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(Original Signature of Member)

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

To direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. KIM of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD**
4 **HEALTH ORGANIZATION.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
6 ings:

7 (1) The World Health Organization (WHO) is
8 a specialized agency of the United Nations, charged

1 with coordinating health efforts within the United
2 Nations system. The World Health Assembly
3 (WHA) is the decision-making body of the WHO,
4 which convenes annually in May to set the policies
5 and priorities of the organization. Statehood is not
6 a requirement for attendance at the WHA, and nu-
7 merous observers, including non-members and non-
8 governmental organizations, attended the most re-
9 cent virtual WHA in May 2020.

10 (2) Taiwan began seeking to participate in the
11 WHO as an observer in 1997. In 2009, with strong
12 support from successive United States Administra-
13 tions, Congress, and like-minded WHO Member
14 States, and during a period of improved Cross-Strait
15 relations, Taiwan received an invitation to attend
16 the WHA as an observer under the name “Chinese
17 Taipei”. Taiwan received the same invitation each
18 year until 2016, when following the election of Presi-
19 dent Tsai-Ing Wen of the Democratic Progressive
20 Party, Taiwan’s engagement in the international
21 community began facing increased resistance from
22 the People’s Republic of China (PRC). Taiwan’s in-
23 vitation to the 2016 WHA was received late and in-
24 cluded new language conditioning Taiwan’s partici-
25 pation on the PRC’s “one China principle”. The

1 WHO did not invite Taiwan to attend the WHA as
2 an observer in 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2020.

3 (3) Taiwan remains a model contributor to
4 world health, having provided financial and technical
5 assistance to respond to numerous global health
6 challenges. Taiwan has invested over \$6 billion in
7 international medical and humanitarian aid efforts
8 impacting over 80 countries since 1996. In 2014,
9 Taiwan responded to the Ebola crisis by donating \$1
10 million and providing 100,000 sets of personal pro-
11 tective equipment. Through the Global Cooperation
12 and Training Framework, the United States and
13 Taiwan have jointly conducted training programs for
14 experts to combat MERS, Dengue Fever, and Zika.
15 In 2020, after successfully containing the spread of
16 the novel coronavirus within its borders while up-
17 holding democratic principles, Taiwan generously do-
18 nated millions of pieces of personal protective equip-
19 ment and COVID-19 tests to countries in need.
20 These diseases know no borders, and Taiwan's need-
21 less exclusion from global health cooperation in-
22 creases the dangers presented by global pandemics.

23 (4) Taiwan's international engagement has
24 faced increased resistance from the PRC. Taiwan
25 was not invited to the 2016 Assembly of the Inter-

1 national Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), despite
2 participating as a guest at the organization's prior
3 summit in 2013. Taiwan's requests to participate in
4 the General Assembly of the International Criminal
5 Police Organization (INTERPOL) have also been
6 rejected. In May 2017, PRC delegates disrupted a
7 meeting of the Kimberley Process on conflict dia-
8 monds held in Perth, Australia, until delegates from
9 Taiwan were asked to leave. Since 2016, the Demo-
10 cratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, the Re-
11 public of Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina
12 Faso, the Republic of El Salvador, the Solomon Is-
13 lands, and the Republic of Kiribati have terminated
14 longstanding diplomatic relationships with Taiwan
15 and granted diplomatic recognition to the PRC.

16 (5) Congress has established a policy of support
17 for Taiwan's participation in international bodies
18 that address shared transnational challenges, par-
19 ticularly in the WHO. Congress passed H.R. 1794
20 in the 106th Congress, H.R. 428 in the 107th Con-
21 gress, and S. 2092 in the 108th Congress to direct
22 the Secretary of State to establish a strategy for,
23 and to report annually to Congress on, efforts to ob-
24 tain observer status for Taiwan at the WHA. Con-
25 gress also passed H.R. 1151 in the 113th Congress,

1 directing the Secretary to report on a strategy to
2 gain observer status for Taiwan at the ICAO Assem-
3 bly, and H.R. 1853 in the 114th Congress, directing
4 the Secretary to report on a strategy to gain ob-
5 server status for Taiwan at the INTERPOL Assem-
6 bly. However, since 2016 Taiwan has not received
7 an invitation to attend any of these events as an ob-
8 server.

9 (b) AUGMENTATION OF REPORT CONCERNING THE
10 PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH OR-
11 GANIZATION.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 1
13 of Public Law 108–235 (118 Stat. 656) is amended
14 by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

15 “(3) An account of the changes and improve-
16 ments the Secretary of State has made to the
17 United States plan to endorse and obtain observer
18 status for Taiwan at the World Health Assembly,
19 following any annual meetings of the World Health
20 Assembly at which Taiwan did not obtain observer
21 status.”.

22 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made
23 by paragraph (1) shall take effect and apply begin-
24 ning with the first report required under subsection

1 (c) of section 1 of Public Law 108–235 that is sub-
2 mitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.