

ное военное участие Австралии в плане активности и боевых единиц (как военнослужащие, так и техника), 2. большие денежные вливания как в военные миссии, так и в миссии по обучению и тренингам, 3. если в первые годы войны против терроризма акцент был сделан на **жесткую силу**, т.е. на операции по обнаружению и уничтожению террористов, то затем акцент сместился на развитие сил безопасности и политической системы как метод борьбы с терроризмом посредством вкладывания средств и операций по обучению, наставничеству и тренингу.

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#### **THE HEALTH DIPLOMACY DEVELOPMENT AND ORIGIN**

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With the developing of technology and economic humans who lives in the earth put the health's problem in the important place. With this situation many countries started to study the health diplomacy. So it becomes the popular in modern times. In this article we will show you the part of study about health diplomacy.

**Keywords:** origin; development; health diplomacy.

## ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ДИПЛОМАТИИ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ

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С развитием технологий и экономики люди, живущие на земле, ставят проблему здоровья на первое место. В связи с этим многие страны начали изучать медицинскую дипломатию, поэтому она стала популярна в нынешнее время. В этой статье мы покажем вам часть исследования о медицинской дипломатии.

**Ключевые слова:** происхождение; развитие; дипломатия здоровья.

Although the concept of health diplomacy was known to the world later, it had long existed in the international community.

In response to the black death in Europe in the mid—14th century, some port cities in Italy began a 40-day embargo on foreign ships, and in 1377 established the Quarantine (Italian, 40 days) system. That was, 40 days of isolation from people suspected of being infected in an epidemic area. However, these measures were based on ignorance and fear of some infectious diseases, and were intended to limit people from infected areas to specific areas, which was not conducive to trade between countries. On July 23, 1851, in response to the European pandemic of cholera, plague and yellow fever, under the initiative of France, 12 European countries held the first international health conference in Paris to discuss the establishment of epidemic prevention areas. After the cooperation, a total of 10 international health conferences were held from 1851 to the end of the 19th century, and eight agreements or conventions were reached [1]. However, due to the lack of international restraint of each country's consideration of its own interests, the prevention and control of transnational infectious diseases had little effect.

To overcome this problem, European countries continued to hold international health conferences, held seven international health conferences between 1892 and 1902, reached and signed the International Sanitary Regulations (ISR) in 1903. This marked the opening of contemporary global health mechanisms[2]. Therefore, in the early 20th century, health diplomacy was no longer confined to European countries and began to move toward globalization. In 1902, after the American countries held a collective meeting in Washington, the International Sanitary Bureau was established. This means that the first permanent multilateral public health agency was born, which was limited to the Americas, and had been renamed the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB) [3]. its member states were the United States, Chile, Cuba and Mexi-

co. In 1907, at the initiative of the French government, most European countries that concluded the "International Health Convention" at the end of the 19th century and a few countries in other continents convened an international public health conference and adopted the "Roman Agreement on the Establishment of an International Public Health Office". Established the International Bureau of Public Health (Office International d'Hygiene Publique, OHIP, 1907-1948) and had a permanent secretariat and a committee of senior public health officers from each member state. The establishment of the Public Health Bureau broke through regional restrictions and became the first permanent international health organization in the world. It had grown from 60 member states (Belgium, Britain, Egypt, France, Brazil, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, the United States) to 60 member states. After the Second World War, China and Brazil proposed the establishment of the World Health Organization (WHO), which can only be gradually replaced[4].

In addition, the war has also promoted the development of health diplomacy. International Committee of the Red Cross (1863), the League of Nations' Health Organization (LNHO), United Nations Reliefs and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), established in 1943, the establishment of the World Health Organization in 1945 as a landmark event.

At the same time, the Rockefeller Foundation, 1913, International Federation of Red Crescent Societies 1919, Medecins Sans Frontiers — MSF, 1999, The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI, 1999), these NGOs effectively compensated for intergovernmental health.

In the 21st century, the international community has set off a wave of health diplomacy. In September 2000, the UN Summit adopted the Millennium Development Goals in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to combine health with development and poverty eradication, and gradually became the main topic of health diplomacy. The revised IHR was adopted at the World Health Assembly (WHA) in 2005, becoming the most binding global health governance mechanism. In the same year, WHO convened the Global Health Conference and adopted the "Promoting Health Charter", calling on all countries to pay attention to the national health level and to improve the health of the nationals into the development outline. On March 20, 2007, the "Oslo Ministerial Declaration — Global Health: Current Urgent Foreign Policy Issues" was issued, stating that "Every country should consider the impact on health as a key factor when considering major foreign policies and development strategies" [5]. In 2012, the World Health Organization adopted "The Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products".

In addition, APEC and G7 also include health issues. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, 2000; The Bill & Melinda Gates Foun-

ation, 2000, etc., gradually improved the global health diplomacy system, as health issues increased in international political status, government officials at all levels and health issues Other actors of interest, on a wide range of occasions, engaged in extensive negotiations on issues in the health sector, incorporating health issues into national diplomatic agendas and promoting the rise of health diplomacy[6].

From this short article we can see the health diplomacy is so important in our lives. in my opinion ,in China should put the health diplomacy in the important place and concentrate it,and it can develop the China's medical system reform,and make the people's life the more the better.

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