

<address sender>.
<place sender>.
<country sender>.

July 26, 2021.

The Registrar
European Court for Human Rights,
Council of Europe
Avenue de l'Europe.
67075 Strasbourg Cedex.
France.

Sent by registered post

Dear Mr. or Mrs,

In this post I lodge an application with ten paper enclosures, sent by registered post.

Earlier on September 14, 2020 the registrar was delivered an application (also sent by registered post) of which I never heard of since. This too causes a challenge of the European Court of Human Rights.
Each individual civilian has the right to lodge any claim and this claim is treated without discrimination or other illegal limitations. A denial of justice is never allowed.

The same as in my accompanying letter with the application on September 14, 2020 I ask again to confirm the receiving of this application form and enclosures.

With friendly regards,
<signature sender>

<sender>

Declaration of the delivery:

Delivered at the registry (67075, France) on July 29, 2021 at 11:25 hrs.

De reis van je pakket



29 juli 11:25
Zending is bezorgd
Bezorgd op 29 juli 11:25



27 juli 15:15
Zending ontvangen in land van bestemming



27 juli 1:23
Zending verzonden naar land van bestemming




26 juli 16:15
Zending is ontvangen door PostNL

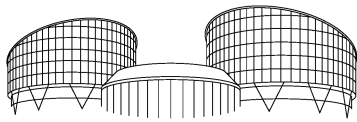


26 juli 16:12
Pakket is nog niet door PostNL ontvangen of verwerkt

– Toon minder

Gegevens van je pakket

Bezorgadres	Afzender	Track & trace-code	Beschrijving
67075 Frankrijk	Onbekend 	RN220207194NL	RN220207194NL



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

ENG - 2016/1
Application Form

About this application form

This form is a formal legal document and may affect your rights and obligations. Please follow the instructions given in the “Notes for filling in the application form”. Make sure you fill in all the fields applicable to your situation and provide all relevant documents.

Warning: If your application is incomplete, it will not be accepted (see Rule 47 of the Rules of Court). Please note in particular that Rule 47 § 2 (a) requires that a concise statement of facts, complaints and information about compliance with the admissibility criteria **MUST** be on the relevant parts of the application form itself. The completed form should enable the Court to determine the nature and scope of the application without recourse to any other submissions.

Barcode label

If you have already received a sheet of barcode labels from the European Court of Human Rights, please place one barcode label in the box below.

Reference number

If you already have a reference number from the Court in relation to these complaints, please indicate it in the box below.

A. The applicant

A.1. Individual

This section refers to applicants who are individual persons only. If the applicant is an organisation, please go to section A.2.

1. Surname

2. First name(s)

3. Date of birth

0	1	0	1	1	9	0	0
D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

 e.g. 31/12/1960

4. Place of birth

5. Nationality

6. Address

7. Telephone (including international dialling code)

8. Email (if any)

9. Sex ☒ male ☐ female

A.2. Organisation

This section should only be filled in where the applicant is a company, NGO, association or other legal entity. In this case, please also fill in section D.1.

10. Name

11. Identification number (if any)

12. Date of registration or incorporation (if any)

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

 e.g. 27/09/2012

13. Activity

14. Registered address

15. Telephone (including international dialling code)

16. Email

B. State(s) against which the application is directed

17. Tick the name(s) of the State(s) against which the application is directed

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ALB - Albania | <input type="checkbox"/> ITA - Italy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AND - Andorra | <input type="checkbox"/> LIE - Liechtenstein |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARM - Armenia | <input type="checkbox"/> LTU - Lithuania |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AUT - Austria | <input type="checkbox"/> LUX - Luxembourg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AZE - Azerbaijan | <input type="checkbox"/> LVA - Latvia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BEL - Belgium | <input type="checkbox"/> MCO - Monaco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BGR - Bulgaria | <input type="checkbox"/> MDA - Republic of Moldova |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BIH - Bosnia and Herzegovina | <input type="checkbox"/> MKD - "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHE - Switzerland | <input type="checkbox"/> MLT - Malta |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CYP - Cyprus | <input type="checkbox"/> MNE - Montenegro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CZE - Czech Republic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NLD - Netherlands |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DEU - Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> NOR - Norway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DNK - Denmark | <input type="checkbox"/> POL - Poland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ESP - Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> PRT - Portugal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EST - Estonia | <input type="checkbox"/> ROU - Romania |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FIN - Finland | <input type="checkbox"/> RUS - Russian Federation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FRA - France | <input type="checkbox"/> SMR - San Marino |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GBR - United Kingdom | <input type="checkbox"/> SRB - Serbia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GEO - Georgia | <input type="checkbox"/> SVK - Slovak Republic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GRC - Greece | <input type="checkbox"/> SVN - Slovenia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HRV - Croatia | <input type="checkbox"/> SWE - Sweden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HUN - Hungary | <input type="checkbox"/> TUR - Turkey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IRL - Ireland | <input type="checkbox"/> UKR - Ukraine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ISL - Iceland | |

C. Representative(s) of the individual applicant

An individual applicant does not have to be represented by a lawyer at this stage. If the applicant is not represented please go to section E.

Where the application is lodged on behalf of an individual applicant by a non-lawyer (e.g. a relative, friend or guardian), the non-lawyer must fill in section C.1; if it is lodged by a lawyer, the lawyer must fill in section C.2. In both situations section C.3 must be completed.

C.1. Non-lawyer

18. Capacity/relationship/function

19. Surname

20. First name(s)

21. Nationality

22. Address

23. Telephone (including international dialling code)

24. Fax

25. Email

C.2. Lawyer

26. Surname

27. First name(s)

28. Nationality

29. Address

30. Telephone (including international dialling code)

31. Fax

32. Email

C.3. Authority

The applicant must authorise any representative to act on his or her behalf by signing the first box below; the designated representative must indicate his or her acceptance by signing the second box below.

I hereby authorise the person indicated above to represent me in the proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights concerning my application lodged under Article 34 of the Convention.

33. Signature of applicant

34. Date

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

e.g. 27/09/2015

I hereby agree to represent the applicant in the proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights concerning the application lodged under Article 34 of the Convention.

35. Signature of representative

36. Date

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

e.g. 27/09/2015

D. Representative(s) of the applicant organisation

Where the applicant is an organisation, it must be represented before the Court by a person entitled to act on its behalf and in its name (e.g. a duly authorised director or official). The details of the representative must be set out in section D.1.
If the representative instructs a lawyer to plead on behalf of the organisation, both D.2 and D.3 must be completed.

D.1. Organisation official

37. Capacity/relationship/function (please provide proof)

38. Surname

39. First name(s)

40. Nationality

41. Address

42. Telephone (including international dialling code)

43. Fax

44. Email

D.2. Lawyer

45. Surname

46. First name(s)

47. Nationality

48. Address

49. Telephone (including international dialling code)

50. Fax

51. Email

D.3. Authority

The representative of the applicant organisation must authorise any lawyer to act on its behalf by signing the first box below; the lawyer must indicate his or her acceptance by signing the second box below.

I hereby authorise the person indicated in section D.2 above to represent the organisation in the proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights concerning the application lodged under Article 34 of the Convention.

52. Signature of organisation official

53. Date

e.g. 27/09/2015

I hereby agree to represent the organisation in the proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights concerning the application lodged under Article 34 of the Convention.

54. Signature of lawyer

55. Date

e.g. 27/09/2015

Subject matter of the application

All the information concerning the facts, complaints and compliance with the requirements of exhaustion of domestic remedies and the six-month time-limit laid down in Article 35 § 1 of the Convention must be set out in this part of the application form (sections E, F and G). It is not acceptable to leave these sections blank or simply to refer to attached sheets. See Rule 47 § 2 and the Practice Direction on the Institution of proceedings as well as the “Notes for filling in the application form”.

E. Statement of the facts

56.

Since an enormous number of years ago there have been wrongful or criminal judgments made and recorded in their written versions, by courts and tribunals or judges, in lawsuits to which I was or am a party. This has kept remaining much injustice and has caused me much damage. These turned out to be irreparable within the judiciary, unlawful and criminal. Outside the judiciary, there is no authority, except for the public scrutiny, that wants to right the wrongs. Public scrutiny is ignored, especially by the judiciary. Then, according to the law, the irreparable damage must be compensated.

After more than an inordinately excessive number of years, and with evidence since circa 2010, I have filed my damages with the damaging deeds at all kinds of bodies of the judiciary, including courts and their judges, and have claimed compensation [*1], [* 2] and [*3]. There has been little or no defence against each of these claims and certainly insufficient in the rare case of a denial of the deeds. This means that an indisputable, disproportionate amount of opportunity has been given to the judiciary or its organs to stop, repair damage, compensate irreparable damage within a reasonable time and definitively destroy any repetition. This also means in Dutch law that the damage acts and the damage are undisputed and therefore true. According to Dutch law, the claimed compensation must be paid within a reasonable period of time and from one's own legal conviction, so without the intervention of a judicial authority. No wrongdoing has been stopped, no damage is compensated, no wrongdoing has been repaired and the repetition of wrongdoing has not been definitively destroyed.

There is no national authority in the Netherlands to whom a justified claim against the judiciary or its courts and their tribunals or judges can be ordered for immediate and just execution.

On January 5, 2021 [*4] I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister (hereinafter: PM) in the person of, on that date, Mr M. Rutte, and sent it by regular post and by fax. To establish this National Authority within a reasonable time under Article 13 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in conjunction with Articles 5 and 94, each of the Constitution, and in conjunction with Article 1:1 and, inter alia, Article 6:74, each of the Dutch Civil Code. Reference is made to the internet dossier “www.de-openbare-zaak.nl”. A reference is also made on the assessments by the public scrutiny in the website “www.publicscrutiny.nl”.

On February 8, 2021 [*5] I receive a response by letter, but not from the PM, while in this letter there has been little or no response to the content of my document. The official responding does not have the power, authority, or liability and responsibility of the PM. So that on February 16, 2021 [*6] I will write a letter again and send it by regular mail and fax to the PM in person of still Mr Rutte. After the PM has expired an objection period that has not been used, I will write another letter on March 23, 2021 [*7] and sent it by regular mail and fax.

On April 2, 2021 [*8] I receive a response by letter but not from the PM, while in this letter there has been little or no response to the content of my letters of January 5, February 16 or March 23. So that on April 8, 2021 [*9] I will again write a letter to the PM in person of still Mr Rutte and sent it by regular mail and fax.

On May 28, 2021 [*10] I receive a response by letter, but not from the PM, while in this letter there has been little or no response to the content of my letters of January 5, February 16, March 23 or April 8. With and in this last letter the correspondence from their side and unilaterally is stopped. Nevertheless, on June 15, 2021 [*11] I write again a letter to the PM in person of Mr Rutte and sent it by regular mail and fax.

Until the day this form was sent, as predicted, I have no response received from the PM.

In my contact with the PM I have stood up for my rights and I have also stood up for public scrutiny.

Statement of the facts (continued)

57.

Statement of the facts (continued)

58.

F. Statement of alleged violation(s) of the Convention and/or Protocols and relevant arguments

59. Article invoked Article 19 (the insurance), Article 21 (quality of the judge), Article 34 (right to quality treatment and effective exercise) and Article 46 (enforcement to execute the final judgment)	Explanation (1) Challenge of the European Court First of all, there is the challenge to enforce fair treatment before an impartial, independent and competent tribunal of the European Court, with a high moral character. But the European Court of Human Rights commits just as much perjury or wrongdoing and has now been challenged for this. Because the facts and data will disappear, the challenge document is by necessity also available in advance via the Internet for public scrutiny [*12], and is fully repeated here and inserted here.
Article 1 (the guarantee) and Article 6 §1 (establishing civil rights)	(2) Claim of a civil right It is the right of every individual citizen to have inflicted damage repaired by the perpetrators or otherwise compensated. Even when the perpetrators are courts and tribunals or judges in the exercise of their judicial function. This has been brought to the knowledge of courts or judges excessively and repeatedly. Due to the removal or otherwise disappearance of the data by the perpetrators: the tribunals, judges, courts and other bodies in the judiciary or the legal system, these have necessarily been gathered since 2010 in or with the internet site "www.de-openbare-zaak.nl" and "www.publicscrutiny.nl". The contents of both sites are here repeated and incorporated herein in their entirety. I want all injustice to be corrected and all irreparable damages to be compensated by courts and tribunals or judges.
Article 6 §1, Article 17 or 18 or both (prohibition of abuse of rights or restrictions)	(3) No independent and impartial tribunal In the response of 2 April 2021, it was recommended to take the correct legal paths for this. The regular road would in the end lead back to the judiciary who are the perpetrators. Furthermore, there is no obligation that a court judgment is (always) necessary. Furthermore, the PM or the State cannot interpret Article 6 in such a way that a civil right of mine or any individual citizen only exists after a judge has established that right. It is a legal duty and a sworn oath of the PM and every official to pay the irreparable damage immediately, without going through a judge.
Article 13 (a national authority)	(4) Claim of Right to a National Authority Nearly every judge, at least the ones in the Netherlands, commits perjury such as the disappearance of the facts submitted by me or anyone about perjury or violations by judges or courts against the Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. As a result, an impartial and independent competent judge is not available. My right to lodge any claim for trial has also been violated (Golder vs. United Kingdom case, February 21, 1975, §36). This also makes it impossible that the damaging deeds of judges shall be convicted and the damages caused by them shall be compensated. Also because in a legal process everything repeats. So I turned to the PM to demand the institution, organization and staffing of a National Authority (Article 13) which shall carry out unimpeded the lodged damages or the judgments of the public scrutiny and shall immediately order any court and tribunal or judge to instantly stop the perjury and violations and immediately compensate the damage.
Article 13 (an effective remedy)	(5) No effective remedy Since the perjury and violations do not stop immediately, there is also no effective remedy. In the Netherlands, there is no legal awareness in or among the judiciary; the judgments of public scrutiny are illegally disregarded and not executed.
Article 8 (respect for privacy in correspondence)	(6) Violation of Correspondence I have repeatedly written letters expressly addressed to the PM, who is Mr Rutte at the time. These letters were opened, read and intervened in transit by someone else who does not have the responsibility, authority and authority of an PM. The letters have not reached the PM.

60. Article invoked Article 6 §1 (civil law) and Article 5 of the Constitution (access to competent authority)	<p>Explanation</p> <p>(7) Access to the competent authority</p> <p>Article 5 of the Constitution has given me and every citizen the right of access to the competent authority. The PM is the (sole) competent authority over the government and thus the State. Moreover, the contents of my letters are in the interest of national peace and security so that my letters must reach the PM. Article 5 of the Constitution (implicitly) prohibits anyone from blocking or hindering access in any way. The constitution article 5 has the implicit right that the PM answers properly.</p>
Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination)	<p>(8) Discrimination and the disappearance of important facts or data</p> <p>The responses in the letters I received testify or prove the lack of proper responsibility, power or authority and are discriminatory. The content ignores the topics and facts in my documents and makes them disappear. While the PM does respond, and not another, in the letters to the House of Representatives, more to the point, with more clarity and with more details [*13]. In addition, the injured citizens (the allowance-parents) are immediately compensated without the intervention of a judge or by a court order. Furthermore, in the MH17 affair, the PM accuses Russia of not staying in communication while now the PM is cutting off communication with me.</p>
Article 17 or 18 or both (prohibition of abuse of rights or restrictions)	<p>(9) Abuse of power or right</p> <p>The PM is supported or assisted by officials. The correspondence shows or proves the method of covering up that facts or data have been or are being covered up; (a) There has been an evasive response to the first notification and after this (b) only the last letter, just as misleading, is or will be responded to. This working method is typical and characteristic of civil servants; the abuse of power, which is inherent to any dependence just like here with dependence on support or assistance. Another abuse is wilfully delaying, as in the case here with the back-and-forth correspondence that after 5 months does absolutely nothing to forward, acknowledge or understand and resolve. Due to a third abuse to provide unilateral and deviant information on behalf of the PM and to stop correspondence.</p>
Article 1 (guarantee) and Article 6	<p>(10) On purpose and wanted, no guarantee</p> <p>Nevertheless, the PM remains liable for the civil service organisation. Abuse in itself already indicates self-recognition of injustice. Furthermore, deviant or evasive exchange of information, in legal terms, cannot be bound by any other meaning than that there are no sound facts to justify the violations or infringements by the State. So that there is intent and the will not to respect human rights, even not after the notice of default has been submitted.</p>

G. Compliance with admissibility criteria laid down in Article 35 § 1 of the Convention

For each complaint, please confirm that you have used the available effective remedies in the country concerned, including appeals, and also indicate the date when the final decision at domestic level was delivered and received, to show that you have complied with the six-month time-limit.

61. Complaint Reference: Page 8 and 9 explanation (1). Challenge European Court	Information about remedies used and the date of the final decision A challenge was submitted and delivered to the registry of the European Court on September 14, 2020 and nothing more has been heard since. This is denial of justice.
Reference: Page 8 and 9 explanation (1); (2) and (7). The perjury and other crimes of and by courts and tribunals or judges have been submitted to the courts and tribunals or judges in challenge proceedings. It has been emphasized that public scrutiny (for which I have stood up) is the only authority that legally controls and adjudicates on a court and tribunal or judge (case Pretto et al. v. Italy, December 8, 1983, §27).	The courts and tribunals or judges have made these cases disappear with the facts or data or have destroyed them. That all authorities up to and including the two highest courts (Council of State and Supreme Court) have been addressed for at least 10 years is proven by the documents contained in or with the internet file "www.de-openbare-zaak.nl" and also in or with the internet site "www.publicscrutiny.nl" should also be made available to the public authorities. Both sites have been submitted in and with the files. This exhausts all legal remedies from the means of objection to any authority or body.
The perjury and other crimes of and by courts and tribunals or judges have been submitted to the European Court of Human Rights.	The European Court has made these cases disappear with the facts or data or has destroyed them. All that remains is an "inadmissible" decision with application numbers 11998/17, 17268/17 and 17941/17. Such facts and data for a case were recently submitted again on September 5, 2020, with a challenge from this European Court, which shipment was delivered to the Registrar of this European Court on Monday, September 14, 2020 at the address of the Council of Europe. Nothing about this shipment has been heard from this European Court, so more than likely this shipment and the facts and data have disappeared again or have been destroyed.
Reference: Page 8 and 9 explanation (3). The perjury and other crimes of and by courts and tribunals or judges have been submitted to the Dutch King. Ignoring public scrutiny and the accusation of not revealing oneself when the national authority prescribes Article 13 ECHR has also been submitted to the Dutch King.	After unsuccessfully corresponding with the King he unilaterally evaded the provision of information, the King's communication on his side unilaterally stopped, by letter on 6 April 2017 [*14].
Reference: Page 8 and 9 explanation (4); (5); (6); (8) and (9). The perjury and other crimes of and by courts and tribunals or judges have been submitted to the PM. Also ignoring the public scrutiny; non-existence of a national authority; access to the competent authority, is blocked.	After unsuccessfully corresponding with the PM's unilateral evasion of the information, the PM's communication is unilaterally stopped, by letter on May 28, 2021 [*10]. In doing so, all (legal) remedies are definitively exhausted.

☐ Yes

63. If you answered Yes above, please state which appeal or remedy you have not used and explain why not.

64. Have you raised any of these complaints in another procedure of international investigation or settlement?

☐ Yes☐ No

65. If you answered Yes above, please give a concise summary of the procedure (complaints submitted, name of the international body and date and nature of any decisions given).

66. Do you (the applicant) currently have, or have you previously had, any other applications before the Court?

☒ Yes☐ No

67. If you answered Yes above, please write the relevant application number(s) in the box below.

11998/17, 17268/17, 17941/17 en on September 14, 2020 the registrar has got delivered a new case of which is nothing heard of ever since.

I. List of accompanying documents

You should enclose full and legible copies of all documents. No documents will be returned to you. It is thus in your interests to submit copies, not originals. You MUST:

- arrange the documents in order by date and by procedure;
- number the pages consecutively; and
- NOT staple, bind or tape the documents.

68. In the box below, please list the documents in chronological order with a concise description. Indicate the page number at which each document may be found.

1.	The webdossier at URL www.de-openbare-zaak.nl , section "Court Trials to the public" which is 24 hours of each day downloadable for study later.	p.	
2.	The webdossier at URL www.de-openbare-zaak.nl , as well as the international section as also the section in Dutch, which is 24 hours of each day downloadable for study	p.	
3.	The webdossier at URL www.publicscrutiny.nl , of which the documents are 24 hours of each day downloadable for study later.	p.	
4.	Letter to Minister-President dated 5 januari 2021.	p.	4
5.	Letter from Ministry dated 8 februari 2021.	p.	2
6.	Letter to Minister-President dated 16 februari 2021.	p.	2
7.	Letter to Minister-President dated 23 maart 2021.	p.	2
8.	Letter from Ministry dated 2 april 2021.	p.	1
9.	Letter to Minister-President dated 8 April 2021.	p.	3
10.	Letter from Ministry dated 28 mei 2021.	p.	1
11.	Letter to Minister-President dated 15 juni 2021.	p.	4
12.	Challenge-document at URL www.publicscrutiny.nl , in the chapter "The Public Scrutiny's challenges of tribunals, judges or European Court"	p.	
13.	Letter to Parliament from the Minister-President dated 15 januari 2021; inclusive the enclosure about compensation of the 'allowance-parents'.	p.	30
14.	Letter from Cabinet of the King dated 6 april 2017.	p.	1
15.		p.	
16.		p.	
17.		p.	
18.		p.	
19.		p.	
20.		p.	
21.		p.	
22.		p.	
23.		p.	
24.		p.	
25.		p.	

Any other comments

Do you have any other comments about your application?

69. Comments

The internet sites have become necessary for the gathering and publication of documents, due to the disappearance or destruction of facts and data by courts and tribunals or judges and also by the European Court. Perhaps unnecessarily, I expressly state that the internet sites and documents indicated in the enclosures index are each an inseparable part of this form and the continuation of this form on those internet sites is also an inseparable part.

Declaration and signature

I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information I have given in the present application form is correct.

70. Date

2	6	0	7	2	0	2	1	e.g. 27/09/2015
D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	

The applicant(s) or the applicant’s representative(s) must sign in the box below.

71. Signature(s) ☒ Applicant(s) ☐ Representative(s) - tick as appropriate

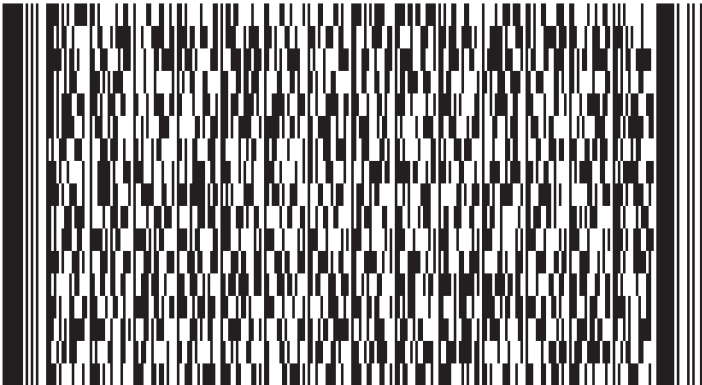
Confirmation of correspondent

If there is more than one applicant or more than one representative, please give the name and address of the one person with whom the Court will correspond. Where the applicant is represented, the Court will correspond only with the representative (lawyer or non-lawyer).

72. Name and address of ☐ Applicant ☐ Representative - tick as appropriate

The completed application form should be signed and sent by post to:

The Registrar
European Court of Human Rights
Council of Europe
67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX
FRANCE



893669e1-66ca-4653-b9e0-2de2561a694b