

Court of Northern Netherlands  
Location Leeuwarden  
Attn: Mr. C.M. Telman, Mr. T.P. Hoekstra  
and Mr. P. van Eijk

**By registered email only**

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Eindhoven, 17 december 2024

Your Honourable College,

■■■■■ et al. have taken note of the 'directions' rendered by the three-judge panel on 11 December 2024, in which the deed of contribution of copy of vaccination certificates pursuant to Article 85 paragraph 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, taken by ■■■■■ et al. on the court calendar date of 11 December 2024, also the deed of increase of claim pursuant to Article 130 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and also the request for a case management conference pursuant to Article 87 paragraph 2 sub d of the Code of Civil Procedure, was 'refused' in its entirety.

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■■■■■ et al. are of the opinion that the refusal of their deed has no legal effect. ■■■■■ et al. will further explain this position, but in this connection they already note the following.

**- Increase of claim -**

Article 130 of the Code of Civil Procedure states:

- 1. As long as the court has not yet rendered a final judgment, the plaintiff is entitled to amend or increase his claim or the grounds thereof in writing, by conclusion or deed in court. The defendant is entitled to object to this, on the grounds that the amendment or increase is contrary to the requirements of proper procedural order. The court shall decide, having heard the parties, as soon as possible. The court may also ex officio disregard an amendment or increase of the claim on the same grounds.*
- 2. No appeal may be lodged against the decisions of the judge referred to in the first paragraph.*
- 3. If a party has not appeared in the proceedings, a amendment or increase of the claim against that party is excluded, unless the plaintiff has notified the amendment or increase to it in a timely manner by writ. In the latter case, Article 120, paragraph 3, applies accordingly.*

Article 2.7 of the applicable procedural rules provides in line with this:

*2.7 Amendment or increase of claim*

*A party who amends or increases his claim or the grounds thereof shall state this clearly in the title of his procedural document and on*

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*the B form. A party who wishes to object to a amendment or increase in the claim and who wishes to obtain a decision on this objection before continuing the proceedings, must object within two weeks after the date of the hearing on which the claim was amended. This period will not be extended. The court will decide as soon as possible. If this party objects in another way, the objection will be decided in the next judgment.*

It follows from the above regulations that the amendment of the claim is a power of a claimant. ■■■■ et al. have made use of that power by increasing their claim and the grounds thereof in accordance with the provisions cited above.

The court can respond to this authority granted to ■■■■ et al. by law by judgment, not by decision in the directions. The 'refusal' of the deed insofar as it relates to the increase of the claim is not possible. Your court disregards the fact that ■■■■ et al. have taken their deed on the basis of the authority granted to them by law and not, as considered in the 'directions' by the three-judge panel, have made a request to be allowed to take the deed. The increase of the claim is for these reasons a legal fact. The fact that your court has returned the deed submitted to the registry in quadruplicate on 9 December 2024 does not alter this.

It is at least remarkable that the three-judge panel of the court reached its 'directions' without waiting for the two-week objection period from the procedural rules. ■■■■ et al. note that this period is running and that the defendants are still free to express their objections. If the defendants object within this period, your court is obliged to decide on it. If objections continue to

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be lodged by the defendants file a complaint within this period, then, as stipulated in the provisions cited above, any objections they may have raised after the expiry of this period will be decided in the next judgment.

In addition, the increase in claim for ■■■■■ et al. is very important and the only legal ground on which an increase in claim could be refused by judgment concerns abuse of procedural law. This is also evident from the reasoning given by the court in its 'directions'. The consideration that the court considers the increase in claim to be 'premature' is devoid of any legal logic because the claimants have motivated their interests in the increase in claim and there is no violation of the principles of proper procedural order.

***- deed of contribution copy of vaccination certificates -***

Your court has returned the vaccination certificates with the 'refusal' of the deed without any motivation. ■■■■■ et al. would like to know what the reasons are for this and consider the vaccination certificates as part of the procedural documents.

***- request for a case management conference -***

From the diametrically opposed positions of the parties, including the positions in the document returned by your court, it is crystal clear that ■■■■■ et al. now base the factual basis of their claims partly on the fact that there is no question of a so-called 'vaccine' by the defendants, but of a bioweapon. ■■■■■ et al. have provided evidence of that position and have expressly offered further evidence.

After the summons was issued, much evidence came to light to support the claim that it was a bioweapon. In the deed 'refused' by your court, the following was stated about this by ■■■■■ et al.:

*'... Without being exhaustive at this stage of the proceedings, it is already pointed out that the evidence to be provided in this regard includes, among other things, the scientific works and statements aimed at finding the truth by, among others, Professor Dr. Francis Boyle, which show that the Covid-19 injections qualify as bioweapons in a legal sense. Further evidence for the claimants' claim that there is deliberate deception in the aforementioned sense can be found in the statement of the former chief scientist and director of Pfizer's allergy and respiratory research division, Dr. Michael Yeadon, which shows that the Covid-19 injections were designed and manufactured 'by design' with the aim of seriously damaging the health and fertility of humans. Among other things, another important piece of evidence from the Netherlands that should not be missing can be found in the statements made by Minister Agema on 23 October 2024\*, in which she stated that upon her appointment as Minister, she had subordinated herself in her position as Minister of Health to orders from a supranational military organisation (NATO) and that she had to make an inventory under the leadership of the NCTV of what needs to be done in the context of the Covid-19 project: The Great Reset and the so-called 'pandemic preparedness' set up by the UN/WHO and WEF. The claimants wish to introduce this and other evidence (including in the form of statements to be made by several expert witnesses before your court) in the proceedings in*

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*order to further explore the defendants' tortious act consisting of carrying out their ongoing misleading role in the Covid-19: The Great Reset project and to enable your court to perform its most primary task, namely finding the truth...'*

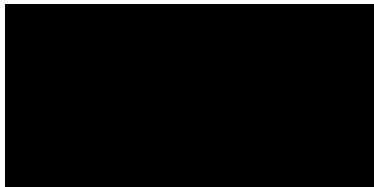
*(\* Budget debate of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport on Thursday, October 24, 2024)*

■■■■ et al. may remind Mr. Hoekstra that during the oral hearing in the incident at the end, ■■■■ et al. argued that there is a 'preferred reality' or a total lie that is so big that it completely distorts the public's perception of what is and is not true. It is a serious but simple fact that a 'vaccine' cannot also be a bioweapon. The latter means that either the claimants are right in their argument that the project-based use of the bioweapon in the context of the Covid-19: The Great Reset project leads to genocide or the defendants are right and it actually concerns a deadly disease 'Covid-19' and a 'vaccine' developed against it. There is nothing in between. After all, the use of a bioweapon cannot be based on any form of negligence, but is by definition intentional. Given this state of affairs, a preliminary hearing at which agreements are made regarding the presentation of evidence on this point is appropriate.

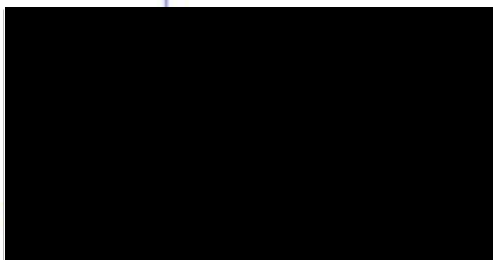
Finally, ■■■■ et al. remind your court of its obligations under Article 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. For the record, it should be noted that this obligation rests on all boards and officials who, in the exercise of their duties, become aware of certain crimes. The fulfilment of this obligation cannot therefore be left to the board of your court.

A copy of this letter will also be sent to the above email addresses.

Yours faithfully,



Peter Stassen  
(lawyer)



Arno van Kessel  
(lawyer)