



Law Elections Referendum 2016

Anchored to Constitution Republic Netherlands



maart2016

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

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

The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not officially exist anymore, because I – a Dutch woman -
started the first official InternationalCriminalCourt lawcase against all MPs under former Prime Minister
JanPeterBalkenende and current President MarkRutte, the Royal Family and the Electoral Council. These
rulers of the Netherlands refuse to apply the Constitution – UNTreaty – Humanright treaties and keep
each other in their powerful position by ignoring all their constitutional obligations. Murder thanks to
Work Refusal = Genocide by bureaucracy.

I prove that the Netherlands is a 100% dictatorship; I proof that Parliament - Royals - Electoral Council
along with the JudiciaryCouncil- Barassociation - Lobby make Citizens in NL- EU 100% lawless, with the
aim to torture and kill.

I'm the victim. This gives me the legal power to demand the Labourcontract of the Prime Minister in
Holland. I do want this Labourcontract for a period of 3 months. The Ministry of CommonAffairs try to
make ma start a civilwar in NI fo it, what I refuse to do.

Whe I do have the Laboutcontract for Prime Minister I can ratify Constitution for Republic Netherlands
immediatly - by decree.

Within 90days after activating the Constitution Republic Netherlands, the Dutch people must vote for a
new parliament: House of Representatives and Senate.

The people will get more decision-making & clean-up power in the Netherlands.

I want the InternationalCriminalCourt to conclude the trial against the Netherlands with a Settlement
and Payment for Damage for me, for the pain inflicted on my body and life; I want to receive 5 million
euros after tax from the Ministry of CommonAffaris.

A civilized behavior on behalf of dictator MarkRutte & co. But, its unlikely that MarkRutte will restore
State of Law Netherlands and create an ICC-settlement to close my ICC-lawcasea gainst NL, so I have
to do it myself.

This ICC-Settlement for me, will bring global peace; large parts of political blackmail will fall away now

People are being educated on problem-solving without violence..

After the Elections for the first elected Prime Minister in Republic Netherlands and the installation of the full brandnew Business-parliament, I will take a sabbatical.

Once back, I will clean up the InternationalCriminalCourt and will make ICC operate like a fair court of law that brings peace to Earth.

The Constitution Republic Netherlands removes misconduct, corruption and crime.

The new aspect of it is the New Arbitration-court, where every Dutch individual is obliged to present a legally correct solution for a conflict. People – Government can no longer waste money on tormenting eachother. I estimate that about 30 – 50% of redundant bureaucracy will disappear in Holland.

Don't be mistaken!

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

Law Elections Referendum 2016

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1 definitions

1. The Prime Minister Republic Netherlands ratifies this law and additional General administrative law or treaty inherent to the Dutch Law Elections Referendum.
2. The Minister responsible for conducting elections and Constitution-Referendum, and Advisory-Referendum, National - City - Province: The Minister of HomeAffairs.
3. Law Elections Referendum 2016 is applicable to the Water-management Board. General management and Executive Board of the Water-management Board is determined in the Water-management Board -law.
4. The Electoral Council: Public service responsible for the conduct of the Law Elections Referendum 2016 under supervision of Minister HomeAffairs and the Prime Minister.
5. Constitution-Referendum: Mandatory corrective referendum. This may be an Internet-construction.
6. Advisory-Referendum: Advisory corrective referendum. This may be an Internet-construction.
7. Referendum Committee: Committee responsible for conduct and supervision referendum.
8. Internal Pre-election Internet-Constitution-Referendum: An Internal Election and Referendum system executed by every Association Political party for internal democracy.
9. 9. Internal Pre-election Internet-Advisory-Referendum: An Internal Election and Referendum system executed by every Association Political party for internal democracy.

Article 2 The Electoral Council

1. There is an Electoral Council, residence in The Hague.
2. The Electoral Council is the Central Electoral Office where the conduct of the Law Elections Referendum 2016 is guaranteed in accordance with Constitution and laws for Democracy.
3. The Electoral Council advises the Government and the States-General on conduct of the Law Elections Referendum 2016. The Electoral Council advises Parliament on its own initiative in case

of violation of the Constitution Republic NL and at the request of the Prime Minister, Political party House of representatives and Senate.

4. The Electoral Council advises on its own initiative the Municipal and Province, focussed on local Elections and Constitution-Referendum or Advisory-Referendum, with the aim standardization of the conduct of the Law Elections Referendum 2016 between all Municipalities and Provinces.
5. The Electoral Council synchronizes the operation of the different National-boards of Political Parties focussed on Internal Pre-election Internet-Constitution-Referendum and Internal Pre-election Internet-Advisory-Referendum.
6. The Electoral Council uses a Security deposits system, Complaint-unit and Fine-unit.
7. The Electoral Council can only be corrected by the Constitution-court during a Constitution-infringement-procedure, in line with the Law Constitution-infringement-procedure.
8. Municipal, Province, Water-management Board, Public service are responsible for the legally correct application of the Constitution and the Constitution-infringement-procedure in relationship with to the Electoral Council.
9. A conflict between the Water-management Board and Electoral Council, Government, Political party, Municipal or Province or other Public service, on the Election-rights and Referendum-rights, can exclusively be submitted to the Constitution-court, thanks to the Law Constitution-infringement-procedure.
10. There can be no Arbitration-court-procedure by or against the Electoral Council, Government, Political party, Municipality or Province or other Public service be initiated, against the method of conduct of the Law Elections Referendum 2016.
11. The Electoral Council is the Public service legally responsible for the organization of Elections and Referendum inherent to The Water-management Board and has an advisory role in this democratic process.
12. The Electoral Council is the Public service legally responsible for the Referendum Committee in the building.
13. The Electoral Council is in charge of conducting the Constitution-Referendum – mandatory corrective referendum – legally correct.
14. The Electoral Council is in charge of conducting the Advisory-Referendum, advisory corrective referendum, legally correct.
15. The Electoral Council is responsible for the design - model of all Formal Forms Electoral Council, which are to be used in accordance with the law by Voters – Organisers during Elections - Referendum; the Prime Minister approves these designs - model Forms by General Administrative Law. Due to the Evolution of Technology the design – model Formal Forms Electoral Council can be changed maximum once a year. The Electoral Council realizes standardization of design – model Formal Forms Electoral Council in consultation with Province-Municipal – Headoffice Poll.
16. The Framework Law Public Service will be applied to the Electoral Council. The Constitution Republic NL and the Law Constitution-infringement-procedure, are the first two laws to conduct next to the Law Elections Referendum 2016; The Framework Law Public Service is the three law of application.

Article 4 Framework Law; rewriting national laws Constitution - Elections - Referendum

The Framework Law Public Services will be applied to the Electoral Council, with the exception of Articles 12, 21 and 22. The Electoral Council advises the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs, Province – Municipal, while rewriting of new national laws that applicable to Elections – Referendum – Governance; these laws are in addition to the Constitution Republic Netherlands.

Article 5 Management and organization Electoral Council

1. The Electoral Council will consist of a chairperson and six other members. The Electoral Council can elect a vice-president from its boardmembers.
2. The Chairperson of the Electoral Council is elected by the People by a Constitution-Referendum. This may be an Internet-Constitution-Referendum.
3. The other members of the Electoral Council are elected by the House of Representatives from a list with maximum three Candidates for each job.
4. The members of the Electoral Council will not work for any other Public service; will work not for a Private company.
5. The Prime Minister approves of the Labourcontracts for the Electoral Council Boardmembers by General Administrative Law. Each member of the Electoral Council Board will be suspended by General Administrative Law, in case of incapacity, unsuitability or other serious personality-bounded reasons. A member of the Electoral Council Board can only be suspended or dismissed by the Prime Minister after the Electoral Council is heard and the House of Representatives has voted after a public debate.
6. The Minister of HomeAffairs regulates the Labourcontracts of the personnel of the Electoral Council, other than the members of the Electoral Council Board. The Minister will appoint, promote, suspend and release, after consultation with the Chairperson of the Electoral Council, the Secretary and the other employees.
7. The entire personnel of the Electoral Council is 50% of men and 50% women; half men and half women.
8. The Electoral Council is an advisory body with a secretary.
9. The Secretary only takes responsibility to the Electoral council for his work.
10. The Secretary can add more staff.
11. The Secretary and the other employees do not work for another Public service; do not work for a private company.

Chapter II Voter and Registration

Article 6 Voter

1. The Voter has the Dutch nationality and is (eighteen) 18 years of age.
2. The Voter is a Foreigner with residence permit for an indefinite period of time and has the age of (eighteen) 18 years.
3. The Voter is a person with two passports and of age (eighteen) 18 old; Dutch passports and a Foreign passport.
4. The Voter may only vote in his or her place of residence, anchored in the Municipal Administration. The Voter may only vote on matters related to the place of residence in the Municipality; the Municipal located in the Province; and Water-management Boards located in Municipal and Province. The Municipal Administration will determine in which Municipal – Province the voter may vote for the Water-management Board.
5. Conflicts about voting-right can only be judged upon by the Constitution-court, thanks to the Law Constitution-infringement-procedure.
6. Voter who are being deprived from their legitimate freedom can have themselves represented

by an authorized person on the Election – Referendumday. Vote by proxy.

This limitation does not apply:

- a) for those who are permitted by the regime to participate in person in the vote, on the day of voting;
 - b) for those who have the right to require a periodic leave, under the regime.
- By General Administrative Law further rules may be set on the proxy voting by the persons referred to in Article 6.6.

7. The Municipal Administration provides in a decision of registration to Voter or non-allowed-Voter immediately or by return mail, at the request of the person who does or does not have Electionsrights – Referendumrights. Persons who are not entitled to vote receive a document which indicated what the legal ground is for the exclusion of Electionsrights – Referendumrights

Deliverytime for the Election-document by Municipality is 7 days. When the deliverytime is exceeded, the applicant puts in a second request for a decision of registration for Voter or non-allowed-Voter with the Municipal Administration. Again the maximum deliverytime is 7 days. When the Municipal Administration does not deliver, the Citizen can start the Constitution-Infringement-procedure together with the Electoral Council.

8. Dutch nationals who residence abroad, with a valid Dutch passport are free to register themselves as Voter in Republic Netherlands with the Municipal Administration of their last place of residence in Holland. Dutch nationals who residence abroad, but have no valid Dutch passport, will not be registered as Voters in Holland. Dutch nationals staying in a prison abroad, are not registered as Voters in Holland.

9. The Municipal Administration provides in a decision of registration for the Dutch nationals who residence abroad, that declares if they are Voters or not-allowed-Voters, with the Dutch Embassy in the country of their current place of residence. The Dutch Embassy abroad only provides in this Election-document when the Dutch nationals have registered themselves for participating in Elections – Referendum in Holland.

10. Dutch nationals who residence abroad:

- a) will only receive only (one) 1 voting-pass, to be exchanged for (one) 1 ballot-paper during Electionday or Referendumday; no duplicates are issued.
- b) exchanges the voting-pass with the Dutch Embassy abroad for a ballot-paper, for a vote during Dutch Elections or Referendum at the Dutch Embassy abroad, on a date provided by the Electoral Council and Embassy. The Dutch Embassy abroad is permitted to develop an Adminimstration for successfull Elections – Referdum, in that specific country, in deliberation with the Electoral Council.
- c) votes via the Dutch Embassy abroad at a polling station indicated by the Embassy.
- d) can participate in an Internet-Constitution-Referendum or Internet-Advisory-Referendum in Holland with an inlogcode for the selected computers for voting. For example, Public service number or Digid.
- e) who has no Tax- number in Holland - For example, Public service number or Digid - is excluded from Elections – Referendum.

The Mayor of the last place of residence in Holland of the Dutch national abroad:

- a) will only send a voting-pass to the Dutch Embassy abroad in the country where the Dutch national residences.
- b) will only send a voting-pass to the Voter abroad on request of the Embassy.
- c) will only send a non-allowed-Voter decision to the Dutch Embassy abroad in the country of residence of the person who believes to have voting-rights in Holland.

11. The Dutch Embassy collects all the ballot-papers of the Dutch national abroad and scans or photographs them into a computer and forwards the file by computer the Electoral Council,

preferably on the (first) day after the Elections or Referendum.

Personnel of the Embassy travels (once) 1 time per (four) 4 weeks back to the Netherlands and brings the ballot-papers and computer-files to Holland and delivers them at the Electoral Council. This method of work is published on the Embassy- and Electoral Council- website.

For this type of voting abroad is chosen in order to anticipate on internetfraude or identityfraude, certainly for the time being and as long as its not standard to vote per computer with a Dutch Taxnumber. The Letter by mail disappears from the community.

The Electoral Council will determine the validity of the votes within (four) 4 weeks after they received the votes out of hands of the Embassy personnel. Reviewing the validity of the votes of Dutch nationals abroad can take (eight) 8 weeks.

12. The Dutch national abroad in conflict with the Dutch Embassy abroad about Electionrights and Referendumrights, proceedings Elections and Referendum by Embassy, lodges a complaint with the Electoral Council in Holland. The Electoral Council will determine within (twelve) 12 weeks after receiving the complaint and send a decision in response the complaint to the Embassy where the Voter or not-allowed-Voter lodged the complaint in the first place.

When the conflict is not solved, the voter or not-allowed-Voter and the Embassy join parties and start via the Electoral Council a Constitution-infringement-procedure in the Constitution-court. The voter or not-allowed-voter must prove with the constitution-court that he or she conducts the ConstitutionRepublicNL legally correct.

Article 7 Non-allowed-Voter

1. Voters who commit fraud with personal-data and place of residence- data at the Municipal Administration will be excluded from Electionrights and Referendumrights.
2. The Constitution-court can deprive a person from his or her Electionrights and Referendumrights – temporarily or indefinitely – when this person has proven to refuse to apply the the ConstitutionRepublicNL in daily life, (three) 3 times in a row.
3. The Constitution-court automatically indicate in the third Constitution-infringement-verdict if the person who refuses to conduct the Constitution three times in a row has Electionrights and Referendumrights; determine for which period of time the person is excluded from Electionrights and Referendumrights.

The Constitution-court informs the Mayor of the Municipal where the non-allowed-Voter is registrered for place of residence, about the exclusion of voting rights.

The Constitution-infringement-verdict, which states that a person has a non-allowed-Voters status, can be determined and announced publicly to a maximum of (six) 6 weeks prior to the Electionday and Referendumday.

4. Non-allowed-Voters are persons with a Foreign passport – and their not Dutch national related familie members who don't have a Dutch passport – and who work in Holland and represent another state in a diplomatic or consular Labourcontract.

Article 8 Registration of Political Parties

1. The Electoral Council DenHaag registers all Political parties operating in the Netherlands.
2. Foundation of an Association Political party requires a Statute documented in a notarial deed.
3. The Statute must prove that the Political party conducts the Constitution Republic NL- United Nation treaty and Humanrights-treaties – legally correct in the Board and daily management of the party.
4. The Association Political party must be listed in the Trade Register of the Chamber of Commerce and must provide a guaranteed Registration Certificate - provided by the Chamber of Commerce – during registration of the party by the Electoral Council.

5. The Association Political party - with Statute and Registration Certificate of the Chamber of Commerce – is obliged to have itself registered with the Electoral Council. Costs for registration with the Electoral Council are (thousand) 1000 euros in the year 2016. The Electoral Council publishes payment instructions on its website.

This compulsory registration of a new Political party association allows this party to act as Legal body in communication with existing political parties, which can also result in a Constitution-infringement-procedure in the Constitution-court.

Thus, a new Political party will have equal rights to an established Political party.

6. The name of the Association Political parties register with the Electoral Council is new and unknown to Electoral Council and people. The name can not exceed 35 characters. The name of the new Political party can contain a Parliament name – Province name – Municipal name - Europe name - United Nation name.
7. The Association Political party will designate a representative and deputy representative for communication with the Electoral Council. Every decision of the Electoral Council is communicated with the representative and published in the Government-newspaper.
8. The Electoral Council announces the establishment of the new Association Political party - and all formal communications between the Electoral Council and Political party - in the Government-newspaper.
9. The Electoral Council can refuse registration of the new Association Political party when the Political party does not prove in its Statute to conduct the Constitution Republic Netherlands - United Nation treaty - Human rights treaties. The Electoral Council explains in reason for refusing registration of new Political party in the Government-newspaper.
10. The Political party rejected registration by the Electoral Council can immediately after rejection of registration start a Constitution-infringement-procedure with the Constitution-court .
11. The Electoral Council will delete a Political party from its register and publish this in the Government-newspaper as:
 - a) Political party does not exist anymore.
 - b) the Political party, requests the Electoral Council to delete the party.
 - c) the Constitution-court forbids the existence of the Political party.
 - d) Political party announces to participate in Elections or Referendum, but fails to submit in time the list of Candidates and fails to conduct administrative tasks, inherent in Elections and Referendum.
12. The Electoral Council registration of a New Association Political party must be completed (twelve) 12 weeks prior to Elections or referendum; proclamation in the Government-newspaper can finally take place (eleven) 11 weeks prior to Elections or Referendum.

Chapter III Elections to Parliament, Province and Municipal

Article 8 Business Parliament, Business Municipal – Province - Political party

1. Republic Netherlands has a business Parliament and business-like operating Municipal and Province. Business Political party.
2. Each individual Citizen has the right and duty to make the Political party conduct the Constitution Republic Netherlands legally correct.
3. Each individual Citizen has the right and the duty to demand with the board of a Political party that following members of the party conduct the Constitution Republic NL legally correct, if needed with a Constitution-infringement-procedure: a member of the Cabinet, a member of the States-General, a member of the College of Mayors & Aldermen, a member of the City Council, the Commissioner of the Province, a member of Provincial Council, a member of the Water-management Board.

4. Each individual Citizen has the right and duty to conduct the Elections rights and Referendum rights to simplify the bureaucracy and also force Political parties and Water-management Boards to do the same; when communications and building files Constitution-proof does not do the job, a Constitution-infringement-procedure can be started.

Article 9 Law Elections Referendum 2016 = Article 40 of the Constitution Republic NL

1. The National Elections and the Constitution-Referendum are held by secret ballot. The result of the Elections and the Constitution-Referendum are binding and can only be overruled by the Constitution-court. An Act of Parliament determines the rules for Elections, Constitution-Referendum and Electoral law. The Constitution-Referendum operates identical to the National Elections and can be held in the design of a Internet-Referendum. The system National Elections Constitution-Referendum must be used for the members of Parliament. The Internet-Constitution-Referendum is to be used for lighter cases in which the People demand a vote.
2. The People have the right to demand a Constitution-Referendum with the States-General, the Cabinet, the Province and Municipal. The People who demand a national Constitution-Referendum will submit (two) 2 million signatures of Registered Voters with the States-General, the Cabinet. The Parliament opens a website for collecting these signatures. The People who demand a local Constitution-Referendum, must submit (fourty percent) 40% signatures of Registered Voters per Province or Municipal.
3. Municipalities and Districts announce on their website the number of inhabitants under their governance.
4. The States-General, the Cabinet, Province, Municipal must take the initiative to held a (local) Constitution-Referendum during the making of complicated laws, treaties and / or misconduct of rulers who by Constitution-Referendum are chosen for their Labourcontract.
5. Political parties that collect the most votes of the People during National Elections, are the Cabinet in power.
6. The term for the House of Representatives and Senate – Second and First Chamber – and the Cabinet is (four) 4 years. The Prime Minister or the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court can terminate the States-General and the Cabinet. The dissolution must take effect on the day the newly elected States-General meet, after signing the Labourcontract by the Members of House of Representatives and/ or Senate and the members of the Cabinet and the taking of the oath publicly in Parliament. All Labourcontracts of all members of the States-General and members of the Cabinet are published on the website of the Parliament and other media. The Prime Minister of the Republic Netherlands earns the highest possible salary in the Public Service. No one can earn more in the Public Service than the Prime Minister. National law determines the rules for Labour, salary and Unemployment Compensation for persons in the Public Service, within the limits of the human rights treaties.
7. The Prime Minister or the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court announce the termination of the House of Representatives and / or Senate or the Cabinet. The Prime Minister or the Chairperson/ President of the Constitution-Court must immediately announce the date for new National Elections or Constitution-Referendum. Within a maximum of (ninty) 90 days after termination, the new National Elections or Constitution-Referendum must be held.
8. Every Dutch national can lodge a complaint about the Election results- within (thirty) 30 days after the formal outcome of the National Elections or the Constitution Referendum-result – according to the Electoral Council- , with the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court . 9. The termination is effective as soon as new members of the States-General or the Cabinet have signed their Labourcontract and passed the Oath.

Article 10 Law Elections Referendum 2016 = Article 39 Constitution Republic NL

1. The Prime Minister of Republic Netherlands is elected directly by the People, often the same day the People elect a new parliament.
2. The Vice - President of Republic Netherlands is elected by the People of the largest Political

parties after the National Elections for the Parliament; the largest parties form the Cabinet. Political parties appoint their Vice-premier on the Candidatelist for elections of the House of Representatives. The largest Parties automatically form the Cabinet. Do Political parties fight over the question: 'Who is the vice-premier', the Voter get a Constitution-Referendum (six) 6 weeks after publication of the formal Elections results by the Electoral Council.

3. The death of the Prime Minister of the People 's Republic Netherlands results in new National elections for Parliament, to choose a new Prime Minister.
4. The death of the Vice-President of the Republic Netherlands results in a Constitution - Referendum for selecting a new Vice President.
5. Illness of the Prime Minister or Vice-President of the Republic of Netherlands, results in the appoint of a temporarily substitute Prime Minister or Vice President, elected from 21 current Ministers or Statesecretaries.
6. This substitute Prime Minister or Vice-President will remain in office until the People have elected a new Prime Minister or Vice-President by new National Elections or Constitution-Referendum and the Electoral Council approves the election results. The new Prime Minister or Vice-President signs a Labourcontract and takes the oath in public. 7
7. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Netherlands is above all political parties .

Article 11 Law Elections Referendum 2016 = Articles 49 Constitution Republic NL

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

Article 12 Law Elections Referendum 2016 = Article 50 Constitutional Republic NL

Province and Municipal, Public Services and Watermanagement

1. The term of office of Provincial and Municipal Council is (four) 4 years, unless an Act of Parliament determines otherwise.
2. An act of Parliament determines the foundation of Districts and Municipalities, as well as the composition and authorities of their Councils. An act of Parliament regulates the supervision of these authorities. An act of Parliament determines rules for self-regulation for Province and Municipal. An act of Parliament determines the decision-making procedure for Province and Municipal.
3. Decisions of the Province and Municipal – which are to be processed on for the local people according to national law – can only be overruled by the Prime Minister when in the Public interest or by the Chairperson / President of the Constitution-court, with a Constitution-violation-procedure.
4. An Act of Parliament determines in which way the Province and the Municipal Council – and their Members – are to be punished for disrespect of regulation and administration and other misconduct. 26 The Civilian can start the Constitution-procedure against members of the Province Council of the City Council, on the condition that this Civilian proves to conduct the Constitution2014-2016 legally correct.
5. The members of the Provincial Council and the City Council are a member of Political party and work on personal Title within that party and conduct the Constitution2014- 2016 legally correct. Members of the Province Council, City Council, and Members of the States General all meet identical requirements. The law determines which Labor Contracts of elected Members for Province Council or City Council can not run simultaneously with membership of the Province Council or City Council. The law determines rules about private-relationships that cause a conflict of interest for Members of the Province Council or City Council; violation of these rules

results in loss of membership.

6. The Political party presents a list of Candidates for the Local Elections to the People. Each Candidate member of a Political party will open a website on which he / she points out: education, career, future plans for Local People in line with the demands of of the Constitution in 2014-2016. These Candidates also point out which job in the Council they prefer.
7. The members of the Provincial Council and City Council are elected directly by the People - residents of the Province or City Council - during a Local ConstitutionReferendum. Local People have (one) 1 vote for each Political party, if they wish for the elections of members for the Province Council or City Council.. The Candidate with the most votes per Political party, will get his or her preferred Labourcontract - on a perfect functioning Planet - for member Province Council or City council. The number of votes which can be used by the voter during the Local Election is determined by the number of Local Political Parties participating in this election.
8. Voter meet identical legal requirements for voting during Local Elections that also rule for Voters who participate in the voting for the States-general and Cabinet.
9. Members vote without charge during the exercise of their Labourcontract, but within the limits of the Constitution 2014-2016.
10. Every person employed at Province, Municipal, Watermanagement-legal-body and Public Services is obliged to stop Constitution-violations of members of the Parliament with the Constitution-violation-procedure with the Constitution-court. The Torture-treaty demands that Citizens in the Netherlands stops violations of Constitution-rights by another person. The use of the Torture-treaty can increase the sentence 365 days imprisonment or community -work punishment of 2,000 hours.
11. An act of parliament will determines the locations and numbers of the Province and Municipal and will draw its borders.
12. 'Provincial Council' is Head of Disrict; "The City Council 'is Head of Municipal.
13. Their meetings will be public unless the law provides otherwise.
14. Deputy Council and the Commissioner to Province of the Prime-Minister are part of the Province Council. The Mayor and the Board of Mayor and Aldermen are part of the Municipal.
15. An act of parliament rules that the Commissioner to Province of the Prime-Minister is obliged to exercize the official instructions.
16. Province Council and City Council provide in local law, within the limits of the Grondwet2014-2016, national law and reaties.
17. Province Council and City Council give authority to other Public services that are located within the Province and Municipal, within the limits of the Constitution2014- 2016, national laws and treaties.
18. The law provides in Voters-rights for persons in the Netherlands with a Foreign nationality and Foreign passport – when they correctly conduct national laws -for the Province Council and City Council and determines that they can be elected as Member Province Council or City Council.

Article 13 Requirements methods of work Political parties

1. Each Political party is officially registered with the Electoral Council as Association Political partyfor Republic Netherlands, before it presents itself to the people. Each Political party seeks to establish a National-board, Province-board, Municipal-board, Europa-board, United Nation-board.
2. Each Political party works internally - to ensure democracy within the party during election for persons in a Labourcontract and to make their startingpoints clear to the people - with an internal Pre-election Internet-Constitution-Referendum and an internal Pre-election

Internet-Advisory-Referendum. Party members and Citizens get a reliable picture of Election-behavior and Referendum behavior of party members, presented by the Party Board.

The Electoral Council synchronizes the operation of the different National-boards of Political Parties for the internal Pre-election Internet-Constitution-Referendum and Internal Pre-election Internet-Advisory-Referendum.

So, each Political party opens a website on which the internal Pre-election Internet Constitution-Referendum and Internal Pre-election Internet-Advisory-Referendum will take place. This can be a free or cheap website on the internet.

Refuses a Political party to work with a to the Law Elections Referendum 2016 connected internal Pre-election Internet-Constitution-Referendum and internal Internet-Advisory-Referendum for the party business-attitude, every Citizen can lodge a formal Complaint with the Electoral Council and request to intervene actively the Political party.

The Electoral Council will settle the complaint within (eight) 8 weeks. The Electoral Council will hold a Public meeting in which is explained: what is wrong about the internal democracy of the party and which recommendations are being made.

Brandnews Political party that does not bring Candidatelist to the Electoral Council does not need to meet the demands of the electoral council in case of internal a Pre-election Referendum.

Continues the Political party to refuse to work with an internal Pre-election Internet-Constitution-Referendum and internal Pre-election Internet-Advisory-Referendum, the Electoral Council imposes a penalty of 5000 euros (Five thousand euros). This must be paid within 48 hours to the Electoral Council; be paid by the authorized representative of the Political party.

Refuses a Political party after the imposition of a fine by the Electoral Council to pay this fine and to implement the recommendations of the Electoral Council, the Constitution-infringement-procedure for the termination of the Political party by the Constitution-court enters into force.

Please note that the starter of a Constitution-infringement-procedure has to prove that he or she conducts the Constitution Republic NL, legally correct.

3. Each Political party provides in a standard Complaint-procedure for handling complaints about Parliamentarians - Provincemembers - Municipalmembers - Europemembers -United Nationmembers – Personnel party ... who refuse to conduct the Constitution Republic NL legally correct.

Every Political party will remove the Constitution-violation within (six) 6 weeks after receipt of the complaint from the criminal partymember. The Political party provides in a formal decision for the public, the criminal method of work of the partymember and the consequences.

Does the criminal partymember continue to violate the Constitution, every Citizen can turn to the Constitution-court to have this partymember removed from het Political party or to demand termination of the Political party.

Each Political party must be able to prove a carefull proceeding on complaints about violation of the Constitution to the Prime Minister, at request, any time.

4. Each Political party use a firm transparent internal procedure for replacing partymembers, in case of a leave from politics, misconduct, illness or otherwise.
5. When the Electoral Council is being confronted with any type of fraude exercised by the Political party, the Constitution-infringement-procedure is immediately started with the Constitution-court to have the Political party terminated.
6. The law determines the requirements for the Legal body Association.

Article 14 List of Candidates of political parties in Electoral Council

1. Each Candidatelist must offer a minimum of 20 and maximum of 50 persons who do want to have a Labourcontract with the Parliament – Province-Municipal - Water-management-board - Europe or United Nation.

A Candidate can only choose one of the political positions and therefore also only work in in one political Labourcontract; Thus, a Candidate states whether he or she wants to work for Parliament – Province - Municipal - Water-management-board - Europe or the United Nations. We have plenty of unemployed persons who can meet this requirement.

These Candidates each open one – free available - website where they explain to the people: education, work experience, Labourcontract-dreams, future plans in line with the correct conduct of the Constitution.

A Candidate must be a registered Voter; must submit a Certificate of Good Behaviour; must have no criminal record and can not be a suspect in the Constitution-court.

The Candidatelist also indicates who wants to be the vice-president; the Speaker in the House of Representative and Senate in parliament.

Local Candidatelists can indicate Candidates for a specific local job; Citizens can shovel a person into a Labourcontract with one vote, for a perfect functioning Planet Earth.

2. A person who is put on a Candidatelist for the Electoral Council, can only be on one list; the name of the person who is on a Candidatelist can only be published on one Electionlist. A General Administration Law determines how Candidates are published on the Electionlist.
3. All Candidates on the Candidatelist for local government, must be resident in the Province- Municipal – where they want to work. Mayor determines whether a Candidate residences in the Municipal - Province.

A Candidate who wants to be elected must for a Water-management Board Labourcontract must be a residence in the Province where Water-management Board is established.

4. The Candidatelist for participation in Elections – Referendum is submitted to the Electoral Council by the authorized representative or a vice- representative of the Political party; this person must show a valid identitycard or passport, when submitting the Candidatelist.
5. The Electoral Council decides where, when and by whom the Candidatelist is submitted.
6. The submission of a Candidatelist to the Electoral Council, costs money in the form of a deposit; for each Candidatelist must be payed a deposit of 300 euros by the standard representative of the Political party on a bankaccount specified by the Electoral Council.

After the formal Elections- or Referendum-result is published by Electoral Council during a Public meeting, the Electoral Council pays the deposit back to the Political party, to the standard representatives, on a bankaccount of the Political party.

7. A General Administration Law determines the detailed payment systems of the Electoral Council.
The Prime Minister is responsible for the guarantee of the State of law, Electionrights, Referendumrights and the payment system inherent in the Electoral Council.
8. Each Political party must have payed the deposit to the Electoral Council, by bank account, within 24 hours after submitting the Candidatelist.
Deposits not paid within 24 hours after receipt of the Candicatelist by the Electoral Council make the Candidatelist - participation in Elections and Referendum - invalid.
The Electoral Council describes on its website the payment system and makes a 24-hours prepayment of the deposit possible during the making of appointment for an interview with the standard representative of the Political party for submitting the Candidatelist.
9. The Candidatelist meets the following requirements:
 - a) The name, location, address, logo of the National Board of the Political party, plus the name the Chairperson of the board.
 - b) The name, location, address, logo of the Province-board, Municipal-board, Europa-board, UnitedNation-board..., but only when their are local Elections – Referendum, plus the name of the Chairperson of the local board..
 - c) Name of the standard representative or vice-representative with whom the Electoral Council communicates business.

- d) Name, address, date of birth, identitycard/ passport number and expiration date of identity of the authorized person submitting the Candidatelist with the Electoral Council.
 - e) Name, bankaccount of the standard representative who communicates with the Electoral Council – for the payment of the Political party deposit to the Electoral Council-.
 - f) Names of Candidates on the list, plus: residence, address, date of birth, Tax-number, type ID and expirationdate ID.
 - g) Name of Candidate assigned to a Labourcontract-dream.
 - h) Referendum-questions.
 - i) Voluntary: Political party can detail on the Candidatelist - and therefore on the Electionlist too – the way the Political party will respond to the Referendum-result after an Advisory-Referendum.
10. Each Political party declares with the Electoral Council if they do participate in Elections – Referendum. Participation is not obliged.
- Any Political party that claims to take part in Elections or Referendum, provides a Candidate at the Electoral Council (eight) 28 days prior to Electionday or Referendumday. This also applies to a simplified Internet-Constitution-Referendum, in case of electing people for a Labourcontract.
11. On day 27 prior to the Electionday or Referendumday, the Electoral Council holds a Public meeting for the people to ratify the Candidatelist. Explained are invalid Candidatelists.
12. When the Electoral Council discovers Identityfraud on the Candidatelist the Electoral Council starts immediately a Constitution-infringement-procedure for the termination of the Political party by the Constitutional-court.
13. The Electoral Council announces in the Government-newspaper, which Political parties participate in an Election or Referendum, and publishes the Candidatelist, plus the name of the Elections and or the Referendum-Questions.
14. Netherlands is in a Technological Evolution at the moment; the processes within the Electoral Council, Political party, Parliament, Province, Municipal, Europe, United Nations and Internal Party Affairs must be realized per computer as much as possible.
15. Can business not be realized by computer, the Electoral Council designs Formal Forms for Elections – Referendum that will make Political parties conduct Constitution Republic NL. The Prime Minister approves the forms by General Administrative Law.
16. The Electoral Council numbers the Candidatelist for the Electionlist Elections or Referendum in alphabetical order by the name of the Political party. So, Party A is one of the Electionlist.
17. The Electoral Council stores all of Candidatelist for the period of one year after the official Elections – Referendum-Results; Candidatelists will be destroyed after this date. Schreddering of Candidatelists will be announced in the Government Newspaper.

Article 15 Law Elections Referedum 2016 = Article 58 Constitution Republic NL

Constitution changes

1. The constitution determines that a revision to the Constitution2014-2016 – also called Constitution-Amendment - will be taken into consideration by the Parliament.
2. The People's of Republic Netherlands have the right to demand a ConstitutionAmendment inside the Parliament. The People must submit a petition signed by (two) 2 million Dutch persons with voting-rights with The States-General and the Government. The States-General and the Government must accept a proposal for a ConstitutionAmendment from (two) 2 million Dutch perons with voting-rights and held a Public meeting in Parliament on the People's proposal.
3. The States-General and the Government anchor the People's Proposed Constitution Amendments to the Constitution-Amendment in a Bill for a Constitution-Referendum.

4. The Prime Minister announces to the People a Constitution-Referendum - for a Constitution-Amendment Bill. This announcement provides the date on which the Constitution-Referendum will be held.
5. The People must vote (two) 2 times by Constitution-Referendum before ConstitutionAmendments can be transformed into a new Constitution for the Republic Netherlands 2014-2016. In between the first time voting and the second times voting are minimal (two) 2 and maximum (four) 4 calendaryears. The People approve of the new Constitution for Republic Netherlands 2014-2016 as soon as (eighty percent) 80% of the Registered Voters are in favour of the ConstitutionAmendments – during both voting-rounds during the 2 Constitution -Referenda.
6. A Dutch national con not vote incognito during a Constitution-Referendum for Constitution-Amendments: each person receive a print which proves the Yes or No-vote for a new Constitution for Republic Netherlands. Dictators may never have the freedom to falsify votes during a ConstitutionAmendmenst-Referendum. Alle Dutch persons with voting-rights have the obligation to vote during a ConstitutionReferendum on Constitution-amendments; if they fail to do so they can receive a penalty of community service (one hundred) 100 hours, given to them by the Chairperson/ President of the Constitution-Court. The Chairperson of the Constitution-Court determines whether a Dutch person with voting-rights – who fails to vote at the Constitution-Referendum for a New Constitution – will be punished with 100 hours of community service penalty.

Article 16

Province and Municipal establish each a computer system that is willing to hold a weekly Internet Referendum in the Future. It must be normal in the Netherlands that the people vote once a week and can put in a corrective to prop up the rule of law and economics. The crimal theaterplays of Political parties must disappear from the community.

Article 17 Constitution-Referendum – Electoral Council's

1. A Constitution-Referendum is started by members of the State-general, by Political parties, by Province, by Municipal, by Public service, on its own initiative and request of the Citizen.
2. Strong demand for National Constitution-Referendum: the people must collect (two) 2 million signatures of Citizens with voting-rights and hand them over to the States-General.

These 2 million Citizens formulate their Referendum-questions on maximun two A4 sheets. The States-General hands over signatures and the Referendum-questions officially by the Electoral Council.

The Electoral Council will assess within (eight) 8 weeks after receipt of the signatures if they are valid; in a Public meeting, the process of the Electoral Council for this particular signature-group and its Constitution-Referendum-questions will be approved of in a Public meeting.

Example: the people want the Prime Minister or Vice-president to be removed from the Labourcontract and demand new Elections for the House of Representatives. 2 Million signatures please!

3. The Electoral Council will get a petition system to English example. Collecting signatures by computer and inlog with an official Tax-number - Digidid -.
4. The Electoral Council announces the date for the National Constitution-referendum during the Public hearing for the approval of the signatures of the Voters and the Constitution-Referendum-questions; the National Constitution-Referendum must take place within 28 to 90 days after the Public meeting of the Electoral Council. The Electoral Council publishes methods of work in the Government newspaper.
5. The people can demand a Province - Municipal local Constitution-Referendum. Local people collect (forty) 40% of signatures of Voters in the Province for a Constitution-referendum for change within the Province and delivers them to the Province Hall. The people formulate the Constitution-Referendum-questions. The Province Hall gives these signatures and

the referendum-questions officially to the Electoral Council.

The Electoral Council will hold a Public meeting within 8 weeks or less, to approve the signatures and the Constitution-Referendum-question. The Electoral Council conducts the Local Constitution-Referendum within 28-90 days after its approval signatures and referendum-questions.

Example: There are 3 fraud-lovers working for the Province Council, they have granted the fraud for roadconstruction; tax money evaporates with the speed of light. The Province-people want three new members to the Province Council.

6. For a Municipal Constitution-Referendum the local people collects 40% of the number of Voters in the Municipality and hand these over to the City Hall. The people formulate the Constitution-Referendum-questions.

The Municipal gives these signatures and referendum-questions officially to the Electoral Council. The Electoral Council will hold a Public meeting within 8 weeks or less, to approve the signatures and the Constitution-Referendum-question. The Electoral Council conducts the Local Constitution-Referendum within 28-90 days after its approval signatures and referendum-questions. The Electoral Council publishes methods of work in the Government newspaper.

Example: The Municipal Aldermen creates a 21 million euro gift to a bankrupt company, supplemented with a NONSENSE story about retention of work in the region. The People want this Councillor from his or her position removed. And want the election of a new Councillor.

7. The Electoral Council realizes a petition computer system which is divided into National-signatures, Province-signatures, Municipal-signatures.
8. Province and Municipal can conduct an Internet-Constitution-Referendum. In an Internet-Constitution-Referendum can not be anonymous. The Citizen will immediately, after he or she has given a vote, receive a print stating: on which day, which time and in which Candidate / Question he or she has voted.

In case of suspected fraud, Citizens can demand publication of Election results by the Electoral Council, after the announcement of the official Election-results by the Electoral Council. For the disclosure of the Election Results the Electoral Council will start a Constitution-infringement-procedure with the Constitution-court .

9. The National Internet-Constitution-Referendum can be applied to:
 - a) correcting or withdrawing chaotic national laws and treaties by parliament.
 - b) correcting or withdrawing Boardmembers of Public Services: think of CPB, CBS, BKR, SER, VNO-NCW, Lawyers Association, Judiciarycouncil, NCA ... etc ...
 - c) correcting or withdrawing Lobby institutes in Holland; think of Clingendael, Industrial boards, Womencouncil ... etc ...
 - d) correcting or withdrawing Public-participation procedures inherent to the media that exist thanks to tax-money.

In a Local-Internet-Constitution-Referendum can not be anonymous.

The Citizen will immediately, after he or she has given a vote, receive print stating: on which day, which time and in which Candidate / Question he or she has voted.

Pay attention! Every Citizen is under the Constitution republic NL legally obliged to present a solution to a conflict with the Arbitration-court. This means in daily life that the Citizen can not suddenly torment the Public Service Board with a 'Local- Internet-Constitution-Referendum'.

What can the Citizen realize?

Example: The Board of the European Patent Office in Rijswijk behaves like a dictator; Judges confirm this. Chairperson EPO believes that he has the freedom to play dictator thanks to 'political immunity'. This kind of dictators can be voted away by the people.

The Electoral Council recognized the Candidatelist as described in this Law.

10. The Electoral Council announces the Election-result of a Constitution-Referendum or Internet-Constitution-Referendum officially within (eight) 8 weeks after the Constitution-Referendum date. When the Electoral Council need more time, this period may be extended up to (twelve) 12 weeks. The Electoral Council is required before the expiry of the period of 8 weeks to explain to the people what the problems are when checking the votes and how much additional review time is required by the Electoral Council.

When the Electoral Council fails to announce the Constitution-Referendum-results officially within 8 to 12 weeks; - if necessary - every Citizen can start a Constitution-infringement procedure with the Constitution-court. Pay attention! Every Citizen is under the Constitution republic NL legally obliged to prove that he or she conducts the Constitution Republic NL correctly.

Article 18 Advisory-Referendum

1. An Advisory-Referendum is started by Members of States General, by Political parties, by Province, by Municipal, by Public service, on its own initiative and request Citizen.

This is preferably an Internet-Advisory-Referendum.

In an Internet-Advisory-Referendum can not be anonymous.

The Citizen will immediately, after he or she has given a vote, receive a print stating: on which day, which time and in which Candidate / Question he or she has voted.

2. The Electoral Council – Province - Municipal - Watermanagement Board synchronize their processes for demanding and conducting an Advisory-Referendum.
3. Citizen, can demand an Advisory-referendum for:
 - a) correcting or deleting light local laws - regulations -.
 - b) to correct, grant or remove Local Businesses when they refuse to conduct the Constitution Republic NL, UN-treaty and Humanrights-Treaties.
 - c) correcting any other Government tasks: think of the environment, housing, financial structures, misconduct in healthcare, transportation, security.

Pay attention! Every Citizen is under the Constitution republic NL legally obliged to present a solution to a conflict with the Arbitration-court. This means in daily life that the Citizen can not suddenly torment the Public Service Board with a 'Local-Advisory--Referendum'.

4. Requirements for starting-up an Advisory-Referendum:
 - a) claiming a National Advisory-Referendum Citizens must collect (one) 1 million signatures to be handed over to the States-General, Province, Municipality.
 - b) for demanding a Province Advisory-Referendum Citizens must hand over signatures of (twenty) 20% the listed Voters in the Province, to the Province Hall.
 - c) for demanding a Municipal Advisory-Referendum Citizens must hand over signatures of (twenty) 20% of the listed Voters in the Municipality.
 - d) Formulate of the Advisroy-Referendum question
5. The States-General, Province, Municipal give these signatures and referendum-questions officially to the Electoral Council.
The Electoral Council proceeds on the Advisory-Referendum in exactly the same way as it does on the Constitutional-Referendum.
6. The Advisory-Referendum and the Constitution-Referendum give the Citizen within the Electoral Council and the Constitution-court identical rights and obligations.

Chapter IV Constituency, Polling bureau, Voting, Electoral Council

Article 19 Constituency

1. The Electoral Council uses Constituencies; a Constituency is a bordered area in the Netherlands - Europe – United Nations - Embassies designed to keep the work of Electoral Council doable and transparent.

2. The Electoral Council has a plan for Constituencies equal to the format of the Country, the number of Provinces and Municipalities in the Netherlands; the number of Dutch Embassies abroad; European Union and United Nations. The Netherlands is a Constituency; each Province is a Constituency; every Municipal is a Constituency; s a Dutch Embassy abroad a Constituency. European Union is a Constituency and the United Nations is its own Constituency.

The Constituency of the Water-management Boards will be inherent to the Province.

A Constituency is the border for electing persons in Political Labourcontracts, in the Netherlands - Europe - United Nations.

For example, Citizens can choose the Person or Politician in a Labourcontract for a position within Embassy - European Union - United Nations with the Constitution-Referendum.

Thus, the relevant Embassy, European Union and UN are Constituencies.

Citizens must collect no less than 2 million signatures of listed Voters for claiming an Internet-Constitution-Referendum, with which they want to appoint a person in a Labourcontract.

This also shows the importance of an effective functioning democracy within the Political party.

The Dutch people hardly have any Decency and Social Intelligence, but this kind of expensive Job- selection mechanisms can be kept cheap by a Constitution-proof functioning media, that exists thanks to tax-money. The media can develop a uniform Poll-system keeping the work of the Electoral Council inexpensive.

3. The Electoral Council is working with Constituencies for keeping of the following categories transparent:
 - a) Political parties
 - b) Voters
 - c) Candidatelist
 - d) Elections and Referendum
 - e) Voting pass and Ballot,
 - f) Electionlist
 - g) Determine validity of Voters, counting of votes on Electionday or Referendumday and subsequent handling of the Election- and Referendum-result.
 - h) Determining the validity of the state of affairs before - during - after Electionday or Referendum day
 - i) Embassy tasks
 - j) Complaints handling and Penalty system
 - k) Disclosure formal Election- or Referendum-result
 - l) Constitution-court cases
 - m) Consultaton

The Electoral Council determines how many polling stations must be open on the day of the Elections - Referendum. Each Constituency has a Head-Polling bureau and Local Polling stations.

4. The Electoral Council determines how many polling stations in the Netherlands
 - a) must be open on the day of National Elections; a National-Constitution-Referendum; or an Advisory-Referendum.
 - b) must be open on the day of Province-Elections or - Referendum.
 - c) must be open on the day of Municipal Elections or - Referendum.
 - d) must be open Abroad during Elections or Referendum in Holland to to make possible for Dutch nationals broad to take part in the Dutch Election or Referendum. Embassy constituency.

Article 20 Head-Polling bureau and Local Polling stations

1. The Electoral Council will establish a Head-Polling bureau in each constituency.
2. The Electoral Council determines how many Local Polling stations must be open.
3. The Head-Polling bureau is a permanent office in the community and operates on a fixed location and has a fixed General Board.
4. The Head-Polling bureau will remain a stable factor during times of Technological Evolution that

will design Election-rights and Referendum-rights in future years.

5. By General Administrative Law further rules can be imposed on the interior, composition and methods of works of the Head-Polling bureau and Local Polling stations.
6. The Head-Polling bureau consists of a board of (five) 5 members; one Chairperson and one deputy-Chairperson; technology - ICT specialist; and other members.
 - a) The Chairperson is the Commissioner of the Province; the Mayor.
 - b) The deputy-Chairperson and other members are appointed by the Minister of Interior in their Labourcontract.
 - c) The deputy-Chairperson and the other members apply for this position at the Province or Municipality where the Head-Polling bureau is established.
 - d) The deputy-Chairperson and the other members must pass an exam about their knowledge Elections and Referendum under the supervision of the Electoral Council. The Electoral Council provides in a certificate indicating which Knowledge exam, the person successfully accomplished.
 - e) Every five years the deputy-Chairperson and other members of the Head-Polling bureau must retake a Knowledge exam. Necessary nos computers will determine mostly the conduct of Elections and Referendum internationally.
 - f) Members of the Head-Polling bureau must be listed-Voters; may have no criminalrecord; must submit a Certificate of Good Conduct during application; must never have been a suspect with the Constitution-cour .
7. Tasks Head-Polling bureau for determining Election- and Referendum-result:
 - a) communicates the Election- and Referendum-results for all Polling-stations in the Constituency with the Electoral Council.
 - b) evaluates in the own Constituency the legal and technical affairs on the first day after the Election or Referendum took place.
 - c) collects all the votes of all the Local Polling stations in the Constituency.
 - d) determines of each list the number of votes for each Candidate and the sum of these numbers. This sum is called total vote.
 - e) determines the number of blank votes.
 - f) determines the number of invalid votes.
 - g) determines the number of votes cast by proxy;
 - h) determines the difference between the number of Voters is allowed to vote and the actual votes placed.
 - i) determines the number of votes counted.
 - j) the Head-Polling bureau gives an explanation for the way things are.
 - k) The Chairperson announces the results obtained for that moment; the temporarily internet-Elections and Referendum-results may be made public immediately; the provisionally results of manual - voting will be made public at the latest on the first day after Election and Referendum day.
8. Tasks Head-Polling bureau in case of irregularities and errors during Elections and Referendum:
 - a) the Chairperson presents an inventory about irregularities and errors in connection with the Elections - Referendum on the first day after the provisional results were made public.
 - b) after all tasks are completed, the Minutes are being written on tasks and all the objections made by Voters and others, immediately.
 - c) the Minutes will be signed by all the members of the polling station.
 - d) Electoral Council will design the Form model for the Minutes.
 - e) a Minute is the collection of all irregularities and errors that took place at all Polling stations in the Constituency.
 - f) the Minute is published by the Head-Polling bureau and the Electoral Council immediately.
 - g) The Minute is handed over officially by the Head-Polling bureau to the Electoral Council for the archive.
9. Head-Polling bureau has three main statutory communication moments with the people:
 - a) On Election and Referendumdag itself.
 - b) On the first day after the Elections and Referendum.
 - c) the President gave on the second day after the Elections and Referendum during a Public session of the perfect evaluate this particular Elections and Referendum.

10. The Electoral Council keeps all Minutes of all Constituencies until one year after the final official Election- and Referendum-results.

After one year, the Minutes will be put into a timecapsule to be injected deep into Peatlands (soil) in Netherlands for future Citizens. So deep that criminals who want to dig up the Minutes for ceremonial behavior and money, drown in their own swamp activated.

11. By General Administrative Law further rules can be determined for the accomplishment of the tasks of the Head-Polling bureau and Electoral Council on the fixation Election- and Referendum-result.

12. In addition to the Head-Polling bureau Province-Municipal open Local Polling stations.

a) Personnel working at Local Polling stations are under the authority of the Head-Polling bureau.

b) Personnel of the Local Polling station have past a Knowledge exam Elections and Referendum and have a course Certificate from the Electoral Council.

c) Staffing the Local Polling station is determined by the Head-Polling bureau and matches the number of Voters expected.

d) Personnel Local Polling station is responsible for interior polling station; installation

e) voting equipment; presence Electionlists and Ballot-papers; usability tools for putting in a vote; sealing of the vote-trays; accessibility computers; order and safety; by secret voting privacy for the Voter;

13. Method of work of Local Polling station during Elections and Referendum

a) Immediately after the voting has ended, the Polling station will determine the number of valid voter passes, election-passes and vote-by-delegate passes. The sum of these numbers is the number of Voters are allowed to vote.

The polling station puts in individual packages:

A. valid voter-passes; election-passes and vote-by-delegate passes;

b. deactivated voter-passes; election-passes and vote-by-delegate passes;

c. deactivated ballot papers;

d. unused ballot papers.

Each pack will be sealed and marked with the name of the Province and Municipality and number of the polling station.

b) Personnel Local Polling station proceeded to count the votes put in:

The members of the polling station open ballot-papers and pile these list-wise together. They can be assisted during this task by replacement personnel and by civil servants of the Municipal, being appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

The polling station will determine for each list:

a) the number of votes put in for each Candidate;

b) the sum of the number of votes referred to under a.

In addition, the polling station will determine:

c) the number of blank votes;

d) the number of invalid votes.

e) The sum of the numbers of votes put in for Candidates, blank and invalid votes, and the number of total votes counted.

c) Blank is the vote put in on a ballot-paper that is returned by the Voter without fully or partially red dot the Voter must draw on the white dot on the ballot-paper and when the Voter has written on the ballot paper otherwise.

d) Invalid vote put in on another ballot-paper that allowed to be used according to this law Elections Referendum 2016.

e) Ultimately, the Head-Polling bureau determines the validity of the ballot- paper.

f) The Chairperson explains the reason for invalidation and doubt about the validity of the ballot-paper and this decision immediately.

g) If any of the Voters present demands a check up, the ballot-paper must be presented

immediately. The Voters can submit oral objections to the decision.

h) Immediately after the votes have been counted, the Chairperson announces the numbers. Present Voters can submit oral objections to the decision.

i) Blank Voters ballot-papers and invalid ballot-papers will be put in packages and will be sealed; In this package is written:

- a) the name of the Province – Municipal and the number of the polling station;
- b) the number of ballot papers in the package.

j) Subsequently valid ballot papers will be ranked, framed list-wise, and put in one or more packages, which will be sealed.

Each package includes:

- a. the name of the Province – Municipal and number of the polling station;
- b. the number of ballot papers in the package: if the voter of more than one list are put in the package the numbers of the lists and the ballots inherent to it are written down.

k) After all tasks have been completed, the Minutes of the Vote and vote-counting must be written on the package. All the objections made in the Voters and others in in the Minutes.

- a. The minutes will be signed by all the members present in the polling station.
- b. The Electoral Council determines the model Minutes.

n) The Chairperson of the Local Polling station will write the Minutes about all irregularities and errors identified prior to – during- after this specific Election or Referendum. These Minutes are handed over to the Head-Polling bureau.

Article 21 Commissioner of Province, Mayor Municipal, Election – Referendum results

All Minutes written by the Head-Polling bureau and Local Polling station in Province and Municipal are handed over to the Commissioner of Province and Mayor of Municipal, for the announcement of the Elections- and Referendum-results. During Province Elections – Referendum the Commissioner of Province will receive the Minutes. During Municipal Elections – Referendum the Mayor of Municipal will receive the Minutes.

Immediately, after the Commissioner of Province, the Mayor of Municipal have received the Minutes of all polling stations in the Province – Minutes, they determine for each Candidate how many votes this person has collected in the Province – Municipal.

The Commissioner of Province, Mayor of Municipal also determine:

- a) the number of blank votes
- b) the number of invalid votes
- c) the number of votes by delegate.
- d) the difference between the number of Voters given access to Voting and the number of counted votes. If possible the Commissioner – Mayor will give an explanation for this situation.

Article 22 Commissioner Province, Mayor Municipal, elected Candidate Labourcontract

Immediately after the announcement of the Election- and Referendum-results, the by the people elected Candidates can be appointed into their Labourcontract.

Immediately after the announcement of the Election- and Referendum-results, the by the people required corrections on laws, treaties, businesses, policies can be conducted.

Taken into consideration:

- a) the number of irregularities and errors as written down in the Minutes of
- b) the risk the Citizens might lodge complaints with the Electoral Council's

Do Commissioner of Province – Mayor of Municipal a dominant correction of the Election- and Referendum-results by the Electoral Council during the Public meeting for final results, the Commissioner – Mayor do wait with signing the Labourcontracts or the correction of laws, treaties, businesses, policies.

Example: computer fall-out during Elections – Referendum.

Article 23 Electoral Council and Prime Minister

The Electoral Council gives after each Election or any Referendum on the first day after the vote, the provisional Election - Referendum-results to the Prime Minister of Republic of Netherlands, by a Minute.

The Electoral Council mentions :

- a) number of irregularities and errors written in official Minutes of all Head-Polling bureaus in NL.
- b) number expected complaints submitted by Citizens with the Electoral Council, focused per Election or Referendum.
- c) computer failures and expected consequences.
- d) method of work of Dutch Embassies abroad and expected impact of it on the Dutch Election - Referendum-results
- e) date scheduled Public meeting Electoral Council for publication Final Election- and Referendum-result.

The Electoral Council publishes the Minutes, official handling of the Minutes by the Prime Minister in the Government-newspaper within 8 days after the Electoral Council handed over the Minutes to the Prime Minister handed.

Article 24 Prime Minister Election, Referendum result

The Prime Minister is above the Political parties and his or her main task is to anchor the State of law Republic of Netherlands, Electionrights, Referendumrights in the community.

The Prime Minister can, after analyzing the Minutes of the Electoral Council on Election – Referendum-result, proceed directly for providing Labourcontracts or exercising corrections to laws, treaties, corporations, policy.

The Prime Minister can, after analyzing the Minutes of the Electoral Council on Election – Referendum-result, also decide to postpone the installation of the by the Citizen elected Candidates for a Labourcontract or postpone the correction of laws, treaties, businesses, policies until after the Public meeting of the Electoral Council for the final Election – Referendum-results.

The Prime Minister can, after analyzing the Minutes of the Electoral Council on Election – Referendum-result, also decide to postpone the installation of the by the Citizen elected Candidates for an Labourcontract or postpone the correction of laws, treaties, businesses, policies, until the electoral Council has handled all complaints and published results in the Government-newspaper.

Pay attention! The Prime Minister of Republic Netherlands can no longer torment the people for weeks, months, years now according to the Constitution Republic Netherlands every Citizen is legally obliged to present a solution for a conflict with the Arbitration-court or can make Political parties to operate legally correct.

Article 25 Electoral Council and handling votes

The Final results of the Elections – Referendum by the central polling station.

1. The Electoral Council receives all Minutes from all Head-Polling bureaus; the Electoral Council will immediately conduct all the work necessary for a reliable announcement of Elections – Referendum- results. The Electoral Council operates per Constituency; makes per Constituency the results known per Minute during a Public meeting. The Electoral Council will publish the methods of work in the Government-newspaper .
2. Required activities for the production of reliable Election– Referendum-results by Electoral Council:
 - a) publication Election - Referendum -Results.
 - b) determine number of blank votes; invalid votes; votes-by-proxy.
 - c) determine the difference between the number of Voters listed and allowed to vote and real number of votes counted If possible, the Electoral Council gives an explanationt.
 - d) inventory complaints and proceedings on complaints.
 - e) establishment and publication of facts during a Public meeting of the Electoral Council. Date and time of the Public meeting is announced by the Chairperson of the Electoral Council on an acceptable timeschedule. The methods of work during Public meetings is determined by General Administrative Law.

- f) to hand over the Elections – Referendum- results to the Prime Minister, the Commissioner of the Province, the Mayor.
 - g) publication of the methods of works specified for this Election – Referendum in the Government-newspaper.
 - h) any announcement of the Electoral Council of a Constitution-infringement-procedure inherent to this specific Election – Referendum.
3. The Electoral Council will continuously educate the people on the computers used by the Electoral Council, Province, Municipal for organizing Elections - Referendum; for the collection and settling of ballot-papers. Does the Electoral Council neglect this duty, the entire Board of the Electoral Council will be removed from their Labourcontracts by the Constitution-court; they receive a prison sentence of 365 days or 2000 hours of community service. The Electoral Council publishes their methods of work in the Government-newspaper .
 4. Given the evolution of technology, it is impossible today to put all requirements for technology implemented and conducted during Elections - Referendum – Voting into this law; the Prime Minister monitors the quality of this technology by General Administration Law. Does the Prime Minister, neglect this duty he or she will be removed from his or her Labourcontract by the Constitution-court; he or she will receive a sentence of 365 days or 2000 hours of community service.
 5. The Electoral Council will during and after carrying out operations necessary for the reliable announcement Elections-Referendum-Results, move on to handling complaints inherent to this specific Elections – Referendum as soon as possible. The Electoral Council publishes their methods of work in the Government-newspaper.
 6. In case of any possible reason for a Constitution-infringement-procedure - inherent to these specific Elections - Referendum - the Electoral Council will publish the methods of work in the Government-newspaper.
 7. Allocation of seats in Parliament - Province-Municipal; The Constitution republic netherlands determines that the Political parties that have won the most votes automatically form the Cabinet; form Province States; form the City Council. The Political party with the highest number of votes is Party 1; Political party with the lowest number of votes is last party in the House of Representatives, Senate, Province States, City Council.

It is a duty for the Political parties themselves to prove to the people that they accept the Citizen's votes during the democratic process. Both, internally during a Pre-election – Constitutional-Referendum and externally during National Elections – Referendum. Unfortunately, Planet Earth is not a perfectly functioning system; it is not always possible to place the Candidate with the most votes into his or her Labourcontractdream.

Political parties put the electionlist next to the Elections-Referendum-Results and explain to the people which choices they have to make, at which time for any targets.

8. Does an elected Candidate drop out for a Labourcontract - while processing the Elections-Referendum-Results - the Political party chooses another Candidate from the same Electionlist for the labourcontractdream.
 - a) During elections for House of Representatives and Senate a Political party will not appoint persons in a Labourcontract who have not been on the Electionlist during the Elections - Referendum and therefore the people therefore could not vote for.
 - b) During elections for Province States a Political party will not appoint persons in a Labourcontract who have not been on the Electionlist during the Elections - Referendum and therefore the people therefore could not vote for.

During elections for Province States, the Citizen has a chance to vote on each of the Political parties; one vote per party. When the voters dislikes one of the parties, he or she ignore this party; does lose one vote. The voters design the Province States by selecting a Candidate with the most votes into a Labourcontract.

- c) During elections for the Municipal Council a Political party will not appoint persons in a Labourcontract who have not been on the Electionlist during the Elections - Referendum and therefore the people therefore could not vote for.

During elections for the City Council, the Citizen has a chance to vote on each of the Political parties; one vote per party. When the voters dislike one of the parties, he or she ignore this part; does lose one vote.

The voters design the Pcity Council by selecting a Candidate with the most votes into a Labourcontract.

9. In the Business Parliament, the business-like operating Province-Municipal is the risk of developing a remaining seat during Elections - Referendum minimal; any restseat will be allocated to a Political party by a by lottery conducted by a notary practise.
10. The number of seats that can be allocated to Political parties in the Province States will never be more than (fifty-five) 55 seats.
11. The number of seats that can be allocated to Political parties in the the City Council is to be dtermined by Mayors - Aldermen - councilors, depending on the size of the City. Condition:: Constitutional Republic Netherlands must be executable without a floof of Arbitration-court procedures and Constitution-court-procedures.
12. All Elections - Referendum-Results are to deposited with a Database designed for this purpose.

Article 26 Votes

The purpose of the Law Elections Referendum 2016 is the realization of a sociol - political climate in which Citizens can weekly vote in an Internet-Constitution-Referendum or Internet-Advisory-Referendum. Possible thanks to Technology Evolution.

The goal is to convert abuse of power and wasting money by Political parties and their members into a democracy with cleanup power for the individual Citizen in the bureaucracy.

The goal is to convert crime into a Fairtrade & Eko-mentality in every Citizen; who thanks to this system will obtain solutions for personal and organizational problems much quicker.

The goal is to set a good practise: the Constitution Republic NL and the Dutch Law Elections Referendum 2016 make it possible for people in war zones to manage their own affairs without violence and demolition.

1. The Electoral Council will determine the date for Elections – Referendum; so this will be preferably a fixed day every week, designed for Law Elections Referendum 2016 spread over the National- Province-Municipal politics.
2. The Electoral Council works with a voting pass, election pass, ballot paper. In the future, the voting pass will be connected to a login code for voting by internet. The design of this electoral documents is defined in a General Administration Law, signed by the Minister- President.
 - a) Voting pass: invitation Province-Municipal to take part in the Elections - Referendum. The Voter receives this voting pass at least 14 days prior to Elections – Referendum The voting pass is only valid in combination with a valid Identitycard or passport. The voter pass will be handed over in exchange for a ballot paper, after presentation of the valid ID.
 - b) Election pass is a replacement of the voting pass and serves to vote in another Provincial – Municipal then the official place of residence of the Voter. The Voter exchanges his or her voter-pass for an election pass with the Mayor of the Municipal Administrationr. To convert the votings pass into an election pass is possible up to 7 days prior to the Elections – Referendumday.

Ballot paper is a electionlist of Political parties and their Candidates approved of by the Electoral Council to participate in Elections – Referendum. Each Political party has a list of selected Candidates; a minimum of 20 and maximum of 50 Candidates.

The Voter puts in a vote by secret ballot in a cabine in at the polling station: this is privacy space at the polling station. The Voter selects a name from one or more Candidatelist - depending on the type of Elections - Referendum - and takes the red pencil to make the white stip next to the name of this Candidate red. The white stip must be coloured fully red, in order to pass as a valid vote.

Does the Voter make a mistake while selecting a Candidate and marking the white stip red, he or she gives the ballot-paper back to the Chairperson of the Polling-station and will he or she receive a brand new ballot-paper.

At times of a secret ballot it is somewhat weird to take a picture of the ballotpaper; when the time arrives that we vote during an Internet Elections - Referendum this trauma will disappear.

The Voter deposits his or her completed ballot-paper into a designated and sealed container at the polling station. The Chairperson of the polling station notes that a Voter has dropped his or her ballot-paper into the container.

Does the voter make an error while choosing one of the containers at polling station for the completed ballot-paper, ballot remains valid; the Chairperson of the polling station has extra work.

The ballot-paper is a neutral - legal - document without pictures, logo's, or other Political party marks on it.

3. The Voter must identify him or herself while submitting a voting pass, election pass, vote-by-proxy pass; the Voter makes it possible for the Chairperson of the Polling Station to check the identity of the Voter's head; forehead; hairline; ears; eyes; nose; neckline.
4. After closing time of the Polling station, the Chairperson counts the votes, by the rules determined in this law.

Article 27 Bureaucracy voting by proxy

The registered Voters does expect not to be in a position to participate in the voting personally and will appoint another person for a vote by proxy.

1. Written request / transmission voting pass / election pass. The Voter can convert his or her voting pass into a vote-by-proxy pass with the Mayor of the Municipal Administration. This can be a personal procedure or a written procedure by mail or Internet. He or she appoints for the execution of the vote-by-proxy a person who is a registered Voter with a valid identity card or passport. This voter-by-proxy will fill out a ballot-paper on behalf of the principal owner of the voting pass / election pass during the Elections - Referendum. The voter-by-proxy can only fill out this ballot paper on the condition that he or she also votes personally during these Elections Referendum. Persons who have exchanged their voting pass for a election pass, must exercise a personal procedure for converting their election pass into a vote-by-proxy pass with the Municipal Administration. They will visit the Municipal Administration, and take care of their business.
2. Maximum number of votes-by-proxy. A Voter who has been appointed as a voter-by-proxy for another person, can not vote for more than two other persons / warranters during Elections - Referendum.
3. Withdrawal vote-by-proxy. The principal voter / warranter is not authorized to withdraw the by mail or internet obtained vote-by-proxy pass or after the realisation of the vote-by-proxy to vote personally during Elections- Referendum. A not-used vote-by-proxy pass will become an invalid vote.
4. Vote-by-proxy pass. The Mayor of the Municipality Administration will hand over a vote-by-proxy pass up to one day before the Elections - Referendum during a personal procedure with the Municipal Administration. The Municipal Administration supplies a vote-by-proxy pass - by mail or internet - on the condition that the request for this pass is being submitted not later than five days prior to Elections - Referendum day with the Municipal Administration; this vote-by-proxy pass is handed over at last one day prior to Elections-Referendum.

5. Terms request vote-by-proxy. The Mayor of the Municipal Administration responsible for the provision of the voting pass, election pass, vote-by-proxy pass designs a standard form, which must be filled in by voter / warranter for 'application for converting the voting pass/ election pass into a vote-by-proxy pass' The principal voter / warranter adds to this application: the voting pass / election pass; declaration of the voter-by-proxy that states that this voter is prepared to bring out a vote for the warranter; copy of identity for this voter-by-proxy.
6. Application vote-by-proxy by Dutch nationals abroad. A Dutch national abroad, registered as Voter, can collect with the Dutch Embassy abroad a standard form that serves as an application for the conversion of the voting pass into a vote-by-proxy pass. This form is provided by the Embassy on request of the Mayor of the Municipality of the last official place of residence in Holland of the Dutch voter abroad.

Computers must enable the principal voter / warranter to put in a request for this application with the Mayor of the Municipal Administration by Internet; the principal voter takes photographs of all required documents for this application and forwards these to the Mayor of the Municipal Administration. It will be this Mayor of the Municipal Administration who approves or disapproves both, the principal voter / warranter and the elected voter-by-proxy representative for handling a vote-by-proxy pass. The principal voter / warranter can only appoint a voter-by-proxy who is being registered as a citizen in the place of residence where the principal voter is also registered for his or hers last official place of residence in Holland. The voter-by-proxy is obliged to put in a vote for him or herself during the Elections – Referendum when he or she is a voter-by-proxy for the Dutch national abroad.

The Municipal Administration of the last place of residence of the Dutch national abroad will forward a voting pass to the Dutch Embassy abroad. During an internet- Constitution-Referendum or internet-Advisory-Referendum, this voting-pass can not be converted into an election pass or vote-by-proxy pass. The Dutch National abroad will vote personally into the computer for the Elections – Referendum in Holland.

7. Reasons for rejecting vote-by-proxy. The Mayor of the Municipal Administration rejects the application for the vote-by-proxy as soon as: the voting pass / election pass is damaged and therefore unreadable; the applicant is not the same person on the voting pass / election pass; when it is clear that there is personal data fraud or place of residence fraud; when the requested voter-by-proxy proves to be a not-valid-voter for Elections; when it is clear that the requested voter-by-proxy refuses to vote personally during Elections – Referendum; when the information provided by the Dutch Embassy abroad is not exercised in line with the protocol.
8. Decision on request vote-by-proxy. The Mayor of the Municipal Administration can up to one day prior to the Elections-Referendum decide on a vote-by-proxy pass.
9. Transmission vote-by-proxy. The Mayor of the Municipal Administration sends a vote-by-proxy pass by mail to the voter-by-proxy who puts in a vote during the Elections – Referendum.
10. No transmission vote-by-proxy polling stations. An application for a vote-by-proxy can never be taken into process at the Polling Station on Electionday – Referendumday. A voter-by-proxy can never collect the vote-by-proxy pass at the Polling station on the day of the Elections-Referendum.
11. Notification voter-by-proxy polling stations. The Mayor of the Municipal Administration notifies the Head-Polling bureau in the Province-Municipality, which voting-passes / election passes have been converted into a vote-by-proxy pass; which person represents the principal voter/warranter in a vote-by-proxy; if the principal voter / warranter resides in the Netherlands or Abroad; which Dutch Embassy abroad is possibly involved in the application for the vote-by-proxy; how many principal voters / warranters the proxy-voter represents; to which Continuity the voter-by-proxy belongs.

The Head-Polling bureau provides in a copy of all administration concerning the principal voter / warranter and the voter-by-proxy for the Local Polling-stations, where the proxy-voter is expected to put in a vote for the principal voter / warranter.

12. The principal voter / warranter and voter-by-proxy can lodge a complaint with the Electoral Council on the methods of work of the Mayor of the Municipal Administration, when it becomes clear that the Constitution, Law Elections Referendum 2016 are not applied correctly. The Electoral Council will forward a copy of this complaint to the Mayor of the Municipal and the Head-Polling bureau in the Province-Municipal. The Electoral Council proceeds on the complaint; sends a decision on the complaint to the principal voter, proxy-voter, the Mayor, the Head-Polling bureau.

Chapter V The election of Members of the European Parliament

Article 28 European Parliament

1. Political parties present their Candidates for Election members for European Parliament to the people on a Candidatelist with the Electoral Council.
2. Political parties elect their Candidates for the European Parliament with an internal Pre-election-Internet-Constitution-Referendum, under all Party members.
3. Political parties provide the Candidatelist for members European Parliament Elections with the Electoral Council according to the requirements of this Law Elections Referendum 2016.
4. The Election Date Elections of members for European Parliament is stated by the European Union; the Electoral Council copies this date to organize Elections for members European Parliament on Dutch territory.
5. The Electoral Council conducts the Election system for Elections members for Europeans Parliament identical to the national Elections for the House of Representatives and the Senate - with paper and red pencil - in the Netherlands.
6. The Electoral Council proceeds on the votes and the Elections-results for the European Parliament in the same way as it would proceed on votes during Elections for House of Representatives and Senate. The Electoral Council provides during a Public meeting the Prime Minister with a Minute in which is determined the Provisionally results Election members for European Parliament.
7. The Electoral Council announces in the Minutes for the Prime Minister the date of the Public meeting for the determination of the final Election-results of members for the European Parliament. The Electoral Council publishes their methods of work in the Government-newspaper.
8. The Prime Minister and the National board of the Political parties wait with the appointment of the by the people elected Candidates into their European Labourcontract, until after the Public meeting for the official announcement of the Election-results by the Electoral Council. The Electoral Council publishes their methods of work in the Government-newspaper.
9. The Prime Minister and the National board of the Political parties can not appoint the by the people elected Candidates in their Labourcontract for the European Parliament, when the Electoral Council announces to have started a Constitution-infringement-procedure against the Election-results Elections of members for the European Parliament with the Constitution court. They wait for the Constitution-Infringement-Verdict and proceed on this verdict while installing by the people elected Candidates for the European Parliament into their Labourcontract. The Electoral Council publishes their methods of work in the Government-newspaper.
10. The President of the European Union has no authority in the Netherlands concerning the proces for Elections of members for the European Parliament on Dutch territory. The Electoral Council publishes their methods of work in the Government-newspaper.

Chapter 6 Transitional provision Constitution Republic Netherlands – Electoral Council

1. Due to this Law Elections Referendum following Law of Kingdom Netherlands disappear:
 - a) Electionlaw
 - b) Law Advisory Referendum
 - c) All remaining Amending laws inherent to Electionsrights, Referendumrights stay in power

and must be rewritten by the newly elected Business-parliament Constitution Republic NL.
d) The Electoral Council will receive this new Law Elections Referendum 2016 and can start preparations for the new type of Electionsrights and Referendumrights.

2. Desiree Stokkel is the only person in the Netherlands, who can ratify the Constitution Republic Netherlands by decree.
3. Desiree Stokkel will be in power for 90 days to ratify the Constitution Republic in Netherlands prior to the Elections for House of representatives and Senate.
4. Desiree Stokkel will in daily live, realize a good practice as much as possible by operating according to the Constitution Republic of Netherlands, new National laws, such as the Law Elections Referendum 2016. But within 90 days, she can not remove the corruption from the Judiciary council - Parliament - Public services - Lobby; the people must accept that the newly Elected Minister-President of Republic, the Netherlands will perform this task.
5. The people must first elect a New Business Parliament with an elected Prime Minister before Constitution-referendum rights and the Advisory-Referendum rights come into force a 100%.

Chapter 7 Kingdom of the Netherlands becomes Republic Netherlands

The Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of 4 countries: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. And 3 special Municipalities of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba.

Under the Constitution Republic Netherlands, it is possible to rank all the Countries and Municipalities – now part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands – under Republic Netherlands.

This requires the agreement of the countries of Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. And 3 special Municipalities of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba on accepting the Constitution Republic Netherlands. Do they accept the Constitution Republic Netherlands than they will also accept Law Elections Referendum 2016 too ... and all coming National laws, General Administration Law, Ministry Laws.

Once I - Desiree Stokkel – have ratified the Constitution Republic of Netherlands for the Dutch people by decree I will be Interim Prime Minister of the Netherlands for 90 days.

During these 90 days, I will call New Elections for the House of Representatives, which will be hold in line with the Law Elections Referendum 2016.

It will not be possible to make countries Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. And 3 special Municipalities of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba agree with and conduct the Constitution Republic Netherlands in 90 days.

This is a task of the newly elected Prime Minister and the new Business-parliament Republic Netherlands that will be installed in Holland, thanks to my decree of the Constitution Republic Netherlands.

I can not realize in 90 days, the perfect design of the countries the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Can not realize the perfect functioning Municipality for Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Sab within 90 days.

Personally, I think Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Sabate must all 6 become a Province of Republic Netherlands.

Current Dutch Politicians have no reason to complain about corruption, criminality ... etc ... because Constitution Republic Netherlands will terminate these practices radically in Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba.