the construction of the health system. Its shortcomings and weaknesses were exposed in the Covid-19. If the public health system is truly facing the test of this pandemic and shows that it cannot meet the needs to better serve the people, we need to influence the government and decision-makers, and make decisions that are more conducive to the construction of a public health system, including that we must continue to advance health-related technologies. The Covid-19 once again warns us that our public health system needs to be continuously sounded and developed, and it needs to have the ability to respond to emergency crises.



Moderator: Chin Kei Lee, Medical Officer of World Health Organization's Representative Office in China

- Global infectious diseases need to be solved by global forces, and multilateral cooperation is the only option.

The WHO has more than 160 member units, working closely together to deal with infectious diseases and pandemics around the world. The methods and levels of cooperation are different. Some countries are in full cooperation, some are in regional cooperation, and some are cooperating on projects. In terms of pandemic prevention and control, according to the different situations of each country, we have come up with corresponding customized plans and carried out strategic cooperation to effectively promote the prevention and control of pandemic diseases. Despite the cooperation in public health that spanned across countries and extended to the world, the Covid-19 still highlights the need for a global collective response to global problems. We need to strengthen ties, and we need to establish effective multilateral mechanisms. Viruses have no borders, and effective global monitoring requires countries to share data. We have a global mechanism to do this, which is the International Health Regulations and their mandates. WHO cooperates, coordinates, and works together with countries to establish contacts and share information on a regular basis. We formulate guidelines to provide guidance to countries and promote this global network.

The Covid-19 has had a huge impact on the global economy, society and the lives of all people. When the world is rushing to respond to it, it is necessary to gather management experience from different countries and regions to deal with it. At the same time, we must also actively consider how to fundamentally improve the speed and effectiveness of the response. This is what we need to do to build a new future and a healthier and safer future.



Offline and online guests of the "Improving Global Public Health Security System"

- To deal with the Covid-19, vaccines are powerful weapons, but there are also challenges such as unfair distribution of vaccines and weakening of vaccine effects due to virus mutations.

Vaccines are a powerful weapon to resist and control the Covid-19. With the help of vaccines, the pandemic will be controlled in a relatively short period of time. WHO is now working with partners through the COVAX framework to promote vaccine development and equitable access. The WHO has now approved 8 vaccines to be included in the emergency use list, including vaccines from China's Sinopharm Group and Sinovac. Countries all over the world hope to use the vaccine as soon as possible, increase population coverage as soon as possible, establish an immune barrier, and restore people's normal social life. But in actual operation, there are various challenges. The first is how to ensure the production and transportation of vaccines and corresponding protection facilities, especially for countries that lack the equipment and vaccines, and how to solve them.

This requires us to have a very flexible and effective information transmission system and institution. For example, how to make corresponding improvements in policies or how to make corresponding support in terms of politics. For example, while strengthening supervision, it also needs to consider how supervision really plays the role of not only the organizer, but a role who really speeds things up, helps the system better function, and facilitates the entire system to respond to changes in a timely manner, so that materials can be better distributed to the people and countries in need. Priority should be given to health care workers who are on the front line of the fight, as well as vulnerable groups such as the elderly, so that they, as high-risk groups, can be vaccinated first. At the same time, we should prepare for repeated virus mutations, strengthen virus mutation monitoring, do everything possible to suppress the risk of further mutations of the virus, and make adjustments to the vaccine if necessary. International professional forces represented by the World Health Organization are still facing huge challenges and still need to work together to ensure that vaccines benefit people in need of vaccines in all countries.

In order to effectively respond to the Covid-19, we must pay special attention to the following points. The first is the relaxation of public health measures and the lack of good compliance at the community level. The second is the increasing cases by an invisible infecting chain, that is, by asymptomatic young people. The third is called vaccine optimism. As vaccines became more and more popular, preventive measures were gradually relaxed. The reality is that both vaccines and preventive measures are needed.

2.2.5

Public Health and Emergency Medicine

In the context of the sudden and rapid global spread of the Covid-19, we advocate the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind, and improve the level of global health management by focusing on strengthening international cooperation and emergency preparedness in the field of public health. The Public Health and Emergency Medicine sub-forum discussed and shared the latest developments in the prevention and treatment of the Covid-19, to effectively protect people's health and safety, and to make positive contributions to both pandemic prevention and control, and economic and social development.

- **The construction and development of emergency medicine is inseparable from the public health system. It is necessary to strengthen international cooperation in the field of public health, exchange and share methods and experiences in the prevention and control of the Covid-19, and explore practical models for establishing a public health emergency system.**

In the global pandemic of the Covid-19, emergency medicine is not only limited to the treatment of individual patients in hospitals, but an important part of public health closely integrated with the pandemic situation. The Covid-19 has a huge impact on the economy and society, and it will not be eliminated in a short term. The global pandemic now causes 3.5 million deaths, and it has a very serious impact on the health system, frontline medical workers, patients, and their family members. It has also changed our awareness and response to the crisis. The Covid-19 has changed our perspective on how to view and respond to the global health crisis. We need to take new actions and new perspectives to build a strong public health system in the future and prepare for the next pandemic. Scientific research has told us that the frequency of epidemic outbreaks will further increase in the future. The outbreak of infectious diseases has no borders and will not be confined to a certain country. Globalization has made the world as a whole, and the spread of diseases is also very easy, which also highlights the significance of international cooperation.

As a guest speaker, Dame Caroline Wilson DCMG, British Ambassador to China,

pointed out in her speech that in the past 20 years, China and the United Kingdom have cooperated better and better in health. We have carried out long-term and good cooperation at the global level, including global health support projects. After the outbreak of the Covid-19, China also increased its support to developing countries, providing medical supplies, vaccines and technical support. The Chinese medical teams from Sichuan and Hubei provinces in Zimbabwe, Congo (DRC) and the United Kingdom discussed how to provide joint support to these countries. All these show that in the 21st century, the world is interconnected, and there is no individual safety without the safety of everyone. We should further strengthen international cooperation and emergency preparedness in the field of public health, join hands to build a community with a shared future for mankind, jointly usher in a new era of win-win cooperation and open development, and make greater contributions to people's health and well-being of.



Speaker: Caroline Wilson DCMG, British Ambassador to China

- Following the laws of science and giving play to the important role of science and technology in the prevention and control of the Covid-19 is the key to defeating new infectious diseases.

In the face of unprecedented new infectious diseases, first of all, it is important to uphold a scientific spirit and a scientific attitude, and to follow scientific rules throughout the entire process of decision-making and command, patient treatment, technical research and social management. In particular, scientific and technological innovation and research must adhere to the orientation of scientific and technological issues and the orientation of prevention and control goals. At the beginning of the Covid-19 prevention and control technology, it was focused on reducing the severe case rate and mortality rate, and then large-scale testing was to prevent the spread of it, and the vaccine was launched to control the entire epidemic.



Figure 2-3 The World's First High-level Non-military EMT Team—Sichuan International Emergency Medical Team

With the help of large-scale genetic testing equipment and mobile laboratories, China has implemented a pioneering effort to carry out viral nucleic acid testing for all members of a large population. The three stages of prevention and control have a clear technical route, prominent focus, and close connection between the short-term and the stages afterwards. In the process of the discovery of the Covid-19, technology played a key role. Compared with the response to the SARS in 2003, it took 6 months to identify the pathogen. This time, the entire gene sequence of the virus was completed in only 5 days, and it was confirmed that it was a new type of coronavirus that had never been seen before.



Discussion of the "Public Health and Emergency Medicine"

Chinese scientists completed the sequencing of the viral genome and immediately provided the gene sequence to the World Health Organization for global sharing. On this basis, researchers from many countries quickly developed specific testing reagents and initiated the development of vaccines.

Vaccination is the key intervention to control the spread of emerging infectious diseases. During the initial development of vaccines, China has advanced along five technical routes. There are 9 vaccines from 8 organizations, including inactivated vaccines, recombinant protein vaccines, viral vector vaccines, and nucleic acid vaccines. At present, 4 vaccines have been approved and conditionally marketed, and 3 vaccines have been approved for emergency use. In particular, two inactivated vaccines from CNBG and Sinovac have been listed in the emergency use catalog by the World Health Organization. As of June 1, China has vaccinated a total of 680 million doses. Thanks to the strong scientific and technological support and research, it has formed a solid scientific and technological strength and a solid technical reserve after years of hard work.

■ In response to acute infectious diseases, TCM has played an active role.

Traditional Chinese Medicine is the treasure of Chinese civilization. It is necessary to dig deeper into the essence of it, integrate it into production, education and research, promote its industrialization and modernization, and let it go to the world. Facing the severe challenge of the Covid-19, local Chinese medicine hospitals immediately set up high-level prevention and control teams to assist Hubei, using TCM to fully and timely participate in the treatment of confirmed cases, asymptomatic cases and the recovery of close and sub-close contact patients.

In 2020, 377 of the 2,495 medical workers from Guangdong assisting in Hubei came from the TCM system. TCM prescriptions such as Pneumonia No.1 developed by Guangdong Province played an important role in the prevention and control of the pandemic. We adhere to high-level advancement and overall planning, and demonstrate Guangdong spirits and wisdom in the inheritance and innovative development of TCM.

In order to further play the role of TCM in the public health emergency system and provide strong support for its position in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Guangdong Province will build an integrated TCM medical service complex in Nansha that includes a high-standard Chinese and Western medicine emergency treatment center, the Guangdong Branch of the China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medical Sciences and the Nansha Branch of Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Among them, the center will set up 300 hospital beds that can be converted into ICU at any time based on the situation of peace and war, and set up relevant specialties in accordance with the requirements of emergency medical treatment for public health incidents, which will provide the Greater Bay Area with the featured guarantee of TCM.



Speakers: Zheng Zhongwei, Head of the Vaccine R&D Team of the Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of the State Council, and Director of the Medical Science and Technology Development Research Center of the National Health Commission

2.2.6

Leveraging the Role of TCM in Pandemic Response to Build a Community of Health for Mankind

Traditional Chinese Medicine is the treasure of the Chinese nationality and has spread to 196 countries and regions. It has become an important part of China's cultural exchanges with other countries in the world, helps promote cultural exchanges and mutual learning between the East and the West, and has become important for China and other countries to jointly maintain world peace, enhance human well-being, and build a community with a shared future for mankind. In China's fight against the Covid-19, TCM has been deeply involved in the whole process, and together with western medicine, it has produced eight versions of the diagnosis and treatment plans with Chinese characteristics. A batch of effective Chinese medicines such as the "three medicines and three prescriptions" has been launched, and the efficacy has been tested in practice. The purpose of this sub-forum is to share experience in prevention, control and treatment of TCM with participating countries through exchanges, promote the complementary advantages, exchanges and mutual learning of traditional medicine and modern medicine, strengthen international cooperation in the field of traditional medicine, and better serve human health and well-being.

- **Significant progress has been made in the field of global traditional medicine, showing a growing trend, and the influence of traditional and complementary medicine in the world is increasing day by day.**

Traditional medicine is a very important but often underestimated resource. In order to fully utilize and commercialize this precious health resource, WHO is developing and implementing the 2014 to 2023 WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy and related General Assembly's resolutions. Traditional medicine has also been included in some very important declarations, including those on health promotion involving health care and universal health coverage.

In the second half of 2020, the General Assembly of WHO adopted the primary health care business framework, which requires the global sharing of traditional and complementary medicine models in primary health care. Documents have also been issued, such as the "Acupuncture Practice Standards" and "Tuina Practice Standards" whose digital versions have been published on the WHO website. There are also key technical issues related to the interaction between herbal medicines and other kinds of medicines. This document has also been released. The WHO is also developing digital tools to initiate a comprehensive project on the development of an international herbal pharmacopoeia to support our member countries' research on the safety,

quality and effectiveness of traditional medicine, and to integrate traditional and complementary medicine in health management. The WHO is also providing corresponding technical support to member countries to help them incorporate traditional medicine into the response to the Covid-19.

Facing the need for prevention and treatment of common diseases, frequently-occurring diseases, major difficult diseases and emerging infectious diseases, traditional medicine is showing its unique functions and advantages. We should cherish the value of it, attach importance to its role, develop its in-depth significance through inheriting its essence, constantly improve traditional theory and practice, and better serve the needs of clinical disease prevention and treatment.



Moderator: Wu Zhendou, Director of International Cooperation Department of State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine

- **Traditional Chinese Medicine has been widely used at the critical moments of the fight against the Covid-19, showing its unique efficacy to the world, and once again playing an active role in the prevention and control of major epidemics.**

With the strong support of the government and the active participation of experts in the prevention of the Covid-19, Chinese medicine has been involved in early intervention, early planning, early treatment, and deep participation. In the early stage of the Covid-19, Chinese medicine has been listed as one of the recommended treatment options in the third edition of the Covid-19 Diagnosis and Treatment Plan issued by the National Health Commission to be widely used in the treatment of Covid-19 patients. Through multiple diagnostics, providing treatment accordingly and three factors, we can understand the disease from the perspectives of theory, method, prescription, and medicine. After repeated discussions, practice, modification, and perfection, TCM treatment has been made a diagnosis and treatment plan for the pandemic and a "Chinese plan" combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine which have screened out a batch of prescriptions with obvious curative effects, and played an important role in winning the fight against the pandemic.

The team from the Fuwai Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences assisting Hubei province, 29% of 8939 Covid-19 inpatients included in the study were treated with "Lung Cleaner Decoction". Among them, the mortality rate of patients who did not take it was 4.8%, while that of patients who did was only 1.2%. The results show that "Lung Cleaner Decoction" can reduce the risk of death in the hospitalized patients by half.

The Guangdong team used Chaihu Antidote and Fuzheng Lung Savor in Wuhan to treat patients with the severe symptom. The results showed that Chinese medicine can reduce the 28-day case fatality rate of severe Covid-19 patients from 21% to 5%. This is the first international clinical study for the treatment of severe Covid-19, which provides an effective plan for the international fight against the epidemic, and was also released by the China Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine as a major anti-epidemic achievement.

The big data of survival analysis of 4856 cases in Wuhan Huoshenshan Hospital, Leishenshan Hospital, Hankou Hospital, and Hubei Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital showed that after the addition of Chinese medicine, the overall mortality rate of Covid-19 dropped by more than 7 times. The earlier it is used, the better the efficacy is. Some TCM non-medicine therapies, such as acupuncture, Baduan Jin Exercise, scraping, auricular pressing, acupoint massage, Chinese medicine enema, etc., have also achieved good results in treating patients' symptoms or complications.

In the global pandemic of the Covid-19, some countries and regions are also actively exploring traditional medical resources to deal with it. The "China-Philippines Traditional Chinese Medicine Center" has been established in the Philippines, which has given full play to the unique advantages of Chinese medicine in the Covid-19. One is to actively carry out the popularization of anti-epidemic science with special Chinese medicine. They actively used modern Internet means to hold a series of lectures on "Chinese Medicine Prevention and Treatment of Covid-19" for the Philippines and Southeast Asia. They built an online consultation platform for the Philippine citizens, used mobile software to promote science and technology to fight the epidemic, and developed online medical services. During the period of consultation, they used the Hokkien dialect familiar to local Chinese and overseas Chinese to understand Chinese medicine. The second is to vigorously promote and introduce China's experience in fighting the epidemic with Chinese medicine. Utilizing People's Daily Overseas Edition, The Paper News, Official Wechat Account of China News on Philippines Consular Protection Service, Philippine Chinese-language Media World Journal, Philippine News, Philippine Business Daily, Philippine World Journal's Philippines News and other media to vigorously promote the seventh edition of the Chinese Medicine Plan for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Covid-19 issued by China Health Commission, sharing China's experience. The third is to actively participate in the formulation of the Philippine anti-epidemic program of TCM. The Fujian Province selected three experts to the Philippines to share experience in the application of TCM in Wuhan's anti-epidemic activities. On this basis, a TCM pandemic prevention plan was formulated for the Philippines, and combined with the climate features there, the "Manual of Psychological Aid to Traditional Chinese Medicine for the Covid-19" was released, which proposed the integration of "prevention, control, treatment, and adjustment" and "three factors". The overall prevention and control concept has once again reflected the effectiveness, safety and accessibility of Chinese medicine in practice.

Malaysia is one of the few countries that regulate the diverse practices and practitioners of traditional medicine. Malaysia and China have close cooperation in the fight against the Covid-19, which is not limited to the research and development and supply of Covid-19 vaccine, but also includes some traditional medicines. According to Zheng Liying, Director of the Policy and Development Division, Department of Traditional and Complementary Medicine, Ministry of Health, Malaysia, we understand that in China, Chinese medicine has played a very active role in the management of all stages of the Covid-19, especially in the management of mild, moderate and recovery periods. And the integrated therapy with western medicine has also achieved good results in critical illness. Private hospitals, non-governmental organizations and some other private sectors have actively provided some Chinese medicine decoctions to increase the ability of the patient's immune system and control the symptoms of Covid-19. The Ministry of Health of Malaysia has made great efforts to realize the vision of the coordinated coexistence of modern medicine, complementary medicine, and traditional medicine in the development of traditional and complementary medicine.

2.2.7

Women's Leadership in the Fight Against Covid-19

Women have played a key role in the global response to the Covid-19 pandemic. They work hard as scientists and medical workers on the front line of the fight against the pandemic, and work day and night as caregivers in their families and communities. However, women have also suffered more negative effects due to the pandemic—increasing violence against women and girls, and a large number of women losing their jobs in order to take care of and educate their children. When governments of various countries consider how to build a better society, the participation of females is indispensable. So how to ensure the leadership of women in government and health institutions, and how to promote gender equality in decision-making are things we need to think about?

- **The combination of outstanding abilities of female leaders and female characteristics has played an outstanding role in responding to the Covid-19**

The majority of women have made outstanding contributions in the fight against the Covid-19. Women account for 70% of the global medical staff and have been at the forefront in responding to the Covid-19, participating in and leading the country's response to the Covid-19. In China, two-thirds of the 42,000 medical staff dispatched to Hubei Province last year, the most severely affected province, were women. There are women who work as medical workers, scientists, epidemiologists, and data analysts, and there are also women who take care of all kinds of sanitary assistance tasks in hospitals, emptying garbage and cleaning toilets. They have been working on the front line of infectious disease prevention and treatment for a long time. Thanks to their dedication and sacrifice, many lives have been saved, many patients have recovered, and many families have been taken good care of.



Speaker: Smriti Aryal, Head of the Office for UN Women China

Danae Dholakia, Minister Counselor of the British Embassy in China, introduced that in the United Kingdom, she has also witnessed many great women in the past year. For example, a female medical expert at Oxford University led the development of AstraZeneca's Covid-19 vaccine. At the same time, another female leader promoted viral gene sequencing in the UK, which improved the level of response to the Covid-19. In the emergency response to the Covid-19, accurate judgment and strong execution are required. Female leaders have their own unique advantages.



Speaker: Danae Dholakia, Minister Counselor of the British Embassy in China

■ **Achieving gender equality and exerting female leadership is one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The development of diversity and gender equality in female leadership is very important.**

Although women are the backbone of the health sector, according to WHO's estimates, women account for only 35% of leadership positions in the global health sector. Regardless of the country or region, only 3.5% of the jobs are gender-equal, that is, the number of male and female employees is roughly equal. But in other decision-making positions, 85% are men, accounting for the vast majority. This serious gender imbalance often means that women's needs and concerns are neglected in the planning, budgeting, and service delivery of the health system.

Wu Fan, Vice President of Shanghai Medical College of Fudan University, shared her experience. On the one hand, female leaders have stronger sensitivity, which is a prerequisite for many correct decisions. On the other hand, it can also combine sensibility and rationality. As a female professional and manager, there are several main elements. First of all, in terms of cognition and consciousness, it cannot be considered that women should be worse than men. Second, women should constantly enrich their own experience and undergoing, to train themselves, and to practice in multiple positions and levels, because only rich experience is your greatest wealth. Third, we must maintain curiosity about new things in order to keep ourselves learning and keeping up with the progress of the times. Fourth, you must have tenacity in everything, and don't give up lightly. Female friends should be able to work truly hard and live happily, and realize self-fulfillment in the process of serving society, to feel the happiness in the process of having goals and actions, and to feel a happy life in the process.

There are many female leaders working on the front line of the fight against the pandemic, bearing responsibilities and playing important roles in key leadership positions. At the same time, they are also mothers and daughters, and they have to take on more care work in their family. There are also a large number of women engaged in various social labor jobs. There are 35 million domestic workers in China, 95% of whom are women, and they are responsible for a large amount of care work throughout the city.

These women have been very hard hit by the pandemic. When the unemployment wave comes, they are at the bottom in terms of employment and will be dismissed due to the impact of the pandemic. They also lack basic social protection. During this period, the negative effects are finally passed on to women workers at the grassroots, which enhanced their difficulties. More grassroots organizations are needed to provide them with very specific and direct services. It is also hoped that more forces, including the government and social forces, will actively participate to help these women get out of their predicaments.



Speaker: Wu Fan, Vice President of Shanghai Medical College of Fudan University

2.2.8

Women's Health Forum: Healthy Women, Healthy Planet

The health of women and children is the cornerstone of the health of all people, and women continue to make positive contributions to promoting the health of all people. We should attach great importance to the development of maternal and child health care, perfect the legal and policy system for maternal and child health, carry out maternal and child health projects, provide women with full life-cycle health services, and improve the fairness and accessibility of maternal and child health services, so as to improve the health of women and children. This sub-forum will discuss topics such as the experience and achievements of ensuring women's and children's health, women's contributions in fighting the Covid-19 and resuming work and production, how women can participate in the construction of a human health community, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Speaker: Navchaa Suren, Deputy Representative of the UNFPA in China

- **Women's health is an important part of the health of all people, especially sexual and reproductive health. It is necessary to improve women's reproductive health and development rights.**

Responding to the gender impact of the pandemic, empowering women, and accelerating the progress of the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals require joint efforts of the international community. We should promote the agreement that "women and children's health for all people" and "all people for women and children's health". It is necessary to listen to women's voices, attach importance to their needs, and share their wisdom and solutions when discussing agendas, program consultation, rules and standards of major global health policy issues.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights are an unfinished undertaking. The United Nations Population Fund's recently released "My Body, I Call the Shots" in the "Report on the State of World Population" which is the first report on body autonomy in the history of the United Nations.

Researches show that in the 57 developing countries for which we have data, nearly half of women lack physical autonomy.

The core indicators that are very important to measure the level of development of a country and society include maternal mortality, infant mortality, and life expectancy. China has made a lot of progress in maternal and child health care, reached the requirements of Sustainable Development Goal 3 (good health and well-being), and achieved the goal of reducing maternal mortality. At the same time, China believes that women's reproductive health is a very important task, and has been given high emphasis and protection in policies.



Speaker: Xia Jie, Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation

- **The whole society should pay attention to women's mental health issues and provide women of different physiological stages with protection for their physiological and psychological needs.**

Women's health is not only limited to service during pregnancy and childbirth, but also a full range of health care from adolescence to menopause and old age. We should pay attention to women not only for their physical health, but also for their mental health and social adaptation. The World Health Organization clearly stated that a person's overall health is not only physical health, but must be measured from three dimensions, including women's physical health, that is, free from disease, good mental health and harmonious social relations. Only with a positive mental state can you better participate in society and take on such important responsibilities as half the sky.



Online speaker: Ibrahimovic Peterson, UNFPA Deputy Executive Director of Management

In some special physiological stages, women have a higher incidence of psychological problems than the general population due to their unique physiological changes. If a woman suffers from mental health problems, it will not only cause psychological and spiritual pain to her, but also affect some of her social functions, family relationships, and intimate social relationships. In the clinic of obstetrics and gynecology, disease problems, such as menopausal syndrome, are often encountered, which would affect their psychological health. Women's good mental health also helps them to have better work efficiency, higher work quality, and create greater value for our social, economic and cultural development.

- **We should pay attention to the impact of the Covid-19 on women's health and to the role of women in fighting the pandemic and resuming work and production, and also to the negative impact of the Covid-19 on women's health.**



Speaker: Lu Hailin, former Chairman of the UN Women's International Forum

In the fight against the Covid-19, women have provided a large number of medical and social services and made great contributions. The Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Health of Pakistan, Mr. Amir, introduced in the video the results achieved in Pakistan's handling of the pandemic, saying that a large part of which is due to the contributions of women. They are brave, firm, and very self-disciplined. We must recognize women's efforts. But at the same time, it should be realized that women often bear and suffer more damage than men in major human disasters. The Covid-19 has also had a great impact on female reproductive health. The United Nations Population Fund predicts that if the Covid-19 continues for 6 months, there will be 7 million women who will be taken care of by no one when they have children, and another 31 million will be affected by domestic violence. These numbers will increase if there is no interference.

2.2.9

Improving Commercial Health Insurance System to Advance Human Health

With the outbreak of the Covid-19, people in various countries are becoming more and more aware of the initiative to manage personal health risks, and the rigid demand for a complete health protection system is also increasing. In order to establish a sustainable and manageable national health protection system, how to make full use of the commercial health insurance market mechanism has become one of the hot topics. How the government and the market can play their respective roles to complement each other, how insurance companies, medical institutions, pharmaceutical companies, and health management service organizations should play their respective roles, and how all parties can cooperate organically and closely have become a series of complex issues that need to be resolved. We believe that sustainable solutions will be found under the active exploration of countries all over the world.

- **The growth of medical expenses and the aging of society have put increasing pressure on personal financial expenditures. It has become a necessary and feasible solution to give full play to the market mechanism of commercial health insurance to manage health risks.**

The global Covid-19 continues to spread, and both developed and underdeveloped countries have invested a lot of human and financial resources to deal with the life and health hazards caused by it. The global aging trend has brought about a continuous increase in health protection expenditures, and excessive medical and health expenditures have brought huge financial pressures on governments. At the same time, personal health awareness is getting stronger and stronger, and huge potential health protection needs are constantly being stimulated. At present, the level of public financing in China's medical and health expenditure has reached 68%, which is already higher than the level of OECD countries. The proportion of personal health expenditure in the total national health expenditure has dropped from 28.8% to 28.4%. Studies have shown that the proportion of citizens' expenditure on medical care in the total household consumption expenditure has also declined. However, for some people, the burden of medical expenses is still heavier, and 28% of medical expenses are far higher than those in developed countries. Therefore, the financing structure of China's health expenditure needs to be adjusted as soon as possible, and the proportion of commercial health insurance payments must be increased as soon as possible to reduce the burden on the government and individuals.



Speaker: Li Lanjuan, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and Director of the State Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Infectious

Nowadays, the role of commercial health insurance in active risk management in the national health security system is increasingly recognized. Commercial health insurance, which mainly targets individuals, has ushered in opportunities for development. The integration of health insurance and health management should be actively promoted, and services such as health risk assessment and health promotion should be provided to the insured people, and the transition from disease protection to health protection should be provided. At the same time, health insurance integrates new medicines and new medical methods into the scope of coverage, gives full play to the insurance fund's characteristics of long-term and large amounts, and invests in social medical services and in the field of medical care to cover all links of the health industry. We should expand investment in the health industry, promote the integration of the health industry, and strongly support and serve the construction of a healthy China.



Speaker: Xing Wei, Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Insurance Association of China

How to establish a sustainable and affordable national health security system has always been a difficult problem that countries continue to explore and research. The reform of the social health security system is difficult. Due to the rigid needs of the people for health security, the economic, cultural, historical and social systems of various countries are different. Different countries have adopted different national health protection systems, but the common point is the joint participation of the government and the market, and the difference is the degree of government's participation or the degree of marketization.

In the process of expanding the marketization of health insurance, we need to think about how to establish a risk management mechanism, what roles the government and the market should play, and what institutional arrangements or top-level design the government should use to stimulate market vitality. At the same time, how to establish a more systematic, unified and effective supervision mechanism that takes into account fairness and so on are all questions that the society, individuals, commercial insurance companies, health management service agencies, and pharmaceutical companies are very concerned about and urgently need to seek answers.

- **The development of the commercial insurance industry is faced with issues that they need to actively explore multiple cooperation models with medical institutions who also need to develop high-quality general practice services, to jointly establish a mechanism to control insurance and medical expense waste, and solve the problem of excessive reimbursement of health insurance.**

There are also some successful practices. For example, the British public medical system uses only 40% of American health expenditures to cover almost all of the medical needs of their people. In this case, the British general practitioners or family doctor services undertake 80% of the work.



Online Discussion of "Improving Commercial Health Insurance System to Advance Human Health"

But only 20% of the cost is used, and cost control and efficiency are the keys. It takes ten years to train a qualified general practitioner in the UK, and it takes about five million yuan. Why does the British government do this for a long time? Because decades of work of general practitioners will produce medical, economic and social value far beyond this. In the United States, 68% of the American public health care system is insured through commercial insurance.

For example, the government has its own medical insurance programs, but their audiences are relatively limited. For example, the medical care system is mainly for the elderly over 60 years old, and these people may have relatively low incomes, and other medical projects are aimed at children.

The proportion of people covered by the government's medical insurance program is about 34%, while 8% of the population in the United States is not covered by insurance. They have neither company-provided insurance plans nor government-provided insurance plans.

The focus of China's public primary medical institutions is to "ensure the most basic" and "basic public health services." However, in order to control costs and highlight limited professional advantages, private clinics mostly focus on specialties and charge high fees. For commercial insurance institutions, their professional operating capabilities have not kept up. With the expansion of health insurance coverage, in addition to the 200 million healthy people who are insured, there is a non-standard group, including sub-healthy people. Expansion in this area has higher requirements on the management level of the insurance industry. To guide and promote commercial health insurance to protect people's livelihood, there are two aspects. One is based on providing long-term protection and introducing a system with adjustable long-term medical insurance costs. The second is expanding coverage. Commercial health insurance should not only serve healthy people, but also include reasonable medical expenses outside the basic catalog in the scope of reimbursement, so as to truly realize the value of the industry.

2.2.10

Health Insurance for Health Management

In recent years, the integration of commercial health insurance with basic medical insurance and health management has become the development trend of the industry and the basic structure of the economy and society, which will gradually change the quality of China's internal medical and health development. This sub-forum focused on building a communication platform between insurance companies and local governments and management departments, and discussed how to build a social-business-integrated multi-level medical insurance system in China to meet people's diversified needs for medical care, improve industry's access and management systems, and explore new ideas for health management industrial policies.

- It is commonly reckoned that commercial health insurance can promote health management, and health management is conducive to health insurance. How commercial health insurance performs health management functions is the current key matter.

People's demand for rigid, multi-level, and diversified health protection continues to grow, which also requires health insurance to play an active role in the field of health services while performing its protection functions. Health insurance and health management are mutually beneficial. The combination of commercial health insurance and basic medical insurance, and the integrated development of health insurance and health management have become the development trend of the industry and the basic structure of the economy and society, and will gradually improve the high-quality development of China's health. How to build a multi-level medical security system with social and business participation in the basic medical insurance environment, and how commercial insurance companies and health management companies will respectively play their own roles and empower each other are worthy of in-depth consideration and research.

In this case, it is necessary to refer to the international commercial health insurance system and experience to build a communication platform for the insurance industry, medical and health management and local government and management departments to exchange and share common needs.

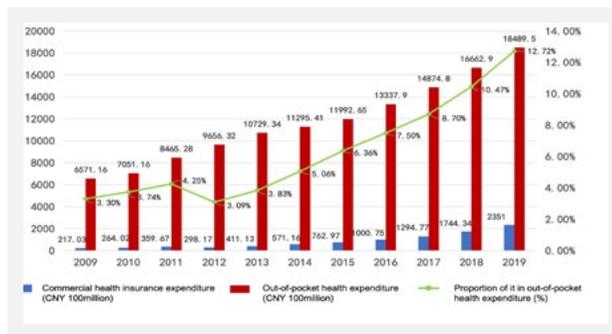


Figure 2-4 The Proportion of Commercial Health Insurance Expenditure in Total Health Expenditure

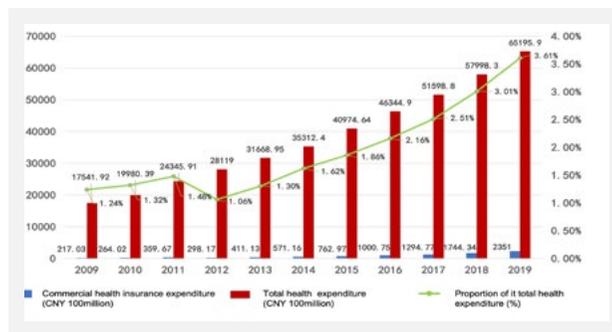


Figure 2-5 The Proportion of Commercial Health Insurance Expenditure in Personal Health Expenditure



Speaker: Qiao Jianrong, Coordinator of Health System and Sanitary Safety, World Health Organization Representative Office in China

Qiao Jianrong, Coordinator of Health System and Sanitary Safety of the World Health Organization's Representative Office in China, pointed out that in order to create a more equitable and effective health protection system, the following points need to be emphasized. First, continue to improve the universal medical insurance system to contribute to the healthy China strategy. Second, improve the strategic purchasing power of medical insurance, lead the integration and quality improvement of medical and health services, and promote the high-quality and coordinated development of the three medical services. Third, coping with these challenges requires the cooperation of insurance industry, medical and health care, health management, pharmaceutical companies, and the government.

Commercial health insurance is a quasi-public product, an integral part of a country's national health insurance system, and an important indicator of a sustainable and high-quality life in a developed country. The development of health insurance should start with the construction of a healthy ecosystem, rather than treating it as a simple insurance product.

■ **The combination of commercial health insurance and health management is a complex process related to multiple factors. It has innovative requirements for the business philosophy, business methods and cooperative environment of the commercial insurance industry and calls for in-depth and extensive research and corresponding policy conditions.**

The development of commercial health insurance is to establish a positive feedback mechanism for proactive health risk management based on improving people's health. Health insurance is not a simple issue of pricing and reimbursement. It is actually a mechanism for managing health risks. The purpose is to improve health and reduce cost rather than increase the cost.

There are also various opinions and thoughts that need to be exchanged and discussed on how to promote the close integration of commercial health insurance and health management under the new economic and social situation. At present, in the insurance industry, it is still emphasized in the traditional sense that health insurance is to smooth out the risks of the insured subject through reimbursement. The original intention of commercial health insurance is to help the insured to hedge the risks and help the family to smooth out the risks based on the future risk of disease and death of the insured, and through an effective reimbursement mechanism. Of course, the purpose is not only to give a sum of money, but also to help the insured person or family get timely treatment and extend their lives. Therefore, reimbursement is only a means of insurance payment. The purpose is to help the insured to provide timely support when there is some disease risk, or even when a disease occurs. In terms of operation, all medical interventions for compensation start in the hospital. It is about doctors and medical institutions. The first link is the diagnosis, and the link that may give rise to responsibility is first identified.

Insurance payment for treatment is only one of the links. When a customer may be about to have a major illness, the insurance company will give the customer, the patient more access to information and assist him in evaluating the treatment plan. If the plan is reasonable and necessary, we will help the customer pay, use the payment to guide the diagnosis and treatment process and cover the costs incurred in each link after admission to the hospital.

Where is the location of commercial insurance? Some experts at the meeting believed that it should be for major diseases. Critical illness insurance is the most important link that commercial insurance can present in China's medical system. Insurance must first solve the problem of life-saving, can improve survival expectations, delay the progression of the disease, and have a better survival performance. After this step is done, it becomes an effective supplement to basic medical insurance, and then it may move to another link.

Local governments have also actively explored the development of commercial health insurance and the integration of multi-channel resources to ensure citizens' health and disease payment. Chen Chunliu, Deputy Secretary of the Party Group and Deputy Director of the Nantong Medical Insurance Bureau, introduced Nantong's innovative exploration and experience in health insurance. On the basis of two types of insurance, maternity insurance and long-term care insurance, a new "Nantong Insurance" has been established, which has achieved three breakthroughs and one connection. Insurance is connected with commercial supplementary insurance. All people regardless of age and occupation can enjoy the insurance, which plays a role in complementing the insufficiency of basic medical insurance.



Initiation Ceremony of "Health Insurance and Health Management Innovation and Cooperation Alliance"

2.2.11

International Cooperation in Anti-Pandemic & the Path of High Quality Industrial Development

The sudden outbreak of the Covid-19 has severely impacted economic and social operations and people's lives, posing challenges to the government's governance capabilities and the level of medical supervision. In this situation, how can the medical and health industry demonstrate its strength through innovation and high-quality development, and how anti-pandemic material production enterprises reflect their international role are serious issues that everyone faces together. This sub-forum focuses on international cooperation in the field of public health in the pandemic era, analyzes the situation from multiple levels and dimensions, shares views, discusses the motivation, and explores the role and development path of the industry under the current policy and supervision situation so as to help Chinese companies to support the international fights against the pandemic and seize opportunities to achieve high-quality sustainable development.

- **To respond to the Covid-19, countries around the world need to strengthen cooperation in the approval, recognition and supply of medicines and medical devices to ensure timely provision of urgently needed products for the fight against the pandemic.**

After the outbreak of the Covid-19, the international situation has become complicated. Conventional international trade and investment have been severely impacted. Improving the ability to respond to major public health incidents and providing the necessary anti-epidemic medical supplies as soon as possible has become an urgent task for all countries in the world. Pharmaceuticals and medical devices, as highly globalized industries, not only meet the diverse needs of people from all over the world, but also benefit many countries in a multilateral, win-win development pattern. As a major producer, consumer and exporter of medicines and medical devices, China is also facing huge challenges while benefiting from the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry.

During the pandemic, our medical and anti-pandemic material manufacturing enterprises were given special missions and responsibilities. As the pandemic continues to spread there is a huge, urgent demand for China's medical and anti-pandemic products from a global perspective. Pharmaceuticals and medical devices are special commodities, and their quality and safety are related to the health and life safety of people. Many of our leading companies have taken up the heavy responsibilities and delivered their high-quality products and services to corners of the world in a timely manner. In this process, many companies have been running 7/24 production for several months, running overloaded and bearing huge responsibilities.

The global pandemic of the Covid-19 once again tells us that only countries around the world can work together to solve the common disaster facing mankind. Medicine regulatory departments in all countries should strengthen exchanges and cooperation, and work with the industry to build a health community for all mankind.



Speaker: Liu Jingqi, Deputy Director of Department of Science, Technology and International Cooperation of National Medical Products Administration



Figure 2-6 The Dual-cycle Development Route of China's Medical Industry in the Post-pandemic Era

INNOVATION FOR HEALTH

3.1 Overview of Sub-topics

The rapid development of genetic technology, information technology, new materials and microelectronics technology has greatly promoted the innovation and development of biomedicine. New medicines, new treatment technologies and methods have sprung up in the practice of disease treatment and prevention, and the majority of patients have timely enjoyed the latest achievements in the development of modern science and technology. All aspects of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and long-term curative effect management have highlighted the clinical value of medical technology innovation, and patients have obtained significant benefits from them.

Due to the different features of diseases, the contribution of medical services to health has different benefits to different groups of people. In a society with an aging population, the immediate medical and health needs of the middle-aged and elderly population are far greater than those of the young population. The health of the elderly population is more dependent on health services, and their health expenditures have also increased significantly. This trend will become more prominent as human life expectancy continues to increase, and biomedical innovation and technological integration will also provide strong material support for the increase in human life expectancy.

The cross-border integration and development of new technology and medicine have produced big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, wearable devices, and androids. It has given birth to the emergence of precision medicine based on omics, and has accelerated the successful development and expanding application of innovative medicines and vaccines. Data integration and the Internet will bring about a qualitative improvement in health management, greatly improving the health of the population while reducing medical expenses.

The close integration of information technology and medicine is one of the most active frontier research in medical development in recent years. It has brought such profound changes to the traditional methods of modern medicine, and even the view that information technology will subvert modern medicine has emerged. Thanks to the reform of the medical management system and the recognition of innovative products and technologies, new biological treatment methods have begun to be applied in clinical practice, and tremendous progress has been made in the treatment of diseases that were difficult to treat in the past, such as tumors and genetic diseases.

The innovation and application of medical science and technology will inevitably bring about some new problems and challenges that need to be recognized and solved, so as to remove obstacles to innovation and establish a new ecology that is conducive to the development of medical science and technology. The first is the accessibility of innovations, the price of new products, and the equality of health. The issue of health equality, distribution and application of Covid-19 vaccine has become the focus of the accessibility of current scientific and technological innovation. Since precision medicine calls for information sharing, how to deal with information privacy and ethics, and the safe use of personal information has become the biggest obstacle to the use of new technologies.

Innovation promotes health, and technological development should help fill the gap in the availability of medical and health services. Participants in the sub-forum gave wise insights from multiple perspectives.

3.2.1

Healthcare Leaders Summit

The Healthcare Leaders Summit aims to bring together policy leaders, standard makers, corporate managers, opinion leaders, investment institutions and professional media in China and abroad in the medical and health field to share the latest development trends in the biotechnology, medical and health fields, and to discuss the background of the new era among the major challenges and new opportunities for the development of the industry. The Summit will jointly explore through the formulation of reasonable regulatory policies and economic models to boost R&D and applications with a new health ecological chain, and to promote cross-border exchanges and practical cooperation in the field of health, and relevant results, reports and initiatives will also be released.

- From a development perspective, the three most important trends in the future of global medical care are the value-oriented medical system, the integrated development of all participants in the medical system, and digital empowerment.

Dr. Martin Murphy, founder of the former US President's Anti-Cancer Roundtable and founder of the Shanghai Tuoxin Health Promotion Center, said in a speech that the Covid-19 has taught us many things, the most obvious of which is about the partnership, about progress, and about hope. We must have the same goals and work together to do things that are usually impossible to accomplish alone. This is why we are here today. Adhering to the philosophy that everyone and I share the same benefits, the world must be united in order to overcome the epidemic and make progress.

Xia Xiaoyan, Managing Director and Global Partner of the Boston Consulting Group, shared new views on the integrated development of the medical and health industry. First of all, the development and application of medicine must be value-oriented. Patient-centered, cross-border cooperation can truly optimize our overall medical value based on multi-party cooperation, and achieve higher curative effects at lower costs. Due to the inconsistent motivations and interests of all parties in the current medical system, the efficiency of the entire medical system is lower. Regulatory authorities emphasize the protection of public health. Pharmaceutical companies pursue maximum sales, and patients want minimum payment. The common goal driven by value enables stakeholders to reach agreement on common goals and conduct multilateral cooperation to truly achieve the highest efficacy at the lowest cost.

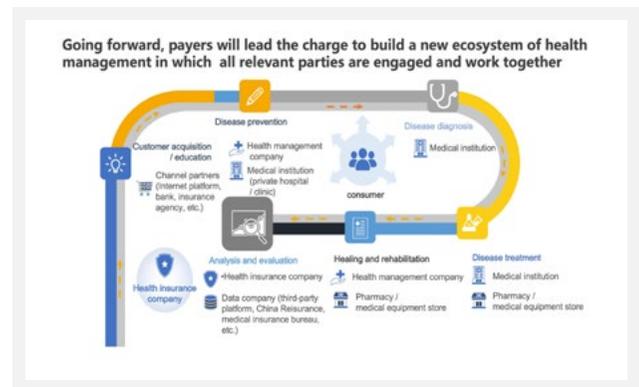


Figure 3-1 Consumer-centered Health Management Ecology

The second is to realize the integrated development of medical treatment, which requires the participation of various medical-related systems, including the integrated development of payers, service providers and suppliers, and the exploration of some novel solutions. The combination of medical treatment and insurance, and the innovation of suppliers and payers have created a variety of insurance products that are combined with clinical efficacy. Driven by some third-party platforms, health insurance companies and pharmaceutical companies, many innovative models have begun to emerge, such as efficacy-based insurance and patient insurance for specific diseases. Those are very positive attempts made by suppliers and payers.

The third is digitization and big data applications. Full-process digital health management and the application of health big data can accelerate the integration of various parties in the medical system. We will see more digital tools applied to the entire medical system and value chain.

The transformation of insurance companies' role from passive reimbursement to full-process health management will have themselves be more involved in the identification of medical service quality. They will participate in decision-making that affects patients' medical care, and more importantly, help insurers to prevent diseases. The means of digitization and data are gradually applied to the entire medical and health ecology, so that the entire value chain and services of the payer and the supplier will be connected horizontally and vertically. The horizontal connection is the value chain from prevention to rehabilitation, and the vertical connection is a full set of solutions for medicines, medical devices and services.



Online Speaker: Martin Murphy, Co-Chairman of ICODA Scientific Strategic Advisory Committee

■ **Technological breakthroughs, innovations and applications, informatization and smart health services have changed the service model and level of the entire industry. In an aging society, innovative medical insurance and medical service systems will bring innovative research and development results to the general public.**

As a well-known multinational pharmaceutical company, AstraZeneca has been making innovations in China for decades and actively cooperated with Chinese local innovative pharmaceutical companies. Not only can innovative medicines be popularized in China for more patients as soon as possible through the commercial introduction, but also in cooperation with innovative medicines, they have developed new medicines with some local companies, hoping to continue to develop medical product lines through cooperation with them. China is still in a state of unbalanced and insufficient medical resources. Any innovation and solution can not sacrifice the efficiency of the existing medical system, and has to ultimately benefit patients and improve patient experience. The improvement of medical efficiency is the original intention of what we do, our solutions and innovations.

Technological breakthroughs and innovations, and the application of new technologies will bring about changes in the entire service system and service pattern. This is the more important mission of smart health in the future that it will convert individuals from prevention to diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation, from health management to health promotion and meets their demands for health and medical services in their whole life cycle. The average life expectancy in China has increased significantly, and living conditions have improved. People also hope to live healthier lives when they get older. Old people need home care or nursing homes, and some need long-term care. Technological innovations such as the smart Internet of Things provide new solutions for elderly care. Smart wearable devices can solve many of the risk management problems of the elderly in the family, and can also provide the elderly with some life and safety guarantees. Through the construction of data platform and data accumulation, it can also provide the government with more supervision methods, including the expenditure situation of the elderly. It can also connect more elderly service agencies to cooperate and share data, and realize an interactive system where the elderly at home can enjoy service via a TV terminal or family terminal.

■ **Can innovation bring better results to patients and at the same time lower the price through continuous improvement of technical products and market competition, and ultimately benefit the majority of patients?**

The demand for the elderly care service market is huge, from 1.17 trillion in 2014 to 1.6 trillion in 2050, and the number of severely disabled and demented groups may reach more than 49 million. For this new social demand, it has also promoted the development of long-term care insurance.

Innovation for Health 3.2 Viewpoints of Sub-forum

The development of medicine is based on technology as the main original driving force. With the continuous advancement of medical technology, there are more and more models or types of innovative medicines, and more methods for treatment choices. The innovation of the entire medical medicine research and development has reached such a stage. On the one hand, the technical means are becoming more and more complicated. On the other hand, the powerful promotion of capital makes everyone feel that they can work hard at the forefront of innovation. An innovation brings better efficacy to patients, and more innovative products compete with each other to lower the price. In this way, new technology can promote the development of the industry. First, this new technology must make the cost of diagnosis and treatment very low, and it is an inevitable condition for commercial promotion.

For example, if the second-generation gene sequencing technology does not reduce the cost to the current low level, this technology will not be developed for clinical use. Second, a new technology greatly improves its accessibility when the cost is very low, and can meet the needs of the clinical incremental market, which will drive the development of the industry. With cheap second-generation gene sequencing, precision medicine becomes possible. In short, technological innovation can increase accessibility, reduce industry costs, and promote industry innovation and development.



Guests of the "Healthcare Leaders Summit"

3.2.2

Response to Major Emergencies—The Ark of Life

The Covid-19 has suddenly put unprecedented pressure on the health system. How to effectively and quickly prevent and control the pandemic and protect people's lives has become an urgent issue for emergency response. What role did the shelter hospital play in first aid and protection in this process? What are the successful implementation experiences and lessons to be learned in the future? How to form a synergistic effect in the whole society and build an organic system for shelter hospitals? For the next disaster that may be faced, how to plan the construction of emergency shelter hospitals, and what are the implications for the emergency planning and construction of shelter hospitals for urban disasters?

■ The establishment and application of Wuhan shelter hospitals provides practical cases for responding to large-scale outbreaks of infectious diseases.

In the early stage of the Covid-19 in Wuhan, Hubei, it was mainly due to the explosive increase in the number of cases infected by families and communities. Existing hospitals were unable to effectively treat severe patients and quarantine infected persons under super-saturated operation. Only by quarantining the infected quickly can the spread be reduced, and the centralized settlement of the patients facilitates limited medical staff to fully play their role. Establishing temporary hospitals as soon as possible, dividing patients by classification, and providing quarantine measures for infected persons is the only way to relieve the pressure of medical institutions at that time. In order to implement the strategy of collecting all cases and treating all patients as soon as possible, large public spaces should be transformed into temporary hospitals. Although the facilities can be simpler, they must have the functions of quarantine, basic treatment and nursing care service, which is mainly for mild illness and has functional zones of two lines and three areas for medical staff. Shelter hospitals, which were large in capacity, easy to be built, and cost-saving, became "a critical move in a critical period." The concept of shelter hospital is a fast and simple temporary facility to deal with the wave of patients in the outbreak stage of infectious diseases and to provide conditions for quarantining infected persons.

The shelter hospitals provided more than 1,000 beds at the critical moment when medical resources were exhausting, creating treatment conditions and quarantining environment.

They reshaped the medical treatment system in Wuhan at that time, and provided a place for mild patients and helped transfer severe patients to other hospitals in a standardized way, in which case people have also seen hope then. The successful use of shelter hospitals has taken mild patients to normal hospitals, allowing doctors to concentrate resources to treat severe patients, and it also provided place to contain infected persons who can spread the virus by quarantining them from the community and family quickly. The reduction of new cases is conducive to the fundamental control of the epidemic.



Speaker: Wang Chen, Academician and Vice President of Chinese Academy of Engineering



Moderator: Bai Yansong, anchor for CCTV

Innovation for Health 3.2 Viewpoints of Sub-forum

- For the upgrading and transformation of a safe city, the combination planning and construction of peace and warfare has set a practical model.

The actual case of Wuhan shelter hospital provides a very valuable and practical reference for the management, planning and construction of a safe city in the future. First of all, in the future urban emergency response, how to build emergency facilities quickly and intelligently is worth thinking about in our industry. It is possible to use digital information to rationally plan special-purpose emergency facilities through the urban spatial layout to improve the accessibility and convenience of use. Secondly, the construction of emergency facilities must conform to the overall national strategy, emphasize resource intensiveness, environmental friendliness, and achieve our goal of the capacity reserve. The combination of peace and warfare calls for more flexibility to achieve mutual transformation. In the design of our ordinary public buildings, we must take into account the special wartime functions. When emergencies come, they can quickly transform and change functions. In order to maximize the use of urban space resources, how can we not only meet the usual functions, but also quickly construct temporary facilities in an emergency? The design and construction of two-way toughness and flexibility is worth thinking.

From the perspective of the government, there are a lot of systematic and long-term considerations in the construction and operation of safe and resilient cities, so as to maximize the use of urban space, save resources, and realize the green renewal and upgrade of the city.



Guests of the "Response to Major Emergencies—The Ark of Life"

3.2.3

Review and Approval Reforms Boost Pharmaceutical Innovation

The reform of the medicine regulatory system can stimulate the innovation and development of the pharmaceutical industry, promote the improvement of research and development capabilities, further improve the quality and efficacy of medicines, and better meet the urgent needs of clinical medicines, to reduce the gap between countries and the international advanced level and vigorously promote the development of life and health industry. Different regulatory systems around the world have corresponding policies for encouraging medicine innovation, and innovation and reform also require the communication and participation of academia, enterprises, and government departments. This sub-forum focuses on how to further deepen the reform of the medicine regulatory system, continue to promote medicine innovation and development, and improve the quality and accessibility of medical products.

- **The innovation and reform on the review and approval system, involving the regulatory system, regulatory specialization and regulatory capabilities, will strongly promote the development of the pharmaceutical industry and protect public health.**

A strong medicine regulation is conducive to not only creating a strong industry, but also protecting public health. Innovation is the best way to promote the construction of the drug regulatory system and regulatory capacity, and solve the problems of quality, efficiency, system and capacity. There are several ways. The first is to improve the supervisory ability by improving the approval system. The second is to improve the ability by optimizing the mechanism. The third is to improve the ability via innovative methods. The fourth is to improve the ability through participating in international cooperation.

In recent years, the National Medical Products Administration has reconstructed China's medicine, medical device, and cosmetics regulatory system to a certain extent, which established the basic principles of risk management, full-process control, scientific supervision, and social co-governance. Moreover, it also defined the combination of health protection and public health, the combination of quality safety and quantity safety, the combination of product safety and information security, the combination of product supervision and team building, the combination of pre-market supervision and post-market supervision, the combination of institutional and incentive innovation,

the combination of corporate responsibility and individual responsibilities in the law, and established a pattern of social co-governance.

It should be said that an upgraded version, or a modern version, of China's medicine, medical device and cosmetics regulatory legal system has been created and provides a good ecological environment for the innovative development and high-quality development of the industry.



Speaker: Xu Jinghe, Deputy Director of the National Medical Products Administration

Innovation for Health 3.2 Viewpoints of Sub-forum

- **Reform of the medicine review and approval system encourages and supports innovation, benefiting the majority of patients and innovative medicine and medical equipment companies, and gradually forming advantages for innovation and development at different levels.**

The reform of clinical trials is the core part of the reform of the medicine review and approval system, and is a very important part of verifying the safety and effectiveness of medicines. The time for clinical trials is relatively long, and it is an important factor that determines whether medicines can be marketed efficiently. The National Medical Products Administration started from reforming clinical trials, mainly from the following three points. The first is to change the licensing system of clinical trial institutions into a filing system with simplified approvals and the same standards as before. The standard does not drop, and you can file on the filing platform. The second is to reform the examination and approval of clinical trials of medicines and turn them into implied approval, which greatly improves the efficiency of approval of clinical trials. The third is to scientifically accept overseas clinical trial data. If the data is made under the internationally accepted ICH and also meets the Chinese approval requirements, it can be used for the listing application.



Speaker: Sumia Swaminathan, Chief Scientist of the World Health Organization

The pilot registrant system is progressing rapidly. The registrant separates registration from production. Its advantage is to optimize resources, encourage innovation, and at the same time implement the main responsibility of the registrant. In the past 3 years, we have approved and reviewed 1,377 medical device products under this new system via pilot projects, which reflects the government's concept to better serve enterprises and support the innovative development of the industry.



Online and offline discussion of "Review and Approval Reforms Boost Pharmaceutical Innovation"

3.2.4

Improving Access to Innovative Medicines

The 2030 goal of the World Health Organization to eliminate viral hepatitis is the direction of the joint efforts of all countries in the world. In order to reduce the heavy burden of hepatitis B and C, this sub-forum will bring together well-known experts in the field of liver disease prevention and treatment in China and abroad as well as industry representatives in innovative medical research and development to jointly analyze the current situation and challenges of viral hepatitis prevention and treatment in China and share the domestic and foreign successful experience of declining the harm of hepatitis. The scientific basis and practice of antiviral medicines are discussed, and the strategy of hepatitis B vaccine immunization and innovative research and development are prospected. By exploring effective intervention models, we will promote early detection, early diagnosis, and early treatment of viral hepatitis, and continue to improve people's health.



Onsite discussion of "Improving Access to Innovative Medicines"

- **Viral hepatitis causes liver cirrhosis and liver cancer, and is a serious public health threat that endangers human health. Based on the latest research and development results of medical technology, the World Health Organization has set a goal of eliminating hepatitis by 2030.**

In recent years, breakthroughs have been made in the research and development of therapeutic medicines for chronic viral hepatitis.

First of all, due to the emergence of anti-hepatitis C medicines, the treatment of hepatitis C has undergone a fundamental change, with a cure rate of over 95%, making the goal of eliminating hepatitis C on a global scale more realistic and accessible.

So far, the application of anti-hepatitis C medicines developed by Gilead has completely cured more than 4 million patients worldwide, and made it completely free of threats to life and health. This is the first time that a simple medicine has been used to directly cure a viral disease. For patients with chronic hepatitis B, antiviral medicine treatments continue to innovate. Now they can control the development of hepatitis, prevent liver fibrosis caused by chronic hepatitis, control liver cirrhosis, and reduce the occurrence of liver cancer, and some patients can be clinically recovered. It is on this basis that the World Health Organization has put forward the ambitious goal of eliminating viral hepatitis by 2030, reducing the number of new cases of hepatitis worldwide by 90% and reducing deaths due to hepatitis by 65%.



Speaker: Jim Jin, Global Vice President and General Manager of China District, Gilead Sciences

Innovation for Health 3.2 Viewpoints of Sub-forum

Due to the huge number of people in the Chinese population who have been infected with or carry hepatitis B or C virus, the burden is very heavy. It is estimated that there are about 85 million people carrying hepatitis B virus in China, of which about 28 million are hepatitis B patients and about 4.5 million hepatitis C patients. There are about 400,000 cases of liver cancer caused by viral hepatitis each year, accounting for about half of the global incidence and death of liver cancer. Due to the low diagnosis rate and low treatment rate of hepatitis in China, it is a huge challenge to achieve the goals set by the World Health Organization.

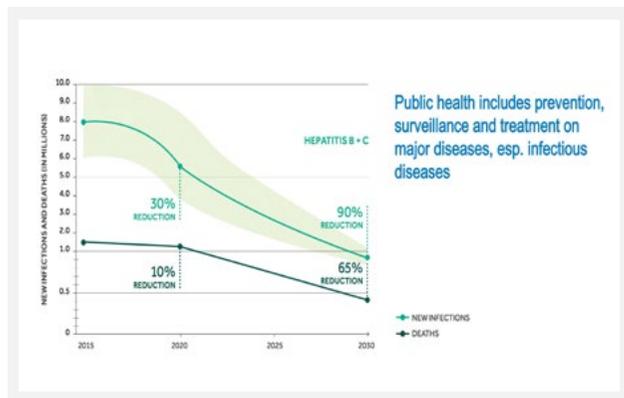


Figure 3-2 The World Health Organization's Goal of Eliminating Viral Hepatitis by 2030

- Many countries around the world are carrying out actions to eliminate hepatitis. The key common point is to find patients. The government is actively helping in the whole process from the discovery of patients to their ability to pay.



Online Speaker: Graham Foster, Liver Disease Specialist of Queen Mary University of London

Many countries around the world have begun to eliminate hepatitis, but one of the common problems is to find patients and ensure that they have qualified medical staff.

A liver disease expert from the Queen Mary University of London, UK, introduced the situation in the UK. The action to eliminate hepatitis comes from the support of the government. Realizing that early investment in hepatitis will ultimately help reduce overall health expenditures and release more dividends, the government has promoted the following actions. First, a corresponding work system was established to ensure effective treatment and accessible medicines.

The second is to provide antiviral medicines to places where there are intravenous injections, including drug rehabilitation centers and prisons, provide safer and cleaner syringes to prevent the spread of hepatitis C, and expand the availability of testing by providing testing and treatment services in pharmacies. Clinicians play a very important role. Fourth, through publicity and persuasion, people who are concerned about their own health will be more likely to get treatment after they learn about hepatitis. In order to eliminate hepatitis C, everyone must be aware of the disease and every patient must be treated.

To this end, we installed blood screening and diagnostic equipment on the caravan, and provided people with tests and treatments on the street in a mobile way. Convenient service network and safe medicines are very important for the action to eliminate hepatitis C.

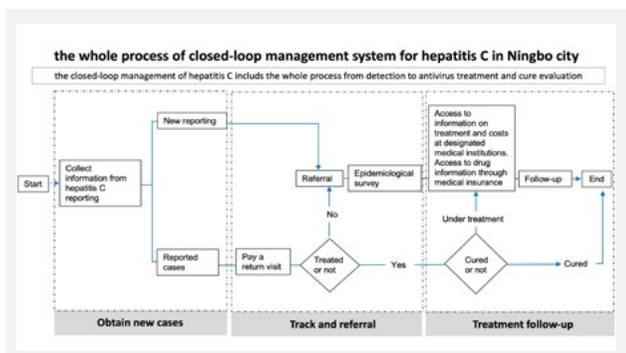


Figure 3-3 Business Flow Chart of Ningbo's Closed-loop Management of Hepatitis C

According to the Zhejiang Provincial Viral Hepatitis Prevention and Control Action Plan, the Ningbo Municipal Government has proposed the goal of eliminating hepatitis C. In the work plan, a four-in-one hepatitis C follow-up treatment management system of health administrative departments, disease control institutions, designated medical institutions, and primary medical institutions, that is, community health service centers, has been established. Management and standardized treatment have realized the closed management of the whole process. Of the newly discovered patients, 92% can be tracked, of which more than 700 are referrals, accounting for 91%. Among the referrals, 86% have received treatment. For the 2,904 cases of previous infections, 2727 cases can be revisited, 1375 cases can be traced, and the treatment rate can reach 78.8%. 100% of the patients treated in Ningbo were cured.



Speaker: Dong Hongjun, Deputy Director of Ningbo Center for Disease Control and Prevention

3.2.5

Digital Health: Disruption and Innovation

Big data, artificial intelligence, wearable devices, the Internet of Things, etc.—all these terms have gradually become indispensable concepts in any discussion about the future development of the health system. The application of clinical decision support systems, digital health and medical records are gradually becoming popular. In Covid-19, the amazing development and application of digital medical innovation has shown great value in ensuring basic medical services. In the future, we still need more technological innovations to improve market efficiency, and we need to improve relevant norms and standards. What does all this mean for the health system in 2030? What data application and supervision-related infrastructure do we need to build? What role do the government and the market play in promoting these innovative applications?

- **Data, big data and information technology play a prominent role in the medical service system. How to encourage innovation and make full use of its benefits requires the establishment of an indicator system for assessing the value of digital medical care.**

Big data and information technology are playing an increasingly obvious role in our lives, as well as in the medical system. How to make this transformation play an innovative and disruptive role? One is to strengthen innovation, and the other is to enable more patients to benefit from it, especially to be able to find more potential advantages. The WHO pointed out that digital transformation can improve the overall performance and efficiency of WHO to achieve a healthy global development agenda for all. Digital innovation in the field of health, or digitization in our broad sense, must be driven by public purposes. We must ensure that the entire process is value-based, not just driven by technology, and cannot be driven by the government. Digital medical care should bring us more benefits. Multilateral cooperation is needed. We must strengthen the management of digital technology applications and focus on the people. These are our four strategic standing points.



Onsite discussion of "Digital Health: Disruption and Innovation"

The development of data standards and policies is a very important part of digital management. As an engine of change in the field of health, digitalization includes a series of integrated innovations in online follow-up consultations, digital case sharing, and digital prescription with remote consultations. First of all, we must bring convenience and a good medical experience. The second is to reduce the workload, not to increase the workload of the entire medical system, but to reduce the work intensity of medical staff. The third is to reduce the burden of payment. Digital medical expenses cannot increase the already high health expenses. As medical expenses are reduced, the overall insurance premiums paid will be reduced, and the economic burden on society will be reduced. On the one hand, we must promote the development of the digital economy and digital healthcare, and on the other hand, we must also see some risks and disadvantages that may be brought about by digital transformation.



Online Moderator: Gauden Galea, Representative of the World Health



Speaker: Wen Ku, Vice Chairman and Secretary-General of China Communications Standards Association



Speaker: Ilona Kirchbusch, Founder and Chairman of the Global Health Center of the Geneva Institute of International and Development Studies

■ **In the global fight against the Covid-19, the combination of information technology and medical information has bred many innovative applications that have played a vital role in improving the efficiency of prevention and control, and alleviating the impact on conventional medical services.**

The future medical system must be data-driven. In order to accelerate universal medical coverage, it is necessary to strengthen the data unity between countries in the field of health and hygiene. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of digital infrastructure and have corresponding financial and funding channels. Especially in developing countries, there must be corresponding funding channels. In this regard, we must have corresponding technology and labor force that can use such technology in order to have real development.

When dealing with the Covid-19 and all large-scale pandemics, the digital management of medical information is very important, and this is also a key point of innovation. Medical workers have to deal with the spread of a large-scale pandemic like the Covid-19. It is difficult to deal with it without digital medical information management. We have seen predictive and analytical modeling to help us better respond to the Covid-19. We have used many digital methods to analyze the current trend of the pandemic, so that each of us can feel the power of information technology. In this period, the proportion of Internet hospitals and Internet medical services has risen sharply. More than 5,000 secondary hospitals can provide online services, which has solved the difficulty of not being able to go to hospitals for medical treatment due to the pandemic, which was difficult to imagine in the past. At the same time, cloud computing, big data, and artificial intelligence have played various roles in pandemic control and material deployment in the anti-pandemic process.

3.2.6

Caixin Session: Empowering Healthy China via Digital Technology

Empowering the health industry with digital technology has become an important global trend. The digital medical products spawned by the Covid-19 have improved the efficiency of epidemic prevention and medical treatment, and promoted the digital reform of the health industry. With the continuous integration of new technologies such as 5G, big data, augmented reality, artificial intelligence, and blockchain with the medical and healthcare industry, it has brought great convenience to patients, medical institutions, and health management institutions. In this sub-forum, lectures were given on the topics of global strategy for digital health, digital intervention in health systems, and digital health deployment and practice in China, and digital health management and treatment plans will be discussed.

- **The empowerment of the health industry with digital technology has become an important trend in the global health field, and it has spawned many digital medical products, pressing the "fast forward button" for the digital transformation of the health industry.**

During the pandemic, the health industry has shown a rising trend, and people have a better understanding of public health, life safety, and health management, so that we can see that medicine based on data and calculations will change the next era. At present, diagnostic equipment and surgical equipment in the medical field have increasingly used computers and algorithms, and even been replaced by artificial intelligence. In the future stage, big data can be used to analyze a large number of cases and pathologies, and give the best diagnosis and treatment recommendations. The digital management of the medical system will greatly improve efficiency, and personal health management will be more accurate and inclusive. With the combination of many advanced digital technologies and medical technologies, there are many new opportunities for the development of the entire medical industry. After the outbreak of the Covid-19, many demand and application scenarios for digital medical products have also been born, which has provided help for the public to enjoy a full range of medical and health services, has also brought performance improvements for medical institutions, and has brought about space for business expansion of medical equipment companies and insurance institutions as well as more convenience to medical insurance institutions and regulatory authorities.



Speaker: Luo Xiaoqin, Deputy Director of the Organizing Committee of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

In the prevention and control of the Covid-19, big data and artificial intelligence have been applied unprecedentedly and efficiently. One is that data collection is more efficient and accurate. Second, the circulation of data is more timely and effective. Third, the openness of data is more real and usable. The effect is that a number of new digital anti-pandemic products and services have emerged to solve various urgent problems in the pandemic prevention, control and treatment, and to help anti-epidemic practices. For example, it provides decision support for the analysis of the pandemic situation and epidemiology, and geographic information data analysis has played an irreplaceable role in the establishment of transmission chain management and control. On the other hand, the anti-pandemic effort is facing new situations and new challenges, which also provides a favorable environment for accelerating the application of digital technology. The mobile health code helps control and track, from national mutual recognition to now integrating the results of nucleic acid testing and vaccination in one code, demonstrating the immense power of the cross-field application of information technology.

- The empowerment of the health industry with digital technology has become an important trend in the global health field, and it has spawned many digital medical products, pressing the "fast forward button" for the digital transformation of the health industry.

In 2018, the WHO General Assembly passed a resolution calling on WHO to formulate a global digital health strategy to support countries' efforts to achieve universal health coverage. Based on this, the WHO released the "Global Strategy for Digital Health Care for 2020-2025" last year, and formulated four goals: promoting global collaboration, and transformation of digital health knowledge; advancing the implementation of national digital health strategies; strengthening digital health management at regional and national levels; advocating a people-oriented health system based on digital health. After that, 10 new suggestions for using digital technology to improve health were put forward.



Onsite discussion of "Caixin Session: Empowering Healthy China via Digital Technology"

As the application of digital health industry development and digital technology, the following relationships need to be paid attention to and well resolved. First of all, there is an urgent need to build and improve the legal and policy framework for digital health governance, to ensure its sound development from the source, so that it could strengthen the health service system, and support the realization of universal health coverage, rather than being enjoyed by a small number of people. The second point is that the application of digital technology in the health field also has a series of risks involving personal information, as well as fair use of all. The third point is to promote the integration of medical and health services through the development of digital health. The future health service trend must be the application of digital health to support people-oriented full-life cycle, service for all, guiding digital health innovation to the health needs of remote areas or disadvantaged groups, and coordinating the goal of people's health with the goal to develop health systems.

3.2.7

China-Africa: Innovation and Malaria Elimination

Although malaria is preventable and curable, more than 200 million people are still sick because of it and more than 400,000 people die from it every year. More than 90% of the cases and deaths occur in Africa, causing heavy social problems and economic burden. According to data from the 2020 World Malaria Report, although many countries, including China, have made good progress in eliminating malaria, the burden of disease in some of the countries hardest hit by malaria is still unacceptable. To realize our common vision for a “malaria-free world”, we need to further strengthen actions in many key areas, such as increasing investment in malaria prevention and treatment; providing affordable and people-oriented health services; establishing reliable and accurate monitoring and response system; formulating a reasonable strategy suitable for local conditions, etc.



Onsite discussion of “China-Africa: Innovation and Malaria Elimination”

- **The empowerment of the health industry with digital technology has become an important trend in the global health field, and it has spawned many digital medical products, pressing the "fast forward button" for the digital transformation of the health industry.**

Currently, there are two intervention measures that can effectively reduce the burden of malaria in Africa. One is antimalarial medicines represented by artemisinin, and the other is the use of insecticide-soaked mosquito nets. Both measures have been scientifically verified in Chinese practice. China and Africa have a long-term health cooperation relationship and have advantages in anti-malarial. The first is the Chinese experience. China has made tremendous progress in eliminating malaria. In the past few years, China has had zero cases across the country. The integration of the results of nucleic acid testing and vaccination shows the great power of information technology in cross-field applications.

Regarding China's participation in the global malaria elimination campaign, the World Health Organization will first grant China a malaria elimination certification. This is a very huge achievement and another significant progress in public health that China has made.



Speaker: Mahidiso Moetti, Director of the World Health Organization for Africa

The second is to promote the successful experience and adapt to the local national and regional conditions in Africa. Cooperation in the Republic of Tanzania has reduced the incidence of malaria by more than 80% in recent years. The third is that China provides a large number of anti-malarial products. The 69% of the global reduction in malaria cases is attributable to the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets which play a very important role in global malaria control. From 2004 to 2020, a total of 2.3 billion mosquito nets have been purchased worldwide, and it is estimated that 80% of the nets are from China. Among them, China Zhejiang Yongkuo Company is actively involved in the production and delivery of mosquito nets. From 2010 to 2020, it has exported more than 200 million mosquito nets.

From years of practice, facing the future business expansion, here are some insights. One is international certification. A core issue of international health cooperation is that products purchased internationally require certification from the World Health Organization. The second is that China's participation in multilateral cooperation mechanisms will effectively integrate the resources of the government and international organizations to carry out work in Africa in a more flexible and effective manner. At the same time, according to China's large number of project personnel on the African continent, they also need to carry out malaria prevention and control themselves, and they can also become a main force to participate in the anti-malaria campaign in China and Africa.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

4.1 Overview of Sub-topics

Health is a basic element of human survival and development, and a basic human right. Everyone should have access to basic health services to maintain their health, and should not fall ill or die due to poverty or other reasons unable to obtain the health services they need. In order to solve the serious inequities in the use of global health services, the World Health Organization proposed "Universal Health Coverage", and the United Nations make one of its sustainable development goals as "ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promote the well-being of people of all ages", an important goal for the development of a healthy human society.

Judging from the specific practices of global and regional health services and utilization in recent years, it should be emphasized that universal health coverage is not just a theory, let alone a concept. People in many countries and regions face risks caused by inequity in health throughout their lives and then fall into poverty due to illness. Universal health coverage is the basic way to ensure all people's health.

Chronic non-communicable diseases have become a major burden of diseases in the world, and the causing factors are mainly unhealthy lifestyles. In view of the fact that relying solely on health education cannot effectively help people build a healthy lifestyle, it is necessary to explore a variety of more effective measures including behavioral support.

In the prevention and control of infectious diseases, the main disease burden occurs in low-and-middle-income countries and regions, especially the poor. Due to the development of biomedical technology, there are not only effective vaccines for previously intractable viral hepatitis and other diseases, but new medicines have also shown amazing effects. How to improve the availability and affordability of medicines for the poor and low-income population requires the cooperation of the government, society and enterprises.

The pandemic of the Covid-19 has widened the global gap between the rich and the poor, aggravated health inequities, and also tested the management concepts and capabilities of governments of various countries to maintain universal health coverage in a challenging environment. However, the status quo has been shown that developed countries have an absolute amount of Covid-19 vaccine and medical resources, and people in low-and-middle-income countries can only wait while paying a huge cost in life and health.

On the international exchange platform of the Global Health Forum, officials and experts of international organizations, global health experts, university scholars, executives of famous pharmaceutical companies, and local government officials discussed the topic of "Health for All" and discussed many current hot issues of global health. In-depth discussions were held, and implementation approaches and experiences for comprehensive health coverage in different countries and regions were put forward.

4.2.1

Systematic Approaches Towards a Stronger Primary Health Care

The global pandemic of the Covid-19 has exposed the shortcomings of the health system, including the global insufficiency in promoting high-quality primary health care. Achieving the goal of universal health coverage requires a systematic plan, because it not only emphasizes the coverage and accessibility of services, but also requires sufficient funds and effective management methods. The global pandemic of the Covid-19 has once again proved the importance of professional team building. In order to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the National Health Goals, the world still needs to add more than 18 million health workers. 2021 is designated as the Year of Health and Care Workers (YHCW) to emphasize the urgent need for health workers.

- **"Universal Health Coverage" is an important part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and building a strong and resilient public health system based on primary health care is the key to achieving the goals.**



Speaker: Liang Wannian, Executive Vice Director of Vanke School of Public Health and Chair Professor of Vanke of Tsinghua University

Universal health coverage means that all individuals and communities can obtain the health services they need without falling into financial difficulties. It covers a full range of high-quality basic health services, from health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care.

Primary health care is to provide basic health services based on scientific and socially acceptable technologies and methods to all individuals in society, and is a basic part of the national health system. Building a strong primary health care system is a very important strategy for implementing universal health coverage.

A sound primary health system has many benefits, not only within the health system, but also in the entire society. It can make our health expenditures more effective and rational, and enable our care service to be more effective. In addition, medical staff will be more efficient, and at the same time with lower costs, our dependence will be lower, and the degree of sustainable development will be higher. The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed the insufficiency of the public health system and once again deeply warns people of the importance of the public health service system. Continuing to invest in the health system and strengthen the construction of grassroots and public health teams can not only meet the basic medical needs of the public but are also able to respond to public health emergencies. These are the common tasks we face.

To realize that everyone can enjoy basic medical and health services, an important concept is to provide the basic medical and health service system as a public product to all people, including the security system, supply system, policy system, and supervision and evaluation system. An important method is to strengthen the construction of a strong primary medical and health system and a strong public health service system. To truly achieve universal health coverage, it is necessary for the government, society, organizations, families and individuals to work together to truly build a healthy society, a healthy city and even a healthy nation, all of which are indispensable to the undertaking.



Speaker: Fu Wei, Director of the Health Development Research Center of the National Health Commission

Among the basic medical and health systems, the most worthy of highlighting or emphasizing are the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system, modern hospital management system, basic medical security system, medicine supply security system, and comprehensive supervision system. At present, the five most basic medical and health systems in China have been established, but they still need to be continuously improved and further perfected.

- **Building a strong primary health care system faces many challenges. It is necessary to establish a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment mechanism, implement medical consortia in urban and rural areas, and establish a general practitioner system.**

Building a strong primary health care system and moving towards universal health coverage requires a series of changes in systems, mechanisms, concepts, technologies, and resources. For each country, the primary medical and health care is relatively weak, and there are problems of imbalance and insufficiency, which are caused by the imbalance in development. There are two major challenges in promoting universal health coverage. First, all countries must balance the following three points: cost, access, and quality.

The second is not just looking at clinical services, but at the availability of basic health services, especially how to help realize the sustainable development goals. The staff of primary health care must be familiar with professional knowledge and have good skills, and must be able to meet the requirements of individual patients as well as the requirements of group health management.

- **The welfare status of public health services determines that they cannot be driven totally by market. The institutional investment in preventive services is still lacking, and sustainable financing and incentive mechanisms need to be established.**

Issues on financing, payment, capacity, human resources, and technological innovation involved in primary health care need governments to solve. From an international perspective, financing is a very big challenge. This is true in Asia, and it is also true in other regions. Countries around the world are now facing the macroeconomic and financial impacts brought about by the epidemic. If financing is not improved, many countries may cause funding difficulties and a decline in health service coverage, especially for the poorest people and people with chronic diseases. At the same time, we have to face the question of whether we can devote more resources to develop some of the top functions to achieve disease prevention, which is what the WHO calls public health products.

The aging of the population is developing rapidly. By 2030, nearly 80% of the Asian population will be over 65 years old. This is a reality that many countries are facing, and all countries have to deal with large-scale aging in society. According to Professor Keizo Takemi, the WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Universal Health Coverage, in specific cases in Japan, special attention is paid to how people can live longer, but at the same time healthier, rather than simply pursuing longevity. Although improving our community services and readjusting our understanding of community health are closely related to primary diagnosis and treatment, the concept is actually broader. Under the guidance of such a comprehensive community service concept, in Japan, it is possible to define that the first step is health promotion, the second stage is to provide better community services, the third stage is to strengthen diagnosis and treatment services, the fourth stage is to strengthen rehabilitation services, and the fifth stage is to strengthen elderly care services, or strengthen hospice care. This is to provide community services in a more comprehensive way, which has become a very important basic concept for the construction of the aging service system in Japanese society.



Speaker: Takemi Keizo, Goodwill Ambassador for Universal Health Coverage of the World Health Organization

4.2.2

Strengthening Primary Healthcare for Increasing Population Health Resilience

Population health resilience is an important indicator to evaluate the health level of a country's population, and the primary medical care system is the key foundation to support people's health. In the face of the raging Covid-19 and any global pandemic that may break out again in the future, enhancing health resilience for the whole population has become a global task that needs to be done urgently. How to continue to strengthen the primary medical care system and improve the national ability to prevent and defuse population health risks? How does the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases affect the restoration of population health and resilience? How will the application of advanced Internet technologies affect the future of the primary healthcare system?



Online speaker: Tom Frieden, Global President and Chief Executive Officer of the "Resolve to Save Lives" Initiative, and former Director of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- **In Strengthening the ability of countries to prevent and address health risks faced by people, primary health care plays a key role.**

The World Health Organization puts forward that health is not only the absence of disease, but are physically, psychologically, and socially healthy. Tom Frieden, former Director of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, pointed out that primary health care is a very critical part of our entire health system. At the same time, we must pay attention to the organic coordination and cooperation of psychology, the environment, and the entire medical system. Primary health care may not be the top part, but it is indeed the part that needs our most attention. The problem now is that many countries or regions have neglected this part in the past.

During this pandemic of the Covid-19, we have learned such lessons. We know that primary care must become the center of the health system, and we especially want to see multidisciplinary cooperation and that we can be more capable of fighting the epidemic throughout the process.

In addition to epidemics, we should also pay attention to other bad habits, such as smoking. The number of smokers in China is also quite large. Can we introduce some primary health concepts so that people can establish such ideas in the early stage and not approach such bad habits? In China, we all know that many unhealthy foods and even milk tea are very popular among young people. Can we reduce these behaviors as much as possible through some primary intervention measures? All tasks are involved in our primary health care.



Online speaker: Gu Dongfeng, Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Acting Vice President of Southern University of Science and Technology

- We need to strengthen people's health resilience so that we can better cope with the adverse health pressures of groups and communities and recover from bad conditions, and we need to be able to predict, absorb and adapt to health pressures and challenges, and be prepared in advance.

Health resilience refers to the ability of the medical system of a city or a country to respond to a high incidence of chronic diseases or sudden outbreaks. Health resilience can ensure the timely supply of public health resources, minimize the impact and interference caused by epidemics and disasters, and maintain the normal order of the medical and health system and the health of citizens. Health resilience is not only about primary health care, but also involving the entire health system. At the same time, we must pay attention to the organic coordination and cooperation of psychology, the environment, and the entire medical system. Prevention is better than cure. For the whole world, the incidence of cardiovascular diseases is still very high, including stroke. The incidence in China is higher than the world average. These bring obvious harms to people are. Whether it is a chronic disease or an epidemic, we should control the disease as early as possible to minimize its possible harms to people.

Enhancing community resilience, being able to deal with corresponding community pressures, and adapting to emergent risks and challenges in health gained obvious effect in the fight against Covid-19, which requires the establishment of an emergency response system to diversify risks so that risks can be better managed. A strong and complete health care system is the premise for enhancing health resilience.

In practice, we are also confronted with many difficulties. The first is that we are very short of high-quality grassroots medical staff and general practitioners. The other is the gap between the basic public health service system and the hospital system. There is a lack of close business cooperation between both, and the information system has not been opened up, which has led to inefficiency in prevention and treatment and lack of cooperation. These are what we need to solve in the future.



Guests of “Strengthening Primary Healthcare for Increasing Population Health Resilience”

4.2.3

Role of Communities in Pandemic Prevention and Control

Today's world is undergoing rapid changes. The main challenges facing public health include local epidemics, regional epidemics and pandemics. What is discouraging is that these challenges have been staying together with people's lives. Nowadays, the Covid-19 has affected people's life to varying degrees, and we must adapt to the new way of life. "Community" is the keyword of this sub-forum. By discussing recent domestic and foreign cases of Covid-19 prevention and control, and focusing on discussing infectious disease prevention and control measures that can be optimized on a large scale and promoted on a large scale in the community, we call on the whole society to re-recognize communities' important role in the prevention and control of the epidemic so that we can better prepare for the next outbreak of infectious diseases.



Online speaker: Alexander Matheou, Director of the Asia-Pacific Regional Office of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

- **For major infectious diseases or major natural disasters, communities can play a role that the medical and health institutions and government disaster rescue forces cannot play.**

The role of communities in the prevention and control of a pandemic like Covid-19 can be answered very well from our past experience and actual practice in the response to the Covid-19. There are various obstacles in the process of controlling the epidemic, and we need to give full play to what communities are good at. When an epidemic or disaster occurs, two obstacles will first appear to the public. One is lack of trust, and the public has insufficient trust in the profession and the government. The second is that we lack the most effective community health workers. While in communities, these two problems can be solved.

One case is that there was an outbreak of tuberculosis in Russia. As the epidemic expanded, the chance of patients getting direct treatment became smaller and smaller.

Patients with tuberculosis who had not been completely cured returned to their community, and were unwilling to return to the hospital, and were reluctant to tell the community what happened. Some community volunteers come to help participate in this work, because volunteer participation has many advantages, they can gain people's trust. They belong to a neutral group as partners, and finally can make the Ministry of Health, the community and other organizations work together, which brings very good results.

Another case is AIDS prevention and control. In the past 10 to 15 years, the number of AIDS patients in India has been reduced by half. In fact, the measures they took are very simple. Because India's AIDS is mainly concentrated in high-risk groups, such as homosexual patients, drug abusers and so on. These people dare not explain the situation to professional health workers because they are afraid of being discriminated against. So the only thing we can do is to contact these high-risk groups through community, through the volunteers of the AIDS Alliance, listen to their voices, and then tell them where the risks are, give them a buffer period, and make them willing to accept this treatment.

Therefore, we can not only rely on health institutions to fully realize community prevention and control. We need to provide customized and targeted services to these target groups. These people who provide health services must gain the trust of patients. In these respects, community organizations can play a huge role.

■ **Communities can play a big role in vaccination.**

The role played by the community from all aspects is not only to prevent and control the epidemic, but we are also currently discussing the importance of vaccination. There are three important steps in vaccination. The first is the supply of vaccines, the second is the trust of vaccines, and the third is the delivery of vaccines. The trust in vaccines and the availability of vaccines will have a huge impact on overall vaccination. Some vaccine information reported on social media is inaccurate, which has a devastating effect on people's trust in them. In this case, whether it is a community organization or a humanitarian organization, it is vital for them to play a role, especially in areas that cannot be reached by public services.

The mobilization ability of the community has indeed helped our society and helped us to prevent this pandemic. The first is to give spiritual support to frontline medical and health professionals. Second, those community volunteers also gave us real help. The third is that the community has also received the help of the entire organizational system, forming a very powerful mobilization mechanism, organizing volunteers to participate in the work, and raising people's confidence. We should attach importance to and support volunteers and communities to participate in anti-epidemic actions, so that we can respond to various possible outbreaks and epidemic diseases in the future. Cooperative research should be carried out at both the national and international levels, committed to cooperating with the community in response to the epidemic, so that the community can play an important role in the outbreak of an epidemic.



Moderator: Tian Wei, anchor for the CGTN

4.2.4

Healthy City— Shuozhou in Action

The "Healthy City—Shuozhou in Action" sub-forum with the theme of "A City of Green Energy Alongside Sanggan River, A Pearl in the North at the Foot of the Great Wall" promotes and publicizes Shuozhou's key industrial policy advantages such as health, green environmental protection, and new energy, and achievements in the biomedical industry and special medicinal tea products, all of which have attracted international and domestic capital to pay attention to the health industry in Shuozhou, and promote the construction of a healthy Shuozhou through cooperation in various ways such as promotion, industrial cooperation, learning exchanges, and exhibitions, aiming to build a modern green energy city, a pearl in the north of China.

- **Shuozhou earnestly implements the concept that clear waters and green mountains are invaluable assets, protecting the achievements of greening, and speeding up the exploration and practice from green to rich.**

Shuozhou is rich in resources, with 35 types of mineral resources such as coal, iron, bauxite, kaolin, etc., and 49.41 billion tons of coal reserves and 42.29 billion tons of geological reserves, accounting for one-sixth of the province.

Shuozhou has 237 days of air quality above Grade 2 throughout the year, which is an internationally recognized gold industrial belt for herbivorous animal husbandry. With a green and healthy environment, Shuozhou is ecologically livable and has a forest coverage rate of 24.54%. It is a national summer resort and an ideal destination for summer leisure in the Beijing-Tianjin area.

It is also an excellent place for the development of the big health industry.

To implement the healthy China strategy, Shuozhou takes the ecological route, integrates health in all policies, accelerates the transformation of the development mode of the health field, actively promotes the construction of a healthy city, and develops healthy Chinese medicine, cultural tourism, health preservation, healthy food, herbal teas, sports and exercise, etc. for a new format of the big health industry.



Speaker: Xiong Yanbin, Secretary of the CPC Shuozhou Committee

In the Huairou City of Shuozhou, a biopharmaceutical industry has been laid out to build a ten-billion biomedicine industry complex and a ten-billion health care industry complex.

■ Healthy City—Shuozhou in Action

Both the "Healthy China 2030" Planning Outline and the "Healthy China Action 2019-2030" clearly put forward the direction and specific indicators for building a healthy city, focusing on the main health issues and their influencing factors in the construction of cities in China, including air, water, sanitary environment, green space, exercise facilities, etc., which are conducive to a healthy living environment, as well as social security, health services, and elderly care services, so as to create a healthy cultural surrounding, and strive to improve people's health awareness and understanding, so that people can enjoy healthy lifestyles and behaviors. The construction of a healthy city needs the government's guide and development from grassroots, and the setting of indicators also focuses on the supportive environment and policy support of the city.

Shuozhou proposed to carry out the "Healthy City—Shuozhou in Action" and formulated detailed evaluation and assessment indicators. In accordance with the requirements of the "Healthy China Action" and based on the relatively high level of economic and social development in Shuozhou, the city has compiled the execution plan of "Healthy China—Shuozhou in Action", set goals for the period of 2022 to 2030, and made the route and blueprint for building a healthy Shuozhou.



Speaker: Gao Fu, Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Director of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

4.2.5

Behavioral Insights: Does Nudging Work? Can We Encourage People to Make Healthier Choices?

In many cases, the achievement of national health goals depends on whether each individual can make a fully informed choice about his own health. Enhancing the public's knowledge, changing their attitudes toward health, and personal health practices are key factors to promote people's health. However, in today's "post-fact world", facts are not powerful enough, and the public can choose the information that caters to their views and positions. Are traditional health promotion tools still effective? What are the roles of the public and private sectors and the media in combating the wave of misinformation? How can new discoveries in the social and behavioral sciences help us better empower people and make healthier choices for ourselves, our families, and our communities?

- **Mere knowledge transfer and health education are not enough to change a person's unhealthy behavior. In a highly information-based society full of scientific truth and misinformation, effective methods to promote health are needed to help people change unhealthy behaviors and habits.**



Online speaker: Bernhard Schwartländer, Special Strategic Advisor to the Director-General of the World Health Organization

In the keynote speech, Dr. Bernhard Schwartländer, Special Strategic Advisor to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, systematically explained whether behavioral assistance and insights can enable the public to make healthier choices. In a time when health has gained the public's concern and focus than ever before, the public health sector has been slower to adapt to new communication spaces and methods. In the field of health education and promotion, it can be summarized into the following three challenges. The first challenge is that we no longer claim to be the only authoritative voice in the health field.

Because information technology has completely changed the past model of hiring experts to formulate and interpret public health recommendations.

The public can now choose and accept various sources of information, and health professionals find that their views are challenged by non-professionals. A large number of such challenges have emerged in the pandemic caused by the Covid-19, which has further increased the pressure on international organizations such as the WHO.

The second challenge is that we need to invest more wisely to study the real factors that hinder reforms, and to study how people make incorrect choices. It is easy for us to think that the key to solving the problem lies in providing more information, giving people more tips, and more explaining the importance of these measures to public health. But in fact, there are many non-health factors that make people give up healthy choices.

The third challenge is that we tend to focus on personal behavior and social interventions, but we are hesitant in aspects such as taxation policies and government supervision.

Although personal choices reflect personal preference, motivation and decision-making, personal choices also occur in the context of social norms and management and the specific environment of personal life and work, and are deeply affected by environmental factors. Faced with these new challenges, we can and are making positive changes through correct investment, research and analysis.

■ **How to create behavioral assistance interventions in a person's social environment to influence his behavior and change his actions. Giving play to the role and practices of behavioral support in health promotion is a new trend in global health interventions.**

Traditional health education, such as distributing posters, folding pages, pushing science articles, and holding offline training seminars and other intervention measures are not able to make effects for today. How to truly maintain dynamic updates and adjustments in the measures to effectively affect people's behaviors, and to have a positive impact and change on people's actions is the purpose of research and practice on behavioral assistance. Especially in the behavior changes brought about by the Covid-19, the implementation of policies and the follow-up and guidance of people's behavior changes give us the opportunity to promote people's behavior changes. First of all, we must disseminate the correct information. Second, we must choose the appropriate communication method and platform. We must focus on communication and not just the transmission of a single piece of information.

Behavioral assistance is a new concept and theory that affects people's behavior, that is to presuppose certain conditions and perceptibly enable individuals to choose behaviors that are beneficial to them and society. Its characteristic is non-mandatory.

Reserving the right of individual choice and guiding people to make the right decisions with a series of small "boosting" factors may change the behavior that individuals have become accustomed to. In the field of public health, it may also provide thinking and future exploration directions for future health education work. For example, in a vending machine or supermarket, labeling high-salt or high-sugar foods with a small different mark, or changing their position allows consumers to have a choice out of their consumption habits or preferences before shopping, and they are more inclined to choose low-salt and low-sugar food which they think is healthy.

In short, practical experience tells us that simply using traditional methods to do dissemination and education cannot solve the problem thoroughly. We need new types of interventions, including social, environmental, and economic, to overcome various obstacles. We should promote healthy behaviors in a way that is not easy for people to detect but can change people's choices.



Online and offline guests of "Behavioral Insights: Does Nudging Work? Can We Encourage People to Make Healthier Choices?"

4.2.6

Non-communicable Diseases: Prospects for Prevention and Control in the Context of a Global Pandemic

Chronic non-communicable diseases are receiving increasing attention due to the huge health burden they cause. Whether in China or other developing countries, most avoidable deaths are caused by them. All countries urgently need to take cross-sectoral and comprehensive actions to reduce, prevent and control them. At present, the huge cost of prevention and control of the Covid-19 has forced many governments to try to find a balance between the decline in overall income and the increase in health costs. How can the health sector effectively prove that health is a positive investment, not an additional cost? How can the health sector and the finance sector jointly cope with this dual challenge?

- **The Covid-19 has heavily attacked the global health system and the primary health care system. Having been affecting the expenditure on conventional medical insurance in many countries, it will inevitably affect the treatment of other chronic diseases.**

There is a consensus that chronic non-communicable diseases have caused a major economic burden in today's society. Deaths caused by chronic diseases accounted for 88.5% of the total deaths, and the burden of diseases caused by them accounted for more than 70%. The Covid-19 is more harmful to people with chronic non-communicable diseases, and more deaths are caused by underlying chronic diseases. In December 2020, the United Nations General Assembly believed that these people with non-communicable diseases may be the most vulnerable to the Covid-19. There are two factors. On the one hand, it puts these people in a more dangerous situation. Their illness will be more serious and they will have a higher mortality rate after being infected with the Covid-19. On the other hand, countries have consumed a lot of health resources and government funds in response to the Covid-19, which may affect the expenditure on conventional medical insurance and severely affect the treatment of chronic diseases. For example, although the government provides free vaccinations against the Covid-19 for all citizens, most of this cost comes from medical insurance, so it will inevitably affect the routine expenditures for chronic diseases.

Especially when considering that the Covid-19 is likely to spread in the world for a long time, the government and society need to continue to invest funds to deal with it, which will inevitably affect the resources invested in non-communicable diseases. Balancing the limited resources of medical and health services has become a new challenge for governments. Most countries still need to pay attention to these chronic diseases while responding to the Covid-19, and to overcome the interference in the prevention and control of chronic diseases due to the response to the Covid-19.



Speaker: Wu Xiangtian, Deputy Director of the Department of Planning, Development and Information Technology of National Health Commission

- **The Healthy China Action focuses on disease prevention and control and health promotion, and the main indicators are more about the prevention and control of chronic diseases.**

In 2016, the Chinese government issued the Healthy China 2030. At that time, it emphasized prevention as the priority and put forward a comprehensive prevention strategy for chronic diseases. Subsequently, the specific execution plan Healthy China Action was released, and 15 special actions were proposed. Four among them are specifically aimed at the prevention and control of chronic diseases, such as cancer prevention and control actions, and respiratory disease prevention and control actions. In addition, many indicators to control health risks have been proposed, such as smoking control actions and health promotion actions, which are related to the prevention and control of chronic diseases. In order to implement the initiative, the State Council has established the Promotion Committee of Healthy China, with leaders of the State Council serving as its chairmen.

The Committee involves 38 government departments and its office is located in the National Health Commission, which fully reflects the concept to develop general health. In addition, an Advisory Committee composed of more than 100 academicians and experts has been established whose role is to provide professional guidance, technical support, and recommendation for execution.



Speaker: Arthayudh Srisamoot, Thailand's Ambassador to China

In terms of accessibility, regional cardiovascular medical centers have been established in various regions, and major projects such as early diagnosis and treatment of cancer have been promoted at the grassroots level. The National Medical Insurance Bureau and the Ministry of Finance have added hypertension and diabetes medicines in the outpatient reimbursement list. In addition, stomach and lung cancer are included in the scope of free treatment in areas with poverty. Health interventions continue to increase, and the level of comprehensive health protection is maintained and gradually improved, and people's health knowledge has also been significantly enriched.



Onsite discussion of “Non-communicable Diseases: Prospects for Prevention and Control in the Context of a Global Pandemic”

4.2.7

Viral Hepatitis Elimination Initiative

The epidemic of viral hepatitis has caused a huge burden to all countries in the world. In recent years, the promotion of mother-to-child blocking measures for hepatitis B and the continuous research and development of innovative medicines have brought hope to overcome viral hepatitis. The "Global Health Sector Strategy -- Viral Hepatitis (2016-2021)" adopted by the WHO General Assembly in 2016 proposes to eliminate the threat of viral hepatitis on public health by 2030, that is, to reduce new infections by 90% and mortality by 65%. There are a large number of people infected with hepatitis B and C in China, and the diagnosis rate and treatment rate are relatively low. Therefore, great efforts are still needed to achieve WHO's goals. This sub-forum will discuss topics such as health and medical insurance policies, reducing the burden of disease, and the prospects for new medicine research and development.

- **The application of vaccines and strict blood screening have enabled new hepatitis cases to be well controlled. The large number of existing cases is the main burden.**

Viral hepatitis is an infectious disease that seriously affects the health of people. In the past 30 years, China has adopted a national campaign of a hepatitis vaccination plan to control the new cases of hepatitis B at a very low level. From the high level of hepatitis virus carrying rate of more than 10% among the general population before mass vaccination, especially among adolescents, to a very low level of 0.3% for children under 5 years old, China has been realized the goal of WHO Western Pacific Region ahead of the schedule, which is a huge achievement that China has made in the field of public health that has attracted worldwide attention.

Since a large number of people have been infected with hepatitis B or C virus, they are now in a state of chronic virus carrying. A relatively fixed proportion of each year will transform into chronic active hepatitis, and then progress to liver fibrosis and cirrhosis. Some will develop into liver cancer. Viral hepatitis is still the top disease burden among infectious diseases in China. It is estimated that there are currently about 86 million hepatitis B virus carriers in China, of which about 28 million are chronic hepatitis B patients who need treatment, and about 4.5 million hepatitis C patients need treatment. It is this group that causes the incidence of liver cirrhosis and liver cancer to remain high every year. In 2020, there will be 830,000 deaths from liver cancer in the world, and there will be 391,000 in China accounting for about 50% of the world's total. 80% of them are from hepatitis B and 10% are from hepatitis C.

Liver cancer is currently the second cause of cancer deaths in China. In addition, approximately 7 million people in China suffer from liver cirrhosis, 77% of which are caused by hepatitis B and C. Viral hepatitis brings great harm to people's health. A family with hepatitis, cirrhosis, and liver cancer has also a heavy economic burden. In order to achieve the World Health Organization's proposal that by 2030, the number of patients with new viral hepatitis in the world should be reduced by 90% from the 2015 base, and the number of deaths should be reduced by 65%, China's efforts and contributions will be a key factor.



Speaker: Wang Fusheng, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Director of the Infectious Disease Medicine Department of the Fifth Medical Center of the PLA General Hospital

- **The World Health Organization's strategy is to actively screen patients with hepatitis, and take active treatment measures to achieve maximum cure and control of disease progression, eliminating hepatitis across the world.**

Breakthroughs have been made in the development and application of anti-hepatitis medicines. After 12 weeks of medication, 95% of hepatitis C can be completely cured, which is the most successful treatment for human viral diseases so far. In the treatment of hepatitis B, if the treatment is not timely, many patients will have liver cirrhosis or liver cancer during the time of treatment. For adult patients with chronic hepatitis B, current medicine treatment is still effective and can prevent or delay the progression of the disease. Early detection, early diagnosis, and early treatment can effectively prevent the occurrence of liver cirrhosis and liver cancer. It should be emphasized that for chronic hepatitis, treatment is also prevention.

Although we have taken various measures, the current rate of early diagnosis of hepatitis B in China is still very low. In 2019, the diagnosis rate of hepatitis B was 19% and the treatment rate was 16%; the diagnosis rate of hepatitis C was 22% and the treatment rate was only 2%. Therefore, the gap in diagnosis and treatment is still very large. To achieve the goal of eliminating hepatitis B, early diagnosis and early treatment are very important.

The problem of low diagnosis rate and low treatment rate of hepatitis B must be solved. Many people do not know enough about the prevention and treatment of hepatitis B, thinking that hepatitis B cannot be cured, and will not treat or even stop taking medicines after discovery. Hepatitis B has not been included in routine physical examination. For viral hepatitis, it is necessary to adopt the strategy of "testing and treatment should be done asap", formulate a screening test plan, carry out extensive and active testing, make every adult be tested for hepatitis virus as soon as possible, and gradually discover all cases, which will greatly reduce the development of hepatitis B into serious diseases.



Speaker: Zhou Changqiang, Secretary of Leading Party Members' Group and Director of Health Commission of Hainan Province

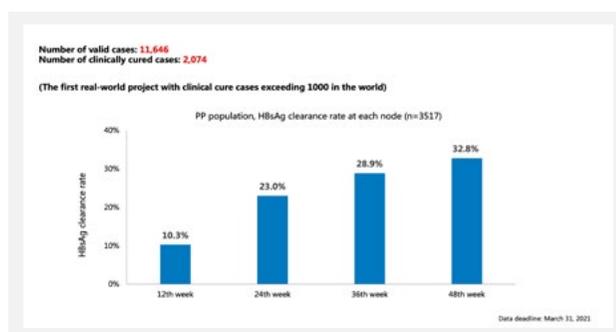


Figure 4-1 Hepatitis B Clinical Cure—The Latest Progress of the "Mount Everest" Plans

4.2.8

Towards Elimination of Hepatitis C in Asia: Moving from Unaffordable Treatments to Accessible Solutions

In order to achieve the World Health Organization's goal of eliminating viral hepatitis by 2030, we urgently need to have widespread access to affordable antiviral medicines, and we also need to promote innovative diagnostic and treatment strategies. This is critical for implementing hepatitis C public health strategies and ensuring that vulnerable and marginalized people infected with hepatitis C can receive timely and effective treatment options. This sub-forum focuses on various strategies adopted by low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in Asia, and discusses the status quo of their applications and future improvement measures to solve the difficulties faced by them in implementing hepatitis C treatment.

- **Specific medicines for the treatment of hepatitis C that can completely cure it already exist, but other conditions are still needed to truly benefit more hepatitis C patients.**

For the first time in human history, hepatitis C, a viral disease, can be cured, and there is an opportunity to eliminate it. Direct anti-HCV medicines are the first revolutionary treatment that is safe, effective, simple and without side effects. For patients with chronic hepatitis C without cirrhosis for 12 weeks, the complete cure rate can reach 95%. The cure rate is also very high for patients with compensatory liver cirrhosis treated with combined medicine therapy for twenty-four weeks. Compared with low-efficiency and high-burden long-term treatment options, the direct antiviral medicine program has finally become an effective curative treatment for hepatitis C, which also means that the global health community can consider the possibility of eliminating this disease.



Online speakers: Marie-Paul Kiény, Chair of the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative, and Research Director of the INSERM

However, before the ultimate elimination of hepatitis hazards can be achieved, the problems of medicine accessibility, affordability, and availability, as well as the problems of disease diagnosis and services, need to be addressed. The first is to find people infected with hepatitis C. Hepatitis C is an invisible killer. While people are infected with hepatitis C virus, although the liver is undergoing progressive damage, 4/5 of them do not know that they are infected. Only about 10% of hepatitis C infections can get timely treatment.

Furthermore, with regard to the availability of medical treatments, patent barriers and high prices are involved. Sofosbuvir is a very critical medicine, because it is the core ingredient whether it is treated as a single medicine or combined with other medicines to form a more effective treatment plan. This medicine has applied for patent protection in most countries around the world, including China. When it was first launched in the United States, the price was very high, even higher than the unit price of gold. Later, in order to solve its accessibility, the original research company also took some measures to voluntarily license it to Indian generic medicine companies, which can produce Sofosbuvir generic medicines for more than 100 countries in the world, most of which are low- and middle-income countries. By doing so, the conflict of accessibility was alleviated to a certain extent.

- In terms of payment, after comprehensive measures such as adjustments to medical insurance policies and price negotiations were taken, the availability of hepatitis C medicines has been significantly improved, but the payment ability of low-income groups still needs to be paid attention to.

The price and payment channels of hepatitis C medicines restrict their universal use. If we cannot afford the corresponding medicines and treatments, hepatitis C will indeed become a continuing public health threat. Under the current medical insurance policy for urban and rural residents in China, the treatment of hepatitis C still requires individuals to pay nearly half of the costs, as well as multiple clinical check-ups.

In this regard, Malaysia has a successful case. The first is to use strong imitation to reduce the price of medicines, thereby helping to expand the scale of hepatitis C treatment and helping to eliminate hepatitis C in Malaysia. In addition to reducing the price of medicines and testing reagents, reducing the economic burden of patients can also be achieved by improving the level of protection for patients, simplifying and sinking services, and reducing unnecessary service steps. Cambodia also has its own experience in eliminating hepatitis C. In Cambodia, it is now possible to pay 75% of the cost of hepatitis C treatment for a single patient, and at the same time, it can also provide patients with full treatment.

All patients with hepatitis C can pay part of the cost of diagnosis and treatment through medical insurance, but the problem has not been completely resolved. The obstacle is that not all people with hepatitis C infection can spontaneously realize that he is infected. Public health methods and strategies are needed to organize large-scale testing, targeted testing and follow-up treatment with national actions. This is also our perspective from the elimination of hepatitis C and the discovery of some existing obstacles from the perspective of research. Although we have included hepatitis C in the basic medical insurance, it is difficult to complete the task only by relying on the financing system when the test rate, diagnosis rate, and treatment rate are very low. We need to integrate public health and clinical practice, through public health projects to carry out active screening, to find the infected people to the greatest extent, and then transfer them to clinical institutions for standardized treatment, so that we can perfectly achieve the ultimate goal of our promise.



Guests of "Towards Elimination the of Hepatitis C in Asia: Moving from Unaffordable Treatments to Accessible Solutions"

4.2.9

R&D, Accessibility and Affordability of Covid-19 Vaccines

Vaccines are one of the most promising public health methods to end the Covid-19 epidemic and recover the global economy. The rapid development of the vaccine is an amazing scientific achievement, but its global accessibility and affordability still need to be improved. To solve this problem, the international community needs to deal with international regulations, intellectual property rights, supply chains and cooperation mechanisms and other challenges, and explore innovative cooperation and solutions. How to build a more effective cooperation mechanism to promote the production, supply and fair distribution of the vaccines? How to maximize the fairness, accessibility, and affordability of vaccines' global distribution while ensuring the quality and safety of vaccines' R&D and production, and ensuring the innovation motivation of enterprises?

- **Vaccines are the most economical and effective public health methods to control the epidemic of infectious diseases. One of the main purposes of early control measures for emerging infectious diseases is to buy time for the development of vaccines. Scientific research and enterprises quickly developed vaccines with different technical routes, which at the same time put forward the issue on the fairness of global health.**

After the outbreak of the Covid-19, vaccine research and development was almost simultaneously launched in countries where conditions permit. China has timely laid out a number of technical routes for vaccine research and development, including inactivated vaccines, recombinant protein vaccines, adenovirus vector vaccines, and nucleic acid vaccines. Two inactivated vaccines, Sinopharm and Sinovac, are leading the way. Sinopharm's inactivated vaccine entered the domestic Phase I and Phase II clinical studies on April 12, and first entered the Phase III clinical studies in the world. On December 9th last year, the UAE was the first in the world to announce the official launch of the vaccine from the Sinopharm Beijing Institute of Biology, becoming the first to officially announce its registration and marketing overseas. It was certified by the WHO on May 7 this year, and it is the only Chinese vaccine that has passed the EU GMP certification so far. On June 1st, Sinovac's vaccine was also approved by the WHO. At present, more than 70 countries and international organizations have approved the registration of Sinopharm's vaccines for marketing and approved emergency use, and more than 100 countries have put forward clear requirements for Sinopharm's vaccines. To date, China has vaccinated 680 million doses and provided more than 350 million doses of vaccine to the world. China's Covid-19 vaccine has been inoculated abroad for more than 150 million doses.



Onsite discussion of "R&D, Accessibility and Affordability of Covid-19 Vaccines"

China's vaccine research and development is in the first place in the world. It is estimated that the production capacity of vaccines will reach 5 billion in 2021, and the output of vaccines will exceed 3 billion. Now let's look at three things: first, we must take the chance, and quickly start R&D. Second, we don't care about gains and losses, we are not sure whether it can be used, and we still invest in research and development. Third, we don't just care about ourselves, and treat vaccines as a global public product.

From a clinical point of view, vaccination has at least achieved a relatively clear effect, which can effectively prevent severe illness and death. Regarding the availability and affordability of the vaccine, the free injection of the vaccine in China will soon meet the demand. The problem is that although billions of vaccines are now on the market, less than 1% of vaccines are used in low-income countries. Only by increasing the vaccination rate in every country, including low-income countries, can all people be protected. This is a greater challenge to face in the future, and it is even more challenging than the development of a new vaccine.

At present, there are three ways for Chinese companies to cooperate with foreign vaccines: the first way is to provide vaccines directly. China will be able to provide more than 1 billion doses of vaccines this year, and it will definitely be much larger than this number next year. The second method is production cooperation. Sinovac has established vaccine sub-packaging plants in Brazil, Turkey and Indonesia in cooperation with local vaccine companies. Sinopharm is also cooperating with foreign countries, and has built a sub-packaging plant for the original essence in Egypt. In the third way, in the future, it is also possible to directly build factories in countries where conditions permit. Starting from the production of raw liquids, it is conducive to expanding supply and reducing costs.



Speaker: Liu Jingzhen, Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Sinopharm

Therefore, we regard the vaccine as a global public product. Due to the huge demand, the way to achieve it is not only to export the finished product, but to cooperate in a variety of ways based on the production and technical conditions and capabilities of the cooperating countries. The purpose is to enable people in all countries to obtain vaccine protection as soon as possible and overcome the unfairness in the distribution and use of a vaccine.

■ **The effectiveness of vaccines against new pathogens requires scientific and rigorous observations on large-scale use, including safety, effectiveness, and the impact of continuous virus mutation on the protection rate.**

After a large number of vaccines are used, it is necessary to evaluate the protectiveness of these vaccines and monitor whether there are any adverse reactions in the clinic? Is it safe or not? How do the different vaccines perform? The most critical point is that after vaccination, a large amount of clinical research data must be obtained, including mortality, morbidity, speed of virus transmission, and impact on patients. These all require a large amount of clinical data to support. Because the Covid-19 will continue to mutate during its spread, so far there has not been a new serotype like flu, and it must be re-vaccinated every year. When do you need to repeat the vaccination? Observation data of much more vaccinated people is needed.

We are at the forefront of global research and development. The next step is to answer what kind of short-term and long-term strategies should be adopted for vaccines. As time goes by, no matter what kind of vaccine, the antibody level will continue to decline, and there is always the question of how long the protection lasts after vaccination. International exchanges and comparisons also mainly look at the clinical manifestations of different vaccinations. What are the current vaccines that need to be improved? What are the differences between China and the world? We must continue to put forward new requirements for vaccine companies, and maintain a calm attitude towards the new data that is continuously obtained.



Speaker: Yu Xuefeng, Co-founder, Chairman and CEO of Cansino Biotech

4.2.10

Immunization and Prevention for All

The sub-forum will focus on "The Role of Vaccines in Human Development" and combine anti-pandemic current events, around core topics such as "New Vaccine Development", "Policy and Strategy Support", and "Fair and Accessible Services". Taking the Covid-19 as the starting point, the forum will deeply analyze the real development status of the vaccine field under China's national conditions, highlight the positive role of vaccines in the development of human health, take advantage of the trend of digital health, call on all people to increase their willingness to get vaccinated, and facilitate the establishment of the herd immunity barrier. At the same time, it advocates the integration of government, business, industry, university and research resources, builds a public health cooperation platform, explores advanced technical routes for vaccine research and development, looks forward to the development direction of immunization planning in line with China's national conditions, explores more flexible, more efficient and affordable vaccination procedures to fully guarantee high-quality vaccines, and removes obstacles to what is against the principle "Everyone Enjoys Immunization and Prevention".

- Vaccines can effectively prevent the spread of infectious diseases and even eliminate them by forming a herd immune barrier while protecting individuals.

The invention of vaccines and large-scale vaccination have enabled mankind to grasp the initiative to fight infectious diseases, which is one of the most important factors for mankind to increase life expectancy. As a result of widespread vaccination, humans have eliminated smallpox, and the global elimination of polio has reached the final stage. A large number of severe infectious diseases have been completely controlled, especially infectious diseases that cause high child mortality. When the level of economic development was still low, China established a vaccine production, vaccination, and service system to meet the needs of children's vaccination nationwide, which greatly improved the health of the whole people, and at the same time gradually established efficient technical conditions and reserves.



Speakers: Zhang Wenhong, Director of the National Medical Center for Infectious Diseases, Director of the Department of Infectious Diseases and Secretary of the Party Committee of Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University

The number of candidate vaccines for Covid-19 worldwide has reached 286, and 102 vaccines have entered the clinic. In response to the global pandemic, no vaccine can solve all the needs. The main reason for the development of inactivated vaccines is that the epidemic is violent, time is urgent, and the use of mature technology platforms is relatively reliable. Although the inactivated vaccine is a traditional method, in fact, there is a big breakthrough in the process technology route. One is the rapid screening of virus strains. The second is high-density cultivation, which greatly increases the output. The third is to refine the process route of virus inactivation. Fourth, after purification, the antigen has high purity and few impurities.

China actively provides vaccines to countries and regions in need of the world. The use of the vaccine as a global public product is a practical measure to overcome health inequality caused by uneven economic development. So far, six countries have officially approved the launch of China's Covid-19 vaccine, and emergency use has reached 78 countries.

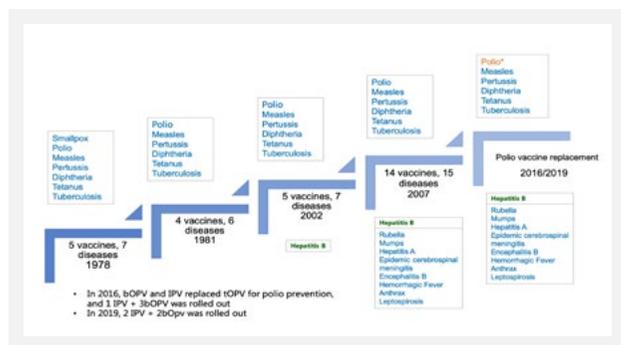


Figure 4-2 Changes in the Types of Vaccines in China's Immunization Program

■ **Vaccine distribution and injection reflects health equity, but in response to the Covid-19, the fairness of distribution and wide accessibility to Covid-19 vaccines are severely challenged.**

Everyone enjoys immunity and prevention, and everyone has an obligation to participate in the establishment of an immune barrier. In the face of the Covid-19, if only some people are vaccinated, there will always be an epidemic that will continue to spread in the world. If the coverage rate of the vaccination is high enough, the degree of spread of the virus will be controlled to a very low level. The current priority is to rapidly increase the coverage of vaccination, to establish an immune barrier among all people, and the whole society must be mobilized.

The establishment of an immune barrier for the entire population is inseparable from the joint efforts of the government, organizations, families and individuals. To provide support and guarantees in terms of policy and accessibility, the government announced that the provision of free vaccination has solved the problem, first of all, the payment problem, and then the health system and other departments to provide convenient services to make services accessible.

In terms of vaccine management, based on the Vaccine Law released by China in 2019, the vaccines provided are divided into two categories based on management and payment perspectives. The first category is the vaccines of the national immunization program, which are paid by the government and provided to all children of school age. The second category is self-paid vaccines. The government organizes and individuals voluntarily choose whether to get vaccinated with their own payment. With technological progress and economic development, more and more vaccines will be included in the first category of vaccines, which will benefit the people.

In the production of vaccines, with the help of advances in science and technology, China provides more support, encourages innovative research and development, and encourages the upgrading of production processes to make them safer and more effective.

In this way, we will have more weapons to fight against diseases to promote immunization and prevention for everyone, to promote the transformation from the treatment of diseases to health as the center, and to achieve such a great change.



Launching Ceremony of "Immunization and Prevention for All"

4.2.11

Improving Health System to Help Children and Adolescents Survive and Thrive

Investing in the health and development of young children and adolescents can help promote inclusive economic growth, expand fair opportunities, and end extreme poverty. In low- and middle-income countries, about 250 million children under the age of 5 are at risk of not being able to realize their full development potential due to poverty, malnutrition, and lack of access to health care and other basic quality services. 70% of major non-communicable diseases in adulthood can be prevented through more interventions in adolescence. This sub-forum discusses new or emerging public health threats faced by children and young people, and provides them with strategies and innovative solutions to promote policy, service and health system reforms and create a better health vision.

- **As children and young people are facing existing and emerging public crises, the health system needs to improve and find appropriate and feasible innovative strategies and methods to meet their needs for healthy growth and development.**

With the rapid urbanization, the development of information technology, changes in the environment and dietary structure, and social inequality have posed new risks and challenges to children's physical and mental health. Improving our health system and further improving the ability to prevent disease, especially if it can be invested in childhood, is the most cost-effective way to deal with the above-mentioned challenges.

China adheres to the policy of health and hygiene and the concept of great health covering women and children in the new era, and will be problem-oriented and goal-oriented making reforms and innovations and improving mechanisms. The first is to comprehensively strengthen child health services, implement a healthy child action improvement plan, and ensure the health of infants from the beginning of life. The second is to continue to strengthen the prevention and treatment of major children's diseases, focusing on premature birth, myopia, obesity, abnormal mental behavior, and scoliosis.

The purpose of UNICEF is to protect and promote the rights of children around the world, and to work with partners to help every child realize their rights, obtain good health, education, protection and nutrition resources, so that they can fully realize their potential.



Online speaker: Cynthia McCaffrey, UNICEF Representative to China

UNICEF and China have launched a very outstanding cooperation, through the nutrition kit project to alleviate infants and young children's anemia and improve the development of children's cognition, and have provided support to stop the mother-to-child transmission of AIDS, syphilis and hepatitis B.



Speaker: Song Li, Director of the Department of Maternal and Child Health of National Health Commission

However, the gap still exists. Many children in China, especially those from poor and disadvantaged families, still lack basic health care. Nearly 17 million children under the age of 5 are at risk of stunting and disability due to difficulties in developing their potential. Another challenge is mental health. At least 30 million children and adolescents under the age of 17 have emotional or behavioral disorders. In fact, mental health issues have become a major health burden facing Chinese youth. The third challenge is nutritional disorder. In China, whether in urban or rural areas, children are likely to be overweight or obese, with nearly 40 million children having this situation. These challenges will be paid more attention to in achieving China's sustainable goals.

■ **The health of children and adolescents is a global social problem. Both projects and policies require the integration and cooperation of cross-sector and various parties of stakeholders, so that we can achieve the transformation of the health system while meeting their needs in health.**

Improving the growth and development environment of children and adolescents, and improving the health of children and adolescents, including physical and mental health, involves a wide range of fields and departments, including air pollution, drinking water sanitation, childcare services, nutrition improvement, and obesity prevention and control, which by no means can be taken care by health department only.

Urban-rural coordination is the basic theme and principle of China's public policy. When formulating corresponding policies on women and children's health, the principle of urban-rural coordination should also be adhered to. One of the service system construction is to improve the childcare service system.

In the "14th Five-Year Plan", we took a sound and perfect inclusive childcare service system as one of the important policies to actively respond to the aging of the population.

The total supply of nurseries in China is insufficient. If we look at the enrollment rate of 3-year-old infants and young children, China's current enrollment rate is about 5.5%, while the OECD countries are 25% higher than it. Many families have childcare needs but cannot find suitable services.

This has also become an objective reason that affects the willingness of many families to have children. Through active policy guidance, including the central financial guidance, more social forces should be supported to participate in childcare services, and the effective supply of childcare services must be expanded. In particular, active guidance and optimization of market services must also be given.

Regarding the continuous and rapid increase in children's overweight and obesity rate, Chengdu has set up the "City-based Child Obesity Intervention Project" from 2021 to 2025. Focusing on the four areas of medical and health institutions, families and communities, schools and surrounding areas, and other social environments, it formulates an overall action plan covering all aspects of hygiene, education, food circulation, and community development to promote nutritional knowledge, advertise good dietary habits, and build healthy food systems for children.

At the same time, we will create a healthier food environment so that children can thrive in a nutritious, healthy, affordable and sustainable food system.



Onsite discussion of "Improving Health System to Help Children and Adolescents Survive and Thrive"

4.2.12

Dual Approach for Health: Epidemic Control and Mental Health Support



Onsite discussion of "Dual Approach for Health: Pandemic Control and Mental Health Support"

- **Having caused severe illness and death, the Covid-19 has also brought challenging tests to the public's mental health and fueled various demands for mental health services.**

Research reports show that in the Covid-19 pandemic, people from all walks of life, both patients and non-patients, have experienced rising psychological problems and psychiatric symptoms, including depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders.

Different countries and regions have different proportions of mental and psychological problems, which are mostly determined by various factors such as the severity, duration, and social response measures of the epidemic. As the epidemic continues, people's mental and psychological health will be affected for a long time, with such as fatigue, anxiety and depression, and some people have headaches, including changes in smell and taste, and sleep disorders.

We must pay great attention to psychological and mental changes, because these changes will have subsequent effects on people. People with mental symptoms who are infected with the Covid-19 will have a higher health risk and a poorer clinical prognosis. Although the epidemic has been effectively controlled now, the psychological problems caused by it in many places are still headache social problems and may last for a relatively longer period of time. Therefore, we must pay attention to people's mental health.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 is not only a test for the national social management system, but also a test for the ability of the mental health service system to respond to serious and complex public health emergencies. In the pandemic, the economic status of each country will be affected to varying degrees.

Then there are the problems that people face at work along with unemployment and salary cuts. People's lives are full of many uncertainties. At this time, the mental and psychological intervention is very much needed.

- **Mental and psychological health services in the Covid-19 period have been disrupted to a certain extent. It is not only difficult to actively intervene in the negative mental and psychological problems caused by the Covid-19, but it has even weakened the vitality of the mental health service system.**

How to make people recover their mental normality faster and return to normal work and life in the current pandemic situation requires a good and effective mental health service system to continuously pay attention to and manage people's mental and psychological health. Before the pandemic, this system was dominated by the health department. During the pandemic, the system itself actually weakened its inadequate service capacity due to the spread of the pandemic. In 2021, it is not the most serious year of the pandemic, and the negative impact on mental health services is gradually diminishing, and various services are gradually recovering. At the same time, we can also see that other parties, including non-governmental organizations, foreign affairs agencies, education departments, and UN institutions are all participating in the service.

In this pandemic, people often cannot communicate face-to-face. It is a very effective way and method to assist psychological counseling through the use of new technologies, such as remote technology and virtual reality. With the development of new technologies, the issues of inclusiveness and precision of mental health will also be greatly improved.

We are very clear that responding to the Covid-19 is not just the work of a certain group of people or organizations, and it requires the participation and joint efforts of the whole society. So what we have established is such a framework that allows different parties of stakeholders to be included. We have established a crisis response emergency response system, promoted the development of psychological interventions in public health crises, and provided people with support for their mental health, so that they could adjust their mental state more quickly during the epidemic and return to normal work and life. This is a social project, because physical health and mental health are equally important.



Speakers: Margaret Chan, Honorary Director-General of the World Health Organization and Chairperson of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

4.2.13

UHC for Communities Living in Highly Challenging Environment: Experience and Way Forward

At present, 22% of the global population lives in fragile and conflict countries, and nearly 80 million people have been forcibly displaced. Moreover, multiple threats such as protracted conflicts, violence, and natural disasters often appear at the same time. When implementing humanitarian medical interventions, it is necessary to ensure that the most vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, people with chronic diseases, people with mental and physical disabilities, and victims of violence and conflict have access to basic medical services. This sub-forum is based on humanitarian assistance and development status, practical experience in implementing the 2030 Agenda in fragile countries, and discussions around universal health coverage, aiming to raise the attention of all parties to the status of community medical and health services in fragile and unfavorable environments.

- **In fragile and conflict countries, how to sustain basic humanitarian assistance and provide basic medical and health services is a huge challenge.**

It is a huge challenge to carry out medical assistance and to promote universal health coverage in conflict areas, especially to provide humanitarian assistance. In this case, the local medical system is fragile and broke down, and communities have no medical care services. In order to provide local people with the most urgently needed medical services, only free assistance and basic affordable services can be provided. For example, services provided for women to deliver in hospitals have increased 70%.

In addition to overcoming difficulties in the usual poverty and lack of resources, security issues often make effective aid more difficult and dangerous. Especially in conflict areas, sometimes medical staff and ambulances will be the targets of attacks, and some people will prevent patients from going to medical institutions. Therefore, safety is very important to us and directly affects our provision of basic medical services.

The Covid-19 has affected the global medical system. It is necessary to ensure that all people have as much health coverage as possible. In particular, women, children, the elderly, patients with chronic diseases and the disabled are vulnerable groups that are actually excluded from society and our medical and health departments should focus on. It is necessary to provide them with basic medical services and evaluate their needs in a very complex environment, provide them with good services and support them as much as possible. The work done by the International Committee of the Red Cross is to provide a neutral environment as much as possible. If we do not provide such an environment, they may not be able to obtain the most basic medical services.



Speakers: Shao Yiming, Chief Expert and Researcher on AIDS of Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Consultant on Vaccine R&D of the World Health Organization, and Expert on Vaccine R&D of Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism

■ **Maintaining and establishing universal health coverage under high challenges, seeking technical solutions and low-cost products with appropriate technologies are conducive to improving accessibility.**

In areas with fewer resources, certain suitable technologies can be given priority. According to Mr. Rogier Janssens, Managing Director of Merck China's medical and health business, the first is to improve the early diagnosis and testing of non-communicable diseases. In China, there is a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system, and early screening can be carried out at the initial diagnosis and treatment institutions. The Chinese government has done a very good job in this regard. I think this is very important. We need to continue to pay attention to the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system because it is the most effective way to deal with diseases. The good way is to find these diseases as early as possible, so we need to carry out early screening and diagnosis. Secondly, in another field, digital technology is used today. There is still room for improvement online or in the use of digital technology, so as to release the potential of digital technology and allow patients to have better access to healthcare services. Many people don't have any resources, but they have mobile phones. We now know that IT tools and mini-program are very important. For example, in Afghanistan, their use of these technology products is very important, and these tools are actually very effective and easy to use. We just need to follow up. We cooperate with Alibaba Health, Ping An's Good Doctor, and Tencent, and we can also organize some doctors to do diagnoses and provide consultation services as well as some online diagnosis or timely online prescription and medicine delivery services, which is very much needed.

Furthermore, it is affordability. Because the Chinese government is now relatively open to multi-channel financing institutions, I think this is very important. It can help us improve the future health care system and help people reduce the economic burden.



Online discussion of “UHC for Communities Living in Highly Challenging Environment: Experience and Way Forward”

4.2.14

Sino-Japan Health Forum in the New Era—Human Health, Earth Health

In order to comply with the development of the times and market demand, the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia and the Nippon Global Medical Organization are jointly committed to promoting health and environmental protection in close exchanges and pragmatic cooperation in the two major fields of health and environment protection such as advanced medical technology, medical care service system, health industry, and environmental protection and decarbonization technology. This sub-forum invited government officials, business delegates and scholars of China and Japan to focus on the themes of "Human Health · Earth Health" through "High-end Dialogue", "China-Japan Health Care Cooperation", and "Innovative Cooperation in the Construction of Smart Ecological Healthy Cities between China and Japan". The discussion of these three themes aims to explore the huge space and energy for cooperation between the two countries in the fields of health and low carbon, and promote wider exchanges and cooperation in these two fields.

- **China-Japan cooperation in the field of health not only benefits but also gets benefits from people of both sides.**

China and Japan are friendly neighbors on two sides of the same sea. The pragmatic cooperation between the two countries in the fields of healthy cities, medical care, green development and carbon neutrality can better protect the health of both people, enhance their healthiness and well-being, and empower the sustainable development of our common homeland, the Earth.

The global pandemic of the Covid-19 poses a huge threat to human health and the Earth. It also highlights the huge risks that climate warming, environmental degradation, new epidemics and other issues have brought to the health management of cities, human health and well-being, the health of the earth, and the survival of nature. And it approved that management on city health, people's health, and government health services are quite crucial.

The China-Japan New Era Health Forum is committed to promoting cooperation in the construction of healthy cities, health services and industrial development. The construction and management of high-quality healthy cities will contribute to human health and the health of the earth, and will also play an important role in building friendly relationships between both sides.



Speaker: Li Baodong, Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia

- **China and Japan have their respective advantages and strong complementarities in the fields of smart city construction, carbon neutrality, and smart ecology, and have promising cooperation prospects.**

Japan is currently executing three important tasks in the field of health. One is to improve resilience in public health and public medical care, committed to solving related problems; second, Japan plans to achieve carbon neutrality and create a health-friendly environment by 2050; the third is to achieve subdivision and specialization in the field of elderly rehabilitation.

The sudden Covid-19 in 2020 has raised all people's awareness of public health, and gave rise to the thinking on the value of life and the significance of social development. Policies and resources are also inclined to the big health industry. Ensuring the strength of the country is now an important policy in Japan, including public immunization, public health and medical care. In terms of vaccines, Japan does not yet have a self-produced vaccine and is also making relevant preparations to be capable of producing its own vaccine.

Relying on the Internet, artificial intelligence and big data services are being widely used in the medical field. While boldly reforming the system, Japan has carried out designs on super cities, highlighting elements such as health, medical care, and pension benefits. To build a super city needs to share and transmit information related to all social services, including health and medical care. For example, medical information such as disease treatment strategies and plans, as well as social information, can all be used. Almost all core medical institutions in Japan have introduced electronic medical records. In the future, the barriers between hospitals should be overcome and a common data exchange rule and protocol standard should be established.

In order to achieve the ultimate goal of carbon neutrality, Japan has many concrete measures, such as building hydrogen stations, increasing electric vehicles, establishing carbon-neutral ports, and transforming from petroleum and coal to investment in new equipment. Japan is committed to working hard to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060, so China and Japan have broad prospects for cooperation in the field of smart ecology, especially hydrogen energy. The Japanese government is very concerned about hydrogen energy and plans to put hydrogen extracted by artificial photosynthesis into ordinary commercial use in 2030. Advanced technological innovation in hydrogen and fuel cells will be areas where the two countries can cooperate in the future.



Speaker: Jiang Xiaosong, Chairman of the Nippon Global Medical Organization

- **Japan's experience and enlightenment in coping with aging: specialization, humanization, intelligence, and systemization**

Japan entered an aging society in 1970, and China was in 1999, a gap of nearly 30 years. Japan has carried out many extensive and detailed studies on the issue of aging, and it has also become an important case in other countries to deal with aging. Toshihiro Nikai, Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, said frankly in a video speech that at present, the proportion of elderly people in Japan has exceeded 21% of the total population, and it is known as the "super-aged society." But Japan is also a society where elderly people can live vigorously all the time.

This is the result of early testing of serious illnesses represented by health diagnosis and fine physical checks and the popularization of preventive medicine. For the convenience of the elderly, Japan has established a nursing care insurance system, which can provide a variety of nursing services.

Universal Health Coverage 4.2 Viewpoints of Sub-forum

In the field of elderly care and rehabilitation, Japan is the country with the highest longevity rate in the world. The medical and health care industry is very mature, and the entire industry is specialized, humanized, intelligent, and systematic. Since Japan entered the aging society in the 1990s, there has been a trend of subdivision and specialization in the field of health care, and it has accumulated rich experience in the field of elderly care and rehabilitation. A home for the elderly in Japan has successfully implemented it, using medical concepts to help them with limited mobility and bedridden achieve a certain degree of self-reliance, and some elderly people have even returned to be able to stand up. Improving the abilities of nursing staff is one of the important measures. The nursing home is committed to improving the nursing staff's professional knowledge and related assessment capabilities, and has designed charts related to dementia assessment, so that they can better understand what is going on. There is currently a shortage of elderly care facilities and nursing staff in China, and Japan's experience is worth learning.



Online speaker: Toshihiro Nikai, Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan

4.2.15

Women's Health Forum

The Women's Health Forum aims to promote harmony, healthiness and happiness in families around the world, focusing on how women leaders understand and practice gender equality, how community volunteers can help improve women and children's health, and how women can play their role of guidance and dissemination to the health of the whole people, how women play a role in promoting family or men's health, and other hot topics related to women and health.

- **Depression is the fourth largest disease in the world, and it is expected to become the largest by 2030. The risk of depression in women is higher than that in men. Correct understanding of depression and timely treatment is critical.**

According to the Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders Report released by the WHO in 2017, it is currently estimated that more than 300 million people worldwide suffer from depression, and the global average incidence rate is about 4.4%. In the past ten years, the growth rate of patients is about 18%. According to estimates, there are more than 95 million people suffering from depression in China so far, of which female depression patients account for 65%.

The most typical example is postpartum depression. According to statistics, 80% of women will have varying degrees of depression after childbirth. About 10% to 16% of postpartum depression will become severe depressive diseases. With the popularization of medical knowledge, more people have gradually realized that the attack of depression is not because the patient has a purely psychological problem, but involves a variety of reasons, including physical pathology.

Because the early symptoms of depression are not specific, they are often mistaken for other health problems and delay timely diagnosis and treatment. According to statistics, only about 30% of depression in China has been diagnosed and treated in a timely manner, and most depression patients have not received effective help. The main problem in the prevention and treatment of depression is the difficulty in early diagnosis. Screening is of great significance in the early identification of depression.

Female patients are also more willing to share and actively seek treatment through relatives and friends, patient communities, and various social channels than male patients. Therefore, we need a relaxed social environment to accommodate these patients with depressive symptoms, improve public awareness of diseases from the whole society, and eliminate patients' reluctance and unwillingness to look for medical treatment, so as to achieve timely diagnosis and treatment, reduce the social problems caused by it and release the burden brought to the family. After receiving standard medicine treatment, more than 50% of depression patients can be cured without recurrence for life. In general, 80% of depression patients can recover from the disease and go back to social life. The rest of the patients can also effectively control their symptoms and live better lives.

- **Women's health, including children's health, needs to be protected by the whole society through continuous improvement of relevant systems and laws.**

According to the "Protection of Girls' Statistics on Child Sexual Assault Cases in 2020 and Child Sexual Assault Prevention Education Survey Report", in 2020, 332 cases of sexual assault on children were exposed, and more than 840 children were victimized, among which 90% were girls, in elementary and middle school ages.

The rate of child abuse is high. In February 2018, the "Protection of Girls" team established a foundation that aims to "popularize and improve children's awareness of prevention", and is committed to protecting children from sexual assault.

As of the end of June 2020, the team has conducted lectures in 31 provinces across China and tens of thousands of volunteers have been trained. Through cooperation with local women's federations, education bureaus, youth league committees and other departments and organizations, the team has trained local teachers, greatly expanding the coverage of child sexual assault education, which covers more than 3.85 million children and more than 600,000 parents. In addition, the team also regularly conducts online training and lectures.

While disseminating knowledge about children's sexual assault prevention, the team also advocates representatives of the National People's Congress, members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and industry experts to promote the improvement of related systems and laws.



Speaker: Sun Xuemei, Founder of the Protection of Girls Foundation and Deputy Editor-in-chief of Ifeng.com

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5.1.1

Chinese Medicine Health Forum

■ Co-organizer: China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine

The combination of Chinese and Western medicine is a major feature of China's success in Covid-19 prevention and control. Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has played an active and effective role in the treatment of the epidemic. The Chinese Medicine Health Forum will discuss the development of the TCM industry with the theme of "Combine TCM and Western Medicine and Lead in Asia-Pacific health—Science and Technology Advance the TCM Industry". Yu Mengsun, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, Gao Wu, CEO of China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine and President of the School of Pharmaceutical Business of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, and Hou Shengtian, Director of the Health Industry Research Center of the National Academy of Chinese Medicine Development and Strategy of Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, attended the forum and made keynote speeches.

■ Accomplish the four major projects of "Systematic Project of TCM Modernization in New Era", that is, "gradually open up in a large scale".

Yu Mengsun, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering gave a keynote speech on the theme of "Systematic Project of TCM Modernization in New Era". He used a more essential sentence to define TCM workers as "doctors who serves the people with a holistic world view of the unity of nature and human." He pointed out that the Party Central Committee led by President Xi Jinping holds great expectations on the development of TCM, so Chinese medicine must develop on the basis of inheritance, and must apply to the conditions and needs of the new era. The theory of Chinese medicine needs to be developed, and the service model needs to be changed. It is necessary to transform from a model based on "one-on-one" customized service to a model based on solving "common problems", which is to enable 1.4 billion people to achieve "gradually open up in a large scale."

"Equipment Project on Ordered Life Information Field", as one of the four major projects of "gradually open up in a large scale - heart, internal, external and field", refers to the influence of the human meridian and blood circulation through the body's external "field" and to activate people's "vigor". Traditional Chinese culture says that "what's near cinnabar goes red, and what's next to ink turns black." There is a folk saying that "husband and wife tend to get resembled". Women living in the same dormitory are likely to have periods coming at the same time.

Countless facts and theories have proved that all living bodies have personalized electromagnetic fields that are closely inseparable from the process of life activities. The principle of the electromagnetic field of life information as one of the open-up conditions of the human system has two categories of "ordered information field" and "disordered information field". Starting from the promotion of health and the elimination of diseases, the human body needs an "ordered information field" to avoid the "disordered information field".



Speaker: Yu Mengsun, Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering

Sending orderly electromagnetic waves to people by technical means is likely to be helpful to people's health.

■ The view of health from the turbidity theory

The concept of turbidity is something harmful to the human body, and the unclean thing is called turbidity. The turbidity theory is a new theory of Chinese medicine proposed in a new era based on the profound changes in the human ecological environment, lifestyle and disease spectrum. It is derived from TCM, but is more in line with the needs of modern human health. From a cultural perspective, discussions can also lead to many factors causing turbidity, such as the lack of moral standards, the ignorance of health awareness, the change of way of thinking, care about only self without caring the society. How to remove the turbidity and purify the human body circumstance is an urgent need in the contemporary era. The important medical issue we solve is also an important social issue and the key to preventing chronic diseases and gaining health. The core connotation of contemporary "prevention of disease" should be prevention ahead of suffering from a disease, prevention in advance of deterioration, and purification of the human body circumstance by eliminating turbidity..



Roundtable discussion of Chinese Medicine Health Forum

5.1.2 Chinese Medicine Health Forum—Osteoarthropathy

Based on the "Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Knee Osteoarthritis (2020 Edition)" drafted by the Orthopedics Branch of the China Association for the Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the forum invited experts in orthopedics and traumatology of TCM to discuss the diagnosis and treatment of knee osteoarthritis in Chinese and Western medication so as to show the advantages of TCM in the treatment of chronic diseases and other diseases. Chen Weiheng, President of the Orthopedic Association of China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine and Vice Director of the Third Affiliated Hospital of Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tong Peijian, Director of Orthopedics Department of Zhejiang Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Yuan Puwei, Director of Orthopedics Department of Affiliated Hospital of Shaanxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Zhan Hongsheng, Director of the Orthopedics Department of Shanghai Shuguang University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, attended the forum and delivered keynote speeches.

5.1.3 Chinese Medicine Health Forum—Modern Chinese Medicine

This forum takes "Modern Chinese Medicine" as the theme, clarifies the relationship between the meridian and anatomy of Chinese medicine based on fascial anatomy, molecular biology and other disciplines, and introduces the MCM's diagnosis and treatment system for facial paralysis, hemifacial spasm, migraine, and shoulder circumference. The treatment plan for common diseases such as inflammation should be integrated across disciplines and fields to eliminate the separation of concepts and methods of diagnosis and treatment between Chinese and Western medicine. Liu Xuecai, Deputy Secretary-general of the Modern Chinese Medicine Branch of the China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine, Quan Shuimei, Executive Director of the New Chinese Medicine Branch of the China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine, Wang Ziping, President of the New Chinese Medicine Branch of the China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine and President of the Nanjing Institute of New Chinese Medicine and Zeng Hanzu, Deputy Secretary-General of the New Chinese Medicine Branch of the China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine, attended the forum and delivered keynote speeches.

5.1.4

Forum of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS)

- Co-organizer: Qingdao Ambulance Center
- Supporting organizations: Qingdao Development and Reform Commission and Qingdao Municipal Health Commission

Helicopter medical rescue has an irreplaceable advantage in emergency medical services by neglecting geographical restrictions and being able to respond quickly. It is gradually becoming the focus of China's general aviation development. This Forum invites senior experts in China and abroad to share experience and exchanges. Through the establishment of communication and dialogue platforms for government departments, industry associations, academic institutions, and general aviation companies in the fields of health and emergency rescue, they will jointly discuss the construction of a HEMS system and contribute to China's development of the national general aviation industry.

Lv Fujie, Deputy Director of Qingdao Municipal Health Commission, Sheng Xueqi, Director of Qingdao Ambulance Center, Ding Yue, Chairman of the General Aviation Association of China Air Transport Association, Head of the Preparation Group of China General Aviation Association, Li Jinnian, President of the Council of China Air Medical & Rescue Alliance, Pi Andong, General Manager of Qingdao Airbus Helicopters Corporation, Zhao Chongliang, General Manager and Deputy Chief Engineer of Qingdao COHC of CITIC, and Yang Huijing, Senior Expert and Deputy General Manager of the Health Insurance Department of PICC, attended the forum.

- **China's HEMS has ushered in a period of rapid development. An insurance mechanism has been established to allow aviation rescue to benefit the public.**

The ICAO's definition of air rescue is flight and related aviation activities for medical transportation (including the transportation of patients, donated human organs or human tissues, medical personnel or medical equipment) as a means of delivery.

Air rescue has huge advantages over traditional rescue methods. Although the cost of helicopter rescue on the ground is about 8 times that of a ground ambulance, its response speed and range are 17 times that of the latter. The development of medical ambulances in China is at an initial stage. So far, there are about 15 companies in China that have medical aviation aircraft, including helicopters, which in total has 5 small fixed-wing aircraft and 118 helicopters. For the training of captains, an onboarding patient brings different requirements compared with normal flights. As for the status of flying, the number of medical rescue hours in 2016 was about 331 hours, in 2017 it was 954 hours, and in 2018 it was 1788 hours, which in general shows a rising trend. More than 2,700 cases have been completed in three years.

There is a certain gap between China's aviation medical rescue and that of foreign countries. First of all, it lacks national overall planning and layout. The unsound payment system is another major reason. In the United States, it is characterized by a dual-track operation of government and insurance. Switzerland is operated by a Red Cross non-profit charity organization. The Japanese model is characterized by a dual-track operation by the government and private sector. Germany is characterized by a government-led operation and is non-profit. Germany is one of the countries with better development of aviation medical rescue who rescues 45,700 patients every year. Rescue services are also common in north European countries. Insurance companies usually provide customers with medical transfer services during emergency medical treatment, so that patients can be treated in the first place. At present, many institutions in China have launched HEMS and have played an important role in aviation medical rescue in China and abroad, but the current lack of aviation medical insurance has affected the full play of its role. We should learn from international experience, launch insurance service products and establish a payment system in which national health insurance is the mainstay with commercial and social sponsorship as a supplement so that the expenditure of patients and family members can be much less. At the same time, compulsory aviation medical rescue insurance for outbound Chinese visitors has been introduced, so that they in China and overseas can enjoy professional rescue services if they encounter unexpected accidents or illnesses.

State	Rescue system	Professional rescue aircraft	Coverage area	Arrival time	Annual number of tasks (10,000 times)	Financial source
U.S.A	The developed pre-hospital and post-hospital rescue system, with 301 rescue centers and 1015 rescue points	1,045 helicopters 362 fixed wing aircraft	It covers 84.5% of the country's population and 60% of intercontinental highways	20-40 minutes	45	Medical insurance, commercial insurance, per pay view, charity, membership fees, etc
Australia	The rescue system dominated by fixed wing transfer has 22 flight bases and about 170 takeoff and landing points	About 70 fixed wing aircraft and several helicopters	The fixed wing rescue covers 95% of the national land area	1-2 hours	8	Government budget, social donation, per pay view, insurance, etc
Germany	The developed helicopter pre-hospital first aid system, with more than 80 bases in China	Mainly about 113 helicopters	It covers 98% of the national land area	15 minutes	10	Mainly rely on insurance, supplemented by social donations and membership fees
Switzerland	The developed helicopter rescue system with about 13 bases in China	17 helicopters, 4 fixed wing aircraft	It can reach all place sin the country except Valais within 15 minutes	15 minutes	1.5	Mainly rely on donation, supplemented by insurance
Japan	The developed helicopter rescue system with 48 bases in China	46 helicopters	It covers all territory of Japan	About 22 minutes	2.4	Mainly rely on government budget, supplemented by social donations, etc
UK	Relying on the government, the Royal Air Force (RAF) and 16 charities have established the Air Rescue Association (AAA).	40 helicopters 2 fixed wing aircraft	All over Britain	20 minutes	3	HEMS model is operated with funds sponsored by charities

Figure 5-1 Operational Characteristics of HEMS in Developed Countries

The government's attaching great importance and customer's lower cost is an important guarantee for the development of aviation medical rescue. Since 2016, the State Council has issued guiding opinions to promote the development of general aviation. Since then, various policies and measures conducive to the development of general aviation have been continuously issues, and the reform of airspace management has also been actively promoted. Since the reform of airspace management in Sichuan Province, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui have started pilots on the whole region of low-altitude, which brings opportunities for rapid development of general aviation. Onsite discussion of "Forum of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS)"



Onsite discussion of "Forum of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS)"

5.1.5

Private Conference on Strategically Paying Medical Insurance

■ Co-organizer: Beijing Huatong Guokang Foundation

While improving the quality of medical services, controlling expenditure of medical insurance has become a common task faced by national authorities, local execution departments and grassroots medical staff. Private Conference on Strategically Paying Medical Insurance brings together managers of large hospitals to communicate, share how hospitals adapt to the opportunities and challenges of medical insurance, explore development routes, jointly promote the high-quality development of medical and health services, and provide patients with better quality and more economical medical services. Liu Guoen, President of Peking University's Institute for Global Health Development, Zheng Jie, Director of Beijing Medical Security Center, Zhang Chao, Deputy Director of Shanghai Medical Security Bureau, and Jin Weigang, President of China Academy of Labor and Social Security Sciences attended the forum and delivered keynote speeches.

■ **The infinite medical demand and the limited medical insurance fund determine the importance to control medical insurance expenditure.**

With the aging of the population and the advancement of medical technology, China's medical expenditures continue to increase. In order to reduce unnecessary medical expenditures and efficiently meet the medical needs of more people, expenditure control has become one of the important goals and directions of the new medical reform. It aims to maximize the usage of medical insurance funds, realize the purpose of medical insurance to protect basic medical care, and protect the basic rights and interests of the insured. At the same time, it is the need for the reasonable development of the medical insurance system, the need to maintain a balance between the income and expenditures, the need to handle the tripartite relationship between doctors, patients, and insurance, and to protect the rights and interests of insured persons and social stability. Therefore, the importance to control medical insurance expenditure is self-evident.

■ **The difference and connection between DRG and DIP**

An important means of the reform of the medical insurance payment system is the disease diagnosis related grouping (DRG). Specifically, DRG payment is grouped according to different factors such as gender and age, the type of disease, the clinical diagnosis, the length of stay in the hospital, the severity of disease, and the means of treatment, and then pay accordingly. The Diagnosis-Intervention Packet (DIP) uses a fuzzy mathematical method to solve the problem of medical insurance payment. In fact, it includes disease-based payment and total budget management. In general, whether it is DRG or DIP, it is to achieve the goal of scientific and reasonable cost control of medical insurance, to guide hospitals to consciously control the cost of medical services, and to continuously standardize medical behavior.

	DRG payment	DIP payment
Grouping mode	The patients are classified into several diagnosis-related groups according to their age, gender, length of stay, clinical diagnosis, disease, operation severity, comorbidity, complications and prognosis.	The disease types are directly formed by the natural combination of main diagnosis and related surgical operation, and the disease type scores are formed by the price ratio of the average hospitalization cost of each disease type.
Group number	Generally within 1000 groups	Generally more than 10000 groups
Settlement unit	DRG sub-grouping	DIP group
Settlement index	Weight	Score
Cost control	Over-expenditure made up, and the surplus retained	Surplus retained and over-expenditure shared

Figure 5-2 The Difference between DRG and DIP

5.2.1

Hospital Management Salon

■ Co-organizer: Beijing Huatong Guokang Foundation

In order to promote the construction of a healthy China and promote the high-quality development of medical and health undertakings, the Hospital Management Salon brings together plenty of hospital managers to exchange ideas, share advanced concepts and practical experience in the operation and management of hospitals in the new era, and further improve the scientific, refined and informative management capabilities, comprehensively improve the hospital's medical quality, service capabilities and operational efficiency. Li Xiaolong, Secretary of the Party Committee of Yanan University Affiliated Hospital, Meng Dong, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Provincial Hospital of Shandong First Medical University, Zhao Shengtian, President of Binzhou Medical College and President of Shandong Hospital Association, attended the salon.



■ Medical research is the fundamental driving force for the development of medicine and people's health protection, and it is also the responsibility and obligation of hospitals. Clinical research is the essence in medical practice from basic to practical application.

Medical researches have purposes that they must ultimately serve medical practice, and are roughly divided into two categories: one is to see patients and to study patients, and the other is that after we use instruments, we can take samples, blood and tissue samples from patients and send them to the laboratory to study without thinking about the patient anymore. In the two types of research, we call those that care about patients and are related to patients as applied medical research or clinical research, and those that are not related to patients are called basic research. The key to basic research is the essence and mechanism, and the key to clinical research is efficacy and benefit, which are directly related to medical and health services as well as the benefits of patients. At present, China's medical research is strong in basic research and weak in clinical research. However, if there is no clinical research, the basic research to clinical practice is unreasonable. Professor Tang Jinling from Shenzhen University of Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave an example in his keynote speech. For the first time, human beings can use a drop of blood to test prostate cancer. Early diagnosis and treatment have become very simple. Over half of men in the United States have done prostate cancer screening. In 1993, the United States did such a study of about 80,000 people which were divided into two groups.

One group was diagnosed and treated early, and the other group was routinely diagnosed after 13 years. There is no difference between the two groups, indicating that this research is useless, so we must pay attention to clinical research. Clinical research is the last step in the long chain of medical research from basic to practical application, and it is a vital step. If you can't pass the clinical research test, all the previous attempts and efforts are in vain. Compared with basic research, clinical research is the most fundamental thing in medical practice. There are no shortcuts to clinical research. Don't think that with big data and disease spectrum clinical research will be done naturally. Without good clinical problems, the data is just a bunch of numbers.

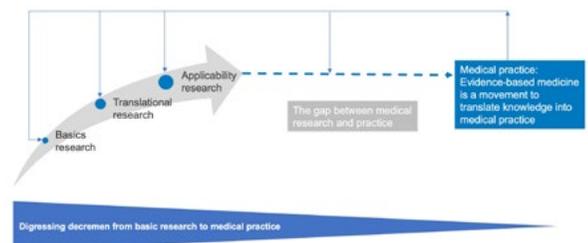


Figure 5-3 The Relationship between Basic Research and Applied Research and Medical Practice

5.2.2

CBN Salon—Global Healthcare Innovation and Regional Collaborative Practice

■ Co-organizer: CBN

China has been in a stage of high-quality development, and medical innovation will become the engine and driving force for a new round of health improvement. Global medical innovation is inseparable from the design of top-level policies, the transformation of technological achievements, and the continuous advancement of related industries. Regarding China's medical innovation policy, the licensing and holding system of registrants for medicines and medical devices has further accelerated the development of medicines and medical devices. The conversion of medical technology patents has brought new heights for source innovation with doctors as the core. And the integration of industry and capital will accelerate the implementation of medical device products, and more timely and universally benefit patients. This salon launched a dialogue around global medical innovation and conversion practices in the Yangtze River Delta, sharing insights and opinions in the global medical and health field. Wang Yu, Expert Advisor of the Conference of the Global Health Forum, Meng Dongping, Secretary of the Party Committee of China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products, Fu Xiao, Head of Social Development Group of Yangtze River Delta Regional Cooperation Office, and Wang Wenfu, Deputy General Manager of Qingdao Haier Biomedical Co., Ltd. attended the salon.

■ The Chinese market demonstrates its role in the world in innovation.

Under globalization, innovation, transformation, and integration have become a common topic of the times. Many medical and health companies in China were originally only limited to the import and export, export and introduction of goods in the trade segment. With the development of international awareness and concepts, globalization has been seen in many important links of enterprises. Facing the epidemic, a group of outstanding companies are able to resume work and production in a short period of time, and substitute production by imitation in a long term. These companies which were at the low end of the global industrial structure are undergoing a great change, and the low-end medical device industry has already been globally recognized.

Chinese masks, protective clothing and other anti-epidemic materials have an absolute market share and voice in the international market. In the high-end field, cutting-edge medical technologies such as new vaccines, antibody medicines, and biomedical represented by genetic proteins have entered a period of rapid development. Chinese vaccines have reflected the high level of China's innovation during the pandemic. There are currently nearly 50 domestic vaccine manufacturers that can produce more than 60 kinds of vaccines, which is also an important manifestation of occupying the field of biopharmaceutical applications.

■ Promote regional collaboration and innovation and build a community of science and technology innovation in the Yangtze River Delta



At present, there are 439 listed companies in China's biomedical industry, of which 121 are in the Yangtze River Delta, accounting for 27.6%. Among the top 20 pharmaceutical companies in the world, 17 of them and 14 of the top 20 medical device companies in the world are headquartered in the Delta. The cities in the region complement each other's advantages and resources have been allocated by optimization.

The Delta is constantly improving its level of development and overall competitiveness. Regional collaboration has also promoted innovations in many aspects. The first is to establish a new public health service system taking the center from treatment to prevention now. The second is to promote the innovation of organizational patterns, play the role of the alliance in the integration of the market around the development of medical and public health services, optimize the allocation of resources, and achieve technological reorganization.

The third is model innovation. In the field of health services, leading enterprises are encouraged to integrate scientific research resources and realize conversions of results. The fourth is financial service innovation. Many top funds in the Delta have made important contributions in investing in the development of the medical industry and played a greater role in the construction of medical and public health. The fifth is to advance technological innovation and apply advanced technological achievements to the medical field, including medical and health services.

This is an opportunity for collaborative innovation, regional and regulatory integration, and the assembly of scientific research personnel, medical devices and technology to form a cross-regional and cross-industry community.

5.2.3

Sino-Switzerland Pharmaceutical Cooperation Seminar

■ Co-organizer: Zimmer Medical Consulting Services

Switzerland has been rated as the most innovative country in the world for many years, and its achievements in the field of biomedicine are particularly outstanding. A complete innovation ecosystem of biomedicine and medical technology has been established throughout Switzerland. China and Switzerland have very good complementary resources in the fields of biomedicine and innovation. Gao Ronghui, CEO of G-Med Medical Consulting Services, Roger Germann, Chief Investment Officer of the Embassy of Switzerland in China and Deputy Director of the Swiss Business Hub and other officials from the Swiss government, entrepreneurs in the innovation field, and experts engaged in Sino-Switzerland innovation cooperation gave a comprehensive introduction to Switzerland's ecological environment, cooperation potential and pattern as well as multiple innovative projects.



5.2.4

Closed-door Salon—Problems in the Development of Healthcare Industry

- Co-organizer: Zimmer Medical Consulting Services

The cross-border integration of the medical and health industry and the creation of a new ecosystem are the general trend, where government departments, hospitals, insurance companies, medical device companies, emerging biotechnology companies, and extended service companies have explored this process and are also confronted with a series of challenges and conflicts of interest. This salon will focus on and in-depth discuss the pain points of data integration in the health industry, the incremental development of commercial insurance, and the extension of medical care to health management to reach consensus and launch reform initiatives. Zhang Yuhui, Deputy Director of the Health Development Research Center of the National Health Commission, Xing Jing, Founder and CEO of INS. FOR RENASCENCE and Executive Director of the China Insurance and Social Security Research Center of Peking University, Si Xinli, Vice Chairman and Director of Shanghai Tuoxin Health Promotion Center, Dong Dong, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Shanghai Tuoxin Promotion Center, and Dong Qian, President of the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University, attended the salon.

5.2.5

IVD Industry Investment Salon

- Co-organizer: Frost & Sullivan

The medical and health industry is rapidly advancing, and In Vitro Diagnostics (IVD) has become one of the most active and fastest-growing fields in the world today. As the global COVID-19 situation is still severe, virus testing, as an important step in epidemic prevention and control, will become the core driving force for the increase in testing for Covid-19. In the future, as the pandemic is effectively controlled, quarantine and testing in diversified scenarios are expected to become the main follow-up growth driver for the market.

Molecular diagnostics represented by nucleic acid testing reshaped the industry chain during the epidemic, and the IVD industry as a whole was greatly strengthened. The anti-infection sector where molecular diagnostics belongs has shown explosive growth due to the impact of the pandemic, and as the epidemic eases in the future anti-tumor diagnosis consisting of early cancer screening and companion diagnosis is expected to become the growth engine of molecular diagnosis. Its clinically necessary, technically feasible, and affordable features will catalyze it to become the next hot spot for IVD market growth and lead the emergency of IVD reagents in the post-pandemic era.



Speaker: Mao Hua, Partner and Managing Director of Frost & Sullivan Greater China Region

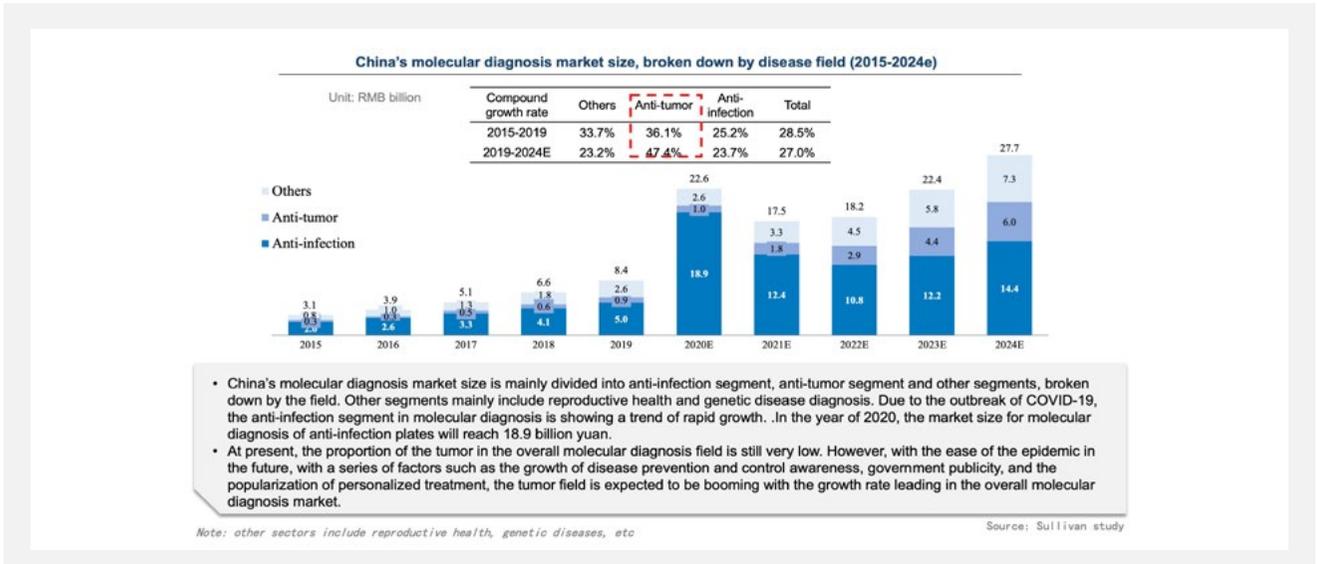


Figure 5-4 China's Molecular Diagnostics Market Size, Broken Down by Disease Field (2015-2024E)

The IVD Industry Investment Salon brings together a number of industry leaders to analyze the future of the industry in an all-around way, provide an opportunity to present innovative and start-up projects in the IVD field, and work together to promote the development of China's IVD industry. Duan Yun, Secretary-General of the Special Committee of Investment and Financing of IVD and Precision Medicine Industry Alliance, Mao Hua, Partner and Managing Director of Frost & Sullivan Greater China Region, Liu Mingyu, Vice President of the Council of IVD and Precision Medicine Industry Alliance, Founding Partner of Bioching Capital, Xu Guobin, Chief Engineer of Puxiu Technology, and Mao Lin, Chairman of the Board of Pregene Biotechnology attended the salon.

5.2.6

Symposium on Immuno-oncology

Co-sponsors: Chinese Preventive Medicine Association and China Primary Health Care Foundation

With the continuous development of oncology, immunology and other disciplines, tumor immunotherapy and conversion research have also made great achievements, bringing revolutionary changes to the anti-tumor treatment model. At present, immune cell therapy represented by CAR-T is the most prominent hot spot in the field of tumor treatment. This Symposium will focus on the latest developments in immuno-oncology, especially CAR-T medicine development, and share the latest technological solutions for the precise and personalized treatment of hematological tumors. Zhang Xiantao, Initiator of Born Healthy Foundation, Juan Ballesteros Nobell, Founder and Chief Technology Officer of Hopseapm Medical, and Liao Maijing, Chief commercial Officer of Shanghai Harbour BioMed, attended the symposium.



Moderator: Zhang Xiantao, Initiator of Born Healthy Foundation

- China has become the country with the most clinical trials in CAR-T research, but still faces challenges and needs innovations.

At present, the treatment in the field of cancer is gradually shifting from traditional treatment to the development trend of combining cells and gene therapy. The treatment of the immune system is one of the most critical technologies for China to continuously improve the efficacy of cancer treatment. CAR-T therapy is the combination of antibodies in humoral immunity and immune T cells in cellular immunity. It is also called personalized living cell medicines, because T cells are used in the manufacturing process, and T cells are some kind of derived from the human body, and are biologically active and capable of self-division and replication.

In recent years, CAR-T has become a global research and development hotspot, and the number of clinical trials in China has exceeded that of the United States. The use of CAR-T technology for tumors and even many different major diseases besides tumors is dramatically expanding. As of June 2020, there are 357 CAR-T trials in China, 256 trials in the United States, and 58 trials in other countries. China's CAR-T research has surpassed the United States to become the country with the most clinical trials. However, CAR-T medicines are also facing challenges in three aspects: expensive pricing, production bottlenecks urgently needing to be improved, and narrow treatment fields.

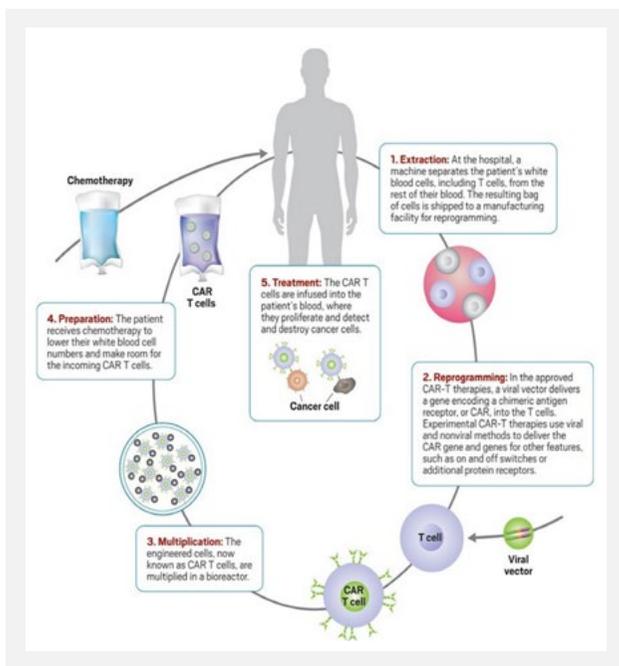


Figure 5-5 CAR-T Immunotherapy Method

5.2.7

Women's Health Night Salon

- Co-organizers: World Madam Foundation and Shanghai Xincheng Investment

The Women's Health Night Salon aims to help protect the rights of women and children around the world, care for women's physical and mental health, pay attention to the development of the women community, and share women's social power. It is committed to improving women's status in global politics, economy and social life, encouraging and supporting women to take the key step, and working together to promote the vision and goal of sharing harmony and happiness in families around the world. Lyu Hailin, former President of the United Nations Women's International Forum, Annie Huang, Chairman of the World Madam Foundation, and Zhou Chunhua, Chairman of Shanghai Xincheng Investment, attended the salon.

5.2.8



Speaker: Zhou Chunhua, Chairman of Shanghai Xincheng Investment (left)
Annie Huang, Chairman of World Madam Foundation (right)

5.2.8

United Nations Procurement and International Business and Project Promotion

- Co-organizer: China Association for Promoting UN Procurement

United Nations procurement is an important part of international public procurement. As the world's largest international organization and the largest economic and technological exchange platform, the United Nations has purchased more than 20 billion USD in global procurement in 2020, of which more than 25% of the procurement of medical and health materials is the largest category in the United Nations procurement. Participating in the huge market of the United Nations and international public procurement is conducive to enterprises to make full use of the two international and domestic markets and two resources, and to better develop a diversified international market.

The United Nations Procurement and International Business and Project Promotion invite UN procurement officers and business counselors from multinational embassies to build an open, inclusive, equal, and win-win professional international platform to promote cross-border and cross-field international exchanges and practical cooperation. Local enterprises in Qingdao of Shandong introduced the most cutting-edge international trade opportunities, international cooperation projects, and foreign investment opportunities in various countries, bringing more international public procurement and international trade projects into Qingdao and benefiting more enterprises.



Speaker: Kumba Munday, Deputy Chief and Temporary Officer of the Embassy of the Republic of South Sudan in China

5.2.9

“Empower Youth for Health” Youth Health Salon & Speech Contest

■ Co-organizer: Peking University

The Youth Health Salon deeply implements the spirit of the "Youth Participation in Global Health Initiative" issued by the first conference, focusing on the two themes of "Youth as the Disseminator of 'Health Beyond Health'" and "Youth as the Guardian of 'Health Beyond Health'" to organize the finals of the "Empower Youth For Health" speech contest to pay more attention to youth health and promote youth participation. Eight contestants out of all participants from more than 100 universities, hospitals, and other enterprises and institutions stood out after the preliminary rounds, expressing their youth voices and showing their youthful demeanor under the witness of national ministries, international organizations, well-known media, and experts from top universities at home and abroad. Dr. Gauden Galea, Representative of the World Health Organization in China, delivered a video speech. Tao Yong, Outstanding Alumni of 1997 of Peking University, Doctor of Medicine, Famous Ophthalmologist, Zheng Zhijie, Director of the Department of Global Hygiene of School of Public Health of Peking University, and Vice President of the Institute for Global Health Development, Yang Jianli, Executive Vice Secretary of the Party Committee of the National Health Commission, and Yang Jianyue, Deputy Director of the Beijing Representative Office of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, attended and participated as reviewers.



Competitors of “Empower Youth for Health” Speech Contest

5.3.1

Press Conference of Tsinghua Urban Health and Environment Index

- Co-organizer: China New Urbanization Research Institute and Vanke School of Public Health of Tsinghua University

The "Tsinghua Urban Health and Environment Index" is based on an open and collaborative innovation mechanism, and under the theoretical framework of ecology and public health, it focuses on the adjustment from the ecological environment to urban construction, and expands and enriches the research of traditional green space, pollutants and other individual indexes. And the assessment dimension emphasizes the diversity and comprehensiveness of the urban environment, which can more comprehensively reflect the overall healthy environment of a region. The Index released this time, focuses on the "healthy environment" for a deeper interpretation, aiming to provide strong support for the government's scientific decision-making and management, promote the national ecological civilization awareness, and accelerate the realization of the vision "Universal Health Coverage".

Liang Wannian, Executive Deputy President of Vanke School of Public Health of Tsinghua University and Vanke Chair Professor, Li Dong, Senior Research Specialist of China New Urbanization Research Institute of Tsinghua University, and Wang Yu, Distinguished Visiting Professor of Vanke School of Public Health of Tsinghua University, attended the press conference.



5.3.2

Press Conference on Strategic Cooperation between China Association of Medical Equipment and Qingdao High-tech Zone

- Co-sponsors: China Association of Medical Equipment and Qingdao High-tech Zone Management Committee

The cooperation between Qingdao High-tech Zone and China Association of Medical Equipment has formed a development ecology that technology leads, capital supports, enterprise drives, and platform assists, which will drive the high-quality development of Qingdao's medical and healthcare industry and provide fuel for the upgrading of Qingdao's medical equipment industry. At the same time, various related conferences and forums of the China Association of Medical Equipment and the innovative industry transformation platform led by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology will be launched in Qingdao in the next five years. Luan Xin, Vice Mayor of Qingdao, and Hou Yan, Vice Chairman of China Association of Medical Equipment, attended the press conference and delivered speeches.

Chu Lianyu, Chairman of Qingdao Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Li Hongyan, Director of Qingdao High-tech Zone Management Committee and Deputy Secretary of Working Committee, and heads of Qingdao Association of Medical Equipment Industry attended the press conference. Ji Fang, Deputy Director of the Qingdao High-tech Zone Management Committee and member of the Working Committee, introduced and promoted the High-tech Zone at the conference.



5.3.3

Product Appreciation of iFLYTEK AiNote

■ Co-organizer: Hefei iFLYTEK Technology

The in-depth application of artificial intelligence technology in the general health field can effectively coordinate medical institutions and resources in the whole region, and form a regional integrated medical service platform based on the combination of the Internet and the artificial intelligence platform. In the field of auxiliary medical care, family doctors, elderly care, and infectious disease prevention and control, the application of iFLYTEK's artificial intelligence technology has greatly optimized the original model. In addition to holding the appreciation of new products and displaying a full range of products at this press conference, iFLYTEK and the GHF also jointly launched a smart office notebook, using artificial intelligence technology to help the development of the health industry.

Luo Xiaoqin, Deputy Director of the Organizing Committee of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia, Zhao Feilong, Deputy General Manager of Hefei iFLYTEK Technology, and Guo Xiaotian, Product Director of Hefei iFlytek Technology, attended the launching ceremony of the notebook's applications in this industry.



Speaker: Zhao Feilong, Deputy General Manager of Hefei iFLYTEK Technology

5.3.3

Signing Ceremony of Cooperative Projects in Health Industry of Qingdao

■ Co-organizer: Qingdao Bureau of Commerce

22 cooperation projects in the health industry were signed and landed in Qingdao, including 21 industrial investment projects and 1 technical cooperation project. The projects involve high-end medical, smart medical, biomedicine, medical equipment, health tourism and other fields, with a total investment of 17.165 billion yuan. Among them, the Qingdao Regional Molecular Diagnosis Center is jointly established by Qingdao Municipal Hospital, Beijing National Engineering Research Center on Biochip of Tsinghua University and Beijing Boao Jingdian Biotechnology, who will carry out infectious disease pathogens, tumor treatment and prevention targets, rare diseases, reproductive genetics and birth defects, pharmacogenomics and other researches related to molecular diagnostic tests to build a first-class regional molecular diagnostic medicine center in China, and promote the development of precision medicine that provides patients with personalized prevention and treatment plans.



Li Baodong, Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia, Margaret Chan, Chairperson of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia, Sun Jiye, Vice Governor of Shandong Province, Zhang Liansan, Deputy Director of Shandong Provincial Government Office, Xue Qingguo, Member of the Standing Committee of Qingdao Municipal Party Committee and Deputy Mayor of Qingdao, Zhou An, Director of the West Coast New Area Management Committee and Mayor of West Coast New Area, and Wang Qingchun, Deputy Secretary-general of Qingdao Municipal Government attended the ceremony, and Luan Xin, Deputy Mayor of Qingdao presided over the ceremony.

Appendix 1

The 2nd Global Health Expo of Boao Forum for Asia

The second Global Health Expo of Boao Forum for Asia opened on June 1 in Qingdao Cosmopolitan Exposition. More than 400 people attended the opening ceremony, including representatives of international organizations and embassies in China, heads of national ministries and commissions and other provincial and municipal delegations, representatives of participating companies, and media reporters.

Li Baodong, Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia, Margaret Chan, Chairperson of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia, Hai Bo, Senior Advisor of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in China and Head of Beijing Office, Yu Mengsun, Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, Sun Jiye, Vice Governor of Shandong Province, Zhao Haozhi, Mayor of Qingdao delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. Xue Qingguo, Member of the Standing Committee of Qingdao Municipal Committee and Deputy Mayor of Qingdao, presided over the opening ceremony.



Appendix 2

Opening Press Conference for the 2nd Conference of the GHF

On the morning of June 2, the second conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia held its opening press conference in Qingdao Cosmopolitan Exposition. Li Baodong, Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia, Margaret Chan, Chairperson of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia, and Sun Jiye, Vice Governor of Shandong Province introduced the preparations for the conference to Chinese and foreign media and answer questions. Xue Qingguo, Deputy Mayor of Qingdao presided over the meeting.

There are two important backgrounds for this conference. First, the Covid-19 is still globally spreading, posing huge challenges to global economic and social development; second, this year marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Boao Forum for Asia. All parties generally look forward to the Forum's role as a platform, build consensus among nations, and promote the international community's response to global challenges. In such context, the 2nd Conference of Global Health Forum attracts special attention.



Appendix 3

Closing Press Conference for the 2nd Conference of the GHF

On the morning of June 4, the second conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia held its closing press conference. Margaret Chan, Chairperson of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia, briefed the Chinese and foreign media on the conference. Margaret Chan emphasized that the health theme of the conference will never go out of fashion, and the concept of "Health Beyond Health" keeps pace with the times. Not only is the topic design highly professional and representative, but the specifications and scale of the guests participating in the discussion are also high. The cooperation platform provided by the conference is at the right time. Representatives from all walks of life in government, business, and academia made full use of the conference platform for dialogue and exchanges. The delegates generally emphasized that the international community and representatives of all parties have the responsibility to strengthen dialogue and exchanges, form a joint force, and respond to global challenges.

Many pragmatic results have also been achieved in this conference. 2880 representatives and 280 media representatives participated offline. More than 40 Chinese and foreign heads of governments, ministers and heads of international organizations, and more than 400 Chinese and foreign speakers participated in the discussion. At the Global Health Expo held during the same period, more than 176 companies participated in the exhibition, with more than 40,000 spectators, and 22 cooperation projects and 17.165 billion yuan investment contracts were signed.

Global health has become a key priority for the sustainable development of human society. The Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia will continue to pay close attention to cutting-edge topics in the global health field, continue to promote international cooperation and innovative development in the field of health, and make efforts to hold the third conference of the Global Health Forum to promote the building of a community of human so as to contribute to the realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.



Moderator: Wang Yu, Expert Advisor of the Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia
Speaker: Margaret Chan, Chairperson of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

List of Sub-forums, Moderators and Speakers

■ Health in All Policies

● 2021 Forum on UN Sustainable Development Goals

● Moderator

Qian Junyang, Assistant to Secretary-General, China Association for Promoting UN Procurement

● Speaker

Siddharth Chatterjee, United Nations Resident Coordinator to China

Wang Xunan, Executive Vice President of China Association for Promoting UN Procurement

● Keynote Speech

Arthur Lyon Dahl, Director of the European Center for Peace and Development

Dmitry Edelev, Chairman of the Russian National Health Project

Federico Mayor, Chairman of the European Center for Peace and Development

Viktor Fersht, Director of the Preventive Medicine and Food Safety Center of Moscow State University

Cheng Wenhao, Secretary-General of the IMECC International Peace Foundation

Gao Zhi, Deputy Secretary-General of the Finance Committee of China Association for Promoting UN Procurement and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tongfang Youyou Holdings

Gao Yuning, Deputy Director of the Institute of International Development and Global Governance of School of Public Administration of Tsinghua University

Sun Jianwei, Vice President of the Financial and Commercial Working Committee of China Association for Promoting UN Procurement and Chairman of Yunsilu Group

Wang Yu, Expert Advisor of the Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Zhu Yue, Deputy General Manager of China Chengtong Group, and Secretary of the Party Committee and Board Chairman of China Health and Elderly Care Group

● Health & Poverty Alleviation—Experiences from the Mekong Region

● Moderator

Andrew Cassos, Director of Global Health Office

Guo Yan, Professor of the School of Public Health, Peking University

● Keynote Speech

Martin, Director of the Department of Health Systems and Services of WHO Western Pacific Regional Office

● Panelist

Erica Prasella, Deputy Director of the Global Health Program of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Erik Berglof, Chief Economist of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Pol Ayer, Deputy President of the National School of Public Health of Cambodia

Xiao Ning, Deputy Director of the Institute of Parasitic Disease Prevention of Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Xu Na, Director of the Medical Aid Division of the Treatment Security Department of the National Healthcare Security Administration

● To a Beautiful Future—A New Outlook for Hydrogen Energy Industry in China

● Moderator

Long Jiangang, Chief Researcher of Foshan Commerce Research Institute

● Keynote Speech

Shen Wenbiao, Professor of the College of Life Sciences, Nanjing Agricultural University

Sun Xuejun, Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of Naval Medical University

Xu Guo, Deputy Mayor of Foshan City, Guangdong Province

● Improving Global Public Health Security System

● Moderator

Chin Kei Lee, Medical Officer of the WHO Representative Office in China

● Keynote Speech

Takeshi Kasai, Director of the West Pacific Regional Office of the World Health Organization

● Panelist

Rafat Atton, Professor of Global Health Systems, Harvard University

Erik Berglof, Chief Economist of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Sylvie Bryant, Director of Infectious Disease Hazard Management and Director of the Pandemic and Epidemiological Department, World Health Organization

Ma Peien, Vice President of New Frontier Health Corporation

Zhang Wenhong, Director of the National Medical Center for Infectious Diseases, Secretary of the Party Committee and Director of the Department of Infectious Diseases of Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University

● Public Health and Emergency Medicine

● Moderator

Chen Ran, Chairman of Beijing Huatong Guokang Foundation

Ren Yong, President of Shandong Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine

● Speaker

Caroline Wilson DCMG, British Ambassador to China

Zheng Zhongwei, Head of the Vaccine R&D Team of the Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism Research Team of the State Council, and Director of the Medical Science and Technology Development Research Center of the National Health Commission

Jiang Hong, Vice President of Qingdao University

- **Keynote Speech**

Dong Qian, President of the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Chen Yuguo, President of Qilu Hospital of Shandong University

Li Weimin, Superintendent of West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Wang Xiaopin, Secretary of the Party Committee of Guang'anmen Hospital, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

Xu Qingfeng, Deputy Director of Guangdong Provincial Health Commission

Zhang Wenhong, Director of the National Medical Center for Infectious Diseases, and Director and Secretary of the Party Committee of the Department of Infectious Diseases of Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University

- **Panelist**

Cai Min, Secretary of the Party Committee of Hainan Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Guo Dengzhou, President of Hebei Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Sun Fa, Director of Guizhou Provincial Health Committee

Yu Zhongwei, Secretary of the Party Committee of Jiaxing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Wu Hong, Director of the Department of Medical Administration and Management, Shanghai Municipal Health Commission

Zhu Yimin, Deputy Director of Hunan Provincial Health Commission

Zhang Yonggang, Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Qiqihar

- **Leveraging the Role of TCM in Pandemic Response to Build a Community of Health for Mankind**

- **Moderator**

Jia Qingshun, Second-level Inspector of Shandong Provincial Health Commission, and Director of the Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Division

- **Speaker**

Zhang Qi, Director of the Department of Traditional, Complementary and Integrative Medicine, World Health Organization

Zhang Zhongde, Vice President of Guangdong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Vice President of Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine

- **Keynote Speech**

Zhang Qi, Director of the Department of Traditional, Complementary and Integrative Medicine, World Health Organization

Zhang Zhongde, Vice President of Guangdong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Vice President of Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine

- **Panelist**

Jia Qingshun, Second-level Inspector of Shandong Provincial Health Commission, and Director of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Office

Li Candong, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Lin Danqian, President of the Thailand Association of Chinese Medicines, and President of the Thailand Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

Wang Yitao, Director and Chair Professor of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research of Traditional Chinese Medicine, University of Macau

Zheng Liying, Director of the Policy and Development Division, Department of Traditional and Complementary Medicine, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

● Women's Leadership in the Fight Against Covid-19

● Moderator

Qiao Jianrong, Coordinator of Health System and Sanitary Safety, World Health Organization Representative Office in China

Keynote Speech

- Smriti Aryal, Head of the Office for UN Women China

Panelist

- Siddharth Chatterjee, United Nations Resident Coordinator to China
- Maria Van Kelkhov, Head of COVID-19 Technology, World Health Organization
- Mei Ruo, Director of Beijing Hongyan Social Work Service Center
- Wang Bin, Inspector of the Disease Control and Prevention Bureau, National Health Commission
- Wu Fan, Vice President of Shanghai Medical College of Fudan University
- Danae Dholakia, Minister Counselor of the British Embassy in China

● Healthy Women, Healthy Planet

● Moderator

Mou Hong, Director of the Liaison Department of the All-China Women's Federation

- Navchaa Suren, Deputy Representative of the United Nations Population Fund in China

Keynote Speech

- Amir, Secretary of the Ministry of Health Services, Supervision and Coordination, Pakistan
- Ibrahimovic Peterson, UNFPA Deputy Executive Director of Management
- Lyu Hailin, former President of the United Nations Women's International Forum
- Xia Jie, Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation

● Panelist

Chen Xiaofeng, Vice President and Secretary of the Party Committee of the Chinese Women's Physicians Association, and former Director of the Health and Quarantine Supervision Department of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine

Katherine Polly Kamkon, Technical Advisor on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office

Juan Antonio A. Perez III, Ph.D., Deputy Minister of Population and Development of the Philippines and Executive Director of the Population and Development Commission (POPCOM)

Song Li, Director of the Department of Maternal and Child Health, National Health Commission

Zheng Ruimin, Doctor of Medicine, Researcher, Deputy Director of the Women's Health Department, Maternal and Child Health Center, China Center for Disease Control and Prevention

● Improving Commercial Health Insurance System to Advance Human Health

● Moderator

Shang Jingguo, Secretary-General of Insurance Association of China

● Keynote Speech

Li Lanjuan, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and Director of the State Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Infectious Diseases

● Panelists

Jolee Crosby, Managing Director of Swiss Re Global Life and Health Insurance

Liu Hongjian, First-level Inspector of Personal Insurance Supervision Department of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission

Ma Peien, Vice President of New Frontier Health Corporation

Xing Wei, Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Insurance Association of China

Zheng Jiaqiang, Academician of the British Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor of Primary Health and Public Health, and Director of the Institute of Applied Health, University of Birmingham, UK

● Health Insurance for Health Management

● Moderator

Liu Chang, Head of ASK Health Greater China and Southeast Asia

Mao Hua, Partner and Managing Director of Frost & Sullivan Greater China Region

Yang Xiaocheng, Partner and Managing Director of Sullivan Greater China Region

● Speaker

Luo Xiaoqin, Deputy Director of the Organizing Committee of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Qiao Jianrong, Coordinator of Health System and Sanitary Safety, World Health Organization Representative Office in China

Shang Jingguo, Party Committee Member and Secretary-General of Insurance Association of China

● Keynote Speech

Wang Xin, Global Partner and President of Sullivan Greater China

Wang Yu, Expert Advisor of the Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Wang Yiqin, Vice President of Marketing of Pfizer China

Wang Yusheng, General Manager and Chairman of Zhongfang General TCM Network Hospital Corporation

Xing Jing, Founder and CEO of INS.FOR RENASCENCE, Executive Director of China Insurance and Social Security Research Center, Peking University

Zhu Junsheng, Research Director of China Insurance and Pension Research Center, Wudaokou School of Finance, Tsinghua University

● Panelists

Chen Chunliu, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and Deputy Director of Nantong Medical Insurance Bureau

Dong Dong, Supervisor of Shanghai Tuoxin Health Promotion Center

Li Jinhui, Business General Manager of Oncology and Rare Diseases, Pfizer China

Li Qi, Deputy General Manager of Pacific Medical

Liu Pianpian, Head of Swiss Re's China Life and Health Insurance Solutions Team

Yang Yan, President of Health Insurance, Munich Re Greater China

Zhang Yuhui, Deputy Director of the Health Development Research Center of the National Health Commission

● International Cooperation in Anti-Pandemic & the Path of High Quality Industrial Development

● Moderator

Meng Dongping, Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice Chairman of China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products

● Speakers

Liu Jingqi, Deputy Director of Department of Science, Technology and International Cooperation, National Medical Products Administration

- Xu Chao, Deputy General Manager of Global Marketing System, Shenzhen Mindray Biomedical Electronics Co., Ltd

Panelists

Cao Lin, Chairman of Nanjing Vazyme Biotech Co., Ltd.

Cui Jinhai, Board Chairman and President, Allmed Medical Products Co., Ltd.

Fang Xiaoliang, General Manager of Zhejiang Orient Gene Biological Co., Ltd.

Li Qingyun, Deputy Director of Shanghai Administration of Medical Products

■ Innovation For Health

● Healthcare Leaders Summit

● Speakers

Martin Murphy, Co-Chairman of ICODA Scientific Strategy Advisory Committee

- Wang Yu, Expert Advisor of the Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Keynote Speech

Felix Gutsche, President of Boehringer Ingelheim Greater China

Su Yale, Founder and CEO of Zhongkang International Medical and Health Industry Co., Ltd.,

- Xia Xiaoyan, Managing Director and Global Partner of the Boston Consulting Group

Xu Jing, Vice President and Head of Digitalization and Business Innovation Department of AstraZeneca China

Zhang Yuhui, Deputy Director, Health Development Research Center, National Health Commission

Panelists

Chen Jie, CEO of Beijing MDHCARE

Jiang Tang, Senior Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer of Dian Diagnostics Group

Jiang Limin, Chief Customer Officer of AIA Life

Ma Ke, Executive Director of Northern Light Venture Capital

Qi Lei, Chief Financial Officer of MediTrust Health

Qiu Jixiang, Founder of Talkmed International Medical Center

Wang Kai, Founder and CEO of OrigiMed Technology

Wang Yu, Expert Advisor of the Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Wang Liqun, President of Fosun Kite Biotechnology

Yang Ying, Vice President and Worldwide Business Development Asia Leader of Pfizer

Yin Pengcheng, Executive Director of Eight Roads

Yasuo Hayakawa, Secretary General of Nippon Global Medical Organization

Zhang Yanling, Chairman of Aixin Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Katsuhiko Nagashima, Facility Manager of Social Welfare Corporation Tokyo Busonkai

● Response to Major Emergencies—The Ark of Life

● Moderator

Bai Yansong, anchor of CCTV

● Panelists

Wang Chen, Academician and Vice President of Chinese Academy of Engineering, and President of Peking Union Medical College & Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

Li Zhan, Chief of Jiangnan District, Wuhan City

Ren Jingyi, Deputy Director of the Department of Cardiology of China-Japan Friendship Hospital, and Professor of Health Science Center of Peking University

Sun Hui, Chief Physician and Doctoral Supervisor of Union Hospital Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology

Wan Jun, Vice President and Chief Physician of Wuhan University People's Hospital, Professor, Doctoral Supervisor, and Changjiang Scholar

Yan Jialin, Nurse of Cardiology Department, China-Japan Friendship Hospital

Yang Jianhua, First-level Registered Structural Engineer, Senior Engineer, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and General Manager of Central-South Architectural Design Institute Co., Ltd.

Zhang Junjian, Director of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, Chief Expert of Neurology and Vice President of Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University,

Zhang Xudong, Deputy Director and Senior Correspondent of Xinhua News Agency

● Review and Approval Reforms Boost Pharmaceutical Innovation

● Moderator

Liu Jingqi, Deputy Director of Department of Science, Technology and International Cooperation, National Medical Products

● Administration

Keynote Speech

Xu Jinghe, Deputy Director of the National Medical Products Administration

Panelists

Jim Jin, Global Vice President and General Manager of China District, Gilead Sciences

Laura Marry, Senior Vice President and Chief Clinical and Regulatory Affairs Officer of Medtronic

Sumia Swaminathan, Chief Scientist of the World Health Organization

Wang Ping, Inspector of Medicine Registration Department, National Medical Products Administration

Zhang Hua, Deputy Director of the Device Registration Department of National Medical Products Administration

● Improving Access to Innovative Medicines

● Moderator

Li Zengde, Secretary-General and Chief Physician, Chinese Foundation for Hepatitis Prevention and Control

● Keynote Speech

Graham Foster, Professor of Queen Mary University of London

Dong Hongjun, Deputy Director of Ningbo Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Jim Jin, Global Vice President and General Manager of China District, Gilead Sciences

Sun Li, Vice Chairman and Senior Engineer of the Medical Biotechnology Professional Committee of the Chinese Society of Biotechnology

Xu Xiaoyuan, Vice Chairman of Chinese Foundation for Hepatitis Prevention and Control, and Professor of Peking University First Hospital

● Panelists

Jia Jidong, Professor of Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University

Liu Zhongfu, Secretary of the Party Committee and Researcher of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Ma Dongjie, Secretary of the Party Committee, Chairman, General Manager and Senior Engineer of Jintan Biotechnology, North China Pharmaceutical

Ren Hong, President and Professor of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University

Wang Huaqing, Chief Expert of the Immunization Program Center, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Yang Xizhong, Executive Vice President of Chinese Foundation for Hepatitis Prevention and Control

Xu Xiaoyuan, Vice Chairman of Chinese Foundation for Hepatitis Prevention and Control, and Professor of Peking University First Hospital

● Digital Health: Disruption and Innovation

● Moderator

Gauden Galea, Representative of the World Health Organization in China

Chen Mengji, Digital Health Consultant of World Health Organization Representative Office in China

● Keynote Speech

Ilona Kirchbusch, Founder and Chairman of the Global Health Center of the Geneva Institute of International and Development Studies

● Panelists

Bernardo Mariano, Director and Chief Information Officer of Department of Digital Health and Innovation, World Health Organization

Qiu Yue, Researcher of the Development Research Center of the State Council, and Director of the Second Research Department of China Development Research Foundation

Wang Yang, President and Chief Technology Officer of WeDoctor Group, and former Global Vice President of IBM

Effie Vienna, Professor of ETH Zurich

Wen Ku, Vice Chairman and Secretary-General of China Communications Standards Association

● **Caixin Session: Empowering Healthy China via Digital Technology**

● **Moderator**

Bao Zhiming, Deputy Director of the Science and Technology News Department of Caixin Media

● **Speakers**

Luo Xiaoqin, Deputy Director of the Organizing Committee of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Ren Bo, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Caixin Media, and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Caixin.com

● **Keynote Speech**

Dai Tao, researcher of the Statistical Information Center of the National Health Commission

● **Panelists**

Liu Haitao, Technical Director of Zhongfang General TCM Network Hospital

Qiao Jianrong, Coordinator of Health System and Sanitary Safety, World Health Organization Representative Office in China

Shen Xudong, Superintendent of Shanghai Yongci Rehabilitation Hospital, Board Member of INKON Life

Xia Jusong, Senior Vice President and President of International Business of United Imaging Medical

Zhang Shi, Partner and CEO of Yidu Cloud

● **China-Africa: Innovation and Malaria Elimination**

● **Moderator**

Siddharth Chatterjee, United Nations Resident Coordinator to China

● **Speakers**

Mahidiso Moetti, Director of the World Health Organization | Regional Office for Africa

● **Keynote Speech**

Sajil Iiaqat, Health Counsellor at the British Embassy Beijing

Pedro Alonso, Director of the World Health Organization's Global Malaria Programme

Li Chenbiao, CEO of Tianjin Yongkuo Group

Li Lin, Director of the Direct Procurement Department of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Wang Luo, Director of the Institute of International Development Cooperation, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation

Philip Verhoff, Director of the Malaria Program at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Zhou Xiaonong, Director of the National Institute of Parasitic Diseases (Chinese Center for Tropical Diseases Research), Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and Vice Dean of School of Global

Health in Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine & Chinese Center for Tropical Diseases Research, and Director of One Health Center of Shanghai Jiao Tong University & University of Edinburgh

■ Universal Health Coverage

● Systematic Approaches Towards a Stronger Primary Health Care

● Moderator

Qiao Jianrong, Coordinator of Health System and Sanitary Safety, World Health Organization
Representative Office in China

● Keynote Speech

Liang Wannian, Executive Vice President of Vanke School of Public Health and Hygiene, Tsinghua University and Chair
Professor of Vanke

● Panelists

Fu Wei, PhD., Researcher, Director of China National Health Development Research Center, and Director of the National
Center for Comprehensive Evaluation of Medicines and Health Technologies

Joseph Kazin, Deputy Director of Department of Health System Governance and Financing, World Health Organization

Lin Guangwen, Executive Director of Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine

Meng Qingyue, Professor, Doctoral Supervisor, Dean of Peking University School of Public Health, and Executive Director of
PKU China Center for Health Development Studies

Takemi Keizo, Goodwill Ambassador for Universal Health Coverage of the World Health Organization

● Strengthening Primary Healthcare for Increasing Population Health Resilience

● Moderator

Cao Ying, Chief Representative of Jinan Representative Office of Vital Strategies (U.S.)

Gu Dongfeng, Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Acting Vice President of South University of Science and
Technology of China

● Keynote Speech

Tom Frieden, Global President and Chief Executive Officer of the “Determination Project” of Vital Strategies, and Former

● Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Panelists

Cai Jun, Assistant President and Director of Hypertension Center of Fuwai Hospital, CAMS & PUMC

Gauden Galea, Representative of the World Health Organization Representative Office in China

Guo Yan, Professor of the School of Public Health, Peking University

Supattra Srivanichakorn, Consultant of Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

● Role of Communities in Pandemic Prevention and Control

● Moderator

Tian Wei, anchor for CGTN

● Keynote Speech

Alexander Matheou, Director of the Asia-Pacific Regional Office of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

● Panelists

Gwen Emer, Senior Officer of Public Health Emergency of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Chin Kei Lee, Medical Officer of the World Health Organization Representative Office in China

Fatima-Himia, Secretary-General of the Federation of Red Crescent Societies, Maldives

Yang Saini, Professor of Academy of Disaster Reduction and Emergency Management, Ministry of Emergency Management & Ministry of Education, Beijing Normal University

Zhai Yan, Co-founder and Chairman of the Beijing Probono Foundation

Zhang Dingyu, Deputy Director and Chief Public Health Officer of Health Commission of Hubei Province

● Women's Health Forum

● Moderator

Ji Xin, Senior Moderator and Producer of CCTV

● Speakers

Lyu Hailin, former President of the United Nations Women's International Forum

Luan Xin, Deputy Mayor of Qingdao Province

Zhou Chunhua, Chairman of Shanghai Xincheng Investment

Dong Ziyi, Chairman of the Board of Shanghai Guofang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and Founder of Beiyouneng

● Keynote Speech

Annie Huang, Chairman of the Board of Directors of World Madam Group Co., Ltd.

Lei Diansheng, Legal Representative of Lei Diansheng Culture Communication, the world's first person on hiking, and traveler

Liu Dongming, Executive Chairman of Hurun China Food Top 100 List

Sun Bin, Former Vice President of CCTV Health Channel

Sun Xuemei, Founder of Girls Protection Fund, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of IFENG.com

Yu Hongjiang, President of the National Institute of Life Sciences

Yu Rong, Chairman of the Board of Meinian Onehealth Healthcare Holdings Co., Ltd.

Zhang Peizhi, Chief Medical Engineer of Shanghai Xincheng Group

● Behavioral Insights: Does Nudging Work? Can We Encourage People to Make Healthier Choices?

● Moderator

Su Pei, Senior Advisor of Communication and External Relations, World Health Organization
Representative Office in China

● Keynote Speech

Bernhard Schwartländer, Special Strategic Advisor to the Director-General of the World Health Organization

● Panelists

Sandro De Maio, CEO of VicHealth

Long Ying, Researcher of School of Architecture, Tsinghua University

Pan Jielan, Director of World Health Organization Western Pacific Regional Office, Director of Communication and External Relations, and Deputy Director of the Department of Healthy Population and Environment

Song Chao, Associate Researcher of National Institute for Nutrition and Health, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Zhang Juan, Associate Researcher of Department of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases, School of Medicine and Public Health, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College

Zhouliu Jiancheng, International Television announcer, Moderator of "China Current Affairs", and Goodwill Ambassador of the World Health Organization

● Non-communicable Diseases: Prospects for Prevention and Control in the Context of a Global Pandemic

● Moderator

Yin Xi, Head of Chronic Disease Prevention and Control Team, World Health Organization Representative Office in China

● Keynote Speech

Tom Frieden, Global President and Chief Executive Officer of the "Resolve to Save Lives" Initiative, and former Director of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

● Panelists

Jeremias Paul Jr., Head of Health Fiscal Policy, Department of Health Promotion, World Health Organization

Bent Mickelson, Head of Noncommunicable Diseases, Universal Health Coverage & Infectious Diseases and Noncommunicable Diseases Division, World Health Organization

Liang Xiaofeng, Professor of Jinan University and Vice President of Chinese Preventive Medicine Association

Wu Xiangtian, Deputy Director of Department of Planning, Development and Information Technology, National Health Commission

Arthayudh Srisamoot, Thailand's Ambassador to China

Xing Li, Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Fiscal Sciences

● Viral Hepatitis Elimination Initiative

● Moderator

Wang Yu, Chairman of Chinese Foundation for Hepatitis Prevention and Control, and Distinguished Visiting Professor of Vanke School of Public Health, Tsinghua University

Yang Xizhong, Executive Vice President of Chinese Foundation for Hepatitis Prevention and Control

● Keynote Speech

Li Lanjuan, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and Director of the State Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Infectious Diseases

Wang Bin, Inspector of the Disease Control and Prevention Bureau, National Health Commission

Wang Fusheng, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Director of the Infectious Disease Medicine Department of the Fifth Medical Center of the PLA General Hospital

Wang Guiqiang, Professor of Peking University First Hospital

Polin Chan, Technical Director of Western Pacific Region of World Health Organization

Zhou Changqiang, Secretary of Leading Party Members' Group and Director of Health Commission of Hainan Province, Director of Hainan Provincial Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and President of Hainan Provincial Medicine Association
World Health Organization

● Towards the Elimination of Hepatitis C in Asia: Moving from Unaffordable Treatments to Accessible Solutions

● Moderator

Chen Zhongdan, Technical Officer of AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infection, and Tuberculosis, World Health Organization Representative Office in China

● Keynote Speech

Marie-Paul Kieny, Chair of the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative, Research Director of the INSERM

● Panelists

Mickael Le Paih, Project Manager of MSF in Cambodia

Nosy Hill, Director of Health, and Senior Consultant of Breast and Endocrine Surgery of Putrajaya Hospital, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Sun Jing, Associate Professor of Medicine Policy, Peking Union Medical College

Wu Jinzi, Founder, Chairman of the Board and CEO of Asclepis Pharma

Zhu Zhenyan, Legal Counsel of the Third World Network

● R&D, Accessibility and Affordability of Covid-19 Vaccines

● Moderator

Du Heng, Senior Program Officer of Vaccines, Health Innovation Collaboration Group, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Beijing Representative Office

● Keynote Speech

Zheng Zhongwei, Head of the Vaccine R&D Team of the Research Group of the Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of the State Council, and Director of the Medical Science and Technology Development Research Center of the National Health Commission

● Panelists

Liu Jingzhen, Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of China National Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd. (Sinopharm)
Shao Yiming, Chief Expert and Researcher of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Expert of Vaccine Research and Development Team of the State Council's Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism, Vaccine R&D Consultant of World Health Organization

Yu Xuefeng, Co-founder, Chairman and CEO of CanSino Biotech

Yuan Yuan, China National Representative, Business Development and Commercial Leader of Program for Appropriate Technology in Health

Zhang Wenhong, Director of the National Medical Center for Infectious Diseases, and Director and Secretary of the Party Committee of the Department of Infectious Diseases of Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University

● Immunization and Prevention for All

● Moderator

Chen Yixin, Executive Deputy Secretary-General of China Primary Health Care Foundation

● Guest Speakers

Feng Zijian, Deputy Director and Researcher of Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and Secretary-General of Chinese Preventive Medicine Association

Cao Xirong, Director General of China Primary Health Care Foundation

● Keynote Speech

Wang Chen, Academician and Vice President of Chinese Academy of Engineering, and President of Peking Union Medical College & Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

Yang Xiaoming, Board Chairman of China National Biotech Group

Zhang Wenhong, Director of the National Medical Center for Infectious Diseases, and Director and Secretary of the Party Committee of the Department of Infectious Diseases of Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University

● Panelists

Feng Zijian, Deputy Director and Researcher of Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and Secretary-General of Chinese Preventive Medicine Association

Li Yunchun, Board Chairman of Walvax Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Ma Jixiang, Director of Shandong Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Yang Weizhong, Executive Dean of School of Population Medicine and Public Health, Peking Union Medical College

Zhang Wenhong, Director of the National Medical Center for Infectious Diseases, and Director and Secretary of the Party Committee of the Department of Infectious Diseases of Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University

Zhang Xiantao, Initiator of Born Healthy Foundation

● Transforming Health System to Help Children and Adolescents Survive and Thrive

● Moderator

Anuradha Narayan, Director of Child Health and Development Division, UNICEF China Office

● Keynote Speech

Song Li, Director of the Department of Maternal and Child Health, National Health Commission

Cynthia McCaffrey, UNICEF Representative to China

● Panelists

Guan Bo, Deputy Director of the Social Planning Research Office of the Macroeconomic Research Institute of the National Development and Reform Commission

Liao Chengzhen, Deputy Secretary-General, Director of the General Office, and Member of the Party Committee of Chengdu Municipal People's Government

Ma Jun, Director of Public Environmental Research Center

Su Yanjie, Professor of School of Psychology and Cognitive Sciences, Peking University, and Vice President of the Chinese Psychological Society

Wang Guangsheng, Deputy General Manager of Haier Biomedical

● Dual Approach for Health: Pandemic Control and Mental Health Support

● Moderator

Chen Runsen, Assistant Professor of Vanke School of Public Health and Hygiene, Tsinghua University

● Keynote Speech

Devora Kestel, Director of Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence, World Health Organization

● Panelists

Margaret Chan, Advisory Committee Member of the Boao Forum for Asia, Honorary Director-General of the World Health Organization, and Chairperson of the Global Health Forum

Fan Peizhen, Associate Professor of Department of Internal Medicine and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Taiwan National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

Han Jin, Researcher of Black Dog Institute, University of New South Wales, Australia

Samuel Harvey, Deputy Director of Black Dog Institute, University of New South Wales, Australia

Liu Zhengkui, Researcher of Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Xi Yingjun, Chief Physician and Associate Professor of Beijing An Ding Hospital, Capital Medical University

Yao Hongwen, Director of the National Center for Mental and Psychological Health Prevention and Treatment

Zhao Xudong, Professor of Tongji University School of Medicine, Director of the Mental Health Center Affiliated to Tongji University, and Vice Chairman of the Chinese Mental Health Association

● UHC for Communities Living in Highly Challenging Environment: Experience and Way Forward

● Moderator

Luca Falqui, Health Coordinator of ICRC Regional Delegation for East Asia

● Panelists

Maria Guevara, Medical Coordinator of MSF (International)

Rogier Janssens, Managing Director and General Manager, Merck Biopharma China

Michaela Serafini, Head of the Medical and Health Department of ICRC

Shao Yiming, Chief Expert and Researcher of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Expert of Vaccine Research and Development Team of the State Council's Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism, Vaccine R&D Consultant of World Health Organization

Klaus Schustereder, Medical Director of Health Care Centre Vevey of Switzerland and President, Physis Foundation of Switzerland

Yu Xuefeng, Co-founder, Chairman and CEO of CanSino Biotech

● Sino-Japan Health Forum in the New Era —Human Health, Earth Health

● Moderator

Luo Xiaoqin, Deputy Director of Organizing Committee of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Jiang Xiaosong, Chairman of the Nippon Global Medical Organization

● Guest Speakers

Li Baodong, Secretary-General of the Boao Forum for Asia

Toshihiro Nikai, Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan Yu Xuefeng, Co-founder, Chairman and CEO of CanSino Biotech

● Keynote Speech

Motohiro Asonuma, Member of the Super City Concept Committee of the Cabinet Office of Japan

Du Weiping, Member of the Party Committee of Qingdao Municipal Health Commission, and Executive Vice President of the Municipal Family Planning Association

Teru Fukui, Director of the Liberal Democratic Party's 2050 Carbon Neutrality Countermeasures Headquarters

Guo Yuting, Board Chairman of Shandong Jianbon Health Industry Development Co., Ltd.

Jin Gang, Vice President and Chief Medical Officer of Qingdao Zhongkang International Medical and Health Industry Co., Ltd., and member of Chinese Health Association

Meng Dongping, Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice Chairman of China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products

Wang Shaofeng, General Manager of China State Construction Engineering Corporation

Yu Hanjie, Deputy General Manager of China Merchants Taipingwan Development Investment Co., Ltd.

Endo Ryota, General Manager of Longlife International Consulting Co., Ltd.

Yasuo Hayakawa, Secretary-General of Nippon Global Medical Organization

Zhang Yanling, Chairman of Aixin Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Katsuhiko Nagashima, Facility Manager of Social Welfare Corporation Tokyo Busonkai

● **Healthy City—Shuozhou in Action**

● **Moderator**

Wang Linyu, Secretary-General of CPC Shuozhou Committee

● **Guest Speakers**

Gao Fu, Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Director of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Xiong Yanbin, Secretary of the CPC Shuozhou Committee

● **Speakers**

Genevieve Faith, Head of Health Solution, Boehringer-Ingelheim Greater China

Shi Xiaoming, Director of National Institute for Environmental Health of China CDC

Wang Jing, Director of Shuozhou Foreign Investment Promotion Bureau

Wang Yu, Expert Advisor of the Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Zhu Junsheng, Research Director of China Insurance and Pension Research Center, Wudaokou School of Finance, Tsinghua University

■ **Topic Forum**

● **Chinese Medicine Health Forum**

● **Moderator**

Wang Xing, Assistant Secretary-General of China Association for the Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine

● **Guest Speakers**

Gao Wu, CEO of China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine and President of the School of Pharmaceutical Business of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine

● **Keynote Speech**

Hou Shengtian, Director of the Health Industry Research Center, National Institute of Chinese Medicine Development and Strategy, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine

Li Dianguai, Master of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Yu Mengsun, Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering

Zhang Jidong, Vice President of Moxibustion Branch of China Association for the Promotion of Chinese Medicine, and Chairman of Qiannian Guoyi Health Industry Group

● **Panelists**

Chen Weiheng, President of the Orthopedic Association, China Association for the Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Deputy Superintendent, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Beijing University of Chinese Medicine

Li Hui, Professor of School of Life Sciences, Fudan University, and Academician of Asia Research Institute for Culture and Nature

Ma Haozhen, the 15th Generation Successor of Qianningzhai, and Head of Qianningzhai Group

Shang Qingwen, President of Beijing Shangshi Hanfang Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute

Wang Ziping, President of the New Chinese Medicine Association, China Association for the Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and President of Nanjing New Chinese Medicine Research Institute

Zhao Zhangshuan, President of Beijing Association of Life Science and Technology Industry, and President of Zhongguancun Asia-Pacific Institute of Life Science and Technology

● Chinese Medicine Health Forum—Osteoarthropathy

● Moderator

Chen Weiheng, President of the Orthopedic Association, China Association for the Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Deputy Superintendent, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Beijing University of Chinese Medicine

Tong Peijian, Director of Orthopedics Department of Zhejiang Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Yuan Puwei, Director of Orthopedics Department of Affiliated Hospital of Shaanxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Zhan Hongsheng, Director of the Orthopedics Department of Shanghai Shuguang University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

● Chinese Medicine Health Forum—Modern Chinese Medicine

● Keynote Speech

Liu Xuecai, Deputy Secretary-General of the Modern Chinese Medicine Branch of the China Association for the Research and Promotion of Chinese Medicine

Quan Shumei, Executive Director of the New Chinese Medicine Branch of China Association for the Promotion of Chinese Medicine

Wang Ziping, President of the New Chinese Medicine Association, China Association for the Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and President of Nanjing New Chinese Medicine Research Institute

Zeng Hanzu, Deputy Secretary-General of the New Chinese Medicine Association, China Association for the Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine

● Forum of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS)

● Moderator

Sheng Xueqi, Director of Qingdao Ambulance Center

● Guest speakers

Lv Fujie, Deputy Director of Qingdao Municipal Health Commission

● Keynote Speech

Ding Yue, Chairman of the General Aviation Association of China Air Transport Association, Head of the Preparation Group of China General Aviation Association

Li Jinnian, President of the Council of China Air Medical & Rescue Alliance

Pi Andong, General Manager of Qingdao Airbus Helicopters Corporation

Yang Huijing, Senior Expert and Deputy General Manager of the Health Insurance Department of PICC

Zhao Chongliang, General Manager of Qingdao COHC of CITIC

- **Panelists**

Chen Dongsheng, Secretary-General of China Air Medical & Rescue Alliance

Gu Cheng, Market Manager of Airbus Helicopters in China

Hu Buqin, General Manager of Qingdao Non-emergency Transfer Platform

Sheng Xueqi, Director of Qingdao Ambulance Center

Su Qinglin, Chairman of the Board of Qingdao United General Aviation Industry Development Co., Ltd.

Xu Feng, Deputy Director General of Qingdao Talent Development Promotion Center

Yang Huijing, Senior Expert and Deputy General Manager of the Health Insurance Department of PICC

Zhang Hong, Deputy General Manager of Shandong Gaosu Huatong Aviation Corporation

Zhao Chongliang, General Manager of Qingdao COHC of CITIC

- **Closed-door Salon—Problems in the Development of Healthcare Industry**

- **Moderator**

Li Weimin, Superintendent of West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Mu Genglin, Secretary of the Party Committee of Nanjing Gulou Hospital

Ma Xiaoen, Secretary and Director of the Party Committee of Jinan Municipal Health Commission

- **Guest speakers**

Chen Ran, Chairman of Beijing Huatong Guokang Foundation

Zhang Jianfei, Deputy General Manager of Hangzhou Sino-US Huadong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

- **Keynote Speech**

Hu Dayang, President of Jiangsu Provincial Medical Insurance Research Society

Liu Guoen, President of Peking University's Institute for Global Health Development

Jing Weigang, President of Chinese Academy of Labor and Social Security

Wang Dongjin, former Vice Minister of Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and Research Fellow of China Health Insurance Research Association

Zhang Chao, Deputy Director-General of Shanghai Municipal Medical Security Administration

Zheng Jie, Director of Beijing Municipal Medical Insurance BureauPi Andong, General Manager of Qingdao Airbus Helicopters Corporation

Yang Huijing, Senior Expert and Deputy General Manager of the Health Insurance Department of PICC

Zhao Chongliang, General Manager of Qingdao COHC of CITIC

- **Panelists**

Li Haiyang, Superintendent of Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University

Li Rongshan, Superintendent of Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital

Liu Jisheng, Superintendent of the First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University

Yang Jun, Superintendent of Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital

■ Colorful Salon

● Hospital Management Salon

● Moderator

Li Xiaolong, Secretary of the Party Committee of Yanan University Affiliated Hospital

Meng Dong, Secretary of the Party Committee, the Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong First Medical University

Zhao Shengtian, President of Binzhou Medical University and President of Shandong Hospital Association

● Guest Speakers

Jaroslaw J. Fedorowski, Chairman of the Hospital and Health Industry Association, Poland

Chen Ran, Chairman of Beijing Huatong Guokang Foundation

Wang Yong, Chairman and General Manager of Nanjing SanHome Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

● Keynote Speech

Gu Min, Superintendent of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University

Song Shigui, Member of the Party Group and Deputy Director, Health Commission of Sichuan Province

Tang Jinling, Chair Professor of CAS Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Technology, Chief Scientist of the Research Center for Biomedical Information Technology, and Chief Editor of British Medical Journal (BMJ)

Xu Shuchang, Secretary of Party Committee of Tongji Hospital of Tongji University

● Panelists

Hua Fei, Superintendent of the First People's Hospital of Changzhou

Jiang Yong, Superintendent of the Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Medical University

Wang Yi, Superintendent of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University

Xu Daoliang, Secretary of Party Committee of the Northern Jiangsu People's Hospital

Zhang Wansheng, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University

Zhu Xingen, Vice Superintendent of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University
Zhao Zhangshuan, President of Beijing Association of Life Science and Technology Industry, and President of Zhongguancun Asia-Pacific Institute of Life Science and Technology

● CBN Salon—Global Healthcare Innovation and Regional Collaborative Practice

● Moderator

Huang Wei, Moderator of China Business Network

● Guest Speakers

JDu Jian, Assistant to General Manager, China Business Network

● Keynote Speech

Fu Xiao, Head of Social Development Group of Yangtze Delta Regional Cooperation Office

Meng Dongping, Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice Chairman of China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products

Wang Yu, Expert Advisor, Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia

Wang Wenfu, Deputy General Manager, Qingdao Haier Biomedical Co., Ltd.

- **Panelists**

Bo Huijie, General Manager of Health of DNV

Fu Xiao, Head of Social Development Group of Yangtze Delta Regional Cooperation Office

Zhao Jinhua, Director of Nuclear Medicine Department of the First Affiliated People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, and Chair, Yangtze Delta Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging Specialty Alliance

Zhu Renming, President of the Smart Healthcare Alliance, Society for the Economic Coordination of Yangtze Delta Cities

Zou Zhenjie, Reporter of One Health, China Business Network

- **Sino-Switzerland Pharmaceutical Cooperation Seminar**

- **Moderator**

Gao Ronghui, CEO of G-Med Medical Consulting Services

- **Keynote Speech**

Ahmed Bouzidi, CEO of OnkoSys Biotech Limited

Jeanette Walker, Commercial Director of IVFVision

Roger Germann, Chief Investment Officer of the Embassy of Switzerland in China, and Deputy Director of Swiss Business Hub

- **Closed-door Salon—Problems in the Development of Healthcare Industry**

- **Keynote Speech**

Wang Xiaoyan, Senior Partner of Medical Industry, Korn Ferry

Xing Jing, Founder and CEO of INS. FOR RENASCENCE, and Executive Director of China Insurance and Social Security Research Center of Peking University

- **Panelists**

Chen Jie, CEO of Beijing MDHCARE

Chen Xiujian, Chief Operating Officer of TalkMed Group (Singapore)

Chu Feiqing, Head of Health Management, Asia Life Insurance Company

Dong Dong, Chief Supervisor of Shanghai Tuoxin Health Promotion Center

Dong Qian, President of the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Huang Yunhui, Founding Partner of UMP China

Jiang Huan, Senior Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer of Dian Diagnostics Group

Liu Pianpian, Head of Swiss Re's China Life and Health Insurance Solutions Team

Liu Wei, President of TalkMED International Medical Center

Qiu Jixiang, Founder of Talkmed International Medical Center

Si Xinli, Vice Chairman and Director of Shanghai Tuoxin Health Promotion Center

Su Yale, Founder and CEO of Zhongkang International Medical and Health Industry Co., Ltd.

Wang Kai, Founder and CEO of OrigiMed Technology

Yang Yan, President of Health Insurance, Munich Re Greater China

Yao Hong, Assistant President of China Chengxin Credit Management Co.,Ltd

Zhang Yongqiang, Business Head of China Life and Health Insurance Solutions, Swiss Re

Zhang Yuhui, Deputy Director of the Health Development Research Center of the National Health Commission

● IVD Industry Investment Salon

● Moderator

Duan Yun, Secretary-General of the Special Committee of Investment and Financing of IVD and Precision Medicine Industry Alliance

● Guest Speakers

Liu Mingyu, Vice President of the Council of IVD and Precision Medicine Industry Alliance, Founding Partner of Bioching Capital

Mao Hua, Partner and Managing Director of Frost & Sullivan Greater China Region

Mao Lin, Chairman of the Board of Pregene Biotechnology

Xu Guobin, Chief Engineer of Puxiu Technology

● Symposium on Immuno-oncology

● Moderator

Zhang Xiantao, Initiator of Born Healthy Foundation

● Guest Speakers

Juan Ballesteros Nobell, Founder and Chief Technology Officer of Hoseapm Medical

Liao Maijing, Chief commercial Officer of Shanghai Harbour BioMed

● Keynote Speech

Bai Yuhong, Director of Rongchang Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.

He Ting, Chairman of the Board and CEO of ImmunoChinaWang Wenfu, Deputy General Manager, Qingdao Haier Biomedical Co., Ltd.

● Women's Health Night Salon

● Guest speakers

Zhou Chunhua, Chairman of the Board of Shanghai Xincheng Investment

Anni Huang, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the World Madam Group

Dong Ziyi, Chairman of the Board of Shanghai Guofang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and Founder of Beiyouneng

Xu Zhiming, Executive Vice President of Jiangsu International Exchange Center

Wang Ping, Sales Director of Beiyouneng

● United Nations Procurement and International Business and Project Promotion

● Moderator

Qian Junyang, Assistant to Secretary-General, China Association for Promoting UN Procurement

● Guest Speakers

Zhang Jianjun, Director of Qingdao Investment Promotion Center

Wang Xunan, Executive Vice President of China Association for Promoting UN Procurement

● Panelists

Badar uz Zaman, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in China

Chhabindra Parajuli, Economic Minister of the Embassy of Nepal in China

Ding Yan, Head of Supply and Procurement of UNICEF

Jul Bene, First Secretary of Embassy of Ghana in China

Klutse Messan, Commercial and Cultural Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Togo in China Glenn Penaranda, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines in China Ephrem Bouzayhue, Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in China

Esti Ayalon-Kovo, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of Israel in China

Monday Kumba, Deputy Head and Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Embassy of the Republic of South Sudan in China

Melissa Price, Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of Jamaica in China

Shi Hui, Senior Advisor, Embassy of Columbia in China

Xu Guo, Deputy Mayor of Foshan City, Guangdong Province

● “Empower Youth for Health” Youth Health Salon & Speech Contest

● Moderator

Hou Qingzhu, Outstanding Student Leader of the Communist Youth League, Communication University of China

● Speakers

Gauden Galea, Representative of the World Health Organization in China

● Guest Reviewers

Jiang Wen, Vice Secretary of the Party and Disciplinary Committee of National Mental Health Center

Tao Yong, Outstanding Alumni of 1997 of Peking University, Doctor of Medicine, Famous Ophthalmologist

Weng Jia, Director of Broadcasting and Hosting, College of Broadcasting and Hosting Arts, Communication University of China

Yang Jianli, Executive Vice Secretary of the Party Committee of the National Health Commission

Yang Jianyue, Deputy Director of the Beijing Representative Office of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Zhao Lin, Associate Professor of the School of Broadcasting and Hosting Arts, Communication University of China

Zheng Zhijie, Director of the Department of Global Hygiene of School of Public Health of Peking University, and Vice President of the Institute for Global Health Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The Organizing Committee of Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia
July 2021

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Health Beyond Health



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