New WHO-regime: Why dangerous for:

Democracy, for the Rule of Law, for Fundamental Rights, and for your Health?

Ph. Kruse, Attorney at law, 8001 Zurich

kruse@kruse-law.ch 0041 79 388 05 88



Introduction

Philipp Kruse, Attorney-at-law, LL.M. (Zurich/CH)

- Swiss Attorney at law since 1997 (Admitted to the bar);
- since 2003: specialized in Tax Law
- 2013-2016: major case in US-Swiss Banking dispute
- Since End of 2020: > 25 ordinary court proceedings against harmful and unconstitutional Corona-mandates (in particular for children; students; restaurant owners; for Swiss pilots);

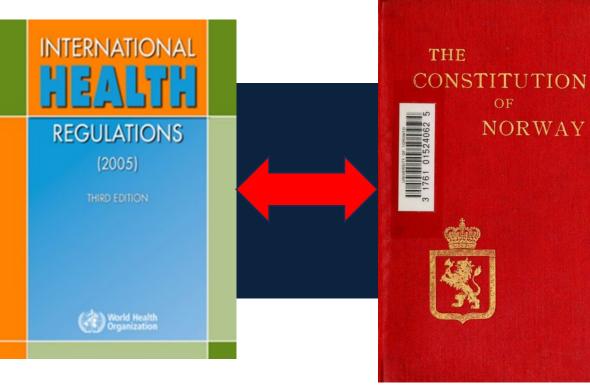
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Topics:

(1) Key issue?

- (2) Timeline
- (3) Problem with the Internat. Health Regulations (IHR)
- (4) Assessment from a Constitutional View
- (5) Who finances (who is in control of) the WHO?

(1) Key issue?



Constitutive core elements of your Constitution

What are the

constitutive* elements of any democracy?



*i.e.: absolutely essential and indispensable

Constitutive core elements of any democratic constitution

1. Effective system of Checks and Balances | guaranteed? (instead of authoritarian leadership and control)

2. Rule of law (Principle of legality) and proportionality (instead of arbitrariness) guaranteed?

3. [...]

Constitutive core elements of any democratic constitution

- 4. Free information and free speech (instead of censorship: CH Const.) guaranteed?
- **5. Effective protection of human rights** (UN Charta; various international conventions) **guaranteed?**
- 6. [Competence for health matters on regional level] guaranteed?

Constitutive core elements of any democratic constitution

- 7. Democratic principle Self-determination of the People :
 = People's rights of participation, control and information; undistorted formation of the will of the people for all fundamental decisions (UN Charta Art. 1; U.S.:"We the People..." etc.).
 - (UN Charla Art. 1, U.S., we the People... etc.). **Guara**
- 8. Etc.

SOVEREIGNTY on the level of your entire country: Any decision is taken without interference / force of another country (incl. political system – constitution - prioritisation of public tasks - (UN Charta Art. 1) under full control?

(2) Timeline

World Health Organization
Organization

SEVENTH MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY TO DRAFT AND NEGOTIATE A WHO CONVENTION, AGREEMENT OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT ON PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE Provisional agenda item 2

> Proposal for negotiating text of the WHO Pandemic Agreement

REGULATIONS	
(2005)	
THIRD EDITION	
World Health Organization	

A/INB/7/3

30 October 2023



PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

The STATES parties to this Consti-Healthy development of the child tution declare, in conformity with the is of basic importance; the ability to Charter of the United Nations, that the live harmoniously in a changing total following principles are basic to the environment is essential to such develhappiness, harmonious relations and opment security of all peoples:

Health is a state of complete phythe benefits of medical, psychological, sical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health. Informed opinion and active co-The enjoyment of the highest atoperation on the part of the public

The extension to all peoples of

ainable standard of health is one of are of the utmost importance in the the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, relipeople gion, political belief, economic or social

for the health of their peoples which The health of all peoples is fundcan be fulfilled only by the provisions amental to the attainment of peace of adequate health and social and security and is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and States.

The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all.

Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health municable disease, is a common danger.

among themselves and with others to promote and protect the health of all peoples, the contracting parties agree to the present Constitution and hereby establish the World Health Organiza-

ACCEPTING THESE PRINCIPLES and for the purpose of cooperation

improvement of the health of the

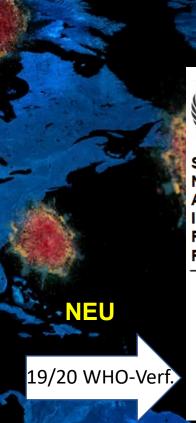
Governments have a responsibilit

and control of disease, especially com- tion as a specialized agency within the terms of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations.

WHO-Constitution (1948)

Source:

https://apps.who.int/gb/bd/PDF/bd47/EN/constitution-en.pdf



World Health Organization

SEVENTH MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY TO DRAFT AND NEGOTIATE A WHO CONVENTION, AGREEMENT OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT ON PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE Provisional agenda item 2

A/INB/7/3 30 October 2023

Proposal for negotiating text of the WHO Pandemic Agreement

BONUS-FOLIE

New Pandemic Agreement; Latest Draft 30 Oct. 2023

Source: https://apps.who.int/gb/inb/pdf_files/inb7/A_INB7_3-en.pdf

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New Pandemic Treaty

- Completely new international treaty.
- 2/3-majority of the votes (194 Member States) at the World Health Assembly;
- Subject to domestic procedure for ratification according to your constitution;
- <u>Must be ratified within 18 months after WHO-Assembly-vote</u> (before 1st Dec. 2025; => Art. 19/20 WHO Constitution)

New Pandemic Treaty:= Ordinary International Agreement

CONSTITUTION OF WHO

Article 19

The Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt conventions or agreements with respect to any matter within the competence of the Organization. A two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly shall be required for the adoption of such conventions or agreements, which shall come into force for each Member when accepted by it in accordance with its constitutional processes.

Article 20

Each Member undertakes that it will, within eighteen months after the adoption by the Health Assembly of a convention or agreement, take action relative to the acceptance of such convention or agreement. Each Member shall notify the Director-General of the action taken, and if it does not accept such convention or agreement within the time limit, it will furnish a statement of the reasons for non-acceptance. In case of acceptance, each Member agrees to make an annual report to the Director-General in accordance with Chapter XIV.

Ratification needed!

Certain democratic

debate is possible



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Source:

https://apps.who.int/gb/bd/PDF/bd47/EN/constitution-en.pdf



REVISION

World Health Organization

Internat. Health Regulations (IHR 2005)

INTERNATIONAL

REGULATIONS

(2005)

THIRD EDITION

Latest public version (Nov. 2022): https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf

K R U S E | L A W

IHR-Amendments:= "just technical WHO-Regulations"

"just technical"

WHO Constitution:

Article 21

The Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt regulations concerning:

(*a*) sanitary and quarantine requirements and other procedures designed to prevent the international spread of disease;

International Health Regulations (IHR)

- Amendment of an already existing international treaty.
- Due to Art. 22 WHO-Constitution, it will automatically come into force 12 months after final vote at World Health Assembly;
- Simple majority will be sufficient.
- NO DEMOCRARTIC DEBATE;
- No domestic ratification procedure.
- ONLY WAY OUT: EXPLICITE <u>NOTE of REJECTION within 10</u> <u>months</u> after World Health Assembly
- Otherwise: Government is legally bound.

IHR-Amendments:= "just technical WHO-Regulations"

No ratification forseen:

WHO Constitution:

Article 22

Regulations adopted pursuant to Article 21 shall come into force for all Members after due notice has been given of their adoption by the Health Assembly except for such Members as may notify the Director-General of rejection or reservations within the period stated in the notice.

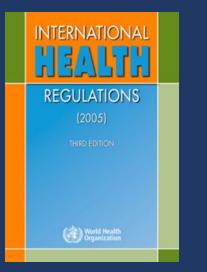
KRUSE LAW WHO | 2 projects in parallel: 77 World Health Assembly AUTOMATISM! INTERNATIONAL **MAY 2024** 3.1 REGULATIONS In force after Drafts + 12 M: = 1st June 2025 Simple **Negotiations** Unless: majority "Rejection" declared within 10 M World Health Organization **New Pandemic RATIFICATION**period for each TREATY ("CA+") Drafts + **2/3rd** Member State: **Negotiations** majority 18 M **WHO-Constitution** Art. 19/20 until: Nov. 2025

(3) Most critical points of the IHR



Problems with the IHR? (selection)

<u>Amended</u> International Health Regulations



(1) Self-authorisation by mere declaration of a Pandemic

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(2) WHO-recommendations, new: legally binding

(3) Infocontrol, censorship and manipulation: new normal

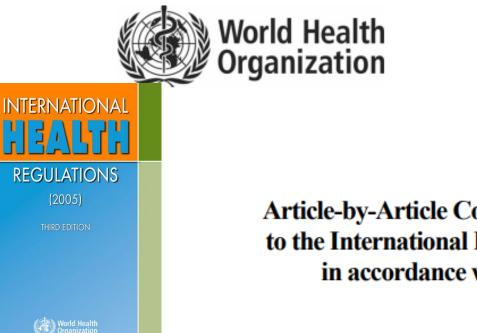
(4) No Checks & Balances

(5) No accountibility; full immunity; full tax exemption

(6) Fundamental Rights and Human Dignity?

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Amendments to the IHR | since End 2022





Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005) submitted in accordance with decision WHA75(9) (2022)

The Working Group on Amendments to the International Health Regulations (WGIHR) at its first meeting on 14–15 November 2022 decided that "the Secretariat shall also publish online an article-

Source:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf</u> https://www.who.int/teams/ihr/ihr-review-committees/review-committee-regarding-amendments-to-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)

Will we have more harmful emergencies?



1. EMERGENCY LAW: Widest possible extension of mechanism for WHO's self-empowerment ("PHEIC")

Article 12 Determination of a public health emergency of international concern public health emergency of regional concern, or intermediate health alert

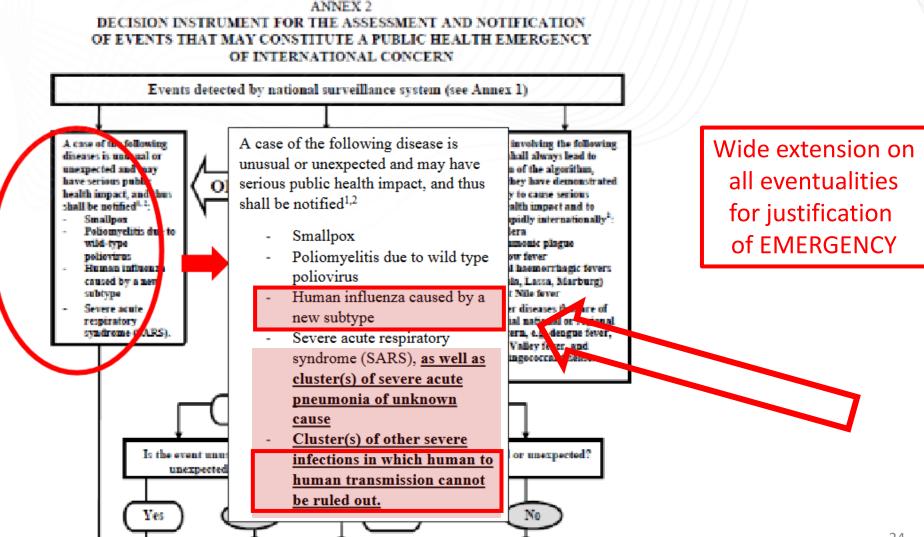
[1.] [...]



JUST ONE SINGLE PERSON CAN DECLARE THE RULE of EMERGENCY!

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1. EMERGENCY LAW: Widest possible extension of mechanism for WHO's self-empowerment ("PHEIC")



1. EMERGENCY LAW: Widest possible extension of mechanism for WHO's self-empowerment ("PHEIC")

Additional widening by new concept: "ONE HEALTH"

Article 5. Strengthening pandemic prevention and preparedness through a One Health approach

4. The Parties commit to regularly assessing **One Health** capacities, in so far as they relate to pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery of health systems, and to identifying gaps, policies and the funding needed to strengthen those capacities.

5. The Parties commit to strengthening synergies with other existing relevant instruments that address the drivers of pandemics, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and increased risks at the human-animal-environment interface due to human activities.

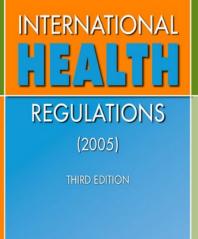
Source: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/inb/pdf_files/inb5/A_INB5_6-en.pdf</u>

Critics on extension of factual reasons for a PHEIC

Wide EXTENSION of reasons for an EMERGENCY:

- Based on permanent ARBITRARINESS
- under the sole discretion of WHO;
- With no possibility of independant verification;
- NOBODY CONTROLS the WHO.

=> PERMANENT STATUS of EMERGENCY to the detriment of people, economy and entire country.



"PHEIC": The first domino stone



Max. Collateral Damages; + NO HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECT.ION

Recommendation of Vaccines without safeguards and No Checks & Balances

Lockdown; Digital Health Certificate vs. ISOLATION

Monopoly of Information

Denial of free speech; Censortship incl. License to produce fear.

[&]quot;PHEIC": Declaration of emergency = simple self-authorization

Legal basis for WHO's global mandatory leadership?

The WHO-Constitution does NOT provide any legal basis for the WHO:

- · to suspend the ordinary rule of law of the Member States on arbitrary reasons,
- to replace it by it's own global rule of emergency, and thereby
- to define the legal status of the entire world, i.e.;

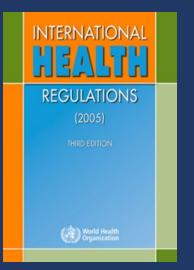
(= "self-authorization based on arbitrariness").

[Art. 1; 2 (c); (d); (r) WHO Constitution]

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Problems with the IHR? (selection)

<u>Amended</u> International Health Regulations



(1) Self-authorisation by mere "PHEIC-declaration" => <u>All potential threats</u> - without limitations – can be a "PHEIC"

(2) WHO-recommendations, new: binding
 => Member States must enforce WHO-recommendations

(3) Infocontrol, censorship and manipulation: new normal

=> Manipulation of public opinion will be even stronger (=End of science, end of justice, end of democracy)

(4) No Checks & Balances

- => No correction-mechanism, no effective quality control; no A-A-R: civil society without remedies.
- (5) No accountibility; full immunity; full tax exemption

(6) Fundamental Rights and Human Dignity?

Past recommendations under COVID-19:



World Healt Organizatio Western Pacific Regic

(Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction test)

- Tests with the <u>highest diagnostic accuracy</u>
- Cost more
- Require sophisticated lab laboratory setting
 Recommendations for national SARS-CoV-2 testing strategies and diagnostic capacities

Interim guidance 25 June 2021



Sources:

1.) <u>https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/342002/WHO-2019-nCoV-lab-testing-2021.1-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y</u>;

2.) https://www.who.int/westernpacific/emergencies/covid-19/information/covid-19-testing

Article 1 Definitions

For the purposes of the International Health Regulations (hereinafter "the IHR" or "Regulations"):
 (...)

"standing recommendation" means non-binding advice issued by WHO for specific ongoing public health risks pursuant to Article 16 regarding appropriate health measures for routine or periodic application needed to prevent or reduce the international spread of disease and minimize interference with international traffic;

"temporary recommendation" means non-binding advice issued by WHO pursuant to Article 15 for application on a time-limited, risk-specific basis, in response to a public health emergency of international concern, so as to prevent or reduce the international spread of disease and minimize interference with international traffic;

Recommendations will become legally binding.

Quelle:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf</u>

NEW Article 13A WHO Led International Public Health Response

<u>1. States Parties recognize WHO as the guidance and coordinating authority of international public health response during public health Emergency of International Concern and undertake to follow WHO's recommendations in their international public health response.</u>

This is a legally binding promise!

Quelle:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; NEW Art. 13A (S. 12); Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf</u>

Article 42 Implementation of health measures

Health-measures taken pursuant to these Regulations, including the recommendations made under Article 15 and 16, shall be initiated and completed without delay by all State Parties, and applied in a transparent, equitable and non-discriminatory manner. State Parties shall also take measures to ensure Non-StateActors operating in their respective territories comply with such measures.

Temporary Recommendations (PHEIC) + Permanent Recommendations

Quelle:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Link: https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf

=> what kind of recommendations? See Art. 18 IHR

Article 18 Recommendations with respect to persons, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and postal parcels

- review proof of medical examination and any laboratory analysis;
- require medical examinations;
- review proof of vaccination or other prophylaxis;
- require vaccination or other prophylaxis;
- place suspect persons under public health observation;
- implement quarantine or other health measures for suspect persons;
- implement isolation and treatment where necessary of affected persons;
- implement tracing of contacts of suspect or affected persons;
- refuse entry of suspect and affected persons;
- refuse entry of unaffected persons to affected areas; and
- implement exit screening and/or restrictions on persons from affected areas.

Source: Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Art. 18 Link: https://apps.who.int/ab/waihr/pdf_files/waihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf

Article 53A - Establishment of an Implementation Committee

<u>The State Parties shall establish an Implementation Committee, comprising of all States Parties</u> meeting annually, that shall be responsible for:

(a) Considering information submitted to it by WHO and States Parties relating to their respective obligations under these Regulations, including under Article 54 and through the IHR monitoring and Evaluation framework;

(b) Monitoring, advising on, and/or facilitating provision of technical assistance, logistical support and mobilization of financial resources for matters relating to implementation of the regulations with a view to assisting States Parties to comply with obligations under these Regulations, with regards to

[...]

Quelle:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf</u>

NEW Chapter IV (Article 53 bis-quater): The Compliance Committee

53 bis Terms of reference and composition

[analog zum bereits zuvor zitierten Art. 53 A lit. (a) und (b)]

New Article 54 bis – Implementation⁴]

<u>1. The Health Assembly shall be responsible to oversee and promote the effective implementation of these Regulations. For that purpose, Parties shall meet every two years, in a dedicated segment during the regular annual session of the Health Assembly.</u>

[]	From these (and the rest of the new) IHR-provisions we conclude a sophisticated regime of "compliance + supervision", incl. <i>blame and shame</i> (see 54 para. 1 and
Quelle:	4 IHR: "dashboard". World Health Assembly can issue sanctions in case of a Member State's lack of compliance.

Article 54 Reporting and review

1. States Parties and the Director-General shall report to the Health Assembly on the implementation of these Regulations as decided by the Health Assembly.

2. The Health Assembly shall periodically review the functioning of these Regulations. To that end it may request the advice of the Review Committee, through the Director-General. The first such review shall take place no later than five years after the entry into force of these Regulations.

3. WHO shall periodically conduct studies to review and evaluate the functioning of Annex 2. The first such review shall commence no later than one year after the entry into force of these Regulations. The results of such reviews shall be submitted to the Health Assembly for its consideration, as appropriate.

<u>New 4. Apart from providing information to the State Parties and reporting to the Health Assembly</u> in this Article, WHO shall maintain a webpage/ dashboard to provide the details of the activities carried out under the various provisions of these Regulations including Articles 5(3), 12, 13(5), 14, 15, 16, 18, 43, 44, 46, and 49.

Quelle:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf</u>

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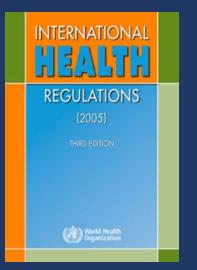
Legal basis for mandatory recommendations?

The WHO-Constitution does NOT provide any legal basis for making recommendations "legally binding" for States! [=> Art. 1; 2 (c); (d); (r) WHO Constitution]

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Problems with the IHR? (selection)

<u>Amended</u> International Health Regulations



(1) Self-authorisation by mere "PHEIC-declaration" => <u>All potential threats</u> - without limitations – can be a "PHEIC"

(2) WHO-recommendations, new: binding

=> Member States must enforce WHO-recommendations

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=> No correction-mechanism, no effective quality control; no A-A-R: civil society without remedies.

(5) No accountibility; full immunity; full tax exemption

(6) Fundamental Rights and Human Dignity?

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WHO's (Dis)information Campaign

The mRNA COVID-19 vaccines are as safe as other vaccines

The mRNA vaccines cannot change your DNA, they only deliver information. The vaccines teach your body how to make a protein that triggers an immune response. World Health Organization

COVID-19 vaccine fact series

22/03/20

<u>Source:</u>

https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/covid-19-vaccines/advice

4. "Infodemics" => Total Info-control

Article 44 Collaboration and assistance

1. States Parties shall undertake to collaborate with <u>and assist</u> each other, in particular developing <u>counties States Parties, upon request</u>, to the extent possible, in:

(h) (new)in countering the dissemination of false and unreliable information about public health events, preventive and anti-epidemic measures and activities in the media, social networks and other ways of disseminating such information

(i) (d) the formulation of proposed laws and other legal and administrative provisions for the implementation of these Regulations.

Quelle:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf</u>

4. "Infodemics" => Total Info-control

Article 44 Collaboration and assistance

[1.] [...]

2. WHO shall collaborate with <u>and promptly assist</u> States Parties, <u>in particular developing countries</u> upon request, to the extent possible, in:

(e) (New) countering the dissemination of false and unreliable information about public health events, preventive and anti-epidemic measures and activities in the media, social networks and other ways of disseminating such information;

Quelle:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf</u>

4. "Infodemics" => Total Info-control

Article 53A - Establishment of an Implementation Committee

<u>The State Parties shall establish an Implementation Committee, comprising of all States Parties</u> <u>meeting annually, that shall be responsible for:</u>

(c) Promote international cooperation and assistance to address concerns raised by WHO and States Parties regarding implementation of, and compliance with, obligations under these Regulations in accordance with Article 44;

(d) Submit an annual report to each Health Assembly

Quelle:

Article-by-Article Compilation of Proposed Amendments to the IHR; Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/wgihr/pdf_files/wgihr1/WGIHR_Compilation-en.pdf</u>

4. "Infodemics" | also under New Pandemic Treaty

Article 18. Communication and public awareness

1. The Parties shall strengthen science, public health and pandemic literacy in the population, as well as access to information on pandemics and their effects and drivers, and combat false, misleading, misinformation or disinformation, including through effective international collaboration and cooperation as referred to in Article 16 herein.

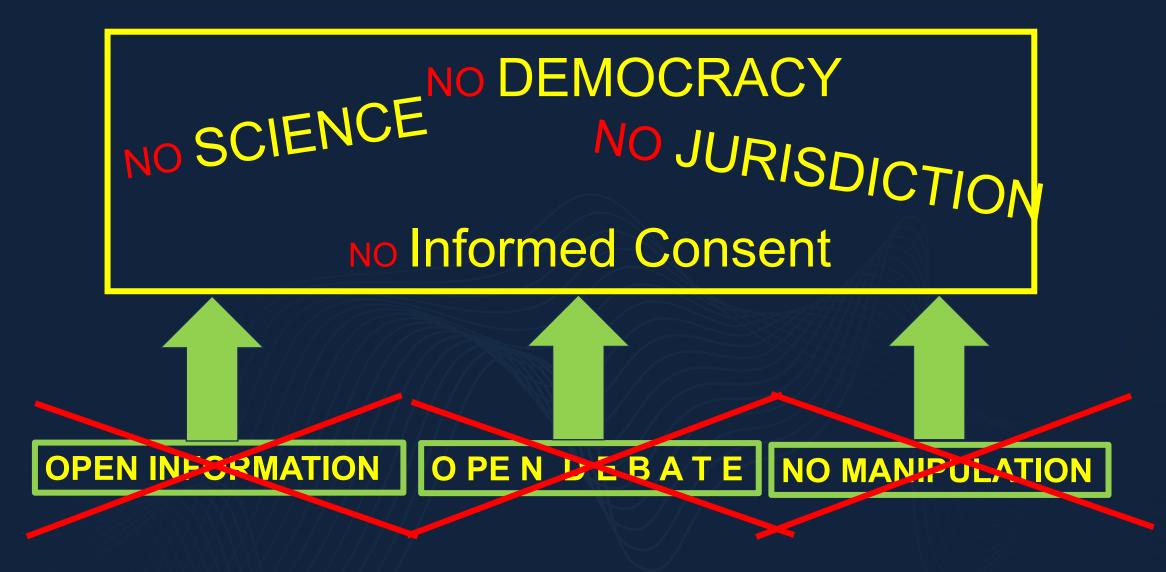
2. The Parties shall, as appropriate, conduct research and inform policies on factors that hinder adherence to public health and social measures in a pandemic and trust in science and public health institutions.

Source:

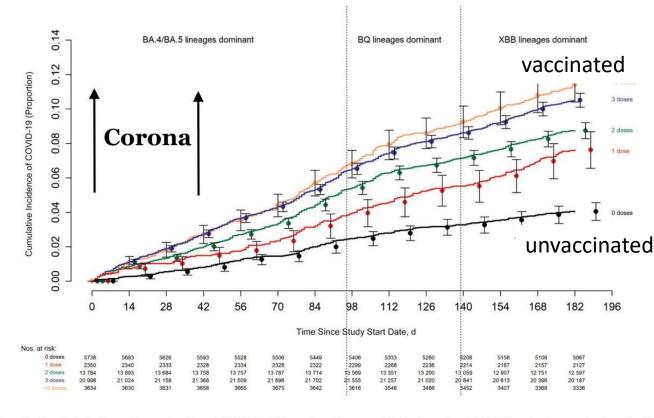
Proposal for negotiating text of the WHO Pandemic Agreement; **Draft 30 October, 2023** Link: <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/inb/pdf_files/inb7/A_INB7_3-en.pdf</u>

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WHO's INFODEMICS destroys INFORMED CONSENT:



WHO's denial of empirical studies:



The more frequently someone is vaccinated, the greater the risk of contracting Covid-19. [Hence the many cases of Long Covid.]

ENIA

Figure 2. Cumulative incidence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) for study participants stratified by the number of COVID-19 vaccine doses previously received. Day 0 was 12 September 2022, the date the bivalent vaccine was first offered to employees. Point estimates and 95% confidence intervals are jittered along the x-axis to improve visibility.

Source:

SHRESTHA, "Effectiveness of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Bivalent Vaccine," preprint dated Dec. 19, 2022, https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.12.17.22283625v1.full.

Mandatory international law (incl. Nuremberg Code)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966; ICCPR) Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation without his or her voluntary consent.

This provision applies even "in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and is officially proclaimed" (as per Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2 ICCPR).

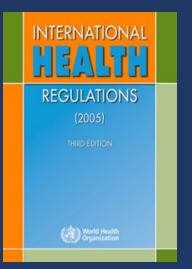
<u>Source:</u>:: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/unts/volume 999/volume-999-i-14668-english.pdf

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Problemes with the IHR? (selection)

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Member States do not enforce WHO's true mission

CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION¹

THE STATES Parties to this Constitution declare, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, that the following principles are basic to the happiness, harmonious relations and security of all peoples:

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Article 1

The objective of the World Health Organization (hereinafter called the Organization) shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

Why did WHO never go to the source of the problem:

=> Identify the true **ORIGINE of SARS-CoV-2**!

=> Stop the pandemic profiteering with dangerous "vaccines"!

=> Protect human health from dangerous technologies and from engineered pandemics.

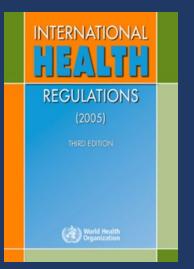
No Mechanisms to effectively control + correct WHO:

There is no effective PROTECTION for INDIVIDUALS and for CIVIL SOCIETY

KRUSELLAW

Problemes with the IHR? (selection)

<u>Amended</u> International Health Regulations



(1) Self-authorisation by mere "PHEIC-declaration" => <u>All potential threats</u> - without limitations – can be a "PHEIC"

(2) WHO-recommendations, new: binding

=> Member States must enforce WHO-recommendations

(3) Infocontrol, censorship and manipulation: new normal

=> Manipulation of public opinion will be even stronger (=End of science, end of justice, end of democracy)

(4) No Checks & Balances

=> No correction-mechanism, no effective quality control; no A-A-R: civil society without remedies.

(5) No accountibility; full immunity; full tax exemption

(6) Fundamental Rights and Human Dignity?

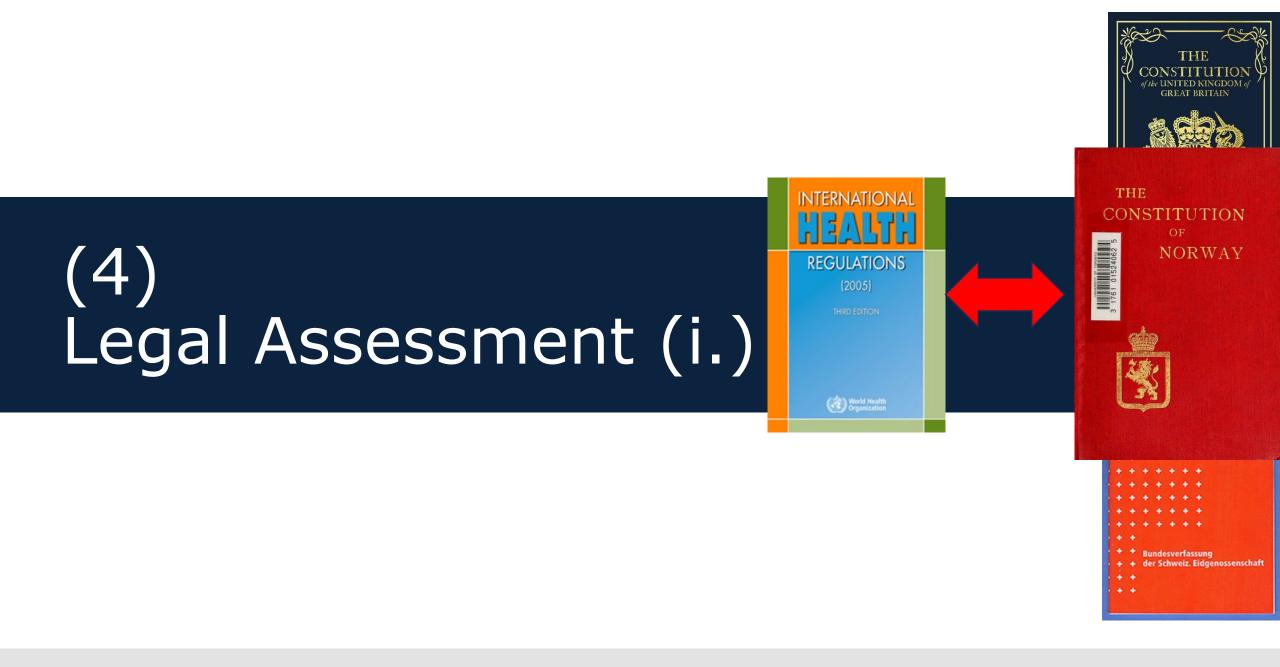
(4) Legal Assessment

INTERNATIONAL CELLICATIONS

(2005)

THIRD EDITION

World Health Organization



Core elements of your Constitution: in DANGER

1. Effective system of Checks and Balances | suspendable! (instead of authoritarian leadership and control)

2. Rule of law (Principle of legality) and proportionality (instead of arbitrariness) suspendable!

3. [...]

Core elements of your Constitution: in DANGER

- 4. Free information and free speech (instead of censorship: CH Const.) Suspendable!
- 5. Effective protection of human rights (UN Charta; various international conventions) suspendable!
- 6. [Competence for health matters on regional level] suspendable!

Core elements of your Constitution: in DANGER

 7. Democratic principle - Self-determination of the People :
 = People's rights of participation, control and information; undistorted formation of the will of the people for all fundamental decisions (UN Charta Art. 1; "We the People").

SOVEREIGNTY on the level of your entire country: Any decision is taken without interference / force of another country (incl. political system – constitution - prioritisation of public tasks - (UN Charta Art. 1) **suspendable!...**]

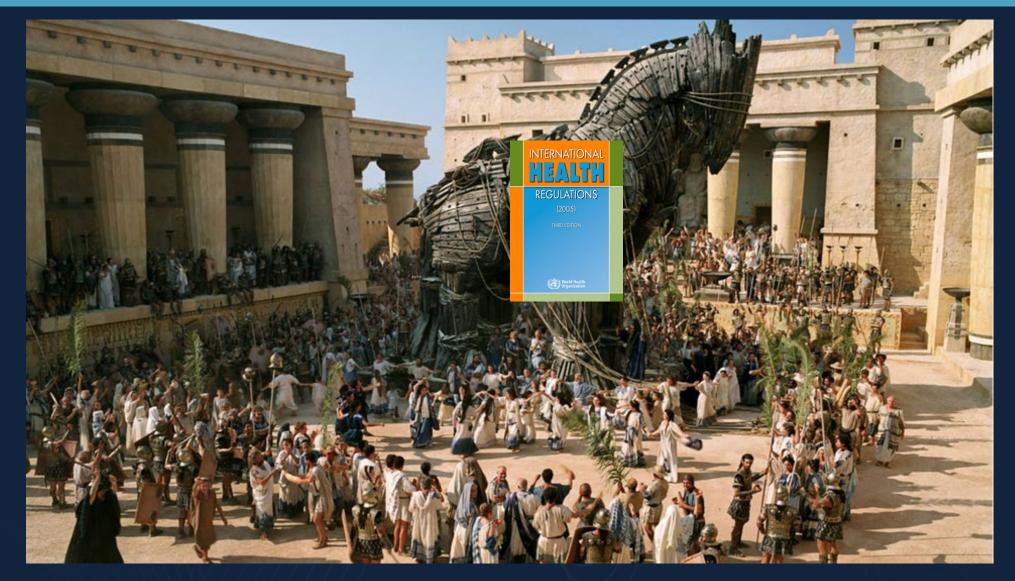
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TRANSFER of constitutional POWERS

Transfer of control on [1.] – [6.] (above): Transfer of power over essential key pillars of your constitution + your democracy Fundamental change of your constitution

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Effective nature of the IHR:



(4) Legal Assessment (ii.)

INTERNATIONAL DECALITIONS (2005) THIRD EDITION



PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

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2

"IHR 2024" are ULTRA VIRES (not based on WHO-Constitution)

The WHO-Constitution does not provide the competence to WHO:

(i.) make emergency status for all countries legally binding;
(ii.) to allow WHO to define the sole truth and impose censorship;
(iii.) to shift from "assisting" to "commanding" Member States.
(i.-iii.) on a permanent basis.

=> see: Art. 1; 2 (c); (d); (r) WHO Constitution

"IHR 2024" are ULTRA VIRES (not based on WHO-Constitution)

The WHO-Constitution should be amended first[*]:

(i.) to authorize WHO to impose emergency on all countries any time;
(ii.) to allow WHO to define the sole truth and impose censorship;
(iii.) to shift from "assisting" to "commanding" Member States.
(i.-iii.) on a permanent basis.

[*] <u>resp</u>.:

the IHR-Amendments equal to a material change of WHO-constitution => <u>see</u>: Art. 73 WHO Constitution: 6 months ahead of WHA (= 1st of Nov. 2023 for May 2024); WHA: 2/3-majority; domestic ratificatio

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Key questions for the people

Under the new WHO-regime:

Will there be more Gain-of-function-related "accidents"?

Will we face more PHEICs and restrictions like under CORONA?



Key questions for any Members of Parliament

1. Will we - as the legislator - still be in control of our constutional powers?

2. Can the key elements of our constitution still be <u>effectively</u> <u>protected</u>?



Key questions for all lawyers, diplomats and polititians

Does the WHO-constitution provide a sufficient legal basis for

(a) The present amendments to the International Health Regulations?(b) The present draft of the New Pandemic Treaty?



Never forget: SELF-DETERMINATION of the PEOPLE



Are the applicable procedural rules for changing/suspending our constitution (+ for amending the WHO constitution) observed ?

Are we asked for our CONSENT?

(5) Who controls the WHO?

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The mother of all questions:

Who finances (controls) the WHO?





Who is in control of the WHO?

ORDINARY Contributions ("Assessed Contributions")

Budget-Period 2020/21 Currently:

16% (s. WHO-Daily Update 24. Mai 2022 [WHO-source 1]) "less than 20% of total budget" [WHO-source 2]

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS:

over 80% [WHO-source 2]

The remainder of WHO's financing is in the form of **voluntary contributions (VC)**, largely from Member States as well as from other United Nations organizations, intergovernmental organizations, philanthropic foundations, the private sector, and other sources.

Source:

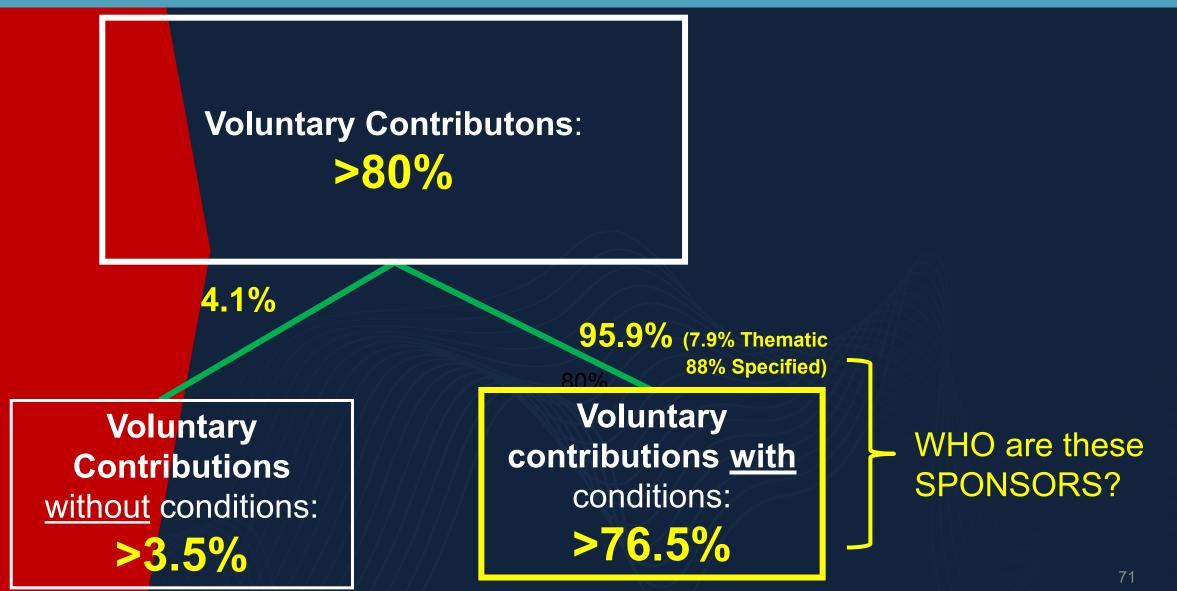
[1] <u>https://www.who.int/news/item/24-05-2022-daily-update---24-may-2022</u>
 [2] <u>https://www.who.int/about/funding</u>

Who is in control of the WHO?

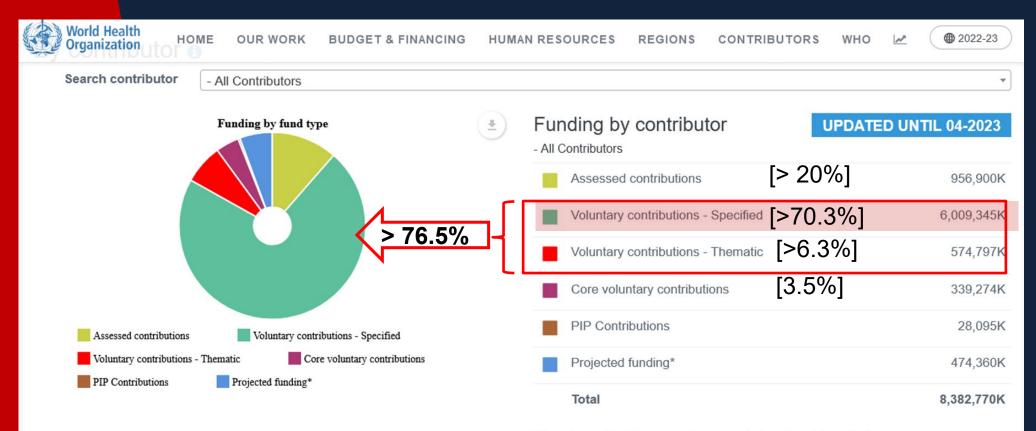
Ordinary Contributions of the 194 WHO-Member States: <20%

Voluntary Contributons: >80%

Who is in control of the WHO?



Who is in control of the WHO?



* Projected can be either core voluntary or voluntary thematic/specified

Source: https://open.who.int/2022-23/contributors/contributor

Who is in control of the WHO?

Voluntary contributions - Specified

Shows the total funds available in this biennium and are exclusive of Programme Supports Costs.

Germany		952,843K
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation		592,277K
United States of America		447,837K
GAVI Alliance		413,190K
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		367,093K
European Commission	Bill Gates directly and indirectly: 1'005'467 K = 1.005 Mrd USD	309,580K
World Bank		158,134K
Rotary International		151,550K

Source: https://open.who.int/2020-21/contributors/overview/vcs

Who is in control of the WHO?

WHO Constitution: AGAINST ANY CONFLICT of INTEREST

Article 37

In the performance of their duties the Director-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officers. Each Member of the Organization on its part undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the Director-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them.

<u>Source</u>: WHO Constitution https://apps.who.int/gb/bd/PDF/bd47/EN/constitution-en.pdf?ua=1

Protect your people, Protect your children, Protect your democracy, against the any abuse of powers!

Thank you for your attention!

Philipp Kruse, Attorney at law, LL.M. (CH) kruse@kruse-law.ch

K R U S E L A W