



Art. 95 UN-Charter

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
to the
AGREEMENT IN THE PLACE OF JURISDICTION:**



**Court of the Human Beings (CHB) for Protection Power (PP) & CIA
Atatürk Bulvarı [TR-06680] Ankara /TURKEY**

**Determination of the highest federal compulsory court [GdM-CHB] in Ankara
Appointment as restitution protection court for prevention and obligation
-prelateral ad-hoc judgment and factual judgment-**

PROTECTIVE POWER = PROTECTION POWER



Council of humanitarian-independent, non-profit, non-governmental protection organizations

Preamble to the symbiosis of past, present and future:

In the compelling obligation in the awareness of justice for freedom and peace on earth in the world, the restitution protection court is appointed in the public legal system for mankind in ANKARA (historically 7th commandment of the Noachidic commandments) as an expression of the upholding of justice - Sanhedrin 56a / b) historically declare compliance with the ethical laws.

While the states signed the UN Charter **bilaterally** through recognition, the states accept the mandatory declaration **prelaterally** of human rights in A / RES / 217, UN Doc. 217 / A- (III) 217 A as well as the restitution court in all Geneva agreements in international criminal law. Because the states cannot make human rights, but are subject to human rights, the High Commissioner of the PROTECTIVE POWER for human rights in civil protection is the ambassador of the General Secretariat of the United Nations. The **restitution court of the PROTECTIVE POWER** was determined in the Geneva Agreement before the UN Charter came into force on October 24, 1945. The PROTECTIVE POWER came into force under international law on **August 12, 2020 after 71 years** and is responsible for the enforcement of mandatory international law in public order. The necessary and necessary enforcement of the execution is carried out via the General Secretariat of the United Nations as a simple legal regulation of federal law.

The **appointment** for (Art. 95 UN Charter, Art. 132, 142-149 Geneva Convention IV-SR 0.518.51)

- Human rights activist,
- Human rights commissioners,
- Human rights advocates and / or
- Human rights defender (UN-RES A-RES **66/164**, 64/163)

**have been expected in the compulsory international law of public order for 71 years and must not be discredited
still be embroiled in conflicts and collisions of hostile and arguing acts.**

"... they should give the religious organizations, aid societies or any other corporation helping the protected people the best possible reception Areas of the custody state or in another country or have an international character however, the effective and sufficient assistance to all protected persons must not be hindered ... At the request of a party involved in the conflict, according to one of the parties involved The parties to the proceedings to be determined will initiate an investigation into any alleged violation of the agreementIf no agreement can be reached on the investigation procedure, the parties should agree on the choice of an arbitrator who has to decide on the procedure to be followed. As soon as the violation is established, the parties involved in the conflict should put an end to it and punish it as quickly as possible ... ".

The determination of the Restitution Protection Court has historically been accepted by all states in the Geneva Conventions and in Article 95 of the UN Charter, because government organizations and profit organizations cannot fulfill their sacred task.

Preface:

mandatory international law in public order:

international jurisdiction and national and international lack of jurisdiction
prelateral - obligation <> **bilateral - treaty**
non-contractual obligations <> **contractual obligations**

The PROTECTIVE POWER is **immaterially and materially** responsible for prelateral obligations in the oath and fiduciary duty of states.

On the basis of the bilateral treaties, states are not allowed to interfere internationally and supranationally in the domestic affairs of other states abroad, so that, according to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, the states are only allowed to act through the **PROTECTIVE POWER in the mandatory international law of public order** to protect people (Citizens) to be protected only in prelateral legal violations of constitutional protection in the state responsibility (Art. 3, 30-32, 56 UN-RES 56/83, Art. 147 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51).

If a more pre-lateral violation of the law is asserted before, during and after a conflict or collision, the **PROTECTIVE POWER** (Art. 1-12 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51) must be called immediately ad hoc without delay (from the start). The violation of human rights is not a criminal offense in the states, but a **war crime - international criminal law**.

As a result, **CIVIL PROTECTION** must and should be called from the beginning, because otherwise it is not possible to end the conflict or collision at the state level. **The UN Charter** is a **bilateral treaty**, while **human rights** are a **prelateral obligation**.

State responsibility for acts contrary to international law against Art. 73 UN Charter triggers restitution to amnesty in prevention and obligation in accordance with UN-RES 56/83, Art. 142-149 of Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51, Art. 95 UN Charter. The authority of the state is regulated by constitutional protection law. The state lacks its own authority if the state is replaced by a superordinate law and the administrative route is simply domestic because of the lack of jurisdiction - as in Article 95 of the UN Charter, in conjunction with Article 149 of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518 .51, in public law Art. 6 EGBGB as well as Art. 3, 32, 56 UN-RES 56/83 is excluded.

- **Art. 3, 41 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961**
- **Art. 5, 55, 70 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of April 24th, 1963**

The states are prevented by the transitional treaty in civil protection through Article 95 of the UN Charter from declaring the legal provisions in mandatory international law even incidentally illegal, as the states diplomatically declare the agreement by the contracting parties through a legally binding declaration of an international agreement previously signed by the contracting parties have confirmed mandatory. If several states, persons or groups of persons are responsible for the same illegal act, each state, person and group of persons can be jointly and severally asserted in relation to this act.

Enforcement of mandatory international law in public order

Embassy for the General Secretariat of the United States

prelateral: A / RES / 217, UN-Doc. 217 / A- (III) 217 A Declaration of Human Rights

bilateral: Art. 73, 95 UN Charter

Rubrum, choice of law, place of jurisdiction and criminal liability **- international criminal law:**

- Art. 1, 52 of the Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 1, 53 of the Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 1, 11, 104, 132 of Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 1, 12, 149 of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

Note: mandatory international law on state immunity

- **Art. 3, 41 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961**
- **Art. 5, 55, 70 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of April 24, 1963**

Diplomatic and consular employees of a sending state (UN-RES 56/83 lack of competence)

- must observe the laws and other legal regulations of the receiving country.
- are obliged not to interfere in internal affairs.

The task of a diplomatic mission is to protect the interests of the sending state and its relatives in the receiving state within the limits permitted by international law.

- Art. 154 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51 of August 12, 1949

In the relations between powers bound by the Hague Agreement on the Laws and Customs of Land War, it was that of 29.07. 1899 or that of October 18, 1907 and who take part in this Agreement, it supplements Sections II and III of the regulations attached to the aforementioned Hague Agreement.

Conflicts and collisions **against mandatory international law in public order**

Those established within the scope of state laws

- diplomatic missions, their family members and their private domestic workers are exempt from jurisdiction in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961. This also applies if your sending state is not a party to this convention and in this case the Vienna Convention of April 18th, 1961 on diplomatic relations applies accordingly.
- Consular missions including the electoral consular officers in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 24th, 1963 are exempt from jurisdiction. This also applies if your sending state is not a party to this convention and in this case the Vienna Convention of August 26, 1969 on diplomatic relations applies accordingly.

1.

The permanent seat of the Restitution Protection Court [GdM - CHB] in mandatory international law is in the

Free Republic of TURKEY - ANKARA.

2.

The Restitution Protection Court is a special prelatral organization and is an independent part of the enforcement of mandatory international law in public order

(Art. 142-149 of Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51) and can be called immediately and immediately at any time before, during and after a conflict or collision.

In Art. 1 of all mandatory Geneva agreements, all obligated states have doubly and diplomatically to the utmost in the trust and oath duty according to Art. 73, 95 UN Charter for the Welfare of the People triple in the vienna and hague agreements for the mandatory Geneva agreement in the public legal system obliged to comply with the agreement under all circumstances and to enforce compliance.

3.

One of the provisions that already apply in peacetime is the obligation of the signatory states to ensure the widest possible dissemination of knowledge about the Geneva Conventions, both among the armed forces and among the civilian population.

- Art. 47 Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 48 Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 127 Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 144 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51
- Art. 83 Additional Protocols I
- Art. 19 Additional Protocols II
- Art. 7 Additional Protocols III

In addition, the states undertake to criminalize serious violations of international humanitarian law by means of appropriate national laws, which result from the partial incapacity to litigate in self-dealing by virtue of law in restitution, in which the state itself is a party or in which it is a party to a party in the relationship of a co-entitled, co-obligated or subject to recourse, is difficult to impossible.

- Art. 49 Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 40 Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 129 Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 146 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51
- Art. 86 Additional Protocols I

4.

In the states, the violation of human rights is not a criminal offense and cannot and will not be prosecuted because it falls within the remit of the PROTECTIVE POWER of civil protection (Art. 3, 32, 56 UN-RES 56/83). The states have no competence for international law and mandatory international law and refuse the priority application of international law so that people should not offer any resistance when fundamental rights and freedoms are violated. All constitutions of states are subject to total revision and are void if the mandatory rules are violated.

A termination of the Geneva Agreement in compliance with Martens' clause by a contracting party is only possible,

- Art. 63 Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 62 Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 142 of the Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 158 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51
- Art. 99 Additional Protocols I
- Art. 25 Additional Protocols II
- Art. 14 Additional Protocols III

if the terminating Power is not involved in a conflict and is ineffective as long as peace has not been concluded and **in any case until the actions associated with the release and repatriation of the persons protected by this agreement have not been completed.**

5.

As a severability clause (lat. Salvatorius "preserving", "preserving"), the law refers to the provision ("clause") of a contract which allows legal consequences if individual contract protection components should prove to be ineffective or impracticable or if it turns out that the Treaty does not regulate issues that should have been regulated (Art. 3, 30-32, 56 UN-RES 56/83).

The purpose of the severability clause is to maintain as far as possible a partially ineffective or unenforceable contract, in particular the success that the contract is intended to bring about Colloquially, "severability" is also called a preventive safeguard.

Should individual provisions of this contract be or become ineffective or unenforceable in whole or in part, this shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions. Ineffective or unenforceable provisions will be replaced by provisions that come as close as possible in a legally permissible manner to the practical legal purpose of the ineffective or enforceable provisions.

- In the state responsibility in Art. 3, 32, 56 UN-RES 56/83, - alternatively Art. 6, 38-42 EGBGB-, the assessment of the act of a state as contrary to international law is determined by international law. That judgment is not affected by the fact that the same act is judged lawful under national law.
- The responsible State may not rely on the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to comply with its obligations under this part.

In this respect as questions of the responsibility of a state for an act contrary to international law are not regulated, they are still subject to the applicable rules of mandatory international law, and the **PROTECTIVE POWER** in civil protection is responsible for this in accordance with Art. 149 of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51 in conjunction with Art. 95 UN Charter, Art. 56 UN-RES 56/83 determined.

6.

public order (ordre public)

A legal norm (law) of a state does not apply if its application

- leads to a result that is obviously incompatible with essential principles of mandatory international law (human dignity, human rights).
- is incompatible with fundamental rights and freedoms.

Comparison: Art. 3, 30-32, 56 UN-RES 56/83, Art. 90 (4) Turkish Constitution, Art.6 EGBGB

7.

The Restitution Protection Court can be appealed to in the event of conflicts and collisions due to the violation of fundamental rights and freedoms in times of peace and war in the responsibility of the states for acts contrary to international law in non-contractual obligations (UN-RES 56/83) in the enforcement of the mandatory international law of the public legal system End infringement immediately without delay.

The civil defense restitution protection court becomes unilateral or can be appealed to from both sides.

If a conflict or a collision cannot be resolved or settled beforehand in the conduct of business phase, the restitution protection court as an arbitral tribunal must be publicly, comprehensively and compulsorily appealed to.

Referees must be practical after necessary and required training and education beforehand as

- Human rights activist,
- Human rights commissioners,
- Human rights advocates and / or
- Human rights defender

have been active and have extensive knowledge and experience.

The arbitrators must show a certification from the Protecciom Power, because the provisions of mandatory international law in public order are subject to strict and not free evidence in the process.

The creditor is the master of the claim (UN-RES 56/83).

The arbitral tribunal is not a circumstantial court and does not decide democratically in free evidence.

The restitution court is not an investigative court, but investigating magistrates may be necessary and necessary in the process and must be appointed.

All arbitrators of the Restitution Protection Court must be trained, certified and licensed in the mandatory international law of public order. The restitution court as arbitration court is formed ad hoc on a case-by-case basis and the findings are enforced ad hoc as a fact.

The Restitution Protection Court acts in accordance with Art. 1-12, 14, 142-149 of Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51 in mandatory public international law, because Art. 146-147 of Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51 includes international criminal law is in the implementation of the Geneva Convention in 95 UN Charter (ICC Art. 92-94 UN Charter).

Geneva Convention I-IV v. August 12, 1945 and additional protocols

International Criminal Law - ROME STATUTE

UDHR = Universal Declaration of Human Rights v. December 10, 1948

IPBPR = International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights v. December 19, 1966

ECHR = Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms v. November 4, 1950

EcoSoC = International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights v. December 19, 1966

A special ratification is not necessary and required for the Restitution Protection Court [GdM - CHB] in ANKARA, because the states in mandatory international law in the public order according to Art. 95 UN Charter in connection with the Geneva Conventions in

Rubrum, choice of law, place of jurisdiction and criminal liability:

Obligation and legal provision of the mandatory contract

- Art. 1, 52 of the Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 1, 53 of the Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 1, 11, 104, 132 of Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 1, 12, 149 of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.5

8.

No obliging state can exempt itself or any other state from the responsibilities that it or another state mentioned on the basis of the obligations in the mandatory international law of the public basic order

Injuries accrue.

- Art. 51 Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 52 Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 131 Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 148 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

9.

Individuals and groups of individuals may in no way waive, in part or in full, the rights granted to them by this Agreement and, where applicable, by the special agreements referred to in the preceding article.

- Art. 7 Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
-Wounded and sick people, as well as the members of the medical and pastoral staff
- Art. 52 Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
-Wounded, sick and shipwrecked as well as the members of the medical and pastoral staff
- Art. 131 Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Disarmed prisoners of war as refugees interned by property
- Art. 148 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51
-protected persons as civilians

10.

The Restitution Protection Court can be appealed to at the beginning of every conflict or legal conflict.

- Art. 62 Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 61 Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 141 Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 6 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

11.

The mandatory international law in public order is to be applied with the cooperation and supervision of the protecting powers.

- Art. 8 Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 8 Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 8 Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 9 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

12.

The Restitution Protection Court is a non-profit, non-governmental organization

- not political,
- not unionized,
- not religious

active and subjected only to justice without discrimination.

13.

The expression "mandatory international law" relates to the Geneva Conventions

- Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

and additional protocols.

The term "**neutral country**" means the free Turkish republic.

Historical development and justification for the
enforcement of mandatory international law:

The Restitution Protection Court is a federal court for the execution of international treaties and has its permanent seat in the free Republic of TURKEY, as the Turkish people liberated themselves from May 19, 1919 to July 24, 1923 and did not participate neutrally in World War II. The free Republic of TURKEY is the neutral state in public international law and has the imperative task of creating justice and peace on earth in the world.

The free Republic of TURKEY plays a key role in international law. The existence and participation of the Restitution Protection Court have been mandatory in the international treaties since August 12, 1949 (acceptance list of states in the appendix) and is therefore not new for the enforcement of mandatory international law in the public legal system.

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The Restitution Protection Court is a non-economic non-governmental organization that is legally binding under international law and is expressly intended to provide all-round fulfillment of the help and protection tasks set out in the mandatory international law of the public legal system for the protection of people. The privileges and immunities for the operations and emblems do not result from the state immunity, but on the basis of the immunities and privileges under international law, which as a rule apply without exception to those legal persons under public law that are declared in the natural and international legal protection order, - under the law of treaties - SR 0.111 assigned legal activities are directly assigned to an area of public order protected by certain fundamental rights and freedoms.

**Only he who is free can create peace,
and only he who knows can solve the problem to the end.**

The Swiss Confederation is indeed the depositary state of international treaties, but the Swiss constitution is undergoing a total revision against public order because it has not complied with and enforced the mandatory rules of international law in public order (Art. 193 (4) Swiss Federal Constitution) . In Switzerland, the Restitution Protection Court cannot in fact be set up and enforced because Switzerland has not implemented the Geneva Conventions.

Mandatory public policy contracts must be adhered to. Violations of mandatory international humanitarian law in civil protection must be reported and reported and must be stopped immediately if there is a positive breach of contract. According to Art. 95 UN Charter, Art. 95 GG, the restitution protection court of **PROTECTIVE POWER** is responsible.

The term "**training and education**" relates to the criminal liability of international legal provisions for non-compliance with the obligation to implement mandatory international law in public order, since the development and research of mandatory international law rules in the public legal order aim to protect and promote the basic values of the Humanity and, as a result of the just rule of law, is impeded and prevented.

Legislation:

Art. 24 (3), 25 GG, Art. 95 UN Charter Art. 1, 142-149 of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51
UN-RES 45/120, UN-RES 53/144 or EU-RES 2009 / C-303/06:

- Art. 47 Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 48 Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 127 Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 144 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

Everyone must know and apply international law on constitutional level!

Unlike the laws of a state, the mandatory international law in the public legal system cannot be challenged by states with a constitutional complaint.

Civil protection of the PROTECTIVE POWER:

The civil protection agreement must be complied with and enforced under all circumstances.

- The high contracting parties undertake to disseminate the wording of the present agreement in their countries to the greatest possible extent in times of peace and in times of war and, in particular, to include its studies in military and, if possible, civilian training programs, so that the entire population can become familiar with its principles.
- Civil, military, police or other authorities that assume responsibility for protected persons in times of war must have the text of the agreement and be specially informed of its provisions. The expression "privileges and immunities" is used in the public legal system for the enforcement of mandatory international law

The expression "privileges and immunities" is used in the public legal system for the enforcement of mandatory international law

- Art. 125-132 of the Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 142-149 of Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

and regulated in international criminal law in §§ 8-10 VStGB (International Criminal Code).

The expression "**PROTECTIVE POWER**" is used in mandatory international law "**ius cogens**" of the obligation to contract in

- Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12 - 3 times
- Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23 - 3 times
- Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42 - 42 times
- Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51 - 43 times

named and assumed.

he Protection Power is the **prelateral special ambassadormessage for the United Nations** of the General Secretariat of the **bilateral** United Nations of Obligation States for the protection, implementation, promotion and protection through the implementation of the Declaration of Human Rights.

According to Art. 142 of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51, the PROTECTIVE POWER can be established on the territory of the Detaining State or in another country, or it can have an international character with the apostille that falls within the scope of Art. 147-149 of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51 in international criminal law as an arbitration judge of the SCHUTZMACHT must be contractually obliged to act in all Geneva Conventions I-IV.

The SHAEF and SMAD command, the World Bank and derivative organizations such as the Bank for International Settlements and all UN organizations are in the mandatory international law of the Geneva agreements to the SCHUTZMACHT in the enforcement of mandatory international law according to Art. 95 UN Charter on the General Secretariat of the united Nations bound **prelaterally**. All determinations of the restitution court are reported to the General Secretariat of the United Nations for enforcement, because in Art. 1 of the Geneva Convention the determination of the restitution court must be complied with under all circumstances and compliance simply enforced.

In Art. 1 of Geneva Convention IV, mandatory international law must be observed under all circumstances and compliance enforced. The states have already committed themselves to the Restitution Protection Court by acceding to the implementation of the agreements in the international agreements with mandatory acceptance, so that nothing new is created, but international law is compulsorily fulfilled with the Restitution Protection Court.

Civil protection as a PROTECTIVE POWER guarantees compliance with international law obligations,

- in order to prevent those violations of the provisions of mandatory international law that are not included in the serious violations described in the following protective declarations in the Geneva Conventions.
- on the interpretation or application of the Geneva Conventions within the scope of Art. 1-11, 132-149 Geneva Convention IV of the PROTECTIVE POWER (civil protection), which serve to bring about a solution to end the problem

The comprehensive immaterial and material civil protection and the PROTECTIVE POWER differ from the exclusively material

- Civil care,
- Civil rescue,
- Civil watch,
- technical aid organization
- Mountain rescue service,
- Occupying power,
- Detaining State,
- Armed force,
- Maritime emergency services or
- Pastoral care,

which are not a category of law.

The PROTECTIVE POWER is diplomatically certified with an apostille after 71 years, ratified and entered into force on August 12, 2020.

Certification and ratification in international law

Legal title - ECHR 75529/01

Evidence with absolute evidential value

Vienna Agreement - Diplomacy:

State notary Egmont BILZHAUSE jun., STADE, certificate 247/2020 from 07/07/2020

Hague Agreement - Apostille:

District Court STADE, Apostille 9191 a 119– 133/2020

as accession to the Geneva Conventions through ratification:

SR 0.518.12, SR - 0.518.23, SR - 0.518.42, SR - 0.518.51

Evidence: Documents of service - Art. 155-159 - SR - 0.518.51

BRD: RT963984265DE = RJ000105726DE and CH: 98.40.472361.14618493

The expression "**independent**" of the Restitution Protection Court for Prevention and Obligation guarantees that all states are responsible as a judgment and factual court in neutrality. That is why the Restitution Protection Court can only find a neutral reception without discrimination in the free Turkish Republic.

The restitution protection court is not

- **politically**
- **unionized**
- **religious**
- **state**
- **addicted**

The expression "independent" of the Restitution Protection Court for Prevention and Obligation guarantees that all states are responsible as a judgment and factual court in neutrality. That is why the Restitution Protection Court can only find a neutral reception without discrimination in the **free Turkish Republic**

believing, moral, tolerant, medial, moral, educational, benevolent, humanitarian and charitable
to preserve, implement, promote and protect
of truth and justice, of peace and respect for the future active for humanity.

The Restitution Protection Court [GdM - CHB] has already been diplomatically certified with absolute evidential value and apostilled under international law

**Vienna Agreement - Diplomacy:
State notary Ralf Grosser, Tostedt, certificate 139/2013 – GdM**

**Hague Agreement - Apostille:
District Court STADE, Apostille 9191 a 84 - 9/2013**

**as accession to the Geneva Conventions through certification:
SR 0.518.12, SR - 0.518.23, SR - 0.518.42, SR - 0.518.51**

The Restitution Protection Court is a non-economic non-governmental organization in the mandatory international law of public order and enjoys all the privileges and immunities of righteousness which it needs in connection with the prelatelateral international treaties of the bilateral states for a successful future for humanity.

A special ratification and certification for the free Turkish Republic of TURKEY is neither necessary nor necessary, since the states have committed themselves to the mandatory public order in the mandatory international law to comply with the mandatory agreements and to enforce compliance with the agreements.

14.

The Restitution Protection Court

**is not subject to any government supervision and
no state jurisdiction under its own immunity
organizes and administers under its own law and order,
assigns offices and tasks independently.**

and consists of the following organizations:

**the board / council
the council of wise men
the active and passive affiliates and members
the legal department and the notary's office
the administration
the high commissioner of the GdM - CHB
the academy and public relations for human rights
of the United Human Rights Forces as executive (SHAEF-SMAD)
Auxiliary and enforcement officers**

15.

**Rights and obligations of the Restitution Protection Court in connection with
Operations and emblems in mandatory international law of the public legal system:**

1. Establishment of the worldwide Central Registration Office
(Art. 140, 142 Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51) for civil protection
2. Establish, register and legalize non-governmental organizations (NGO),
3. to conclude and proclaim agreements with states and subjects of
international law and to appear before state courts,
4. Determine and punish human rights violations and, as a council, draw up and pass
resolutions that allow human rights violators to be sanctioned,
5. to pronounce the law as an arbitration tribunal and politically independent judicial body,
6. to appoint civil servants,
7. to act as a trustee,
8. to grant diplomatic status and immunity,
9. To conclude international, national and supranational treaties
that have universal legal force in civil defense.

16.

Privileges and Immunities:

1. The organizations of the PROTECTIVE POWER "ultra vires" in "ordre public" enjoy the **privileges and immunities** in the area of their members and / or members that are necessary to achieve their goals.
2. The delegates at the conference, the members and members of the board of directors, as well as the founding board and the officials of the original and prerogative office also enjoy the **privileges and immunities** that they need in order to be fully independent in their tasks related to the organization to be able to fulfill the natural guarantee obligation.

Assets / Archives immunity

The assets of the founding organizations, no matter where and in whose possession they are, enjoy immunity from search, seizure, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of impairment or confiscation, whether by government or legislative measures. The archives of the founding organizations, no matter where they are, are inviolable, inalienable, non-negotiable and not justiciable. This also applies to electronic archives, computer hard drives or other data generated or stored in the context of electronic data processing.

- Buildings and parts of buildings and the surrounding area which, whoever is the owner, used for the purposes of the UMR (Universal Human Rights),
- and archives and, in general, all documents and data carriers that belong to the UMR or are in its possession, are inviolable, inalienable, non-negotiable and not justiciable.

Immunity under international law:

The derivative organizations from the founding organizations, as well as appropriately appointed or appointed civil servants, employees and their family members are granted full diplomatic immunity under international law in addition to international law immunity in the professional and private area for the duration of their office.

17.

The necessary organizations to cooperate with the Restitution Protection Court

1. Central Registration Office

2. Academy of Human Rights - International Law (ANACOK)

ANADOLU ÇOCUK YARDIM EĞİTİM KÜLTÜR SAĞLIK VAKFI

ANATOLIAN CHILDREN AID EDUCATION, CULTURE AND HEALTH FOUNDATION

ANATOLISCHE KINDERHILFE, BILDUNGS- KULTUR- UND GESUNDHEITSSSTIFTUNG

3. Press and public relations

18.

The Restitution Protection Court is a non-economic, non-governmental organization and consists of independent judges who have been trained in mandatory international law and who are unconditionally aware of the rules of international law in public order

must comply with and enforce, because the laws and procedural rules of the states are not applicable to acts contrary to international law. The Salvatorean clause applies.

In contrast to the categorical hard law, to the implementation of which the states commit themselves bindingly in the mandatory international law of the public legal order to justice through contractual loyalty, soft law represents a less strict self-commitment in the recognition of private, although this does not necessarily imply ineffectiveness if it does is accepted approvingly and fairly (voluntary toleration and tolerance) by the creditor.

The obligee is the master of the obligation in the non-contractual obligation.

Hard law is the law category. Compelling consequences from violation of state responsibility and war crimes is category law. The debtor is obliged to accept the mandatory international law of public order. The enforcement of rights against the debtor is not discussed and negotiated in the contentious democracy of jurisdiction, but obligations are simply enforced under all circumstances in order to immediately end the violation of state responsibility or the war crime.

The legislature has not closed the problem of the legal protection loophole, but has recognized that the cause cannot be solved, because the judiciary of the Federal Republic of Germany itself is not legally competent and cannot commit itself to justice. As a result, many proceedings are usually deliberately delayed.

The curator for the Restitution Protection Court is the Council of Independent Organizations based in ISTANBUL and KONYA and can be called in for a review in exceptional cases.

Affiliated is the Academy of International Law, which confirms the judges' certifications in "ultra vires" and "ordre public" after training and education. The Human Rights Academy has the task of training and education in mandatory international law.

The Restitution Protection Court can

- active or passive,
- directly or indirectly,
- public or private

in the state responsibility according to the rules of the mandatory international law in public law (Art. 1-11 UN-RES 56/83, Art. 6 EGBGB), which result from the ratified agreement categorically imperative publicly. The Restitution Protection Court for Prevention and Obligation is im

- contractual
- non-contractual obligation

at

- intangible
- material,
- public,
- constitutional,
- mandatory international law

Claims and inquiries as the highest federal court in federal law determined as part of the PROTECTIVE POWER.

19.

The Restitution Protection Court

Rubrum, choice of law, place of jurisdiction and criminal liability - Art. 95 UN Charter:

Obligation and legal provision of the mandatory contract

- Art. 1, 52 of the Geneva Convention I - SR 0.518.12
- Art. 1, 53 of the Geneva Convention II - SR 0.518.23
- Art. 1, 11, 104, 132 of Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 1, 12, 149 of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

consists of independent judges who have been trained and educated in mandatory international law and who must absolutely comply with and enforce the rules of international law in public order.

The judges at the Restitution Protection Court can act as arbitrators or mediators and are subject to the mandatory rules so that no arbitrary decisions can be made.

20.

Legitimation and legalization (Art. 53, 107 UN Charter):

Federal Republic - Basics StGBI. No. 139/1918 of December 19, 1918

Regulatory act HK of October 5th, 1961, WüD of April 18th / 24th, 1961, §§ 18-20 GVG, § 2 VwVfG, § 40 VwGO

Evidence documents:

State notary Johst Matthies, Tostedt, certificate 113/2009 - IZMR, regional court STADE, Apostille 9191 a 85 - 15/2014

State notary Johst Matthies, Tostedt, document 114/2009 - ZEB, regional court STADE, Apostille 9191 a 85 - 16/2014

State notary Ralf Grosser, Tostedt, certificate 139/2013 - GdM, regional court STADE, Apostille 9191 a 84 - 9/2013

**Certification and ratification in international law - documents of evidence with absolute evidential value
Vienna Agreement - Diplomacy:**

State notary Egmont BILZHAUSE jun., STADE, certificate 247/2020 from 07/07/2020

Hague Agreement - Apostille:

District Court STADE, Apostille 9191 a 119– 133/2020

as accession to the Geneva Conventions through ratification:

SR 0.518.12, SR - 0.518.23, SR - 0.518.42, SR - 0.518.51

Evidence: Certificates of service - Art. 155-159 - SR - 0.518.51

BRD: RT963984265DE = RJ000105726DE and CH: 98.40.472361.14618493

Geneva Convention	SR 0.518.12, SR - 0.518.23, SR - 0.518.42, SR - 0.518.51
Law of Contracts	SR 0.111 05/14/1986 06/13/1986
UN Charter	SR 0.120 07/26/1945
UDHR - declared human right in connection with A / RES / 217, UN-Doc. 217 / A- (III)	
State responsibility in connection	with UN-RES 56/83
Civil Protection	with UN-RES 66/164
Vienna Agreement - Diplomacy	SR 0.191.2 12/08/1969 - Special ambassador
Vienna Convention - Ambassador	SR 0.191.01 04/18/1961
Vienna Convention - Consul	SR 0.191.02 04/24/1963
Hague Agreement -Apostille	SR 0.172.030.4 10/05/.1961

21.
Restitution Protection Court



Art. 95 UN-Charter



Court of the Human Beings (CHB) for Protection Power (PP) & CIA
Atatürk Bulvarı [TR-06680] Ankara /TURKEY

Gerichthof der Menschen [GdM] Court of the Human Beings [CHB]

By contract StGBI. (State Law Gazette) No. 139/1918 of December 19, 1918 is the Restitution Protection Court [Court of Justice of the People] according to § 2 BeurkG (Notarization Act) as a global law association under public law for the protection of people according to Art. 25, 140 GG (Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany), Art. 73 UN Charter under international law (on 1st Friday after the 21 day period under international law of September 1, 2013) entered into force immediately and lawfully on September 27, 2013, following the publication in the Osservatore Romano of the “motu proprio” decree of the Vatican from the Apostolic Palace, on July 11, 2013 in the first year of his pontificate was promulgated on September 1st, 2013. The profane functional immunity in international law has of course been lifted for the determination of the Restitution Protection Court GdM - CHB.

By StGBI (State Law Gazette). No. 139/1918 of December 19, 1918, the state notary is the legal representative of the country under the German Constitution of August 11, 1919 according to Art. 6, 50 EGBGB (Introductory Act to the Civil Code) through the Treaty of Saint-Germain of September 10, 1919 German-Austria according to Art 123 (Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany) GG. The diplomatic document in the Vienna Agreement of the Restitution Protection Court is original without contradiction in

- Art. 125-132 of the Geneva Convention III - SR 0.518.42
- Art. 142-149 of Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51

Hague Agreement apostilled for the Geneva Agreement.

The restitution protection court is only legally and legitimately declared because it is accepted prelaterally and bilaterally by the other mandatory treaties without objection.

References to sources - mandatory international law in public order:

UN-RES A/RES/217, UN-DOC. 217/A-(III)

UN-RES 56/83 State responsibility in connection with

Articles 73, 53, 107 of the UN Charter; Trusteeship from the enemy state

UN-RES 43/225

UN-DOC A/C.5/43/18

UN-RES A/66/462/Add.2

UN-A/RES/53/144

UN-A/RES/53/625/Add. ,

UN-DOC A/C.5/43/18 and UN/RES 66/164

in connection with Art. 95 UN-Charter,

Art. 1, 142, 144 Geneva Agreement IV – SR 0.518.51 - EU-RES 2009-C303-06

Geneva Agreement IV - SR 0.518.51 – Civil Protection

in connection with Art. 146-149 Geneva Agreement IV – SR 0.518.51

in the jurisdiction of international criminal law

VStGB – International Criminal Code - mandatory international criminal law

UN-RES A-RES 66/164

- Human rights commissioners, human rights defenders, human rights advocates

UN-DOC E/CN.4/2000/62 -

Right of victims of serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation

- Directives 2012/29 / EU of the European Parliament and Council of 25 October 2012 on minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime and to replace the framework decision 2001/220 / JHA

- UN-DOC E/CN.4/2000/62 -

Right of victims of serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation

- UN-RES A-RES 66/165 and E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2 - Internally displaced persons

- UN-RES A-RES 66/166 Minority protection

- Rules of State Responsibility UN-RES 56/83

- and in the applicable civil protection of the Geneva Convention IV - SR 0.518.51 of the mandatory international law in public law

as well as in the public regulatory rules of the ROM statutes (Art. 6, 38-42 EGBGB)

- 2005 Warsaw Action Plan on Good Governance Against Poverty Due to State Failure.

Promotion of the fundamental values of human rights, the rule of law and democracy

Permanent Representatives of Foreign Ministers, CM Documents, CM (2005) 80 final May 17, 2005

https://www.coe.int/t/dcr/summit/20050517_plan_action_de.asp

Geneva Convention I-IV v. August 12, 1945 and additional protocols

International Criminal Law - ROME STATUTE

UDHR = Universal Declaration of Human Rights v. December 10, 1948

IPBPR = International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights v. December 19, 1966

ECHR = Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms v. November 4, 1950

EcoSoC = International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights v. December 19, 1966



Art. 95 UN-Charter



Court of the Human Beings (CHB) for Protection Power (PP) & CIA
Atatürk Bulvarı [TR-06680] Ankara /TURKEY

Restitution Protection Court - List of obligatory states

Execution: - www.eda.admin.ch/vertraege

Scope of application of the four mandatory agreements in international law

SR 0.518.12 (Abk. I), **0.518.23** (Abk. II), **0.518.42** (Abk. III), **0.518.51** (Abk. IV)

Contracting States	Ratification accession (B) successor - declaration (C)		Come into effect	
Afghanistan	September 26th	1956	26th of March	1957
Egypt	November 10th	1952	10th of May	1953
Albania*	May 27th	1957	November 27th	1957
Algeria	20th June	1960 B.	20th of December	1960
Andorra	17th of September	1993 B.	17. March	1994
Angola *	September 20th	1984 B.	March, 20th	1985
Antigua and Barbuda	October 6th	1986 N.	November 1st	1981
Equatorial Guinea	24th July	1986 B.	January 24th	1987
Argentina	September 18	1956	March 18	1957
Armenia	June 7th	1993 B.	December 7th	1993
Azerbaijan	June 1st	1993 B.	December 1	1993
Ethiopia	October 2nd	1969	2nd of April	1970
Australia**	October 14th	1958	April 14th	1959
Bahamas	July 11th	1975 N	10th of July	1973
Bahrain	30th of November	1971 B	30th May	1972
Bangladesh	4. April	1972 N	26th of March	1971
Barbados	September 10	1968 N	30th of November	1966
Belarus	3rd August	1954	3 February	1955
Belgium	September 3	1952	3 March	1953
Belize	June 29th	1984 B.	December 29th	1984
Benin	December 14th	1961 N	August 1st	1960
Bhutan	10. January	1991 B	10th of July	1991
Bolivia	10th of December	1976	the 10th of June	1977
Bosnia and Herzegovina	December 31	1992 N.	6th March	1992
Botswana	March 29th	1968 B.	September 29th	1968
Brazil	June 29th	1957	December 29th	1957
Brunei	October 14th	1991 B	April 14th	1992
Bulgaria	22nd of July	1954	22nd of January	1955
Burkina Faso	November 7th	1961 N	5th of August	1960
Burundi	December 27th	1971 N	July 1	1962
Chile	12th of October	1950	12. April	1951
China*	December 28th	1956	June 28th	1957

Hong Konga	April 14th	1999	July 1	1997
Macaob	31. May	2000	20th of December	1999
Cook Islands	May 7th	2002 N	June 11th	2001
Costa Rica	15th October	1969 B	April 15th	1970
Cote d'Ivoire	December 28th	1961 N	August 7th	1960
Denmark	June 27th	1951	December 27th	1951
Germany	September 3	1954 B	3 March	1955
Dominica	September 28th	1981 N	November 3rd	1978
Dominican Republic	22nd of January	1958 B	22nd of July	1958
Djibouti	January 26th	1978 N.	June 27th	1977
Ecuador	August 11th	1954	February 11th	1955
El Salvador	17th of June	1953	December 17th	1953
Eritrea	August 14th	2000 B	August 14th	2000
Estonia	January 18th	1993 B.	July 18th	1993
Fiji	August 9	1971 N	October 10th	1970
Finland	February 22	1955	August 22nd	1955
France	June 28th	1951	December 28th	1951
Gabon	20. February	1965 N	17th August	1960
Gambia	October 11th	1966 N	February 18	1965
Georgia	September 14th	1993 B.	the 14th of March	1994
Ghana	August 2nd	1958 B	February 2nd	1959
Grenada	April 13th	1981 N	February 7th	1974
Greece	June 5th	1956	December 5th	1956
Guatemala	May 14th	1952	14th November	1952
Guinea	July 11th	1984 B.	11th January	1985
Guinea-Bissau *	21st of February	1974 B.	August 21	1974
Guyana	22nd of July	1968 N	May 26	1966
Haiti	11 April	1957 B	October 11th	1957
Holy See	February 22	1951	August 22nd	1951
Honduras	December 31	1965 B	June 30th	1966
India	November 9th	1950	May 9	1951
Indonesia	30. September	1958 B	March 30	1959
Iraq	14th of February	1956 B	August 14th	1956
Iran*	20. February	1957	20th of August	1957
Ireland	September 27th	1962	27th of March	1963
Iceland	August 10	1965 B	February 10th	1966
Israel*	July 6th	1951	6th January	1952
Italy	December 17th	1951	17th of June	1952
Jamaica	17th July	1964 N	6th of August	1962
Japan	April 21	1953 B	October 21	1953
Yemen	16th of July	1970 B	January 16	1971
Jordan	May 29th	1951 B	November 29th	1951
Cambodia	December 8th	1958 B	8th June	1959
Cameroon	16th September	1963 N	January 1st	1960
Canada*	May 14th	1965	14th November	1965
Cape Verde	May 11th	1984 B.	November 11th	1984
Kazakhstan	5th of May	1992 N.	21st December	1991
Qatar	15th October	1975 B	April 15th	1976
Kenya	September 20th	1966 B	March, 20th	1967
Kyrgyzstan	September 18	1992 N.	21st December	1991
Kiribati	January 5th	1989 N	July 12	1979
Colombia	November 8th	1961	8th of May	1962
Comoros	21st November	1985 B.	May 21	1986
Congo (Brazzaville)	January 30th	1967 N	15th of August	1960
Congo (Kinshasa)	20. February	1961 N	June 30th	1960
Korea (North) *	August 27th	1957 B	27th of February	1958
Korea (South) *	August 16	1966 B	September 23rd	1966
Croatia	May 11th	1992 N.	8th October	1991
Cuba	April 15th	1954	15th October	1954

Kuwait	September 2nd	1967 B	2nd March	1968
Laos	October 29th	1956 B	April 29th	1957
Lesotho	May 20th	1968 N	4th of October	1966
Latvia	24th of December	1991 B	June 24th	1992
Lebanon	10th of April	1951	October 10th	1951
Liberia	March 29th	1954 B	September 29th	1954
Libya	May 22	1956 B	22nd of November	1956
Liechtenstein	21st September	1950	March 21st	1951
Lithuania	October 3	1996 B.	3rd of April	1997
Luxembourg	July 1	1953	January 1st	1954
Madagascar	July 13th	1963 N	June 26th	1960
Malawi	January 5th	1968 B.	5th July	1968
Malaysia	August 24th	1962 B	February 24th	1963
Maldives	18th of June	1991 B	December 18th	1991
Mali	May 24th	1965 B	November 24th	1965
Malta	August 22nd	1968 N	21st September	1964
Morocco	July 26th	1956 B	January 26th	1957
Marshall Islands	June 1st	2004 B	December 1	2004
Mauritania	October 27	1962 N	November 28th	1960
Mauritius	18th of August	1970 N	March 12th	1968
Macedonia*	September 1	1993 N	September 8th	1991
Mexico	October 29th	1952	April 29th	1953
Micronesia	September 19th	1995 B.	19th March	1996
Moldova	May 24th	1993 B.	November 24th	1993
Monaco	5th July	1950	January 5th	1951
Mongolia	20th of December	1958 B	20th June	1959
Montenegro	August 2nd	2006 B.	February 2nd	2007
Mozambique	the 14th of March	1983 B	September 14th	1983
Myanmar	August 25	1992 B	February 25th	1993
Namibia	August 22nd	1991 N	March 21st	1990
Nauru	June 27th	2006 B.	December 27th	2006
Nepal	February 7th	1964 B	August 7th	1964
New Zealand**	2.May	1959	November 2	1959
Nicaragua	December 17th	1953	17th of June	1954
Netherlands	3rd August	1954	3 February	1955
Aruba	3rd August	1954	3 February	1955
Curacao	3rd August	1954	3 February	1955
Caribbean areas (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Sab	3rd August	1954	3 February	1955
Sint Maarten	3rd August	1954	3 February	1955
Niger	April 16	1964 N	3rd August	1960
Nigeria	June 9th	1961 N	October 1	1960
Norway	3rd August	1951	3 February	1952
Oman	31 January	1974 B.	July 31	1974
Austria	August 27th	1953	27th of February	1954
Pakistan*	June 12	1951	12th of December	1951
Palestine	2nd of April	2014 B.	2nd of April	2014
Palau	25th June	1996 B.	25 December	1996
Panama	February 10th	1956 B	August 10	1956
Papua New Guinea	May 26	1976 N.	16th September	1975
Paraguay	23rd October	1961	April 23	1962
Peru	February 15th	1956	15th of August	1956
Philippines				
Abbr. I.	February 7th	1951	7th of September	1951
Abbr. II-IV	October 6th	1952	April 6	1953
Poland	November 26th	1954	May 26	1955
Portugal*	the 14th of March	1961	September 14th	1961
Rwanda	March 21st	1964 N	July 1	1962
Romania	June 1st	1954	December 1	1954
Russia*	10th of May	1954	November 10th	1954

Solomon Islands	July 6th	1981 N	7th of July	1978
Zambia	October 19th	1966 B	April 19th	1967
Samoa	August 23	1984 N.	January 1st	1962
San Marino	29th August	1953 B	February 28	1954
Sao Tome and Principe	May 21	1976 B.	21st November	1976
Saudi Arabia	May 18	1963 B	November 18	1963
Sweden	December 28th	1953	June 28th	1954
Switzerland	March 31	1950	October 21	1950
Senegal	April 23	1963 N	20th June	1960
Serbia	October, 16th	2001 N	April 27	1992
Seychelles	November 8th	1984 B.	8th of May	1985
Sierra Leone	31. May	1965 N	April 27	1961
Zimbabwe	7th March	1983 B	7th of September	1983
Singapore	April 27	1973 B	October 27	1973
Slovakia*	2nd of April	1993 N	January 1st	1993
Slovenia	26th of March	1992 N.	25th June	1991
Somalia	July 12	1962 B	January 12th	1963
Spain	4th of August	1952	February 4th	1953
Sri Lanka				
Abbr. I-III	February 28	1959	August 28th	1959
Abbr. IV	February 23	1959 B	August 23	1959
St. Kitts and Nevis	14th of February	1986 N.	September 19th	1983
St. Lucia	September 18	1981 N	February 22	1979
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	April 1st	1981 B	October 1	1981
South Africa	March 31	1952 B	30. September	1952
South Sudan	January 25th	2013 B.	January 25th	2013
Sudan	September 23rd	1957 B	March 23	1958
Suriname *	October 13th	1976 N.	25. November	1975
Swaziland	June 28th	1973 B	December 28th	1973
Syria	November 2	1953	2. May	1954
Tajikistan	13th January	1993 N	21st December	1991
Tanzania	12th of December	1962 N	9th of December	1961
Thailand	December 29th	1954 B	June 29th	1955
Timor Leste	8th of May	2003	November 8th	2003
Togo	6th January	1962	April 27	1960
Tonga	April 13th	1978 N.	June 4th	1970
Trinidad and Tobago				
Abbr. I.	17th of May	1963 B	November 17th	1963
Abbr. II-IV	September 24th	1963 B	March 24th	1964
Chad	5th of August	1970 B	February 5th	1971
Czech Republic	February 5th	1993 N	January 1st	1993
Tunisia	May 4th	1957 B	November 4th	1957
Turkey	February 10th	1954	August 10	1954
Turkmenistan	10th of April	1992 N.	December 26th	1991
Tuvalu	19th of February	1981 N	October 1	1978
Uganda	May 18	1964 B	November 18	1964
Ukraine	3rd August	1954	3 February	1955
Hungary*	3rd August	1954	3 February	1955
Uruguay*	5. March	1969	5th September	1969
Uzbekistan	8th October	1993 B.	April 8th	1994
Vanuatu	October 27	1982 B	April 27	1983
Venezuela	13th February	1956	13 August	1956
United Arab Emirates	10th of May	1972 B	November 10th	1972
United States* **	August 2nd	1955	February 2nd	1956
United Kingdom* ***	September 23rd	1957	March 23	1958
Vietnam*	June 28th	1957 B	December 28th	1957
Central African Republic	August 1st	1966 N	13 August	1960
Cyprus	23. May	1962 B	November 23	1962

NOTES: