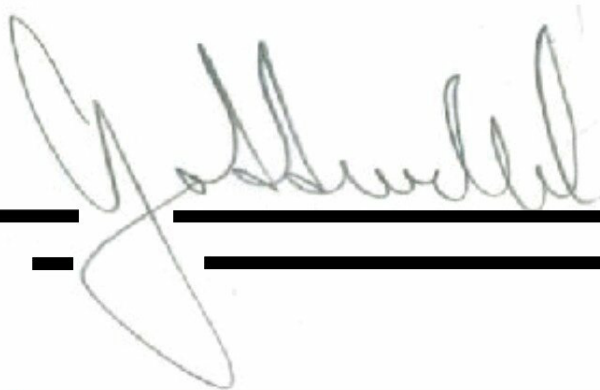


**T h e S t a t u t e o f
T h e I n t e r n a t i o n a l
C r i m i n a l T r i b u n a l
f o r p u n i s h m e n t o f E u r o p e a n
T e r r o r i s t A l l i a n c e**

Austria, Vienna terrorist zone, Monday, October 9, 2017

Statute is written be;

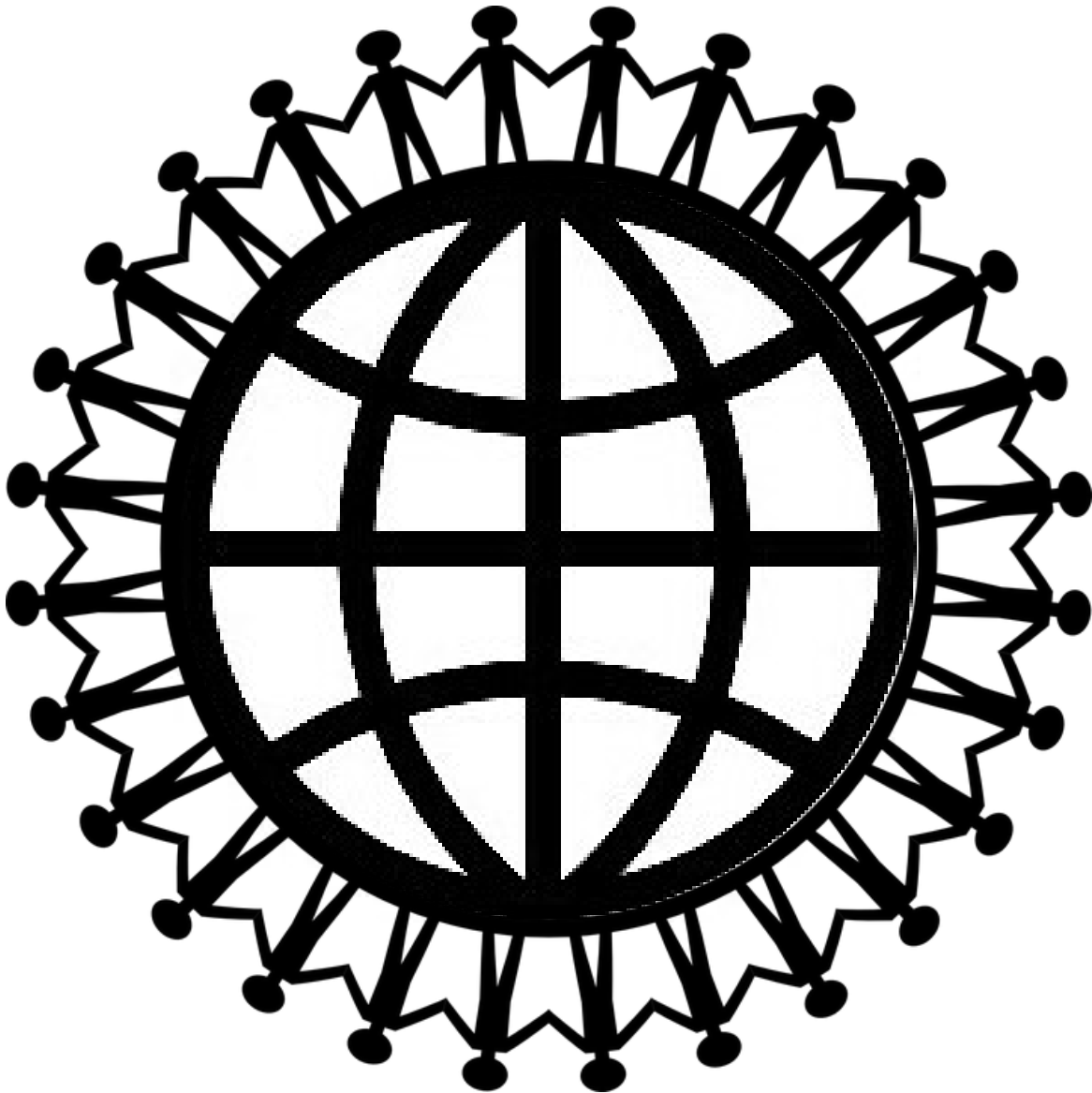
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The Statute of The International Criminal Tribunal for punishment of European Terrorist Alliance



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The Act of The Preamble

With the recognition of the reality, the development of our world and the promotion of the development of cooperation between nations, We are people, from generations to generation commonly leading to the greater significance of the unity of our world, together with all states as a world the collective heritage of mankind, giving us rights of civilization and development for present and future nations, stability, law, security and justice, the reciprocal protection and growth of our states, and the preservation of the importance of their future;

Today our world and giving us the right of a new step of view of the states in the power of their International unity, for the possibility of exercising their rights of justice at the diplomatic level of the global cooperation of the states, so the custom of the nations and the common practice guaranteeing the function of our peace world;

The Justice and Freedom, every single person, legal community, the right of political movements and the rights of states and nations, everyone has the rights to His defense, and life in a world based on these principles to the fair function of the world's cooperation;

Is the natural principle of the world and political order to jointly defend the legality of the principles of the Legal International function of the rights and the political rules establishing our world as well as the existence of a civilization composed of International communities, the collective property of mankind, the existence of all nations of our world, their own rights of justice and the future;

Making decentralization and dysfunction of the world system of rights, the infiltration of crime and corruption into the structures of international politics, the threat to the justice of the future of all states, is therefore the most greater traitor and disidentship against all people of our mankind;

It is therefore the right of every government, every state, to initiate and enforce the defense of one's own position and

justice on the basis of International society, as the actual status of the exercise of the sum of the power of all the constituent states of our world, and the importance of the position of world domination in the common justice trial;

Thus, all the countries of the world together as one global group overtaking the domination of all parties of the opposition, and thus also the founding of human history;

States that have been able to join together to strengthen the power of national law at the international level and to prove our common pride of the peoples of our generations;

To prove the strength of the common opposition and the certainty of a common victory on behalf of mankind, both now and in the future, and thus showing the importance of a common force at the international level, always providing a victorious position for justice, security and domination in enforcing legal claims;

In order to achieve the ability to keep the development of mankind above the fundamentals of human rights, justice, society's purity, and human race development, this is a step towards the future of our entire generation.

The Statute of The International Criminal Tribunal for punishment of European Terrorist Alliance

The founding Statute of the International Criminal Court hereby opens the open law of the International Criminal Proceedings for the punishment of the crimes of Article 140 of this Statute and the introduction of international judicial sanctions against the criminal governments of countries such as;

The Active Criminal Center,

The Government of the Czech Republic, the Government of Slovakia republic, the Government of Austria republic, the Government of the Republic of Hungary, the Government of the Republic of Romania, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Government of the Republic of Turkey, the Government of the Italian Republic, the Government of the Portuguese Republic, the Government of the French Republic,

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the Swiss Confederation,

Government of the Kingdom of Spain, Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Grand Dutchi Luxembourg,

Next, The member states of NATO Alliance of terrorist center,

The Federal government of the United States of America, the Government of Canada, the Government of United Kingdom of Great Britany and Ireland, the Government of Kingdom of Denmark, the Government of Norway Kingdom, the Government of Iceland republic, the Government of Greece republic, the Government of Poland republic, the Government of Lithuania republic, the Government of Latvia republic, the Government of Estonia republic, the Government of Slovenia republic, the Government of Croatia republic and the Government of Albania republic.

The member states of OSCE Alliance of terrorist center,

The Government of Andorra principality, the government of Armenia republic, the Government of Azerbaijan republic, the Government of Belarus republic, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina republic, the Government of Cyprus republic, the Government of Finland republic, the Government of Georgia republic, the Government of Holy See, the Government of Ireland republic, the Government of Kazakhstan republic, the Government of Kyrgyzstan republic, the Government of Liechtenstein Principality, the Government of Malta republic, the Government of Moldova republic, the Government of Monaco principality, the Government of Mongolia republic, the Government of Montenegro republic, the Government of Russian Federation, the Government of San Marino, the Government of Serbia republic, the Government of Slovenia republic, the Government of Sweden kingdom, the Government of Tajikistan republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Government, the Government of

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Turkmenistan republic, the Government of Ukraine republic, the Government of Uzbekistan republic.

The member states of EU, Alliance of terrorisdt center,

The member states of CofEU Alliance of terrorisdt center,

Criminal States and their bilateral and multilateral networks of unitary and International policies, in suspicion.

The other governments of the countries which will be recognized as being criminally responsible for the co-operation of the crimes convicted by this Statute will therefore be inscribed here in this letter of the document, in order to achieve the possibility of cooperation for the purpose of the application of the international law and justice and the claims of all foreign states.

All states that perform the function of criminal cooperation will therefore be judged as one identity of a terrorist entity, termed as the Terrorist Alliance of Europe.

The duty to cooperate with investigating and revealing criminal network information is the responsibility given by international law, and responsibility for the Articles of this Statute as 15, 18, 278, 295, 296.

On the basis of the significance of the crimes of terrorist states and politics under Articles 140 of this Statute, it is a legally recognized international obligation of all States to react and enforce their justice by the principle of the meaning of the last paragraph of this Statute 320, 321, unless the right to claim justice under the Statute of the Tribunal justice in satisfaction.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Punishment of the Crime of the European Terrorist Alliance is hereby established.

❖ **Purpose of the Tribunal**

1. This Statute establishes a Court for the punishment of Europe's serious crimes and the attainment of justice, as well as the provision of an example to future generations of humanity, thus providing a basic prevention of the recurrence of European crimes reaching the highest levels of crime in human history, and thus the objective of the tribunal to prevent the growth of any crime at the International level, with the ability to assure their direct punishment.
2. The International Criminal Tribunal is based on the act of the consequences of European crimes which have an International effect, damaging the rights of all states, and the fundamental impairment of the function of all forms of International law UNGA conventions and Geneva Agreements, in which case legal stability malfunctions pose a risk of endangering the function of nations and people in their right to use the principles of the peace, development and, above all, the diplomatic world, as risks and dysfunctions that are unstable as a result of European Alliance terrorism.
3. Any State which recognizes their own rights or claims of the principles and legitimacy of the functions of a common relationship of the International Agreements with other states and organizations is therefore entitled to initiate the State Arbitration Court of its own jurisdiction and for the purpose of the Court of Justice, and to punish all responsible entities for the risks of instability of International a world-class function, an attempt at such a Global Conspiracy, and the purpose of a Court to ensure the right to recover claims for compensation for any loss caused to the extent of the interests and property of the government and the state, and thus, in accordance with the founding crimes and the outcome of the terrorist allegations States prosecuted before this Statute of the International Criminal Court in the description of Article 140.
4. The rights to punish criminals and groups, as well as the right to enforce justice and compensation and remedies, are rights that are impracticable, irrevocable and without the right to suspend them. Everyone has the right to justice and it is not possible to authorize the crime.

❖ **The Right of Justice**

5. Crimes of the Alliance of European Terrorism are harming the global scale of states and governments of countries, business entities and civilians within the scope of the global dimension and the number of the power of world democracy. Everyone and the group have full and open rights to avail themselves of the right to justice and indemnity, and so each individual must be thoroughly aware of His rights. The resistance to this performance means the promotion of global terrorism, traitorship and organized crime.

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6. If any person, whether physical or legal, is in a situation in which responsibility for the exercise of justice and such indemnity is exercised, then the rights of this claim of justice are inalienable and irrevocable, they can not be prejudiced in any way, or their legal claim to be exercised.
7. The performance of the International Criminal Tribunal is a public event of the World Media, with the exception of the right to censorship of only selected facts created as a result of a criminal purpose, as resultant facts that may undermine the world's morality and also damage the name of the legal and other peaceful natural person, witness, and those who might be harmed by public action if such persons are not responsible.
8. The Court has the right to decide to exercise censorship of certain information if such information may be threatening the safety of individuals or groups if it could reduce its reputation as a result of unlawful acts or if the information is protected by investigative strategies.
9. Judicial proceedings are fully open to the media and society, and it is not possible to carry out steps of censorship and media misconduct legally and without responsibility. Any person who is guilty of censorship of the principles and efforts to create the justice of the International Criminal Tribunal of this status, as well as damaging the rights of persons related to the Statute of the Tribunal, and their efforts to establish their own stabilization following the terrorist alliance crimes, can also be prosecuted.
10. Due to the global consequences of the legal relationship between the crimes of the European Terrorist Alliance, right of Judicial Trial and all right of recompensation have any victim of a crime, such as:
 - a. A civilian, a natural person,
 - b. Civil group, movement,
 - c. A trader, a trading company,
 - d. A member of the political movement,
 - e. State, government,
 - f. Organization.
11. Everyone who has been harmed by any alliance's crime relationship with this Statute therefore always has all the rights to justice, such as the right and the right recognized by International law and the duty of the State and International bodies to designate this objective as a subject of major International interest, be this Statute.
12. As a claimant, the members of the Court have the right to seek justice in the requirements of judicial office, the legality of the Court's direction, and the creation of a joint public petition for the purpose of forcing States to their responsible judicial function in the event of their refusal or disclosure illegitimate enforcement.
13. Civil Applicants claiming the right to justice shall have the right to exercise the rights of the Unions, Associations, Petitions and Media Participations, as well as the rights of state democracy and association for the purpose of ensuring the function of Criminal Proceedings as well as its legality and

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universal justice at the level of its own state, as well as recognizing this right by the principles of International Legal Rules.

14. Civil Applicants for Initiation of Criminal Proceedings have the rights to use their State Court's, as well as the Court's and than the Tribunal under Articles 15, 183, and 283.
15. Government and political claimants claiming the right to justice have the right to use their constitutional Court's, or the rights of constitutional Court's of foreign states and their protection, as well as the right to use the Federal, Union and other multilateral Court's, which are therefore enabling the joint meeting of all the countries of the world participating on the Court's process as a consolidation of the legal text, enforcement and criminal proceedings, and the right of jurisdiction under the name of the International Criminal Court to punish the European Terrorist Alliance.
16. If anyone refuses to act in the interest of justice on application and such obligations of legal co-operation, then such person becomes responsible for supporting a criminal group based on the status of that tribunal and also with the responsibility for committing the crime at the level of the act of plotting and damaging the rights of all persons; political and civilian structures of the global scope of legal relations, individuals and groups who have a right or interest in bringing proceedings for justice.
17. The refusal to enforce the rights of justice may be confirmed in writing before the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal pursuant to Articles 288, but this does not preclude the avoidance of the obligation to undertake police investigations or the obligation to prosecute all criminal offenses of a terrorist entity and such liability.

❖ Legal basis of the International Tribunal

18. The International Criminal Tribunal is established as an act for the unification of the right to justice in all States of the World and the establishment of a common Criminal Procedure by consolidating all Constitutional Court's of the States of the Arbitration Law according to their own state justice in view of the crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court against the country of origin of the act from abroad.
19. Thus, the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal, as the composition of all Member States of the International Criminal Tribunal, and the representation of the States by the Constitutional Court's in the proceedings.
20. The Council of the International Criminal Tribunal therefore consists of the International group as constituent of the Constitutional Court's of the States Parties to the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal.
21. The Trial of Justice is conducted as a joint meeting of all the Constitutional Court's attended, so it is established for the purpose of a joint investigation into a criminal incident and in connection with the interests of justice

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under the legal rights of all the States participating in the tribunal's proceedings.

22. All the members of the Tribunal shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and nothing capable of hindering the active members of the Tribunal in their professional conduct of criminal proceedings.
23. The International Criminal Tribunal is held in the official English language.
24. Member States are required to use the Tribunal's Offices for the translation of their documents and communications in their own national language or to use their own available sources of interpretation and International communication. Practical communication of the official language of the Tribunal is English.
25. The Council of States, acting as representatives of the Joint Democracy Judiciary, shall decide on the position of the Headquarters of the International Criminal Tribunal. Each member of the Council of States shall allow the establishment of a consulate of the International Criminal Tribunal within its territory for the ability of the authorities to have an immediate coordination function at the International level of the Tribunal and its Member States in representation and organization of immediate capabilities of joint logistical coordination.

❖ **Composition of the Judicial Council of Tribunal**

26. The Council of the Tribunal consists of the consolidation on Council of all Constitutional Court's, and their competence unified by its own jurisdiction before the International Criminal Tribunal.
27. The Criminal Tribunal shall be composed of all Judges and shall not be based on discrimination on race, color, gender, religion, political opinion and recognition, national or social origin, property, birth or personal status of the other and the group. Each Judge is equal to each other and thus performs His or Her work, consideration and cooperation.
28. Each Government of the country with membership of the International Criminal Tribunal shall elect its own team of Judges and its members as the Representative of the Constitutional Court in accordance with the composition of the Constitutional Court on the basis of its own state principles and function of its own constitution of a governmental arrangement of the membership of that tribunal.
29. In addition, in the interest of the International Criminal Tribunal, the Government of the country shall elect the Chief Judge and His representative of the Constitutional Court who is in the proceedings of the State Arbitration Court for the determination of the punishment of European crimes, as well as in the proceedings as a representative of the International Criminal Procedure.
30. The Principal Judge must be in the highest position of His professional status in relation to His or Her performance of the Court's enforcement of

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this Criminal Tribunal Statute, the responsibility of the national law of its own representation, as well as the International law relating to the event and incident, morality and fundamentalism of justice at the level of its ideology and expertise and a healthy life approach, and at this level it is the responsibility of the Judge to act responsibly.

31. The Principal Judge shall produce a written record of His or Her expert knowledge of the function of the International Criminal Tribunal's mechanism under the Statute and shall always respect such principles and functions in respect of justice and legal rights.
32. The Principal Judge is thus conducting the proceedings of the Criminal Tribunal at a Council of the Judges' as the Council of all representatives of the Constitutional Court's of the States Parties to this Statute and exercises and defends the status of the International Criminal Tribunal.
33. The Government of the country of Representatives owns the Court of Arbitration to elect a Second and a Third Judge as an impartial observer who supervises the function of the lawfulness of the lawsuit and observance of the Code of Judicial Procedure, as well as the representation of the Chief Judge in the representation of the Constitutional Justice of His State.
34. The Second and Third Judges at the Meeting of the Constitutional Court of the State before the Assembly of Judges of the International Criminal Tribunal also sit as Executive Counselor to the Chief Judge and enable His liaison with the Cabinet, the logistical legal centers of His Government and the Tribunal, logistics.
35. The Representative Council of the Trial of Justice of the Constitutional Court obtains the mandate of a session of the International Proceeding on the basis of the length of its mandate, depending on the legal merit of the Constitution of the State determining the duration of the granting of the mandate of the Chief Judge of the Constitutional Court.
36. The Judge has the task of leading, jointly with other Judges of foreign States, the criminal proceedings of the Tribunal at International level, joint judgments of Constitutional Court's and the nature of joint trials of the International Tribunal.
37. The Judge finds the facts developed by the International Tribunal Investigator jointly in investigating be the national services of the State of the Judge's Representation, allowing for the establishment of a common logistics of the General Court's investigation, thereby allowing the Judge to issue a Judgment on behalf of the Constitutional Court of His Government, thereby allowing consolidation of the sum of Judgments with other Court's internationally, and with the unified name of the International Criminal Tribunal.
38. If the Court of First Instance finds that the Tribunal has failed to act as a Criminal Trial of Tribunal, the Court of First Instance may, on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal, find a resolution of the Tribunal for the purpose of imputing financial penalties or up to six months' imprisonment

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if the breach of the Tribunal's mechanism was not intended to commit a serious level of criminal conduct purpose.

39. The Court of First Instance has the power to determine the liability of such a crime for damage to the function of the International Criminal Tribunal's Mechanism and the serious criminal liability, and the Court of First Instance may, on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal, find a resolution of the Tribunal for the purpose of imposing fines and compensation obligations on injured parties; to impose a custodial sentence and other judgment applicable to the enforcement of the mechanism of the International Criminal Tribunal.
40. Each Court has the right to independently confirm and activate, on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal and in relation to such jurisdiction, the proclamation of persons in an International criminal investigation.
41. The Council of the Court's, and the Council of States, has the right to agree on a common provision of the conclusion of an investigation by the Tribunal and, in the name of the International Criminal Tribunal, also to rule on the designation of certain persons or groups as entities in the International Criminal Investigation in the name of the Statute of the Criminal Tribunal.
42. Each Member State of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal and the Judicial Representative has the duty to promote the search for, wanted for and prosecution of all offenders, in accordance with the principles of the International Criminal Tribunal mechanism and in order to authorize its own legal function of bilateral and multilateral rights at International level.
43. The Council of the Judges shall meet at regular intervals for the logistical needs of cooperation, and also before the session of the Council of States, and thus as a plenary meeting, for the purpose of adopting a report on the latest analysis of the results of the investigations under the joint coordination of States and thus also finding a joint decision on the status of the judicial the proceedings together with the right of the Judges to submit to the Council of State a proposal to facilitate the beneficial development or modification of the function of the Criminal Tribunal's trial mechanism.
44. The Council of Judges shall jointly sit and use the reports of the Investigation Office of the Tribunal for the purpose of legal legalization and confirmation of the right of investigative and criminal proceedings, in the decision of the Council of States on the purpose of achieving the responsibility of the purpose of the proceedings of the General Court and to allow the punishment to be punished equally for justice.
45. The Council of Judges finds a joint conclusion of the Constitutional Court representatives, based on the evaluation of the results of both investigative and criminal proceedings, as well as in the light of the facts of the confirmed public nature of the media and world-class events, thereby determining the Declaration of the Declaration on behalf of the Judges Council, representation of the information submission before the Council

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of State, to enable joint interaction and enforcement on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal.

46. Each Judge has the right to His or Her Judicial Protection, and each Government of a country with membership under this Statute is required to provide security for each Judge and to protect him from the risks of extortion, kidnapping or assassination by other criminal entities and entities an action against the Statute of the General Court.
47. If the Judge can not use His own national protection for any reason, or the protection is not sufficient, then the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal has a duty to jointly establish a joint decision for joint judicial protection and protection, using common International resources.
48. Each Judge has the duty to make decisions only on the basis of actual facts, events and evidence and truth. The Judge must always decide on the basis of justice and legal law.
49. A Judge may not take into account and make use of any possibility of a decision based on the outcome of His or Her influence on corruption, threats, fraud, and other offenses from the other and another parties.
50. If the Judge is found to be irresponsible or acting in adversity, then the Council of States in the conclusion of the report of the Investigator's report has the right to decide to replace the Judge for a new one.
51. If the Judge is suspended only on the basis of a decision of His or Her government, the representation of the government in the Council of States shall be obliged to give all the meritorious and decisive facts about the cause and the appeal process of the Judge, control by an impartial Investigator of the International Criminal Tribunal.
52. Each Judge is also entitled to a record in the General Tribunal, anonymous reports to the Council of States, information about attempts by others to commit a crime or attempted corruption, extortion, criminal damage, or disclosure of criminal damage to the function of a tribunal mechanism. The Council of States has a duty to discuss the report together and to initiate investigations as well as security measures as it is legally responsible for the content of the report.

❖ **Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal**

53. The International Criminal Tribunal is based on the Statute of States for Common Unification as the Council of States for the purpose of the joint meeting of the Representatives of the Chief Constitutional Representatives of the State Sovereignty, the Ministers of Justice, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Internal Affairs, Security and Military, and the Ministers or Representatives responsible for the current Council meeting, for the purpose of conducting joint logistics and defending the Court of First Instance at International level.

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54. The Council of States shall meet as the Chief Representative of the International Criminal Tribunal.
55. The Council of States shall meet jointly on a regular basis, in the case of a jointly agreed date of the meeting, or to agree on a special reunion of States for the purpose of an urgent response to the principles of the situation relating to the proceedings of the International Criminal Tribunal and the trial.
56. The Council of States shall meet as a unified body for joint debates in the interest of the tribunal, the development of joint co-ordination cooperation and common activation of coordinated strategies at the International level of diplomacy and the establishment of joint actions for the purpose of developing the joint dominance of justice against the criminal organization and the purpose of a joint session for responsible organization to enable crimes to be punished by the use of International partnership safeguards and mutual protection between States members of the Statute of the Tribunal and other International cooperation partners.
57. The Council of States, for the sake of joint sessions, regularly examines the basic stability strategies of the Tribunal and the scope of justice, meaning the founding category;
- a. The fairness of the verdict of the judgments, and the liability in their form of determination on behalf of the Council of Judges, and the independent interest of the International Criminal Tribunal,
 - b. The International Criminal Tribunal's legality and its International recognition, the partnership of the Tribunal,
 - c. The performance of prevention of the development of the accused's crimes and the strategy of compensation and renovation of the injured,
 - d. Executing the punishments of the defendants and ensuring justice,
 - e. Achieving assurance of joint prevention of war, and position of own dominance of risk poses,
 - f. Performance of humanitarian organization and assistance to the affected, and prevention of affect,
 - g. Functions of the Tribunal's Internal Mechanism, Court's and Investigations,
 - h. The capacities of the Tribunal, the mechanism and sources of legal proceedings and penalties
 - i. Verifying the legitimate function of Archives Management and checking the legitimacy of documents and data.
58. The Council of States collectively discuss strategies for the purpose of extending International diplomatic co-ordination plans, extending the number of members of the International Criminal Tribunal Statute, and implementing partnerships and co-operation in order to achieve full justice among all peoples.
59. The Council of States collectively meets and oversees the proper function of the tribunal and its management of the mechanism and therefore jointly overseeing the internally multiple parties of the power of council in

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democracy, the Council of States between all states confirms the function of the Tribunal's mechanism according to the legal statutes of the Statute.

60. The Council of States communicates with the Council of Judges and conducts common legal strategies of judicial proceedings in the interest of the International Tribunal and enables the functions of the agreements responsible for enabling such a function to deal with the Tribunal's criminal justice mechanisms and the objectives of the Coordination Co-operation Strategy.
61. The Council of States establishes the Representation, in the context of Article 201, allowing its own representation for the activities and objectives of the departments that are being managed and activated by the Council of States for the purpose of using and extending the joint diplomatic strategy of international activity and ensuring the function of tribunal management.
62. The Council of States thus guarantees the possibility of uniting their own departments of state administration and services responsibly with the reference format of their function to manage the mechanism of the criminal proceedings and tribunal proceedings in accordance with the statute of that tribunal, thereby enabling the International Criminal Tribunal Constituents to function as a deputy in the territory of each State; hence also for the ability to use to manage common logistics, administration and criminal proceedings of the Tribunal uniformly at an International level of joint jurisdiction.
63. The Council of States oversees the investigative function and the functions of Embassies provide functions and the development of an International diplomatic strategy with the purpose of supporting the performance of legal matters of investigations and representation of justice, as well as of extending the partnership of interest to investigating cooperation and justice at International level.
64. The Council of States establishes its own cooperation with the Investigation Council and thus also for the purpose of linking the official communication function between the units according to the objectives of the mechanism of this Statute and allowing the capacity of a co-ordinated process of International level cooperation leading to the function of the investigation and thus the conduct of criminal proceedings.
65. The Council of States is obliged to accept documents based on the outcome of the Court's deliberations on the Investigator's proposal to declare the lists of persons as Internationally Wanted because of the suspicion of their crime and their search will be filed on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal of the Statute together with the jurisdiction of all Member States of the Tribunal under Articles 97, 98.
66. The Council of States establishes common strategies of diplomatic agreements and use common participation on Statute of Tribunal, for the purpose of building mutual partnerships for the recovery of persons sought, as well as ensuring criminal co-operation with other states and the purpose of defending the position of the International Criminal Tribunal.

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67. The Council of States creates a common position of competence against the criminals charged by the International Criminal Tribunal Statute and therefore the main objective of the Council of States is to ensure the joint dominance of justice against crime and, above all, to ensure legal protection of the legal interest. The Council of States through this relationship functions as a single institution with the legal status of the jurisdictions of this Statute.
68. This establishes the Council of the International Judicial Representation for the purpose of establishing communication with terrorist states and strategic judicial negotiations, and for the purpose of diplomatic representation and defense of the Tribunal at the International level.
69. Each Member of the Council of States shall have the right, in the event of approval by its government, to elect Diplomatic Representatives to jointly represent and enforce the interests of the International Criminal Procedure in order to achieve a strategy of objectives established and judged by this Statute.
70. Each Government of the country shall at the same time entrust its own diplomats, from the offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Interior and the Diplomatic Office of the Executive Officers, for the purpose of conducting multilateral agreements and functions on behalf of the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal on the basis of logistics of joint enforcement of claims and justice, legal principles and legal functions as a common united force of International cooperation within the scope of the International Criminal Tribunal, as well as states and organizations at the International level as Partners of Justice and Peace.
71. The members of the Council of States have the objective of jointly discussing at International level and further co-ordinating and operating, supporting and centralizing and building up the activities of the International Criminal Tribunal on the basis of the Peace Purpose and Cooperative Partnership relations and the International development of the International Criminal Tribunal principles and threats of damage to the peace situation or the proceedings of the Tribunal.
72. The Council of States has the right to enforce among the Defendants this Statute, the right to exercise the functions of the Supervisory Committees in the Administration of the State Administration as well as the political performance of the accused State entities, so that it can be secured without risk, allowing the prevention of conflict and the efforts of the criminal opposition.
73. The governments of the countries as members of the Council of States have the right to register all their financial costs for the operation of their official duties in the interest of the International Criminal Tribunal and thus also the mutual obligation to provide such services and also the right of States to enforce payment for such financial expenses payments of persons and groups responsible for the origin of these duties of the International Criminal Tribunal and therefore also with the right of direct

enforcement and International cooperation of the Council of States in enforceability.

74. Members of the Council of States shall have the right to amend the wording and mechanism of the Code of the Statute of that Tribunal if most Member States agree to change the code and thus follow Articles 271, 272, 273, of the Statute.
75. The Council of States has the duty, at each of its meetings, to invite a Notary which will record and centralize and verify all documents and information flows or information materials and their origin and meaning, the List of Founding Archives of the International Criminal Tribunal, with the Counseling Centers of the Council of Court's, the Investigator's' Council, and creating the date of the General Prosecutor's Office at International level.

❖ **Public observer of the Tribunal**

76. An observer may sit on the Tribunal as a Legal, Political and Social Educational Institution for the purpose of creating educational material, Institutional Documentation of Social Events and World History, and the Function of Public Justice at an International Level.
77. As an observer of the Tribunal may also be an office or institute and a publicly known person as a writer of the Chronicle and dating of history.
78. Institutions, NGOs, National Associations, responsible categories of their own foundations, such as Advocacy, Politics, Social, Historical, have the right to sit in the General Observations of the Tribunal and its functions.
79. The News Agency, as a public media subject, has the right to sit at the center of the Tribunal as a Public Observer of the Tribunal.
80. As the Public Observer of the Tribunal, he has the right to sit on an institution which is accountable to the legal status of own position and by determining the principle of the basis of His or Her own exercise for the purposes of the category of criminal proceedings of the Tribunal and Justice, security and military sciences, as well as representatives of other professionally relevant categorical institutions of civil and public groups and with the purpose of creating State Records of the Court's Proceedings and the management of the Tribunal, with the obligation to respect the Court's censorship rights, thus allowing for one representative only the creation of a silent document without the right to publish information in accordance with Articles 235 and 240.
81. The public observer of the Tribunal has the right to sit in the main proceedings of the International Criminal Tribunal, even in the case of meetings of the Council of Judges and the Council of States.
82. The public observer of the Tribunal has no right to intervene in the proceedings of the Tribunal and to rule on the law of the judgment.
83. The public observer of the Tribunal has the right to draw attention to the unlawful or unfair decision of the General Trial of Tribunal and to request

the possibility of justification, and to inform the other Public Observer of the Tribunal of a joint public declaration of protest against damage to justice.

84. The right to seat as a Public Observer of the Tribunal may be charged at a price at the basic value available, the difference in the price of the individual observer being different separately in the reference category and the regulation of the bases of available Observatories' places of the International Criminal Tribunal.
85. Each government of a country with membership of this Statute allows its own state institutions, their right of access to the International Criminal Tribunal as a Public Observers.
86. If the Board of Directors is to request an institution of its origin from a non-member State, the Council of States will be entitled to decide on the position of the seat as well as on a joint agreement act on the scope of the right to disclose information and data obtained from the public position of the Tribunal's observations.
87. The Embassy of Diplomatic Affairs Representation is the contact center of the Institutions and the public company to allow their observer status to be registered, in the interest of the date and place of the meeting.

❖ Joint Judgment on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal and Jurisdiction

88. Each Representative of the Constitutional Arbitrage of the Constitutional Court represents the State Justice, and thus also the representation of the state executive and legalization on behalf of the Court's own jurisdiction.
89. The judgment of each Constitutional Court shall be summed up as one joint judgment, with the protection of all States Parties, and shall be pronounced on behalf of the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal by the right to exercise such jurisdiction.
90. Each Constitutional Court issues an Arbitration Judgment which represents the act of the Supreme Judicial Tribunal as an one member of the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal of the Statute thus summing up the number and legal text of the arbitration ruling of all Constitutional Court's of membership of the Council of the International Tribunal and thus raising a joint judgment.
91. Each Constitutional Court has the right to act on its own arbitration ruling on a premature judgment which, under the responsibility of the Constitutional Court, will be pronounced on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal and with such International jurisdictional protection.
92. If the final judgment of the consolidation of arbitration awards is not made up of all the members of the Council of Tribunal, the judgment relied on as a preliminary ruling by the International Tribunal and justice will be appropriate.

93. The International Criminal Tribunal may issue a provisional judicial decision only for the purpose of temporary imprisonment or for the purpose of ensuring direct punishment of individuals and groups falling within their criminal jurisdiction in the category of designation by the International Criminal Tribunal.
94. The judgment of the final phase of the International Criminal Tribunal is only used to achieve the consolidation of all judgments of the Constitutional Court's of the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal, which also entails the fulfillment of Articles 26, 36.
95. Prior to the issuance of arbitration judgments of the Constitutional Court's of the Member States of the International Procedure, Member States' meetings, meetings of the International Tribunal for the Joint Logistic Legal Discussion and Legal Negotiations, Assurance on the Criminal Factor, and the Principles of Liability of the Justice of Arbitral of the individual Court's and, together, the establishment of a Justice judgment of the International Criminal Tribunal, which implies the enforcement of a responsible standard and legal justice with responsibility towards each Court.
96. Member States, such as the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal, Article 95, will be responsible for establishing a multilateral criminal investigating office under Article 210 and for establishing an International cooperation on information cooperation equally between all Constitutional Court's in accordance with Article 26, meaning the possibility of leading a single intelligence of the purpose of the judicial process for the condemnation of all acts of crime in unifying the intelligence of the offices and rights of all the States participating in the Tribunal.
97. The International Criminal Tribunal uses its jurisdiction in the interest of conflict of law and, as a result of such an extent, in all Territorial States and their allied terrorist alliances of States at International level, together with the right to use the jurisdiction of the tribunal as an act of multilateral coordination with States Parties to the International Criminal Tribunal punish the crimes of Europe.
98. The International Criminal Tribunal further exploits its own jurisdiction as a cooperative strategy of the member states of International consolidation of states and thus also their contractual strategies for the enforcement of judgments at International level under State-owned Bilateral, Multilateral and Supra-national Treaties enabling the right to investigate, enforce, execute, military invasion and army co-operation, and the right to imprisonment.
99. The International Criminal Tribunal is founded on the consolidation of the Representative of Judgments, all the Constitutional Court's of the States which are activated for the purpose of enforcing their own rights and legal claims in the unified name of the International Criminal Tribunal, as well as with mutual protection.
100. The International Criminal Tribunal issues a unified verdict, which is consolidated as a consolidation of all Court rulings by the competent Constitutional Court's of the Mechanism of this Statute, and the Tribunal's

judgment is documented with public access, together with the individual judgments of each of the competent Constitutional Court's, as one Legal Database Of the International Criminal Tribunal.

101. If a member of the Constitutional Court has rendered its judgment in violation of the principles of the International Criminal Tribunal of the Statute, then the Council of the Criminal Tribunal, composed of the Judges of States, has the right to discuss the outcome of the different Judicial Enforcement and to discuss jointly the decision on the liability of the right of admission and respecting adjustments or refusals.
 - a. If the Council finds the right of consolidation, the judgment will be voiced on behalf of the International Tribunal. Council of States dont can recognize on judgment validation according their own opinion of state ideology, culture, traditions, religion or according civilizational differences and independence of legal positions of law between states.
 - b. If the Council rejects a different part of the judgment, it will be recognized only by the Member State itself and with the addition of the name and the code, as well as the full Court statement as part of the documentation of the Judgments of all Constitutional Court's in the consolidation of the International Criminal Tribunal.
102. Tribunal proceedings consolidation can also add other Court and the Constitutional Court if it is in its process management and other purposes of enforcing a Court judgment for criminal acts independent secondary to the principles of the first purpose of the proceedings of the International Tribunal, but with the right to continue applying the Court of Arbitration State only just as a separate judgment of the Court against the defendants of the Statute of the Tribunal, and the judgment will be recognized by the International Tribunal, and with such protection and rights to enforce and execute on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal Council.
103. This establishes the Court of First Instance for the purpose of punishing the crimes of the European Terrorist Alliance, as an act of justice for the New Millennium. If a second International Court of First Instance is established, its proceedings will be in accordance with the same legal merits as the International Criminal Tribunal in accordance with the Statute and should not be mutually opposed to the criminal proceedings of the International Criminal Tribunal and the rights of such principles and states.
104. The Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal, as the representation of the governments of the highest constitutional authorities and the sovereignty of States, in the aftermath of the results of the investigation or use of the information of the public knowledge of the criminal intelligence of the terrorist States before the International Tribunal of the Statute, has the right to such an outcome, bilateral and multilateral agreements of the Member States, but only together as a separate legal entity democracy Council of the International Criminal Tribunal, it is the law to allow a decision of an independent court judgment in the independence of the legal judgment of the constitutional court

according to national rules, so just behalf of the institution of the International Criminal Tribunal for confirmation of the judgment by direct responsibility for the crimes, and this can also be decided in the interest of the meaning of Article 159 of this Statute.

105. The judgments handed down above the basis of Article 140 and, above all, sentences involving the execution of the death penalty are not until the last stage of the execution of the other sentences of imprisonment and other legal punishment.

❖ Consolidation of the Competence of International Courts

106. The International Criminal Tribunal is also composed of the Special Chambers, which are based on the composition of legal logistics from the official functions of other International Courts, depending on their categorical division of judicial activity and thus as competent judicial proceedings which are conducted in joint participation in the proceedings of the International Criminal Tribunal of this consolidation statute.

107. Competently, the International Courts involved in the International Criminal Tribunal are therefore establishing a common logistics of the legal process and relationship from the dates of the investigations, as well as the common logistics of the Courts' tribunals for the purpose of a joint judgment on behalf of the Consolidating process of Tribunal be this Statute.

108. All States which, on behalf of their Constitutional Court, participate in the rights of the International Criminal Tribunal as the Council of the States, the States have the right to invite their multilateral parties to a legal and claimed partnership with their International Courts under the Geneva Agreements or other multilateral and bilateral treaties, and to this legal relationship, Court of Justice for the direct participation of the International Criminal Tribunal in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal or the raising of its own Judgment in accordance with the outcome of the ICT judicial proceedings as an act of consolidating the arbitration judgments of all the Constitutional Courts of the Council of the International Criminal Court recognizing the rights of the Geneva Agreements.

109. International Court Law of the Sea, has the right to participate in the proceedings and States may invite, if the relationship Judicial Affairs will be responsible responsibly reference incidents of terrorist acts of crime based Alliance for trial of the International Criminal Tribunal thereof, acts as a crime reference also to the rights of legal proceedings under Legal principles and relationships of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea has its own competence and bases its own response to the consolidation of the judgment for the purpose of joint international application and the achievement of legal justice by a co-ordinated or common name and the law of that jurisdiction.

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110. The United Nations Organization has the right to declare on behalf of the UNSC and UNGA, on the basis of the United Nations Charter, the UN Charter of the International Criminal Court to institute legal proceedings under the UNGA on Criminal Accident Accountability.
111. The Court of the UN Criminal Tribunal does not affect the International Criminal Tribunal's lawsuit and the rights of the International Criminal Tribunal to punish crimes of Europe under this Statute, and that Court has the right to exercise a position of justice and accountability of the UN ICC and the Security Council Proceedings and then decide to rule on negligence legal liability or misuse of its own legal force for its own benefit or for the benefit of crime, and as an act of preventing the influence of justice on the International organized crime network.
112. If the UN ICC was not established, it means that no responsible decision was made under the UN's legal responsibility for sufficient capability to punish and stop the crime, and thus the International Criminal Tribunal's Council as a Democracy of States of this Statute has the right to assume the full independent position of the UN ICC and become the Chief Judge on an International level, irrespective of the status of the United Nations, due to the inability of its own legitimate function and the violation of legal validity. However, the International Criminal Tribunal of Statute should not violate the principles of the applicable International Rules unless it is compelled by the obligation of a strategy to maintain stability, peace and International policy.
113. If the UN International Criminal Court is to be set up responsibly, the UN ICC Judges Council has the right to have a joint meeting with the International Criminal Tribunal's Council of this Statute and thus to use joint legal logistics and coordination of the execution and settlement of arbitration and International judgments and to ensure cooperation with the embassies of the Member States of the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal set up by this Statute.
114. The UN ICC acquires the rights to create a consolidation of the Judgment in the interest of the outcome of the criminal proceedings of the arbitration of the Constitutional Court's be the trial of International Criminal Tribunal, as well as the proceedings as a decision of the Court's legal order for the rights of the UNGA Declaration under Article 98 of this Statute with jurisdiction as a legal judgment on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Punishment of the Crime of the European Terrorist Alliance, and the joint jurisdiction and the UN International Court of Justice judgment.
115. If Members or Individuals of the International Criminal Tribunal's Council will only apply for the International Tribunal of Justice's judgment on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal of the Statute, it will be for its right to arbitrate to give preference to the principles of the legal text independently of the law of the UN ICC principles of such competence.
116. Each International Organization shall have the right to use its own multilateral Tribunal's for the purpose of establishing a Joint Judicial

Service as a Council of the International Criminal Tribunal and, together with its rights, to participate in the conduct of the Tribunal's proceedings at International level by consolidation, and next rules of common conduct declare Council of States.

117. The governments of the countries and Parties of the competence of the International Criminal Procedure of the Tribunal should jointly aim at facilitating the capability to immediately investigate all persons responsible and responsible for Serious and Related Crimes of Europe and to allow their punishment.

❖ Council of the Defendants

118. The Council of the Defenders continues to consist of representatives of the bodies and groups responsible for the crimes prosecuted by this Statute of the Criminal Tribunal, and this is intended to use the right of a participant in the Council of the Defendants for the purpose of His or Her own defense.

119. The member of the Council of the Defendants or only a defendant without membership of the Council shall be tried and strategically treated in accordance with the principles of security prevention, the minimum threat of repetition of the crime, or an attempted manipulation of the situation, and the International Tribunal shall decisions on preventive measures.

120. The member of the Council of the Defendants, or only the accused, has no right to be a member of the International Criminal Tribunal Council of this Statute, and does not allow any other political position at national and International level if such a position could be misused in the interests of opposition and disruption of proceedings and authority of the International Criminal Tribunal, and so it is decided that the Criminal Competence should be denigrated.

121. Each entity as a state has the right to choose its own right of defense, even with the right of its own decision, if it is accepted or refused to defend itself before the International Criminal Tribunal of the Statute.

122. Each member, as a State meeting in the Council of Defenders, is established as the Representative Team of the State, which will represent its own position of justice on the basis of the proceedings of its own Constitutional Court.

123. The entity refusing to exercise this right of defense before the International Criminal Court under this Statute becomes an entity which loses its right of defense, and any judgment or trial attempt will not be recognized by the International Criminal Tribunal and the following procedure, The Tribunal to allow a number of criminal bodies to be represented by a lawyer.

124. If the defendant State respects its position to be entitled to defend itself before the International Criminal Tribunal of the Statute, the

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Constitutional Court of the accused State hereby makes its own judgment and a report from the state Court as an act of exercising its own defense of the state.

125. Each Representative of the Constitutional Court shall be seated independently of the arbitration proceedings of the other Constitutional Court's of the Council of the Defendants and without the right of joint contact or coordination in matters of judicial management and common defense strategies on behalf of the Arbitration of Constitutional Judgment.
126. The judgment will be referred to the International Criminal Tribunal's Council, and the judgment must be respected by the principles of the true meaning of the legal relationship and the legal expression in the interest of genuinely responsible investigation results.
127. The State meeting as a member of the Council of the Defendants also has the duty to ensure that the International Criminal Tribunal is able to initiate its own investigations in the territory of the accused States of their crimes and also to the law enforcement of all defendants, control and surveillance, investigative detention, interrogation and evidence, and the right to apply the Judgment on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal.
128. The defendant States before the International Criminal Tribunal have a duty to respect their responsibility for the order of the Tribunal on the purpose of securing the suspension of the functions of all persons related to the crimes of the jurisdiction of the Tribunal of this Statute and the suspension of their freedoms at the political, business, medial and social level.
129. The accused State has the duty to respect the rights of the International Criminal Tribunal for the establishment of an observer committee to oversee the function of the Government of the accused State as well as to the function of the state administration and thus to check the lawfulness of the accused State before the International Criminal Tribunal.
130. The defendant State, due to the already public conviction of its intentional acts of genocide and acts of warfare, and the organization of an International conspiracy leading to the purpose of warfare, will also oblige the defendant to respect the obligations of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Supervision and Army Administration military and police forces, using the own personel and civil resources of the States with membership of the International Criminal Tribunal, thus also enabling the security of the justice of the fair trial without the risk of terminating justice proceedings within the scope of peaceful practices through a judicial process alone.
131. An accused who refuses to allow the International Criminal Tribunal in accordance with the previous Article 130, also loses His right of defense before the International Criminal Tribunal and a judgment by arbitration of His own Constitutional Court. The subject of this conspiracy trial will be represented by the Attorneys' Representatives defining the defense, and the entity will be further assigned to discuss the decision in the negotiation

process on the conferral of the Council of Trud's function over the accused person.

132. The member of the Council of the Defendants has no right to represent the principles and rules of the function of His or Her own personal or national ideology, the idea of function of the regime, cultural or religious principles, and a meaning which is not a norm of legal character. Everyone is equal before the Tribunal, in a relationship of a unified position in the law and the legal process of justice, and no one can be different legal principles unless the law so permits.
133. If a member of the Council of the Defendants attempts to defend His own defense according to the pattern of ideological, cultural or religious rules, it will be decided that the criminal arbitration of the offender can not be recognized and respected.
134. If the government of the country representing the state, with the right of a party as the Council of the Defendants, has already lost its stability of its sovereignty in the exercise of sovereign right by the Council of Trustees, then the State or the Legal Group supervising the Trustees Council cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal as a member of the Council of the Defendants, and in accordance with these statutes, to further apply its own Court of Arbitration on behalf of the State in the supervisory procedure.
135. If the government of a country enforcing its legal status and reputation, above the ground of International law or on behalf of the Tribunal, disclaims the right of its own sovereignty, it is not permissible for an unrecognized entity to continue to enjoy its legal identity allowing for the right to sit in the Council of Defendants for the purpose of its own defense, or to issue a judgment. Persons who have survived the termination of legal identity are therefore only judged as natural persons who are responsible for the crimes of acts of the name of the Legal Entity.

❖ **Division of persons in criminal responsibility**

136. Nothing prevents the return of all criminals to the country as a result of their acts and the consequences of crimes, the possibility of the right of these states to exercise the Court's responsible justice and criminal enforcement.
137. Each State has full rights, following a joint publication of the Consolidation of Criminal Judgments on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal, to do so independently of all actions of the State Arbitration, individually but with International protection, on behalf of all States of the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal and a joint action agreement.
138. The International Criminal Tribunal also determines, according to the severity of the gravity of the consequences of crimes and criminal offenses, individually with respect to each State with the membership of

the Council of the International Tribunal, determining the strategies for the distribution of punishable persons for the purpose of applying the judgment of a state and International Criminal Tribunal their determination and decision on the ranking of states in their prison administration and the progressive application of judgments.

139. In the case of an internal group meeting of members, the International Criminal Tribunal's Council has an individual or half-power of democracy of the members of the Judicial Council, as well as the entitlement to determine the multilateral agreement establishing a common function of the multilateral prison which will therefore be administered by individual groups the administration of all members of the International Criminal Tribunal's Council in the event of such an agreement.

❖ **Criminal Proceedings of the Tribunal for the purpose of responsible punishment for crimes**

140. The justice of The International Tribunal is established for the purpose of Common International Cooperation and the punishment of all persons responsible for the total sum of basic criminal offenses, such as the European Terrorist Alliances crime in definition be the Articles 141, 142, 143, 144, and 145;

141. **Crimes against peace and humanity**

- a. It will be accompanied by a description of the "Supplementary Protocol on the Evidence of Crimes against the International Criminal Tribunal for Punishing the European Terrorist Alliance, **and the Crimes against peace and humanity**", as set out in Rule 146.

142. **Political machination**

- a. It will be accompanied by a description of the "Supplementary Protocol on the Evidence of Crimes against the International Criminal Tribunal for Punishing the European Terrorist Alliance, and the crime of Political machination", as set out in Rule 146.

143. **War crimes**

- a. It will be accompanied by a description of the "Supplementary Protocol on the Evidence of Crimes against the International Criminal Tribunal for Punishing the European Terrorist Alliance, and the War crimes", as set out in Rule 146.

144. **Civil Crimes**

- a. It will be accompanied by a description of the "Supplementary Protocol on the Evidence of Crimes against the International

Criminal Tribunal for Punishing the European Terrorist Alliance and the Civil crimes", as set out in Rule 146.

145. **Crimes in suspicion**

- a. It will be accompanied by a description of the "Supplementary Protocol on the Evidence of Crimes against the International Criminal Tribunal for Punishing the European Terrorist Alliance, and the Crimes in suspicion", as set out in Rule 146.

146. In the event that the Terrorist Alliance continues to develop new criminal offenses, other criminal acts will be detected in the investigation, or the crimes will be repeated again, the criminal record of these crimes will be added to this Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal as additional offenses and repeating as a record of the "Supplementary Protocol on the Evidence of Crimes against the International Criminal Tribunal for Punishing the European Terrorist Alliance" as well as the reason for its development or repetition as a crimes pointing to the responsibility of considering the extent of criminal liability of criminal entities, responsibility will be decided on the extent of the trial judgment against all who are responsible for the crime, and at the same time against them all individually with open responsibility for contact and relation to the execution of the crime.

147. The Additional Protocol on the Evidence of Crime against the International Criminal Tribunal for the Punishment of the European Terrorist Alliance, abbreviated to the Protocol on the Accountability of Crime of the European Terrorist Alliance; each state is independent of the interest of the Constitutional Court's of the Government and of the arbitration of the criminal proceedings requiring this statute to regularly register the evidence of the facts of the new crimes from the results of the investigations and consequently to allow consolidation of the data processing for use as a basis for the origin and function of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal.

148. Any person shall be individually responsible for the offenses within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal if that person:

- a. Committed, participated as an accomplice, organized or directed, dont warn or dont stop and prevent others from committing the crime set forth in Article 140 of this Statute; steed
- b. Contributed in any other way to the commission of the crime set out in Article 140 of this Statute by a group of persons acting with a common purpose, where such contribution is intentional and is either made with the aim of furthering the general criminal activity the purpose of the group or the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the crime.
- c. Anyone who refused to testify and testify against crime, anyone who lied and tried to mask the facts proving the crime of His person or anyone else, or anyone who eschewed and prevented His responsibility to undertake the interrogation questioning.

149. With respect to superior and subordinate relationships, the superior shall be criminally responsible for any of the offenses set forth in Article 140 of this Statute committed by its subordinates under its effective authority and control as a result of His or Her failure to exercise control over such subordinates, where:
- a. The superior either knew or consciously disregarded information that clearly indicated that the subordinates were committing or about to commit such crimes;
 - b. The crime concerned activities that were within the effective responsibility and control of the superior; and
 - c. The superior has failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures in His or Her power to prevent or repress their commission or to submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.
 - d. Superior dismissed the procedure of the legal process for responsibility for the purpose of providing protection for the crime and its movement, or refused to recognize or falsify the real legal forms of the rights responsible for ensuring legal proceedings and ensuring the suppression of crimes.
 - e. The one who has committed the crime against the legal principle of the rule of law, and especially the one who has committed the crime without purpose and over the basis only of His own ideology only for the purpose of criminal act and thereby damaging the legal values of society without responsibility of conduct.
150. The fact that the person acting on the order of a superior does not release him or Her from criminal responsibility but may be considered in the mitigation of punishment if the International Criminal Tribunal determines that justice so requires.
151. The official position of the defendants, whether as Heads of State or responsible officials in the Government Departments, General Secretary and the Special Mandate of the Supranational Organization in the Law or Mechanism of Responsibility on the Act of Crime, shall not be considered as releasing them from responsibility or mitigating punishment.
152. Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any person in the execution of such plan.
153. The person identified and active as a Main Organizer or Main Contractor shall be judged with His or Her primary responsibility. If another person performs and organizationally as a Counter Navigator has been detected, His responsibility will be judged with the same proportionality as the Main Organizer and the Main Counter-Navigator.
154. The International Criminal Tribunal has the right, as a follow-up to the investigation, to designate as a person the terrorist group of a group that has been shared for the purpose of criminal cooperation;
- a. Civilians, Civil Movements and Associations,

- b. Business Group, Association,
 - c. State, government,
 - d. Organization, Alliance.
155. Responsibly and thoroughly Everyone who has been tried must be a Judge;
- a. Support the centralization of crime organization,
 - b. In the co-operation of crime,
 - c. Enabled an act of crime,
 - d. In contact with a criminal group,
 - e. Unreliable responsibility for the prevention of the spread of crimes.
156. The International Criminal Tribunal has the right to prosecute anyone who discloses the Criminal Alliance as a body of peace, security or other important position, and a position which may be a pretext for a legal or reactionary enactment of a socially enforceable act which entails any impediment to the exercise of the International Criminal Tribunal.
157. If the International Criminal Tribunal finds any further responsibility for the prosecution of any person who can be fair and legally liable, the International Criminal Tribunal has the right to initiate investigative and criminal proceedings.
158. Any person who, in its own right, is in responsibility legally related to Article 140, will be recognized as Internationally Sought Persons for International Arrest and Investigation on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal. It is not possible to respect any principle of immunity and the political or executive status of such persons, or the rights of media protection or censorship, and each of these members of the terrorist and seriously criminal group must be prosecuted without direct concern.
159. If the Council of States or the Council of the Tribunal, even in the event of a resolution by the Investigator's Council, it is found that an entity of an International status, organization, department or other logistic center is legally responsible for ensuring legal cooperation between the principles of prevention and punishment of crime, and accordingly legal body is caused by the refusal to cooperate in law, or the confirmation of the cooperation and the support of the parties to the criminal subjects before the tribunal of this statute, even if the fact that the entity attempts to abuse its position in support of the stability of the criminal and terrorist group is found, to rule on the illegitimacy of these institutional bodies and the right of the Council of the Judiciary to ensure their provisional replacement by the function of a joint resolution establishing a replacement mechanism established in cooperation with the Council of State.

❖ **Border changes through crime and terrorism**

160. If the acts of crime are to be brought to any territorial border change of territory, the Party of the Council of the States will in any case not respect such consequences, not record them as legitimate nor establish

such diplomatic relations. No one must or can abuse the situation of criminal consequences and everyone must encourage the granting of all justice remedies without the consequences and interests of the crime.

161. If acts of crime force an International society to jointly recognize the alteration of the territorial boundaries of criminal states, or if such a consequence is determined by reason of the effect of the significance of the Legal Rights and thus in acts contrary to International principles of the UN Charter and UNGA Declarations meaning, Legal principles, the change of territorial boundary will be recognized all States in the Council of the International Tribunal, and also registered in international geographic documents and maps, with a public presentation to the media, and in full social understanding.

162. The Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal has its own duty to respect the rights and objectives of the liberties of the Nations, and thus always defends the rights of territorial integrity and independence of nations, the right to their integrity and free self-determination, together with the function of the Legal Principles of Constitution and all the rights of territorial patriotism of the legal government and without the possibility of such disturbance on behalf of the subject of the crime and of the subject in the course of the crime if the body intends to achieve the purpose of damaging the rights of the legal states and legal groups.

❖ The Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal and the objectives of crime prevention

163. The Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal as the governments of the countries together have the purpose of establishing criminal jurisdiction at International level for investigating, monitoring and defending human rights, for persons designated as stateless, indigenous and persecuted, illegally detained and persecuted if their status has been established because of their resistance to the criminal and terrorist regime condemned by this Statute if their country of origin has been destroyed by this criminal entity their government of origin is under long-term occupation and state persecution or the government of the country is not in a state of stable official function due to oppression or the consequence of another crime caused by a terrorist agency convicted by this Statute, and therefore all governments of the country who is part of this Statute of the Tribunal, has the right to pay for its own work and liability under Article 261.

164. The States of the International Criminal Tribunal have the right and duty to establish their diplomatic co-operation in accordance with the objectives of the International Agreements of the UNGA of the Declarations and the Geneva Agreements, allowing development in the direction of non-war conflicts, with minimal consequences for the function of criminal damage, humanitarian assistance strategies at risk as well as for the purpose of ensuring the function of supervisors and negotiators of the

diplomatic parties of the Peaceful Parties for the purpose of direct negotiations on peace issues and observing the function of the principles of legal agreements.

165. States of the International Criminal Tribunal's Council will support in vulnerable persons the basic civilization function of human rights, allowing the establishment of bank accounts in countries that secure their property protection without persecution, the possibility of using communication with lawyers from a country in which there is no threat of persecution and apartheid or representative support for practical medical examinations, and the possibility of a health watchdog as well as health treatment procedures, support for the supervision of the function of their education, or the possibility of using distance learning for the provision of educational resources of their own country, provision of the possibility of deportation transit and transport for the possibility of their liberation from territories threatening their freedoms and rights, thus achieving their freedom to return to their country of origin or citizenship, or the provision of temporary asylum, or asylum, or Investigative Safeguarding with granting protection to prevent an act locate key witnesses be crime group.
166. The Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal has the opportunity, in the event of an incident, to decide on the status of the legal status of persons threatened by a terrorist group of mutual difference to the status of the Government of the Terrorist and Criminal Status and, as a result of the State Council's balance sheet, to make a decision on the Declaration of Extraterritorial the status of persons at risk and the establishment of extraterritorial jurisdiction over them, in accordance with the rights of their states or the rights of the administering States designated for that purpose.
167. The offices of the Embassies, such as the Council of States, provide for this at International level;
- a. Support for persecuted persons and the establishment of their own Peace Negotiators as parties to diplomacy for the purpose of common direct agreements on the strategy of protection and enforcement of peace,
 - b. Support for persecuted and allowing the establishment of bank accounts in their or foreign countries which ensures their property protection without persecution,
 - c. Encourage persecuted individuals to engage in International and local trade, to make available trade or labor resources and to ensure their own life stability,
 - d. the possibility of using communication with lawyers from a country in which there is no threat of persecution and apartheid,
 - e. defend right of communication on social matters, business or official cooperation be the post, or tecomunication, and right of association,
 - f. Supporting practical medical check-ups and allowing the health inspector's office as well as treatment procedures in jeopardy of their health and, above all, the inviolability of the treatment process by any person in a terrorist group,

- g. support for the oversight of the function of their education, or to enable them to use distance learning to provide their own country's educational resources,
 - h. Ensuring co-operation to protect the development of social health and thereby protect families,
 - i. Applying the therapy steps and achieving a state of awareness of the system of protection guaranteeing safety and stable life, as well as the ability and common goal of restoring all life rights and alliances and positions,
 - j. Support for the return of all persons after persecution and exile, the possibility of their return to the territories of their citizenship or their native land if their country is free of conflict and with the suspended freedom of all persons who have been active in crime,
 - k. Ensure the supervision of a properly dignified funeral in the event of the death or persecution of the deceased and the identification of their remains.
168. The Council of States has the right to establish a coordination strategy with the Superior Order's and the NGO for Humanities and Human Rights, Health Assistance, Social and Educational Missions, Media and Business Co-operation, in order to assert the role of the Tribunal and its offices in the humanitarian, social protection of persecuted and ensuring human rights and socially equivalent positions persecuted against persons who are active in the interest of crime.
169. The Office of the Council of States also provides Consular protection and diplomatic asylum for persecuted persons for political ideology and diplomatic status, as well as ensuring their safe transport under diplomatic protection.
170. States with membership as the International Criminal Tribunal's Council have the right to support the establishment of a common budget claim according Article 261 for asylum seekers and temporary asylum seekers as well as the number of persons contracted as Investigation Protection in the territory of a legitimate State.
171. States with membership of the International Criminal Tribunal's Council shall have the right to use the principles of the United Nations Charter and the UNGA on the principles of the provision of assistance to developing States for the rapid development of their legal forms and the stable functioning of legal logistics and thus to the purpose of the International Criminal Tribunal's Code for the conviction and punishment of the States of the European Terrorist Alliance, which is to support the political official and developmental stabilization of the decentralized and damaged states as a consequence of the crime, as well as the development and renewal of the international humanitarian cooperation of the states and governments of the countries.

❖ **As an active responsibility of the Council of States in matters of criminal prosecution and the process of the International Criminal Tribunal**

172. In order to maintain the certainty of the position of International security and to prevent the recurrence or spread of any crime and attempted acts of war, the Council of States shall have the right to seek the full rights of the accused, without any limitations.

173. The Council of States has the duty to establish a Supervisory Office by the International Tribunal, to supervise the functions of the States of the accused, and to execute their obligation to conclude and neutralize, while allowing International action against criminally active and accountable persons, and therefore the Supervisory Commission has the right to oversee and to control the function of the Government, as well as the administration of the state authorities.

174. The Council of States is also required to use its own state resources among members of the Tribunal's statute to provide joint administration of offices and political positions of accused States in the military, ensure prevention of the growth of the criminal monopoly and prevent the growth of the threat of war conflicts.

175. The Council of States has the right to establish the administration of the military resources of the States of the Alliance of Terror, thereby also enabling the conduct of the Criminal Prosecution process to be conducted in a secure, non-war conflict process.

176. Due to the scale of the criminal interconnection of the organized crime and terrorism network at the level of the key governmental level of the criminal Alliance countries and their transnational political links, as well as the organized criminal networks in the entire range of the State Services, Offices and Logistics, as well as the criminal networks active and publicly recognized a state-led democratic state led by the state in accordance with the interests of crime, which means creating legal claims on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal for the purpose of deciding on the Establishment of a Trial Council based on the administration of Territorial Alliance Territories and the disqualification of the sovereign governments of an illegal country, be the Investigative Authorities, or the Judges Council.

177. States of the Council of States have a duty to jointly discuss the Governments of the countries of the Criminal Tribunal Council membership of the gravity of the crimes of the European Terrorist Alliance, and thus essentially the own democracy of the States, to decide on the order of the Trusteeship Council to replace the sovereignty of the Alliance of Criminal Regimes of Europe, and therefore strength non-conflictual enforcement of the International Judicial Procedure.

178. If Member States of the Tribunal are in insufficient power of democracy to establish an Act on the Terrorist Territorial Administration, then Member States have the right to invite the signatory of the Resolution,

other international members and the right to The UN General Assembly and the principles of performance accountability in the interest of the principles of International law intelligence compliance with such legal obligations in this application.

179. The Trusteeship Council States are States which are members of the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal and which have their own right of direct supervision of the exercise of justice on the territory of the State in order to comply with Article 59 against terrorism and legal resistance, as an entity which is its own activity temporarily damaging the state's own legality and claiming self-determination.
180. The Council of States, sitting as the Trusteeship Council, is required to establish a process of administrative administration for the purpose of developing state decriminalization and the emergence of a liberty, peaceful and democratic society, which means achieving the capacity of responsibility of self-determination of sovereignty.
181. The Council of States, meeting as the Council of Trustees, has the right to decide on the objectives of the determination of the sovereignty of the rulers, if it is necessary or if under International law in justice, it can not be chosen by any other method.
182. If the Trusteeship Council is to be established, the States of the Criminal Alliance lose legitimacy and are not legally permitted to make use of the agreements with these States, but only with the Legal Group as the Council of Trustees, establishing the administration as subjects of civilization.
183. *In addition*, the International Criminal Tribunal statutory law is the right of the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal, in the case of opposition by States against the claim and the principle of legal obligations of the Tribunal, the Governments of the States and their policy, who will reject the call to support the legal security process, because of their corruption or other liability for crime and criminal a monopoly strategy, the Council of Representatives of the proceeding of trial for the International Criminal Tribunal has the right to take all parliamentary and national political parties under their own protection against the criminal regime, and in their own protection and coordination of the Council, also to encourage their mandate replacement in the structures of their country's government, at International level and according International Law reaction.
184. States as members of the International Criminal Tribunal have the first duty to provide an analysis of International dependence on terrorist states, thereby achieving the steps of a joint assumption of the position of importance and full independence from all the Terrorist Alliance states but also ensuring their full weakness in dominance capabilities and threats to the risk of war and terrorist conflicts.
185. In the event that the person and the entity have confirmed the responsibility of the crime or will be confirmed as a criminal offense responsible for the permanent investigation and thus forcing them to lose

their rights of legal status, all patent and copyright rights of the criminal entity will be transferred to the administrative ownership of the states that are members The Council of the Tribunal, as an act of temporary administration of sanctions, is entitled to property ownership for the preliminary indemnification of all participating states in a unified, joint and several manner with administration law as a pirated property management.

- a. If a State of the Council of the Tribunal has the right to enforce the right to compensation for the acquisition of sufficient redress for the debt, then the State must refuse to enforce other property and property rights in such a sum of the profits of the Copyright and Patent Rights.
- b. Each State has the right to decide what types of payment are required for the debts incurred as a result of terrorist or criminal acts committed by an entity convicted under this Statute.
- c. All patent and copyright rights that have been stolen, misappropriated, captured, or persecuted by States, Governments, natural or legal persons will be autonomously restored to the original claim of legitimate property, with the right to such compensation for loss of profits.

186. The objective of the Common Security Strategy and the prevention of the threat to stability and the dominance of a terrorist entity is the organized security purpose of creating joint decisions of the Security Alliance;

- a. Censorship of the Crime Alliance Media at International and national level,
- b. Blocking and intercepting communication of a terrorist entity and its members,
- c. Commercial sanctions and the ban on International trade,
- d. Stopping the legitimacy of the government's criminal regime and establishing the Councils of Trusteeship,
- e. Suspension of the claim of legal status and the property and freedoms of all persons recognized as supporters of a criminal entity and such piracy,
- f. Ensuring the distribution of information and information on legitimate rights and the consequence, in relation to the territory of the entity,
- g. Strategy of the Common Military Invasion and Interrogation,
- h. Search and investigate Terrorist zone Territories and Ensure the Recapture of All Criminals,
- i. Checking border crossings and jointly securing all suspects, sought and brought before the International Criminal Tribunal,
- j. The Trusteeship Council and the performance of State Service compensation by its own government departments, or the coordination as a consolidation of all States acting in the common name of the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal of this Statute.

187. The Council of States shall have the right to further develop common Criminal Investigation strategies in order to ensure sufficient capacity to prosecute and exercise jurisdiction under the International Criminal Tribunal under this Statute and the Purpose of Justice.

❖ **Military Alliance**

188. Members of the Council of States, as judicial representations, have the right to jointly negotiate a military alliance strategy for the purpose of negotiating the security of the lawsuit without the consequences of offensive war crimes by the Terrorist Alliance, consisting of the European Terrorist Alliance and its partners.

189. The members of the Military Security Alliance of the International Criminal Tribunal have the right to be also States which are not members of the International Court of Justice.

190. The Military Security Alliance meets together at the Council of State meetings.

191. Members of the International Criminal Tribunal of Military Intelligence may jointly establish agreements on the joint mobilization protection and the organization of a common security infrastructure for the purposes of a joint defense strategy against terrorism and the suppression of all risks from terrorist crimes at a global level.

192. The members of the Military Security Alliance of the International Criminal Tribunal jointly establish Partner Alliance of Peace between all the states of the world and coordinate for the purpose of suppressing the forces of the Alliance of Terrorist Alliance entities and implementing joint sanctions, political opposition, communication and trade isolation, embargo against war criminals, and other factors of joint enforcement of sanctions against the criminal subject.

193. The members of the Military Alliance shall have an open claim to enforce the administration of all military and security entities and zones in the organization of a terrorist group in order to prevent a war, and to use it for the purpose of administration on behalf of the Peaceful Purpose and of the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal.

194. The Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal is entitled to establish its own administration of military technology, military personnel capabilities, military capabilities and plans of a terrorist entity in full control without being affected by the crime and with the obligation to resubmit all entities and positions of administration to the state of legitimate sovereignty at the time of a fair trial, and in order to respect the security and peaceful interests of that State, which also entails a duty of administration on behalf of the States of the Military Alliance of the Tribunal.

195. The Military Alliance has the right to organize International partnerships of States in order to agree on the joint implementation of

security strategies at the International level in the form of co-ordinating common military infrastructure, to ensure common information partnerships and developmental competition against all Alliance entities represented before the International Tribunal as defendants.

196. The Governments of the Council of the Tribunal's have the right to request the UN Security Council (UNSC) to use the Weapons of Mass Destruction, in the event that the terrorist organizations continue to carry out the organization of a crime or opposition, extend the armed opposition or detract from the rights of the International Security, or preventively enforce and enforce in the case of such a fundamentally justified threat.
197. If the UNSC is an entity composed of a member of a state that is a member or other coordinator of a terrorist Alliance, and the criminal entity is also a co-ordinating body on behalf of the UNSC, the law of the decision of this criminal conspiracy must be limited and censored in the interest of the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction against States criminal activity.
198. If, in the threat of attack by terrorist States, the UNSC is denied responsible use of the Weapons of Mass Destruction, then the governments of the Council of States are required to request a justifiable justification of the ground for refusing the UNSC's use of the Weapons to suppress threats to the global conflict.
199. If the UNSC body is not able to issue a certificate of its own capability to stop the terrorist entity fully and to suppress the crime, to ensure fairness, and in particular to suppress the risks of enabling global conflicts, and to assume all responsibilities set forth in the UN Charter and the UNGA International Declarations, to make use of the rights of the UN Charter and the principles of the right to the human nature of human interest as the voice of Global Democracy for the purpose of its own survival, thereby deciding on its own strategy for the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction for the purpose of liquidating and suppressing crimes and terrorist entities.
200. The decision of Article 199 is appropriate, irrespective of any number of members of the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal, without any insight into the legal rights of the UNSC, if the UNSC's irresponsible function is an act of support to the criminal party and the threat of global conflicts, these acts of the greatest proletarians of mankind, and thus also the effect of making the political interaction of security strategies more effective than the change of the legal text of International law, such cooperation and diversity of the responsibility of the entities with the change of the law of their exercise, and such application, if it is directed towards the steps of security, and the peace process to all parties willing to have a legal and dignified process of ensuring justice and settling all disputes and conflicts, in accordance with Article 159 and 158 of this statute of Tribunal.

❖ **Government Embassy**

201. Furthermore, each Member State, as the representative of the Tribunal, has the obligation to establish its own governmental embassy for the purpose of joint immediate co-ordination with other council representatives with the International Criminal Tribunal Council, allowing for International co-ordination in order to conduct joint legal proceedings and joint diplomacy, in accordance of Article 204, 210.

202. The State Representative Office will therefore consist of two main offices. The First Office is the Deputies of the Statute of the Tribunal determining the administration and administration of matters of the Tribunal Diplomatic as well as procedural, and the Second Office of the Embassy of the Criminal Investigation and the Formalities of Justice.

203. Each office is established in the territory of a Member State and thus enables the company to have access to the rights of the tribunal, including the political representatives of the government participating in the organization of criminal proceedings and therefore the ability to interact and develop at any time.

204. **The Embassy of the State of Diplomacy shall exercise;**

- a. The International Diplomatic Communication Center, as a center for communication with the International parties of organizations and institutions in the strategy of organizing International justice plans according to the objectives of the Council of States,
- b. The National Diplomatic Representation Center, designated for coordination with civilian and governmental institutions and departments,
- c. Co-ordination of the Sanctions Strategy, such as the Networking Prosecutor's Office, designed for diplomatic and logistical coordination in the targeted application of sanctions at the level of national co-ordination allowing for performance at a common International level,
- d. Co-ordination of the security mobilization strategy, meaning a common center of national defense logistics and the prevention of the terrorist domination of terrorist entities of the Terrorist Alliance, as well as the prevention of threats to threats to the function of the state,
- e. Surveillance of the legitimate function of the human rights of persons injured and persons prosecuted,
- f. Coordination of information organization and legal process ensuring the co-operation of States in judicial and investigative and diplomatic proceedings and the purpose of enabling an immediate rapid logistic cooperation of legal expertise enabling the organization of the International logistics function of the Tribunal,
- g. Administration of the State Prosecutor's Office in Criminal Proceedings, providing a link between the Legal Process of the Constitutional Proceedings of the State and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Common of Archives, and data from the

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- Investigation Reports, as well as the possibility of securing joint agreements on the development of the Tribunal's function,
- h. The Diplomatic Mission and Administration for the Investigation Authority, meaning the ability of the Government and the State to use the communication of the transmission of important reference information about the Tribunal's judicial proceedings and such relationships, as well as cooperation with the civilian structure of the Society in order to verify the functions and rights of investigations,
 - i. Diplomatic protection of persons at risk and enabling political coordination of the humanitarian purpose serving to cooperate with state institutions and organizations and associations in the area of human rights, social and geographic sciences, trade and education, health care and other categories responsible for the importance of providing adequate social and organizational protection for all persons at risk and in the aftermath of the crime by entities accused by the Statute of the International Criminal Procedure,
 - j. List of archives and storing information and process resources, such as documentation of all process records of all acts and performance of the International Criminal Tribunal, as well as official communications by postal and agreed communication networks.
205. The Archives of the Letter is established as the center for storing all legal documentation of the Criminal Tribunal's proceedings, and thus the administration of all data, documents, recordings, photographs and lists, contracts and declarations, in the Archives.
206. Each State establishes its own Archives for the purpose of its own state administration.
207. The State Archives shall be based on the territory of each State in accordance with Article 25, 203.
208. The Archives Office shall furthermore represent the seat of the International Criminal Tribunal under Article 25 and the Central Archives function holding all copies to enable the tribunal administration.
209. The Diplomatic Affairs Office establishes the coordination of the Prosecutor's Office at International level, thus enabling joint coordination among members, enabling joint emergency and communication agreements, certified sharing of documents and reports, verification of cooperative interests and results of joint management, as well as administration and development.
210. **Embassy of the State The investigation shall be carried out by:**
- a. International Prosecution of Investigator's and Superior,
 - b. State Center of Superior Logistics, Investigate Specialists,
 - c. Criminal and Terrorist Investigation,
 - d. Cyber Security investigation,
 - e. Polygraphic investigation and specialists,
 - f. Composition of Military Investigation departments,
 - g. The composition of Komand for prosecution of organized crime,

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- h. The units of the field search and search of persons on the run,
 - i. Law & Policy Investigated specialist,
 - j. Secret entity of an investigative position, without public visibility to the public,
 - k. Trial Observer Detective of the investigation and its archives,
 - l. Administering the authorization of investigations in matters of law,
 - m. Surveillance of criminal refugees in the country and control of suspects' identity,
 - n. Criminal Investigation and Prison Administration,
211. Each Member State of the International Criminal Tribunal shall establish its own investigative office to be designated for investigations in accordance with the national interests of the Constitutional Tribunal's and in cooperation with the International investigating authorities on an International level, together with the purpose of sharing coordination information with other investigative bodies that are members of the International Tribunal.
212. Each State shall elect its Investigator who shall sit in the Investigation Council together with foreign representatives and jointly conduct joint investigations at international level under the jurisdiction of the ICC.
213. The elected Investigator represents His own State Investigation Team who conducts the investigation and conduct of investigations in particular on the territory of His or Her own State and in the interests of the proceedings of the Constitutional Court of the Government of the country.
214. The Investigator then allows His own investigation team, co-operation with foreign investigation teams, to ensure co-ordination of Investigator's at International level and joint International logistics.
215. Investigator's are active co-operating as one International investigative group, within the scope of the criminal proceedings of this Statute of the Tribunal.
216. The investigation team establishes its own logistics and maintains its own impartial attitude towards the purpose of its own jurisdiction over the arbitration of the Constitutional Court of its State.
217. The investigative team is established as a function of a unit of Investigator's constituted under the Constitutional and Staff Regulations of the State in conducting an arbitration of its own Constitutional Court proceedings.
218. The Government of the country with membership of the Tribunal together with the Chief Investigator for the position of the task for His country will be assembled by a team of Investigator's, from their Police, Military Police, Criminal Commissioner, Detective and Investigator, according to International Investigation Strategies and National Investigative Strategies, other categories related to the investigation and administration profession.

219. The lead Investigator at the International Council of Investigator's, together with other Investigator's, establishes the main investigative management strategies and the co-ordination strategy of Investigator's.
220. States jointly affirm their rights to the right to establish investigative jurisdiction over all persons related to the incident, such as jurisdiction and authority, which will be applied as an International group of Investigator's for the purpose of criminal investigations into the International Criminal Procedure.
221. The Investigative Office of Investigation is the so-called International Investigation Office and with the right to International co-ordination for the purpose of seizure of all crimes and the use of all the rights of alliance states for the purpose of the success of joint investigations in the interest of the Tribunal as consolidation of Constitutional judgments among all nations participating in the Statute.
222. The Investigator has therefore always open the right to request from any state the possibility of issuing any information, data and materials, as well as investigative and protection teams, in order to conduct His proceedings under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal.
223. Each Investigator acquires special immunity from prosecution, which could be used for breach of the Investigator's detention and detention for the purpose of avoiding His or Her duties violating the ability to reach the objective of investigation and the impartiality of an Investigator in the interest of His position.
224. The Investigator and members of the Investigation Authority are active under the protection of the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal. However, if one of the State Councils is to request the recall of one of the Investigator's because of responsible suspicion of His criminal or irresponsible use of the immunities, this will be the duty of all governments in the Council of State to discuss all the arguments leading to the Investigator's appeal, be approved only in the case of confirmation of appeals in the number of voting States, and according the real facts on recognition.
225. If the Investigator's criminal offense and the unauthorized abuse of His immunity are proven by the investigative investigations, the Investigator will be immediately recalled and all His work will be handed over to the new Investigator.
226. The Investigator shall be liable to a criminal offense only before the International Criminal Tribunal of the Statute and within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, as well as to the extent of the responsible criminal charges.
227. The Investigation Body has its own rights in its own interest in the Mechanism of the Tribunal, or the purpose of the International Criminal Procedure of the Tribunal, by openly reviewing, investigating and enforcing any person in the prosecution, suspicion, or presumption of its relevance to the relation to testimony. No one can ask for any right to prevent His or Her prosecution or to prevent him from being extradited.

228. The Investigation Authority has the right to withhold suspicions of criminal offenses concerning contact and cooperation with the subjects and the interest of the crime responsibly before the International Criminal Tribunal of the Statute, and thus the Investigation Authority has the right to conduct its investigation in the interests of silent research between a group of closed members, if this is required.
229. The Investigation Authority shall have the right to carry out inspections and investigations of objects, property and physical entities if it is justified by the interest of an investigation in the interest of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal.
230. The Investigation Authority has the right to launch a nationwide investigation and mass interrogation, as well as a search for real estate, property and other legal or natural zones within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.
231. The Investigation Authority shall have the right to investigate acts of espionage and misuse of rights on the Internet, telecommunication and data or postal networks of state, political, commercial and civil structures in order to detect a crime of misuse or blocking of data, in order to enable investigative steps to be taken.
232. The Investigation Authority has the right to establish a list of suspects and persons in contact with suspects as a group of persons who may be subject to constant espionage, telephone, message, mail, other communications and information sharing, or the isolation of these groups and implementing targeted misinformation strategies.
233. If the Investigator finds that the investigated person is unavailable or refuses to conduct an investigation, it will be decided to transfer the request to the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal for the purpose of declaring those persons to be immediately arrested and interrogated as Internationally Wanted Persons. The Council of States must always abide by the proposal and can not in any way oppose it.
234. If the wanted persons or only suspects as individuals and as groups are captured and thus allowed to be investigated, then the Investigator and the Council of States have the right to decide on the public concealment of this act of capture and investigating the detention of these persons in detention, prevention of the reaction to the public and to the structures of the organized crime network.
235. The International Criminal Tribunal has the right to censor media all acts and consequences conducted by investigating, censoring and enforcing confidentiality in the media, as well as preventing the dissemination of disturbing data in society.
236. The Investigator has the obligation to always record and record the investigation by His team on the spot of the act or in the investigation of the suspect, witness and other persons or groups, including the recording of the recording by a video camera, with the obligation to record the evidence on the sound recordings, use of file documentation.

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237. Each editing of the video recording and editing must be recorded again by the video camera and the documentation file on the authentication of the persons conducting the editing of the investigative materials, as well as the obligation to store the cut-off data from the evidence register as a secondary file of documentation.
238. Anyone who is recorded on recordings and recording documents has the right to be inform with an act investigating the recording process.
239. In case of security needs, the Investigator has the right to protection of persons as well as protection of public order and the conduct of an investigative strategy in order to enable or demand the media secrecy of selected records from the public or to ensure the anonymity of witnesses before public media and Public observers of the Tribunal.
240. The Investigator has a duty to keep in out of the public any material that could cause a crooked injury to the name of persons without actual or unconditional responsibility for prosecution.
241. If witnesses are granted anonymity, then the witness has the right to receive His state or legal guardian who will testify in Court before an anonymous witness before the public.
242. Each record shall be named and with a record of the recording code, the date of acquisition, the place, the person on the record, the length of the record, and a description of the essential knowledge in relation to the conduct of the investigation.
243. The report of the Investigation Office must be based on a detailed breakdown of all crimes and relatives with full records of recorded knowledge and material. The report is further divided into processing categories as;
- a. Reporting by an observer of a criminal event,
 - b. A report on the legal relationship between criminal offenses under Articles 140 of this Statute,
 - c. Report on the legal relationship with International law and the legally valid liability of criminal offenses to the jurisdiction of the States of the Statute of the Tribunal.
244. The Investigation Office must be based on the composition of professionals who are sufficiently capable of performing the profession and ensuring the production of quality material of the investigative report for review by Judges and authorities, as well as the keeping of sufficient evidence.
245. Recordings are further sent to the International Office of Investigator's as a joint archive, with copies for Archiving at the State Council, as well as copies of the Constitutional Court's of each of the Governments of the International Criminal Tribunal of this Statute.
246. The International Investigation Council's archives also produce copies of the evidence of the investigation, the presentation to the Judges Council directly in the proceedings of the Criminal Tribunal, or the

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possibility of verifying material information when judging the Judges at the Plenary Meeting, and thus allowing for the provision of procedural data and materials for the trial of all participating Constitutional Court's.

247. Political persons from the country of origin who are active and coordinating for the purpose of terrorism lose the right to use any immunity, and an attempt to make an International or foreign immunity decision is taken as a step towards conspiring against International Law and Legal Democracy and the principles of justice.
248. Each State with membership of the International Criminal Tribunal's Council allows for the interrogation and extradition and prosecution of all requested persons who are required to prosecute and investigate.
249. The International Criminal Tribunal coordinating body of the International Police, Army and Security, such as;
- a. The basis of the multilateral relationship of one or more of the State Members of the International Criminal Tribunal,
 - b. Organizations established by International Tribunal's participating in the International Criminal Tribunal as Multilateral Tribunal setting,
 - c. an organization that obtains a contractual agreement with the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal, as an authorization to investigate the co-operation of the prosecution of crime,
 - d. Superior or International organizations or institutions of Police, Detective or Military.
250. The investigative office must be inspected for its performance and an observer as an impartial supervisor, with the authority to carry out its own investigation of all Investigator's and allow observation of their performance.
251. The Trial Observer Detective observer office must be composed of persons who are unaffected by each other and have no knowledge of any relationship of partnership and contract.
252. The Trial Observer Detective observation office continues to establish a trialogue of observers and Investigator's who oversee the role of judicial investigations, as well as on the exercise of the joint function of Judges representing the Consolidation of Constitutional Court's.
253. The tribunal's investigative commission consists of a format of Investigator's Trial Observer Detective, three teams of independent control and independently composed of personnel originating from foreign countries, if they are members of the Tribunal's Statute, the first two leading independent review of the investigation, and the third team executing the investigative activity under the supervision of two teams, the then independent state, in the order of the control administration authority, examines the results of the previous investigation and establishes the controls of the current investigation. State of controlship is voted in random, and anonymous between states in processing.

❖ **Correction of errors in Tribunal proceedings**

254. If the outcome of the criminal proceedings is irrevocable, the International Criminal Tribunal has the duty to provide all remedies to each person who has suffered harm.
255. If the tribunal's own misconduct commits, it will be the duty of the Tribunal to make all redress and release of all the criminally accused persons.
256. If a new evidence or facts affecting the basis and fairness of a Criminal Tribunal judgment are to be ruled, the tribunal shall be obliged to re-enter the responsible redress mechanism.
257. If the Court's duty to remedy a criminal case is based on a criminal procedure on the criminal policy of a criminal trial before a Tribunal under this Statute, the rule of the duty to compensate all unjustly convicted persons and their indemnification from the assets of the persons responsible for the machinations will apply.

❖ **Damage to the reputation and remedy of the injured**

258. No one who has been harmed in His or Her physical and legal name will be further placed in a position that may re-create complications or offenses to His reputation and prevent His weakening and loss of ownership of the legal right.
259. Persons who have been persecuted and criminally forced to lose their reputation have the right to demand full recovery of their reputation, legal identity, and rank with legal rank in society.
260. If it has been committed to damage to reputation or to national integrity and rights as a consequence of a crime, then this effect will never be respected and the status valid in the interest of legitimate privileges and legal claims in justice, with the applicable law of the States for the creation of a temporary embassy before allowing and enabling the return to office.

❖ **Payment of debts and Trial proceedings**

261. Each Member State has the right to recover the full value of compensation from the Constitutional Court's judgment on the liability of the crimes committed with such consequences in the territory of the State and to the extent of its interests and thus in the Court's own decision on the type of payment of the currency and values, and proclaimed on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal, justified under Article 262 of this Statute.
262. The ultimate exercise, the cost of the service of the Tribunal, is the responsibility of paying to all natural and legal persons, corporations,

associations, organizations, states and governments of the countries that have been held responsible and co-ordinated for crime by judicial judgment and justice.

263. If the identity of the crime is incapable of paying financial responsibility for the trial, then the International Criminal Tribunal has the right to agree on an act of enforcement, at national level, and on exploring the International deposit and deposited property and investments owned by a terrorist entity.

264. The International Criminal Tribunal Council shall have the right to use, for executing acts, the right of enforcement under the name of the International Tribunal to apply the procedure under Article 98.

265. If the Terrorist Alliance or its member is unable to secure payment for the function of a Tribunal, even in the case of executed executions, the Council of the Tribunal as members of the Tribunal Representatives of First Instance jointly has the right to establish joint responsibility for the own issuance of a uniform financial amount for the purpose of the Tribunal's function. Each contributing state has the right to register its own deposit as a bond that must be subsequently paid out of the ownership of the Terrorist Alliance or the State which subsequently decides on the self-determination of the peaceful and legal entity of sovereignty after administration be the criminal subject.

266. Where Member States are required to finance the function of the Tribunal, from their own State resources, the States which base themselves on bonds therefore have the right to claim proportional interest rates for causing damage to the obligation to pay or for failing to execute a fair claim.

❖ **Unfulfilled Liability of a criminal entity to pay debts and proving inability to manage the state**

267. Until the step, when the Terrorist Alliance has not been compelled to declare on the Trusteeship Council to act on Internationally replace the Terrorist Alliance regimes, and the Terrorism Alliance is not responsibly capable of repaying its own financial debts, then the States of the International Criminal Tribunal Council have the right to supervise the bankruptcy of the group because of its inability to responsible act of state and management, acted on common relation with Article 270.

268. If the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal or other competent authority has appointed the right to found a Trustees Council to replace the exercise of the sovereignty of a terrorist entity, in this case the exercise of the right of the Council of Trustees will be established, the administration of the state administrative department; International development, partnership and utilization as well as planning the function of the state's own economic strategy in order to ensure the ability of responsible payment and thereby to stop as much as possible the debt

obligations resulting from the crimes of the terrorist group in the previous rule of sovereignty, as a strategy recognized by International law.

❖ **Liability of payment of debts due to persecution and the consequence of criminal coercion**

269. All the costs of financial debt caused by the displacement, persecution, illegal prosecution and innocence of the innocent people, their expulsion into exile, neocolonization, and blocking entry into their own territories, and these people's debts created for this reason by persecution or any support for these crimes, accounted for as a debt owed to the entities that caused the crime of seriousness compulsion to these steps of incurring financial debts.

- a. This right must not be misused for the creation of irresponsible debts which, due to misuse of the law, can not be legally settled by the responsibility of the criminal entity, but only by the liability of those who have abused their position under this Article.
- b. The International Criminal Tribunal's Investigation office have a right to obtain all information on the act of criminal consequences and losses by the crime.

270. The governments of the countries responsible for the payment of debts, if they are unable to pay repayments or debt limits, the States as members of the Council of the International Criminal Tribunal have the right to base the UN Charter and the Convention on the Principles of State Law on their Dignity and Economic Right decide on the bankruptcy of the government of the responsible debt because of their inability to perform their functions and the state responsibility and thus without the ability to exercise these rights of International status with the obligation, in the same case is entitled to allow the state of self-determination for the purpose of achieving the function of government capable of payment responsibility according to the applicable standards.

❖ **Change of Code of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal**

271. If the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal is to be declared by less than 30 independent States, this will allow changes to the Code of this Statute and thus directly to the procedure determined by the Statute of this Statute and directly in accordance with Article 274 of this Statute.

272. If two-thirds of the Judges at the Tribunal shall vote for the wording of the code of the statute, it will be possible to change the code in principle to Article 274, if code will not be rejected at the decision of the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal.

273. The Investigation Authority has the right to request a change to the Statute Code if a better strategy for the function of International co-

operation and legitimacy can be achieved, thereby also contributing to a better success in conducting investigations on behalf of the Tribunal and punishing the crime.

274. The Council of States and the Authorities may not amend the rules of the Code of the International Criminal Tribunal where the change is intended for, or causes, damage to the ability and results of investigations, the functions of criminal proceedings, the facilitation of punishment of the crime, the damage to the tribunal's priority mechanism or the function of the tribunal's internal control procedures, or damage to the function of the guiding principles of the Tribunal's mechanism, and the limitation of equivalence and equity to any of its own members, or blockation of execution for Justice.

275. If any new version is issued in an injustice or violates the objectives of the Statute of the Tribunal, the rule will be recognized as illegitimate and without authorization to apply it.

276. If any code of legal rights is issued at the International level, which may be its own performance and implies a change in the wording of the Statute of this Tribunal, the amendment must be made in conjunction with Article 274, and in such a case comparison with the application of the Article 159 Articles.

❖ **Establishment of the International Statute**

277. The statute of the Tribunal is based on the legal authority and the principles of justice, legalizing the International duty to recognize this process, and the legitimacy of its status as the first declaration by the founding of the Imperium of Diamond's government.

278. The statute of the Tribunal will be further confirmed by a declaration by the States requesting or requiring them to ensure that the right to enforce justice is established, thereby confirming their act to be a member of the International Criminal Tribunal's Council and thus also the ability to successfully establish the official function of the Tribunal as an act a common global consolidation of state law and common protection.

279. The Tribunal may be established by the UN Security Council resolution only if the UNSC member states, in the interest of the principles of the UN Charter, waives its right of veto against a resolution if that State has any contact and International relations with a criminal offense subject to criminal liability according to the principles of this document.

280. The Tribunal may be based on the UN General Assembly declaration only if the UNGA Contracting Parties hold the responsibility for the crime will not be able to vote against a lawsuit on the ground that they are in a position to organize their conspiracy against the world order, and therefore the duty of such punishment. Thus, as a duty to create the United Nations, and the first of the Charter of the United Nations. The UNGA vote

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can not issue a valid decision to suspend the judicial function and its legal legality, due to the principles of justice and International law rights.

281. All International organizations, continental institutions and associations have the right to organize themselves Internationally for the purpose of establishing a judicial function and ensuring the full function of the International Criminal Procedure.
282. Political Parties, State Associations, Trade Unions, Communities and Individuals of Natural and Legal Persons of States, shall always have the right to request the commencement of the International Judicial Procedure, as a State's right to freedom of democracy and the right to life in a secure world with all human rights equally for everyone. The right of these states and state associations can never be censored or otherwise blocked on development and the right to state and social claims.
283. States and their Constitutional Court's will always be willing to grant the right of judicial proceedings to foreign persons to political parties, state associations, trade unions, communities and individuals of the physical and legal persons of the States when they are presented to the International Criminal Tribunal if the group is denied their national Court's because of the irresponsibility of the Court, the lack of a legal form of judicial function that does not allow these interests, or the persecution and intolerance of a fair claim to make.
284. If a judgment on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal is upheld, then the future mandates of the States have the obligation to verify the authenticity of the Judicial judgments, thereby re-certifying the legality of the legal proceedings, and to retain the uninterrupted effect of the judicial proceeding, the rights of the principles of Article 146, on the remedy of legal proceedings in the event of the detection of new crimes.
285. Each State which declares its participation in the criminal proceedings of that tribunal is therefore required to file an act of declaration, initiate police investigations and legal defense, further enforce the enforcement actions under Article 89, and thus establish the performance of the Tribunal under this Statute.
286. The function of the Tribunal may be used by any State which, as a result of the crime, has declared this Statute to be the first act of enforcing judicial enforcement on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal and its status as a criminal offender and such interest is in accordance with the objective of the International Criminal Tribunal the objective of achieving justice in joint International protection.
287. Rights deriving from justice and enforced before the Statute of this Tribunal are unrestricted and without allowing their competence to be confused, disunited or permitted to be prejudiced by the Statute. Such are the rights and principles of Justice and the nature of the exercise of the judicial proceedings and of such purpose.

❖ **Refusal to participate in the consolidation of Court's and the execution of criminal proceedings**

288. The law of the International Criminal Tribunal is an act without the right to appeal it and without the right of any annulment. An annulment of the right of legal proceedings on behalf of the State may be invoked only if the Constitutional Court of a State refuses to enforce its own rights of justice and the exercise of judicial justice in convictions against criminals active against their country as an act of amnesty for the crimes committed and will not be adversely affected by the UNGA principles of the International Declaration on Political and Civil Rights and will be reaffirmed by the next generation of government mandate, which is responsible for confirming the legality of this state if it is verified that the decision is not based on the act of crime, corruption or other unlawful treatment and defense of crime.
289. If a second and other government mandate finds an illegally motivated decision on the amnesty of previous government mandates, the new government mandate is required to initiate legal proceedings against the states and organizations of the criminal alliance but also against those of the government of their own position, those who have decided on the effectiveness of the election decisions of criminal and fraudulent deeds.
290. Each State which has issued its own act of amnesty for crime and a refusal to enforce a penalty on its own status as an arbitrator of a Constitutional Court therefore has the duty to continue to support the growth of the security of justice and to allow other states to organize themselves freely and to develop their own security. The subject of crime must always be responsible for punishing be it, and it is not possible to facilitate the criminal offense or prevent the exercise of justice against crime.
291. The State which takes a decision on behalf of the Government to suspend its right to prosecute a criminal alliance does not mean that it has the right to decide to suspend the right of the judicial process to persons of the legal and physical status of the jurisdiction of their State, associations and individuals, as well as persons related to Article 10.
292. If the State refuses to carry out its own legal proceedings on behalf of its State, in the criminal liability of the Alliance of European Terrorist Allies, it does not mean that it can further denounce the claim for the application of other obligations of International law, the Geneva Conventions and the UNGA Declarations, recognized by the Charter of the United Nations, if the state or government is linked to these commitments by a multilateral and other relationship.
293. Because crimes under Article 140 are relevant to the commencement of judicial arbitrage of all the states of the world as states in the dimension of human existence, therefore also any state which does not confirm its declaration of this status of the International Criminal Tribunal, then in this case does not mean its refusal due to its failure to respond to its legal obligation created by International law and therefore, if the state does not

want to start its cooperation in the exercise of the judicial procedure of this International Criminal Tribunal, it will be the responsibility of the Government to conclude its own declaration by refusing to carry out the criminal proceedings of the Statute of the Tribunal and to transmit such information in front of the Legal Parties of Representation of the Status of the International Criminal Tribunal where confirmation of the takeover takes place.

294. The State Party of the Constitutional Court refusing to become a member of the Statute as the International Criminal Tribunal, implying an obligation on the Government to issue a Statement of Condemnation by the Constitutional Court to take part in International joint proceedings, thereby confirming its full refusal to enforce all its claims, ensuring justice, and as a decision with the sole responsibility of the legal entity, but also with the duty to respect the law and principles of the following Article 295.
295. The State which decides on the purpose of refusing to declare this statute or conducting a judicial proceeding, and thus also in its own name on behalf of the Government, rejects the purpose of achieving the steps leading to the justification and transfer of the state budget its legal and property rights as claims recognized to each individual the government is first obliged to respect the rights of International obligations recognized by the international societies of the States and as the rights which are the primary purpose of the right to decide on behalf of the state, if such a government decree is the first declared by the decision of state self-determination and the act of democracy, in the case of the law of relativity of each individual and the right to use His position to the enforcement of justice. The state has the right to decide on the interest of its own future, and so also every individual gains the right to know all His or Her own rights and status.
296. The decision to refuse to bring a Constitutional Court proceedings can be issued only at the time of discovering all the realities and links of the crime, meaning that if a decision to refuse to conduct a criminal prosecution is issued without sufficient justification for its justification due to the lack of knowledge of all crimes and legal relationships, can not be considered as a legitimate rejection decision.
297. The government of a country which refuses to participate in the International Criminal Tribunal's investigative and arbitration proceedings thus still has the right to use the open right;
- a. Partner of Justice and Peace,
 - b. Membership in the Military Alliance,
 - c. Partial membership of the Investigative Council as an informant, coordinator,
 - d. Membership for the purpose of human rights monitoring,
 - e. Public Observer.
298. The government of a country which refuses to declare this statute must also respect the rights of the consequence of this act of refusal, of such an obligation in the sense of its own legal position to the relationship

with International law and International communities, of the bilateral and multilateral alliance of such duty.

❖ **Termination of the Criminal Procedure process**

299. The judgment of the arbitration of the Constitutional Court will also be of interest to the International Criminal Tribunal Commission's determination of the purpose of securing the Jurisdictional Jurisdiction Commission on the basis of criminal facts executed and the legally recognized standards of criminal law, The Tribunal as a legitimate legal exercise based on facts and legal principles without violating the principles of judicial morality and crime opposition.

300. The Commission will be composed of persons responsible for the knowledge of criminal law, the office of legal justice, as well as professionally qualified persons on the status of the Tribunal of Liability, and composed of independent Judges, lawyers, teachers, private or civilian and state executors responsibly related profession.

301. Once the commission finds damage to the function of the mechanism or the outcome of the tribunal, the commission will notify the Council to the outcome of the tribunal's redress.

302. If the Commission finds that the proceedings of the Tribunal are terminated responsibly to legal status, then the Council of Judges together with the Embassies of States shall ensure that copies of all documents and evidence or materials from the proceedings of the Criminal Tribunal are produced as copies to each member of the Council of States, in order to allow for the creation of an archive of data in an independent storage, individually with the protection of each state, and without the possibility of future unsolicited manipulation of evidence and data of fairness.

❖ **Obligation of States Parties to the Criminal Act**

303. Obligation to prevent warfare and to reduce all threats leading to the origin of the criminal party's activities.

304. Obligation to adopt this Statute and its wording on the basis of Article 119.

305. Obligation to accept a supervisor for the constitutional activity of the Government and a commission for the control of the performance of the State Prosecutor's Office.

306. Blocking free rights for all political activities of persons who have been active or able to perform and develop crime, and thus have the duty to carry out responsibly under the International Declaration of Political and Civil Rights and, in the interests of all persons responsible, the status of politicians, superior, law enforcement officials, civilian groups until they have due expressed their responsibility for the crime.

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307. Provide access to foreign countries for the purpose of investigating the country and thereby detecting International organized crime.
308. Create an agreement with all the States participating in the tribunal, the debt repayment obligations, the interval and the amount.
309. Ensure the security of everyone who has or could be threatened by the status of terrorism in the territory or zone of the activities of the crime and the criminal state.
310. If, in the territory of a terrorist state, it is or has been any detainee's person as hostages without ability to leave, or freed, then such person is not identified as a statelessness person or other statute enabling that person to restrict the right to life and social or moral law.
311. Everyone who is detained in the territory of another State is based on the status of the Hostage and as a legal status according to the origin of His State, and according His prime rights of release, health and liberties are a priority of legal exercise that determines the status and criminal liability of the criminal entity which, by its own personal responsibility, commits a crime.
312. Criminal Alliance states have an obligation to engage in joint co-operation in order to stop conflicts and to take all steps to eliminate all damage caused by crime. According to the procedure of these states of crime, in the interest of this responsibility, this will also affect the decision of the criminal entity's consequences and such a judgment in the level of criminal liability.
313. Criminal Alliance states must respect the right of persons who have been or are in any way detained and blocked, and therefore have the right to social association, the use of labor and profit, health and social services, education and housing, and other social and legal right or resistance on criminal regimes.
314. Any politician, official or other person employed by the government's office of a detained and blocked entity must have open rights for official work, communication and development in the interest of the jurisdiction of its own State, in the private exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction while being free of interference or influence.
315. If people from abroad were detained, deportation to territories of their legal origin, and the duty of the criminal state to ensure civilization the capability and functional operation of their states, without risking their threat to the basic qualities of life and the ability of responsible civilization development. Reparation and stabilization responsibility under affectation on crime in Legal consequence and civilized morality.
316. The subject of a criminal offense has the obligation to ensure that all injured persons are paid for their health and caused by difficulties and unenforceable controls, international supervision of their care and treatment, as a preliminary result of the administration of justice and the outcome of the judgment.

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317. Prohibition of taking hostages. Anyone who has been harmed in His freedoms or taken hostage must be compensated, released, and secured by His ability to live health in a civilization of His or Her legal origin, without harm or in the capacity of the facility.
318. Ensuring health checks and preventive vaccination against all local disease threats is primarily responsibility of civilized people.
319. Support on Living in a home environment or setting up social centers.
320. If the basic civilization-moral responsibilities are not fulfilled, then the Council of States of the International Criminal Tribunal has a common duty to consider the interest of the purpose of the joint decision on the declaration of the Council of Trustees as a substitute for the sovereignty of governments that are not capable of their legal status of civilization and moral norms, and criminal responsibility in consequence.
321. If states active in a serious crime act refuse to respect their obligations of legal compliance and their aim and interest are still to enforce the actions leading to a conspiracy against International Law and World Order, thereby endangering and thereby harming the stability and the function of the world legal order, States of the International Criminal Tribunal have the right to jointly sit and decide on a joint defense act for the purpose of organizing global cooperation of states for the purpose of full military invasion and to ensure the complete destruction and destruction of all threats of crime and thus the rise of conflicts at International level.

Act on the Judge's testimony

In its binding nature to Article 31, 30, 48, 27 of this Statute, the Judge speaks His or Her words and swears that he will respect and honor all the principles of Justice and Legal responsibility.

State Representative in Office:

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Signature and Declaration

.....
Date and time:

**The Declaration on Statute for The International Criminal
Tribunal for Punishment of The European Terrorist Alliance**

Here follow signature

Government of Country:

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State Representative in Office:

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Signature and Declaration

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Date and time:

The Declaration on Statute for The International Criminal Tribunal for Punishment of The European Terrorist Alliance

The First Declaration of Statute

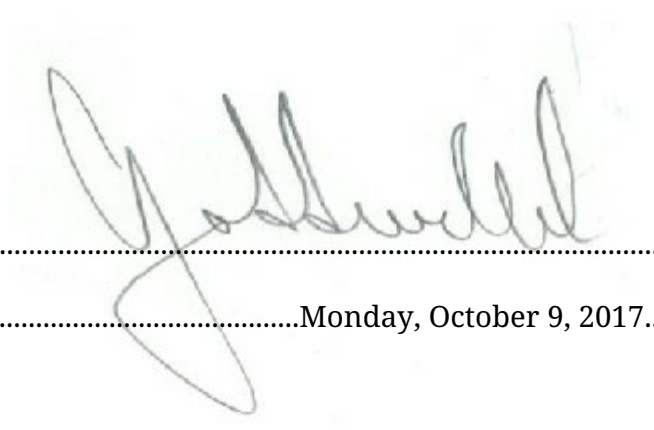
Government of Country:

.....The Federal Government of The Imperium of Diamond's.....

State Representative in Office:

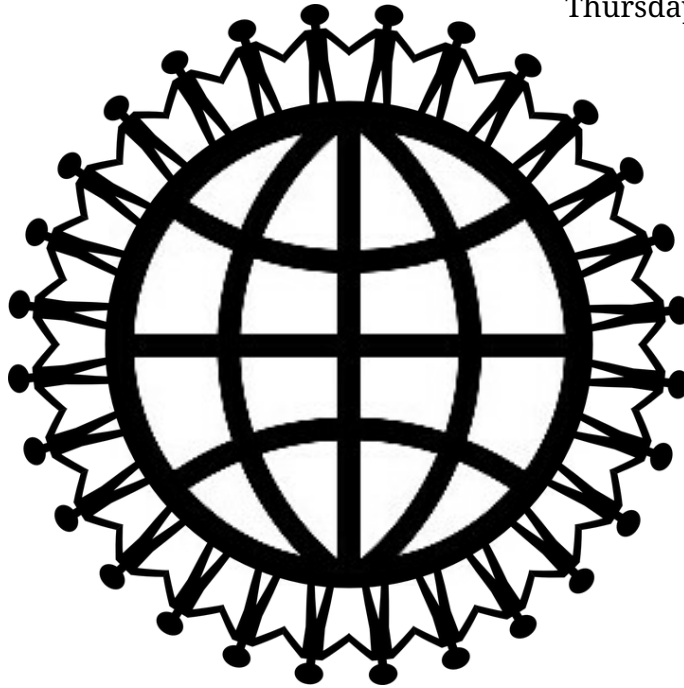
.....the King Gottwald Peter ID's Head of State.....

Signature and Declaration



.....
Date and time:Monday, October 9, 2017..

Thursday, October 5, 2017



T h e S t a t u t e o f
T h e I n t e r n a t i o n a l
C r i m i n a l T r i b u n a l
f o r p u n i s h m e n t o f E u r o p e a n
T e r r o r i s t A l l i a n c e

Statute is written be;

King Gottwald Peter, ID's 2017



Monday, October 9, 2017, Europe, Vienna, terrorist zone

<http://www.TheImperiumofDiamondsGovernment.populiser.com>