



Law Courtsystem Republic NL 2016

Anchored to Constitution Republic Netherlands



This Draft law is written by Désirée Elisabeth Stokkel

[ConstitutionRepublicNL2014-2016 is a Fairtrade foundation for a State of Law, with cleaning power for the People against misconduct, corruption and war-maker](#)

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
problemsolving in daily lives.

Introductory provisions

I know that this Law is not written in Cambridge English;
I have learned lessons in warzone:

'stick to a set of recognizable words and phrases... and people will be able to work with the text'.

Don't be mistaken!

This law looks 'simple' but can only be exercised on top of the Constitution Republic NL.

Law Courtsystem Republic NL 2016

Chapter 1 general provisions

Article 1 Courts of laws clean up NL; HogeRaad becomes Constitution-court

1. The Kingdom the Netherlands becomes Republic Netherlands.
2. The people obtain cleaning-power and cleaning-duty thanks to the Constitution Republic Netherland, with the aim: to keep the bureaucracy small and cheap; to divide large community-, economical-, and legal problems into smaller units and then to transform problems inside these small units into problem-solving within a short period of time.
3. The current Courtsystem as we know it for the Kingdom the Netherlands changes due to the entry into force of the Constitution Republic Netherlands immediately, on 2 points:
 - a) there is an Arbitration-court next to the Criminal-court; this Arbitration-court is placed in front of all other Courts of law. Each citizen is obliged to start every 1^e courtcase with the Arbitration-court, with the obligation to generate a legally correct solution for a conflict.
 - b) there is a Constitution-court with the main task to guarantee the State of law Republic NL and her sovereignty; de Constitution-court is a thorough cleaning-court of law.

4. The Dutch Supremecourt will have a new name and a new Courtsystem next to the current Judiciary power for the Kingdom the Netherlands, during de transformation-periode from Kingdom into Republic; from Day 1 the Constitution Republic Netherlands enters into force the change of name is a legal fact. The Dutch supremecourt in the Constitution Republic Netherlands is called 'Constitution-court'.

In daily life this means: within 90 days after the Constitution Republic Netherlands enters into force there will be Elections for Parliament, for the House of Representatives and the Senate. The people must have access to the Counstitution-court and the Constitution-infringement-procedure from day 91 after the Constitution Republic Netherlands enters into force, starting with potential problems that occurred during or after the Elections for a new parliament.

The Constitution-court works with 2 types of boardmembers: the President and the Chairperson. The president handles complex files, the chairperson handles the simple Constitution-infringement-procedures and summary justice.

Its is up to the President of the Dutch supreme court to organize a new Board for the Counstitution-court within 90 days after the Constitution Republic Netherlands came into force, for a president and a chairperson. So the people can use this Board on Day 91 after the Elections.

It is up to the new president and chairperson of the Constitution-court to decide which of the already existing files with the Dutch supremecourt for Kingdom NL can be transformed into Constitution-court cases and the Constitution-infringement-procedure for Republic Netherlands. The people follow the Dutch supremecourt or the Constitution-court.

This choice of freedom gives de president – chairperson of the Constitution-court the power to state against parties and their files: 'Stop tormenting eachother, and present a legally correct solution, approved by the Constitution Republic Netherlands'.

5. The Law Courtorganisation Kingdom NL can not become invalid as long as the transformation from Kingdom NL into Republic NL is not completed. The establishment of Republic NL is not completed before the New elected Businessparliament Republic NL has changed all its already existing laws for Kingdom NL into laws for Republic NL.

This transformation of the Courtsystem may take maximum two years time.

After two years the members of parliament and the personnel with the Courtsystem will be removed from their labourcontract by the Constitution-court.

6. The Courtsystem has the obligation to open an Arbitration-court and Constitution-court, immediately after the Constitution Republic Netherlands came into force. These two Courts of law must be active on Day 91 after the Constitution Republic Netherlands came into force; on Day 91 the Dutch people have a New elected Businessparliament Republic NL with an elected Prime-minister.
7. The Prime-minister Republic NL is responsible for the ensuring of the State of law Republic Netherlands and her sovereignty. The Prime-minister is ultimately responsible for the labourcontracts of the boards of the Judiciary council and the courts of law.

The Interim Prime-minister – who enforces the Constitution Republic Netherlands by decree – gives the command for transformation of the Courtsystem by General Administrative Law by decree.

This General Administrative Law can not be changed by the current 100% criminal parliament of Kingdom The Netherlands.

The Courtsystem has the freedom for a period of two years to guide the transformation of the Courtsystem Kingdom the Netherlands into Republic Netherlands the best they can, on the condition that all changes will be published in the Government newspaper and on the website of the Courtsystem.

8. It is up to the Registry of each court of law in NL to decide if files they already have listed as courtcase for Kingdom the Netherlands – can be transformed into an Arbitration-court-case for Republic Netherlands. The Registry of the court of law may from Day 1 after the Constitution Republic Netherlands

came into force, demand that parties and their courtfiles – or the already started courtcases – submit a legally correct solution for the conflict in their files to the Registry of the court of law. This Registry of the court of law will – in cooperation with the potential Mediator – proceed on most conflicts for the realisation of jurisprudence for Republic NL. The Registry determines if a file must be forwarded to a judge for a trial; the parties can not influence this proces.

The Registry has a lot of freedom for the simplification of this transformation proces from Kingdom into Republic. After the Elections for Parliament for the House of Representatives and Senate Republic NL, it will be up to the elected Prime-minister, the New Businessparliament, the Province, the Municipality or the Individual citizen to frame the Courtsystem Republic NL. This proces can be demanded by the Individual citizen – if needed – with an Internet-Constitution-referendum or an Internet-Advisory-referendum.

9. The Law Legal position Court-judges stays in force next to this Law Courtsystem Republic NL. During the transformation-period of 90 days for transformation from Kingdom the Netherlands into Republic Netherlands, the Law Legal position Court-judges stays in force without any changes. It is up to the New elected Businessparliament to transform this law into the new life and the new bureaucracy Republic Netherlands.
10. The Dutch Administration Law (Algemene wet Bestuursrecht) applies to the organisation and conduct of the Courtsystem; during the transformation-period from Kingdom Netherlands into Republic Netherlands the Dutch Administration Law remains valid as during the Kingdom... until the Businessparliament Republic Netherlands changes legislation for Republic NL.

The Registry of the Courts of law now receive massive decision-making-power during the transformation from Kingdom in Republic NL. No problem, now the Constitution Republic Netherlands gives every individual the power & obligation to present a legally correct solution for a conflict with the Arbitration-court.

Thus!?

From Day 1 after the Constitution Republic Netherlands enters into force, every court of law in the Netherlands – other than the Criminal-court, the Supremecourt – can demand in every file and case and with every party 'that they present a legally correct solution to the court of law on instruction of the Registry of the court of law'. Even the Constitution-court may demand that all parties present a solution for a conflict with the Registry. The Registry determines if a Mediator must be consulted, or if the file must be forwarded to a judge for a trial. The Registry may stop a conflict with a court-verdict, approved by a Court-judge.

Article 2 Definitions

1. The Prime-minister Republic Netherlands signatures this law and the additional General Administrative Law, national laws or treaties inherent to the Courtsystem. The Prime-minister has as main task: to guarantee of the State of law Netherlands and her sovereignty according to the Constitution Republic Netherlands.
2. The Minister responsible for the organisation and conduct of the Courtsystem: The Minister for Security & Justice.
3. Courts of law: de Courts of law
4. Court-judges: the president, the vice-presidents, the court-judges and the court-judges in exceptional service for the Constitution-court. Holland Synonym: raadsheer- court-counselor = court-judge.
5. Senior court-judges, the court-judges and the court-judges-deputies in the courts for appeal.
6. Senior judges A, the senior judges and the deputy-judges in the Courts of law.
7. The attorney-general, the deputy attorney-general, the lawyers-general and the lawyer-general in exceptional service with the Constitution-court.
8. The attorneys-general, who are the College for attorneys-general; the national headlawyer-general with the ressorts platform and the headlawyers-general, the senior lawyers-general, the lawyers-general and the deputy lawyers-general with the ressortsplatform and the platform-generaal.
9. The headprosecutor of justice, the deputy headprosecutor, the senior prosecutor of justice A,

the senior prosecutor of justice, the prosecutor of justice, the substitute-prosecutor of justice, the deputy prosecutor of justice, the prosecutors single-judge chambers and the with the resortplatforms, the national parquet, the operational parquet, the platform central coöperation office of the prosecutor and the platform-generaal.

10. The senior court-officers and court-officers with Courts of law; the clerk of the Registry and the substitute-register of the Constitution-court .
11. Court-judges responsible for justice: the Court-judges.
12. Court-officers or court-auditors: public servants for the courts of law.
13. Arbitration-court: mandatory court of law for 1ste trial – for all legal facts that are not to be categorized with the Criminal-court – for all citizens and organisations; each party is obliged according to the Constitution Republic Netherlands to present a legally correct solution for the conflict.
14. Constitution-court : Constitution-court Republic Netherlands.
15. The Judiciary: the Judiciary council.
16. Case-chambers: available number of court-chambers, available number of Court-judges responsible for justice or the available number of Court-officers for handling cases.

Chapter 2 Map Courtsystem

Article 3 Dome and Courts of law Courtsystem

1. Judiciary council; Dome courtsystem
2. Courts of law under the Dome Courtsystem:
 - a) Courts of law ; Arbitration-court
 - b) Courts for appeal;
 - c) Constitution-court .

Article 4 Judiciary council

1. There is a Judiciary council.
2. The Judiciary council consists of five members.
3. All Boardmembers of the Judiciary council are appointed in their labourcontract by a Genreal Administrative Law by the Prime-minister for a periode of six year. They can be re-appointed one time for a periode of tree years.
All members of the Judiciary council elect a chairperson from their boardmembers.
All labourconflicts between members of the Judiciary council and the Minister or the Prime-minister are to be judges upon by the Constitution-court, via a Constitution-infringement-procedure.
4. The Individual citizen has the power to demand an Internet-Constitution-referendum for the removal of dysfunctional Boardmembers of the Judiciary council, on the condition that these citizens also appoint a candidate for this cleaned labourcontract, to be elected during the Internet-Constitution-referendum.
5. The Judiciary council has five boardmembers; tree of them are Court-judges; by law responsible members for court-judgements are to be officially registrered judges stationed in the Courtsytem the Netherlands, with working-experience of minimum five years. The other members of the Judiciary council are not Court-judges by law responsible for court-judgements; these two members do have a University Masterdegree Law and have a fulltime working-experience of minimum ten years within the Courtsystem the Netherlands.
6. The members can not also be:
 - a) a member of a Board of a court of law ;
 - b) a member of the State-General;
 - c) minister or statesecretary;

- d) vice-president or a member of the Council of State;
 - e) president or a member of the Court for Audit;
 - f) nationale ombudsman or deputy-ombudsman;
 - a) public servants with the ministry, or inherent to the ministry resorting organisations, services and companies;
 - g) court-officer, other than officially registered court-judges.
 - h) Member of the College of Representatives.
 - i) Boardmember Public service
 - j) owner of a private company or organisation
7. Prior to the nomination for the appointment of a member of the Judiciary council, the Minister draws up a list of names in accordance with the Judiciary of maximum six persons who appear to be suitable for a specific vacancy.

The list is handed over to the Commission for Recommendation. Which consists out of a president for a court of law, a representative of the Dutch Judiciary Association, a member of the College for Representatives, a court-officer of a board of a court of law and a by the Ministers presented person; the president of a court of law is chairperson.

The commission draws a list for recommendation of maximum three persons. The Minister receives the list within maximum eight weeks after drawing it. The Prime-minister approves of the elected Boardmembers for the Judiciary council and signatures the labourcontract for the newly elected member of the Judiciary. By General Administration Law more rules for this procedure can be detailed.

8. Transitional provision for Kingdom the Netherlands into Republic NL; the salary for the Boardmembers of the Judiciary council are in line with the Law Legal position Court-judge, the Civilservants Law, concerning Collective labouragreements.

The elected Prime-minister for Republic NL, the Minister for Security & Justice of the Businessparliament Republic NL, can after they are appointed in their new labourcontract by General Administrative Law, synchronize this Transitional provision with the new life and the new bureaucracy for Republic Netherlands.

9. Within the Courtsystem Republic Netherlands there will be one standard Complaint-system for all persons working in a labourcontract within the Courtsystem; this standard Complaint-procedure consists of a Direct Internal Procedure – for simple Complaints about misconduct of colleagues – and of a Constitution-infringement-procedure for serious complex Complaints about misconduct of colleagues –. All Complaints for the Direct Internal Procedure must be signed in with the Minister for Security & Justice. The Constitution-infringement-procedure Complaints Courtsystem is public for the people and is being guided by the Prime-minister.

10. The Minister of Security & Justice handles all labourcontracts and all related issues of all personnel within the Courtsystem, other than the Boardmember labourcontracts within the Courtsystem.

The Prime-minister handles all issues concerning the labourcontracts of all Boardmembers within the Courtsystem.

Both, the Minister of Security & Justice and the Prime-minister handle Complaints – suspension – job application – appointments – dismissal – education – retraining – in consult with the management of the concerning unit where the person is or will be appointed for.

All matters concerning the labourcontract of personnel within the Courtsystem are determined by General Administrative Law.

The management of a unit within the Courtsystem may start a Constitution-infringement-procedure in case of misconduct exercised by the Minister of Security & Justice and the Prime-minister within the Courtsystem with the Constitution-court .

11. The Judiciary rules by majority of votes.
When votes strike, the vote of the chairperson is decisive.
12. The Judiciary publishes regulations concerning the procedure Decision-making. The regulations

will be handed over to the Prime-minister and will be published in the Government newspaper .

13. The Judiciary can authorize one or more persons to exercise power. Chapter, Section 10.1.1 of the Dutch Administration Law rules the policy.
14. The Judiciary is located in an independent from courts of law office.
The Judiciary and the civil servants for the Judiciary implement and conduct the Civilservants Law. In or by General Administrative Law more rules are determined for the legal position of the authority of the Judiciary and public servants working for the office.
15. A college of Representatives is available.
The College consists of representatives of the Courts of law, the Arbitration-court, the Criminal-court, the Higher Administration court and the Business-court. By General Administrative Law more rules are determined for the structure and organisation of the College and the way the representatives are elected.
The task of the College is to advise the Judiciary on request or on own initiative for the conduct of tasks.
The Judiciary supplies the College with all informations needed for the conduct of its tasks.

Article 5 Authority Tasks Judiciary council

1. The Judiciary is responsible for:
 - a) the preparation of all the budget of The Judiciary and the Courts of law;
 - b) the grant of the courts of law budgets, to the expense of the State-budget;
 - c) the support of the organisation within Courts of law;
 - d) the supervision of the conduct of the budget by the Courts of law;
 - e) the supervision on the business operations within Courts of law;
 - f) national activities in case of: open vacancies, applications, appointments, traineeship of the personnel within Courts of law.
2. The conduct of the listed tasks under supervision of the Judiciary, focussed on:
 - a) automation and management-informations;
 - b) location and security;
 - c) quality of management and organisation-processes for the Courts of law;
 - d) matters concerning personnel;
 - e) provision materials.
3. The Judiciary can give general instructions for the conduct of the tasks to the Boards of the Courts of law, only when strictly necessary for the effective business operations of the Courts of law.
Before giving instructions The Judiciary consults the College of Representatives for a perspective on the matters. In the motivation for imposing instructions the The Judiciary outlines in which way the College is involved in writing the instruction-paper. An instruction-paper must be published in the Government newspaper .
4. The Minister of Security & Justice can give a general instruction concerning the conduct of tasks to be exercised by The Judiciary, only when necessary for the effective business operations for the courtsystem.

Before imposing an instruction, the Minister gives the Judiciary the opportunity to present its opinion in writing to the Minister.
The Minister informs The Judiciary about the instruction-paper and its motivation in writing.
The Minister can demand a timeline on which The Judiciary must produce its opinions.
The point of view of the Judiciary will be motivated in writing.
An instruction-paper can not be a command to violate the Constitution Republic NL; if the instruction-paper does rule against the Constitution Republic NL it is to be considered Not Presented, and therefore it can't be implemented and conducted.
An instruction-paper will be published in the Government newspaper .
5. The Judiciary council conducts the Dutch Administration Law.
6. The Judiciary has the tasks to support the acts of the Courts of law aimed at synchronizing the conduct of law and enhancing the standards for legislation.

7. The Judiciary has the task to advise the Cabinet and State-General in case of generally binding regulations and other policies by the government in the field of justice. The advices of the Judiciary are to be determined after consulting the Courts of law. The Judiciary conducts the Framework Act (Kaderwet) while giving advice.

For the conduct of tasks The Judiciary does not judge in court-case-procedures; the contents of court-case-files and does not participate in the making- of court-verdicts.

Article 6 Advisory-Constitution-procedure against conflicts within Judiciary council *Nieuw!*

1. The Constitution-court may advise the Judiciary council about the methods of work of the Judiciary in an official procedure.

Conflicts within the Judiciary council in case of conduct of tasks can be judged upon by the Constitution-court. When there is no matter of misconduct by personnel within the Judiciary council – whether or not in coöperaton with personnel within the Courtsystem -, The Judiciary can turn for advice to the Constitution-court ... without this leading to criminal penalties imposed by the Constitution-court .

This Advisory-Constitution-procedure is public for the people and is announced and detailed on the website of The Judiciary.

2. This Advisory-Constitution-procedure is exclusively accessible for The Judiciary council; the Minister, the Prime-minister, Publieke services, Compagnies, Political parties, Provinces, Municipals, Individuals can NOT use the Advisory-Constitution-procedure.
3. The Constitution-court produces a formal Advisory-Constitution-procedure-arrest for the Judiciary council, which will be published in de Government newspaper .

Target: the Advisory-Constitution-procedure between the Judiciary council and Constitution-court realizes the synchronization of national and international law, in a simple and low-cost bureaucracy.

4. The Judiciary council makes official Decisions for the business operations within the Courtsystem.
Appeal against these Decisions are open for personnel within the Courtsystem via an Objection-procedure. The Judiciary proceeds on the objections itself within a reasonable period of time.
Does the objection remain, the Advisory-Constitution-Procedure within the Constitution-court is open.
The Dutch Administration Law is to be conducted during this Objection-process for personnel within the Courtsystem.
5. Target: thanks to transparancy within the Judiciary, it becomes possible for an Individual to present a good-quality solution for conflict-ending within Arbitration-court. A clear Courtsystem creates more effective definitions for problem-solving.

6. So, the Council of State does no longer interfere with the methods of work of The Judiciary council .

The Council of State will disappear completely in time thanks to the Constitution Republic Netherlands, and the Artbitrage-court and the Constitution-court.

The politocal advice-role of this lobby-court will be transformed into a role that builds jurisprudence now legislation for the State of law Republic Netherlands is anchored thanks to a business-mentality in the parliament, the Arbitration-court and the correcting power of the Constitution-court.

The current administration of the Council of State can be transformed into a unit of Constitution-court by The Judiciary and the Constitution-court, that is opened for category files and court-cases.

The name of the Council for State changes in this construction into 'Constitution-court, category...'. This change in operations and name within the Council of State will be published in de Government newspaper.

Article 7 Planning and costs of the Judiciary council, the Courtsystem

1. The Ministry for Security & Justice grants The Judiciary an annual budget from the State-budget for all acts of the Judiciary and Courts of law together. The Minister can prescribe rules for this budget.

After the Minister has determined the budget for the Ministry of Security & Justice, he informs Judiciary about the decision of the budget for the Judiciary and the Courts of law collectively, as soon as possible.

The Minister brings this budget in line as much as possible with the budget-proposals and the multi-annual-plans of the Judiciary council, given to him prior to the decision-making process for the budget charged to the State-budget.

Does the budget of the Minister differ from the budget-proposals and the multi-annual-plans of The Judiciary, the Judiciary will adjust the final budget for a specific year to the final budget granted by the Minister. The Judiciary undertakes everything possible to limit spendings to the determined or changed budget.

2. By General Administrative Law rules are determined for the financial-structure of The Judiciary. Rules inherent to this financial-structure concern:
 - a) the objective measurement of workload within Courts of law;
 - b) the amounts for the costs of the courts of law;
 - c) regulations inherent to finance of acts and workload of courts of law;
 - d) the way in which the budget makes it possible to fulfil the regulations, part C;
 - e) the budgetary system of The Judiciary and the Courts of law.

3. The Minister sends a draft General Administrative Law about The Judiciary to The Judiciary council.
Prior to determination of the final General Administrative Law for The Judiciary by parliament, the Minister gives the Judiciary the opportunity to present its point of view in writing concerning the content of the draft General Administrative Law.

The Judiciary writes an explanatory note inherent to the General Administrative Law, in which is outlined where the point of view of The Judiciary differs from the views of The Minister. The potential Advisory-Constitution-procedure-arrest for advice to The Judiciary by the Constitution-court can be attached to this note; The Judiciary explains to the people the way it proceeds on this Constitution-procedure-arrest.

House of Representatives and the Senate of the State-general receive the draft General Administrative Law, from the Minister, plus the note from the Judiciary council.
House of Representatives and Senate vote during a debate on the General Administrative Law for The Judiciary.

The Prime-minister signs the General Administrative Law and the Judiciary will implement and conduct it.

4. The Judiciary publishes 2 x a year an official report on the website of the Judiciary, which explains how The Judiciary conducts the General Administrative Law. The Judiciary details how the conduct of the law relates to the quality of task performance by the Courts of law and makes proposals for change, if needed.
5. The Judiciary annually presents:
 - a) prior to the specific budget year, a proposal for the budget for the Judiciary and the Courts of law collectively, including regulations inherent to the budget; plus a multi-annual-plan for at least the next four coming budget years.
 - b) before the Judiciary writes the budget proposal and the multi-annual-plan, it consults the de Courts of law.
 - c) the Judiciary sends the budget proposal and the multi-annual-estimates to the Minister, on a date determined beforehand by the Minister.
 - d) A General Administrative Law determines rules concerning the preparations and design of

the budgetproposal and the multi-annual-estimates, including corresponding notes and attachements.

6. The Minister conducts the Comptabiliteitslaw 2001 for the design, preparations and conduct of annual budgets, multi-annual-estimates en and budgets.
7. The Minister deliberates with the Judiciary about the budgetproposal – aimed at the realisation of a simple and low-cost bureaucracy -. The Judiciary can add the Advisory-Constitution -procedure-arrest to the deliberation at this point.
8. House of Representatives debates with the Minister and the Prime-minister about the budget of the Judiciary council.
Do the Minister of Security & Justice and the Judiciary council keep fighting about the content of the budget and the multi-annual-estimates, the Prime-minister is the person who determines the final budget and estimates in a General Administrative Law, after voting about this budget in the House of Representatives and the Senat .
9. Contents annual plan Judiciary council :
 - a) The Judiciary determines an annual plan for The Judiciary and the Courts of law collectively.
 - b) Contents: a description for planned acts inherent to the conduct of the listed tasks for the year following the year in which the plans were determined; a budget for coming budgetyears. The Judiciary determines this budget in line with the estimated budget.
 - c) The Judiciary sends the annual plan to the Minister on a date determined by the Minister. The Minister sends the annual plan immediately to both chambers of the State-General.
 - d) A General Administrative Law determines after voting in parliament the design of the annual plan.
10. Annual report Judiciary council :
 - a) The Judiciary sends the annual report to the Minister on a date determined prior by the Minister. The Minister sends this annual report immediately to both chambers of the parliament.
 - b) The annual report consists of: the financial statement with corresponding budget, the changes to this budget, the annual report and the other financial informations.
 - c) In the annual report the Judiciary and the Courts of law collectivly account for the financial management of the previous year.
 - d) In the annual report details how tasks are conducted within the budget appointed to the Judiciary charged to the State-budget.
 - e) the report includes a statement on the fairness and legality issued by an auditor appointed by the Judiciary pursuant to Article 393, first section, of Book 2 of the Civil Code. The accountant adds a report to the declaration to following the audit of the financial management. In the presence of the auditor it is stipulated that the Minister's request, provides insight into the audit reports from the auditor. Our Minister may adopt a clue on the scope and intensity of the audit.
 - f) A General Administrative Law determines the design of the annual report .
11. This article remains unchanged during the transformation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Republic NL. Notwithstanding Article 32, first section, of the Comptabiliteitswet 2001, the Judiciary conducts private acts on behalf the State, that arising from the part of the budget of the Ministry of Security and Justice in hands of the Judiciary, unless or under the law is determined that another minister than the Minister of Security & Jusitche conducts the Act. Article 32, section four, and 39 of the Comptabiliteitswet 2001 are applicable.

Article 8 Supervison on the Judiciary council

1. The Judiciary provides information on request of the Minister, the Prime-minister needed for the conduct of its tasks.
2. The Prime-minister can change a decision produced by the Judiciary for tasks to be conducted with a General Aministrative Law.
3. The Judiciary can start an Advisory-Constitution-procedure with the Constitution-court, after the Prime-minister has decided to signature a General Administrative Law. The Constitution-court can judge upon the methods of work of Prime-minister; can command the Prime-minister to have the both chambers of the State-general vote again for the General Administrative Law

for the board of the Judiciary council.

Chapter 3 Methods of work Courtsystem

Article 9 Board Courts of law ranked under Judiciary council

1. The Board is responsible for general management, the organisation and the business-policies of the court of law. In particular the Board is responsible for:
 - a) automation and administrative information;
 - b) the preparation, determination and conduct of the budget;;
 - c) housing and security;
 - d) the audits of the management and administrative methods of work of the court of law, including external communications and other actions;
 - e) personnel;
 - f) other material needs.

2. While conducting its duties, the Board of the court of law does not judge in procedures in court-cases or does not provide in judgements inherent to court-cases or in different categories of cases.

The Board can start an Advisory-Constitution-procedure with the Constitution-court for internal conflicts or the establishment of legal frameworks for internal procedures within the courtsystem.

3. The Board has the duty within the court of law to enhance the audits of the legal frameworks and to enhance the standardizing of justice. It holds general meetings in the court of law for these duties with or by the general meeting appointed representatives, with participants of the units civil cases, criminal cases, administrative cases of other cases from other courts of law. The board does not judge upon court-proceedings of these cases and does not come to judgements in these court-cases. The Board can start an Advisory-Constitution-procedure with the Constitution-court in situations of internal conflicts and the establishment of heavy legal frameworks within the Courtsystem.

4. The Judiciary can instruct Board of Courts of law to conducts one of more tasks together. As soon as coöperation between Courts of law is determined, the involved board write a collective Regulations for this type of coöperation.

5. The Board can impose general and specific instructions for all tasks to all with the court of law stationed personnel.

During these instructions the Board does not judge on court-proceedings in court-cases or does not give judgements for a court-case of different categories of cases.

6. Court-officers working for the Board of the court of law, conduct the Civilservants Law. A General Administrative Law provides in more rules for the conduct of the tasks, which can be implemented by the Board of the court of law and by the Judiciary Council.

The Court-judge responsible for justice – also Boardmember – conducts the Law Legal position Court-judges.

7. Each court of law has a Board, that consists of tree members, of which one is a chairperson. Two members, of which one is the chairperson, are Court-judges responsible for justice; the other members is s Court-officer.

The chairperson and the other court-judge responsible for justice can not be a court-judge responsible for justice working in the daily routine of the Courtsystem.
The court-officer of the Board can not be court-judge.

8. During times the State-general of Republic NL fails completely and the Constitution-court must set boundaries for the maintenance of the State of law Netherlands and her sovereignty, a member of the Board or a court of law, can be stationed as 'a temporary average court-judge'.

9. The chairperson of the Board has the title President with alle Courts of law, with exception of

the Constitution-court .

The Constitution-court works with a President and a Chairperson; the president is in charge of all complex files and all personnel cases within the Courtsystem; the chairperson is in charge of simple files and summary justice in line with the Constitution-infringement-procedure.

Judiciary council and Constitution-court determine in deliberation which criteria are to be set for categorizing complex files next to simple files and summary justice within the Constitution-court. All these criteria will be published per category in the in de Government newspaper.

10. The Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court are to be elected for their job by the people by Internet-Constituion-Referendum. The candidate for this labourcontract opens a (free available) website and presents his or her education, work-experience and future plans for Republic Netherlands.

The other members of the Board of the Constitution-court of Republic Netherlands will be elected from a list of three persons per labourcontract – presented on recommendation of the Judiciary council –, that will be handed over to the House of Representatives in parliament for a public debat.

The Prime-minister signs all the labourcontracts for all Boardmembers of the Constitution-court, with the approval of the House of Representatives of the State-general.

11. For appointment of a Boardmember of a court of law the Judiciary presents the recommendation after consulting the Board of that specific court of law. The Board informs the Judiciary during this meeting about the point of view of the Works council.

12. The chairperson and the other court-judge of the Board can not be a member of another board of another court of law, the Board of the Appeal Administrative Court or the Business-court; unless there is a case of emergency and the temporarily authorisation must be accepted.

The court-officer of the Board can, in case of temporarily authorisation, only be appointed in a specific situation in the Board of one other court of law, the Board of the Higher Administrative Court or the Business-court.

13. A member of the Board can not be:

- a. a member of the State-General;
- b. minister;
- c. statesecretary;
- d. vice-president or member of the Council for State;
- e. president or member of the Audit Court;
- f. Nationale ombudsman or substitute-ombudsman;
- g. lawyer or notary, or any other labourcontract for legal aid;
- h. public servant with a ministry, or other organisation, public service or company ranked under the ministry;
- i. member of the judiciary council.

14. A member of the Board of a court of law – court-judge or court-officer – can open a website on Private Title in order to educate the people – internationally – aimed at 'Entitlement to Justice and Conflict-ending without violence'.

Any revenue this Boardmember court-judge or court-officer generates out of this type of education, must be received by an independent Legal Body which is not registered in the name of the court-judge or court-officers and of the private address of this boardmember. This Legal body may pay for the financial expenses of this court-judge or court-officers. This Legal Body publishes the financial administration on the website.

Shortly: 'a creative Boardmember Courts of law... or a court-judge, or a court-officer...!', can be a moonlighter in a smart – but fully transparent – construction, on the condition that this Boardmember Courts of law co-works with persons who have proved to be trustworthy. No doubt; You will find your way!

Target: to pass all the corrupt dictators as soon as becomes clear that the Constitution Republic Netherlands proves not to be powerful enough to save the State of law NL.

15. Judiciary council instruction-paper for moonlighting court-judges and court-officers remains valid

during the transformation from Kingdom NL into Republic NL: 'Leidraad onpartijdigheid en nevenfuncties in de rechtspraak'. The new Business-parliament Republic NL can write new laws for this specific extra labourright.

16. The Prime-minister appoints or removes all Boardmembers of a court of law in their labourcontract.

The Prime-minister is ultimately responsible for the good and badly functioning chairperson – president of a court of law; the Judiciary council is the first responsible for all labourcontracts within the Courts of law.

The citizen has clean-up-power for the removal of the Prime-minister – boardmembers Judiciary council – boardmembers Courts of law, thanks to the Internet-Constitution-referendum .

17. The Ministry for Security & Justice is ultimately responsible for alle other labourcontracts – other than the labourcontracts for Boardmembers – within the Courts of law. The Judiciary council is the first responsible for all labourcontract within the Courts of law.

In case of unsuitability other than illness The Judiciary can propose to the Prime-minister to dismiss one or more members of the Board. In case of a serious ground for unsuitability other than illness, The Judiciary can propose to the Prime-minister to suspend one or more members of the Board.

The suspension or the resignation takes place by General Administrative Law signed by the Prime-minister. The Prime-minister may signature this General Administrative Law without consulting the House of Representatives of the State-general first. The House of Representatives must be able to approve or disapprove the handling of the Prime-Minister during a debate afterwards.

When all members of the Board are suspended or dismissed, the Judiciary can – in accordance with the Prime-minister – together with the involved court of law temporarily appoint one or more receivers, for a restricted period of time.

Boardmembers can have all labourconflicts be judged upon by the Constitution-court; for this situation rules the standard Complaints-procedure within the Judiciary council and Courts of law.

Problem! I have – while writing this new law – , no acces to the internal complaint-procedure for the personnel within the Courtsystem, regulated by the Judiciary council. The Judiciary is obliged from Day 1 the Constitution Republic Netherlands enters into force to present a new Complaintsprocedure for the personnel and the people; this procedure must be available on Dag 91 – after the Elections for Businessparliament Republic NL. This Complaintsprocedure must be published in the Government newspaper.

18. All court-judges and court-officers start a Constitution-infringement-procedure against a colleague who refuses to conduct the Constitution Republic Netherlands legally correct; simultaneously with the start of this procedure the Prime-minister will be informed about this act.

In case of extreme negligence and the disappearance of all awareness of obligatons inherent to the court-judge of the court-officer, the court-judge or court-officer who starts the Constitution-infringement-procedure, can request the Prime-minister for a debate witin the House of Representatives. Dutch Administration Law must be conducted during this Constitution-infringement-procedure; the new Businessparliament Republic NL will have to write new laws. Next to the General Administrative Law also rules; each Individual has the obligation to present a legally correct solution for a conflict to the Constitution-court-judge.

Article 10 Decision-making power Board and Courts of law

1. Thee President represents the court of law .
The general meeting of court of law can advise the Board on request or on own initiative about the implementationo and conduct of tasks.
2. The Board of the court of law provides – if requested– in information the Judiciary needs for the conducts of tasks.

The Judiciary can give general instructions for the provision of information when the requested informations are related to decision-making and the conducts of tasks.

3. A decision produced by the Board aimed at the conduct of tasks can be overruled by the Judiciary when in conflict with law or the interest of good business-policies of the A General Administrative Law determines the rules.
4. The Board can only come to decisions when at least half the boardmembers is present.
The Board takes decisions by majority of votes.
When votes strike, the vote of the president is decisive.
The Board can authorize one or more members to vote by proxy from for one or more tasks.
5. The Board of court of law designs for proceeding on courtcases single-judge chambers and multiple-judge chambers and appoint staff authorized by law for duties in connection with these chambers.
6. Unless determined by law otherwise, the multiple-chambers consist of three court-judges responsible for justice; one of them is the chairperson. When staff assigned to a court-chamber – other than judges – is part of the workforce in the multiple-chamber, only a judge responsible for justice can be chairperson.
7. The Board can determine that in a case which lasts longer than one day or for reasons of safety of persons, one or more court-judges responsible for justice, will be present on the background for replacement of court-judges who start the trial in a multiple-chamber, if needed. These replacement-judges are often present in courtroom during trial, but do not participate in decision-making of other meetings connected to the case, unless requested to do so by the chairperson of the multiple-chamber.
8. This law provides in separate articles for the Arbitration-court and Constitution-court .
9. With a court of law are employed:
 - a) Court-judges responsible for justice, and
 - b) Court-officers
10. With a court of law, the senior court-officers, court-officers and court-judges can be in traineeship.
11. The Court-judges responsible for justice, the senior court-officers and court-officers, the Court-judges in traineeship and the registry and deputy-register of the Constitution-court may never be involved with parties or their lawyers or other authorized persons inherent to court-cases in their court of other conflicts that can become a court-case.
12. The Court-judges responsible for justice, the senior court-officers and court-officers, the Court-judges in traineeship, the register, substitute-register and the deputy-register of the Constitution-court, and court-officers in exceptional service are obliged to secrecy inherent to all informations related to their tasks listed in their labourcontract. When they suspect that informations are to be listed as confidentially they will guarantee secrecy too.
13. Deputy-Court-counselors and the deputy-judges can be called by the Board for proceeding on and judgements in court-cases.

The Judiciary can in accordance with the court-judge responsible for justice working for an appeal-court or court of law and after consulting the Board of court of law where the court-judge responsible for justice is stationed, decide to deploy this person with another court of law or other appeal-court.
14. The Board of the court of law assigns the register and tasks inherent to this role; following positions are listed for this choice: court-officers within the court of law, Court-judges in traineeship, senior court-officers and court-officers. They are also authorized to conduct these tasks for other courts of law. This assignment must be in writing.
15. The Registry of the Arbitration-court has the authority to produce the court-verdicts for this court after consulting and with the approval of Court-judge .

The Board of the court of law opens for this legal framework a new Decision-making-Arbitration-courtroom: Registers and Judges.

The Registry of the court of law may only produce a Court-verdict for the Arbitration-court after receiving a minute from the Decision-making-Arbitration-courtroom: Registers and Judges that proves that the judge understands the content of the case and has given a judgement. The Registry of the Arbitration-court synchronizes the content of this minute with the court-verdict Arbitration-court.

16. The Board of a court of law can persons, other than court-judge responsible for justice, court-officer, court-judge in traineeship, the senior court-officer or the court-officer, appoint to register in exceptional service. He or she can in that role be called by the Board of the court of law for tasks determined by law aimed at the profession of the register.

Before registers for exceptional service are being called for the first time, they must have taken the oat.

A General Administrative Law provides in a design for a form with which the Board can appoint the register for exceptional service and take the oat. Registrers in exceptional service recieve a salary in accordande with the Regulations and gruanted be General Administrative Law.

A register in exceptional service can be dismissed on personal request by the Board of the court of law.

The Board of the court of law can have a register in exceptional service be dismissed by the Minister of Security& Justice :

- a) in case of not operating as a register in exceptional service for a period of tree years;
- b) in case of unsuitability for the job, other than illness, or;
- c) when the persons does not fullfil the duties the person is obliged to do for the court of law.

17. When a court of law officer, a court-judge in traineeship, senior court-officer, court-officer in exceptional service conducts work for the registry of a court-judge responsible for justice of other member with expertise, he or she is obliged to follow the instructions of the court-judge of that other meber with expertise.

18. The chairperson of the multiple chamber conducts the survey on each person present during the meeting. The chairperson gives his or her determinations as last person. Each member is obliged to take part in the decision-making process

The Court-judges responsible for justice , the senior court-officers and court-officers, the Court-judges in traineeship, the Register, the substitute-register and deputy-registers of the Countsituion-court , the court-officers and the court-officers in exceptional service are sown to secrecy about all that thakes place in the decision-making chamber of the court and all its cases inherent to it.

19. Unless the law determines otherwise, and under penatly of destruction, the court-trails are public.

For important reasons the investigation during trial can be hold partly or entirely behind closed doors. In the minute of this court-trail the reasons for confidantiality are being described.

In case trails for court-cases concerning the people- and familyrights or cases under Article 803 of the Lawbook Civil Procedures, the trial can be partly of entirely public; the reasons are described in the minute of the trial.

20. Under penalty of destruction the courts-verdicts and arrests are public in civil cases and criminal cases and they do explain the ground for decison-making by the judges.

Under penalty of destruction the decisions, court-verdicts and arrests of civil cases and criminal cases and the court-verdicts of the Administrative court are made public a by law determined number of judges responsible for justice assigned for a court-chamber.

When by law is determined that other specialists than Court-judges participate in decision-

making in the multiple chamber, these decisions can be destructed in appeal when the desicions are not taken by the required number of court-officers other than court-judges responsible for justice, as prescribed by this law.

For decisions, court-verdicts and arrests this law provides in articles for of the Arbitration-court and the Constitution-court.

21. The meeting of the court of law operates based upon the Law Legal position Court-judges and can consists of: court-judges responsible for justice, the senior court-officers, the court-officers who can also be assigned as court-counselor of deputy-court-judge and the court-judge in traineeship; excluded are court-judges and deputy-judges who do not meet the demands of the Law Legal position Court-judges, article 5f, section tree.
22. The president is chairperson of the meeting of the court of law.
23. Participant in a general court-meeting are: active court officials, senior court-auditors, court auditors, deputy judges within the court, who are not excluded due to the Law Legal position Courtjudge, Article 5f, section tree.
24. In each court of law – in each case-chamber- there is a Registry. The Registry is during all workdays at least six hours open per day.
Openinghours of the registries will be announced in the Board-regulations.
Files and cases can be submitted to and filed with the Registry of the case-chamber where the case will be put on trial, unless determined otherwise in the Boardregulations.
25. By General Administrative Law rules are determined for regulations within a Courts of law.

Article 11 Regulations Board Courts of law

1. The Board determines the regulations, which include rules about:
 - a. the methods of works and decision-making & task-assignments by the Board;
 - b. by proxy acts, mentioned in Article 13;
 - c. replacement of boardmembers in case of illness or impediment.
2. The Board categorizes tasks for each Boardmember of the court of law .
3. The Board determines the regulations, that include rules for:
 - a. the organisation-structure of the court of law
 - b. the design of the chambers, Article 10
 - c. the assignment of members to single-judge chambers of multiple-judge chambers
 - d. the methods of work of the Board for the conduct of tasks.
 - e. the external contacts of the Board of the court of law.
 - f. the Board details the seats in the regulations for the Board.
4. The Board determines the rules for the categorization of the cases; per court location is determined which category of cases will be judged upon. Accessibility of Justice is one of the main indicators for categorizing cases for a court of law.
5. Before the Board of the court of law determines the regulations for categorizing cases for a court location, the Head-prosecutor of Justice is consulted for advice in connection with rules needed for cases in Criminal court.
6. Before the Board of the Appeal court determines the regulations for categorizing cases per court location, the Head-lawyer-general of the Constitution-court is consulted for rules needed to determine the regulations for cases in Criminal-court.
7. The regulations that must be designed by the Board of the court of law must be approved by the Judiciary council.
The Constitution-court can for these regulations produce an Advisory-Constitution-procedure-arrest.
The approval can only be rejected when the regulations violate the law or when they are not in the publics interest, not focussed on accessibilty of justice in general and business-policies for the court of law .

8. All regulations of the Courtsystem will be published in the Government newspaper.
9. By General Administrative Law the Board of each court of law receives the number of court-chambers within a district where the court of law is located. Accessibility of Justice is a matter of main concern next to the business-policies for the court of law.
10. The Minister can, after consulting the Judiciary council and the College for attorneys-general, within the district of the court of law where the court is located create – temporarily- extra court-chambers for a limited period of time or indefinite period of time.

The Minister can, after consulting the Judiciary council and the College of attorneys-general, determine that the trial for a case must take place on a location appointed by the Minister, in or outside the district where the court of law is established, if necessary for the security of persons and other significant circumstances.

11. The Board determines a rule for processing on Complaints.
The Judiciary council and the Board of the Courts of law work with an uniform Complaints-procedure.
The procedure will be conducted in accordance with the Dutch Administratiion Law.
Article 4.9 Law Courtsystem Republic NL is rule of law.

Complaints about behavior of Court-personnel – from external persons who do not work for the Courtsystem – are not possible as long as the external person can turn to a court of law for a judgment in a court-case. Complaints can never be about the desicion of the judge.

The rules will be publishes in the Government newspaper .

12. The National ombudsman becomes one of the Mediators working for the Arbitration-court in de Republic. This National ombudsman can in that situation not mediate as – and Advisor who mediates between the Public service and the citizen in case of conflicts between citizen and government; in case of complaints about the behavior of court-personnel’.

Article 12 Planning and costs Courts of law

1. The Judiciary council annually assigns a general budget to each court of law charged from the State annual budget. The Judiciary council can add rules to the budget.

In additon to the general budget the Judiciary council can give a court of law more financiell resoorces for specifcly detailed activities focussed on the improvement of the organisation or methods of work of the Courts of law or the court of law as a whole system. The Judiciary council can add rules to the budget.

As soon as possible, the Judiciary council announces for every court of law which budget – included the rules attached to it – can be expected for the coming budget-year. Also explained are the calculations the form the estimated budget.

2. The Board determines a yearplan for the court of law annually. The plan contains:
 - a) a description of the intended activities for the conduct of the listed tasks for that planned year and a year ahead of the plan;
 - b) a budget for the coming budget-year;
 - c) a multi-annual estimate for minimum the next four coming years.
3. The Board determines the yearplan by the majority of votes, including the vote of the president.
4. The Judiciary council can give instruction for the design of the plan.
The Board forwards the plan to the Judiciary council on a date determined by the Judicial council. The president of the Board is responsible for the conduct of the yearplan.
5. The Board determines the budget for the court of law as a part of the annual yearplan in coherence with the estimated budget provides by the Judiciary council.

The budget of the court of law requires the consent of the Judiciary council. The General Administrative Law is to be implemented & conducted.

The consent can only be rejected in case of in the public interest or in the interest of the business-organisation of the court of law .

6. The Judiciary council decides within eight weeks after receipt of the annual budget of the court of law. The budget is considered to be approved, when during those eight weeks the Judiciary council does not write another decision.
7. In case of an emergency the Judiciary council the Board can make costs prior to the approval of the budget by the Judiciary council. The Judiciary council will be informed about these costs instantly.
8. The Judiciary council informs every court of law as soon as possible, which budget is determined by the Ministry of Security & Justice for a court of law. The Board of the court of law synchronizes this budget assigned to the court immediately with the first estimated budget by the court.
9. Decisions concerning other adjustments to the budget can be implemented until the last day of that budget-year. The Judiciary council is informed instantly about these budget changes.
10. The Board makes necessary expenses within the limits of the determined or changed budget.
11. When the Judiciary council does not approve of the budget, the Board of the court of law must have all expenditures authorized by the Judiciary council.

A request of the Board for authorization can only be rejected by the Judiciary council when the request violates the law or the public interest or the organization policies. The General Administrative Law is to be implemented and conducted.

The Judiciary council decides within eight weeks after receipt of the request. The notice of consent is considered to be granted when within eight weeks the Judiciary council does not give a decision. The Judiciary council can add rules to the consent.

The Judiciary council can determine for which parts and which amounts of money inherent to these parts, the Board does not have to put in a request.

12. The Board annually provides the Judiciary council with a report on a date set by the Judiciary council.

The report contains the financial statements inherent to the budget, the changes made, the yearplan and other financial informations.

In the financial statements inherent to the budget the court of law account for the previous budget-year.

The financial statements inherent to the budget demands approval of the Judiciary council. This consent can only be rejected when the communication violates the law.

In the annual report is detailed which method of work is exercised by the court for the spending of which part of the budget; as a part of the State-budget. In addition is explained if the methods of work and spendings are in line with the earlier designed yearplan and earlier set financial rules for the budget-year.

The Board approves of the year-plan by a majority of votes, including the vote of the president.

The Judiciary council can impose instructions for the design of the year-plan.

13. Notwithstanding Article 32, section 1, of the Comptabiliteitslaw 2001, the Board shall on behalf of the State, conduct private law acts as far as they are inherent to the budget of the Ministry of Security & Justice, under the supervision of the board, unless by or under other law is determined that another Minister than the Minister of Security & Justice conducts legal acts. Articles 32, section 4, and 39 of the Comptabiliteitslaw 2001 are to be implemented and conducted.

Article 13 = Article 28 Court-judges Constitution Republic Netherlands

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 and 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 Constitutional-Referendum. The Candidates open a (free available) website on which they outline: education, career, future plans for Republic Netherlands. Other members of the Constitution-court are being selected & elected 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 Constitution 2014-2016 of the Republic Netherlands .
7. An Act of Parliament shall also assign additional duties to the Constitution-court.

Article 14 Complaints procedure citizens about Court-judge, court officers

1. The Constitution-court proceeds on all Complaints about Court-judges with the Constitution-infringement-procedure.
2. The President of the Constitution-court makes a public statement in case of the Constitution-infringement-Arrest.
3. Each person who has a complaint about a court-judge must prove that he or she conducts the Constitution Republic Netherlands legally correct.
4. The Individual citizen can lodge a complaint about misconduct of a court-judge during a court-hearing; the President of the court of law where the case is categorized and where the alleged misconduct has taken place, confirms the receipt of the complaint in writing to the complainant and records the complaint.
5. The Individual citizen can not lodge a Complaints with the Constitution-infringement-procedure against a court-judge as long as this citizen can bring his or her file to one of the other courts of law in the Netherlands ... in order to have the file judged upon by another judge.
6. The people may demand an Internet-Constitution-referendum in order to remove a badly operating court-judge from his or her labour contract, on the condition that the people also appoint a good operating court-judge who is candidate during the Internet-Constitution-referendum for that specific labour contract.
7. The Prime-minister is ultimately responsible after the public announcement of the Constitution-infringement-Arrest; the MP appoints after the Internet-Constitution-referendum a by the people elected court-judge in his or her labour contract.

Notice:

Now we do have the Arbitration-court in the Netherlands, the Courtsystem will automatically operate better – more transparent – . The Individual citizen can personally thanks to better communications in the file... limit the partial or corrupt behavior of judges....

So, it's a redundant act to detail every move of behavior in a law for the Constitution-court during a procedure in case of 'Complaints against court-judges'. The Individual citizen does have much more

cleaning-power and good-practise-evidence-power in his or her hands during the writing of communications for the file. Against Dutch laziness, no law or treaty can be put into force.

Chapter 4 Courts of law

Article 15 Judges and Registrers Arbitration-court

1. Court-judges with the authority to judge working for a Courts of law are:
 - a) senior judges A;
 - b) senior judges;
 - c) judges;
 - d) deputy-judges .
2. The Court-judges with the authority to judge in a court of law are according to the law also deputy-court-judges in another court of law.
3. The Registry of the court of law has within the Arbitration-court the authority to write court- verdicts after consulting and with the approval of Court-judge .
4. The Board of the court of law opens for this legal construction a new Closed session-court: Arbitration-closed-session-court: Registrers and Judges
5. The Registry of the court of law may only produce a Court-verdict for the Arbitration-court, after he received the minute from the Closed-session-Arbitration-court: Registrers and Judges, that proves that the judge is informed about the content of the file and has given a legal judgement on the solution for conflict-ending provided by the parties in the case.

The Registry of the Arbitration-court synchronizes the content of this minute with the Court-verdict Arbitration-court.

Article 16 Position and Case-categorising Courts of law

1. The Courts of law from The Kingdom the Netherlands remain open for the time being, behind the Arbitration-court and Constitution-court of the Republic NL; the transformation-periode from Kingdom into Republic will take maximum two years time, from the day the Constitution Republic Netherlands enters into force.
2. The Courts of law as known for the Kingdom the Netherlands are postioned behind the Arbitration-court, the Criminal-court .
3. The Tax-court of law remains a unique court of law within the Courtsystem, but every Individual and Public service do have to present a legally correct solution for a conflict. The Tax-court of law may not be misused for money-laudring.

The Board of a court of law designs for the handling and judgements in case of economic offenses a single-judge chamber and a multiple-chamber. The Board determines staffing of these chambers.

A judge assigned to the single-judge chamber is called: an economic -police-judge.

4. The Horticulturist-court of law remains as determined in the Law Courtorganisation Kingdom NL.. The Registry does aply the requirements of the Arbitration-cour in each court-case.

Article 55 a of the Law Courtorganisation Kingdom NL remains in charge unchanged.

5. The Military court of law remains a unique court of law within the Courtsystem.

The Board of the court of law Gelderland designs a single-judge chamber for proceeding on cases of the Militair -subdistrict-court and determines staffing for this court. The judge working for this court is called Military-subdistrict-judge.

The Arbitration-court has the freedom to decide if – and in which design the Military-subdistrict-court can be transformed into a Military-Arbitration-court.

Articles in the Law Courtorganisation Kingdom NL concerning Military-justice, remain as they are, until the New elected Businessparliament Republic Netherlands brings a new law into force for a new legal framework.

Articles 5 –55 of Law Courtorganisation Kingdom NL remain unchanged.

6. The Criminal-court of law remains unchanged anchored in the laws for Kingdom the Netherlands, until the New elected Businessparliament Republic Netherlands brings a new law into force for a new legal framework.

The Board for the court of law designs for proceedings in criminal cases for the first trial – other than subdistrict-cases – the single-judge chambers. The board determines staffing for these chambers.

The judge for the single-judge chamber is called Police-judge.

The Courts of law start proceedings in first trial in all cases, unless the law determines otherwise.

The Courts of law also start proceedings in case of progressions for costs and payment for the damage for the Damaged Person in criminal courtcases.

7. The Border-court of law Noord-Holland remains unchanged, until the New elected Businessparliament Republic Netherlands brings a new law into force for a new legal framework.

The Board of the court of law Noord-Holland designs for proceedings for cases as determined in the Border-law, single-judge chambers and multiple chambers, and calls these 'Border-chambers'. The Board determines staffing for these chambers.

8. Law and treaty determine the freedom for judgements for courts of laws in case-files.
9. The Board of the court of law assigns from with the court of law listed Court-judges, the judges-commissioner for the inventory of the criminal cases and proceedings needed.
10. When there is a temporarily shortage of court-chambers within a district, the Prime-minister can on recommendation of the Judiciary-council, appoint other courts of law for a category courtcases.

In the instruction the Prime-minister determines for which period of time the instruction is valid. This instruction is valid for maximum tree years and can be extended for one year.

As soon as the instruction is appointed for criminal-cases the Prime-minister first consults the College of attorneys-general about the desired number of chambers and related matters, before he gives the ultimate instruction.

The instructions will be published in the Government newspaper.

11. The Registry of the court of law is the first in line to categorize files the court receive for courtcases, starting a case within a specific court of law.
The court of law can refer a case to another court of law for further proceedings, as soon as a court of law determines that the case is better prodeeded on by another court of law.

Article 17 = Article 27 Arbitration-court Constitution Republic Netherlands

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 substituut 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 Registry 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 pay one low fixed price Court-fee. The Registry of the A-court determines who the involved parties are.
11. Parties may defend themselves in Arbitration-court without a Lawyer.
12. The proceedings before the Arbitration-court begins by submitting the file with the Registry of the A-court.
13. All parties involved shall present a legally correct solution for the conflict in line with the Constitution 2014-2016, 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. Preferably, the Registry of the Court resolves the conflict in the file and writes on own authority a Judicial Ruling.
The Registry 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 Registry may write a Judicial Ruling at the direction of the Mediator.
15. The Registry determines whether the file shall be brought to a judge for a court-hearing.

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 = to refund the court-fee of the other parties involved + to pay for the solution + to pay compensation + to pay penalty and fines.
17. The Arbitration-court advises the States-General of Republic Netherlands during the making of legible and unambiguous written applicable laws and treaties in Parliament .
This opinion is public for everyone.
18. The Arbitration-court gives this weekly advice publicly to the Parliamentary Committee.

Article 18 Design and staffing of court-chambers

1. The subdistrict-judge (kanton-rechter) can be replaced by the Arbitration-court in first trial.

2. The Arbitration-court has the freedom to decide if during the transformation from Kingdom NL into Republic NL, the Arbitration-court will open a Unit subdistrict-judge.
3. The Arbitration-court has the freedom to decide if an Arbitration-judge who takes over subdistrict-cases from Kingdom NL for the buildingprocess Republic NL, will have himself called Arbitration-subdistrict-judge. Or will be called, deputy Arbitration-subdistrict-judge.
4. The Arbitration-court proceeds on subdistrict-cases from the Kingdom NL in single-judge chambers and determines staffing of these chambers.
5. The subdistrict-court of law for Kingdom NL remains as it is – behind the Arbitration-court – untill the New elected Businessparliament Republic Netherlands brings a new law into force for a new Map Courtsystem.

With the subdistrict-court of Kingdom NL judges carry the title subdistrict-judge or deputy subdistrict-judge.

6. The Registry of the Arbitration-court who transforms cases from the subdistrict-court of Kingdom NL into Republic NL, sends after the entry into force of the Constitution Republic Netherlands, all parties of all cases under the subdistrict-judge a letter with the command: 'Send a legally correct solution for the conflict in your case to the Arbitration-judge; you are obliged to do so according the Constitution Republic Netherlands.'

Parties who are being coöperative in this construction pay each a low court-fee; 150 euro per decision or conflict. They also pay each 150 euro for tree hours Mediation, for the advice from the Mediator to the Registry of the Arbitration-court.

Parties who refuse to be coöperative to the realisation of the solution that stops the conflict, will be judged upon according to the laws valid for Kingdom the Netherlands ... and will have to invest much more money during the realisation for justice with the subdistrict-judge Kingdom NL.

Article 19 Subdistrict-court Kingdom the Netherlands behind Arbitration-court

The Articles 48, and 48a, and 48b of the Law Courtorganisation Kingdom NL remain unchanged, as they are. Parties who now need the services of a Subdistrict-court are usually in deep conflict with eachother.

It will not be possible for each party to present a legally correct solution for a conflict to the judge on command of the Registry of the court. Undoubtedly: Laziness.

For these parties the 'Kanton-court of law ', the subdistrict-court for Kingdom Netherlands remains also open in first trial, untill the New elected Businessparliament Republic Netherlands brings a new law into force for a new legal framework.

Article 20 Courts for appeal

The Courts for appeal as we know them for Kingdom the Netherlands will remain as they are during the transformation from Kingdom NL into Republic NL.

The Articles 58-71 of the Law Courtorganisation Kingdom NL remain in force unchanged, untill the New elected Businessparliament Republic Netherlands brings a new law into force for a new legal framework.

Article 21 Dutch supremecourt becomes Constitution-court

1. The Dutch supreme court becomes the Constitution-court from Day 1 after the Constitution Republic Netherlands enters into force.

The Interim Prime-minister who transforms the Kingdom the Netherlands into Republic Netherlands by decree with the implementation and conduct of the Constitution Republic Netherlands – and who temporarily is in power untill the Elections for the House of

Representatives and the Senate are completed – conducts this Law Courtsytem Republic NL by decree. By decree, more General Administrative Laws will be conducted, for the transformation of the Dutch supremecourt.

2. The Constitution-court consists of a President and Chairperson, at the most seven vice-presidents, at the most thirty court-judge and at the most fifteen court-kudges in exceptional service. These are fulltime labourcontracts. A fulltime labourcontract can be devided in several parttime labourcontracts. A labourcontract that comes free when a member of staff takes 'a sabbatical' is not to be considered 'a fulltime filled labourcontract'.

The court-counselors in exceptional service perform the role of court-judge, if they are assigned for this task by the president.

The President of the Constitution-court is the ultimate boss, but does work on the same line of might together with the Chairperson of the Constitution-court. The President has the authority in complexe files; de Chairperson has the authority in simple files and summary justice.

The chairperson of the Constitution-court can not be: the chairperson of the multiple-chambers.

3. With the Constitution-court a register is employed.
The Constitution-court determines in consult with the Judiciary council to which extend the Arbitration-court construction can be implemented and conducted with the Constitution-court .

Problem! The current Dutch supremecourt of Kingdom the Netherlands is in every detail corrupt, especially in terms of 'files of courtcases against members of parliament are boycotted and the citizen is forced to try to survive in dictatorship Netherlands'. So, at the moment I can't see which administrative processes the Dutch supremecourt works with are corrupt and redundant. The only thing I can do is give the people a new Constitution with cleaning-power for the Individual citizen; after that, the citizen needs to do the work on own initiative.

4. With the Constitution-court, court-officers and substitute-registrers can be employed.
5. The Constitution-court designs, on proposal of the president, one of more multiple chambers, and one or more single-judge chambers for cases determined by law; provides in staffing the chambers.

The Constitution-court cases, will be handled and judged upon by five judges in the multiple chamber, unless the law determines otherwise; one of the judges will be the chairperson.

The chairperson of the multiple chamber can determine that a case categorzied for that chamber will be handled and judged upon by tree judges in the chamber. When the case is too complex for tree judges – according to these tree judges – the case will be judges upon by five judges.

The Constitution-court designs, on proposal of the president, a regulation for the intern system. This regulations determine the number of Chambers of the Court.

The regulations will be published in the Government newspaper .

6. The Constitution-court, the Judiciary Council and the Courts of law all conduct one uniform complaint-procedure for the personnel working with the Courtsystem.

Complaints by Individual citizens or Public services lodge about personnel working for the Courtsystem, must be started with a Constitution-infringement-procedure, with the Constitution-court.

Article 22 Decision-making power Constitution-court

1. The Constitution-court accepts in first trial and last ressort, jurisdiction disputes between:
 - a) Courts of law; Arbitration-court
 - b) Courts for appeal ;
 - c) A Court of appeal and a Court of law;
 - d) A Court of the Courtsystem and a court outside the Courtsystem;

e) Administrative judges, unless another Administrative judge is authorized for the duty.

When there is a jurisdiction dispute in between the Constitution-court and another under section one listed court of law, the Constitution-court appoints judges for a trial who have not been informed about the conflict outside the courtroom.

2. The Constitution-court may not refuse to proceed on a file.
The Constitution-court may punish persons who misuse the Constitution-court-procedures with a 365 days prison sentence or 2000 hours civil duty in design of a volunteers-job.
A person who has plenty time and money to misuse the Courtsystem and or the Constitution-court for 'a cozy time', will also have plenty time and money to conduct 2000 hours volunteers-job.

3. The Constitution-court judges upon misconduct and job offences conducted by members of the State-general, the ministers and the state-secretaries, in 1ste trial and also last ressort.

Misconduct and job offenses are illegal acts under aggravating circumstances as being determined in Article 44 of the lawbook Criminal Law.

In the cases the Constitution-court is authorized to be informed about the amount of costs and damage to the advantage of the Damaged Person.

In case of misconduct exercised by members of the State-general, the Constitution-court judges in a setting of eleven court-judges.

The Individual citizen conducts the Constitution-infringement-procedure .

4. The Constitution-court conducts the Constitution-infringement-procedure.
The Constitution-court conducts the Advisory-Constitution-procedure Courtsystem.
The Constitution-court can forward a case to the International Criminal Court during a war in Republic Netherlands; or during times the State-general desires to be in a corrupt relationship with the Constitution-court.

5. The Constitution-court can force members of the State-general to start a courtcase in name of the Republic Netherlands with the International Court of Justice in case of conflicts between Republic Netherlands and another members of the United Nations.

Article 23 Cassation with the Constitution-court

The Articles 78 - 83 of the Law Courtsystem Kingdom NL remain in force, until the New elected Businessparliament Republic Netherlands brings a new law into force for a new legal framework.

The name Dutch supremecourt will be replaced with Constitution-court .

Article 24 Procureur with Constitution-court

1. The attorney-general is the supervisor on the platform with the Constitution-court.

The lawyer-general can replace the attorney-general and deputy-attorney-general, in case of absence or impediment.

2. The Prime-minister can appoint the deputy attorney-general or lawyer-general in the role and labourcontract of the attorney-general.

3. The Prime-minister can appoint on recommendation of the attorney-general, as deputy lawyer-generaal for the Constitution-court: a court-judge, who is stationed with a court of law, an appeal-court or the office of the prosecutor platform. This recommendation is restricted to a determined periode of time.

The appointment of a court-judge stationed with a court of law or appeal-court in the position lawyer-general can only take place in an agreement with this court-judge.

4. Deputy lawyers-general draw conclusions, in the role of the lawyer-general, when the attorney-general has given instructions for this act. They proceed in this role in the tasks and authority of the office of the prosecutor, when the Constitution-court produces a court-verdict for the principles of justice.
5. The president of the Constitution-court can, on recommendation of the attorney-general, appoint a vice-president, a court-judges or a court-judges in exceptional service of the Constitution-court in the role of lawyer-general with the Constitution-court. This appointed person agrees to accept this role.
6. The attorney-general conducts the Complaint-procedure of the Judiciary council.
7. The attorney-general of the Constitution-court guards in particular the conduct and enforcement of legal prescriptions with the Constitution-court of Ia , the Courts for appeal and the Courts of law .
8. When in the perception of the attorney-general of the Constitution-court, the office of the prosecutor does not conduct or enforce legal prescriptions, as they are suppose to do, the Minister will be updated about this situation.
9. On request of the attorney-general he is being provided with all intelligence and documents needed for the correct performance of the College of attorneys-general.

The College of attorneys-general supports the attorney-general with the Constitution-court, for the conduct of the tasks assigned to this role.

10. There is a platform with the Constitution-court; the attorney-general is in charge of this platform with the Constitution-court.
11. The attorney-general with the Constitution-court is responsible for:
 - a) the charge against misconduct and job offense conducted by members of the State-General, the ministers and the statesecretaries.
 - b) The completion of conclusions with the Constitution-court, as determined by law for specific situations;
 - c) the start of cassation in the interest of the law;
 - d) the realisation of progresses in connection with the Constitution-court and drawing conclusions inherent to the Law Legal position Court-judges .
12. In cases in which the Constitution-court produces a court-verdict for the principles of justice, the attorney-general completes the tasks and authority of the office of the prosecutor with the Constitution-court.
13. The law can assign other tasks to the attorney-general of the Constitution-court.
14. The authority of the attorney-general can, unless the roots of this role prohibit it, also be excersized by a deputy attorney-general and by lawyers-general .

The platform with the Constitution-court consists of an attorney-general, a deputy attorney-general, at the most twentytwo lawyers-general and at the most eleven lawyers-general in exceptional servic .

The lawyers-general in exceptional service draw conclusions in their role as lawyer-general when they are appointed for this task by the attorney-general. They accept in this role the tasks and authority given to them by the office of the prosecutor, when the Constitution-court produces a court-verdict for the principles of justice.

15. To be clear: The Individual citizen who is forced to start a Constitution-infringement-procedure against member of the State-generaal in case of Misconduct..., is in a bad practise tortured into a lawless position in the country by powerful rulers. The Individual citizen is in this bad practise also tortued by the Barassociation – Legal aid council with the intention to kill the victum sneakily.

In this situation the Constitution-infringement-procedure starts with the College of attorneys-

general; they appoint a lawyer-general to the file. The attorney-general appoints a lawyer as lawyer-general, who represents the Damaged Person as 'a lawyer for the victim'. It will be practicable if the 'victim' operates personally legally correct in line with the Constitution Republic Netherlands.

The lawyer-general must distinguish between 'standard mistakes the Damaged Persons makes due to lack of knowledge about law' and 'the carefully planned sabotage of justice for the fun of starting a Constitution-infringement-procedure against members of the State-general. The Damaged Person – who does not show criminal behavior during this trial- has nothing to fear during this claim for justice.

Both, the attorney-general and the lawyer-generaal can demand with the Constitution-court -judge in favour for the Damaged Person: A Constitution-infringement-Arrest which details the amount of money concluded in the settlement & payment for the damage by the judge; the Prime-minister or a Minister, or a Board of an Association National political party in parliament... must pay this settlement & payment for the damage within six weeks after the court-verdict is made public.

16. All Constitution-infringement-procedures started with the Constitution-court with the aim 'to remove slavery from the Dutch bureaucracy', are to be closed including the settlement & payment for the damage for the Damaged Person, in the Constitution-infringement-Arrest.
17. The perpetrators who arise during a Constitution-infringement-procedure in a Constitution-infringement-Arrest, are informed about the criminal acts they have conducted and which punishment they must complete.
18. A Constitution-infringement-procedure can only result in an appeal with the International Criminal Court; the person who makes him – or herself guilty of violation of the Constitution – ignores his or her legal obligations as anchored in the United Nation-treaty, Torture-treaty and other humanright treaties and economical treaties.

Article 25 office of the prosecutor

Articles 124 -139 of the Law Courtorganisation Kingdom NL can not be changed or removed as long as the Courtsystem is not 100% transformed from Kingdom NL into Republic Netherlands.

Taken the fact that the Criminal-court exist next to the Arbitration-court in Republic NL, the methods of work of the Office of the Procecurator in first trial remains as it is for Kingdom Netherlands. After all its the Registry of the Arbitration-court that determines – in the Closed-session-Arbitrage-court: Registrers and judges – if a file must be forwarded to the Criminal-court or not.

For this Criminal-court-procedure the current Courtsystem for Kingdom the Netherlands is maintained untill the New elected Businessparliament Republic Netherlands brings new law into force for a new legal framework.

Article 26 = Article 51 Constitution-infringement-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 Constitution2014-2016.

3. The Constitution-violation-procedure aims to guarantee access to the Constitution2014-

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 Registry of the Constitution-court. The Starting-letter for this procedure shall be addressed to the Chairperson / President and the Registry of the Constitution-court.

The Registry determines who are the parties involved.

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

The Registry determines when official documents must be submitted to the Registry of the Constitution-court before a hearing in courtroom, within a maximum period of (six) 6 weeks.

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

7. The Registry of the Constitution-court determines the date of hearing in Constitution-courtroom.

The Registry determines which persons shall be present during the hearing in the Constitution-courtroom, which persons are not obliges to be present.

8. The Registry 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.