

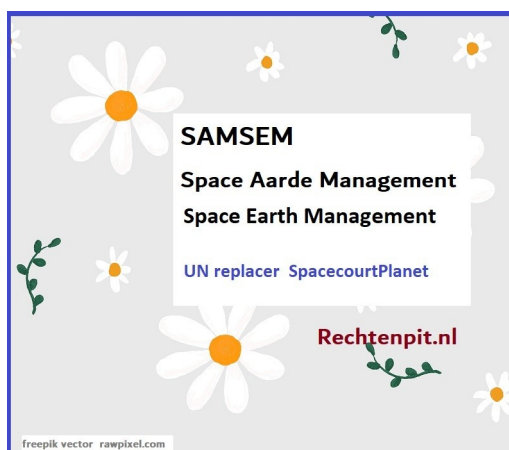


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Rolemodel Constitution Homeland for SAMSEM -Memberstates

**New Constitution
for Republic Netherlands
2014-2016.**

**Consequence of an ICC-lawcase
against NL, all Political parties,
Courts, Barassociation, Electoral Council &
Monarchy.**



New Constitution to prevent a civil war in the Netherlands.

The Dutch Royal family refuses to fully conduct the Constitution for the Kingdom of the Netherlands. They actively organize torture & murder on civilians in NL together with the Parliament. To preserve their personal wealth and abuse of power. Corruption & genocide can only be reduced with the removal of the Royal family from the Constitution.

**Constitution for Republic Netherlands 2juni2014-2016
written by**

Désirée Elisabeth Stokkel

We, the inhabitants of the Netherlands,

are united in faith in our intelligence & self-efficiency .
Visible and touchable in equality between people and organizations.

We build our nation in the Human rights & freedoms of the Fairtrade & Eko economy.
Technology is a product developed by mankind and inspires and encourages us to build
this lifestyle, but it will never overrule mankind.

The nation the Netherlands on Planet Earth, will be passed on to the next Dutch
generation children still to be born. Visible and touchable in equality between man and
nature.

It is expected of highly developed intelligent civilized citizens in the Netherlands to
apply the full Constitution2014-2016 voluntarily and legally correct for problem-
solving in daily lives.

Title 1 Constitutional rights

Article 1 Relationship Constitution - Citizen

1. All persons in the Netherlands are obliged to fully conduct the Constitution of the Republic of Netherlands 2014 (Constitution2014-2016-2016) in accordance with international Human rights-treaties.
2. The Constitution2014-2016-2016 places Human rights-treaties above Economical-treaties . Alle persons are obliged to correctly apply the use of Economical-treaties in line with Human rights-treaties.
3. All persons in the Netherlands who refuse to conduct the Constitution2014-2016-2016 legally correct, are according to the Torture-treaty guilty of Crimes against Humanity - organizing genocide - and will be punished with imprisonment of at least (threehundredandsixtyfive) 365 days, or a community service of at least (twothousand) 2000 hours .
Every Dutch national or Foreigners with a residence permit in the Netherlands, who concludes that another person refuses to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 legally correct - and is or will be the Damage receiving party - has the obligation to reprimand the Offender in writing of Violation of Dutch Constitution Rights and to grant him or her (six) 6 weeks time to restore his or her mistake. After 6 weeks, the Constitution-violation-procedure shall enter into force, Part 4 of this Constitution2014-2016 .
4. The Supreme Court of the State of the Netherlands shall have a new name: 'The Constitution-Court' .
5. The Supreme Court - the Constitution-court - judges at first and highest instance on Constitution-violations committed by Persons, Legal bodies, Public Services and members of the States-General and members of the Government .

All persons are equal before law and courts.

The Supreme Court - the Constitution-court - judges under the Constitutionviolation-procedure ,Title 4 of the Constitution2014-2016.

The Constitution-court applies the standard punishment of 365 days imprisonment or a community service of 2000 hours, once a person refuses to correctly apply the

Constitution2014-2016.

The Court judgment Decree on the Constitution-violation-procedure is public and must be published on the website of the Constitution Court, the Parliament of the Republic Netherlands or other communication channels and is called: 'Constitution-violation-judgment-Decree, or a ConviJuD, or CvJD'.

The Constitution-violation-procedure is free of charge for Dutch nationals or Foreigners with a residence permit. Abuse of the Constitution-violationprocedure shall be punished with imprisonment of 365 days or 2000 hours of community service .

6. Citizens who are being confronted with violations of Constitution rights conducted by the Constitution-courts and / or the States-General and the Government of the Republic Netherlands itself, start a lawsuit against this form of corruption and abuse of power, against the Netherlands inside the International Criminal Court . No one shall be forced to live in dictatorship the Netherlands.
7. Every citizen who is forced by the Constitution-court, the States-General and the Government itself, to start a lawcase against the Netherlands inside the International Criminal Court, will receive a standard compensation from the State and from the Individual persons against whom the ICC-procedure rules.

The standard compensation, a person receives for the International Criminal Court - procedure is in 2014 (one) 1 million euro - annually supplemented with inflation and an interest rate of 2% per year – calculated from the date that this person starts the ICC-procedure to the day on which the person receives the first ICC-courtverdict on the first trial.

The International Criminal Court pays this compensation in the name of the 2 Republic Netherlands in the bankaccount of the person who started the ICCcase, within (six) 6 weeks after the first ICC-courtverdict on the first trial.

On top of the standard compensation 2014 the State must pay to the Damage receiving person, all Individuals against whom an ICC-procedure is started must also pay an Individual compensation to the Damage receiving person.

8. Citizens have a right to public assembly and demonstration outdoors once the Constitution-court and / or the States-General the Government of the Republic Netherlands prove that they ignore the Constitution2014-2016 and Human rights-Treaties.
9. Constitution rights, or Fundamental rights and freedoms are inalienable and shall be enjoyed by everyone from birth . The exercise of human rights, civil rights, economical rights and freedoms by one person may not violate the rights and freedoms of other persons.
10. Love is Love, War is War. Do not make War to prove your Love with.

Article 2 Dutch Citizenship

1. In the Netherlands residence Dutch nationals and Foreigners with a residence permit. (I am a Galaxy-freak) Constitution2014-2016 and Acts of Parliament determine who is a the Dutch national.
2. The Constitution2014-2016 and the States determine who is a Dutch national.
3. Every person born in the Netherlands, has the Dutch nationality of the Republic Netherlands and is obliged to purchase a Dutch passport or identity card with the State

to prove his or her nationality during an identity-check.

4. A Dutch national can not be deprived of his or her citizenship or the right to change nationality.

A Dutch national who renounces his or her Dutch nationality can not re-apply or claim Dutch citizenship later on in life.

The Constitution-court provides in a Constitution-nationality-judgment-Decree (ConaJD) for the Renunciation of the Dutch nationality, which is to be attached to a Birth certificate.

5. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the renunciation of Nationality.
6. People born in the Netherlands since the enforcement of Constitution2014-2016 may not have a Foreign passport; a person can only be born in one country.
7. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the use of Foreign passports in the Republic Netherlands.

Article 3 Anti-discrimination, Fairtrade & Eko obligation

1. All persons in the Netherlands shall be treated equally in equal circumstances . Discrimination on grounds of belief, political opinion, race , gender, social or economic status, place of residence, power or any other grounds whatsoever shall not be permitted.
2. Belief is lived through within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016 and the Human righttreaties.
3. So, all persons who conduct the Constitution2014-2016 correctly, live in a Fairtrade & Eko economy and are without doubt obliged to realize the maintenance of this economy on a daily basis.

Article 4 Inviolability of the body, privacy and torture of human being

1. Every person has the fundamental right to inviolability of his or her body. Inviolability of the body and privacy are inextricably connected. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for privacy.
2. Everyone has the freedom of thought and speech. No one is forced to express and / or hide his or her thoughts and beliefs, as long as that person correctly applies the Constitution2014-2016.
3. All persons of 18 years or older determine for themselves inviolability of his or her body, acting within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties.
4. Any minor person under 18 years of age is entitled to inviolability of his or her body and may record his or her believes for his or her body in Healthcare, Education, Legal System and Media in a written signed statement - attached to a copy of his or her Birth Certificate -. This written statement is to be considered a valuable fixed document to the court.
5. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for inviolability of the body of a minor person under 18 years of age.
6. Any person who is forced to fight against Constitution-violations – inflicted by another person on his or her body in his or her life - is affected in his or her inviolability of the body .
7. Any person who feels affected in his or her privacy caused by Constitution-violations may demand an imprisonment of 365 days or 2000 hours of community service against

the person who refuses to correctly apply the Constitution2014-2016, with the Constitution-court.

Constitution2014-2016, Article 4.7 - Torture with Technological developments - can not take place before all parties have completed the Arbitration-court-procedure first .

8. The Torture-treaty rules on top of the Constitution2014-2016 and can lead to higher penalties for the offender.
9. Technological developments may not destroy the sanctity and privacy of the body. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the development and use of technological developments.
Technological developments realized with the aim to make Citizens defend themselves against violations of their Constitution rights, are named by the Court as being 'Torture instruments'.
Every court in the Netherlands that rules that technological developments are misused to make a Citizen fight against Constitution-violation on his or her body and privacy, refers this file to the Constitution-court.
10. The Constitution-court can impose the Offender the maximum sentence of 365 days imprisonment or a community service of 2000 hours.

Article 5 Right to live

1. Every person has the right to live; assisted suicide other than anchored in the Constitution2014-2016 is prohibited.
An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the Right to Live.
2. Any person who wants to force another person to live on Planet Earth has to prove that he or she personally applies the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties legally correct.
3. Every person who has to fight for Constitution rights for his or her body during his or her life, is forced to live an inhumane life.

Article 6 Right to Die

1. Every person has the right to die at a self-chosen moment in Netherlands on Planet Earth, for a single trip to the forces bigger than ourselves in the Galaxy.
2. Any person of 18 years of age or older, has the right to stop his or her own life; the Healthcare-service provide in a mean to make this possible.
An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the Right to Die.
3. Every person of 18 years of age or older, who wants to leave Planet Earth voluntarily, will receive a agent for this purpose of the healthcare-servic and that agent will be registered in (three) 3-fold with a Family doctor, pharmacy and the health-insurance.
4. Every person of 18 years of age or older, who wants to leave Planet Earth voluntarily must be registered as a 'Yes or NO - Donor'. With the Donor-registrar is recorded on which date the person receives a suicide-agent from the Healthcare-system, which agent it is, received from which doctor, which pharmacy and which Healthcare-insurance. The expiry date, serial number and name of the manufacturer of this suicide-agent is also to be registered with the Donor registrar.
5. Any person who refuses to exercise the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties correctly, but forces a person to stay alive, is guilty of Torture .

Article 7 Personal privacy

1. Every person has the right to respect for his or her privacy, family life, within the limits of the Constitution 2014-2016 & Human right-treaties .
2. To collect, keep, use and dissemination of information about the private life of a person is not permitted without his or her written consent. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for collection and processing information about the private life of a person or a legal body.
3. The States-General and other authorities (for self-government) - organs and their civil servants - are obliged to provide access to documents and materials to a person, which have a direct impact on personal rights and freedoms of that human being, unless restricted by law. Any person aged 18 years or older is entitled to correction of errors in the recording of matters relating to his or her person, shown and / or given to him or her. Persons under 18 years of age will have their legal representatives correct errors in personal data.
4. The law determines rules for the protection of privacy in connection with data-recording and dissemination of personal data.
5. Public Services who clearly refuse to conduct legally correct the Constitution 2014-2016, lose their authority in the courtcases and lose their right to violate the privacy of an individual or legal body.
6. Foreign governments and Foreign security forces must prove in courtcases 'that they spy on persons to collect information for the realization of the Fairtrade & Eko economy, Worldwide'.

Article 8 Privacy of correspondence, telephone and internet

1. The privacy of correspondence, telephone and internet of a person are inviolable, unless otherwise determined by an Act of Parliament. A court order can give permission to ignore Constitution privacy-rights.
2. Telephone and Internet is inviolable, unless otherwise determined by Act of Parliament. The Prime Minister can provide in a Decree that violates Constitution-rights of a person. The Prime Minister may grant permission only if he or she can prove to the court that he or she personally conducts the Constitution 2014-2016 legally correct. For this task, the Prime Minister rules above all political parties .
3. Everyone, in the Netherlands or abroad, who works with data from letters, telephone and internet from the Netherlands is obliged to prove that he or she personally conducts the Constitution 2014-2016 legally correct, at any time of the day.
4. Foreign intelligence or Foreign legal bodies, who want to have access to letter data, telephone data and / or internet data of Dutch nationals and / or Foreigners on Dutch territory, must prove in courtroom that they apply the Constitution 2014-2016 and the Human right-treaties legally correct for the realization of the Fairtrade & Eko economy.
5. The Court rules in a verdict or Decree that persons employed by Foreign intelligence or Foreign legal bodies will be sentenced to an imprisonment of 365 days in the Netherlands, when it is proved that these persons / bodies spy on Dutch nationals and / or Foreigners on Dutch territory but do not realize a Fairtrade & Eko economy during their spying. In order to arrest and prosecute these Foreigners, they must be on Dutch territory.

Article 9 Media and technology use

1. Every person using media, has the right to publish thoughts or feelings without prior permission, on the condition that their behavior or work produced meets the requirements of the Constitution2014-2016.
2. Media includes all forms of information transmission . An Act of Parliament determines the rules for information transmission.
3. Technology includes all devices used for transmission of information in the media.
4. The Act of Parliament determines rules for radio, television, internet, and even for citizens unknown products which will appear thanks to technological developments in the future. There is no prior supervision of the content required for radio or television broadcasters or for the Internet.
5. The Government protects the People in the Netherlands against abuse by the media when the media violates the Constitution2014-2016. The Government deprives the media of the right to exist when the media refuses to conduct the Constitution 2014.
6. The creation of commercial advertising must comply with the requirements of the Constitution2014-2016. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the creation of advertising.
7. Lobbying is exclusively focussed on achieving the Fairtrade & Eko economy. Lobbyists who lobby for Constitution-violations will be sentenced by the Constitution-court with imprisonment 365 days of a community service of 2000 hours.

Article 10 Minor Citizens and media - and technology use

1. Persons under the age of 18 years shall be actively protected against Constitution-violations in their lives by the media
2. Parents and caretakers have a duty to educate children about the correct use of media and technology at the youngest possible age. Parents and caretakes use the Constitution2014-2016 to make good behavior for self-protection transparent for Children.
Legal bodies have the obligation to protect children against abuse of power by the media and legal bodies in their private life and school life.
An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the protection of children against abuse of power by media and legal bodies.
3. Schools, educational services, legal services, and public services must protect children against adverse effects of unknown products for media-use, which will be launched on the market thanks to technological developments in the future.

Article 11 Right to association

1. The right of association is recognized. An Act of Parliament can restrict this right in the interest of public order. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for legal bodies.
2. Each association, foundation or other legal body that refuses to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties legally correct, is terminated by a Constitution-violation-judgement-Decree .
3. The Constitution-court will sentence each Boardmember of an association, foundation or other legal body that refuses to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 and Human righttreaties - and whose legal body is terminated by a Constitution-violation-judgementDecree - to 365 days imprisonment or a community service of 2000 hours . Every person sentenced to 365 days imprisonment or a community service of 2000

hours by the Constitution-court may not sign a labourcontract for a Management Position, ever again.

4. Any Damage receiving party who suffers damage by the fact that an association , foundation or other legal body refuses to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties legally correct is entitled to compensation.

Article 12 The right to public assembly and demonstration outdoors

1. The right to public assembly and demonstration outdoors is recognized, but shall only be practiced by persons who can prove that they personally conduct the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties legally correct.
An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the acts of the Legislature, Judiciary and Executive power aimed at public safety and health.
2. The right to public assembly and demonstration outdoors can only occur when the Damage receiving Party has reprimanded the Offender in writing of Violation of Dutch Constitution Rights and grant him or her (six) 6 weeks time to restore his or her mistake.
3. Civilians in the Netherlands who personally undertake every effort to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties legally correct must not be hindered by people who refuse to work legally correct but proceed to a public meeting and demonstration outdoors.

Article 13 Labour - and duty

1. The States-General, the Government and local authorities have the obligation to provide citizens in Labour with minimum salary and / or in a Social security with Basic income during Unemployment, in line with the conduct of the Constitution2014-2016.
An Act of Parliament determines the rules for Labour- and Social security rights.
2. Nobody who works in the Public Service may receive a higher Remuneration for services rendered than the salary of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Netherlands is.

Article 14 People's Livelihood and Prosperity

1. Social security is a lifestyle anchored in Fairtrade & Eko economy, aimed at ensuring the dignity and capacity of human beings and maintaining a healthy planet Earth in the Galaxy.
An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the conservations of the resources human being, animal, plant, water, air, space, raw materials.
2. Dutch nationals on Dutch territory, who can not provide in their own livelihood will receive a Basic income Social security, determined by an Act of Parliament.
3. Foreigners on Dutch territory, who can not provide in their own livelihood, but who do comply with the rules of the Acts of Parliament and the Immigration laws of the Netherlands, may receive a Basic income Social security on the condition that they speak the Dutch language.
4. The creation and maintenance of Voluntary and / or Commercial social security and legally correct Love will be encouraged. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the practice of Love for Voluntary and Commercial social security.

Article 15 Living

1. The States-General and the Government ensure sufficiently secured housing for the population of the Netherlands. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for the housing-market.

2. Everyone has the right to own, rent or use Housing based on a contract that meets the requirements of the Constitution 2014-2016.
3. A person's Home is inviolable.
4. Entry into a home against the will of the occupant is prohibited, unless the law determines otherwise. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for entry into a home. The local court issues a warrant for entering the House of Representatives.
5. Persons employed by the competent authority, who are granted by law to enter a home, must identify themselves prior to the entry and explain the legal fact that requires the entry.
The resident shall be issued as soon as possible a written report of the entry by the competent authority.
The entry of the home can be in the interests of national security or is based on the Criminal procedures. An Act of Parliament determines rules for the provision of the report on entering the home and the possible late submission of this report.
The competent authority that enters the home, may require the omission of the provision of the report on entry into the home, when the contents of the report weakens national security.
The competent authority must be able to prove in court that they have conducted the Constitution 2014-2016. Officials who rely on their position within the competent authority, but abuse their legal powers to enter a home under false pretenses, only to torture the occupant sneakily, are guilty of Constitution-violations.
6. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her home; vacating a property may only be ordered by the local court.

The order of the local judge is firstly focussed on breach of Contract and Criminal procedures, not on Constitution-violations. The judge who judges at first instance determines whether there are Constitution-violations, and whether the case must be forwarded to the Constitution-court.

Article 16 Ownership and Expropriation

1. Private property, state property and other proprietary rights are recognized and protected by law.
2. Expropriation of property can only be done in the public interest and against prior agreed compensation, within the limits of the Constitution 2014-2016.
3. In case of emergency - a life threatening situation for Public Health - expropriation of property may be necessary immediately; in this circumstance compensation may take place later. An Act of Parliament determines rules for these circumstances for expropriation.
4. The competent authority destroys property, or make it unusable, or limited ownership; in these circumstances, the law determines the rules for compensation of damage.

Article 17 Quality of life

The States-General, the Government and local authorities have the obligation to make and keep the Netherlands habitable for humans, plants and animals, aimed at the preservation of Planet Earth in the long term. The Economy of the Republic Netherlands must as soon as possible be 100% Fairtrade & Eko for humans, animals, plants and natural elements.

Article 18 Health and Wellness

1. The States-General, the Government and the local authorities to take measures to promote the Public Health.

2. The government creates conditions for social and cultural development and leisure activities. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for community and cultural life in the Netherlands.
3. Camouflaging of facts and circumstances about the life of human being, animal, plants and natural elements can be a threat to Public health and can be a and it can be a Constitution-violation. The local court determines in this camouflage -file if there is a violation of the Constitution, and whether the file must be forwarded to the Constitution-court. In case of conflict, the parties involved are obliged to generate a solution by the Arbitration-court.
An Act of Parliament determines which animals, plants and natural elements need extra protection by the Government .

Article 19 Education

1. The States-General and the Government guarantee the existence of Education aimed at the realization of the Fairtrade & Eko economy, within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016, the law and Human right-treaties .
2. Every citizen has the right to education for the perfection and development of personal skills and work skills, focussed on life on planet Earth and the passing of this planet to the forthcoming generations citizens.
3. Each child or person under the age of 18 years follows compulsory education and is obliged to have his or her knowledge tested with exams; examination requirements are determined in Education-laws. Children are taught Law and Education from primaryschool on.
4. Every person is free to teach another person, within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016, the law and Human right-treaties.

The Government will monitor compliance with education laws, focusing on competence and morality of the Teacher and the quality of the Teaching Methods for the welfare of the pupil / student.

Every Teacher who refuses to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 legally correct is guilty of Constitution-violations. Every Teaching method that teaches a pupil / student anything other than the correct application of the Constitution2014-2016 , the law and Human right-treaties is stopped immediately.

The Inventor, Developer or the Teacher of this criminal Teaching method that pupil / student indoctrinates with crime, is guilty of Constitution-violation and can be sentenced an imprisonment of 365 days or 2000 hours of community service. The Arbitration-court shall determine whether this education file must be forwarded to the Constitution-court.

5. States-General and the local authorities guarantee by law the existence of adequate Fairtrade & Eko education per municipality .
6. An Educational institution in the design of a Public Service - financed with tax money - must first meet the requirements for Public Services anchored in the Constitution2014-2016.
7. An Educational institution in the design of Private Education - financed with private money - operates within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016, the law and Human righttreaties .

8. Institutions for Higher Education and University Education are assessed on the extent to which they are capable to assist pupil / student in realisation of the Fairtrade & Eko economy.

Article 20 Money System and taxes, debts of Citizens

1. The States-General and the Government are in charge of Monetary system, the Banking system and the existence of other Financial institutions and systems for the Netherlands by Act of Parliament.

All Banks and Financial institutions on Dutch territory shall be Fairtrade & Eko banks and institutions as soon as possible.

A Bank, a Financial institution or organization that works with money, can not be free to willfully damage the existence of a person or other organization... by abuse of power over money that belongs to that other person or organization.

2. The States-General and the Government maintains the Financial and Fairtrade & Eko sovereignty of the Netherlands within the European Union and Worldwide.
3. The States-General determines the financial contribution of the Netherlands to the European Union and other Unions.
4. Everyone is obliged to pay Taxes, rules by an Act of Parliament.
Tax-laws are not retroactive.
5. An Act of Parliament determines which taxes may be collected by the Administrations of Provinces and Municipalities and also determine their Financial relationships to States-General.
6. Every citizen has the right to request the Arbitration-court to exchange an unbearably heavy financial debt into a community service of (five hundred) 500 hours, or (thousand) hours, or (fifteen hundred) 1500 hours and maximum (two thousand) 2000 hours .
For the repayment of a debt (hundredthousand) EUR 100,000 is 1000 hours of community service determined.
The applicant must prove that there is no other possibility to pay off personal debts.
This community service is performed as being 'as normal labour that meets the requirements for Labour-laws'.
The community service may be performed in addition to a labourcontract or Basic income for Unemployment. Every citizen who accomplishes a community service of 500, 1000, 1500 or 2000 hours in line whit a courtverdict of the Arbitration-court, is after the completion of this community service free of debt.

Title 2 Justiciary and Competent authorities

Article 21 Judiciary and Competent authorities

1. Every person employed by the Judiciary and Competent authorities has the obligation to stop Constitution-violations by Parliamentarians with the Constitution-violation-procedure inside the Constitution-court.
2. The Torture-treaty obliges every person to stop another person who refuses to conduct the Grondwet2014-2016.

Article 22 Access to Law, Legal aid and Court

1. The States-General, the Government and the Constitution-court, guarantee access to the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties for every citizen in the Netherlands.
2. Everyone may seek assistance for judicial and administrative proceedings.
Every person is entitled to legal aid as granted by Act of Parliament.

3. The Dutch Barassociation is obliged to optimize the standards for Legal aid by ensuring that Lawyers and Counsel persons, Individuals and / or Teachers of Law studies operate within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016, the law and Human right-treaties. The Dutch Barassociation is obliged to reprimand everyone - connected to the Barassociation in any way - guilty of Constitution-violations on Legal Aid. Members of the Barassociation, the Dutch Lawyers and / or Teachers of Law studies - who are guilty of Constitution-violations - will be sentenced with a imprisonment of 365 days or a community service of 2000 hours by the Constitution-court.
4. No one may be prevented against his or her will from being heard by the courts to which he is entitled to apply under the law.

Article 23 Human dignity, Criminalization , Death Penalty and Torture

1. Human dignity is protected by the States-General, the Government and the Constitution-court.
2. Constitution2014-2016, law and Human right-treaties determine if the behavioral-pattern of the Citizen and facts that arise from this behavior of the Citizen are offenses.
3. The death penalty is not imposed.
4. Every person accused of committing a crime shall be presumed innocent until his or her guilt has been proven in court and is fixed in a Judicial Ruling. A person suspected of a criminal offense is not obliged to speak, is not obliged to prove that he or she is innocent. Unremove doubts about the guilt of a person must be interpreted to the benefit of the accused.
5. Each person is obliged to speak and prove his or her innocence at the Arbitration-court, while generating a solution for a conflict; the Arbitration-court may never be a substitute for the Criminal-court.
6. Nobody can be punished for a second time for one and the same crime. A person convicted of a crime once, may be confronted with new evidence for the same offense, which can re-open the lawcase. The Court will judge in this newly added courttrial about the newly presented evidence which shall result in a new supplementary Judicial Ruling. The Arbitration-court may not proceed on this file of the Criminal-court.
7. Pardons are granted by the Prime Minister; a Court advises the Prime Minister. Amnesty is granted by Decree of the Prime Minister.

Article 24 Deprivation of liberty

1. An Act of Parliament determines whether a Citizen may be deprived of his or her liberty.
2. A Citizen may be deprived of his or her liberty by Court-order.
3. An Act of Parliament determines which person of the competent authority may deprive a Citizen of his or her liberty. An Arrest of a Citizen is recorded on video by the Police and Justice-department. A Citizen deprived of his or her liberty other than by courtorder, may request the Court by an Attorney to order his or her release. The Act of Parliament shall determine the period within the deprived person must be heard by the Court. All hearings of Citizens in any way involved with a criminal offense shall be recorded on video. Citizens involved receive a copy of the recording of interrogation. The court shall order immediate release if it considers the deprivation of liberty to be

unlawful.

The Judge assigns the Damage receiving Party – unlawfully deprived of liberty – a compensation, be paid by the State within six weeks after the Judicial ruling.

4. The trial of a person who has been deprived of his or her liberty with the aim to bring him or her in front of a Court, shall take place within a reasonable period of time.
5. A person who has been lawfully deprived of his or her liberty may be restricted in the exercise of fundamental rights when the exercise of such rights is not compatible with the deprivation of liberty.

Article 25 Position Judiciary

1. The Courts of law have the obligation to judge upon all conflicts - of any Citizens and / or Public Services who start a lawsuit at the court –.
2. The Courts of law judge upon criminal offenses.
3. The Courts of law work with a transparent and uniform system foreigners punishment and fines.
4. The Courts of law describe in their Court-verdict how many days a guilty person shall stay in detention.
5. The Judge determines whether a sentence of 365 days imprisonment may be substituted with a community service of 2000 hours . The generation of energy by bike or other fitness equipment by a Citizen- for supplying power to a building - may be chosen or imposed as a community service . This community service is performed under strict medical supervision.
6. The hearings at the Court are public, unless the Act of Parliament determines otherwise. The Judicial Rulings make transparent on what legal grounds the Court reaches a verdict. The Court-statement is public .
7. An Act of Parliament provides the People with Disciplinary Proceedings.
8. Citizens and Public Services are obliged to first complete the Arbitration-courtproceeding, before starting a Disciplinary proceedings.
9. An Act of Parliament determines when a Citizen or a Public Service shall submit an Administrative appeal to the Court in the Netherlands.
10. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for trial outside the Netherlands and the War Criminal-procedures.
11. Members of the States-General and Members of the Government suspects of Misconduct under their Labourcontract - Constitution-violations – are being put on trial with the Constitution-court, even after their resignations.
12. Every Dutch national and Foreigner with a residence permit can start a lawcase against Members of the States-General and Members of the Government at the Constutionalcourt.

Article 26 Judiciary

1. The Courts which form part of the Judiciary shall be specified by Act of Parliament.
2. The organisation, composition and powers of the Judiciary shall be regulated by Act of Parliament.
3. An Act of Parliament determines that Citizens who do not work within the Judiciary shall

be assigned to participate in the Judiciary and / or shall monitoring the methods of work of the Judiciary.

4. The Judiciary will start an Arbitration-court as soon as possible.
5. The Arbitration-court works together with the National Ombudsman.
The National Ombudsman is a mediator for the Arbitration-court.

Article 27 Arbitration-court

1. The Arbitration-court (A-Court) is the first court in the Netherlands, where all Citizens and Public services are obliged to start a first procedure for conflict-ending.
2. The Arbitration-court rules next to the Criminal-court and before all other Courts.
3. The Arbitration-court can never be a substituuut for the Criminal-court.
4. The Arbitration-court presents clearly recognizable Units for Labor & Social Security, Education, Housing, Family Life, Environment & Nature, Technology, Medicine and Media.
5. The Arbitration-court is a public Court. The Registrar and Judge can determine together whether a process should take place behind closed doors, to protect the privacy of individuals, or not.
6. The Arbitration-court replaces the Whistleblower-structures.
Every citizen who wants to prove wrongdoing to the People in Netherlands starts a lawsuit at the Arbitration-court.
7. In case of an ongoing-conflict after a Court Ruling of the Arbitration-court, any person may initiate legal proceedings at another Court of law.
8. An Act of Parliament determines which Courts of law are founded in the Netherlands and which procedures Citizens have to apply.
9. An Act of Parliament grants the People a new title 'Arbitration-court', in the Procedure Code, which details the conduct of the Arbitration Procedure.
10. All parties involved in a file submitted at the Arbitration-court must to pay one low fixed price Court-fee. The Registrar of the A-court determines who the involved parties are.
11. Parties may defend themselves in Artibtration-court without a Lawyer.
12. The proceedings before the Arbitration-court begins by submitting the file with the Registrar of the A-court.
13. All parties involved shall present a legally correct solution for the conflict in line with the Constitution2014-2016, laws and treaties.
When a party involved refuses to present a solution for the conflict in the file and during the trial, that party automatically loses the dispute. The Arbitration-judge determines the compensation to be paid to the Damage receiving person.
14. Preferrably, the Registrar of the Court resolves the conflict in the file and writes on own authority a Judicial Ruling.
The Registrar of the A court has the authority to send the involved parties to a mediator affiliated with and chosen by the A-court.
All parties pay the mediator a low rate for 3 hours mediation. The Mediator works on neutral territory within a body of the Judicial and / or competent authorities.
The Registrar may write a Judicial Ruling at the direction of the Mediator.

15. The Registrar determines whether the file shall be brought to a judge for a courthearing.
The Arbitration-court must impose a legally correct workable solution to both parties.
16. The A-judge shall punish the party that refuses to present a solution = refunded the corut-fee of the other parties involved + pay for the solution + pay compensation + pay penalty and fines.
17. The Arbitration-court advises the States-General of Republic Netherlands during the making legible and unambiguous written applicable laws and treaties in Parliament .
This opinion is public for everyone.
18. The Arbitration-court gives this weekly aadvice publicly to the Parliamentary Committee 'People & Court'.

Article 28 Judicial Officers

1. The members of the judiciary responsible for law and the Attorney General by the Constitution-court shall be appointed for life by Decree of the Prime Minister.
They will be dismissed at personal request or on attaining an age to be determined by Act of Parliament.
2. An Act of Parliament determines in which courts the Judicial Officers are stationed an in which cases they shall be suspended or dismissed by a Decree of the Prime Minister and/ or the Chairperson/ President of the Constitution-court.
3. The legal status of Judicial Officers shall be regulated by Act of Parliament.
4. The Chairperson/ President of the Constitution-court of the Republic Netherlands is being elected by the People via a Contitutional-Referendum. The Candidates open a website on which they outline: education, carreer, futureplans for Republic Netherlands.

Other members of the Constitution-court are being selected & eleceted by the parliamentarians of the House of Representatives.
5. An Act of Parliament determines the cases in which the Constitution-court shall be responsible for annulling court judgments which infringe the law (cassation).
6. The Constitution-court shall also judge on the Constitution-violation-procedure, Title 4 Constitution2014-2016 of the Republic Netherlands .
7. An Act of Parliament shall also assign assign additional duties to the Constitution-court.

Article 29 Position of Law inside Judiciary and Parliament

1. By act of Parliament , the States-General and the Government produce laws and treaties for the People.
2. A draft law shall be submitted by the Prime Minister and by the House of Representatives of the States-General.
As long as a draft law has not been converted into a Bill, the author of the draft law can always withdraw this legislative proposal.
3. An act of Parliament determines whether draft laws must be debated on in joint session of the States-General House of Representatives and First Chamber. These draft laws may be submitted by the Prime Minister or Parliament.
4. The Prime Minister, a member of the House of Representatives or a member of the Joint session of the States-General can submit a draft law.

5. Draft laws submitted by the Prime Minister, a member of the House of Representatives or a member of the Joint session of the States-General will be sent to the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Joint session of the States-General, if the law demands this.
6. As long as the draft law submitted by the Prime Minister, the House of Representatives, or the Joint session is not passed into a Bill, each member of the States-General and the Government is free to alterate the legal text of this draft law during a debate in the House of Representatives.
7. The House of Representatives may appoint one or more of its members to defend the draft law in the Senate – First Chamber -.
8. The Senate will consider the draft law as it is received.
9. The House of Representatives votes on a draft law in order to turn it into a Bill. In order to turn a draft law into a Bill minimal (seventy-six) 76 Members of the House of Representatives must vote in favour of this Bill.
10. The House of Representatives passes on the new Bill to the Senate.
11. The Senate – First Chamber – shall ensure that draft laws and Bills from the Prime Minister or the House of Representatives are unambiguous texts and applicable for the People, within the limits of the Constitution 2014-2016, law and treaty .

As long as a Bill is not passed by the States-General – first Chamber -, it can be withdrawn by the author of the Bill.

12. The Senate – First Chamber – votes on the Bill of the House of Representatives. The Senate passes the Bill if (thirty-eight) 38 Senate-members of the First chamber vote in favour of the Act of Parliament.
13. A draft law becomes a Bill, once adopted by the States-General and by Decree of the Prime Minister.
14. An Act of Parliament determines the publication and date of enforcement of the Bill. The Bill shall not enter into force before publication.
15. An Order in Council shall be determined by the Prime Minister.
16. An Act of Parliament determines the rules and sanctions for the People.
17. An Act of Parliament determines penalties to be imposed.
18. An Act of Parliament determines the publication and date of enforcement of an Order in Council. An Order of Council shall not enter into force before it is published.
19. An Act of Parliament regulates Civil law, Criminal law, Administrative appeal and Civil procedure and Criminal procedure and the rules for Administrative appeal in general legal codes.
20. An act of parliament that introduces or enhances the liability for Citizens, has no retroactive effect .

Article 30 Dutch nationals with a foreign passport and Foreigner

1. The Constitution 2014-2016 which regulates who a Foreigner is.

2. A Foreigner in the Netherlands is a person born abroad and the owner of a foreign passport or identity card for identification purposes.
3. Persons in the Netherlands, both Dutch nationals and owners of a foreign passport shall be declared Foreigner from the moment they violate the Constitution 2014-2016.
4. The law regulates the admission and expulsion of Foreigners.

Article 31 Expulsion of Undesirable Person

1. The Constitution 2014-2016 regulates who is an Unwanted Person in the Netherlands and who must leave the country.
2. The Constitution- court judges in first and second instance in case of Foreigners who refuse to conduct the Constitution 2014-2016 and who must leave the Netherlands.
3. Foreigners who are declared Unwanted Person in Republic Netherlands and who are ordered to leave the country, will never be admitted to the Netherlands again.
4. Foreigners who are likely to be expelled by the Constitution-court as an Unwanted Person, receive free legal aid for this assessment only, which is captured in a Constitution expulsion-verdict.
5. Police takes care of the actual departure of the Unwanted Person.
6. Every foreigner who has been declared Unwanted Person by the Constitution-court, and enters Dutch territory again shall be arrested by the police and will be given a life sentence in a Dutch prison. They leave prison as a deceased person.

Article 32 Foreigner guilty of destruction Passport or Identity

Foreigners who are in the Netherlands and have their passport or identity card shredded in order to avoid that they will be expelled as Unwanted Person or to avoid extradition will be given a lifetime sentence in prison. They leave prison as a deceased person.

Article 33 Voluntary departure of Dutch and Foreigners

Every person has the right to leave the Netherlands unless national law provides otherwise.

Article 34 Extradition of Dutch nationals

1. Extradition of a Dutch national, on the request of another nation, shall only take place in line with treaty and the Constitution 2014-2016, provided that Political leaders, Diplomats or Persons of security services of the nation that orders Extradition, conduct the Constitution 2014-2016 legally correct themselves.
2. Extradition of a Dutch national to a nation that is not a Member of the Statute of Rome - International Criminal Court - will not take place.
3. Every Dutch national who is not extradited to the nation requesting extradition, is sentenced by the Dutch court to a lifetime imprisonment in cases of: attempted murder, murder, organized crime, crimes against humanity such as mutilation, rape, prostitution, human trafficking, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, trade in chemicals with the aim to kill civilians, money laundering, organizing degradation judiciary and competent authorities, organizing genocide, drone attacks on civilians, cybercrime with the aim to damage the economy.

Article 35 Extradition of Foreigners

1. Extradition of a Foreigner to another country takes place in line with a treaty and

Constitution 2014-2016, but will only take place if Political leaders, Diplomats or Persons of Security of the nation that orders Extradition, conduct the Constitution 2014-2016 legally 18 correct themselves.

Extradition of a foreigner to a nation that is not a Member of the Statute of Rome - International Criminal Court - will not take place.

2. Every Foreigner who is not extradited to the nation requesting extradition, is sentenced by the Dutch court to a lifetime imprisonment in cases of: attempted murder, murder, organized crime, crimes against humanity such as mutilation, rape, prostitution, human trafficking, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, trade in chemicals with the aim to kill civilians, money laundering, organizing degradation judiciary and competent authorities, organizing genocide, drone attacks on civilians, cybercrime with the aim to damage the economy.

Title 3 Democracy and Republic

Article 36 Parliament of the Republic of Netherlands

1. Parliament consists of the States-General and the Cabinet in power, States-General-Committees and a Parliamentary Committees.

Parliament provides in the foundation of States-General Committees which advise the States-General and the Cabinet while making laws and treaties and for the maintenance of public order.

These Committees are headed by a Human Rights-Chairperson, who must guarantee that the work that each of the Committees submit to the States-General, the Cabinet and the People, is in line with the correct application of the United-Nations-treaty and Human rights treaties.

Committees carry the name of the Ministries; their method of work is public.

An Act of Parliament determines the procedure for these Committees.

Every Ministry may found various Committees.

Every Ministry of the Republic of Netherlands establishes at least (one) 1 Committee for decision-making by Parliament and the People together and will meet the People in a hearing, weekly.

The People directly talk with members of the States-General and the Cabinet on the making and applicability of laws and treaties.

Every citizen with a CitizenServiceNnumber can register for participation in this Committees.

An Act of Parliament regulates these procedures for States-General Committees.

Committees that make decisions about national security in the Netherlands are preferably public. Confidentiality can be necessary to ensure the national security of the Netherlands; in that scenario the People are to be informed about the date and nature of the meeting.

A Parliamentary Committee is a small or large study of Law, facts about social issue, conflict, abuse of power. The House of Representatives and first Chamber can each install a Parliamentary Committee in name of (half the members of the Chamber plus one) 50% + 1 of the MP-votes. Persons called for hearing by the Parliamentary Committee under oath and can be prosecuted for perjury in the Constitution-court. This meeting is public.

2. Persons, elected by the People for a job as Member of the States-General and Member

of the Cabinet sign a Labourcontract and pass an Oath of commitment to the Constitution2014-2016, the national law and Human right-treaties.

3. Nobody can be a member of both, House of Representatives and the First Chamber.
4. A Member of the States-General shall not be Prime Minister, Vice-President, Minister or Secretary of State are .
5. A member of the States-General must not be: a member of the Constitution-court - , or member of the Court of State, or member of the Judiciary, or member of the Arbitration-court, or member of the Court of Audit, or Province and/ or Municipal, or member of the Watermanagement-Boards, or work in an office on a Labourcontract for the European Union and / or the United Nations.
6. An Act of Parliament determines regulation to prevent conflicts of interest taking place, inherent to members of Parliament, within the limits of the Constitution, United-Nations-treaty and Human right-treaties in 2014-2016 and aimed at ensuring the sovereignty of the Netherlands.
7. Financial provisions for members of the States-General and members of the Cabinet in power and their surviving family-members, shall be regulated by law. The States-General only pass a draft law into a Bill when (two-thirds) 2/3 of the members approve of the draft law and want to convert into a national law .
8. The Chairperson of the House of Representatives and First Chamber are responsible for the Labourcontracts and Oath of the Members of the States-General.
9. The Prime Minister is responsible for the labourcontracts and Oath of the Members of the Cabinet in power.
10. Conflicts about the Labourcontract of members of Parliament will only be judges upon by the Constitution-court.
11. The Prime Minister, Ministers and StateSecretaries inform the Parliament the House of Representatives and the First Chamber -iIndividually or in Joint session orally or in writing – when requested to provide information by one or more members of Parliament, within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties.

The Prime Minister, Ministers and Secretaries of state have access to the meetings in Parliament and participate in the deliberations. They shall be invited by both Chambers to attend meetings – individually or in Joint session-. They shall be assisted by the persons appointed by them, during these meetings.

12. The members of the States-General, the Cabinet in power and other persons participating in procedures in Parliament, can not be prosecuted or held liable for anything they say during those the meetings of the States-General, Cabinet or Committees in Court.

A Political party is an Association, which is a Legal body accountable for Constitution-violations, conducted by Parliamentarians.

Parliamentarians guilty of Constitution-violations in the file of Citizens can be judged upon in Court, but only when the Citizen starts an Arbitration-court-procedure or Constitution-court-procedure against the Parliamentarian who refuses to conduct the Constitution legally correct.

Article 37 States General

1. The States-General represents the entire Dutch People.

2. The States-General conducts Internal Rules laid down in laws.
3. The States -General consist of the House of Representatives(House) and the First Chamber (Senate).
4. The House of Representatives consists of (one hundred and fifty) 150 members.
5. The First Chamber consists of (seventy-five) 75 members.
6. Each House shall appoint a Speaker from among its members.
7. Each House shall appoint a Clerk who, like the other officials of the two Houses, may not be a member of the States General.
8. The two Houses are considered to be one Actor for authority when they meet in Joint session.
9. The Prime Minister is in charge in a Joint session of both Chambers.
10. The meetings of the States-General are public, unless (fiftione percent) 51% of the MPs vote for a Closed Meeting.
11. Members of the States-General must be present in Parliament for conducting their obligation and votings.
12. Draft laws shall only be passed into a Bill when alle member of the Second or First Chamber are present during voting.
13. All votes of all Parliamentarians are public to the People.
14. All members of Parliament vote on their own merits and without charge.
15. The States-General regulates an Electronic voting-system in Parliament as soon as possible.
16. Members of the States-General are members of an Association established for the position of Political Party.
17. Only a Dutch national shall be member States-General, at a minimum age of (eighteen) 18 years. This person nust have voting-rights.
18. Every Citizen who has been sentenced to imprisonment of 365 days or a community service of 2000 hours by a Constitution-court has no voting-rights.
19. A Dutch national who has ever been convicted for a Criminal offense or against whom a Constitution-violation-procedure has started, can not be a member of the StatesGeneral.
20. A Dutch national who is a Member of the States-General or the cabinet in power, and against whom a legal procedure is started inside the International Criminal Court shall leave the Parliament immediately .

The Prime Minister dissolves the Parliament, informs the People about the International Criminal Court - case against the Netherlands and announces New Elections for Parliament for the House of Representatives and / of the First Chamber.

21. When the People are not informed about an ICC-procedure against a Member of the Dutch Parliament, the Netherlands is a dictatorship, open to blackmail and loss of sovereignty.

22. Persons who want to have a seat and labourcontract in the States- General must be elected by the People's National Elections and / or a Constitution-Referendum.

They are listed as a candidate on a list of a Political party.

People - working for a Political party - who are listed as a Candidate to be elected as member of the States-General and / or the cabinet in power, do present themselves on a personal website and other means of communication in the media.

They publish their level of education, work experience, legally correct social beliefs and their future plans for the Fairtrade & Eko economy of the Netherlands.

23. A member of the States-General can not be the owner of a private legal body or have Labourcontracts next to his or her labourcontract in parliament. Education, profession, assest of family-members of the Parliamentarian must be public in order to prevent a conflict of private interest, blackmail or loss of sovereignty of the Netherlands.

24. The Prime Minister or the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court are obliged announce a Constitution-Referendum for the People when a member of the Parliament returns his or his seat to the Politcial party they have worked for.... or when he or she is guilty of Constitution-violation.

Members of the States-General and the Cabinet in power who resign from their seat in Parliament – for whatever reason - return their seat and an empty Labourcontract to the Political party to where elected for in Parliament.

Members of Parliament who can no longer fulfill their duties due to illness, maternity of family-circumstances are being replaced temporarily by a member of the same Political party.

25. When members of the States-General and the Cabinet in power leave their seat due to a Constitution-violation-procedure and / or an International Criminal Court – procedure started against them, are only entitled to the Basic-yearincome for Unemployed, as laid down in Social security-laws.

Article 38 Cabinet

1. The Cabinet of the Republic of the Netherlands represents the entire Dutch population.
2. The Cabinet in power is on the rang in parliament next to the House of Representatives and first Chamber.
3. Members of the Cabinet in power are members of an Association formed for the function Political party, that also supplies the Members of the States-General for National Elections to the People.
4. The Cabinet in power consists of the Prime Minister, the Vice-Premier, the Ministers and StateSecretaries.
5. Only a Dutch national shall be Member of the Cabinet , at a minimum age of (eighteen) 18 years. This person must have voting-rights.
A Dutch person who has ever been convicted of a criminal offense or against whom a Constitution-violation-procedure has started, shall not be a member of the Cabinet.

A member of the Cabinet must not be the owner of another Legal body and will not have a labourcontract in addition to his or her position in Parliament . The education, the profession and the assets of family-members of the members of Cabinet shall be public in order to prevent conflicts of interest and blackmail, or the loss of sovereignty of the Netherlands.

Article 39 Elected Prime Minister and Vice President

1. The Prime Minister of Republic Netherlands is elected directly by the People, often the same day the People elect a new parliament.
2. The Vice - President of Republic Netherlands is elected by the People of the largest Political parties after the National Elections for the Parliament; the largest parties form the Cabinet.
Political parties appoint their Vice-premier on the Candidatelist for elections of the House of Representatives. The largest Parties automatically form the Cabinet.
Do Political parties fight over the question: 'Who is the vice-premier', the Voter get a Constitution-Referendum (six) 6 weeks after publication of the formal Elections results by the Electoral Council.
3. The death of the Prime Minister of the People 's Republic Netherlands results in new National elections for Parliament, to choose a new Prime Minister.
4. The death of the Vice-President of the Republic Netherlands results in a Constitution - Referendum for selecting a new Vice President.
5. Illness of the Prime Minister or Vice-President of the Republic of Netherlands, results in the appoint of a temporarily substitute Prime Minister or Vice President, elected from current Ministers or Statesecretaries.
6. This substitute Prime Minister or Vice-President shall remain in office until the People have elected a new Prime Minister or Vice-President by new National Elections or Constitution-Referendum and the Electoral Council approves the election results. The new Prime Minister or Vice-President signs a Labourcontract and takes the oath in public.
7. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Netherlands is above all political parties .

Article 40 Elections in the Republic of Netherlands

1. The National Elections and the Constitution-Referendum are held by secret ballot.

The result of the Elections and the Constitution-Referendum are binding and can only be overruled by the Constitution-court.

An Act of Parliament determines the rules for Elections, Constitution-Referendum and Electoral law.

The Constitution-Referendum operates identical to the National Elections and can be held in the design of a Internet-Referendum. The system National Elections Constitution-Referendum must be used for the members of Parliament. The Internet-Constitution-Referendum is to be used for lighter cases in which the People demand a vote.

2. The People have the right to demand a Constitution-Referendum with the States-General, the Cabinet , the Province and Municipal.

The People who demand a national Constitution-Referendum shall submit (two) 2 million signatures of Registrared Voters with the States-General, the Cabinet. The Parliament opens a website for collecting these signatures.

The People who demand a local Constitution-Referendum, must submit (fourty percent) 40% signatures of Registrared Voters per Province or Municipal.

3. Municipalities and Districts announce on their webiste the number of inhabitants under their governance.
4. The States-General, the Cabinet , Province, Municipal must take the initiative to held a (local) Constitution-Referendum during the making of complicated laws, treaties and / or misconduct of rulers who by Constitution-Referendum are chosen for their Labourcontract.
5. Political parties that collect the most votes of the People during National Elections, are the Cabinet in power.
6. The term for the House of Representatives and Senate – Second and First Chamber – and the Cabinet is (four) 4 years.

The Prime Minister or the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court can terminate the States-General and the Cabinet.

The dissolution must take effect on the day the newly elected States-General meet, after signing the Labourcontract by the Members of House of Representatives and/ or Senate and the members of the Cabinet and the taking of the oath publicly in Parliament.

All Labourcontracts of all members of the States-General and members of the Cabinet are published on the website of the Parliament and other media.

The Prime Minister of the Republic Netherlands earns the highest possible salary in the Public Service. No one can earn more in the Public Service than the Prime Minister. National law determines the rules for Labour, salary and Unemployment Compensation for persons in the Public Service, within the limits of the human rights treaties.

7. The Prime Minister or the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court announce the termination of the House of Representatives and / or Senate or the Cabinet. The Prime Minister or the Chairperson/ President of the Constitution-Court must immidiately announce the date for new National Elections or Constitution-Referendum.

Within a maximum of (ninty) 90 days after termination, the new National Elections or Constitution-Referendum must be held.

8. Every Dutch national can lodge a complaint about the Election results within (thirty) 30 days after the formal outcome of the National Elections or the ConstitutionReferendum result – acording to the Electoral Council- , with the Chairperson / President of the Constitution Court.
9. The termination is effective as soon as new members of the States-General or the Cabinet have signed their Labourcontract and passed the Oath.

Article 41 Parliamentsday

Annually, on the first Thursday of September, or at any earlier time to be determined by law, is given an explanation of the policy to be pursued by the Government by or on behalf of the Prime Minister at a joint meeting of the States - General.

Article 42 Petition to authority

Everyone shall have the right to submit petitions in writing to the competent authorities.

Article 43 Competent authority and public order

1. Everyone has the freedom and responsibility to live in intelligence & self-efficiency within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016, laws and treaties.
2. Development of technology shall not be a reason to restrict freedoms & self-efficiency of the individual indoors, as long as that individual applies the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties legally correct.
3. The States-General shall guarantee the freedom to live in intelligence and selfefficiency indoors.
4. The States-General of the Netherlands provides in national laws that regulate outdoors rules – buildings and enclosed places – for the protection of the People's health, traffic and for the control or prevention of disorders.
5. The States-General Netherlands realizes both - indoors and outdoors – the Fairtrade & Eko economy to preserve the sovereignty of the Netherlands; People's health, traffic of humans and goods or the control or prevention of disorders.
6. An Act of Parliament regulates Public Services for Branche & Compagny.

The law regulates the duties and organization for Public Services, the composition and Authority of their Boards, and public access to their meetings..

The law determines the Judicial authority of Public Service.
The law regulates the supervision of Public Serves.

7. Decisions of the Boards for Public Services can only be overruled in the public interest or when they violate the Constitution2014-2016, the law and treaties.
8. Conflicts between Public Services may be submitted to the Arbitration-court by everyone, on the condition that the party that starts the A-procedure presents a solution within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016, laws and treaties.

The parties involved in the conflict between the Public Services shall be appointed by the Registrar of the Arbitration-court.

The party Public Service - participant in the conflict - not in the mood to solve the problem within the Arbitration-court, may request the Registrar to refer the case to the Prime Minister or the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court.

Conflicts between Public Services, being describes as Constitution-violations by the Arbitration-court are to be forwarded by Court-ruling to the Prime Minister or the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court.

Conflicts between Public Services may be submitted to the Prime Minister by everyone. The Prime Minister has a duty to forward the file to a Parliamentary Committee, that shall present a report to the People within (twelve) 12 weeks, in which a solution is outlined.

9. The Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court shall only judge on criminal Constitution-violations in case of a the conflict between Public Services.

The Chairperson of the Constitution-court, who is being confronted with a power struggle between the fighting Public Services and the Constitution-court refers the file

to the Prime Minister and the International Criminal Court.

The Prime Minister has a duty to forward the file to a Parliamentary Committee , that shall present a report to the People within (twelve) 12 weeks, in which a solution is outlined.

Article 44 Position Public Service

1. A Public Service is any organization that exists thanks to Tax Money raised by the People.
2. All Dutch nationals shall be equally eligible for appointment to Public service.
3. Annually, Republic Netherlands shall provide the People with a list of all Public Services in the Netherlands, that exist thanks to Tax money on the second of June (2june) of a Calendar year.
This overview describes how much Tax money every Public Service receives each calendar year, how many people are working them specified by type of Labourcontract and salary and which Fairtrade & Eko targets are to be realized for the coming calendar year.
4. Dutch nationals are to be appointed in a Labourcontract for a Public Service above Foreigners; only when no Dutch nationals are suitable for the job, a Foreigner may be appointed .

Article 45 Public Service Political Party should not be War Criminal

1. A Political party is a Public Service .
2. A Political party is an Legal Association founded for political activity.
Equal to any other type of Legal body in the Netherlands, the Legal Association for Political Activities is also required to legally correct conduct the Constitution2014-2016, law and treaties.
3. Every Political party that refuses to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 legally correct, operates like a Warcriminal guilty of Crimes against Humanity, and has no right to exist.
4. Every Political party that refuses to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 legally correct and receives a written reprimand of a Damage receiving Party, has six weeks time to undo mistakes and to perform in line with the Constitution to perform2014.

When a Political party refuses to grant this request, the Damage receiving Party turns in week (seven) 7 after the reprimand to the Prime Minister and requests him or her to make this Political party operate within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016 within 6 weeks.

Continues this Political party the violations of the Constitution2014-2016, despite the reprimand of the Prime Minister, this Prime Minister will terminate this Political party in week (seven) 7 after the reprimand and will announce New Elections for Parliament for the People.

Does the Prime Minister refuse to terminate the Political party in week 7 after the reprimand, the Damage receiving Party can start a Constitution-violation-procedure with the Constitution-court and request the President of the Constitution-court to terminate this Political party and announce New Elections for Parliament for the People.

5. Every person working on a Labourcontract for a Political Party – that has been terminated due to Constitution-violations – shall no longer work for a Public Service and / or Politics in the Netherlands .

Article 46

Every Dutch national has the equal right to elect the members of Public Services and to stand for election as a member of Public Service. In the first instance, members of Public Services are elected by employees working for that Public Service. A Public Service call an Internet-Constitution-Referendum for elections of a member of Public Services.

Article 47 Council of State

1. The President of the Count of State is elected by the People during a Constitution-Referendum.
Other members of the State shall be appointed for life by Decree of the Prime-Minister from a list of three persons drawn up by the House of Representatives of the States-General.
Members of Court of State will be resigned on their personal request or on attaining an age to be determined by Act of Parliament.
The law determines in which other situations Member of the Council of State will be suspended or dismissed by the constitution-court.
2. The organisation, composition and authority of the Court of State shall be regulated by Act of Parliament.
3. Additional duties may be assigned to the Count of State or a division of the Court by Act of Parliament.
4. The Court of State co-works with the Arbitration-court on advising Parliament on Draft laws, order of Parliament, Treaty and misconduct by Public Services .

These files in case of misconduct by Public Services, or other organizations, must be submitted to the Registrar for an Arbitration-procedure by a Citizen.
The Dutch-civilization-procedure.
Public Services start their reports on misconduct with the Arbitration-court.
The Dutch-civilization-procedure.

Article 48 Court of Audit

1. The Court of Audit (Algemene Rekenkamer) is established for with examining the revenue and expenditure of the Government.
2. The President of the court of Audit will be elected by the People during a Constitution-Referendum.

Other Members of the Court shall be appointed for life by Decree of the Prime-Minister from a list of three persons drawn up by the House of Representatives of the States-General.

Members of Court of Audit will be resigned on their personal request or on attaining an age to be determined by Act of Parliament.

In case of Misconduct Membership of the Court of Audit will be suspended or dismissed by the Constitution-court.

An act of parliament determines the legal position of the Court of audit members and employees.

3. The organisation, composition and authority of the Court of Audit shall be regulated by Act of Parliament.

4. Additional duties may be assigned to the Court of Audit by Act of Parliament.

Article 49

The Mayor of the Municipal and the Commissioner for the Province to the Prime-Minister will be elected by local Residents – with voting-rights and inhabitants of the Municipal or Province – of the Province or Municipal during a Constitution-Referendum -.

Article 50 Province and Municipal, Public Services and Watermanagement

1. The term of office of Provincial and Municipal Council is (four) 4 years, unless an Act of Parliament determines otherwise.
2. An act of Parliament determines the foundation of Districts and Municipalities, as well as the composition and authorities of their Councils.

An act of Parliament regulates the supervision of these authorities.

An act of Parliament determines rules for self-regulation for Province and Municipal.

An act of Parliament determines the decision-making procedure for Province and Municipal.

3. Decisions of the Province and Municipal – which are to be processed on for the local people according to national law – can only be overruled by the Prime Minister when in the Public interest or by the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court, with a Constitution-violation-procedure.
4. An Act of Parliament determines in which way the Province and the Municipal Council – and their Members – are to be punished for disrespect of regulation and administration and other misconduct.
The Civilian can start the Constitution-procedure against members of the Province Council of the City Council, on the condition that this Civilian proves to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 legally correct.
5. The members of the Provincial Council and the City Council are a member of Political Party and work on personal Title within that party and conduct the Constitution2014-2016 legally correct.
Members of the Province Council, City Council, and Members of the States General all meet identical requirements.
The law determines which Labor Contracts of elected Members for Province Council or City Council can not run simultaneously with membership of the Province Council or City Council.
The law determines rules about private-relationships that cause a conflict of interest for Members of the Province Council or City Council; violation of these rules results in loss of membership.
6. The Political Party presents a list of Candidates for the Local Elections to the People. Each Candidate member of a Political Party will open a website on which he / she points out: education, career, future plans for Local People in line with the demands of of the Constitution in 2014-2016. These Candidates also point out which job in the Council they prefer.
7. The members of the Provincial Council and City Council are elected directly by the People - residents of the Province or City Council - during a Local Constitution-Referendum.
Local People have (one) 1 vote for each Political party, if they wish for the elections of members for the Province Council or City Council.
The Candidate with the most votes per Political party, will get his or her preferred labourcontract - on a perfect functioning Planet - for member Province Council or City

council.

The number of votes which can be used by the voter during the Local Election is determined by the number of Local Political Parties participating in this election..

8. Voter meet identical legal requirements for voting during Local Elections that also rule for voters who participate in the voting for the States-general and Cabinet.
9. Members vote without charge during the exercise of their labourcontract, but within the limits of the Constitution 2014-2016.
10. Every person employed at Province, Municipal, Watermanagement-legal-body and Public Services is obliged to stop Constitution-violations of members of the Parliament with the Constitution-violation-procedure with the Constitution-court.
The Torture-treaty demands that Citizens in the Netherlands stops violations of Constitution-rights by another person. The use of the Torture-treaty can increase the sentence 365 days imprisonment or community -work punishment of 2,000 hours.
11. An act of parliament will determines the locations and numbers of the Province and Municipal and will draw its borders.
12. 'Provincial Council' is Head of District; "The City Council 'is Head of Municipal.
13. Their meetings shall be public unless the law provides otherwise.
14. Deputy Council and the Commissioner to Province of the Prime-Minister are part of the Province Council.
The Mayor and the Board of Mayor and Aldermen are part of the Municipal.
15. An act of parliament rules that the Commissioner to Province of the Prime-Minister is obliged to exercise the official instructions.
16. Province Council and City Council provide in local law, within the limits of the Grondwet2014-2016, national law and treaties.
17. Province Council and City Council give authority to other Public services that are located within the Province and Municipal, within the limits of the Constitution2014-2016, national laws and treaties.
18. The law provides in Voters-rights for persons in the Netherlands with a Foreign nationality and Foreign passport – when they correctly conduct national laws -for the Province Council and City Council and determines that they can be elected as Member Province Council or City Council.

Title 4 Constitution – violation - procedure

Article 51 Constitution-violation-procedure

1. The Constitution-violation-procedure is a procedure that exclusively shall be started at the Constitution-court , the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court in the Republic Netherlands.

The Constitution-violation-procedure is public.

2. The Constitution-violation-procedure shall only be started by persons who prove personally to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties legally in their file.

Thus: The Civilian does get the Constitution-violation-procedure free of charge, but does not receive it as a gift. The law-seeking Civilian must first prove to live and work in line with the Constitution 2014-2016.

3. The Constitution-violation-procedure aims to guarantee access to the Constitution 2014-2016 of the Republic Netherlands for every Dutch national and is aimed at the realization of the Fairtrade & Eko economy for the Republic Netherlands.

Fairtrade & Eko means in this Constitution 2014-2016:

'To bring Human acts and Economical activity by humans and legal bodies in accordance with the United-Nations-treaty and Human right-treaties for each person involved, as soon as possible, for preserving natural resources on Planet Earth, intercontinentally.'

4. The Constitution-violation-procedure shall be started by any Dutch national with voting-rights (eighteen) 18 years and older and Foreigner with a residence permit, and can be started without a lawyer.

For persons under 18 years of age, the Legal representative of this person can start a Constitution-violation-procedure in favour of the child involved. This child was born in the Netherlands or a child was born abroad but out of Dutch parents.

The Constitution-violation-procedure only serves to safeguard the use of the Constitution 2014-2016 in the lives of Citizens in Republic Netherlands.

The Constitution-violation-procedure shall not be used by Foreigners for Asylum applications, obtaining a residence permit or punishing other Foreigners on Dutch territory.

The Constitution-violation-procedure shall not be chosen as a substitute for procedures at the European Court for Human Rights .

5. All persons in the Netherlands who refuse to conduct the Constitution 2014-2016 legally correct, are according to the Torture-treaty guilty of Crimes against Humanity - organizing genocide - and will be punished with imprisonment of at least (threehundredandsixtyfive) 365 days, or a communitie service of at least (twothousand) 2000 hours.

Every Dutch national, who concludes that another person refuses to conduct the Constitution 2014-2016 legally correct - and is or will be the Damage receiving Party - has the obligation to reprimand the Offender in writing of Violation of Dutch Constitution-rights and to grant him or her 30 (six) 6 weeks time to restore his or her mistake.

After 6 weeks, the Constitution-violation-procedure shall enter into force, Part 4 of this Constitution 2014-2016.

6. The Constitution-violation-procedure starts with the submission of the file with the Registrar of the Constitution-court. The Starting-letter for this procedure shall be addressed to the Chairperson / President and the Registrar of the Constitution-court. The Registrar determines who are the parties involved.

The Registrar determines whether the file is complete and admissible for a hearing in the Constitution-courtroom. The Registrar informs the party that started the procedure about the legal fact that the file is inadmissible for the Constitution-court.

The Registrar determines when official documents must be submitted to the Registrar of the Constitution-court before a hearing in courtroom, within a maximum period of (six)

6 weeks.

The Registrar determines when parties are in possession of the complete dossier as submitted and presented to the Judge of the Constitution-court.

7. The Registrar of the Constitution-court determines the date of hearing in Constitution-courtroom.
The Registrar determines which persons shall be present during the hearing in the Constitution-courtroom, which persons are not obliged to be present.
8. The Registrar determines whether there is a task and / or procedure for the Competent authorities in a file that is submitted to the Chairperson / President by the Constitution-court.
9. The binding Court-ruling of the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court is public.

The Court-ruling/ Decree of the Constitution-violation-procedure is public and must be published on the website of the Constitution-Court, the Parliament of the Republic Netherlands or other communication channels and is called:
'Constitution-violation-Judgment-Decree, or a ConviJuD, or CvJD'.

The Chairman / President of the Constitution-court may appoint persons in time of war who must conduct the Constitution-violation-Judgment-Decree.
The Chairman of the Constitution-court can refer the case to the International Criminal Court.

10. An Act of Parliament determines rules for the Constitution-violation-procedure with the Constitution-court.

Title 5 National Security and International Legal Order

Article 52 National Security

1. The national security of the Republic Netherlands is guaranteed by the legally correct application of the Constitution2014-2016, the United-Nations-treaty and Human right-treaties.
2. Every Person and Legal body in the Netherlands focussed on national security shall be ready to prove at any time – personally or as an organization – that they conduct the Constitution2014-2016, law and Human right-treaties legally correct.
3. Every Dutch person has the duty abroad to make every Citizen conduct the United-nations-treaty and Human right -treaties legally correct, to guarantee our national security.
4. A Person or Legal body anchored in the Constitution2014-2016 and national law, has the duty to only draw up and sign contracts for the realization of the Fairtrade & Eko economy.

Article 53 Military

1. The Republic of the Netherlands works with Armed forces to defend the Constitution 2014-2016 of the Republic Netherlands, the United Nations-treaty and Human right-treaties.
2. The Cabinet has the supreme power over the Armed forces.
3. The Cabinet shall not hide information about the Armed forces from the House of Representatives and Senate.

4. The Armed forces consists of volunteers and may in time of war on Dutch territory also consist of conscripts.
5. An Act of Parliament determines the methods of work of the Armed forces.
6. The first duty of the Armed forces is to safeguard the United-nations right and Human rights, Worldwide.
The first duty of the Armed forces is an Education Duty.

Persons working for the Dutch Armed forces open abroad a location for Education, an Lawyers-office and if needed, a Local court for guaranteeing United-nations-rights and Human Rights. Even in war zones.

7. The second duty of the Dutch Armed forces is to apply violence to stop violations of United-nations-rights and Human rights, when becomes clear that Educators, Lawyers & Judges fail in a conflict area.
8. The Dutch Armed forces may not co-work with Public Services abroad who refuse to conduct the United-nations-treaty and Human right-treaties legally correct.
9. The Dutch Armed forces can not operate in a nation that is not a member of the Statute of Rome Statute - the International Criminal Court - .

Article 54 International legal order

The Cabinet guarantees the International legal order by proving that Cabinet-members personally conduct the Constitution2014-2016 and Human right-treaties legally correct.

Article 55 Convention and People

1. The States-General approves of the contents of Treaties and determines whether the Netherlands is obliged to excersize the content or has the freedom to remove the Treaty from Planet Earth.
2. An Act of Parliament determines the grounds for ratifying a Treaty.
3. The People with voting-rights must vote by Constitution-referendum on every Treaty that must be conducted by the People of Republic Netherlands.

Article 56 Convention conduct

1. A Treaty adopted by the States-General and ratified by the Prime Minister of the States-general, shall enter into force immediately after it has been published.
2. At time of war and during the absence of the States-General or the Cabinet in Parliament, the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court shall ratify a treaty for the Republic Netherlands.

Article 57 Netherlands at war

1. The Republic Netherlands can be declared to be in a state of war by the States-General or the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court.
The Second and First Chambers – House of Representatives & Senate – of the States-General shall decide upon this matter of war on Dutch territory in a joint session.
Republic Netherlands can not be at war on foreign territory.
Republic Netherlands must bring every conflict with a foreign nation – that can result in war – to the International Court of Justice for a verdict of a judge –, with the aim to make the foreigner quilty of Humanright-violations conduct the United-Nations-treaty and Humanright-treaties correct, afterall.

The Prime Minister, the Vice President - or, in the absence of a Parliament, the Chairperson/ President of the Constitution-Court – addresses the People of Republic

Netherlands about the legal fact that the Netherlands is at war.

2. Every citizen who proves that both the States-General and the Constitution-court – ignore the Constitution 2014-2016, and who is forced to start a lawsuit against the Netherlands at the International Criminal Court, can declare the Netherlands at war.
3. The International Criminal Court is in The Hague, Republic Netherlands is obliged to inform the Dutch people, the European Union and the United Nations about all lawsuits started within the ICC against the Netherlands.
4. The Prime Minister, the Vice-President – a Citizen who started a lawsuit against the Netherlands at the International Criminal Court - can declare to the war in the Netherlands as being ' ended, stopped, over '.

There is a new Parliament - the States-General and the Government - ready for National elections for the People, who must give their approval for this Parliament for Republic Netherlands .

Title 6 Revision of the Constitution 2014-2016

Article 58 Constitution changes

1. The constitution determines that a revision to the Constitution 2014-2016 – also called Constitution-Amendment - will be taken into consideration by the Parliament.
2. The People's of Republic Netherlands have the right to demand a Constitution-Amendment inside the Parliament. The People must submit a petition signed by (two) 2 million Dutch persons with voting-rights with The States-General and the Government.

The States-General and the Government must accept a proposal for a Constitution-Amendment from (two) 2 million Dutch persons with voting-rights and held a public meeting in Parliament on the People's proposal.

3. The States-General and the Government anchor the People's Proposed Constitution Amendments to the Constitution-Amendment in a Bill for a Constitution-Referendum.
4. The Prime Minister announces to the People a Constitution-Referendum - for a Constitution-Amendment Bill. This announcement provides the date on which the 33 Constitution-Referendum will be held.
5. The People must vote (two) 2 times by Constitution-Referendum before Constitution-Amendments can be transformed into a new Constitution for the Republic Netherlands 2014-2016. In between the first time voting and the second times voting are minimal (two) 2 and maximum (four) 4 calendar years.

The People approve of the new Constitution for Republic Netherlands 2014-2016 as soon as (eighty percent) 80% of the Registered Voters are in favour of the Constitution-Amendments – during both voting-rounds during the 2 Constitution -Referenda.

6. A Dutch national can not vote incognito during a Constitution-Referendum for Constitution-Amendments: each person receive a print which proves the Yes or No-vote for a new Constitution for Republic Netherlands. Dictators may never have the freedom to falsify votes during a Constitution-Amendments-Referendum.

Alle Dutch persons with voting-rights have the obligation to vote during a Constitution-Referendum on Constitution-amendments; if they fail to do so they can receive a penalty of community service (one hundred) 100 hours, given to them by the

Chairperson/ President of the Constitution-Court.

The Chairperson of the Constitution-Court determines whether a Dutch person with voting-rights – who fails to vote at the Constitution-Referendum for a New Constitution – will be punished with 100 hours of community service penalty.

Article 59 National law after Constitution revisions

1. The changes in the new Constitution2014-2016 , adopted by the States-General and ratified by the Prime Minister of the Government, shall enter into force immediately after they have been published.
2. Existing Acts of Parliament and other regulations and decrees which are in conflict with the revised Constitution2014-2016, shall remain in force until provisions are made in accordance with the new Constitution.
3. The text of the revised New Constitution2014-2016 shall be published by Decree of the Prime Minister, with titles and articles renumbered and references to them altered accordingly.

Article 60 Statute for Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Statute for the Kingdom of the Netherlands will be brought in conformity with the Constitution2014-2016 for Republic Netherlands.