

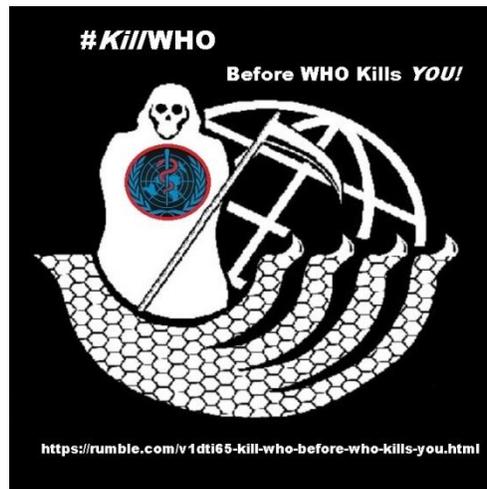
## **Protecting Personal and National Sovereignty and Autonomy from the WHO and UN:**

### **How Can Your Country Withdraw from WHO?<sup>1</sup>**

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**This White Paper provides information which is applicable worldwide on how nation states (i.e., “countries”) may exit the World Health Organization (WHO) and/or the United Nations (UN) when the residents of each country realize that it is their best interest to do so.**

**The WHO and the UN have become not only irreparably corrupted and beholden to destructive special interests whose clear intent is to overturn national, as well as personal, sovereignty and autonomy through far-reaching, illegitimate alleged supra-national powers.**

**These so-called, self-generated powers, evaporate once countries exit these two organizations. If WHO/UN goals are achieved in the coming months, the WHO could effectively seize absolute control of every nation in the WHO/UN once the Director General of the WHO issues an un-challengeable Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC, popularly referred to as a “Pandemic”).<sup>4</sup>**

**Indeed, over the objections of his Scientific Committee of Experts, WHO Director General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus did, in fact, declare Monkey Pox to be a PHEIC, absent any compelling evidence, on July 23, 2022. While six previous PHEICs have been declared since 2005 by WHO, this is the first time one was declared despite lack of support by the**

<sup>1</sup> <https://rumble.com/v1dti65-kill-who-before-who-kills-you.html>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.OpenSourceTruth.com>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.InHeRe.org>

<sup>4</sup> [WHO International Health Regulation Amendments Defeated in Geneva – Wire America](#)

Emergency Committee of experts convened to advise the Director General on whether to declare a PHEIC.<sup>5</sup>

**The WHO granting itself the power to dissolve the national sovereignty of any nation experiencing an actual or theoretical PHEIC is unprecedented in world history. Similar cancellation of personal autonomy and the Right of Informed Consent is accomplished, in part, through tyrannical, potentially genocidal, amendments to the “Health Regulations” now being promulgated – (promulgated, overturned and currently on appeal), in New York State,<sup>6</sup> and the Republic of South Africa.<sup>7</sup>**

**Additional PHEIC-related powers dovetail with the overarching, totalitarian plan to govern every aspect of human and other life on Planet Earth through Agenda 21/2030/2025/2023<sup>8</sup>.<sup>9</sup> and its massively totalitarian, comprehensive subsidiary implementation “One Health” program.<sup>10</sup> The supra-national powers under PHEIC (i.e., “Pandemic”) conditions are currently in the process of affirmation via several interlocking international tools<sup>11, 12</sup> by the WHO, backed solidly by the UN. These powers can literally dissolve national sovereignty and force medical examination and treatment on both consenting and non-consenting free persons.**

We believe that the future of humanity is best protected and preserved by rapid and complete withdrawal by Nation States from the WHO and the UN before they can do additional harm to *We, the People* of the planet.

**Once a country has withdrawn from the WHO and the UN, such self-granted transnational, supra-sovereign powers evaporate preserving national and personal sovereignty. Although ratification procedures may differ from country to country, the process of withdrawing from the WHO and the UN is the same for all member nation states.**

The exit process is remarkably straightforward and surprisingly simple.

**Once the treaty or obligation has been rejected, the treaty no longer has any legal force or impact on the laws of the withdrawing country.** Even if the treaty has no specific provision for withdrawal, sovereign Nation States have the power to withdraw unilaterally, especially when the Nation State deems the treaty to have been breached.

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<sup>5</sup> [Monkeypox as a PHEIC: implications for global health governance - The Lancet](#)

<sup>6</sup> [NY AG appealing isolation and quarantine decision \(news10.com\)](#)

<sup>7</sup> [ACTION ALERT: Clarion call for international solidarity with South Africa against tyrannical health regulations \(substack.com\)](#)

<sup>8</sup> [ia2030-document-en.pdf \(who.int\)](#)

<sup>9</sup> [IA2030\\_FrameworkForActionv04.pdf \(immunizationagenda2030.org\)](#)

<sup>10</sup> <https://tinyurl.com/yckcvwak>

<sup>11</sup> [International Treaty/Framework Convention for pandemic preparedness and response \(who.int\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Statement on the twelfth meeting of the International Health Regulations \(2005\) Emergency Committee regarding the coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) pandemic \(who.int\)](#)

WHO has long sought the self-generated, “right” to dissolve the sovereign powers of any member country under certain unilaterally declared conditions (e.g., a “Pandemic” such as the Monkey Pox PHEIC declared on the sole authority of the WHO Secretary General. July 23, 2022)<sup>13</sup>. In 2021, WHO called for the establishment of a Global Health Board “under the auspices of the G20” to provide such world governance.<sup>14</sup>

The press for this global control is relentless and continual. Because of this clear and steadily progressing agenda for total world control, we believe that it is the best interest of any nation which wishes to preserve its sovereign powers and protect the Right of Informed Consent to withdraw as rapidly as possible from both the World Health Organization and the body which it allegedly serves, the United Nations.

The “Constitution” of the WHO<sup>15</sup> was adopted by an international conference in 1948 and was then submitted to the member states of the United Nations *for ratification and accession*.<sup>16</sup> The fact that this document was subjected to the process of ratification indicates that the WHO’s “Constitution” was accorded the status of an International Treaty. Consequently, withdrawing from the WHO requires a national action by a country intending to withdraw from it in keeping with the Customary Law of Nations governing such a withdrawal. In other words, since membership in the WHO has the same status as a ratified international treaty, the procedure for withdrawal is best understood by reference to the Customary Law of Treaties.

Neither the WHO “Constitution” nor the UN “Charter”<sup>17</sup> provides information on how national withdrawal from those treaties is to be accomplished. This absence of direction for withdrawal is sometimes misunderstood as a signal that withdrawal from these organizations is not possible. In fact, withdrawal is, indeed possible. This possibility has been verified on several occasions by nations withdrawing from these organizations and other similar treaty organizations, including the United States.

Lack of popular support for the United Nations and its related organizations has been escalating. According to the Yale Journal of International Law, March 2017, “*In 2002, 58% of respondents said that they believe that the United Nations is doing a “good job” in solving the world’s problems, while today that number hovers around 38%....Since 2012, eight nations have left the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, citing lack of efficacy. In 2016, President Duterte of the Philippines threatened to leave the United Nations in response to the organization’s criticism of extrajudicial killings in the Philippines. [in March 2017], the African*

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<sup>13</sup> [WHO Director-General declares the ongoing monkeypox outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern](#)

<sup>14</sup> [WHO calls for global governance against pandemic - The Statesman](#)

<sup>15</sup> [couv arabe.indd \(who.int\)](#)

<sup>16</sup> “WHO (1948). Preamble to the constitution of the world health organization as adopted by the international health conference. New York, 19-22 June, 1946; signed on 22 July 1946 by the representatives of 61 States (Official Records of the World Health Organization, no. 2, p. 100) and entered into force on 7 April 1948.”

<https://tinyurl.com/2z1qcs5w>

<sup>17</sup> [uncharter.pdf](#)

*Union endorsed the mass withdrawal of its member states from the International Criminal Court.”<sup>18</sup>*

As we will see below, the United States has withdrawn from several organizations with the same status as the WHO over its history with the UN and its organizations and has an active history of withdrawing from international organizations it grows unhappy with. Between 1982 and 2020, it has withdrawn from or refused to participate in 17 international organizations. and treaties.



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The US withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in October 2017 and June 2018 respectively and announced its intention to withdraw from WHO one year after its withdrawal from UNHRC.<sup>20, 21</sup> That withdrawal has not yet taken place.

<sup>18</sup> [Yale Journal of International Law | Exiting the United Nations: Paths and Potential](#)

<sup>19</sup> [How many international organizations has the US withdrawn from? - Global Times](#)

<sup>20</sup> [U.S. to Pull Out of UNESCO, Again – Foreign Policy](#)

<sup>21</sup> [US quits 'biased' UN human rights council - BBC News](#)

One nation has successfully, and without opposition by any other nation or by the United Nations itself, withdrawn from that body. On January 20, 1965, Indonesia's Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed a letter to U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, communicating Indonesia's intention to withdraw from the organization.<sup>22</sup>

That letter produced a responding letter from the Secretary General simply accepting Indonesia's decision. No demand for justification or other input was made by the United Nations and when, on September 28, 1966, Indonesia's new government requested to rejoin the United Nations, no additional membership scrutiny or processing was required: the delegates were simply invited to retake their seats.

While scholars may debate whether Indonesia withdrew or suspended its membership in that body, it is clear that no opposition was raised to the decision of that sovereign nation to exit both its participation and its obligations to that body. Indeed, by not contesting that withdrawal, the UN both avoided setting an articulated procedure for withdrawal and confirmed the ability of a sovereign nation to exit it upon simple declaration of its intention to do so.<sup>23</sup>

With special reference to the question of whether it is possible to withdraw from the WHO and, if it is, what the procedure would be to do so, on October 21, 2020, the United States Congressional Research Service provided an analysis of the process to exit from the WHO and the implications for the US and other countries that choose to do so.<sup>24</sup>

US Membership in the WHO was approved by Joint Resolution of Congress on June 14, 1948, 62 Stat 441.<sup>25</sup> That resolution includes specific language regarding how to leave the organization. According to this research document, the process is both clear and simple:

<p>Withdrawal from Organization.</p> <p>Financial obligations of U. S.</p>	<p><b>SEC. 4.</b> In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the understanding that, in the absence of any provision in the World Health Organization Constitution for withdrawal from the Organization, the United States reserves its right to withdraw from the Organization on a one-year notice: <i>Provided, however,</i> That the financial obligations of the United States to the Organization shall be met in full for the Organization's current fiscal year.</p> <p><b>SEC. 5.</b> In adopting this joint resolution, the Congress does so with the understanding that nothing in the Constitution of the World Health Organization in any manner commits the United States to enact any specific legislative program regarding any matters referred to in said Constitution.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Approved June 14, 1948.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>62 Stat 441</b></p>
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Since there is an “absence of any provision” in the WHO Constitution<sup>26</sup> as there is in the UN Charter regarding withdrawing from them, the question may be resolved by National Law and by

<sup>22</sup> [UN-Charter Withdrawal-from-the-United-Nations.pdf \(federalism.eu\)](https://www.federalism.eu/UN-Charter-Withdrawal-from-the-United-Nations.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/R46575.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/R46575.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> <https://uscode.house.gov/statviewer.htm?volume=62&page=441>



**population reduction and capture of every facet of personal and national sovereignty and decision-making is not what nation states agreed to when they ratified their participation in the WHO and the UN.**

**Current changes to these documents now underway grant extraordinary powers to the WHO to dissolve national sovereignty and control every aspect of human, animal and plant life. These powers were never envisioned by the signatory countries when they entered into their arrangements with the WHO or the UN.**

Centuries of precedent support the right of sovereign nations to unilaterally withdraw from treaties.<sup>35</sup> For example, President Trump withdrew the United States from the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.<sup>36</sup> Additional support to this position is conferred by Article 2 of the United Nations Charter which specifically recognizes "the principle of the sovereign equality" of all member states of the United Nations."<sup>37</sup>

The recently proposed changes to the WHO Treaty<sup>38</sup> and to the International Health Regulations<sup>39</sup> constitute such "substantial unforeseen change..."<sup>40</sup> Certainly each sovereign has the sole authority to decide when such a change has occurred, putting the right to exit the WHO and UN in the hands of the governments of the various nations, individually.

In addition to strong historical precedent for withdrawing from international treaties, there also is modern precedent in withdrawing from specific organizations attached to the United Nations. For example, "the United States left the International Labor Organization in 1977, citing anti-U.S. politicization within the organization; it later re-joined in 1980. Similarly, the United States exited UNESCO in 1984, complaining about the organization's mismanagement and anti-Western bias, and did not return for 19 years, until 2003."<sup>41</sup>

In 2018, the US withdrew from the Paris Agreement and the Iran Nuclear Agreement without significant difficulty.<sup>42</sup>

Thus it is clear that the United States, like any other country, can choose to withdraw from the World Health Organization and the United Nations with few direct consequences. Obviously, political, economic and other indirect pressures would be applied to any nation seeking to disrupt the globalist anticipated hegemony and control plan. Since the WHO has become a vital tool for

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<sup>35</sup>For example, The Treaty of Hampton Court, signed in 1562 by Queen Elizabeth I, was violated by her in 1672.

[Treaty of Hampton Court \(1562\) | Military Wiki | Fandom](#)

<sup>36</sup> [Mike Pompeo expected to announce US suspension of INF treaty on Friday | CNN Politics](#)

<sup>37</sup> [Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties \(1969\) – Treaty Law](#)

<sup>38</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Withdrawal\\_from\\_the\\_United\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Withdrawal_from_the_United_Nations)

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.opensourcetruth.com/pandemic-treaty/>

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.opensourcetruth.com/u-s-plan-to-amend-international-health-regulations-hands-over-more-power-to-who/>

<sup>41</sup> [Indisputable Violations: What Happens When the United States Unambiguously Breaches a Treaty \(georgetown.edu\)](#)

<sup>42</sup> [Withdrawal from International Agreements: Legal Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the Iran Nuclear Agreement \(congress.gov\)](#)

the total dissolution of national sovereignty and personal autonomy, we can anticipate a great deal of external pressure against withdrawal.

The WHO and UN have been accorded national governmental buy-in to their programs, policies and plans (such as Agenda 21/2030/2025/2023 and Codex Alimentarius “voluntary” standards, including the severe undernutrition mandated by the *Codex Alimentarius* disastrous “Maximum Permissible Upper Limits” [MPULs] for dietary supplements<sup>43, 44</sup>). The popular call for withdrawal must be prepared to counter that external pressure when we make clear our desire to withdraw completely from the WHO/UN<sup>45</sup>

In considering the way nations may withdraw from treaties, the influential Vienna Convention<sup>46</sup> codifies the general rules applicable to treaties, stating:

“Article 42 - 2. The termination of a treaty, its denunciation or the withdrawal of a party, may take place only as a result of the application of the provisions of the treaty or of the present Convention. The same rule applies to suspension of the operation of a treaty.”

**Where (as in the UN Charter or WHO Constitution) there is *no* provision regarding withdrawal, the Nation State involved may make its own sovereign decision; since under ancient law, ‘Silence is Acquiescence’.<sup>47</sup>**

**Thus, ultimately, an individual sovereign state at its sole discretion, has the power to, “Just Say No!” to any treaty that no longer serves its national interest, in its sole discretion.**

**It is the position of this white paper that the WHO and the UN have clearly demonstrated that rather than serving health and autonomy in their member states and their people, they promote exactly the opposite. Before they can act further to damage public health and nation state sovereignty, we urge every nation which values its form of government, its people and their well-being to move with all possible speed to withdraw from even the pretense of WHO/UN’s supra-national powers. That means any country which values sovereignty and personal autonomy must withdraw as rapidly as possible from these dangerous, oppressive organization – the WHO and the UN.**

<sup>43</sup> [All standards | CODEXALIMENTARIUS FAO-WHO](#)

<sup>44</sup> [Codex Guidelines for Vitamin and Mineral Food Supplements: The Bigger Picture - Dr. Rath Health Foundation \(dr-rath-foundation.org\)](#)

<sup>45</sup> [Responses to Questions about Codex and Dietary Supplements | FDA](#)

<sup>46</sup> [https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1\\_1\\_1969.pdf](https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_1_1969.pdf)

<sup>47</sup> <https://lexspeak.in/2013/08/law-related-to-acquiescence/>