

**Committee:** World Health Organization/ Organization Mondiale de Santé

**Issue :** Bioéthique, transhumanisme, vaccinations, vers un New Deal de la santé mondiale

**Country:** Japan

Japan has been an active and influential member of the World Health Organization since it became a member state in 1951. Its participation has grown over the years, reflecting Japan's strong commitment to global health and its role as a leading donor and contributor to WHO programs, for example, it donated 100 million USD to the WHO's COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund. Japan supports many others WHO's projects such as the UHC, Global Health Security or Aging and Health Systems Research, which is based in the WHO Kobe center. Its main goal in the WHO is promoting Universal Health Coverage, strengthening global health security, combating infectious diseases, supporting aging societies and noncommunicable diseases and focusing on health innovation and technology.

Japan is one of the largest financial contributors to the WHO. It provides funding through both assessed contributions (which are mandatory based on the country's economic capacity) and voluntary contributions. Japan's voluntary contributions help fund specific health initiatives such as combating infectious diseases, maternal and child health, and emergency health responses. Japan's financial contributions to WHO are substantial, both through mandatory assessed contributions and voluntary donations for specific health initiatives. Japan's total financial support, particularly in areas like pandemic response, universal health coverage, and emergency health preparedness, underscores its significant role in shaping and supporting global health policy through the WHO.

Japan contributes significantly to the technical and scientific work of the WHO. Japanese experts frequently participate in WHO technical advisory groups and provide expertise in areas such as vaccine development, infectious disease control, and disaster health management. Japanese research institutions and universities collaborate with the WHO in areas such as tropical medicine and health system resilience. Japan hosts the WHO Kobe Centre (WKC), located in Kobe, which focuses on health systems, policy research, and aging populations. This center is a global hub for research on aging societies, which is a significant issue in Japan and other parts of the world. Japan's contribution is not only financial but also highly technical, with its experts actively participating in WHO-led research, health policy development, and capacity-building initiatives. Through its scientific knowledge, technical expertise, and global health leadership, Japan plays a critical role in shaping and advancing WHO's mission to improve health outcomes worldwide.

To conclude, Japan's role within the World Health Organization (WHO) extends far beyond financial contributions. As a global leader in universal health coverage (UHC), health security, and aging population management, Japan provides crucial technical and scientific support across a wide range of health issues. Japan's scientific collaboration, technical expertise, and commitment to global health diplomacy make it a key partner for WHO in promoting health security, resilience, and equity worldwide. Its multi-faceted contributions help drive global health policy, ensuring progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and addressing critical challenges in public health.