



PERSATUAN PENGGUNA ISLAM MALAYSIA
MUSLIM CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION OF MALAYSIA
(Malaysian Chapter of The World Consumers Association)

PPIM/292/01/5417 - 23

25 September 2023 (09 Rabiulawal 1445H)

KDYMM SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

Al-Sultan Abdullah Ri'ayatuddin Al-Mustafa Billah Shah
Ibni Almarhum Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Musta'in Billah
Istana Negara,
Jalan Tuanku Abdul Halim
50480, Kuala Lumpur



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Ketahui Maklumat Penting/Terkini
Layari Laman Web PPIM di
www.ppim.org.my dan blog
www.ppim4u.blogspot.com

Ampun Tuanku,

Dengan segala hormat dan takzimnya patik merafakkan sembah dan berdoa ke Hadrah Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, mudah-mudahan Tuanku Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong dan Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong sentiasa berada dalam bimbingan, perlindungan, afiat dan kerahmatan dari Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala setiap masa dan berlanjutan sampai akhirat nanti.

Ampun Tuanku,

**BANTAHAN TERHADAP WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION CONVENTION
AGREEMENT (WHO CA+) DAN PINDAAN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH
REGULATIONS 2005 (IHR2005) - ANCAMAN KEPADA KESELAMATAN DAN
KEDAULATAN NEGARA**

Daulat Tuanku,

Patik dengan penuh takzim menerusi warkah ini, ingin merafakkan sembah akan perjuangan hamba-hamba rakyat Gabungan NGO, Pengamal Perubatan Kesihatan serta Peguam bagi memartabatkan kedudukan kedaulatan, keharmonian Malaysia agar dihormati dengan Tuanku dijunjung sebagai Ulil Amri untuk negara Malaysia dalam erti kata yang sebenarnya. Tuanku merupakan satu-satunya harapan rakyat agar sistem pentadbiran serta kedaulatan negara tercinta ini sentiasa berpaksikan kebenaran dan tidak tersasar dari Perlembagaan.

Ampun Tuanku beribu-beribu ampun,

Ini merupakan **NOTIS AMARAN** mengenai tempoh masa penolakan (*rejection period*) kepada World Health Organization (WHO) jika kerajaan gagal membantah sebelum **01 Disember 2023**.

Pindaan IHR2005 dan WHO CA+ ini jika tidak dibantah, merupakan perlanggaran kepada Perlembagaan Negara meliputi Hak Asasi Kebebasan Rakyat, Kedaulatan Negara, Kedaulatan Raja-Raja Melayu, serta Yang di-Pertuan Agong akan **TERANCAM**. Surat ini merupakan **PERINGATAN** susulan daripada surat yang bertarikh 07 Mei 2023 yang telah dihantar kepada YAB Perdana Menteri Malaysia, Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim (masih belum ada maklum balas).

2. *State Party* termasuk Malaysia telah diberi notis mengenai pindaan IHR2005 pada Mei 2022 dan diberi masa 18 bulan (*Article 59 - IHR2005*) untuk menolak, tetapi malangnya tiada mana-mana *State Party* termasuk Malaysia yang memberi maklum balas penolakan kepada perubahan atau pindaan yang akan menjadi **Legally Binding International Law**. Kerajaan Malaysia telah membazir/membuang masa lebih kurang 15 bulan untuk mengemukakan notis penolakan.

3. Perlu diambil maklum bahawa pindaan yang dicadangkan oleh WHO ini tidak boleh dipertikai/dibatalkan dan akan dikuatkuasakan (*come into force*) selepas dipersetujui di Persidangan World Health Assembly (WHA) pada **Mei 2024**.

4. **Pindaan IHR boleh mengambil alih kuasa/fungsi Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam pengisytiharan darurat terutamanya Artikel 150 [2A] Perlembagaan Persekutuan termasuk berpotensi mengambil alih/ melucutkan/ mengurangkan kuasa dan budi bicara Yang Di-Pertuan Agong sebagai ketua utama Negara dalam menjaga kedaulatan negara Malaysia dan ini merupakan kesalahan jenayah di bawah seksyen 121 B Kanun Keseksaan (Akta 574) jika kerajaan gagal, cuai dan salah dalam memberi maklumat berkenaan pindaan IHR menurut Artikel 40 Perlembagaan Persekutuan.**

5. **Bantahan terhadap Pindaan IHR2005 dan WHO CA+ di peringkat antarabangsa:**

5.1 Di peringkat antarabangsa, gerakan rakyat beberapa buah negara telah menghantar petisyen rasmi mendesak ahli parlimen untuk membantah instrumen WHO ini:

i.The people of Australia have successfully gathered **55,697** signatures in an official petition for their Parliament to address this issue.

<http://Australia.StopTheAmendments.com>

ii.The people of Canada have successfully gathered **18,973** signatures in an official petition for their Parliament to address this issue.

<http://Canada.StopTheAmendments.com>

iii.The people of the United Kingdom have successfully gathered **101,000+** signatures in an official petition for their Parliament to address this issue. People in the United Kingdom still have until October 3, 2023 to sign the petition.

<http://UK.StopTheAmendments.com>

5.2 Ahli parlimen luar negara yang telah membuat kenyataan berkenaan ancaman WHO CA+ dan Pindaan IHR2005:

i. **Andrew Bridgen** (MPs for North West Leicestershire)

Speaks in the debate on the World Health Organization's (WHO) pandemic prevention and preparedness treaty and accompanying amendments to the international health regulations, **to raise his objections to signing up to treaties that would empower the WHO's director-general to impose sweeping, legally binding directives on member states overriding UK sovereignty.**

<https://www.andrewbridgen.com/parliament/bridgen-calls-referendum-who-pandemic-treaty>

ii.**Michele Marie Bachmann** (U.S. representative for Minnesota's 6th congressional district from 2007 until 2015. A member of the Republican Party. A candidate for President of the United States in the 2012 election).

- These amendments would transfer our healthcare decision-making out of U.S. hands into the hands of the Director-General of the WHO.
- **WHO DIRECTOR-GENERAL CAN UNILATERALLY PENETRATE UNITED STATES SOVEREIGNTY.**
- He can just unilaterally penetrate United States sovereignty and make whatever decision or proclamation he wants to. And that would cover not only the United States but all 194 member nations of the UN. And that is about 99.4% of all people on earth. This is the most breath-taking **power grab** I've ever seen.
- It is a ceding of U.S. sovereignty to them.

<https://americanfaith.com/bachmann-biden-to-transfer-u-s-sovereign-authority-to-world-health-organization-create-a-globalplatform-for-global-government/>

iii. **Austin Fit - This is End of Western Liberty**

Catherine Austin Fitts (United States Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Housing and former Advisor of President George H.W. Bush. Mengetuai International Alliance for justice and Democracy).

- Democracy in danger due to WHO's centralization of power. **Although many people will be busy with their lives and raising their children, this is really vital. If this WHO plan succeeds, we will lose all the protections and rights that the rule of law now offers us. That is the**

end of Western freedom and cannot be allowed. "This is the end of Western Liberty"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7r-zMROQuAg>

6. Secara umumnya WHO CA+ dan Pindaan IHR2005 adalah merupakan instrumen yang akan memberi kuasa mutlak kepada WHO;

- i. Prinsip *dignity* dan *human right* dan *fundamental freedom* adalah merupakan prinsip asas kepada Hak Asasi Manusia mengikut *United Nation Declaration on Human Right 1948*. Prinsip ini telah dimansuhkan melalui pindaan IHR2005.
- ii. Peranan WHO daripada sebagai *coordinating body* menjadi *directing body*.
- iii. DG WHO berkuasa mengisytiharkan PHEIC.
- iv. Cadangan protokol WHO menjadi *legally binding* dan perlu diambil inisiatif/tindakan oleh *State Party* melaksanakan arahan dengan segera dan sepenuhnya.
- v. Vaksin didefinisikan sebagai *Pandemic Related Product*.
- vi. WHO akan mengeluarkan protokol yang wajib dipatuhi oleh *State Party* berkaitan *diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines, vaccines, personal protective equipment, syringes and oxygen*.
- vii. *State Party* perlu komited membayai dana untuk WHO.
- viii. *Private body* boleh memberi sumbangan kepada dana WHO.
- ix. Pelaksanaan Digital Vaksin *certificate* dan digital *passport* akan menjadi mandatori.
- x. WHO menentukan definisi infodemik semasa PHEIC yang akan menyekat kebebasan suara dan juga kebebasan mengeluarkan pendapat dan pandangan tentang kesihatan awam.
- xi. *State Party* atau kerajaan Malaysia melalui kementerian ataupun jabatan akan hanya menjadi *policy regulator* kepada WHO.
- xii. Menyalahi deklarasi The Nuremberg Code (1947). *Lampiran*
- xiii. Kumpulan Lawyer International Lion for Justice yang diketuai oleh Austin Fitt yang mengkaji mengenai pindaan IHR2005 dan WHO CA+ menyifatkan "**This is the end of western liberty**".

7. KESIMPULAN

Tujuan pindaan IHR2005 dan WHO CA+ adalah untuk meningkatkan komitmen/pematuhan *State Party* dalam melaksanakan polisi-polisi WHO yang lebih efektif dalam menangani pandemik global, tetapi mesti mengambil maklum bahawa monopoli kuasa WHO akan berpotensi ke arah penyalahgunaan kuasa, menjelaskan demokrasi, merosakkan disiplin ilmu sains, menyekat kebebasan membuat keputusan, menyekat persaingan, meningkatkan kawalan ke atas penyebaran maklumat dan menyekat perbezaan pendapat.

8. Tindakan segera mesti diambil oleh kerajaan Malaysia.

Mewakili rakyat yang cinta dan taat setia kepada negara terdiri dari Aktivis Masyarakat, Pengamal Perubatan Kesihatan serta Peguam telah membuat kajian terperinci mengenai perkara di atas. Kedua-dua instrumen, **Pindaan IHR2005** dan **WHO CA+** ini akan menjadi **ANCAMAN BESAR** jika tidak dibantah/dihalang.

Rakyat Malaysia **MENUNTUT** dan **MENDESAK** YAB Perdana Menteri menghantar surat **SERTA-MERTA** supaya Malaysia **MENOLAK** WHO CA+ dan Pindaan IHR2005 dan seterusnya **KELUAR** dari WHO (**EXIT WHO**).

9. Patik dengan ini mengakhiri warkah yang tidak sepertinya ini dengan sekali lagi mempersempahkan pohonen ampun atas apa jua kekhilafan patik menerusi warkah ini. Payungan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku berserta Duli Raja-Raja seluruhnya, akan meletakkan negara ini kekal merdeka, berdaulat, aman, makmur dan diredhai Maha Pencipta.

Semoga Allah Subhanahu Wataala melanjutkan usia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong dan Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong dan seluruh kerabat Tuanku sentiasa berada dalam kesejahteraan dan kebahagiaan yang berkekalan.

Ampun Tuanku.

Patik dengan segala hormat takzimnya.

Bersama Kembalikan Hak dan Maruah dengan Bijaksana

Yang benar

PERSATUAN PENGGUNA ISLAM MALAYSIA (PPIM)

nadzimjohan@toqqi

Ketua Aktivis

s/k:

1. YAB Perdana Menteri Malaysia
2. Ahli-ahli Parlimen Malaysia Kerajaan Malaysia

Mewakili Rakyat Malaysia

1. PERSATUAN PENGGUNA ISLAM MALAYSIA - PPIM
2. AKADEMI JATIDIRI AL HIKMAH MALAYSIA (AJAM)
3. AL-MUKAMMIL SUNGAI LING PAHANG
4. ALUMNI MUSLIM PROFESIONAL KESIHATAN MALAYSIA - IMPAK
5. ANGKATAN MALAYSIA CEMERLANG
6. ANGKATAN PERSAUDARAAN ISLAM BETONG SARAWAK (APID)
7. AQRC BERSATU
8. ARMADA MALAUI MALAYSIA
9. ASYNAF MALAYSIA
10. ATRWS RAIDER CLUB
11. BIGBOYS
12. BIKERS ACTIVE CLUB KUALA SELANGOR (BAC)
13. CRITICAL ILLNESS SUPPORT GROUPS - CISG
14. DARUL MUSTAFA PAHANG
15. DUNIA SENI SILAT MELAYU - DSSM
16. GABUNGAN ANTARA SENI SILAT KUALA KANGSAR (GASSAKK)
17. GABUNGAN NGO-NGO ISLAM - GNI
18. GABUNGAN PERTUBUHAN CINA MALAYSIA - HUAZONG
19. GABUNGAN PONDOK & MADRASAH PENANG
20. GAGASAN MELAYU ISLAM
21. GERAKKAN BAHTERA PEMUDA ISLAM
22. GNUSKL
23. HAREM MALAYSIA
24. HARIMAU BUKIT MALAYSIA
25. KASIH SETIA MALAYSIA
26. KEAMANAN DAN KEMANUSIAAN ANTARABANGSA
27. KELAB BELIA KOK LANAS (KBKL)
28. KELAB BELIA MELAYU PUTRAJAYA
29. KELAB BELIA PEKAN DEBAK- SERAWAK
30. KELAB BERSAMA BERAMAL UKHWAH KELANTAN
31. KELAB KEBAJIKAN DAN PERLINDUNGAN PERMOTORAN MALAYSIA
32. KELAB MEMANAH WARISAN SUNNAH - KERIS
33. KELAB PEMERKASAAN PRIBUMI BERASTU MALAYSIA
34. KELAB SILAT OLAHRAGA NABATE MEMBAKUT - SABAH
35. KELAB WARISAN MELAYU
36. KESATUAN KEBAJIKAN BELIA ISLAM MALAYSIA
37. KESATUAN MELAYU ISLAM BERDAULAT - KMIB
38. KHAB 999 MALAYSIA
39. KUPEKMAS
40. LASKAR SIBER
41. LEGAL TASKFORCE
42. MAFECC
43. MAJLIS 3D RAJAWALI SUBANG
44. MAJLIS G-15 MALAYSIA
45. MAJLIS MELAYU HULU LANGAT
46. MAJLIS PROFESOR NEGARA
47. MAJLIS TINDAKKAN EKONOMI NEGARA
48. MALAYSIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY MEDICINE - MAAFIM
49. MALAYSIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT
50. MALAYSIAN STUDENT MOVEMENT
51. MISI RAKYAT
52. MUSLIMAH MALAYSIA MUM
53. NGO GEGAR MALAYSIA
54. NGO-NGO ULAMA-ULAMA PONDOK MALAYSIA
55. NOBAT
56. P.A.J.J
57. PARTI BUMIPUTERA PERKASA MALAYSIA - PUTRA
58. PEMBELA PAHANG
59. PERAWAT KEDAH
60. PERTUBUHAN SENI SILAT CHEMANDE MALAYSIA
61. PERGURUAN ILMU GERAK HARIMAU PUTIH MALAYSIA
62. PERGURUAN SILAT BAYU SEJATI MALAYSIA - PESAKA SABAH
63. PERGURUAN SILAT SRISSETIA TRISARI BETARA SAMUDERA RIACENDANA

64. PERKIN
65. PERMAS
66. PERSATUAN AL- AMIN
67. PERSATUAN ANAK KAMPUNG SERI CENDING
68. PERSATUAN ANAK MELAYU ISLAM N9 (PAMIN9)
69. PERSATUAN BAS SEKOLAH SELANGOR, PUTRAJAYA, KUALA LUMPUR
70. PERSATUAN BUDAK BUS STAND IPOH - IBB
71. PERSATUAN BUDAYA DAN KESENIAN MISA MELAYU PERAK
72. PERSATUAN E-COMMERCE DAN PEMASARAN SOSIAL MALAYSIA
73. PERSATUAN GENERASI NEGARAKU MALAYSIA
74. PERSATUAN JALINAN AMAL FIKHRAH MALAYSIA
75. PERSATUAN KEBAJIKAN ASYHRAF
76. PERSATUAN KEBAJIKAN ISLAM DAN DAKWAH ISLAMIAH MALAYSIA - PEKIDA
77. PERSATUAN KEBAJIKAN PEKERJA INDUSTRI E-HAILING MALAYSIA
78. PERSATUAN KELUARGA ABDULLAH MUZAFFAR
79. PERSATUAN KOMUNIITI GATED & GUARDED
80. PERSATUAN MELAYU BUGIS/GABUNGAN
81. PERSATUAN MEMANAH KHALEEFA NUSANTARA SABAH - PMKNS
82. PERSATUAN NADI USAHAWAN SELANGOR - PENUSAS
83. PERSATUAN NURSAKINAH KELANTAN
84. PERSATUAN PELANCONGAN USHAWAN MALAYSIA
85. PERSATUAN PENCINTA LAGENDA PUTERI SA'DONG KELANTAN
86. PERSATUAN PENGAKUTAN AWAM DARAT MALAYSIA
87. PERSATUAN PENGGERAK DAKWAH EKONOMI MALAYSIA
88. PERSATUAN PENGGUNA SEMBOYAN 1 MALAYSIA - SEMBOYAN
89. PERSATUAN PENGUSAHA RESTORAN MUSLIM MALAYSIA - PRESMA
90. PERSATUAN PENYELIDIKAN PENARAFAN PENGGUNA
91. PERSATUAN PERGERAKAN KEADILAN
92. PERSATUAN PERGERAKAN PERLINDUNGAN ALAM SEKITAR ANTARABANGSA
93. PERSATUAN PERIKATAN ANAK MELAYU SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA
94. PERSATUAN PRIHATIN DAN PELINDUNG ALAM SEKITAR
95. PERSATUAN SENI SILAT BURUNG RAJAWALI
96. PERSATUAN SENI SILAT GAYONG MA'ARIFAT MALAYSIA
97. PERSATUAN SENI SILAT LANTANG SELANGOR
98. PERSATUAN SENI SILAT MELAYU ASLI (SANGGAR PUSAKA)
99. PERSATUAN SENI SILAT PANJI RIA MALAYSIA
100. PERSATUAN SENI SILAT PUKULAN PUSAKA ALAM MALAYSIA
101. PERSATUAN TAHFIZ DAN PONDOK SABAH
102. PERSATUAN TRANSFORMASI EKONOMI MALAYSIA
103. PERSATUAN USAHAWAN WANITA WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN
104. PERSATUAN WARISAN MELAYU MASJID TANAH
105. PERSATUAN SENI SILAT GERAK ALIFF
106. PERTUBUHAN ADAT RESAM BUDAYA DAN SALASILAH MELAYU KEDAH
107. PERTUBUHAN AKHLAK MELAYU BERSATU
108. PERTUBUHAN AL-HAQ NUSANTARA KEDAH
109. PERTUBUHAN AMAL ALTERNATIF JARINGAN RAKAN CAKNA MALAYSIA
110. PERTUBUHAN AMAL EKONOMI SEJAGAT MALAYSIA
111. PERTUBUHAN AMAL JAGAT HAQ MALAYSIA
112. PERTUBUHAN AMAL JASA PRIHATIN INSAN
113. PERTUBUHAN AMAL KASIH MASYARAKAT PERAK
114. PERTUBUHAN AMAL KEBAJIKAN ANAK MALAYSIA
115. PERTUBUHAN AMAL KEBAJIKAN TERATAI EMAS MALAYSIA
116. PERTUBUHAN AMAL KERABAT MELAYU MUKIM RASAU DUNGUN
117. PERTUBUHAN AMAL MUHIBAH SEPAKAT
118. PERTUBUHAN AMAL PEMUAFAKATAN TABRRUK ISLAM MALAYSIA
119. PERTUBUHAN AMAL TEAM (SENTUL)
120. PERTUBUHAN ANAK WARISAN MAJU SELANGOR
121. PERTUBUHAN ANGKATAN ANAK MELAYU MALAYSIA
122. PERTUBUHAN ANTI DISKRIMINASI & SALAHLAGU
123. PERTUBUHAN ANTI GERAKAN JENAYAH SIBER
124. PERTUBUHAN ASPIRASI ISLAM ELIT MALAYSIA - PAIE MALAYSIA
125. PERTUBUHAN BADAN BERTINDAK BANDAR KINRARA
126. PERTUBUHAN BAKTI AMAL DAN KEBAJIKAN TAMAN DATO' JAAFAR
127. PERTUBUHAN BERSATU MALAYSIA (BERSATU EMPIRE)
128. PERTUBUHAN DARUL MUKMIN MALAYSIA
129. PERTUBUHAN DUNIA SENI SILAT MELAYU UMMAH PAHANG BARAT

130. PERTUBUHAN GAYONG PANCA SILA RAUB PAHANG
131. PERTUBUHAN GERAKAN ANTI PENINDASAN DAN PRO KESELAMATAN(PROSAFE)
132. PERTUBUHAN GERAKAN SAUDAGAR MUHIBBAH NEGERI SELANGOR
133. PERTUBUHAN GERMILANG AYAHNDA KLUANG (GAK)
134. PERTUBUHAN IKATAN SAHABAT-SAHABAT PERJUANGAN NUSANTARA
135. PERTUBUHAN IKATAN SILATURAHIM MUAFAKATAN UMMAH (ISMU MALAYSIA)
136. PERTUBUHAN JALINAN ASPIRASI BERMUAFAKAT NEGERI PAHANG
137. PERTUBUHAN JALINAN BERSATU SAHABAT PERAK
138. PERTUBUHAN JENTAYU SAKTI
139. PERTUBUHAN KABAJIKAN KHALIFAH UTAMA GERAK KILAT
140. PERTUBUHAN KASIH SETIA MALAYSIA
141. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN ADAT BUDAYA MALAYSIA
142. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL TAQWA (PKAT)
143. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN ANGKATAN EKONOMI PERSAUDARAAN (AEP)
144. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN BADAN AMAL ROHANI MALAYSIA (BADAR MALAYSIA)
145. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN BAITU DHUHA MALAYSIA (BAITU DHUHA CARE)
146. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN BERSATU KARISMA DAN UKHWAH (BKT)
147. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN DARUL ISLAM MALAYSIA - PERKID
148. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN EKONOMI MAKMUR MALAYSIA (KEM MALAYSIA)
149. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN GERAKAN MELAYU PENDEKAR ISLAM TANAHAIR
150. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN IKHWAN MALAYSIA
151. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN INSANIAH SRIKANDI MALAYSIA
152. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN JALINAN INSAN HARMONI MALAYSIA
153. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN LAPISAN CURAH BAKTI
154. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN MASYARAKAT WANITA KEDAH (PKMWK)
155. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN NASIONALIS INSAN JALINAN AKRAB MALAYSIA
156. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN PELABUR ANTARABANGSA MALAYSIA
157. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN PERPADUAN UMMAH MALAYSIA (PRIMA)
158. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN PUTERI SA'DONG (PKPS)
159. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN PUTRA PENYATUAN LANDASAN DAULAT (PPLD)
160. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN TAUHID DAN ILMU NUSANTARA
161. PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN UMAT ISLAM WP LABUAN (PERKEBAS LABUAN)
162. PERTUBUHAN KEMANUSIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA
163. PERTUBUHAN KERABAT ARMADA MARONG SETIA MALAYSIA
164. PERTUBUHAN KERJASAMA MUHIBBAH MALAYSIA
165. PERTUBUHAN KOMUNITI SOKONG PERNIAGA PEMBAYAR ZAKAT
166. PERTUBUHAN LAKSAMANA BAHTERA MALAYSIA
167. PERTUBUHAN LEGASI BENDAHARA MALAYSIA
168. PERTUBUHAN MASYARAKAT LANCAR RAUB (PEMANCAR MALAYSIA)
169. PERTUBUHAN MELAYU SEJAGAT
170. PERTUBUHAN MESTIKA
171. PERTUBUHAN MUAFAKAT
172. PERTUBUHAN MUAFAKAT ALAM IKHWANI MALAYSIA
173. PERTUBUHAN P.A.M.A.H BERSATU
174. PERTUBUHAN PEEMBANGUNAN EKONOMI UMMAH BERSATU MALAYSIA
175. PERTUBUHAN PEJUANG WARISAN ISLAM MALAYSIA - PEWARIS
176. PERTUBUHAN PEMBANGUNAN UMMAH SEJAGAT (PPUS)
177. PERTUBUHAN PEMERKASAAN ASNAF MALAYSIA
178. PERTUBUHAN PENYATUAN JEMAAH (PPJ)
179. PERTUBUHAN PERGERAKAN PERNIAGAAN MUSLIM ANTARABANGSA
180. PERTUBUHAN PERMUAFAKATAN AYAHANDA MALAYSIA - PERMAS
181. PERTUBUHAN PERSAHABATAN MALAYSIA (SAHABAT)
182. PERTUBUHAN PERSAHABATAN NEGERI SELANGOR
183. PERTUBUHAN PERSAUDARAAN MUAFAKAT SETIA (PPMS)
184. PERTUBUHAN PERSAUDARAAN NAGA RANTAU MALAYSIA
185. PERTUBUHAN PERSILATAN GARUDA SAKTI MALAYSIA
186. PERTUBUHAN PRIBUMI PERKASA MALAYSIA - PERKASA
187. PERTUBUHAN PUTRA PULAU PINANG
188. PERTUBUHAN SAHABAT BUKIT JALIL
189. PERTUBUHAN SAHABAT CHANGKAT SAGA KINTA PERAK (SAHABAT)
190. PERTUBUHAN SAHABAT SETIA MALAYSIA (PESABAT MALAYSIA)
191. PERTUBUHAN SENI BELADIRI COMBAT SATUKAN MALAYSIA
192. PERTUBUHAN SENI SILAT BANJI HARIMAU SELEMPANG MERAH (BHSM)
193. PERTUBUHAN SENI SILAT GAYONG PELANGI DAN PEDANG PAHANG
194. PERTUBUHAN SENI SILAT GAYUNG CULA SAKTI MALAYSIA
195. PERTUBUHAN SENI SILAT GERAK SENDI NAGA MALAYSIA

196. PERTUBUHAN SILAT GAYONG PANASILA
197. PERTUBUHAN SILAT SENI CULA SIMANJAKANI KUALA LUMPUR (PSSCSKL)
198. PERTUBUHAN SILAT SENI GAYONG MALAYSIA NEGERI PAHANG
199. PERTUBUHAN SILAT TARUNG TAPAN 3 MALAYSIA
200. PERTUBUHAN SUKARELAWAN PENYELAMAT INSANIAH MALAYSIA
201. PERTUBUHAN TEGAS AMAL LEGASI MELAYU - PTALM
202. PERTUBUHAN UKHWAH AMAL MALAYSIA (MUAM)
203. PERTUBUHAN UKHWAH NUSANTARA PULAU PINANG
204. PERTUBUHAN UKWAH FILLAH MALAYSIA - SUMAIYAH
205. PERTUBUHAN UMAT TAQWA MALAYSIA (PERLAUT MALAYSIA)
206. PERTUBUHAN WAWASAN 3B KEDAH
207. PERTUBUHAN-PERTUBUHAN PEMBELA ISLAM - PEMBELA
208. PERUBATAN ISLAM KEDAH
209. PETALA SEJAGAT MALAYSIA
210. PPDM
211. PPPKMWIP PASAR BORONG SELAYANG
212. PUSAT RAWATAN ALTERNATIF DAN TRADITIONAL KI ROSO SEJATI
213. PUSAT RAWATAN DAN ILMU TENAGA DALAM CAHAYAHATI NUSANTARA (SEHATI)
214. SAHABAT SEMBOYAN NEGERI JOHOR
215. SAHABAT SEMBOYAN NEGERI MELAKA
216. SAHABAT SEMBOYAN NEGERI PAHANG
217. SAHABAT SEMBOYAN NEGERI SEMBILAN
218. SELENDANG MERAH PERWIRA 88 MALAYSIA/SELATAN
219. SEMERAH PADI
220. SENI SILAT WARISAN RAJAWALI
221. SINAR CAHAYA
222. SUKARELAWAN BELA ISLAM (SBI)
223. TAMIL SANGGAM MALAYSIA
224. TEB, BORNEO
225. TEGAS AMAL LEGASI
226. THE CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION OF PENANG - CAP
227. UKHWAH SRIKANDI
228. YAYASAN AL-JENDERAMI
229. YAYASAN NANING
230. YAYASAN PATRIOT NEGARA MALAYSIA - YPNM

Artikel-artikel yang kritikal WHO CA+ dan Amendment IHR2005

Bahagian 1 Lampiran 1

World Health Organization Convention Agreement (WHO CA+)

1. WHO CA+ merupakan rangka kerja (*frame work*) yang akan mengikat State Party termasuk Malaysia yang akan digunakan sebagai instrumen WHO pada masa hadapan dan akan menjadi *legally binding*. Instrumen ini secara halus tanpa disedari akan mengikat/mengawal setiap aspek kehidupan rakyat termasuk ekonomi tanpa memerlukan persetujuan/perundingan daripada Kerajaan Malaysia.

Antara artikel yang kritikal:

Article 1.

Chapter I. Introduction

Article 1. Use of terms

1. For the purposes of the WHO CA+:

(b) “infodemic” means too much information, including false or misleading information, in digital and physical environments during a disease outbreak. It causes confusion and risk-taking behaviours that can harm health. It also leads to mistrust in health authorities and undermines the public health response;¹

Nota: Apa-apa informasi kesihatan awam atau protokol perubatan yang bercanggah atau yang bukan bersumber dari WHO dianggap sebagai infodemik.

Ini akan memberi kuasa monopoli kepada WHO untuk menentukan definisi infodemik semasa Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). *Censorship* ini akan menyekat hak kebebasan bersuara termasuk kebebasan pakar-pakar perubatan Profesional dan media massa bebas dalam isu Pandemik.

(e) “pandemic-related products” means products that may be needed for pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and/or recovery, and which may include, without limitation, diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines, vaccines, personal protective equipment, syringes and oxygen;

Nota: Vaksin didefinisikan sebagai sebahagian dari *Pandemic-Related Product* (PRP). Isu berkenaan teknologi mRNA yang digunakan dalam vaksin Covid-19 menjadi isu besar di peringkat global kerana tiada data sokongan mengenai keselamatan dan keberkesanannya malahan boleh memberi kesan negatif kepada kesihatan.

Ivermectin ialah satu protokol perubatan yang dinafikan oleh WHO atau Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) semasa pandemik Covid-19. Ternyata Ivermectin yang merupakan pemenang anugerah Nobel Prize Winner adalah antara protokol perubatan yang terbaik untuk merawat Covid-19. Ivermectin telah di **off label** oleh KKM dan terkini, Mahkamah Rayuan telah memutuskan bahawa doktor di Malaysia berhak menggunakan Ivermectin sebagai sebahagian daripada rawatan kepada pesakit.

<https://malaysiagazette.com/2023/08/26/mahkamah-rayuan-putuskan-doktor-berhak-guna-ivermectin-kemenangan-besar-pengamal-perubatan-maafim/>

Article 3.

Article 3. General principles and approaches

To achieve the objective of the WHO CA+ and to implement its provisions, the Parties will be guided, inter alia, by the general principles and approaches set out below.

Option 8.A: One Health – Multisectoral and transdisciplinary actions should recognize the interconnection between people, animals, plants and their shared environment, for which a coherent, integrated and unifying approach should be strengthened and applied with the aim of sustainably balancing and optimizing the health of people, animals and ecosystems, including through, but not limited to, by giving attention to the prevention of epidemics due to pathogens that are resistant to antimicrobial agents and zoonotic diseases.

Nota: One Health, terminologi baru diusul oleh WHO. Melalui konsep One Health, WHO mengiktiraf hubung kait patogen yang menyerang manusia, binatang, tumbuhan dan alam sekitar dan tindakan berbentuk *Multisectoral and transdisciplinary* mesti diambil secara *integrated*. Konsep ini akan memanjangkan kuasa dan keupayaan WHO dalam semua aspek kehidupan manusia.

Ini bermaksud WHO boleh mengisyiharkan PHEIC jika berlaku patogen yang bukan hanya menyerang/menjejaskan kesihatan manusia tetapi juga melibatkan binatang, tumbuhan dan alam sekitar.

11. **Central role of WHO** – As the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, and the leader of multilateral cooperation in global health governance, WHO is fundamental to strengthening pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery of health systems.

Nota: Peranan/fungsi WHO telah diubah dan ditambah skop kuasa daripada *coordinating authority* menjadi *directing authority* dan WHO akan menjadi peneraju (*leader*) kepada *Multilateral Cooperation*. Protokol pandemik WHO akan menjadi **mandatori** untuk dipatuhi.

Article 4.

Article 4. Pandemic prevention and public health surveillance

1. The Parties shall take prevention and surveillance measures that are consistent with and supportive of effective implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005).

Nota: Banyak kaedah *prevention* dan *surveillance* yang diguna pakai semasa Covid-19. Antaranya ialah alat Peranti Pengesanan Digital yang dipaksa guna pakai ke atas Jemaah Umrah yang berlaku di KLIA semasa Khairy Jamaluddin menjadi Menteri Kesihatan.

<https://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/bahasa/tempatan/2021/12/25/individu-pulang-umrah-wajib-pakai-gelang-peranti-pengesanan-digital-kata-khairy/>

Article 19.

Article 19. Financing

1. The Parties recognize the important role that sustainable financial resources play in achieving the objective of the WHO CA+ and the primary financial responsibility of national governments in protecting and promoting the health of their populations. In that regard, each Party shall:

(c) prioritize and increase or maintain, including through greater collaboration between the health, finance and private sectors, as appropriate, domestic funding for pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and health systems recovery, notably for improving and sustaining relevant capacities and working to achieve universal health coverage;

Nota: *Domestic funding* akan diwujudkan untuk membiayai *pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and health systems recovery*.

3. The Parties agree to establish funding mechanisms to support implementation of this WHO CA+. The mechanisms should avoid duplication and ensure complementarity and coherence among the utilization of the funds within the mechanisms and other existing funds. The mechanisms shall ensure the provision of adequate, accessible, new and additional, and predictable financial resources, and shall include the following:

- (a) A fund shall be established that shall be funded, inter alia, through the following sources:
 - (i) annual contributions by Parties to the WHO CA+, within their respective means and resources;
 - (ii) contributions from pandemic-related product manufacturers; and
 - (iii) voluntary contribution by Parties and other stakeholders.
- (b) A voluntary fund shall be established for pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery of health systems, with contributions from all relevant sectors that benefit from good public health (travel, trade, tourism, transport).

Nota: Mekanisme berkaitan dengan *voluntary fund* akan diwujudkan terdiri daripada sumbangan tahunan *State Party*, sumbangan daripada pengilang/pengeluar *pandemic related product* dan dana daripada mana-mana organisasi swasta atau *stake holder*. Ini merupakan isu **conflict of interest**. WHO sekarang ini **heavily funded** oleh *private partnership*. Penyumbang dana kedua terbesar WHO ialah **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation** yang juga ialah pelabur terbesar dalam vaksin Covid-19.

<https://open.who.int/2020-21/contributors/contributor>

First appeared in the Feb 1st 2023 "Zero" Draft version. Originally the Convention required parties to commit 5% of their health budgets AND pledge an undetermined percentage of the national GDP to pandemic expenditure.

Pada 20 September 2023, United Nations mengadakan General Assembly mengenai **Political Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on High-Level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response**. United Nations recognize:

PP29. Welcome the launch of the Pandemic Fund in November 2022, to strengthen national health emergency preparedness, response and resilience in low-income and middle-income countries and recall that financing effective national, regional and global health emergency preparedness will require approximately **US\$ 30 billion** per year, outside current Official Development Assistance levels; (WHA A76/10, PP19, WHA A76/10, PP17)

Article 27.

Article 27. Relationship with other international agreements and instruments

1. The implementation of the WHO CA+ shall be guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of the World Health Organization. The WHO CA+ and other relevant international instruments, including the International Health Regulations (2005), should be interpreted so as to be complementary and compatible.

Nota: Pelaksanaan WHO CA+ dan Pindaan IHR2005 akan digunakan secara seiring/komplemen antara satu dengan lain (*complementary and compatible*).

AMENDMENT INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS 2005 (IHR2005)

2. Dalam Pindaan IHR2005, terdapat perkataan yang dibuang (~~X-~~), perkataan atau perenggan baru yang ditambah (~~XXXXX~~). Perubahan kepada **AMENDMENT IHR2005** akan memberi tambahan kuasa (*increase of power*) kepada WHO secara mutlak.

Article 1 - Definitions

“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;

Nota: Mengubah definisi; **standing recommendation** dan **temporary recommendation** daripada **non-binding** kepada **binding**.

Article 15 - Temporary Recommendation

2. Temporary recommendations should be as evidence-based, concise and operational as possible, and refer to existing guidance and international technical standards, when appropriate. Temporary recommendations may include the deployment of expert teams, as well as health measures to be implemented by the State Party experiencing the public health emergency of international concern, or by other States Parties, regarding persons, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and/or postal parcels to prevent or reduce the international spread of disease and avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and recommendations on the access and availability of health products, technologies, and know-how, including an allocation mechanism for their fair and equitable access.

Article 16 - Standing Recommendation

WHO may make standing recommendations of appropriate health measures in accordance with Article 53 for routine or periodic application. Such measures may be applied by States Parties regarding persons, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and/or postal parcels for specific, ongoing public health risks in order to prevent or reduce the international spread of disease and avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and recommendations on the access and availability of health products, technologies, and know how, including an allocation mechanism for their fair and equitable access. WHO may, in accordance with Article 53, modify or terminate such recommendations, as appropriate.

Nota: Definisi *temporary & standing recommendation* dibuat pindaan daripada *non-binding* menjadi *binding*. Cadangan/nasihat WHO akan menjadi arahan mandatori yang mesti dipatuhi. Ini akan mengubah konsep skop dan tujuan IHR2005.

Article 2 - Scope and purpose

The purpose and scope of these Regulations are to prevent, protect against, prepare, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of diseases including through health systems readiness and resilience in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risk all risks with a potential to impact public health, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade, livelihoods, human rights, and equitable access to health products and health care technologies and know how.

Nota: Regulasi ini secara terang menambah skop kuasa WHO dalam situasi yang bukan hanya melibatkan **public health risk** menjadi **all-risk with a potential to impact public health**.

Skop kuasa WHO menjadi mutlak yang diperluaskan tanpa ada had batasan (**all risk with a potential public health**). Bencana banjir, tanah runtuhan dan kemarau termasuk dalam maksud **all-risk with a potential to impact public health**.

Article 3 - Principles

1. The implementation of these Regulations shall be with full respect for the dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons based on the principles of equity, inclusivity, coherence and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities of the States Parties, taking into consideration their social and economic development.

Nota: Memansuhkan perkataan with **full respect for the dignity, human rights and fundamental freedom of person**, yang menjadi asas kepada Hak Asasi Manusia sejagat.

Prinsip asas Hak Asasi Manusia tidak lagi menjadi paksi dalam dasar-dasar WHO. Pindaan ini merupakan pelanggaran kepada United Nations - Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.

Article 12

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

1. The Director-General shall determine, on the basis of the information received, in particular from the State Party within whose territory an event is occurring, whether an event constitutes a public health emergency of international concern in accordance with the criteria and the procedure set out in these Regulations.

2. If the Director-General considers, based on an assessment under these Regulations, that a **potential or actual** public health emergency of international concern is occurring, the Director-General shall **notify all States Parties and seek to** consult with the State Party in whose territory the event arises regarding this preliminary determination **and may, in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 49, seek the views of the Committee established under Article 48** (hereinafter the “Emergency Committee”). If the Director-General **determines that the event constitutes a public health emergency of international concern**, and the State Party are in agreement regarding this determination, the Director-General shall **notify all the States Parties**, in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 49, seek the views of the Committee established under Article 48 (hereinafter the “Emergency Committee”) on appropriate

Nota: Director General (DG) WHO berkuasa mengisytiharkan *Public Health Emergency of International Concern* (PHEIC) termasuk yang berpotensi menjadi PHEIC tanpa input bebas daripada pakar kesihatan awam dari *State Party* atau pakar perubatan profesional. Tiada klausa dinyatakan bagaimana PHEIC ini boleh ditamatkan. Jika DG WHO korup, kuasa deklarasi PHEIC yang diberikan kepada DG WHO boleh disalahgunakan untuk memudahkan pengisytiharan Pandemik/Wabak Berkekalan (*Pandemic in Perpetuity*). Pindaan ini akan memberi impak yang besar kepada semua aspek kehidupan rakyat dan tiada lagi kedaulatan negara.

Article 13

NEW Article 13A WHO Led International Public Health Response

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.

Nota: *State Party* (Malaysia) mesti mematuhi nasihat WHO bila berlaku PHEIC.

Article 18

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

1. Recommendations issued by WHO to States Parties with respect to persons may include the following advice:

- no specific health measures are advised;
- review travel history in affected areas;
- 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.

2. Recommendations issued by WHO to States Parties with respect to baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and postal parcels may include the following advice:

- no specific health measures are advised;
- review manifest and routing;
- implement inspections;
- review proof of measures taken on departure or in transit to eliminate infection or contamination;
- implement treatment of the baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels or human remains to remove infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs;
- the use of specific health measures to ensure the safe handling and transport of human remains;
- implement isolation or quarantine;
- seizure and destruction of infected or contaminated or suspect baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods or postal parcels under controlled conditions if no available treatment or process will otherwise be successful; and
- refuse departure or entry.
- ensure mechanisms to develop and apply a traveller's health declaration in international public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to provide better information about travel itinerary, possible symptoms that could be manifested or any prevention measures that have been complied with such as facilitation of contact tracing, if necessary

New para 3: In developing recommendations, the Director-General shall consult with relevant international agencies such as ICAO, IMO and WTO in order to avoid unnecessary interference with international travel and trade, as appropriate.

Nota: Artikel ini dengan sendirinya akan menjadi *binding* dan mesti dipatuhi oleh State Party apabila WHO mengeluarkan arahan berkaitan PHEIC.

Mandatory vaccine, isolation, social distancing, mask dan *tracing* merupakan antara tindakan yang telah dan akan diambil WHO tanpa memerlukan perbincangan/kelulusan dari kerajaan/State Party.

WHO melalui **Immunization Agenda 2030** telah menetapkan untuk:

- Mencapai liputan 90% vaksin kepada kanak-kanak dan remaja.
- Mengurangkan separuh bilangan kanak-kanak yang tidak mendapat vaksin.
- Perlaksanaan 500 vaksin baru di negara-negara berpendapatan rendah dan sederhana.

<https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/strategies/ia2030/explaining-the-immunization-agenda-2030>

WHO juga berkuasa menggunakan agensi antarabangsa seperti **ICAO** (*International Civil Aviation Organization*), **IMO** (*International Maritime Organization*) dan **WTO** (*World Trade Organization*) untuk mengawal/menutup premis yang berkaitan di negara State Party atas

alasan mencegah penularan virus. Ekonomi negara adalah terdedah dan boleh di manipulasi oleh agensi asing.

Article 23 - Health measures on arrival and departure

1. Subject to applicable international agreements and relevant articles of these Regulations, a State Party may require for public health purposes, **whether in paper based or digital format**, on arrival or departure:

(a) with regard to travellers:

- (i) information concerning the traveller's destination so that the traveller may be contacted;
- (ii) information concerning the traveller's itinerary to ascertain if there was any travel in or near an affected area or other possible contacts with infection or contamination prior to arrival, as well as review of the traveller's health documents if they are required under these Regulations **including documents containing information for a lab test in digital or physical format including documents containing information on a laboratory test for a pathogen and/or information on vaccination against a disease, including those provided at the request of the State Party in digital /electronic form**; and/or

Nota: Atas kepentingan kesihatan awam, penumpang (*traveller's*) dikehendaki mengemukakan bukti *arrival/departure* dalam bentuk digital (*Digital Passport*) untuk membuat *tracing* dan *tracking* seolah sejalah penjenayah demi mencegah penularan virus.

Article 36 - Certificates of vaccination or other prophylaxis

1. Vaccines and prophylaxis for travellers administered pursuant to these Regulations, or to recommendations and certificates relating thereto, shall conform to the provisions of Annex 6 and, when applicable, Annex 7 with regard to specific diseases.

2. A traveller in possession of a certificate of vaccination or other prophylaxis issued in conformity with Annex 6 and, when applicable, Annex 7, shall not be denied entry as a consequence of the disease to which the certificate refers, even if coming from an affected area, unless the competent authority has verifiable indications and/or evidence that the vaccination or other prophylaxis was not effective.

3. Other types of proofs and certificates may be used by Parties to attest the holder's status as having a decreased risk of being the disease carrier, particularly where a vaccine or prophylaxis has not yet been made available for a disease in respect of which a public health emergency of international concern has been declared. Such proofs may include test certificates and recovery certificates. These certificates may be designed and approved by the Health Assembly according to the provisions set out for digital vaccination or prophylaxis certificates, and should be deemed as substitutes for, or be complementary to, the digital or paper certificates of vaccination or prophylaxis.

Nota: Keperluan untuk membuktikan status vaksinasi dalam bentuk digital.

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-State Actors operating in their respective territories comply with such measures.

Nota: Negara Malaysia di bawah pentadbiran Khairy Jamaluddin sebagai Menteri Kesihatan dan Tan Sri Noor Hisham sebagai DG Kesihatan KKM telah mengemukakan cadangan pindaan yang **PALING BANYAK** berbanding state party yang lain.

Ini adalah antara Pindaan Artikel yang dicadangkan oleh Malaysia.

Artikel 15 & 16 berkaitan *temporary recommendation* dan *standing recommendation*, daripada *non-binding* menjadi *binding* di mana Malaysia mencadangkan perkataan tambahan *by all State Parties*.

Malaysia juga mencadangkan *non-state actor* (agensi swasta) yang beroperasi dalam negara State Party perlu mematuhi arahan/protokol WHO.

Article 59

Article 59: Entry into force; period for rejection or reservations

1. The period provided in execution of Article 22 of the Constitution of WHO for rejection of, or reservation to, these Regulations or an amendment thereto, shall be 18 months from the date of the notification by the Director-General of the adoption of these Regulations or of an amendment to these Regulations by the Health Assembly. Any rejection or reservation received by the Director-General after the expiry of that period shall have no effect.

1bis The period provided in execution of Article 22 of the Constitution of WHO for rejection of, or reservation to, an amendment to these Regulations shall be [9 DEL] 10 months from the date of the notification by the Director-General of the adoption of an amendment to these Regulations by the Health Assembly. Any rejection or reservation received by the Director-General after the expiry of that period shall have no effect.

2. These Regulations shall enter into force 24 months after the date of notification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and amendments to these Regulations shall enter into force 12 months after the date of notification referred to in paragraph 1bis of this Article, except for:

Nota: Mengurangkan tempoh masa penolakan (rejection) dari **18 bulan ke 10 bulan** dan tempoh untuk dikuatkuasakan (come into force) dikurangkan dari **24 bulan ke 12 bulan**. Di bawah **Article 61** IHR, State Party (Malaysia) mempunyai hak kuasa untuk **MENOLAK** pindaan-pindaan ini dan mesti dilakukan tidak lewat dari **01 Disember 2023**.

nadzimjohan@toqqi
Ketua Aktivis

