

Abstract

This bachelor thesis tries to provide an outlook on the attitudes of states towards the World Health Organizations (WHO). These attitudes were assessed by using the data acquired through content analysis of statements delivered at the meetings of the World Health Assembly and the Executive Board of the WHO. The data were afterwards statistically analyzed. This work's core hypothesis claimed that the attitude of a state is determined by its position in terms of being a donor or an acceptor of the WHO aid combined with its global status, meaning whether the country is an established or a rising power. Contrary to the expectations the results were statistically insignificant, meaning that the attitudes are based on more complex factors than just the economic and power status. Another intriguing discovery is that there might be a consensus over the reform draft proposals within the WHO. Furthermore, even the rising powers themselves are part of this consensus. These two findings are interesting mainly from the point of view of the literature based around the rising powers. The anticipation was that rising powers should be antagonistic towards the established powers. The results of this work, however, suggest that there are no power struggles between those two groups within the domain of the WHO. The results of this work could serve as an impulse for further research on the WHO topic.