



Protocol Regime-change without bloodshed, supplement to the Convention Arbitration for Problem-solving Justice

to

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Again, written in 'simple us of English language'.

Protocol

Article 1 Regime-change without bloodshed

Regime-change is the removal of dictators from a labourcontract – powerful position without the need to threat – injure – murder Civilians. Without materialistic damage to the country.

Article 2 Role UN Commission Arbitration-court-systems during a regime-change

1. The Convention Arbitration for Problem-solving Justice obliges a State which is a Party to this treaty to open an Arbitration-courtsystem on national territory.
2. A State which is a Party to this convention also provides in a Criminal Court and other Civil Courts of Law on national territory.
3. A Civilian has the right to use the established Courts of Laws.
4. A Civilian claims the establishment of an Arbitration-court-system on national territory... by building a file suitable for an courtcase and anchors the conflict in:
 - a) the United Nations Charter
 - b) the Humanright treaties
 - c) the Convention Arbitration for Problem-solving Justice
 - d) the National law which determines the existing conflict in the file of the Civilian
5. A Civilian claims on national territory the establishment of an Arbitration-court-system by demanding acces to this courtsystem with a regular Court of Law on national territory.
6. A Civilian can also start a Legal Procedure against persons who behave like a dictator and who misuse their labourcontract with another Court of Law, other than the Arbitration-court-system on national territory.

7. A Civilian who needs to claim 'an entitlement on justice' on national territory, exercises the examples for 'Good practises and Bad practises with the Arbitration-court-system', which are published on the website of the UN Commission Arbitration-court-systems.
8. A Civilian who needs to claim 'an entitlement on justice' with dictators, must force these dictators to operate legally correct, by starting a Legal Procedure with the national Arbitration-court-system. Or another national Court of Law.

With this Arbitration-court-system – or another national Court of Law – this Civilian demands that the dictator proves that he / she exercises the UN Charter – Constitution of the nation – Humanright treaties legally correct in the life of the Civilian who needs to claim 'an entitlement on justice'.

This Civilian demands with the Arbitration-court-system on national territory a Settlement & Payment for the damage with the dictator who is being forced to operate legally correct.

9. A Civilian who is being confronted with the legal fact that there is no Court of Law at all on national territory, establishes this Court of Law him – or herself.. in coöperation with other Civilians in the country.

A Civilian who takes the initiative to establish a new Arbitration-court-system of another Court of Law on national territory, can use the position of the United Nations Secretary-General to come to the realisation of this new Arbitration-court-system, via the UN Commission Arbitration-court-systems.

This civilian informs the UN Commission Arbitration-court-systems about the fact that he / she establishes a new Arbitration-court-system on national territory.

This civilian sends evidence concerning the establishment of an Arbitration-court-system on national territory to the UN Commission Arbitration-court-systems.

As soon as this Civilian – together with a group of other Civilians – has managed to open a new Arbitration-court-system, the People start to use this system as if it is a Reliable Court of Law on national territory.

10. Does a Civilian residence in a nation where Courts of Law do exist, but these Courts of Law do support dictators and refuse to protect the People against a life in dictatorship, the Civilian – who has the evidence that national Courts of Law are corrupt and partial to dictators – must force their dictators to operate legally correct – via the UN Commission Arbitration-court-systems and the UN General Assembly.

Does a dictator continue to refuse to operate legally correct, the Civilian – who is lawless and proves that a national Court of Law is partial to the dictator – , can claim the labourcontract InterimPrimeMinister with the dictator and the UN General Assembly and the UN Securitycouncil.

A Civilian who claims the labourcontract InterimPrimeMinister, works 'as a legally correct operating InterimPrimeMinister' from the date this labourcontract is being claimed. Nationally and internationally.

Article 3

1. A Civilian who proves that national Courts of Law are partial to the Parliament – Monarchy, and deprive the Civilian from fundamental Constitutional rights – Human rights – also starts an International Criminal Court lawcase against this dictator.
2. A Civilian who starts an International Criminal Court lawcase against a national dictator, publishes this evidence in the media or on the internet.
3. A Civilian who starts an International Criminal Court lawcase against dictators, informs the UN Commission Arbitration-court-systems and the UN General Assembly about the situation.

4. In answer to the evidence that a Civilian has started an International Criminal Court lawcase against a dictator and has claimed the labourcontract InterimPrimeMinister, the UN impose legally correct designed sanctions against this dictator.

Article 4

The United Nations support the Civilian who claims the labourcontract InterimPrimeMinister and who works legally correct with the UN Commission Arbitration-court-systems, via the UN General Assembly and the UN Securitycouncil.

Article 5

Each State that is a Party to the Convention Arbitration for Problem-solving Justice can add a Protocol-article to this Protocol.

Article 6

This Protocol is a supplement to the Convention Arbitration for Problem-solving Justice; amendments to the Protocol are being realised conform the requirements for amendments to the Convention Arbitration for Problem-solving Justice.