

## Background and Purpose of the Basic Strategy

- The Basic Plan **was extended from 2020 to 2022** due to the spread of COVID-19 and other factors.
- Recently, **efforts to coexist with COVID-19 have been progressing in many countries around the world**, including Japan. **Considering Japanese G7 Presidency in 2023, the Basic Guidelines and the Basic Plan were unified and revised to compile the Basic Strategy**. Relevant ministries will work together to promote the measures of this strategy.
- Regarding infectious disease control, the government accepts the viewpoint that each country's contribution as a member of the international community will give it an advantage in the fight against infectious diseases both in the international community and in its own country. Therefore, this basic strategy will include **measures to contribute to the international community through collaboration with developed countries and international cooperation with developing countries**. Accordingly, the name of this Basic Strategy will be changed to **"Basic Strategy for International Cooperation for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases"**.
- The Basic Strategy will be promoted in an integrated manner in coordination with relevant government policies such as "Global Health Strategy", "Strategy for Strengthening the Vaccine Development and Production System", "National Action Plan for Pandemic Influenza and New Infectious Diseases", "Basic Policy of the Asia Health and Wellbeing Initiative", "Basic Policy of the Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative", etc.

## Major new and strengthened items

### 1. Strengthening PPR through the development of Global Health Architecture and contributing to the promotion of UHC, etc.

- Appropriately respond to the trend of strengthening Global Health Architecture, including new funding mechanisms (Pandemic Fund) and related new platforms, including finance and health partnership.
- Actively participate in discussions targeted on amendments to the International Health Regulations and on a WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (WHO CA+), both to be considered by the Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly in May 2024. The Intergovernmental Negotiating Body for a WHO CA+ has begun its drafting and negotiations, and Japan is contributing on the process as one of the vice-chairs.
- Form an organic international network by leveraging the WHO's initiatives, develop international health personnel who can respond to the needs of local communities, and accelerate the development of medical technologies and drugs.
- Promote the effective and reliable implementation of efforts to achieve more resilient, more equitable, and more sustainable UHC at the global level, through international conferences and other initiatives on UHC and organic coordination of these efforts.
- Establish the institute for health security and establish partnership and cooperation with international organizations and public health authorities such as WHO and CDC of each country to realize UHC. Dispatch doctors and other medical personnel to partner countries, support improvement of public health response capabilities, develop local human resources.
- Strengthen international collaboration through appropriate contributions to WHO Voluntary Contributions, the World Bank, CEPI, the Global Drug Facility, the Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership, GHIT and other international organizations and public-private partnerships.
- Participate in discussions on international frameworks to ensure equitable access to countermeasures.

### 2. Development of human resources to deal with infectious diseases, international contribution through human support, etc.

- Improve the training content of the Field Epidemiology Training Program at the National Institute of Infectious Diseases.
- Establish a dispatch system for the Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Diseases Response Team and support their activities.

### 3. Promotion of testing, information collection and analysis, research, and other activities related to infectious diseases.

- Promote the construction of a network for joint multicenter clinical trials in Japan and abroad at the institute for health security and develop human resources who can play an active role both in Japan and abroad.
- Establish the Strategic Center of Biomedical Advanced Vaccine Research and Development for Preparedness and Response (SCARDA) at AMED to provide long-term support for the formation of a world-class R&D center and strategic vaccine development.
- Provide necessary support for the safe and stable management and operation of the BSL4 facility that have been constructed at Nagasaki University.

## Major new and strengthened items

### 4. Promotion of the One Health approach

- Implement measures to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases through imported animals, and early response to infectious diseases that may be brought to Japan by migratory birds crossing the border, etc.
- Promote cross-disciplinary collaboration among related institutions in the analysis of genomic characterization of zoonotic pathogens and research to clarify the actual status of drug-resistant bacteria.
- Strengthen cooperation among related organizations by holding collaborative symposiums, etc.
- Cooperate with local governments to further promote One Health. Build local cross-departmental quarantine systems and promote other close cooperation between departments within local governments.

### 5. Promotion of measures to control AMR

- Promote R&D that contributes to antimicrobial resistance (AMR) measures, including the introduction of new market incentives for antimicrobial drug development, and lead the promotion of international policies on antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- Support WHO's AMR efforts and further promote antimicrobial resistance (AMR) initiatives in G7 process. Lead international discussions and strengthen international collaboration among developed countries by supporting or contributing to antimicrobial resistance (AMR) efforts through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global Drug Facility (Stop Tuberculosis Partnership), Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP) fund, Pandemic fund and other international initiatives.