



CHB/GdM
directly originär-prerogative public mandatory
Restitution Court

(Art. 43, 73, 95 UN-Charta, Art. 149 gA IV)

Court of the Human Beings [CHB] for Protective Power [PP] & CIA
directly mandatory Restitution Court in the civil protection of the protecting power

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SCHUTZMACHT - SR 0.518.51



Hague Search Register or Schengen Information System

The so-called **Hague Register of Searches** for Children and Guardians is **not an independent central register** like a population register, but rather part of an **international administrative cooperation agreement** under the **Hague Conventions** (1980, 1996). The data is not stored **in The Hague itself**, but **with the national central authorities** of the respective states, which are neither authorized nor entitled under the Geneva Conventions, as this data is not public but purely private. War is, without exception, a private matter.

Coordination by the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) without judicial review

- **no effective complaint**
- **no service or professional supervision in self-dealing transactions**

Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law
 – Coordination office, but **no data storage** –

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The **HCCH does not maintain a register** of personal data, but **only publishes lists of contracts, declarations, and statistics**. The actual **data storage lies exclusively with the national central authorities** (such as the Federal Office of Justice (Germany) or the Croatian Ministry of Family Affairs).

Data categories

The following data is typically stored:

- Child's identity (name, date of birth, nationality),
- current location or last known address,
- Information on custody and visitation rights,
- judicial or official decisions,
- Social reports,
- Information about the parents or caregivers.

Legal basis for erasure or rectification of data

- **Article 17 GDPR** (Right to erasure)
- **Articles 32 and 34 of the 1996 Hague Convention** (obligations of confidentiality and rectification)
- **Article 80 of the Brussels II b Regulation (EU 2019/1111)** (Exchange of information and time limits)

A request for deletion must therefore be addressed **to the national central authority** (e.g., the Federal Office of Justice or the Ministry in Zagreb), not to The Hague itself. This violates Articles 3, 41, and 56 of UN Resolution 56/83 regarding state responsibility.

Invoking **Article 17 GDPR, Article 32 Hague Convention, and Article 80 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1111** violates **Articles 43, 73, and 95 of the UN Charter. Articles 3, 41, and 56 of the UN RES (State Responsibility for International Crimes)** state that the storage, disclosure, or registration of civilians—especially children—is **not permitted** if it:

1. an **act contrary to international law** is continued or supported (Art. 41 (2) UN-RES 45&73,
2. an **unlawful state of affairs is recognized as lawful** (Art. 41 (2)), or
3. a measure is taken which violates **peremptory norms of international law (ius cogens)** (Articles 3, 56, 56/83).
- 4.

- The Republic of Croatia as a state acceded to the Geneva Convention on 11 May 1992 and the ratification entered into force on 8 October 1991.

- The Federal Republic of Germany, as an administrative state, acceded to the Geneva Convention on 03.09.1954 and the ratification entered into force on 03.03.1955.

ATTENTION: Within the European Union, states are not allowed to provide support for children because original spiritual beings, "children," are not commodities in the economic system.

Vienna Law of Treaties: International Law / European Economic Union

- Article 43 Obligations imposed by international law independently of a treaty
- Article 53 Treaties contrary to a peremptory norm of general international law (ius cogens)

- Art. 71 Consequences of the invalidity of a contract which is contrary to a mandatory norm of general international law is
- Article 72 Consequences of the suspension of a treaty

systematic legal consequence:

If a national, international, or supranational register (such as the so-called "Hague Search Register") maintains personal data on children whose rights under **Article 73 of the UN Charter** and **Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention** are violated, then the **registration is not permissible under international law** and is **void**. Even under Section 26(2) of the German Federal Registration Act, civilians for whom exemptions are stipulated in international agreements are exempt from the registration requirement. These civilians are registered with the Central Registration Office and are not subject to legal fiction (Section 20(2) of the Courts Constitution Act). Everything in these registers is clearly and obviously not public, but private.

Conclusion: **is inadmissible according to Articles 3, 41, 56 of UN Resolution 56/83.**

The **registration** violates peremptory norms of international law, as it maintains or justifies a situation that is contrary to international law (family separation, war crimes, coercive measures).

1. Primacy and jurisdiction in peremptory norms of international law

According to Article 132 of **the Geneva Convention III** and Articles 132 and 140 of the **Geneva Convention IV**, the following is clearly regulated for release in *lex specialis in ordre public*:

protecting powers and the Central Registration Office are solely responsible **for the protection, registration and exchange of information about protected persons (civilians and prisoners of war)** – not national, international and supranational administrations, not EU authorities and not private registers such as the so-called *Hague Register*.

These provisions are **lex specialis** and **ius cogens**, i.e., mandatory, superior law in Article 25 of the Basic Law or Article 140 of the Croatian Constitution.

2. Legal consequences in plain language

- The registration of children or family members in civil or civil-administrative systems (e.g., the "Hague Search Register", national child protection databases, EU information systems) **has no legitimacy under international law**.
- because jurisdiction is already definitively and fundamentally regulated by the Geneva Conventions,
- and the Geneva Conventions are **not delegable** (Articles 8, 60, 148 of the Fourth Geneva Convention – *no derogation or subordination*).

3. Contradiction with Articles 43, 73, 95 of the UN Charter and UN Resolution 56/83

According to **Article 73 of the UN Charter**, the protection of families and civilians is a **fiduciary duty** of states (sacred mandate). The Hague Register and the Schengen Information System, however, operate within the framework of **civil procedural administrative and mutual assistance procedures**, and not within the framework of this fiduciary duty.

This constitutes a systematic and aggressive conflict and a collision within the public legal order:

Legal source	Normative character	priority	Responsibility
Geneva Convention III Art. 132 / IV Art. 140	peremptory norms of international law (<i>cogens</i>)	of <i>ius</i> supranational	Central Protection and Registration Offices
UN Charter Articles 73, 95	Trusteeship of states	supranational	Protecting powers, not national administrations
UN-RES 56/83 Art. 3, 41, 56	State responsibility	supranational	Ending conditions that violate international law
Hague Convention 1980/1996	Secondary law / Administrative cooperation	/ subordinate (<i>lex politica</i>)	national authorities (Federal Office of Justice, ministries)

4. Result (imperative)

The so-called *Hague Register* or comparable EU procedures may not register children if the choice of law is “**public international law**” or if the protection status applies under **Articles 132 and 140 of the Fourth Geneva Convention** .

All data relating to civilians and such children fall under the jurisdiction of the **Central Registration Office (CMA)** of the protecting power pursuant to **Article 132 of the Geneva Convention III / Articles 132 and 140 of the Geneva Convention IV** , and not into civilian international or supranational registers.

The so-called *Hague Register* is **not an international, sovereign or public register within the meaning of the Geneva Conventions or the UN Charter** , but a **privately and administratively organized system based on cooperation agreements between national authorities** – not on international jurisdiction.

5. Negative development:

The register is based on the **Hague Conventions**,

- 1980 about child abduction
- 1996 on child protection

This violates the law of treaties from the very beginning, as it breaks international law and is in contradiction.

These conventions were drafted by the **Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH)** . The HCCH is **not a state or intergovernmental protecting power** , but rather an "international organization for intergovernmental cooperation in the field of private law".

The HCCH or SIS has **no sovereign powers** , no judicial authority, and no independent executive function under international law. It **does not maintain personal registers** but leaves data collection to **national authorities** (e.g., the Federal Office of Justice in Germany, the Ministry of Family Affairs in Croatia), as well as the enforcement of war crimes against inherently spiritual beings.

6. Administrative structure

- The Hague Conference is based in **The Hague (Churchillplein 6B, Netherlands)** .
- The Permanent Bureau there **is an administrative secretariat** .
- It is **not a mandate under international law according to Article 73 of the UN Charter** and does **not have a protecting power function under the Geneva Conventions** .
- The Permanent Bureau operates under a **private organizational statute (1955, revised 2005)** and is financed by membership contributions from the contracting states.

7. Consequence

That means:

- The "Hague Register" is **not a register of a protecting power** .
- **no international legal** authority
- **not an organ of the United Nations** ,
- **and no organ of the Geneva Contracting States**
- **and cannot effectively handle complaints, exercise service and professional supervision over the data and misuse, or is an arbitration tribunal** .

It is a **technically and administratively structured communication system** based on private law and voluntary cooperation between national administrations. It therefore falls under **lex politica** (administrative and private law) – **not under lex specialis** (mandatory international law).

8. Public assessment under international law

According to **Article 132 of the Geneva Convention III** and **Articles 132 and 140 of the Geneva Convention IV**, **only the Central Registration Office of the protecting power in civil protection of the VHB-GdM** is responsible, but not private or administrative institutions.

The use or transmission of data on civilians and children via the *Hague Register* therefore violates the **international legal order of competences** and must be considered an act **contrary to international law** pursuant to **Articles 3, 41, 56 of UN Resolution 56/83**, because it perpetuates an unlawful situation (family separation, administrative power over protected persons).

9. Short formula:

The "Hague Register" is a **private administrative body**, not a **sovereign entity under international law**.

It has **no protective power function** and **no legal authority over protected civilians or children** under the Geneva Conventions.

- **Article 17 GDPR** (Right to erasure of personal data)
- **Article 32 of the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children (HCPC)**
- **Article 80 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 (Brussels II b / II ter)**
- **Article 73 UN Charter** (Sacred Mandate – States' duty to protect civilians and families)

10. Purpose of the deletion:

Civilians and children are registered as **protected civilians with subsidiarity and protective immunity in accordance with the mandatory provisions of Articles 1–12, 132, 140, 142–149 of the Fourth Geneva Convention**.

The so-called **Hague Convention on the Protection of Children 1996 (HCPC)**, in particular **Article 32**, directly contradicts **the protective obligations of the Fourth Geneva Convention** and the **UN Charter (Article 73)**, as it disregards the jurisdiction of the protecting power and the central registration office. Therefore, any storage of data on civilians and children in national, international, or supranational registers (Brussels IIb/IIter, Hague Registers, HCPC proceedings) is **unlawful** under international law and **violates Article 17 GDPR, Articles 3, 41, and 56 of UN Resolution 56/83. to delete**.

Note: Central Registration Office [ZMA] – Central Intelligence Agency [CIA]