

The World Health Organization (WHO) has contracted German-based Deutsche Telekom subsidiary T-Systems to develop a global vaccine passport system, with plans to link every person on the planet to a QR code digital ID.

Indeed, despite the minuscule threat posed by new variants and dubious-at-best vaccine efficacy, the WHO is adamant that a global QR code-based vaccine passport system is vital for all future health emergencies, not just COVID.

It should be noted that besides the immoral implications of implementing health-based restrictions in the wake of future pandemics — whether they be COVID, polio, or anything else — a global vaccine passport also brings up national security concerns, as the WHO and its backers would have access to these “home-based records.”

T-Systems has a lot of experience developing discriminatory health apps, having worked to create Germany’s Corona-Warn-App tracing and Europe’s vaccine passport.

Moreover, as reported by The Counter Signal, the push for a global vaccine passport coincides with the WHO’s drafting of a global pandemic treaty, which would legally bind member states to the WHO’s International Health Regulations and allow the organization to dictate all future pandemic responses, utterly quashing national health sovereignty.

The WHO began drafting its treaty in December 2021 during a special session entitled “The World Together.”

The treaty is to be upheld by the WHO’s constitution, which under Article 19 “[provides] the World Health Assembly **with the authority to adopt conventions or agreements on any matter** within WHO’s competence.”

Additionally, as pointed out by MP Leslyn Lewis, the treaty would also allow the WHO to determine what is a pandemic and when one is occurring, even over something non-viral like an obesity crisis. This would effectively give the organization the authority to take control of member states’ healthcare systems whenever they feel necessary.

What else will be linked into global vaccine passport system? Central bank digital currencies will control all our spending.

G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Statement on Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) and Digital Payments – 13 October 2021  
1. Innovation in digital money and payments has the potential to bring significant benefits but also raises considerable public policy and regulatory issues. Strong international coordination and cooperation on these issues helps to ensure that public and private sector innovation will deliver domestic and cross-border benefits while being safe for users and the wider financial system. 2. We have been exploring in our jurisdictions how digital

innovation could maintain access to, and enhance the benefits of, central bank money in the form of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs). If issued, a CBDC would **complement cash? Is this not a contradiction?** and could act as a liquid, safe settlement asset and as an anchor for the payments system.

G7 finance ministries and central banks are publishing Public Policy Principles for Retail CBDCs, to support and inform domestic policy and design deliberations within and beyond the G7. This work complements the recently published work led by a group of central banks, and the Bank for International Settlements, to explore CBDC design, operation and the implications for monetary and financial stability.

G7 authority has yet taken the sovereign decision to issue a CBDC and careful consideration of the potential policy implications will continue. 3. We reaffirm that any CBDC should be grounded in our long-standing public commitments **to transparency**, the rule of law and sound economic governance.

Any CBDC must support, and ‘do no harm’ to, the ability of central banks to fulfil their mandates for monetary and financial stability. We emphasise the importance of rigorous standards of privacy, accountability for the protection of users’ data, and transparency on how information will be secured and used, to command trust and confidence by users.

implementation of the G20 Roadmap to enhance cross-border payments, and welcome the quantitative global targets that have been set recently for addressing the challenges of cost, speed, transparency and access by 2027. 4 We commit to delivering necessary enhancements to existing systems and leveraging innovative solutions where appropriate; a greater focus on cross-border interoperability; and ensuring that the public and private sector work together effectively.