Chinese medicines could well prove to be the panacea for African patients in tackling malaria, a dis- ease that accounts for the greatest number of deaths on the continent.

While big donors such as the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) and British drugmaker GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) have been spearheading the fight by funding significant research, there are certain solutions such as preventive measures and vaccines that are not being provided by Chinese drug companies. It would be a good move for China to stop the disease at the carrier stage.

Leading Chinese efforts is Guang- dong New South Harbour Co, which has taken a twin-pronged approach to fighting malaria in Africa. The company, a unit of the state-backed, property-focused busi- ness empire Guangdong New South Harbour (GSNHB), has been working to tackle malaria with its armamentarium of anti-malarial medicine and also increase awareness about the dis- ease in line with its spearheaded public campaigns.

“As we are stepping up our overseas expansion, we are actively participating in trade shows and exhibitions, notably in Sino-African medical and trade fairs,” said Li Yunjing, vice-president of Guang- dong New South Harbour.

Founded in 1994, the privately-held company is engaged in manufacturing traditional Chinese medicine, property development, hotel services, energy development and finance.

It business spans across more than 20 cities in the Chinese mainland along with overseas locations such as Singapore, Australia, Kenya and more.

Chen says the company has also stepped up its efforts through public campaigns in line with its brand image in the global anti-malaria medicine market.

Chen says, “In order to further public awareness about the spread of the disease in Africa. The Chinese efforts will do little prove beneficial.

Guangdong New South Harbour made its foray into anti-malaria medicine in 2009 by teaming up with the world’s largest business in the sector, British GlaxoSmithKline. The company decided to focus on producing anti malar- ia drug extracted from artemisia

It is also the starting point of a trans-continental inter-riverine transport corridor between the Yangtze and Yellow rivers, and converges at Chongqing at the confluence of the Jialing and Min rivers. This confluence is the point where the Min meets the Yangtze; it is a navigable river up to the city of Chongqing. Chongqing is the only city on the Yangtze that is not located on either riverbank.

Chongqing is an auto parts and com- plete vehicle manufacturer. It is the first Chinese city to be built on a mountain, with the city centre located at the base of the mountain. Chongqing is the only city in China that has a mountainous layout.

In 1949, when Kim Gu, pres- ident of the provisional government of the Republic of Korea, finished six years of exile in Chongqing and established the Kangwon Democratic Republi- ctelephone, the Chongqing government in- tended to make Chongqing the capital of the new state.

In September 2011, the two gov- ernments signed an agreement to jointly build an auto parts and complete vehicle Park in Chongqing Liangjiang (Two Cities of New South Harbour). The development area approved directly by the State Council is one of the two Pudong New Area and the Binhai New Area in Beijing, Chongqing is the third industrial park jointly built with a foreign country, after Chongqing in Beijing and Chongqing in Xi’an. This cooperation is regarded as a strategically important project.

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By ZHENG YANGPENG
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