



Press release 9

WHO (World Health Organisation)

The WHO (World Health Organisation), as a specialised agency of the United Nations (UN), aims to coordinate international health care. It was founded in 1948 and today has 194 member states, including Luxembourg. It emerged from efforts to prevent or contain epidemics.¹ Since the beginning of the 19th century, there have been a number of conferences and conventions for this purpose. People have always been afraid of "infectious diseases" and epidemics such as the plague or cholera and wanted to protect themselves, also with a view to not endangering international trade.

Current guidelines from the WHO can be found, for example, in the International Health Regulations (Règlement Sanitaire International)². The currently valid regulations were adopted at the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 and came into force for all signatory states on 15 June. They have been binding under international law since 15 June 2007.

The RKI writes on this:

"The IHR form the foundation of international law for the fight against infectious diseases." ... "The application scope of the agreements has been significantly expanded: there are more possibilities for the WHO to exert influence and specifications are made with regard to the surveillance and control of events of international significance, which are to be implemented by the Member States. The IHR (2005) are applicable to all events (natural or intentional) that may pose a risk to public health (biological, chemical or ionising radiation)."³

As can be seen from this description, the WHO's sphere of influence has been steadily expanding. Now these are to be amended yet again, with the right of individual states to have a say and make decisions to be further restricted and constitutions to be undermined;⁴ certainly worth mentioning in the context of the current constitutional reform.

This is foreseen at the **75th General Assembly of the WHO from 22 to 28 May 2022.**⁵ Proposals for this can be found in the official text of 12 April 2022.⁶ James Roguski,

researcher and author in the field of health, draws attention to Articles 12 and 59, which are essential in the context of self-determination of states.⁷ Article 12 provides for a PHERC (Public Health Emergency of regional concern) (meaning local bureaucrats getting even more power) or the possibility for the WHO Director-General to declare an IPHA (intermediate public health alert). The possibilities of segregating a region from the rest of the world and thus depriving people of their freedoms due to arbitrary decisions based on fear-mongering are thus to be expanded.

At the same time, the WHO has set up a working group to draft a new pandemic treaty. This should come into force in 2024.⁸

We would like to express our concern about these developments towards a quasi world government through the WHO.⁹ The fears are shared worldwide and are justified.¹⁰

Until now, the WHO has used the PHEIC (Public Health Emergency of International Concern) to declare pandemics. The same happened for the "Corona pandemic" on 30 January 2020, which led the Luxembourg government to declare a state of emergency on 18 March 2020 and to subsequently impose a series of measures with the Covid-19 laws from 17 July 2020, with serious consequences for physical and mental health, the economy, as well as social life; without even checking whether this state of emergency on the part of the WHO was supported by scientific facts. At least in retrospect, a serious reappraisal should take place here. For example, there was a so-called PHEIC on the part of the WHO concerning the "Ebola virus"¹¹, which at the time and to this day has hardly had any effect on Luxembourg's health policy.

In addition to James Roguski, two other experts have critically examined the WHO and are following current developments: the scientist and health researcher Astrid Stuckelberger¹² and the lawyer Silvia Behrendt. The latter recently pointed out legal ambiguities regarding the binding nature of the IHR under international law.¹³ She has created her own platform on these issues.¹⁴

According to a law from 2015, the "Division de l'inspection sanitaire" is in charge of Luxembourg.¹⁵

Art.4 (1) The division de l'inspection sanitaire is in charge of:

- ensuring the protection of public health, both with regard to the hygiene of the environment and to surveillance and the fight against transmissible diseases;
- organising medical checks on residents of other countries;
- dealing with the dossiers relating to foreign nationals who wish to be treated in Luxembourg and who are not covered by the social security institutions;
- commenting on the medical aptitude for the measures of rehabilitation.

It also acts as the national focal point for the International Health Regulations.

Our representatives at the 2 last WHAs, in May 2020 and 2021, are listed in endnote ¹⁶. The representatives at the 150th meeting of the "executive board" on 29 January 2022 are listed in endnote ¹⁷

Questions to ask:

- Who will represent Luxembourg this time?
- Is a Luxembourg representative a member of the executive board according to articles 24-29 in Chapter VI of the WHO Constitution?¹⁸
- Did the government have timely access to the proposed amendments?
- Was there any criticism of the proposed amendments from the Luxembourg government in advance?
- Is the government aware that these amendments, if they are to come into force without opposition after 6 months, may further undermine the sovereignty of the country?
- Does the government foresee a public debate on this issue?
- In which law are the "International Health Regulations" of 2005 enshrined, if they have been ratified by Luxembourg?

We believe that Luxembourg should reconsider its WHO membership as it undermines the interests of Luxembourgers (like all other member states) too much, not to mention the high annual payments to the WHO.

There are enough points of criticism against the WHO:

- no democratically legitimised institution
- no neutrality
- conflicts of interest; about 80 % privately and pharmaceutically financed.
- director Tedros Gebreyesus, tainted by serious accusations against him as former health minister in Ethiopia and his relations with the Tigray Liberation Front (TPLF)
- no independent review
- one-sided view of disease with emphasis on vaccination
- exaggerated scaremongering (example: so-called swine flu 2009)
- "science" based on consensus

With efforts to consolidate even more power in their hands, a dangerous development is emerging in terms of loss of people's freedoms.

We recognise the purpose of international cooperation on health issues, but always with consideration and respect for national constitutions and laws, which would obviously be at stake if the WHO were to take over power.

The FAIR Committee

¹ <https://books.openedition.org/iheid/3966>

² <https://www.who.int/fr/publications-detail/9789241580496>

³ https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/IGV/igv_node.html

⁴ <https://www.expressis-verbis.lu/2022/03/29/weltregierung-who>

⁵ <https://www.who.int/about/governance/world-health-assembly>

⁶ https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA75/A75_18-en.pdf

⁷ <https://odysee.com/@Corona-Ausschuss:3/s102de:d>; Interview from minute 50; all comments on the changes can be read here: <https://jamesroguski.substack.com/p/wake-up-and-smell-the-burning-of>

⁸ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/de/policies/coronavirus/pandemic-treaty>

⁹ <https://norberthaering.de/macht-kontrolle/who-pandemievertrag>

¹⁰ <https://childrenshealthdefense.org/defender/who-plan-international-pandemic-treaty>

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- ¹¹ <https://www.who.int/news/item/17-07-2019-ebola-outbreak-in-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo-declared-a-public-health-emergency-of-international-concern>
- ¹² <https://www.astridstuckelberger.com>; <https://www.kla.tv/WHO/21620>
- ¹³ <https://www.ds-pektiven.de/?p=9666&cpage=1>; <https://odysee.com/@plattform-respekt:7/silvia-behrendt-who:9>
- ¹⁴ http://www.ghr.agency/?page_id=6399
- ¹⁵ <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2015/11/24/n2/jo>
- ¹⁶ Delegates for 2021: https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA74/A74_Div1Rev1-en.pdf; Delegates for 2020: https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA73/A73_DIV1REV1-en.pdf
- ¹⁷ https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/EB150/B150_DIV1Rev1-en.pdf
- ¹⁸ <https://apps.who.int/gb/bd/PDF/bd47/EN/constitution-en.pdf>