

2019 年第 72 屆 WHA 友邦為我執言情形

資料來源：外交部國際組織司

日期	場次	國家代表	中、外文發言情形
5/20 中午	總務委員會 2 對 2 辯論	史瓦帝尼王 國衛生部長 Lizzy Nkozi	<p>主席先生，本人有幸代表史瓦帝尼發言要求將「邀請臺灣以觀察員身分參與世界衛生大會」之補充性項目納入第 72 屆世界衛生大會之議程。依世界衛生組織憲章所述，世界衛生組織之宗旨為「使世界各地人們儘可能獲得最高水平之健康」，倘台灣的 2 千 3 百萬人民遭排除該在外，WHO 該項要求將永遠不會實現。</p> <p>臺灣係國際衛生及人道援助工作的重要夥伴，其具經驗與專業，且承諾協助推進全球福祉與世界各地人們獲致健康的根本權利。台灣以觀察員身分參與世界衛生大會係攸關健康，且屬人類基本權利。中華人民共和國對臺灣參與世界衛生大會所設定的政治前提至為無理且無立論基礎。世界衛生組織...世界衛生大會係中立且專業機構，不應遭用為政治競技場。</p> <p>近年來吾人見證國際間爆發一連串新型傳染病，例如伊波拉、茲卡病毒，吾人亦清楚記得 2003 年間 SARS 造成多人喪生。全球化已為傳染病跨界傳播創造清楚風險，臺灣不應成為全球衛生體系之斷層，其人民之健康權亦不應遭到剝奪。世界衛生組織幹事長譚德塞說得對，「加強各地的衛生體系實為吾人可從事以防止未來疾病爆發的最佳工作」。將任何地區排除在全球衛生體系之外，將創造有害全球公共衛生與安全的斷層，吾人不應讓政治在全球預防與控制體系中創造斷層。</p> <p>2017 年臺灣提供共 2 千 1 百萬美元之官方發展援助之捐贈予國際社會，另約 2 千 4 百萬美元之官方援助投注在醫藥與衛生領域。該基金係用來促進涵蓋廣泛且旨為因應適當聯繫所需的衛生與醫學計畫，且與國際援助計畫之發展趨勢一致。</p> <p>臺灣在全民健康覆蓋的極佳展現，其 99%人口已加入全民健康保險，醫藥花費佔 GDP 之 6.3%，外國人或在臺灣合法就學與工作者，均自動納入該計畫。臺灣在發展全民健康覆蓋的經驗對許多國家極具參考價值。</p> <p>主席先生，根據...（因超時遭主席打斷發言）</p> <p>Mr. President, I have the honor to speak on behalf of the Kingdom of Eswatini to request the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled: "Inviting Taiwan to participate in the World Health Assembly as an observer" in the agenda of the 72nd Session of the World Health Assembly. As stated in the constitution of the World Health</p>

Organization, “The objective of the World Health Organization shall be the attainment of the highest possible level of health by all people.” The mandate of the WHO will never be fulfilled if Taiwan’s 23 million people are left out.

Taiwan is a significant partner in International health and humanitarian aid work. And with this experience and expertise, it is committed to help advance global welfare and ultimate right of all people across the world to access health. Taiwan’s participation in the World Health Assembly as an observer is a health matter and an issue of basic human rights. The political preconditions set by the PRC on Taiwan’s participation in the WHA are unreasonable and groundless. The WHO...the WHA is a neutral and professional body and should not be used as a political arena.

Recent years we have seen a string of international outbreaks of emerging infectious diseases such as Ebola, Zika virus, and we remember clearly the human toll of the 2003 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome epidemic. Globalization has created a clear risk of the cross-border transmission of communicable diseases. Taiwan should not become a gap in the global health system, nor should its people be denied their right to health. The Director-General Dr. Tedros has rightly said, “The best thing we can do to prevent future outbreaks is to strengthen health systems everywhere.” Leaving any one region out of the global health network creates a gap that undermines global public health and safety. We should not allow politics to create a gap in the global prevention control network.

In 2017, Taiwan provided a total of donation 21 million US dollars official development assistance to international society. Approximately 24 million official in the field of medicine and health. This fund is used to promote a range of health and medical projects designed to meet the need of proper contact in line with trend in the development of the international aid programs. Taiwan is an excellent vehicle of UHC. 99 percent of its population have enrolled in national health program and medical expenditure accounts for 6.3 percentage of GDP, and foreign nationals or studying, working in Taiwan legally, automatically enrolled in this program. And without our perception, Taiwan’s experience in developing universal health coverage could be a valuable reference for many countries.

Mr. President, in the light of these... (Interrupted by the Chairman)

<p>5/20 中午</p>	<p>總務委員會 2 對 2 辯論</p>	<p>宏都拉斯駐 日內瓦常任 代 Giampaolo Rizzo 大使</p>	<p>謝謝主席先生。我國支持這個補充項目，主要基於我們深信世界衛生組織(WHO)旨在保障人人有享受最高而能獲致健康標準的基本權利，不因種族、宗教、政治信仰、經濟或社會情境各異，而分軒輊。</p> <p>以上這些我們堅信的原則是 WHO 憲章的一部分，倘排除臺灣在外，將形同違背 WHO 憲章。</p> <p>當前因為旅遊、移民等因素，導致我們在防範與控制跨國性傳染疾病上遭遇新的挑戰。倘我們無法跟世界上每個主體合作，將無法確保人人享有健康，我們不應將排除任何人在外。</p> <p>臺灣長年致力保障其 2300 萬居民的健康與福祉，吾人確實可以汲取臺灣經驗。臺灣已成為人道援助的提供者，特別是透過醫衛計畫及政策優化，協助相關國家改善健康覆蓋、強化醫衛能力及防範可能的醫療風險。</p> <p>以上是我國深信此補充項目應被納入議程的原因。謝謝各位。</p> <p>Thank you, chair. This is a matter that is supported by my country and it is mainly because we believe that the full enjoyment at the highest standard of WHO is one of the fundamental human rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.</p> <p>These principles in which reaffirm the belief is part of the WHO constitution. A constitution that we are not honoring by leaving Taiwan behind.</p> <p>The organization, tourism, migration force us to face new challenges on prevention and control of communicable transnational diseases. And we cannot guarantee health for all if we are not able to cooperate with everyone in the world, leaving no one behind. Taiwan has worked hard to guarantee the health and wellness of 23 million inhabitants and we can certainly learn from its experience. Taiwan has become a provider of humanitarian assistance to countries in specific helping especially in improving health coverage, through health programs and policies, strengthening of medical capacity and prevention of risk factors worldwide.</p> <p>So that is why my country believes that this agenda item should be included. Thank you.</p>
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<p>5/20 下午</p>	<p>全會 2 對 2 辯論</p>	<p>馬紹爾群島 共和國衛 生部長 Kalani R. Kaneko</p>	<p>主席、幹事長、衛生部長閣下， 多數會員國的憲法均保障其人民的權利，世界衛生組織亦是如此。1948 年 4 月 7 日，《世界衛生組織憲章》正式生效，該組織成立宗旨在於消弭差異，並以人民，而非政治優先。此一中立、無特定立場的組織，旨在確保所有個人的健康權益。如同世界衛生組織(WHO)憲章揭櫫，「享受最高而能獲致之健康標準，為人人基本權利之一。不因種族、宗教、政治信仰、經濟或社會情境各異，而分軒輊。」世界衛生組織的前言也指出，當任何規則與 WHO 憲章衝突時，應以憲章為優先。</p> <p>WHO 過去一段時間不承認臺灣 2,300 萬人民有平等參與全球醫衛保護系統的基本權利，形同無視於 WHO 憲章的規範。臺灣是連接東北亞和東南亞的主要交通樞紐，有數百萬出境旅客和數萬計的移工人口。意即臺灣是國際樞紐，且是很容易受傳染病影響的樞紐。臺灣發生任何疫情都會影響世界其他地區，SARS 即是明證。臺灣被排除在 WHO 之外是造成一個重要缺口，將損害全世界人民的健康安全。</p> <p>尊敬的部長閣下們，讓我們暫時將政治歧見擺在一邊，把關乎世界的權益放在首位。很明顯地，WHO 憲章賦予人人享有最高健康標準的權利，包括臺灣人民在內。為了維護所有國家的健康安全，我們需要將臺灣納入世界衛生大會之中。</p> <p>是的，臺灣是可以提供協助的。讓我們停止高談闊論，該是採取具體行動的時候了，誠如今日稍早的年輕人娜塔莎一樣。謝謝！</p> <p>Mr. President, Mr. Director-General, Colleagues, Ministers, Excellencies. Most member countries, if not all countries in this assembly are governed by their own Constitution that often protect their citizens' right. The World Health Organization is not any different. On 7 April 1948, WHO's Constitution came into full force. WHO was established to mainly bridge the gaps and place people first, not politics. The neutral non-biased organization was formed to ensure that every individual enjoys the right to health.</p> <p>As stated in the WHO Constitution, and I called, "The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political beliefs, economic or social condition." WHO's Preamble also states "in the event of any conflict between any provision of the rules and any provision of the Constitution, the Constitution shall prevail."</p> <p>WHO have neglected this section of the Constitution by not</p>
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			<p>recognizing the fundamental rights of 23 million people of ROC Taiwan to participate on an equal basis in the global health security system.</p> <p>Taiwan is a major transport hub that links Northeast and Southeast Asia. Taiwan registers millions of outbound travelers and hundreds of thousands of migrant workers. In saying that, Taiwan is an international gateway and very probable gateway for infectious diseases. Any outbreak in Taiwan will affect the rest of the world. The example of SARS provides extensive evidence, the exclusions of Taiwan in WHO is a major gap and will compromise the health security of people worldwide.</p> <p>Excellencies, and honorable ministers, let's put our political differences aside and place the world interest first for a moment.</p> <p>It is clear that WHO Constitution grants the right to the highest standard of health to every human being, including the people of Taiwan. And to maintain the health security of all countries, we need to include Taiwan in the World Health Assembly.</p> <p>Yes, Taiwan can help. Let's stop the talk. It's time to do action for our young people as Natasha as earlier this morning. I thank you!</p>
5/20 下午	全會 2 對 2 辯論	聖文森及格 瑞那丁衛生 部長布朗 Luke Browne	<p>主席先生，吾人再一次就提議補充議程項目「邀請台灣以觀察員身分參與世界衛生大會」展開辯論。本人期待未來某日將可達成吾等所追求的目標宗旨、台灣人民的適切渴望得獲實現，且世界衛生大會將以衛生為首要考量。</p> <p>沒有任何原則性的基礎足以解釋台灣的缺席，而支持台灣以觀察員身分參與世界衛生大會的立論至為直接明確。吾人均瞭解中華人民共和國政府並未對台灣行使權力及控制，亦無法合理證明在此代表台灣。台灣從未被定義為中華人民共和國的一部分，即使做此設想亦極不合適。蓋兩地為各自分開、自治、獨立且為不同體制的政府。</p> <p>台灣以觀察員身分參與本次大會並非如中華人民共和國代表所言為非法，亦未與任何決議不一致，因為吾等曾親睹台灣過去曾以觀察員身分與會。台灣無法在此的唯一理由係北京政府不喜目前的台北政府。難道不是這樣嗎？應該將 2 千 3 百萬台灣人的正當健康利益因某政府的偏好而遭挾持為人質嗎？有趣的是，台灣先前獲允以觀察員身分出席本大會的事實，凸顯中華人民共和國公開承認自身不足以在本大會適切代表台灣利益。倘台灣確係中華人民共和國的一部分，那麼過去即不可能獲允以</p>

觀察員身分參與大會。聖文森及格瑞那丁的一部分領土能否以觀察員為身分獲邀在座？

聖文森及格瑞那丁認為，讓台灣至少以觀察員身分受邀參與世界衛生大會並不違背「一個中國原則」，如同數個加勒比國家參與此論壇一般，與吾等珍視與重視的「一個加勒比海地區」觀念是一致的。「一個中國」如同「一個加勒比海」，此一概念應被解釋為共享歷史、文化及傳統。

主席先生，本人請求閣下留心聆聽理性與智慧，並用心理解，根據 2 千 3 百萬台灣人的健康與福祉利益及全民健康覆蓋，同意將「邀請台灣以觀察員身分參與世界衛生大會」的補充議程項目納入議程之上。謝謝。

Mr. President. We are once again debating a proposed supplementary agenda item entitled “Inviting Taiwan to Participate in the World Health Assembly as an Observer.” I look forward to the day when our objective will be pursued and achieved, the just aspirations of the Taiwanese people realized and purely health considerations take precedence at this supposedly World Health Assembly.

There is simply no principled basis why Taiwan should not be here. The arguments in favour of allowing Taiwan to participate in this Assembly as an Observer are straightforward and clear cut. We all know that the PRC government does not exercise authority and control over Taiwan and cannot be reasonably said to represent it here. Taiwan was never defined to be part of the PRC, nor can it properly be considered so to be since the two places have separate, autonomous, independent and very different governments.

The participation of Taiwan in this Assembly as an Observer is neither illegal as suggested by the delegate from the People’s Republic of China, nor inconsistent with any resolution as suggested as we could see that from the fact that Taiwan used to be here as an Observer in previous times. The only reason why it is not here now is because of the fact that the government in Beijing does not like the current administration in Taipei. Is this right? Should the legitimate health interests of the 23 million people in Taiwan be held ransom to the preferences of a government? Interestingly, the fact that Taiwan was previously allowed to be here as an Observer is an open acknowledgement by the PRC itself that it could not adequately represent the interests of Taiwan at this forum. If Taiwan were really and truly a part of the PRC, should it ever have been allowed to come

			<p>to this Assembly as an Observer? Can a part of my country, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, be invited to sit here as an Observer?</p> <p>St. Vincent and the Grenadines is of the view that the proposed invitation of Taiwan to participate in the World Health Assembly at least as an Observer is not even incompatible with the oft-cited One China principle – just like the participation of several nations from the Caribbean in this forum is consistent with our cherished and valued notion of “One Caribbean.” One China just like One Caribbean can and should only be construed as a reference to a common history, culture and heritage.</p> <p>Mr. President, I ask you to incline thine ear unto reason and wisdom, apply thine heart unto understanding, and allow the supplementary item entitled “Inviting Taiwan to participate in the World Health Assembly as an Observer” to be placed on the agenda, in the interest of the health and welfare of 23 million people in the world located in Taiwan and Universal Health Coverage. Thank you.</p>
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