

**Commission:** World Health Organisation (WHO)

**Issue:** Bioethics, transhumanism, vaccinations, towards a New Deal for global health?

**Author:** Switzerland

Over the past few years leading up to 2030, there have been many changes that have had a significant impact on life on the planet at the level of ecology, medicine, safety and much more. When it is placed by a dystopian future, Switzerland is sticking to its neutrality while actively engaging in international diplomacy and cooperation. Switzerland demonstrates its commitment to peace, sustainable development and international cooperation. This position is confirmed as Switzerland is a host country for international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO), where it has played a key role in mediating conflicts and coordinating global health responses. Building on its experience in peace negotiations and dealing with global crises, Switzerland supports cooperation, the use of new technologies and the provision of humanitarian assistance to deal with future global challenges. All of this reflects Switzerland's neutral position, combined with a strong commitment to international cooperation and sustainable development.

Switzerland maintains traditionally high ethical standards in medical research and innovation, as seen in its support for international arrangements such as the Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights. Switzerland considers it very important to make sure that new technologies respect human dignity and fundamental rights. This commitment is reflected in the Human Research Act and the National Emerging Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (2020), which emphasize that advances in artificial intelligence and biomedical technologies, must follow strict ethical guidelines, such as those provided by the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences. While Switzerland is open to technological advances, it consistently prioritizes the protection of human rights and ethical principles.

Switzerland plays a key role in the ongoing activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is headquartered in Geneva. As a neutral country, Switzerland supports the international committee of the red cross; diplomatically, financially and logistically, enabling the organization to operate effectively around the world. Switzerland actively promotes international humanitarian law, working with the ICRC to protect victims of conflict, migrants and refugees. It also supports the development of new humanitarian standards, responding to contemporary crises such as climate change and pandemics, strengthening global relief efforts.

Switzerland might not be eager to share its resources or accept restrictions that could violate its independence, but we do agree that global health threats, such as pandemics, require coordinated action. To address these challenges, Switzerland is participating in negotiations for a New Deal in global health that combines bioethical approaches with modern technologies. In addition, vaccination remains a key element of public health. Switzerland will work to provide equitable access to vaccination, while working with other countries to track and control disease.

In conclusion, Switzerland's role in the future of global health and bioethics further maintains its neutrality, humanitarianism and ethical standards. Continuing to actively support international organizations such as the WHO and the ICRC, Switzerland will also promote cooperation among nations to overcome global health challenges such as pandemics, transhumanism and bioethics. Importantly, Switzerland stands for equitable access to health care, urging international cooperation to ensure that poorer populations benefit from, for example, vaccines. While maintaining its independence, Switzerland plays a key role in helping make peaceful negotiations easier and strengthening global health efforts, positioning the country as a trusted partner in the development of ethical health policy and innovation.