

**Committee:** International Labour Organisation

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**Author:** Japan

Japan's population has slightly declined and is still lessening since 2024, this has had an impact on costs of healthcare, which are now more expensive, and the amount of workforce in the country, which is smaller. The Japanese government devised AI Strategy 2019, a vision statement to make Japan an "AI-ready society", with a wide range of policies, from cultivating talent and research development to practical applications and entrepreneurial support to find a solution for challenges such as an ageing population and a constant shortage of labour, Japan recognises the necessary role of robotic assistance and AI technology. Furthermore, the Japanese government's AI Strategy also envisages AI for National Resilience, aiming to improve resilience in dealing with national crises.

The country's economy is one of the major ones in the world and always improving as a result of its progress concerning manufacturing, exportations, investments in R&D (research and development) and technology. The country's efforts have come to fruition, as it has managed to have developed renewable energy, AI and biotechnology. Japan encourages diversity and uniqueness, as it acknowledges the importance of exploiting all of its citizens' talents.

Japan's unemployment rate is stable and low (2.5%), this is thanks to the government's initiative aimed at job creation and workforce training programs. Looking at the time that passed since the establishment of unemployment benefits in East and Southeast Asian countries, Japan (1947), along with the People's Republic of China (1986) and the Republic of Korea (1995), boast the longest history of implementing comprehensive unemployment insurance schemes in the region. The country's average salary has had a moderate raise, going from approximately ¥4.58 million (about \$29,589) in 2024 to 4.6 million yen yearly. Japan's GDP is growing steadily, too, improving from \$4,212.95 billion in 2023 to \$4,212.97 billion. Japan's UBI barely changed from its ¥60,000 per month, with additional supplements for non-coupled elderly, in 2022, but seeing as Japan, along with the Republic of Korea, provide integrated support services to jobseekers, the country did not deem it necessary to raise it.

The issue of the gender wage gap (women receive 70-80% of what a man does) is one that the country realizes, but unfortunately lacks the means to implement laws for, as most women just take the traditional role of housewife, though some women are getting a bit more recognition when the job involves climate issues.

Since 2024, Japan has made new laws aimed at addressing social and economic challenges, these new legislative measures, such as: reforms in health care, social welfare, education and labour policies, initiatives to promote sustainability and environmental innovation; are an effort to address not only the aging population, but also the changing needs of society. The country is aware of the matter about mental illnesses, however, as this topic isn't touched upon frequently, the country cannot provide a lot of solutions for this subject.

Japan's economy is one of the leading ones in the world, most of its innovations contributing to the fact, its political landscape with a focus on economic stability and social well-being. Japan is determined to have a peaceful and prosperous environment and, as such, has implemented various measures to ensure its goal.