

CONFORMABLE, ON THE TENTH (10) DAY OF THE MONTH OF JUNE IN THE YEAR 2021 AFTER CHRIST, EVERYONE WHO CONCERNS IT SHALL BE PROVIDED AS FOLLOWS: A PROCLAMATION – A NOTICE, ON BEHALF OF ALL THE WITNESSES REFERRED TO IN THE LAST PARAGRAPH, WHICH IS ON THIS DAY HAVE BEEN MADE UP BY THE DYNAST, THE POTENTATE, THE REVEREND, AND THE LANDLORD:

HIS HONOURABLE MAJESTY
THE REVEREND LORD GIDO VERKERKE
POTENTATE OF GILAÏE & LORD OF HOUGUN

PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MONTEVIDEO CONVENTION OF 1933,
ON THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF STATES

OF THE

PRINCIPALITY

THE DEMOCRACY,
THE REPUBLIC, THE MICRONATION:



GILAÏE

FOR WHICH THE INDEPENDENCE THROUGH THIS
PROCLAMATION IS PROVIDED,

INDEPENDENCE FROM ALL AND EVERYONE. GILAÏE TODAY IDENTIFIES
ITSELF AS A FULLY FUNCTIONING PRINCIPALITY.

IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCIPALITY, THE DEMOCRACY, THE REPUBLIC AND THE MICRONATION.

DISCLAIMER

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In the last part of this document, signatures have been removed as they shall only be present in the original document, not in translations.

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TRANSLATION NOTICE AND OFFICIAL APPROVAL

This translation to:

ENGLISH

was accepted by:

HIS HONOURABLE MAJESTY
THE REVEREND LORD GIDO VERKERKE
POTENTATE OF GILAÏE & LORD OF HOUGUN

on:

JULY 19TH 2021

in:

HANSWEERT, THE NETHERLANDS

IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCIPALITY, THE DEMOCRACY, THE REPUBLIC AND THE MICRONATION.

Under this proclamation, a new country, a new nation-state, is being formed: The Principality of Gilaïe. More explanation about the laws, the organization, and the right to exist can be found on all following pages.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

In this paragraph of this Constitution, all fundamental rights applicable to citizens of the Principality of Gilaïe are set out in a recapitulated manner. As similar as it may be to the Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, it is *not* the same.

1. EQUAL TREATMENT AND PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION.

All those in Gilaïe are treated equally.

Discrimination on grounds of religion, life-belief, political affiliation, race, gender or on any other ground - is not permitted.

2. GILAÏERSCHAP; STRANGER; EXTRADITION; RIGHT TO LEAVE COUNTRY.

1. The law regulates i.o.m. de Vorst who is Gilaïer.

2. The law regulates the admission and expulsion of aliens.

3. Extradition may only take place under the Convention. Further rules on extradition are given by law.

4. Everyone has the right to leave the country, except in the cases provided for by law.

3. EQUAL APPOINTABILITY

All Gilaïers are appointed to public service on an equal footing.

4. RIGHT TO VOTE

Every Gilaïer has the equal right to elect the members of general representative bodies and to be elected members of those bodies, subject to restrictions and exceptions laid down by law.

5. RIGHT OF PETITION

Everyone has the right to submit requests in writing to His Majesty the Potentate.

6. FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND BELIEF

1. Every citizen of Gilaïe has the right to practice his religion or belief individually.

2. The law may lay down rules for the protection of health, in the interests of traffic and in

order to combat or prevent disorders outside buildings and enclosed places.

7. RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH; PERMISSION BEFORE BEING CENSORED.

No one needs prior leave to reveal thoughts or feelings through the printing press, except for everyone's responsibility under the law.

In order to reveal thoughts or feelings by means other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, no one needs prior leave because of their content, subject to everyone's responsibility according to the law. The law can regulate the giving of screenings accessible to persons under the age of sixteen in order to protect morals.

8. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

The right to association is recognised. By law, this right may be limited in the interest of public policy.

9. FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND DEMONSTRATION

1. The right to assembly and demonstration shall be recognised, subject to everyone's responsibility according to the law.

2. The law may lay down rules for the protection of health, in the interests of traffic and for the control or prevention of disorders.

10. PRIVACY

1. Everyone shall have the right to respect for his privacy, subject to restrictions to be imposed by or pursuant to the law.

2. The law lays down rules for the protection of privacy in connection with the recording and provision of personal data.

11. BANISHMENT OF SPECIFIC PERSONS

Every Gilaïer has the right not to meet the persons listed below in their own country of nationality. As a result, a general entry ban applies to these persons:

- Mr. J.S. Verrijzer (JustinSahid),
- Mrs.M.M. van der Weide (Marjolein),
- Mr. D. de Waard (Daan) & Amp;
- Mr. B.de Bouwer (Bob).

12. DOMESTIC LAW

1. Entering a dwelling without the consent of the occupant is only permitted in the cases provided for by or pursuant to the law, by those designated for this purpose by or pursuant to the law.

2. Entry in accordance with paragraph 1 shall require prior identification and

communication of the purpose of entry, subject to exceptions provided for by law.

3. A written report of entry shall be provided to the occupant as soon as possible. If entry has taken place in the interests of national security or criminal proceedings, the provision of the report may be postponed in accordance with the rules to be laid down by law. In the cases to be determined by law, the provision may be omitted if the interest of national security continues to oppose the provision of services.

13. LETTER SECRET

1. The letter secrecy is inviolable, except, in the cases provided for by law, by order of the Potentate.

2. Telephone and telegraph secrecy shall be inviolable, except, in the cases provided for by law, by or with the permission of those designated for that purpose by law.

14. EXPROPRIATION

1. Expropriation can only take place in the public interest and against insured indemnification, in accordance with rules to be laid down by or pursuant to the law.

2. Compensation need not be insured in advance if expropriation is required without delay in the event of an emergency.

3. In the cases provided for by or pursuant to the law, there is a right to compensation or compensation for damages, if in the public interest property is destroyed or rendered unusable by the competent authority or the exercise of the right of ownership is restricted.

15. DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY

1. Apart from the cases provided for by or pursuant to the law, no one may be deprived of his liberty.

2. A person who has been deprived of his liberty other than by judicial order may apply to the court for his release. In that case, he shall be heard by the court within a period to be determined by law. The court shall order the immediate release if he finds the deprivation of liberty unlawful.

3. The trial of a person who has been deprived of his liberty for that purpose shall take place within a reasonable period of time.

4. A person who has been lawfully deprived of his liberty may be restricted in the exercise of fundamental rights in so far as he does not comply with deprivation of liberty.

16. NO PUNISHMENT WITHOUT LAW; NULLA POENA PRINCIPLE

No offence is punishable by force of a prior statutory penalty provision.

17. IUS DE NON EVOCANDO; LEGAL AWARD OF THE COURT

No one can be detained against his will from the judge who grants him the law.

18. EMPLOYMENT; LEGAL STATUS OF EMPLOYEES; labour

1. The promotion of sufficient employment shall be the subject of public concern.

2. The law lays down rules on the legal status of those who perform work and on their protection therein, as well as on participation.

3. The right of every Dutch person to free choice of work shall be recognised, subject to the restrictions laid down by or pursuant to the law.

19. SECURITY OF EXISTENCE; PROSPERITY; social security

1. The security of existence of the population and the distribution of prosperity shall be the subject of the concern of the public authorities. In the event that the population cannot survive, the main objective under any circumstances will be the existence of the Principality of Gilaïe.

2. The law lays down rules on social security entitlements.

3. Gilaïers here on land, who cannot provide for existence, have a right to state assistance to be regulated by law.

20. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

1. The concern of the government is very focused on the habitability of the land and the protection and improvement of the environment. Everyone has the right to clean air, a livable and a safe climate to live in.

2. Every citizen is free to stand up for the climate and the government obliges itself to hear this and to act effectively when necessary.

21. PUBLIC AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

1. Education is an object of the government's continuing concern.

2. Public education shall be governed by the Potentate, while respecting everyone's religion or belief.

3. The requirements of soundness, to provide education to be financed in whole or in part from the public coffers shall be regulated by law, without regard to the freedom of direction as far as special education is concerned. Special education

follows exactly the same guidelines as regular education.

4. These requirements shall be regulated for general primary education in such a way as to ensure equally adequate assurance of the soundness of special education financed from the public coffers and of public education. This regulation respects, in particular, the freedom of special education with regard to the choice of teaching resources and the appointment of teachers.

5. Special general primary education, which satisfies the conditions to be laid down by law, shall be financed from the public coffers according to the same criterion as public education. The law lays down the conditions under which contributions from the public coffers are granted, in particular in general forming secondary and preparatory higher education.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF REVEREND AND RECOGNITION (VOE)

The Principality of Gilaïe is known for the Principal order of reverend and recognition. Abbreviated to VOE. This abbreviation is placed after the name.

The order is awarded by His Majesty the Potentate for special achievements or making an extraordinaire contribution to the Principality. A recipient of this Order does not necessarily have to be a citizen of Gilaïe. Neither have the following persons received excellent relations/achievements with His Majesty the Potentate as a result of contributions to the Principality or excellent relations/achievements:

Mrs I. Verbart (Iris) – for her insistence on declaring Gilaïe's independence. Mrs Verbart, who is also Minister of Social Affairs and Employment, can be seen as *Mater Patria* (mother of the fatherland).

Mr O.A. Muijsson (Olivier) – for his excellent help in finding and obtaining territory for the Principality of Gilaïe.

Mrs D.S.P. Goubert (Dominique-Sofia Pascalia) – for her outstanding achievements in empowering women. Even if His Majesty the Potentate regards her as exquisite and generous. In addition, her order can be seen as an apology, for the Wmd debacle¹ that took place in 2021.

Mr R. Paardenkooper (Robin) – for his support during the early stages of the Principality. In addition, for the hard work and designing of the flag. If anyone really deserves the VOE, it is Mr Paardenkooper of the Ministry of Defence.

TERRITORY

The territory of Gilaïe Principality is located at the following coordinates:

62°20'24.0" N, 6°18'00.0"W.

Previously, the island (which is also depicted in the image below) was known as Fugloy. This name is no longer used in legislation and official naming.



Credit: Google Maps™

MINISTRIES

Each ministry has its own responsibilities and is each chaired by a minister. Below are the current ministers:

Ministry of General and Home Affairs:

HIS REVEREND MAJESTY G. VERKERKE,
LORD OF HOUGUN, POTENTATE OF THE
PRINCIPALITY OF GILAÏE

Ministry of Defence:

R. PAARDEKOOOPER

Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment:

I. VERBART, VOE

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Principality Relations:

O.A. MUIJSSON, VOE

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science:

T.E.D. GOETHEER

Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport:

J. SKIPPER

Ministry of Housing, Infrastructure and Architecture:

D. VAN DER POEST CLEMENT

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance:

E.J. TAZELAAR

Ministry of Justice and Security:

D.S.P. GOUBERT, VOE

Ministry of Transport and Climate:

B. VAN STEL

RECOGNITION OF STATES

All of the following are states/countries recognized by the Principality of Gilaïe:

Abkhazia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua & Deps, Argentina, Armenia, Artsach, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Catalonia, Central African Rep, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo {Democratic Rep}, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, German nd, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Philippines, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada,

Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland {Republic}, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Yemen, Jordan, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Korea North, Kosovo, Croatia, Laos, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Lib eria, Liberland, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, Nepal, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Oman, Austria, East Timor, East Turkestan, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Minerva, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome & Principle, Saudi Arabia, Sealand {Principality}, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sudan, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Kitts & nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tibet, Togo, Tonga, Transnistria, Trinidad & Tobago , Chad, Czech Republic, Chechen Republic of Itsjkeria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vatican City, Venezuela, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, United States, Vietnam, Belarus Russia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Korea, South Sudan, South Africa, South Ossetia, Sweden & Switzerland.

FLAG AND INTERPRETATION



The flag of Gilaïe is a tricolor with a coat of arms in the middle. The 3 rows from top to bottom are as follows:

Baby blue – HEX #5EB6E4; the baby blue color stands for calmness. In addition, it also means vigilance, perseverance, justice, prosperity, peace

IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCIPALITY, THE DEMOCRACY, THE REPUBLIC AND THE MICRONATION.

and/or patriotism. In the case of the Principality of Gilaïe, the blue color stands for the nobility (the people of higher standing).

White – HEX #FFFFFF; the white stands for a clean slate. A new beginning. Equally, white means purity and innocence.

Golden yellow – HEX #F2BE1A; this color stands for prosperity among the people. The yellow color, like the white, stands in front of the church. The golden yellow exudes value and wisdom.

In the middle of the flag is the coat of arms of the Principality of Gilaïe. This weapon is crossed bones, with the back of an eagle. The ends of the bones are illustrated as individuals holding up the 5-pointed star (pentacle). The horizontal line in the star should be pliers with the golden-yellow upper line.

In addition to the national flag, the Ministry of Defence uses a Naval Flag and an Air Flag. These are based at their core on the national flag but differ:



POLITICAL SYSTEM

The Principality of Gilaïe maintains a political system with a limited group of elected representatives who make decisions per ministry.

These ministries are therefore chaired by one minister. This minister then also sits on the Council of Ministers, together with the Potentate. De Vorst is always the Minister of General and Home Affairs. He is re-elected every 25 years. The Potentate has a lot of power but is not allowed to change anything about this system.

The ministers are elected by the Potentate, at the moment when a new Potentate is appointed or a situation requires it (e.g. dismissal, death or impeachment).

Legislative proposals and motions can be tabled by ministers in the Council of Ministers. This will be voted on internally. In order to protect the democratic process, the result must be announced by the Potentate after the vote.

A vote starts with 1 hour of registration time. Ministers must register for every single vote - in the case of motions, this is not the general thing.

The Potentate may decide to extend the voting time to allow more ministers to vote, or to avoid an unfair distribution.

Both consultative and binding referendums will be used to hear the opinions of the people. The use of this is determined per situation.

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION & SEAT UNITED NATIONS

Through this document, the Principality of Gilaïe calls on all countries to recognise this new state.

Given that enough countries offer their recognition, His Majesty the Potentate asks António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to grant a seat in the United Nations General Assembly.

EUROPEAN UNION SEAT

On the basis of this proclamation, the Principality of Gilaïe requests the President of the European Union to be admitted to the Union.

His Majesty the Potentate wishes to join the Principality, stressing that she meets all the strict requirements set by the EU in the Copenhagen Criteria of 1993.

MONTEVIDEO 1933

The Principality of Gilaïe considers that it complies with all the rights and obligations of a State, as laid out in the Montevideo Convention of 1933:

- (a) a permanent population;
- (b) a demarcated area;
- (c) public authorities; and
- (d) the ability to establish relations with the other States.

On the basis of these basic principles, we ask every other state to grant recognition to the Principality of Gilaïe.

SIGNED, AND CONSEQUENTLY ADOPTED, ON THE
tenth day of the month of JUNE, IN THE YEAR 2021
IN GOES, *THE NETHERLANDS*, BY:

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

His Honourable Majesty G. Verkerke, *Lord of
Hougun, Potentate of the Principality of Gilaïe,*

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Mr J. Schipper,
Minister for Health, Welfare and Sport,

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Mrs I. Verbart, VOE,
Minister for Social Affairs and Employment,

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Mr O.A. Muijsson, VOE,
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Principality Relations,

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Mr R. Paardekooper, VOE,
Minister of Defence,

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Mrs D. van der Poest Clement,
*Minister for Housing, Infrastructure and
architecture*

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Mr T.E.D. Goetheer,
Minister for Education, Culture and Science,

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Mr. B. van Stel,
Minister for Transport and Climate,

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Ms D.S.P. Goubert, VOE,
Minister for Justice and Security,

[TRANSLATION: SIGNATURE UNAVAILABLE]

Ms E.J. Tazelaar
Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance.

IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCIPALITY, THE DEMOCRACY, THE REPUBLIC AND THE MICRONATION.

