



NEWSLETTER

GLAWCAL

Focus on:

Issue 15, 2014

Pollution, Health and Healthcare in China. Health Law & Policy

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in China**

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Pollution, Health and Healthcare in China

CHINA RAISING ITS SUBSIDIES FOR HEALTH COVERAGE TO HELP RURAL AREAS HIT BY HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURES

Chinese government is keen to enhance its social safety net through raising subsidies for basic medical coverage for all. Those subsidies will be increased by 40 yuan to 320 yuan this year and will be allocated among residents in both rural and urban areas, as the Chinese Ministry of Finance said.

Due to high out-of-pocket expenditures which force poor people in rural areas to spend so much money for covering healthcare costs, the government is driving its subsidies for only relatively mild illnesses and not catastrophic diseases to rural residents, who are going to receive more help from the administration.

According to the experts, China's attempt to rebalance the disparity in social-insurance coverage will help the population spend more, a thing that can stimulate economic growth. In 2009, the government tried to set up an universal health insurance system to cover its citizens and enhance the access to care.

Unfortunately, this healthcare reform has shown its lacks. Robin Kerawala, a pharmaceutical expert and co-founding partner of Shanghai-based consultancy SmithStreet, argued that people get a higher health coverage in urban areas than those in rural areas.



People from the counties still travel across the country to city hospitals, because treatments at home are not available or are not enough compared to urban standards. The result has been overcrowded city hospitals, where people spend days and even weeks waiting for appointments in overflowing waiting rooms.

The Chinese administration is trying to get a better coverage through a funding system that relies on a mix of employee and employer contributions.

According to the Ministry of Finance, contributions to China's social insurance fund, including medical, pension and unemployment are increasing.

Indeed, each resident will contribute 20 yuan more to his or her social insurance this year.





Pollution, Health and Healthcare in China

CHINESE PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR AS AN EXPERIMENTAL FIELD

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urali Gangadharan, Head of Research at PriceWaterhouseCoopers in Shanghai, said that China, due to the lack in public hospitals' services, is looking at the healthcare sector as an industry, while – in the past - it was considered as a social sector. The government and investment firms argued that China's public healthcare infrastructure is unable to satisfy demands, which have been increased due to the raising affluent middle class and the aging population.

Last December, the Chinese administration called for more private investments in the healthcare sector and declared healthcare removed from the list of restricted investment sectors. Private healthcare investment firms are coming up in such a sector, where patients have to queue for a long time to receive a bad hospital care. The system is in many ways inadequate in serving the public's needs. For instance, in public hospitals, consultations last an average of five minutes, compared to more than 20 minutes in the USA.

China's healthcare sector is divided between several public hospitals, private hospitals, foreign hospitals and clinics, either through joint ventures or full ownership. China's population resorts to the country's large public hospitals, where they are available. The best services are usually associated with

Owing to the fact that public services are not enough to face the raised demands, more efforts have to be done in order to improve the private healthcare sector: doctors should be enticed to work in private settings and consumers should be able to trust doctors in private facilities.

The trust issue is related to doctors' salary. In 2011, a survey, conducted by the China Medical Doctor's Association, showed that the majority of the doctors were not satisfied with their salaries and working conditions. According to the survey's data, doctors made an average of RMB 2,000 per month. That is the reason why many doctors have supplemented their low salaries with bribes from patients and kickbacks from pharmaceutical firms, overprescribing medications and treatments to generate income.

China's healthcare privatization is still in the experimental phase. Two aspects must be highlighted: China should experiment nursing homes or skilled nursing facilities, where patients' care can easily be administered by a nurse or other similarly certified professional in a different setting than a public hospital. Foreign owned hospitals or clinics could play an important role on the matter: the ideal arrangement would be the establishment of a referral system between the local public hospital and various

The second aspect is referred to the ageing issue. The China National Committee on Aging said that, by 2053, the number of China's senior citizens is expected to grow to 487 million people, or 35% of the population, compared to just over 12% now. The adult children of aging parents are not practicing the traditional parental care methods anymore. Due to the fact that they are busy and employed, they are keen to spend money to solve the problem. According to Jim Moore, the founder of Moore Diversified Services Inc. (MDS), a US-based consultancy in senior care, foreign investment firms could enter in the Chinese field of senior housing and acute senior care facilities.





Pollution, Health and Healthcare in China

PROF. DANIEL MCFADDEN: IT IS IMPORTANT TO IMPROVE THE PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SECTOR IN CHINA



Daniel McFadden, presidential professor of Health Economics and Policy at the University of Southern California, argues that Chinese healthcare reform can improve the country's economy. The government has recently published a guideline to support the healthcare reform this year, in order to improve 31 health fields.

The statement said that this guideline will be able to improve medical services in public hospitals and adjust their prices, enhance medicine purchasing in country level hospitals and settle policies for the traditional Chinese medicine. Professor McFadden believes that the reforms would improve the situation in the cities, while they would not work very well in some rural areas, where the government has to face many challenges on the health issue.

He has underlined that, in these last years, China's growth is mainly related to the exporting sector than the domestic consumption, a strategy that cannot be continued indefinitely. Due to a weak system of social insurance, individual savings rates have been extremely high in China, a thing that has driven people not to spend their money.

According to McFadden, who received the 2000 Nobel Prize in Economics for developing methods and theory used in analyzing how consumers and households make choices from sets of discrete alternatives, it is necessary to have an improved consumer sector in which citizens spend the money they earn on goods rather than saving that money for the health costs in the future. The Chinese are taking measures to encourage the opening of private hospitals, but the Nobel laureate thinks that health sector is one of the sectors in the economy where the public control is actually important.

The most efficient healthcare systems around the world, in terms of keeping people healthy and less costly, are the ones where the community medical providers are either employed by the government or employed by companies that are largely contracting with the government and not operating as





Pollution, Health and Healthcare in China

ALARMING SITUATION: CHINESE GROUNDWATER POLLUTION

Currently, sixty percent of Chinese population gets drinking water from groundwater, often untreated in rural areas. Data show that 360 million people in rural regions drink water that does not meet the minimum conditions, and 20% of groundwater sources for municipal water supplies do not respect standards.

The majority of families in villages in Henan province, central China, rely on well water. At the same time, it is also a common fact that the presence of polluting manufactures built near the villages is one of the main threats of water pollution.

Studies have shown the impact in this region of the Shengguang Group, the world's biggest manufacturer of drips and syringes built just several hundred metres away from the villages. This factory is a key element for the Henan's economy, selling medical supplies throughout China and to 40 countries in Europe and South-East Asia. On the other hand, the huge quantities of waste water from the manufacturing process are the main cause of severe groundwater pollution.

Today, groundwater pollution is one of the most urgent issues affecting the Chinese environment and safety.



For this reason, Chinese law strongly prohibits the dumping of effluent underground. The Water Pollution Prevention Law forbids the dispersal of harmful waste water or other pollutants in the ground.

According to the law, local environmental authorities are able to impose fines in case of pollution and if the offending company fails to make remediation, they can designate a third party to carry out the work at the offending company's expense. However, the majority of cases result just in a fine.

The improper disposal of industrial and domestic effluent are the main causes of groundwater pollution, but also other sources of pollution such as agricultural pesticides, fertilizer and mining waste play a central role.

Data also show that Shengguang is not the only company that is polluting groundwater. In 2011 media reported that in the Hebei county of Yuanshi several chemical plants had been found to be dumping water containing chemical contaminants, causing groundwater pollution and forcing ten thousand locals to buy drinking water.



The framework of Chinese groundwater is complex and vague. The China Geological Survey has published a map of groundwater pollution but this only marks an indication of the quality of groundwater across large regions. In northern China pollution of groundwater is both common and worsening. The south-west and north-west of the country, less affected by human activity, records lower levels of water pollution.

In this context, experts alarmingly warn about the strong impact of water pollution on human health.

Shenqiu county, in the Henan municipality of Zhoukou, is famous around China due to the high incidence of cancer in the villages. Although the region lies on the Shaying River, a major tributary of the Huai, residents rely on groundwater for their daily use. For years the Shaying has been the main focus of efforts to clean up the Huai, with many smaller polluting factories forced to close or move. Despite these efforts, the total amount of pollution has not been sufficiently brought under control.



Pollution, Health and Healthcare in China

THE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OF THE MIGRATION PATTERNS IN CHINA

A new report has shown that China has recently stressed its commitment working with the international community to overcome the increase in the number of people heading to the country, one of the major challenges caused by changing migration patterns.

The 2013 World Migration Report has shown that there were 685,775 migrants to China in 2010, an increase of 35 percent from 2000. Additionally, data have revealed that the number of foreigners holding residence permits in China in 2010 rose by about 29 percent, compared with the figure for 2006.

In relation to that, irregular migration management and a shortage of skilled migrants represent the most urgent and challenging issues that the Chinese government has to face.

According to the report, in recent years China was not only a place of origin of migrants to other countries, but also a country of transit and destination for migrants, particularly due to rapid economic growth and demographic changes.

The report has also highlighted that the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has supported the Ministry of Public Security in China, providing expertise and cutting-edge technology for migration management, stressing also the importance to think about migration in terms of human mobility and to recognize basic human needs. Moreover, the IOM has strongly helped Chinese authorities to significantly reduce the number of illegal immigrants. In this way, the objective of the organization is to create dialogue between countries and reduce immigration tension before it becomes a political matter.

Recently, the organization has played a crucial role in many cases of human trafficking from African and South American countries to China repatriating that those being trafficked were mostly women.



In addition to that, the report has also observed the significant change of the dominant pattern of people migrating from developing to developed countries: less than half of global migration currently occurs from the developing to the developed countries. As a consequence, the number of people who migrate from developed to developing countries has importantly increased.

The enormous economic growth has made China an increasingly attractive destination, leading to a rise in wages and greater demand for foreign labor. However, this economic development was not reflected proportionately in the number of foreigners working in the country.

In this context, a Beijing think tank - the Center for China and Globalization - has stressed that the government has the task to undertake changes in order to establish a more friendly and attractive environment for foreign talent, as an incentive to





Health Law and Policy

DOES CHINA NEED TO DRAW A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH LAW?



In line with this, the report suggests to establish an Environmental Health Law in order to highlight the government's duty to protect human health and the environment safety at the same time. Additionally, the law will require the assessment of health risks during environmental impact studies for both regional development plans and individual projects, providing rules on compensation for harm to health.

However, this proposal has raised concerns and critiques.



According to the deputy director of the Resources and Environmental Policy Research Institute, the current Chinese environmental legislation, including the Air Pollution Control Law, the Water Pollution Control Law and the Environmental Protection Law, represents an adequate instrument, stressing the importance to implement the existing laws to fix those institutional and procedural obstacles encountered during enforcement. Following this point of view, other experts have argued that the problem of compensation should be resolved with the reinforcement of existing laws.

However, other experts have welcomed the project: recent serious environmental incidents have meant that the main laws need to be significantly refined. Furthermore, the large number of cases disclosed in the report show that victims of pollution in China

Lu Zhongmei, one of the authors of the China Environmental Development Report, has strongly stressed the importance to establish a new environmental health law in China in order to secure the rights to compensation for victims of pollution.

The existing China's environmental protection laws insufficiently mention the concept of "safeguarding human health": only six of the 30 laws include the phrase, the report shows. Moreover, all of these environmental laws lack specific rules for their fulfillment.

According to the report, the basic and fundamental objective of an Environmental Protection Law must be to provide protection to the lives and health of the public by managing risks, rather than undertaking remedies and pollution caps of traditional environmental protection laws. In this way, the new legislation should be implemented providing for the prevention and management of risk, and for communication with the public on these issues.





Health Law and Policy

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY: MORE EFFORTS HAVE TO BE DONE TO ENHANCE THE SITUATION

During the last years, due to globalization, countries have seen several health threats, which have been lethal for a lot of people. The best way to face those threats is improving the global health security's framework, which has to be more coordinated and prepared to address global health's challenges.

In U.S. infectious diseases represent a danger to U.S. businesses, their employees and the economy in general. Ten years ago, SARS cost the world \$30 billion in just four months. Pandemic influenza has caused rapid and widespread deaths among citizens. The Government and businesses should do more efforts in order to enhance the situation, because countries, that have robust systems in place for ensuring health security, are attractive nations for foreign investments and can be considered better trade partners.

Global health security becomes a critical issue, owing to the fact that global businesses continue to grow and expand their markets in regions that are vulnerable to infectious disease threats. Despite improvements, there are still dangerous gaps in technology, training, surveillance and coordination that are essential fortifications

“The best way to face those threats is improving the global health security’s framework”.

The U.S. government has recently presented a global health security agenda through a multiagency effort that includes the departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Through this agenda, U.S. agencies are keen to prevent and reduce the risks of outbreaks, find health threats and act quickly to face them.

The 194 member nations of the World Health Organization have signed the International Health Regulations, which are fundamental to provide a better global health security. Unfortunately, fewer than 20 percent of countries can rapidly detect or prevent global health threats caused by emerging infections. That is why U.S. government commitment to a global health security agenda represents an important step forward, but the support of the U.S. businesses is





Health Law and Policy

THE LASTING THREAT OF AIR POLLUTION ON HUMAN HEALTH

A new study has alarmingly suggested that short-term exposure to air pollution could increase a person's risk of irregular heartbeat or blood clots in the lung.

Experts from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine have analyzed the biological impact of short-term air pollution on cardiovascular events.

The researcher has used data from databases across England and Wales about heart attacks, hospital admissions and deaths for the period 2003 to 2009 and comparing them to pollution phenomena recorded by the UK Air Quality Information Archive.

The experts linked these outcomes to average levels of air pollutants over a period of five days from the monitoring station nearest to the place of residence of people.

In particular, these researches have examined different kinds of air pollutants including carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter less than 10 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter (PM10), particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter (PM2.5), sulphur dioxide, and ozone.



The study has found no clear relation with any air pollutant for cardiovascular deaths, with the exception of PM2.5 linked to an increased risk of irregular heart rhythms, irregular heartbeat and blood clots in the lungs.

On the other hand, researchers linked nitrogen dioxide to an increased risk of hospital admission for cardiovascular problems, among which heart failure, and an increased risk of a particular type of heart attack.

Moreover, the study has estimated that outdoor air pollution was the main cause of deaths of 3.7 million people globally during 2012.

In this framework, English health officials have recently stressed the importance for local authorities to undertake stronger measures in order to protect people from air pollution.

The Public Health England (PHE) has revealed that long-term exposure to air pollution caused around 25,000 deaths in England in 2010.

Although air quality had significantly improved in the UK over recent decades thanks to cleaner technology and stricter environmental legislation, the PHE has warned that local action should be strengthened in order to cut the emissions of



The study has estimated that outdoor air pollution was the main cause of deaths of 3.7 million people globally during 2012.



Chinese Approach to Healthcare

CHALLENGES FOR PRIVATE AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS INTO CHINESE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Despite the recent global financial crisis, China's economic growth is still surpassing expectations as the world's fastest growing economy. As a function of China's overall economic growth, the country's pharmaceutical industry has also experienced a surge over the past decade. Also thanks to the continuous advancement in new medical reforms, China's pharmaceutical distribution industry has maintained a fairly rapid growth in recent years.

According to an American government agency, US-China Economic and Security Review Commission, China's healthcare reform allowed better healthcare, as well as more chances and challenges for private and foreign investments. Huang Yanzhong, senior fellow on global health at the Council on Foreign Relations (a US think tank), said that China is the world's third-largest market for pharmaceuticals.

From the last years, the Chinese pharmaceutical industry grew at a compounded annual growth rate between 15% and 20%, which means that the country may become the second-largest market by next year, following the US.

On the other hand, it is important to improve the healthcare reforms and strengthen public healthcare services. The Chinese government has spent around three trillion yuan (about 488 billion U.S. dollars) into its medical care reform in the past five years. The investment was made both by the central government and local authorities. After years of effort, China's public hospital reform has reached more than 1,000 counties across the country, covering a population of 500 million.

More efforts have to be done in order to extend healthcare services to remote rural areas and also to provide universal health insurance. According to a statement by the National Development and Reform Commission, China is witnessing series of transformation driven by the government to improve private sector participation.

A key factor to further China's healthcare reform is to increase salaries for medical staff and cut the link between doctors' income and medicine sales. Salaries are generally low for staff in public hospitals, which dominate the nation's health service market. Thus, many doctors have colluded with pharmaceutical companies and earned "gray income" by over-prescribing drugs or prescribing unnecessary drugs.





Chinese Approach to Healthcare

CHINA: EASING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN JOINT-VENTURE HOSPITALS

The Chinese government has decided to facilitate foreign investments in joint-venture hospitals. In order to achieve this aim, the rules on setting up wholly-owned medical centers have been eased and restrictions on the percentage of foreign ownership in medical joint ventures and collaborations will be reduced.

Investors from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau will be allowed to set up wholly-owned medical centers in more locations. On the other hand, foreign investors can set up wholly-owned hospitals in certain areas such as the Shanghai free trade zone.

The government's plan is keen to alleviate the pressure on China's public healthcare sector which has been unable to cope with the rising demands of the market. China has spent 3 trillion yuan (\$480 billion) on healthcare reform, but the system still faces difficulties such as scarcity of doctors, attacks by patients on medical staff and a fragmented drug distribution and retail market.

Chinese healthcare public sector is based on drug sales and contributes to inflated prices, kickbacks and tensions between patients and doctors. According to Health Ministry data, about 40 percent of public hospital revenue in 2011 came from prescribing drugs.



The government is restraining fake drugs' trade, kickbacks to doctors and illegal sales tactics. Pharmaceutical companies in the country are feeling the heat of the government's crackdown on corruption and pricing. The ease of doing business in the country has changed significantly as the government gets strict about implementing regulations. British pharmaceutical major GlaxoSmithKline has been in the line of fire since July last year over allegations of bribery and misconduct.



The government's plan is keen to alleviate the pressure on China's public healthcare sector which has been



Chinese Approach to Healthcare

CHINA ACCUSED THE GLAXO'S EXECUTIVE MARK REILLY OF BRIBING DOCTORS



In Glaxo's case, in some instances, bribes have been able to increase drug prices as much as seven times the price that the same drugs cost in the U.S. and other markets.

The accusations are a major setback for the big drug maker in a market long seen as promising by the pharmaceutical industry. China has been an important source of sales growth for the company and other pharmaceutical makers in recent years.

People warn about the high prices and low quality of care in many of China's underfunded hospitals, because of the bad distribution of public funds, particularly in smaller cities.

The country represents a fast-growing market with an aging population and a government that is scurrying to strengthen a nascent social-safety net. But experts say that the country's underfunded medical system encourages widespread bribery and corruption among hospitals, staff and local governments.

At a press conference, officials from China's Ministry of Public Security alleged that the executive, U.K. national Mark Reilly, ordered his sales team and other employees to bribe hospital doctors and health care organizations to boost drug sales in China, that helped Glaxo reap billions of yuan in additional revenue between 2009 and 2012, they said.

While other governments around the world have increased scrutiny on major pharmaceuticals' marketing practices, China's administration has gone further, singling out a foreign national, an action that could potentially prompt drug companies to rethink their strategy in the fast-growing market.

China's medical industry is a breeding ground for widespread corruption. Reports show that doctors and hospitals accept illicit funds from patients and medical goods suppliers to cover budget gaps and pay for staff salaries. Hospitals also reportedly push certain drug prescriptions rather than others and assign sales quotas to employees.



The Glaxo logo



Chinese Approach to Healthcare

CHINA'S INVESTIGATIONS ON DRUGMAKERS HIT THE BIG PHARMA COMPANIES

China has become stricter about corruption allegations against the pharmaceutical sector (especially against the big global pharmaceutical companies), which has enjoyed easy growth in the country so far.

A recent report from Reuters announced that last year the 60 Chinese healthcare companies, included in their survey, saw average profit margins decline to around 10 percent, from 15 percent in 2012. The source reports that net profits also fell to 2.1 percent in 2013, to result in an overall 20 percent reduction, compared to previous years.

Previously, China has been an attractive market for Big Pharma companies. Large drugmakers in particular have been experiencing a decrease in both Europe and the United States and have relied on the emerging markets in China to drive their growth.

China has been cracking down on corruption in the pharmaceutical industry, this has resulted in numerous investigations into artificially high drug prices as well as bribery allegations, the most recent of which includes a probe into GlaxoSmithKline's China unit and Roche Holdings Ltd.



Chinese officials have recently visited Novartis AG, AstraZeneca Group Plc, Sanofi SA, Eli Lilly & Co., and Bayer AG all as part of a series of investigations into the pharmaceutical industry in China. As a result of the GSK investigation, the company has since overhauled its management structure and changed the way in which it incentivizes sales for its drug representatives.

Industry and legal sources said that investigations into the sector are likely to grow intensively, which means that pressures on profits are likely to remain.

The intense climate created by the investigations also means physicians may be less inclined to meet with pharmaceutical representatives for fear of the meetings may place them under scrutiny from China's government, putting yet another damper on sales growth.



China has been cracking down on corruption in the pharmaceutical industry, this has resulted in numerous investigations.



Chinese Approach to Healthcare

CORRUPTION IN HEALTHCARE SECTOR: THE CRACKDOWN ON PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES IS



A unit of China's anti-trust regulator has visited the Swiss Roche Holding AG, the second Swiss pharmaceutical firm in the country to attract the Chinese government scrutiny. Last week Chinese authorities charged executives at British drugmaker GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) over bribery and corruption, and legal and industry sources have said the crackdown on the pharmaceutical sector is likely to be intensified.

In 2013 the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), China's top economic planning body that regulates prices, initiated investigations of 60 foreign and local pharmaceutical firms, such as Novartis, Britain's AstraZeneca, US drugmaker Eli Lilly, France's Sanofi, German drugmaker Bayer, Danish firms Novo Nordisk and H. Lundbeck, and Belgian firm UCB.

Corruption charges against GSK's former China boss, Mark Reilly, represent an alarming sign to multi-nationals that are keen to set up shops in the country. Corruption is rife in China's healthcare sector, driven by high targets for sales staff and low salaries for doctors.

Foreign and local pharmaceutical companies compete intensely with each other in an effort to enlarge their market share in China's booming pharmaceutical sector.

China has become a magnet for global drugmakers and medical devices markets, it is a key growth market for Roche, which has sold its drugs in the country rising by 21 percent last year.

Drugmakers have poured resources into China over the past decade as rising incomes have made health care more affordable for many. At the same time, the government has spent \$180 billion since 2009 to advance its goal of providing basic care for more than 90 percent of its citizens. President Xi has made affordable health care a key part of the Communist Party's agenda.



China has become a magnet for global drugmakers and medical devices markets.

gLAWcal activities

Conferences and Workshops

- As part of the Research Project on “**Liberalism In Between Europe And China**” - LIBEAC - **Assessing the Socio-Cultural and Politico-Legal Dimensions of the Differences in Terms of Interpretation and Enforcement of Economic, Social and Environmental Rights in Europe and China**”, part of the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission, the Workshop on “**How Globalization and Liberalism are Changing the World?**” was held at Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Political Studies, 16th January 2013. Workshop/Lecture Series coordinated by the Director of gLAWcal Professor Paolo Davide Farah at University Institute of European Studies (IUSE) in Turin in the Framework of European Union Research Executive Agency IRSES Project “Liberalism in Between Europe and China” (LIBEAC). Full Program available online: <http://iuse.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/22nd-July-2013-LIBEAC-Workshop-def1.pdf>

Among the speakers, Professor Paolo Davide Farah gave a presentation on “**Liberalism, Globalisation and its Tensions: Integrating Non-Commercial Values such as Climate Change, Environmental Protection and Fundamental Rights in the Trade Arena**”.

- As part of the Research Project on “**Liberalism In Between Europe And China**” - LIBEAC - **Assessing the Socio-Cultural and Politico-Legal Dimensions of the Differences in Terms of Interpretation and Enforcement of Economic, Social and Environmental Rights in Europe and China**”, part of the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission, the Director of gLAWcal has presented the following papers:
- Professor Paolo Davide Farah, “**Eurasian Economic Community: A Regional Integration Process in Compliance with International Standards and WTO Rules or an USSR-Type Union? A Case Study on Belarus WTO Accession and the TRIPs Agreement in comparison with the Best International Legal Harmonization Practice**”, Paper presented at the European Society of International Law (ESIL) International Legal Theory Interest Group’s Conference “**The Approaches of Liberal and Illiberal Governments to International Law. A Conference Marking 25 Years from the Collapse of Communist Regimes in Central and Eastern Europe**”, University of Tartu, Estonia, 12-13 June 2014
- Professor Paolo Davide Farah, “**La globalisation de l’économie, les marchés financiers et les besoins humains fondamentaux**” (The Globalisation of the Economy, the Financial Markets and the Fundamental Human Needs), Paper presented (in French) at the Conference “**Les Besoins Humains Fondamentaux, l’Ethique et le Droit des Affaires**” (The Fundamental Human Needs, the Ethics and the Business Law), organized in collaboration among Bocconi University in Milan, Université Senghor de la Francophonie, French Embassy in Italy, French Institute, Bocconi University, Milan, Italy, 26th May 2014

gLAWcal activities

Conferences and Workshops

- Workshop on “**Social, Cultural and Legal Perspective on Chinese –Political And Economic – Liberalism Today**”, held at Peking University, School of Government on the 8th August 2014, 8:30 – 13:15. The event is organized by gLAWcal – Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development (United Kingdom) in collaboration with the following beneficiaries and partner institutions of the European Union Research Executive Agency IRSES Project “Liberalism in Between Europe And China” (LIBEAC): Aix-Marseille University, CEPERC (France), University Institute of European Studies (IUSE) in Turin, Italy and the University of Piemonte Orientale, Novara, Italy Peking University, School of Government, Center for European Studies (China), Tsinghua University, Department of Philosophy (China), Tsinghua University, School of Public Policy and Management (China), Workpackages 2 and 4.

Leaflet: <http://glawcal.org.uk/files/2014-08-08-LIBEAC-WORKSHOP-SLI.pdf>

The videos of all the presentations have been posted in the LIBEAC Youtube Channel : <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCjorsJCKSLvcPW6XRHIC5Nw>

Other Videos for the Conference organized by Istituto Universitario di Studi Europei – IUSE:

8:30 – 8:40

Addressing – Paolo Davide FARAH, West Virginia University (WV, USA), LIBEAC Legal Work-package Leader & Research Unit Coordinator at University Institute of European Studies – IUSE (Italy), gLAWcal – Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development (United Kingdom)

Addressing – Jean-Yves HEURTEBISE, LIBEAC Vice-coordinator at Aix-Marseille University, CEPERC - Research Center for Comparative Epistemology and Ergology (France); Kozmetsky Global Collaboratory in Stanford University (KGC, USA)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cq6HG5gWaRw>

LI Qiang, Assistant to the President, Peking University, School of Government, Center for European Studies (China), LIBEAC Research Unit Coordinator at Peking University

The Influence of Liberalism in China

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ejZ_8SAHz1s

9:40 – 10:20 Cui Zhiyuan, Tsinghua University, School of Public Policy and Management; LIBEAC Research Unit Coordinator at Tsinghua University, School of Public Policy and Management

Understanding Xi Jiping's Grand Strategy"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SkDeVFQ3Z8A>

gLAWcal activities

Conferences and Workshops

10:35 – 11:05 ZHU Tianbiao, Peking University, School of Government

Neoliberalism and China's Compressed Development

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iWbKLgWCdmU>

**12:15 – 12:30 Paolo Davide FARAH, West Virginia University (WV, USA), LIBEAC Legal Work-
package Leader & Research Unit Coordinator at University Institute of European Studies –
IUSE (Italy), gLAWcal – Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development (United Kingdom)**

Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalization and Liberalism toward Social, Economic, Environ-
mental and Cultural Rights

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GUDvprfuYWE>

**12:30 – 12:45 Jean-Yves HEURTEBISE, Aix-Marseille University, CEPERC - Research Center
for Comparative Epistemology and Ergology (France); Kozmetsky Global Collaboratory in
Stanford University (KGC, USA)**

The future of Chinese liberalism and the limits of Developmentalism

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cWY9o8JsOw8>

**12:45 – 13:00 Fernando DIAS SIMOES, University of Macau, Faculty of Law (China) & Member
of the Scientific Committee of gLAWcal – Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development
(United Kingdom)**

From Civic Behaviour to Environmental Citizenship

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4dEQi4Dzo>

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GLAWCAL

GLOBAL LAW INITIATIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WHO ARE WE

gLAWcal is an independent non-profit research organization (think tank) that aims at providing a new focus on issues related to economic law, globalization and development, namely the relationship between international economy and trade, with special attention to a number of non-trade-related values and concerns.

Through research and policy analysis, gLAWcal sheds a new light on issues such as good governance, human rights, right to water, rights to food, social, economic and cultural rights, labour rights, access to knowledge, public health, social welfare, consumer interests and animal welfare, climate change, energy, environmental protection and sustainable development, product safety, food safety and security.

All these values are directly affected by the global expansion of world trade and should be upheld to balance the excesses of globalization.

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