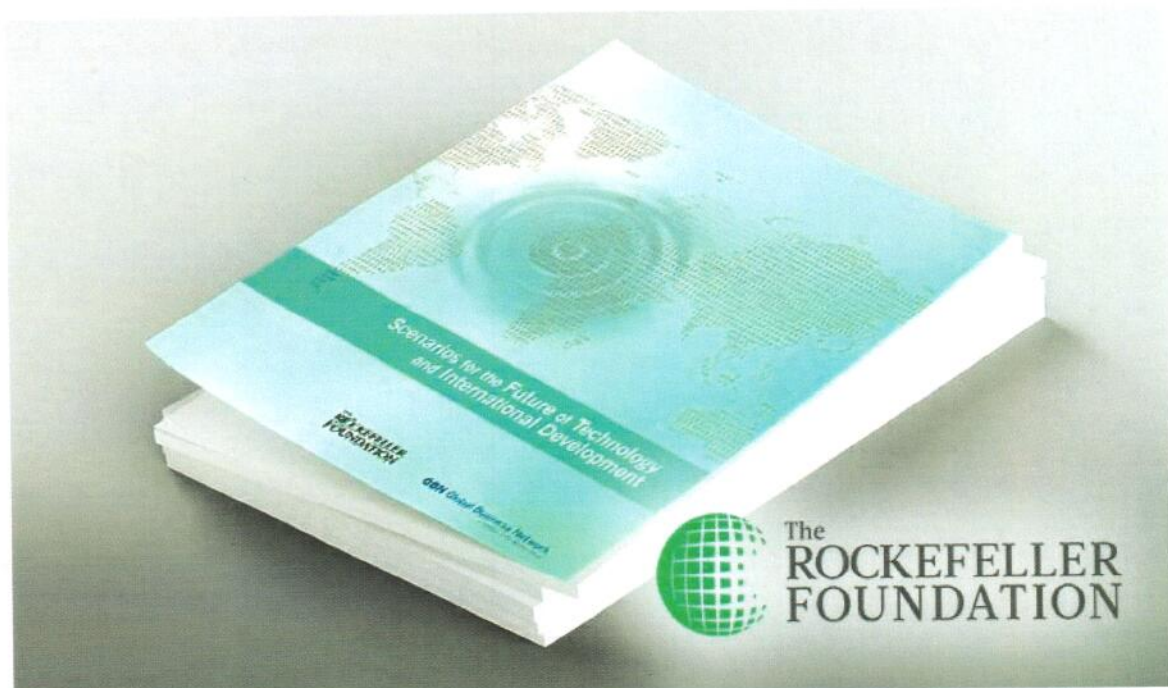


# BIJLAGE 11

Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.



The document is titled 'Scenario for the Future of Technology and International Development'. (9) That says it all: **a scenario for the future**. It has a chapter called 'LockStep' in which a global pandemic is reported as if it happened in the past, but which is clearly intended as a rehearsal for the future.

**The 2020 pandemic is described in horrifying detail in the 'Scenario for the Future' by the Rockefeller Foundation written in 2010.**

---

The 'Scenario for the Future' continues with comparing two different responses to their predicted pandemic: the USA only 'strongly discouraged' people from flying, while China *enforced mandatory quarantine* for all citizens. The first response is accused of spreading the virus even more, while *the imposing of a suffocating lock-down* is praised. Then it goes on to describe the implementation of totalitarian control:

**During the pandemic, national leaders around the world flexed their authority and imposed airtight rules and restrictions, from the mandatory wearing of face masks to body-temperature checks at the entries to communal spaces like train stations and supermarkets.**

## Scenarios for the Future of Technology and International Development

This report was produced by  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
and Global Business Network.

May 2010



# The Scenario Framework

The Rockefeller Foundation and GBN began the scenario process by surfacing a host of driving forces that would affect the future of technology and international development. These forces were generated through both secondary research and in-depth interviews with Foundation staff, Foundation grantees, and external experts.

Next, all these constituents came together in several exploratory workshops to further brainstorm the content of these forces, which could be divided into two categories: predetermined elements and critical uncertainties. A good starting point for any set of scenarios is to understand those driving forces that we can be reasonably certain will shape the worlds we are describing, also known as “predetermined elements.” For example, it is a near geopolitical certainty that—with the rise of China, India, and other nations—a multi-polar global system is emerging. One demographic certainty is that global population growth will continue and will put pressure on energy, food, and water resources—especially in the developing world. Another related certainty: that the world will strive to source more of its energy

from renewable resources and may succeed, but there will likely still be a significant level of global interdependence on energy.

Predetermined elements are important to any scenario story, but they are not the foundation on which these stories are built. Rather, scenarios are formed around “critical uncertainties”—driving forces that are considered both highly important to the focal issue and highly uncertain in terms of their future resolution. Whereas predetermined elements are predictable driving forces, uncertainties are by their nature unpredictable: their outcome can be guessed at but not known.

While any single uncertainty could challenge our thinking, the future will be shaped by multiple forces playing out over time. The scenario framework provides a structured way to consider how these critical uncertainties might unfold and evolve in combination. Identifying the two most important uncertainties guarantees that the resulting scenarios will differ in ways that have been judged to be critical to the focal question.

## CHOOSING THE CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES

During this project's scenario creation workshop, participants—who represented a range of regional and international perspectives—selected the two critical uncertainties that would form the basis of the scenario framework. They chose these two uncertainties from a longer list of potential uncertainties that might shape the broader contextual environment of the scenarios, including social, technology, economic, environmental, and political trends. The uncertainties that were considered included,

for example, the pervasiveness of conflict in the developing world; the frequency and severity of shocks like economic and political crises, disease and natural disasters; and the locus of innovation for crucial technologies for development. (A full list of the critical uncertainties identified during the project, as well as a list of project participants, can be found in the Appendix.)

The two chosen uncertainties, introduced below, together define a set of four scenarios for the future of technology and international development that are divergent, challenging, internally consistent, and plausible. Each of the two uncertainties is expressed as an axis that represents a continuum of possibilities ranging between two endpoints.



## GLOBAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ALIGNMENT

This uncertainty refers to both the amount of economic integration—the flow of goods, capital, people, and ideas—as well as the extent to which enduring and effective political structures enable the world to deal with many of the global challenges it faces. On one end of the axis, we would see a more integrated global economy with high trade volumes, which enables access to a wider range of goods and services through imports and exports, and the increasing specialization of exports. We would also see more cooperation at the supra-national level, fostering increased collaboration, strengthened global institutions, and the formation of effective international problem-solving networks. At the other axis endpoint, the potential for economic development in the developing world would be reduced by the fragility of the overall global economy—coupled with protectionism and fragmentation of trade—along with a weakening of governance regimes that raise barriers to cooperation, thereby hindering agreement on and implementation of large-scale, interconnected solutions to pressing global challenges.

## ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

This uncertainty refers to the capacity at different levels of society to cope with change and to adapt effectively. This ability to adapt can mean proactively managing existing systems and structures to ensure their resilience against external forces, as well as the ability to transform those systems and structures when a changed context means they are no longer suitable. Adaptive capacity is generally associated with higher levels of education in a society, as well as the availability of outlets for those who have educations to further their individual and societal well-being. High levels of adaptive capacity are typically achieved through the existence of trust in society; the presence and tolerance of novelty and diversity; the strength, variety, and overlap of human institutions; and the free flow of communication and ideas, especially between and across different levels, e.g., bottom-up and top-down. Lower levels of adaptive capacity emerge in the absence of these characteristics and leave populations particularly vulnerable to the disruptive effects of unanticipated shocks.



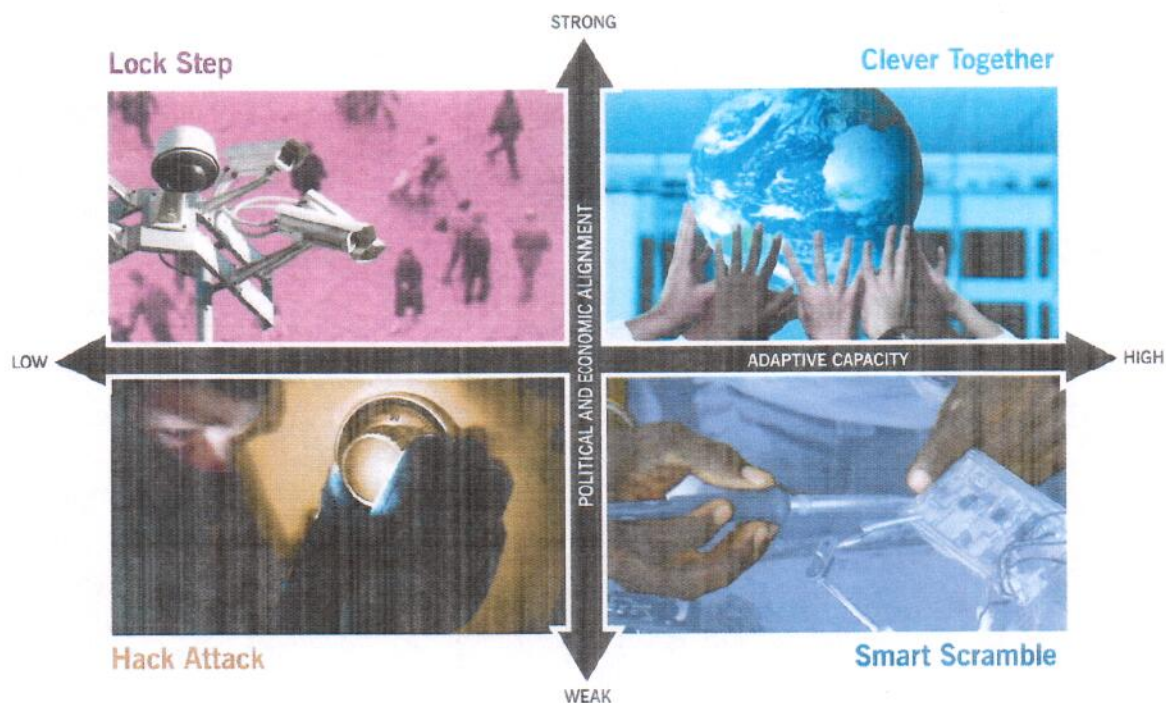
Once crossed, these axes create a matrix of four very different futures:

**LOCK STEP** – A world of tighter top-down government control and more authoritarian leadership, with limited innovation and growing citizen pushback

**CLEVER TOGETHER** – A world in which highly coordinated and successful strategies emerge for addressing both urgent and entrenched worldwide issues

**HACK ATTACK** – An economically unstable and shock-prone world in which governments weaken, criminals thrive, and dangerous innovations emerge

**SMART SCRAMBLE** – An economically depressed world in which individuals and communities develop localized, makeshift solutions to a growing set of problems





## THE SCENARIO NARRATIVES

The scenarios that follow are not meant to be exhaustive—rather, they are designed to be both plausible and provocative, to engage your imagination while also raising new questions for you about what that future might look and feel like. Each scenario tells a story of how the world, and in particular the developing world, might progress over the next 15 to 20 years, with an emphasis on those elements relating to the use of different technologies and the interaction of these technologies with the lives of the poor and vulnerable. Accompanying each scenario is a range of elements that aspire to further illuminate life, technology, and philanthropy in that world. These include:

- A timeline of possible headlines and emblematic events unfolding during the period of the scenario
- Short descriptions of what technologies and technology trends we might see
- Initial observations on the changing role of philanthropy in that world, highlighting opportunities and challenges that philanthropic organizations would face and what their operating environment might be like
- A “day in the life” sketch of a person living and working in that world

Please keep in mind that the scenarios in this report are stories, not forecasts, and the plausibility of a scenario does not hinge on the occurrence of any particular detail. In the scenario titled “Clever Together,” for example, “a consortium of nations, NGOs [non-governmental organizations], and companies establish the Global Technology Assessment Office”—a detail meant to symbolize how a high degree of international coordination and adaptation might lead to the formation of a body that anticipates technology’s potential societal implications. That detail, along with dozens of others in each scenario, is there to give you a more tangible “feel” for the world described in the scenario. Please consider names, dates, and other such specifics in each scenario as proxies for types of events, not as necessary conditions for any particular scenario to unfold.

We now invite you to immerse yourself in each future world and consider four different visions for the evolution of technology and international development to 2030.

# Scenario Narratives

Lock Step



## LOCK STEP

A world of tighter top-down government control and more authoritarian leadership, with limited innovation and growing citizen pushback

In 2012, the pandemic that the world had been anticipating for years finally hit. Unlike 2009's H1N1, this new influenza strain—originating from wild geese—was extremely virulent and deadly. Even the most pandemic-prepared nations were quickly overwhelmed when the virus streaked around the world, infecting nearly 20 percent of the global population and killing 8 million in just seven months, the majority of them healthy young adults. The pandemic also had a deadly effect on economies: international mobility of both people and goods screeched to a halt, debilitating industries like tourism and breaking global supply chains. Even locally, normally bustling shops and office buildings sat empty for months, devoid of both employees and customers.

The pandemic blanketed the planet—though disproportionate numbers died in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Central America, where the virus spread like wildfire in the absence of official containment protocols. But even in developed countries, containment was a challenge. The United States's initial policy of "strongly discouraging" citizens from flying proved deadly in its leniency, accelerating the spread of the virus not just within the U.S. but across borders. However, a few countries did fare better—China in particular. The Chinese government's quick imposition and enforcement of mandatory quarantine for all citizens, as well as its instant and near-hermetic sealing off of all borders, saved millions of lives, stopping the spread of the virus far earlier than in other countries and enabling a swifter post-pandemic recovery.

China's government was not the only one that took extreme measures to protect its citizens from risk and exposure. During the pandemic, national leaders around the world flexed their authority and imposed airtight rules and restrictions, from the mandatory wearing of face masks to body-temperature checks at the entries to communal spaces like train stations and supermarkets. Even after the pandemic faded, this more authoritarian control and oversight of citizens and their activities stuck and even intensified. In order to protect themselves from the spread of increasingly global problems—from pandemics and transnational terrorism to environmental crises and rising poverty—leaders around the world took a firmer grip on power.

At first, the notion of a more controlled world gained wide acceptance and approval. Citizens willingly gave up some of their sovereignty—and their privacy—to more paternalistic states in exchange for greater safety and stability. Citizens were more tolerant, and even eager, for top-down direction and oversight, and national leaders had more latitude to impose order in the ways they saw fit. In developed countries, this heightened oversight took many forms: biometric IDs for all citizens, for example, and tighter regulation of key industries whose stability

was deemed vital to national interests. In many developed countries, enforced cooperation with a suite of new regulations and agreements slowly but steadily restored both order and, importantly, economic growth.

Across the developing world, however, the story was different—and much more variable. Top-down authority took different forms in different countries, hinging largely on the capacity, caliber, and intentions of their leaders. In countries with strong and thoughtful leaders, citizens' overall economic status and quality of life increased. In India, for example, air quality drastically improved after 2016, when the government outlawed high-emitting vehicles. In Ghana, the introduction of ambitious government programs to improve basic infrastructure and ensure the availability of clean water for all her people led to a sharp decline in water-borne diseases. But more authoritarian leadership worked less well—and in some cases tragically—in countries run by irresponsible elites who used their increased power to pursue their own interests at the expense of their citizens.

There were other downsides, as the rise of virulent nationalism created new hazards: spectators at the 2018 World Cup, for example,





## Scenario Narratives **LOCK STEP**

wore bulletproof vests that sported a patch of their national flag. Strong technology regulations stifled innovation, kept costs high, and curbed adoption. In the developing world, access to "approved" technologies increased but beyond that remained limited: the locus of technology innovation was largely in the developed world, leaving many developing countries on the receiving end of technologies that others consider "best" for them. Some

**"IT IS POSSIBLE TO DISCIPLINE AND CONTROL SOME SOCIETIES FOR SOME TIME, BUT NOT THE WHOLE WORLD ALL THE TIME."**

— GK Bhat, TARU Leading Edge, India

governments found this patronizing and refused to distribute computers and other technologies that they scoffed at as "second hand."

Meanwhile, developing countries with more resources and better capacity began to innovate internally to fill these gaps on their own.

Meanwhile, in the developed world, the presence of so many top-down rules and norms greatly inhibited entrepreneurial activity. Scientists and innovators were often told by governments what research lines to pursue and were guided mostly toward projects that would make money (e.g., market-driven product development) or were "sure bets" (e.g., fundamental research), leaving more risky or innovative research areas largely untapped. Well-off countries and monopolistic companies with big research and development budgets still made significant advances, but the IP behind their breakthroughs remained locked behind strict national or corporate protection. Russia and India imposed stringent domestic standards for supervising and certifying encryption-related products and their suppliers—a category that in reality meant all IT innovations. The U.S. and EU struck back with retaliatory national standards, throwing a wrench in the development and diffusion of technology globally.

Especially in the developing world, acting in one's national self-interest often meant seeking practical alliances that fit with those





## Scenario Narratives **LOCK STEP**

interests—whether it was gaining access to needed resources or banding together in order to achieve economic growth. In South America and Africa, regional and sub-regional alliances became more structured. Kenya doubled its trade with southern and eastern Africa, as new partnerships grew within the continent. China's investment in Africa expanded as the bargain of new jobs and infrastructure in exchange for access to key minerals or food exports proved agreeable to many governments. Cross-border ties proliferated in the form of official security aid. While the deployment of foreign security teams was welcomed in some of the most dire failed states, one-size-fits-all solutions yielded few positive results.

By 2025, people seemed to be growing weary of so much top-down control and letting leaders and authorities make choices for them.

Wherever national interests clashed with individual interests, there was conflict. Sporadic pushback became increasingly organized and coordinated, as disaffected youth and people who had seen their status and opportunities slip away—largely in developing countries—incited civil unrest. In 2026, protestors in Nigeria brought down the government, fed up with the entrenched cronyism and corruption. Even those who liked the greater stability and predictability of this world began to grow uncomfortable and constrained by so many tight rules and by the strictness of national boundaries. The feeling lingered that sooner or later, something would inevitably upset the neat order that the world's governments had worked so hard to establish. •

## Scenario Narratives **LOCK STEP**

### HEADLINES IN LOCK STEP



### ROLE OF PHILANTHROPY IN LOCK STEP

Philanthropic organizations will face hard choices in this world. Given the strong role of governments, doing philanthropy will require heightened diplomacy skills and the ability to operate effectively in extremely divergent environments. Philanthropy grantee and civil society relationships will be strongly moderated by government, and some foundations might choose to align themselves more closely with national official development assistance (ODA) strategies and government objectives. Larger philanthropies will retain an outsized share of influence, and many smaller philanthropies may find value in merging financial, human, and operational resources.

Philanthropic organizations interested in promoting universal rights and freedoms will get blocked at many nations' borders. Developing smart, flexible, and wide-ranging relationships in this world will be key; some philanthropies may choose to work only in places where their skills and services don't meet resistance. Many governments will place severe restrictions on the program areas and geographies that international philanthropies can work in, leading to a narrower and stronger geographic focus or grant-making in their home country only.



## The Pandemic-Plan / Rockefeller Lockstep 2010

**In mei 2010** simuleert de Rockefeller Foundation een wereldwijde uitbraak van een pandemie. Voor dit plan stelt de Rockefeller Foundation de volgende vereiste stappen, verschillende fasen, algemene tijdlijnen en verwachte resultaten voor. Dit plan voor het bewerkstelligen van een pandemie werd geponeerd in de **Rockefeller LOCKSTEP 2010**:

**De verhaallijn van Rockefeller uit 2010 met betrekking tot de pandemie is gelijk aan de huidige verhaallijn uit 2019 / 2020.**

- In 2012, the pandemic that the world had been anticipating for years finally hit. Unlike 2009's H1N1, this new influenza strain- originating from wild geese – was extremely virulent and deadly.

*“ In 2012 sloeg de pandemie waar de wereld al jaren op anticipeerde eindelijk toe. In tegenstelling tot de H1N1 uit 2009 was deze nieuwe griepstam - afkomstig van wilde ganzen - extreem virulent en dodelijk.”*

- Even the most pandemic prepared nations were quickly overwhelmed when the virus streaked around the world, infecting nearly 20% of the global population and killing 8 million in just seven months, the majority of them healthy young adults.

*“ Zelfs de landen die het meest op pandemieën waren voorbereid, raakten snel overweldigd toen het virus de hele wereld rondwaarde, bijna 20% van de wereldbevolking besmet en in slechts zeven maanden 8 miljoen mensen om het leven bracht, waarvan de meeste gezonde jongvolwassenen..”*

- The pandemic also had a deadly effect on economics; International mobility of both people and goods screeched to a halt, debilitating industries like tourism and breaking global supply chains. Even locally, normally bustling shops and office buildings sat empty for months, devoid of both employees and customers.

*“De pandemie had ook een dodelijk effect op de economie, de internationale mobiliteit van zowel mensen als goederen kwam tot stilstand, slopende industrieën zoals toerisme en het doorbreken van wereldwijde toeleveringsketens. Zelfs plaatselijk, normaal gesproken drukke winkels en kantoorgebouwen stonden maandenlang leeg, verstoken van zowel werknemers als klanten.”*

- The United State's initial policy of “strongly discouraging” citizens from flying proved deadly in its leniency, accelerating the spread of the virus not just within the U.S. but across borders. However, a few countries did far better – **China in particular**. The Chinese government's quick imposition and enforcement of mandatory quarantine for all citizens, as well as its instant and near-hermetic sealing off of all borders, saved millions of lives, stopping the spread of the virus far earlier than in other countries and enabling a swifter post-pandemic recovery.

*“Het aanvankelijke beleid van de Verenigde Staten om burgers 'sterk te ontmoedigen' om te vliegen, bleek dodelijk in zijn opzet, waardoor de verspreiding van het virus niet alleen binnen de VS maar ook over de grenzen werd versneld. Een paar landen deden het echter veel beter, met name China. De snelle oplegging en handhaving van de verplichte quarantaine door de Chinese overheid voor alle burgers, evenals de onmiddellijke en bijna hermetische afsluiting van alle grenzen, heeft miljoenen levens gered, waardoor de verspreiding van het virus veel eerder dan in andere landen werd gestopt en een snellere herstel na een pandemie.”*

- During the pandemic, national leaders around the world flexed their authority and imposed airtight rules and restrictions, from the mandatory wearing of face masks to body-temperature checks at the entries to communal spaces like train stations and supermarkets.

*"Tijdens de pandemie hebben nationale leiders over de hele wereld hun autoriteit verbreed en strenge regels en beperkingen opgelegd, van het verplicht dragen van gezichtsmaskers tot lichaamstemperatuurcontroles bij de ingang van gemeenschappelijke ruimtes zoals treinstations en supermarkten."*

- Even after the pandemic faded, this more authoritarian control and oversight of citizens and their activities stuck even intensified.

*"Zelfs nadat de pandemie was verdwenen, bleef deze meer autoritaire controle van en toezicht op de burgers en hun activiteiten zelfs geïntensiveerd."*

- By 2025, people seemed to be growing weary of so much top-down control and letting leaders and authorities make choices for them.

*"Tegen 2025 leken mensen moe te zijn geworden door zoveel controle van bovenaf, waardoor zij vervolgens toestaan, dat leiders en autoriteiten voor hen keuzes maken."*

Het volk wordt op deze wijze stap voor stap de **NEW WORLD ORDER** ingedreven.



# BIJLAGE 12

Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.

look

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Billy 'The Kid Killer' Gates

By Rachel Windear

that they're part of an organisation which is far from beneficial to those



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Billy 'The Kid Killer' Gates

By Matthew T. Anderson



that they're not at all, any which way the drug industry they believe, despite massive losses.

However, their hypocritical rant attempt then to investigate vaccine claims put out by pharmaceuticals and their drug dealer representatives instead of this word of an industry will have being utterly corrupt and ruthless business practices.

The food biotechnology war, as patients were knowingly infected with HIV through contaminated products should be enough to cause anyone of big Pharma's market mind.

This keeps us to the real matter of vaccination. I'm not sure going to parents to realize that they don't want to simply save you to look up. It's simply saving one simple example is the danger of vaccines.

the number which have had declined the number which have had declined the number which have had declined



On April 26th, the Irish Independent published an article titled 'Concerns for Children's Health as Parents Ignoring Vaccines'. Edol Kennedy, you should be ashamed of yourself! This is nothing less than an attempt by government, through their puppets in the media, to remove the rights of parents to determine the life choices of their offspring and remove any doubt that we now live in a dictatorship.

This is an OUTRAGEOUS insult to every parent in the country who has the common sense to research the efficacy of vaccines themselves by simply looking at the historical record rather than trust politicians whose lies in the media, including those perpetrated by the Dept. of Health under Mary Harney regarding the false of 'swine flu' and the dangerous myth of H1N1 vaccination, have led the country into a state of our society and sold the



# BIJLAGE 13

Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.



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US2020279585 (A1)

**Bibliografische gegevens: US2020279585 (A1) — 2020-09-03**

#### Bibliografische gegevens

Beschrijving

Conclusies

Afbeeldingen

Origineel document

Cited documents

Citing documents

INPADOC statusgegevens

INPADOC familiegegevens

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Meld fout in gegevens



Print

#### System and Method for Testing for COVID-19

Rechter muisklik om favoriet te maken [US2020279585 \(A1\)](#) - System and Method for Testing for COVID-19

Uitvinder(s):

Aanvrager(s):

ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB] ± (Rothschild Richard A)

ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB] + (Rothschild Richard A)

K ☐ 1. [System and Method for Testing for COVID-19](#)



Uitvinder:

ROTHSCHILD

RICHARD A [GB]

Aanvrager:

ROTHSCHILD

RICHARD A [GB]

CPC:

G06K2009/00939

G06K9/00892

G11B27/031

IPC:

G06K9/00

G11B27/031

G11B27/10

Publicatie:

US2020279585 (A1)

2020-09-03

Prioriteitsdatum:

2015-10-13

SILVIEW.media



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## Bibliographic data: US2020279585 (A1) — 2020-09-03

### System and Method for Testing for COVID-19

**Inventor(s):** ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB] ± (Rothschild, Richard A)

**Applicant(s):** ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB] ± (Rothschild Richard A)

**Classification:** - international: G06K9/00; G11B27/031; G11B27/10; G16H40/63; H04N5/76; H04N9/82  
 - cooperative: G06K9/00892 (US); G11B27/031 (US); G11B27/10 (US); G11B27/102 (US); G16H40/63 (EP, US); G16H40/67 (EP); G16H50/20 (EP); H04N5/76 (EP, US); H04N9/8205 (EP, US); G06K2009/00939 (US)

**Application number:** US202016876114 20200517 Global Dossier

**Priority number(s):** US202016876114 20200517 ; US201916704844 20191205 ; US201916273141 20190211 ; US201715495485 20170424 ; US201615293211 20161013 ; US201562240783P 20151013

### Abstract of US2020279585 (A1)

A method is provided for acquiring and transmitting biometric data (e.g., vital signs) of a user, where the data is analyzed to determine whether the user is suffering from a viral infection, such as COVID-19. The method includes using a pulse oximeter to acquire at least pulse and blood oxygen saturation percentage, which is transmitted wirelessly to a smartphone. To ensure that the data is accurate, an accelerometer within the smartphone is used to measure movement of the smartphone and/or the user. Once accurate data is acquired, it is uploaded to the cloud (or host), where the data is used (alone or together with other vital signs) to determine whether the user is suffering from (or likely to suffer from) a viral infection, such as COVID-19. Depending on the specific requirements, the data, changes thereto, and/or the determination can be used to alert medical staff and take corresponding actions.





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## Result list

3 results found in the Worldwide database for:

pr = US201562240783P using Smart search

### 1. System and Method for Determining a State of a User

Inventor:	Applicant:	CPC:	IPC:	Publication info:	Priority date:
ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB] SLOMKOWSKI ROBIN S [US]	ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB] SLOMKOWSKI ROBIN S [US]	<a href="#">G06K2009/00939</a> <a href="#">G06K9/00302</a> <a href="#">G06K9/0061</a> (+7)	G06K9/00 G11B27/031 G11B27/10 (+3)	US2021005224 (A1) 2021-01-07	2015- 09-04

### 2. System and Method for Improving User Performance in a Sporting Activity

Inventor:	Applicant:	CPC:	IPC:	Publication info:	Priority date:
ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB] MACKLIN DAN [GB] (+2)	ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB] MACKLIN DAN [GB] (+2)	<a href="#">G06K2009/00939</a> <a href="#">G06K9/00892</a> <a href="#">G11B27/031</a> (+6)	G06K9/00 G11B27/031 G11B27/10 (+3)	US2020381021 (A1) 2020-12-03	2015- 10-13

### 3. System and Method for Testing for COVID-19

Inventor:	Applicant:	CPC:	IPC:	Publication info:	Priority date:
ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB]	ROTHSCHILD RICHARD A [GB]	<a href="#">G06K2009/00939</a> <a href="#">G06K9/00892</a> <a href="#">G11B27/031</a> (+7)	G06K9/00 G11B27/031 G11B27/10 (+3)	US2020279585 (A1) 2020-09-03	2015- 10-13

Symbol		Classification and description	
G		PHYSICS	[S] [I]
INSTRUMENTS			
G06		COMPUTING; CALCULATING; COUNTING	[I]
G06K		RECOGNITION OF DATA; PRESENTATION OF DATA; RECORD CARRIERS; HANDLING RECORD CARRIERS	[S] [D] [I] [I]
G06K 9/00		Methods or arrangements for reading or recognising printed or written characters or for recognising patterns, e.g. fingerprints, processing or analysis of tracks of nuclear particles G01T 5/02 [; information retrieval G06F 16/00; radio frequency identification G06K 7/00; recognition of barcodes and similar code images G06K 7/10; computer systems based on specific computational models G06N; image analysis, inspection, positioning or tracking G06T 7/00; recognition of acoustic speech signals G10L 15/00; acoustic speaker identification G10L 17/00]	[D] [I]
G06K 9/00885		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Biometric patterns not provided for under G06K 9/00006, G06K 9/00154, G06K 9/00335, G06K 9/00362, G06K 9/00597; Biometric specific functions not specific to the kind of biometric)</li> <li>• • (Biometric patterns based on physiological signals, e.g. heartbeat, blood flow)</li> </ul>	

G06K 2009/00939

# BIJLAGE 14

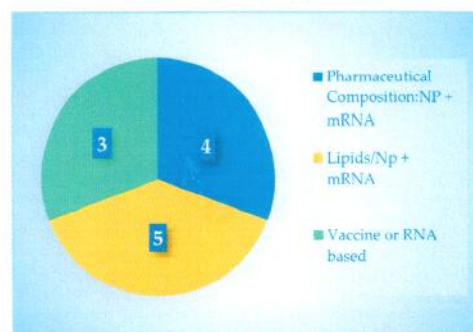
Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.



We identified several patents claimed by Moderna relating to the pertinent vaccine technologies.<sup>3</sup> We placed them in four groups based on their description and their primary independent claim:

- Patents directed at an mRNA vaccine or RNA generally
- Patents directed at Lipids/NP + mRNA
- Patents specifically directed at pharmaceutical compositions involving lipid NP + mRNA.



Below is our non-exhaustive list. In a recent financial statement, Moderna suggested that it relies to a certain extent on trade secrets, know-how, and technology, which are not protected by patents, to maintain its competitive position.<sup>4</sup> Moderna has announced that it will not enforce their patent rights against those making vaccines intended to combat the pandemic.

Patent/Published Application	Applicant/Assignee	Filing Date	Status	Invention Type
US 10,703,789	Moderna	June 12, 2019	Active	PC: Lipids/NP + mRNA
US 10,702,600	Moderna	February 28, 2020	Active	Betacoronavirus mRNA Vaccine
US 10,577,403	Moderna	June 12, 2019	Active	PC: Lipids/NP + mRNA
US 10,442,756	Moderna	December 18, 2017	Active	Lipids/NP + mRNA
US 10,266,485	Moderna	June 11, 2018	Active	Lipids/NP + mRNA
US 10,064,959	Moderna	April 21, 2017	Active	mRNA synthesis
US 9,868,692	Moderna	March 31, 2017	Active	Lipids/NP + mRNA
US2020/0206362	Moderna	October 11, 2019	Pending	PC: Lipids/NP + mRNA
US2020/0164038	Moderna	July 29, 2019	Pending	PC: Lipids/NP + mRNA
US2019/0015501	Moderna	September 27, 2018	Pending	Nucleic acid vaccine
WO2016/118724	Moderna	January 21, 2016	Published	Lipids/NP + mRNA
WO2016/118725	Moderna	January 21, 2016	Published	Lipids/NP + mRNA

<sup>3</sup> Pharmaceutical companies are not the only claimants of key technology. The U.S. government claims a patent on a key technology which may be relevant for Moderna to stabilize the spike protein. See Public Citizen, Leading COVID-19 Vaccine Candidates Depend on NIH Technology (Nov. 10, 2020), <https://www.citizen.org/article/leading-covid-19-vaccines-depend-on-nih-technology/>.

<sup>4</sup> If any trade secret, know-how, or other technology not protected by a patent were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our business and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Failure to obtain and maintain all available regulatory exclusivities and broad patent scope and to maximize patent term restoration or extension on patents covering our products may lead to loss of exclusivity and early biosimilar entry resulting in a loss of market share and/or revenue. Moderna, Quarterly Report, June 30, 2020 <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1682852/000168285220000017/mrna-20200630.htm>

# BIJLAGE 15

Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.



26 januari 2016  
Bespreking Rutte en Bill Gates te Den Haag





26 januari 2016  
Bespreking Rutte en Bill Gates te Den Haag







# BIJLAGE 16

Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.





EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION

Brussels, 14.9.2016  
COM(2016) 588 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**5G for Europe: An Action Plan**

{SWD(2016) 306 final}

## 1. Timely deployment of 5G: a strategic opportunity for Europe

Twenty-four years after the successful introduction of the 2G (GSM) mobile networks in Europe, another revolution is in sight with a **new generation of network technologies**, known as 5G, opening prospects for new digital economic and business models. 5G is not fully standardised yet but its key specifications and technological building blocks are already being developed and tested. 5G is seen as a game changer, enabling industrial transformations<sup>1</sup> through **wireless broadband services provided at gigabit speeds**<sup>2</sup>, the support of new types of applications **connecting devices and objects** (the Internet of Things), and versatility by way of software virtualisation allowing innovative **business models across multiple sectors** (e.g. transport, health, manufacturing, logistics, energy, media and entertainment). While these transformations have already started on the basis of existing networks, they will need 5G if they are to reach their full potential in the coming years.

The Commission strategy for the Digital Single Market (DSM strategy)<sup>3</sup> and the Communication *Connectivity for a Competitive Digital Single Market: Towards a European Gigabit Society*<sup>4</sup> underline the importance of very high capacity networks like 5G as a key asset for Europe to compete in the global market. Worldwide 5G revenues should reach the equivalent of €225 billion in 2025<sup>5</sup>. Another source indicates that the benefits of 5G introduction across four key industrial sectors may reach €114 billion/year<sup>6</sup>.

The Commission launched in 2013 a Public-Private-Partnership (5G-PPP) backed by 700 million euro of public funding **with the aim of making sure that 5G technology is available in Europe by 2020**. However, research efforts alone will not be sufficient to ensure Europe's leadership in 5G. A wider effort is needed to make 5G and the services that will flow from it a reality, in particular for the emergence of a European "home market" for 5G.

The proposed European Electronic Communications Code<sup>4</sup> will support the deployment and take-up of 5G networks, notably as regards assignment of radio spectrum, investment incentives and favourable framework conditions, while the recently adopted rules on open Internet<sup>7</sup> provide legal certainty as regards the deployment of 5G applications. This communication complements and leverages this new regulatory framework through a set of targeted actions. These draw on multiple consultations, events with stakeholders<sup>8</sup>, a targeted survey,<sup>9</sup> several studies,<sup>10</sup> industry consultations<sup>11</sup>, and early results from the 5G-PPP<sup>12</sup>. It

<sup>1</sup> 5G-PPP, 5G Vision, <https://5g-ppp.eu/roadmaps/>

<sup>2</sup> 5G should offer data connections well above 10 Gigabit per second, latency below 5 milliseconds and the capability to exploit any available wireless resources (from Wi-Fi to 4G) and to handle millions of connected devices simultaneously. Please see section 3 of the accompanying Staff Working Document.

<sup>3</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/digitising-european-industry>

<sup>4</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/connectivity-european-gigabit-society>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.abiresearch.com/press/abi-research-projects-5g-worldwide-service-revenue/>

<sup>6</sup> Studying automotive, health, transport and energy sectors: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/study-identification-and-quantification-key-socio-economic-data-strategic-planning-5g>

<sup>7</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R2120&from=en>

<sup>8</sup> See: e.g. <https://5g-ppp.eu/event-calendar/#>.

<sup>9</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/have-your-say-coordinated-introduction-5g-networks-europe>

<sup>10</sup> See footnotes 5 and 6.

<sup>11</sup> *Notably the 5G Manifesto for timely deployment of 5G in Europe*, 7 July 2016:

[http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dac/document.cfm?action=display&doc\\_id=16579](http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dac/document.cfm?action=display&doc_id=16579).

<sup>12</sup> 5G-PPP, *5G Empowering Vertical Industries*: <https://5g-ppp.eu/roadmaps/>

## ROADMAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIONS BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION BASED ON THE COMMISSION COMMUNICATION AND THE COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AGAINST VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

### ACTIONS

### TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Examine the feasibility of developing a <b>common vaccination card/passport for EU citizens</b> (that takes into account potentially different national vaccination schedules and), that is compatible with electronic immunisation information systems and recognised for use across borders, without duplicating work at national level.</p> <p><b>CR 16 and CC*</b></p>			<p>Feasibility study for the development of a common EU vaccination card</p>		<p>Commission proposal for a common vaccination card/passport for EU citizens</p>
<p>Produce on a regular basis a <b>Report on the State of Vaccine Confidence in the EU</b>, to monitor attitudes to vaccination. Based on that report and taking into account related work by WHO, present guidance that can support Member States in countering vaccine hesitancy.</p> <p><b>CR 17 and CC</b></p>		<p>Guidance on countering vaccine hesitancy tailored to specific needs identified by the Member States and/or vaccine specific issues</p> <p>Special Eurobarometer - Europeans' attitudes towards vaccination  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getsurveysdetail/instruments/specialsurveykv/2223">https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getsurveysdetail/instruments/specialsurveykv/2223</a></p>	<p>State of Vaccine Confidence in the EU 2020 Follow up of the study published in October 2018  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/vaccination/docs/2018_vaccine_confidence_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/vaccination/docs/2018_vaccine_confidence_en.pdf</a></p>		

\* Basis for action:  
CR for Council Recommendation and the number of the Recommendation in the legal text. CC for Commission Communication



## ACTIONS

## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Convene a <b>Coalition for Vaccination</b> to bring together European associations of healthcare workers as well as relevant students' associations in the field, to commit to delivering accurate information to the public, combating myths and exchanging best practice.		Convened in March 2019, follow-up meeting in September 2019			
<b>CR 18 and CC</b>			Annual meeting from 2020, to take note of compliance with commitments made by members of the Coalition for Vaccination		
Strengthen the impact of the annual European Immunisation Week by hosting an <b>EU public awareness initiative</b> and supporting Member States' own activities.			EU public awareness initiative on vaccination during the European Immunisation Week		
<b>CR 19</b>					
Identify barriers to access and support interventions to increase access to vaccination for disadvantaged and socially excluded groups, including by promoting health mediators and grassroots community networks, in line with national recommendations.		Guidance on increasing access to vaccination for disadvantaged and socially excluded groups			
		Country reports on research-based determinants behind high and low vaccination coverage			
		E-learning platform to share country reports, provide a database on structured country reports			
<b>CR 20 and CC</b>		Series of webinars about specific cases, projects and initiatives dealing with vaccine hesitancy and uptake-related issues, involving broad range of stakeholders			

## ACTIONS

## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Develop EU guidance for establishing comprehensive electronic immunization information systems for effective monitoring of immunization programmes.	Guidance on electronic immunization information systems: handbook to help countries upgrading current EIS systems in place or set up new ones where these are not in place yet <a href="https://ecdc.europa.eu/sites/portal/files/documents/designing-implementing-immunisation-information-system_0.pdf">https://ecdc.europa.eu/sites/portal/files/documents/designing-implementing-immunisation-information-system_0.pdf</a>				
	Outline of core functionalities for information sharing and vaccine coverage assessment pilot platform, based on input from stakeholders				
	Protocol for harmonized estimations of vaccination coverage of first and second dose with mumps-measles-rubella vaccine (MMR1 and MMR2)				
	Open-source computer algorithm that can be shared and run by regions, countries with electronic immunisation information systems or other similar data source, completed by data on doses of measles containing vaccines				
	Common pilot online platform where vaccine coverage estimations for cross-border vaccine coverage assessments can be shared publicly				
	Report on data collection procedures, datasets used and interoperability assessment of electronic immunisation information systems in the EU area				
	Report that describes existent reminder systems and provides recommendations for future systems				
	Report that describes the feasibility of conducting coordinated cross-border measles vaccination campaigns				

ACTIONS	TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Develop guidance to overcome the legal and technical barriers impeding the interoperability of national immunisation information systems, having due regard to rules on personal data protection, as set out in the Commission Communication on enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market, empowering citizens and building a healthier society.					Guidance on overcoming legal (and technical) barriers to the interoperability of national immunisation information systems
CR 21 and CC					
Continue to support research and innovation through the EU framework programmes for Research and Innovation for the development of safe and effective new vaccines, and the optimisation of existing vaccines.					Projects funded under Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe (HE)
CR 22					
Strengthen existing partnerships and collaboration with international actors and initiatives, such as the WHO and its Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE), the European Technical Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (ETAGE), the Global Health Security Initiative and Agenda processes (Global Health Security Initiative, Global Health Security Agenda), Unicef and financing and research initiatives like Gavi, CEPI, GlorPID-R and JPIAMR (the Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance).			Global Vaccination Summit, taking place on 12 September 2019 organized by the European Commission in cooperation with the World Health Organization. <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/vaccination/ev_20190912_en">https://ec.europa.eu/health/vaccination/ev_20190912_en</a>		
CR 23 and CC					



## ACTIONS

### TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Develop evidence-based tools and guidance at EU level in order to support countries to <b>anticipate, pre-empt or respond to crisis</b> situations.			Report on previous experience about vaccine shortages and responses of EU countries		
			Guidelines on procedures to estimate vaccine needs and procurement in the EU		
			Report on the financial mechanism for joint procurement based on an evaluation of the financing mechanisms in different countries		
			Establish a vaccine network with Member States to leverage the sustainability of activities of the joint action beyond the project. <a href="https://eu-jav.com/">https://eu-jav.com/</a>		
			Develop an "integration of outcomes of the joint action into national policies & sustainability" plan to strive towards a converging vaccine agenda for the most commonly used vaccines at EU level. <a href="https://eu-jav.com/">https://eu-jav.com/</a>		
			Overview of EU-level and national legal and technical frameworks and operational criteria for decision-making on vaccination policies and available (EU and national) platforms		
			Survey on the range of attributable costs used for the most recent MS-National Immunisation Technical Advisory Groups (NITAGs) evaluations available		
			Pilot of a technical collaboration to establish an active cooperation structure across NITAGs		
CC			Pilots to provide an overview about the evidence-base of national immunisation programmes		
			Countering online vaccine misinformation, taking into account the Commission Communication on tackling online disinformation		
Counter online vaccine misinformation and develop evidence-based information tools and guidance to support Member States in responding to vaccine hesitancy, in line with the Commission Communication on tackling online disinformation.			Online and offline promotion of the new information tools (through social media, search engine optimisation, specialised media) in particular towards the sectors of health care, education, social services, media		
CR 9c and CC					

## ACTIONS

### TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Establish a European Vaccination Information Sharing system.		<p>Launch of the key projects to establish a European Vaccination Information Sharing System</p>	<p>Examine the feasibility of establishing, by 2020, guidelines for a core EU vaccination schedule taking into account WHO recommendations for routine immunisation, aiming to improve the compatibility of national schedules and promote equity in Union citizens' health protection</p>		
			<p>Strengthen consistency, transparency, and methodologies in the assessment of national and regional vaccination plans, by sharing scientific evidence and tools with the support of NITAGs</p>		
			<p>Design EU methodologies and guidance on data requirements for better monitoring of vaccination coverage rates across all age groups, including healthcare workers, in cooperation with the WHO and collect such data and share them at EU level</p>		
		<p>Collect vaccination coverage data and share them at EU level</p>			
		<p>Establish, by 2019, a European vaccination information portal, with the support of the European Medicines Agency, to provide objective, transparent and updated evidence online on vaccination and vaccines, their benefits and safety, and the pharmacovigilance process</p>			

ACTIONS	TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Continuously monitor the benefits and risks of vaccines and vaccinations, at EU level, including through post-marketing surveillance studies.</p> <p>CR 10 and CC</p>			Create a sustainable and multi-stakeholder platform for EU post-marketing surveillance studies monitoring the safety, effectiveness, and impact of vaccination		
					Guidance on methodologies to assess relative effectiveness of vaccines and vaccination programmes
<p>Work towards developing common methodologies and strengthen the capacities to assess the relative effectiveness of vaccines and vaccination programmes.</p>					
<p>Strengthen the effective application of Union rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work, as laid down in Directive 2000/54/EC and Council Directive 2010/32/EU, taking into account national competences, in particular by supporting continuing education of healthcare workers, monitoring their immunisation status and actively offering vaccination where necessary, to ensure adequate levels of patient and healthcare-workers' safety.</p> <p>CR 12 and CC</p>			Evaluation of implementation of Directive 2000/54/EC in the various Member States		
<p>Provide evidence and data, including through the European Schoolnet, to support Member States' efforts to strengthen the aspects related to vaccinology and immunisation in their national medical curricula and postgraduate education</p> <p>CR 13 and CC</p>				Development of e-learning training modules targeting GPs and primary healthcare providers focused on improving skills to address hesitant populations and promote behavioural change	





## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

ACTIONS	TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Consider, jointly with stakeholders, in particular with the vaccine-manufacturing industry, which has a key role in meeting these aims, possibilities for <b>improving EU manufacturing capacity</b>, ensuring continuity of supply and ensuring diversity of suppliers.</p> <p><b>CR 14d</b></p>			Conference on improving EU manufacturing capacity and ensuring continuity of supply		
		Joint procurement of pandemic influenza vaccine Framework contracts signed in March 2019 <a href="https://europa.eu/rapid/midday-express-28-03-2019.htm#8">https://europa.eu/rapid/midday-express-28-03-2019.htm#8</a>			
<p>Exploit the <b>possibilities of joint procurement</b> of vaccines or antitoxins to be used in cases of pandemics, unexpected outbreaks and in case of small vaccine demand (small number of cases or very specific populations to be covered).</p> <p><b>CR 14e</b></p>					
<p>Support the <b>EU Official Medicines Control Laboratories</b> network and its work to ensure that vaccines placed on the EU market are of high quality.</p> <p><b>CR 14f</b></p>		Meeting with the EU Official Medicines Control Laboratories network			
<p><b>Monitor compliance with the obligation of continuous supply of medicines placed on marketing authorisation holders</b> (Article 81 of Directive 2001/83/EC) and explore ways to enhance compliance with that obligation.</p> <p><b>CR 14g</b></p>		Examination whether this article has been implemented in full in national legislation			
<p><b>Consider facilitating –together with EMA- early dialogue with developers, national policy-makers and regulators in order to support the authorisation of innovative vaccines, including for emerging health threats.</b></p> <p><b>CR 14h</b></p>		Actions to facilitate early dialogue with developers, national policy-makers and regulators in order to support the authorisation of innovative vaccines, including for emerging health threats			

## ACTIONS

## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Reinforce existing <b>partnerships and research infrastructures</b>, and establish new ones, including for clinical trials.</p> <p><b>CR 15a and CC</b></p>					<p>Establishment of research networks for clinical trials and fostering collaborative research infrastructures and/or programmes e.g. clinical trial network to be established, ECRIN, support to CEPI, EDCTP-2, etc.</p>
<p>Seek consensus on <b>unmet population needs and agreed priorities for vaccines</b> that can be used to inform future vaccine research funding programmes at national and EU level, including leveraging the advantages of the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious diseases Preparedness (GloPID-R).</p> <p><b>CR 15b and CC</b></p>			<p>Roadmap of unmet population needs and agreed priorities for vaccines</p> <p>Agree on a subset of vaccines as regards research priorities</p> <p>Define a concept framework for decision-making on research priorities for an agreed subset of vaccines</p> <p>Define a proposal for an annual list of EU vaccine research priorities</p> <p>Report on a proposal for shared funding mechanisms based on an analysis of funding gaps and hurdles for cooperation among funders</p>		
<p>Consider investing in <b>behavioural and social science research</b> on the determinants of vaccine hesitancy across different subgroups of the population and healthcare workers.</p> <p><b>CR 15c and CC</b></p>			<p>Set of actions funded by Horizon 2020 and actions undertaken by ECDC to address low-vaccine uptake, and behavioural study on vaccination to identify determinants of vaccine hesitancy across different subgroups of the population and health workers</p>		
<p>Report on a regular basis, on progress in implementing the Recommendation based on indicators agreed with Member States and on information from other relevant sources.</p> <p><b>CR 24</b></p>					<p>Biannual progress report on the implementation of the Council Recommendation</p>



# BIJLAGE 17

Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.



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### COVID-19 Test kits (300215) imports by country in 2017

**Additional Product information:** Diagnostic reagents based on immunological reactions

**Category:** COVID-19 Test kits/ Instruments, apparatus used in Diagnostic Testing

In 2017, Top **importers** of **COVID-19 Test kits** are European Union (\$17,131,541.68K , 2,759,970 Kg), Germany (\$8,731,545.89K , 3,015,010 Kg), United States (\$7,927,894.38K , 2,627,050 Kg), United Kingdom (\$6,291,366.96K , 1,062,590 Kg), Belgium (\$5,914,764.97K , 2,074,820 Kg).

### COVID-19 Test kits exports by country in 2017

Country	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	101,157.09	10,974	Kg
Costa Rica	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	97,408.08	172,005	Kg
New Zealand	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	92,221.86	23,140	Kg
India	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	72,748.89	5,069	Kg
Hong Kong, China	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	71,295.60	17,889	Kg
Morocco	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	64,060.97	33,920	Kg
Peru	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	56,598.58	53,733	Kg
Lithuania	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	51,095.83	19,451	Kg
Kazakhstan	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	45,227.00	46,901	Kg
Latvia	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	45,194.17	6,392	Kg
Oman	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	37,365.85	74,086	Kg
Indonesia	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	33,913.75	82,372	Kg
Uruguay	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	31,556.84	21,220	Kg
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	26,566.50	23,579	Kg
Belarus	Import	300215	COVID-19 Test kits	2017	World	23,588.20	44,682	Kg

HS Nomenclature used HS 2017

HS Code 300215: COVID-19 Test kits

HS Classification Reference based on Covid-19 medical supplies list 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, prepared by World Customs Organization (WCO) and World Health Organization (WHO)


Please note : Exports is gross exports and Imports is gross imports

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<http://themillenniumreport.com/2020/10/ultimate-proof-covid-19-was-planned-to-usher-in-the-new-world-order/>

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#### COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus (902780) exports by country in 2017

**Additional Product information:** Instruments used in clinical laboratories for In Vitro Diagnosis. Colorimetric end tidal CO2 detector, sizes compatible with child and adult endotracheal tube. Single use.

**Category:** COVID-19 Test kits/ Instruments, apparatus used in Diagnostic Testing

In 2017, Top exporters of COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus are European Union (\$2,646,826.94K ), United States (\$2,311,980.25K , 2,628,910 Item), Germany (\$2,152,116.86K ), Japan (\$1,176,454.27K ), China (\$647,604.66K ).

COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus imports by country in 2017

Reporter	TradeFlow	ProductCode	Product Description	Year	Partner	Trade Value 1000USD	Quantity	Quantity Unit
European Union	Export	902780	COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus	2017	World	2,646,826.94		
United States	Export	902780	COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus	2017	World	2,311,980.25	2,628,910	Item
Germany	Export	902780	COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus	2017	World	2,152,116.86		
Japan	Export	902780	COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus	2017	World	1,176,454.27		
China	Export	902780	COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus	2017	World	647,604.66		
Hong Kong, China	Export	902780	COVID-19 Diagnostic Test instruments and apparatus	2017	World	606,274.17	6,962,400	Item

### ‘Quick! Hide it!!’

This baffling data was discovered by someone on September 5, 2020, who posted it on social media. The next day it went viral all over the world.

On September 6 the WITS suddenly changed the original designation ‘COVID-19’ into the vague ‘Medical Test Kits’.

**This is not allowed in trade, because you always have to be specific. There are many types of test kits for different diseases.**

The fact that they removed the specification ‘COVID-19’, after this data became known worldwide, proves that they don’t want anyone to know about it.

They however forgot to delete one detail: the product code for these ‘Medical Test Kits’ is **300215** which means: **‘COVID-19 Test Kits’**.



HS Nomenclature used HS 2017

HS Code 300215: COVID-19 Test kits

HS Classification Reference based on Covid-19 medical supplies list 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, prepared by World Customs Organization (WCO) and World Health Organization (WHO)

Their cover up came too late: this critical information was uncovered and is being revealed by millions worldwide. You can [download a PDF that shows the original data of this website](#).

Two years *before* the outbreak of COVID-19 the USA, the EU, China and nations around the world started exporting millions of diagnostic test instruments for... COVID-19, a disease that supposedly didn't even exist back then.

**\* PDF is bijgevoegd als 1e blad.**

<http://themillenniumreport.com/2020/10/ultimate-proof-covid-19-was-planned-to-usher-in-the-new-world-order/>

## The COVID-19 'project' is planned until 2025

The World Bank shows that COVID-19 is a project that is planned to continue until... end of March 2025! So the intention is to continue it for another **FIVE YEARS**. (2C)

secure | [documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/993371585947965984/pdf/World-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness...](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/993371585947965984/pdf/World-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness...)

Country(ies)	Project Name	
World	COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Program (SPRP)	
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
P173789	Investment Project Financing	Substantial
<b>Financing &amp; Implementation Modalities</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Disbursement-linked Indicators (DLIs)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee		
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown		
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)		
Expected Project Approval Date	Expected Project Closing Date	Expected Program Closing Date
02-Apr-2020	<u>31-Mar-2025</u>	31-Mar-2025
Bank/IFC Collaboration		
No		

## Anthony Fauci guaranteed a pandemic within the next two years

In 2017 Anthony Fauci made a very strange prediction, with an even stranger certainty.

With complete confidence Fauci announced that during the first term of President Trump a surprise outbreak of an infectious disease would surely happen.

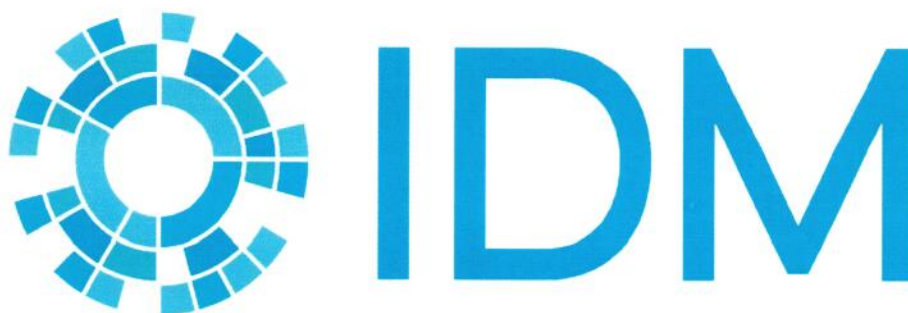
Here's what he said: (3)

*"There is NO QUESTION there is going to be a challenge for the coming administration in the arena of infectious diseases."*

# BIJLAGE 18

Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**  
Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en  
misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de  
Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.





## THE INSTITUTE FOR DISEASE MODELING

LEARN MORE ABOUT [WHO](#) WE ARE

- [WHO](#)
- [WHAT](#)
- [WHY](#)
- [HOW](#)
- [WHERE](#)

The Institute for Disease Modeling is led by Robert Hart, director, and is part of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's Global Health Division.

IDM's goal is to support global efforts to eradicate infectious diseases and achieve permanent improvements in health by developing, using, and sharing computational modeling tools and promoting quantitative decision-making.

For opportunities to join IDM, please visit the [Careers](#) page for a list of current openings.

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SIMULATION  
GLOBAL FLU PANDEMIC

MONTH 3

TOTAL DEATHS  
**10,120,312**

In 2018 The Institute for Disease Modeling made a video in which they show **a flu virus originating in China, from the area of Wuhan, and spreading all over the world**, killing millions. They called it 'A Simulation For A Global Flu Pandemic.' That is exactly what happened, two years later. Why did they say it would come from China? Why not Africa, where far more diseases are present? Or why not South America? Or India?

*How could they know there would be a flu virus coming from China and even show Wuhan as the originating area, that would infect the whole world?*

**Was this coronavirus engineered?**

---



Where did the virus come from? One of the world's leading experts in bioweapons is Dr. Francis Boyle. He is convinced it originated from a bioweapon lab in Wuhan, the Bio Safety Lab Level 4.

**This facility is specialized in the development of... coronaviruses!**

They take existing viruses and 'weaponize' them, meaning they make them far more dangerous, to be used as a biological weapon. In the following two minute video clip you see a spokesperson for the Trump administration, bioweapon expert Dr. Francis Boyle and president Trump talk about how this virus came from the lab in Wuhan.

**Now comes the interesting part: in 2015 Anthony Fauci gave this very lab 3,7 million dollars.**

Figure this: the same man who *guaranteed* a surprise outbreak of a virus in the next two years, gave almost 4 million dollars to a lab that develops coronaviruses. In the short clip below you can see a journalist ask president Trump about this grant given by Fauci to the Wuhan lab.

There are however more options in Wuhan where this virus could have originated from. Some believe it came from the Wuhan Virology Institute, where they also work on weaponizing coronaviruses.

*If you want to stay informed about what is being revealed, then sign up for Stop World Control.*



# BIJLAGE 19

Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.

# 1. WO2020060606 - CRYPTOCURRENCY SYSTEM USING BODY ACTIVITY DATA

PCT Biblio. Data Description Claims Drawings **ISR/WOSA/A17(2)[a]** National Phase Notices Documents

[Submit observation](#) [PermaLink](#) [Machine translation](#)

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G06N 3/08 G06Q 20/18 G06Q 20/321

**Title**

**[EN]** CRYPTOCURRENCY SYSTEM USING BODY ACTIVITY DATA  
**[FR]** SYSTÈME DE CRYPTOMONNAIE UTILISANT DES DONNÉES D'ACTIVITÉ CORPORELLE



[View more classifications](#)

**Applicants**

MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING, LLC

[US]/[US]

One Microsoft Way Redmond, Washington  
98052-6399, US

**Inventors**

ABRAMSON, Dustin  
FU, Derrick  
JOHNSON, Joseph Edwin, JR.

**Agents**

MINHAS, Sandip S.  
CHEN, Wei-Chen Nicholas  
HINOJOSA, Brianna L.  
HOLMES, Danielle J.  
SWAIN, Cassandra T.  
WONG, Thomas S.  
CHOI, Daniel  
HWANG, William C.  
WIGHT, Stephen A.  
CHATTERJEE, Aaron C.  
JARDINE, John S.  
GOLDSMITH, Micah P.  
TRAN, Kimberly  
PEREZ, Edgar

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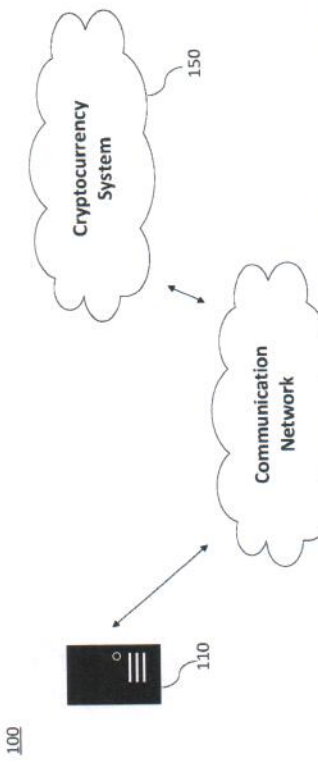
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*Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau*



**Abstract**

[EN]

Human body activity associated with a task provided to a user may be used in a mining process of a cryptocurrency system. A server may provide a task to a device of a user which is communicatively coupled to the server. A sensor communicatively coupled to or comprised in the device of the user may sense body activity of the user. Body activity data may be generated based on the sensed body activity of the user. The cryptocurrency system communicatively coupled to the device of the user may verify if the body activity data satisfies one or more conditions set by the cryptocurrency system, and award cryptocurrency to the user if so.

[FR]

L'activité du corps humain associée à une tâche fournie à un utilisateur peut être utilisée dans un processus de minage d'un système de cryptomonnaie. Un serveur peut fournir une tâche à un dispositif d'un utilisateur qui est couplé de manière à communiquer avec le serveur. Un capteur couplé de manière à communiquer avec un dispositif de l'utilisateur ou compris dans ce dernier peut détecter l'activité corporelle de l'utilisateur. Des données d'activité corporelle peuvent être générées sur la base de l'activité corporelle détectée de l'utilisateur. Le système de cryptomonnaie de la présente invention couplé de manière à communiquer avec le dispositif de l'utilisateur peut vérifier si les données d'activité corporelle satisfont une ou plusieurs conditions définies par le système de cryptomonnaie, et attribuer une cryptomonnaie à l'utilisateur dont les données d'activité corporelle sont vérifiées.

**Also published as**

[US202000097951](#)



# ID2020

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## • Protections for

privacy are  
insufficient

# We need to get digital ID right

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Explore 

Since 2016, ID2020 has advocated for ethical, privacy-protecting approaches to digital ID.

For the one in seven people globally who lacks a means to prove their identity, digital ID offers access to vital social services and enables them to exercise their rights as citizens and voters and participate in the modern economy. But doing digital ID right means protecting civil liberties and putting control over personal data back where it belongs...in the hands of the individual.

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Every day, we rely on a variety of forms of identification to go about our lives: our driver's license, passport, work badge and building access cards, debit and credit cards, transit passes, and more.

But technology is evolving at a blinding pace and many of the transactions that require identification are today being conducted digitally. From e-passports to digital wallets, online banking to social media accounts, these new forms of digital ID allow us to travel, conduct business, access financial and health records, stay connected, and much more.

While the move to digital ID has had many positive effects, it has been accompanied by countless challenges and

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insecure, lack appropriate privacy protections and commoditize our data. But that's about to change and

ID2020 is leading the charge.

We are businesses, nonprofits, governments and individuals...working in collaboration to ensure that the future of digital identity is, indeed, #goodID.

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**Steering the market** towards good digital ID solutions through our Certification Mark.

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**Advocating** for ethical approaches to digital ID.

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“

Closing the identity gap is an enormous challenge. It will take the work of many committed people and organizations coming together across different geographies, sectors and technologies. But it's exciting to imagine a world where safe and secure digital identities are possible, providing everyone with an essential building block to every right and opportunity they deserve.

Peggy Johnson

Executive VP, Business Development, Microsoft Corporation

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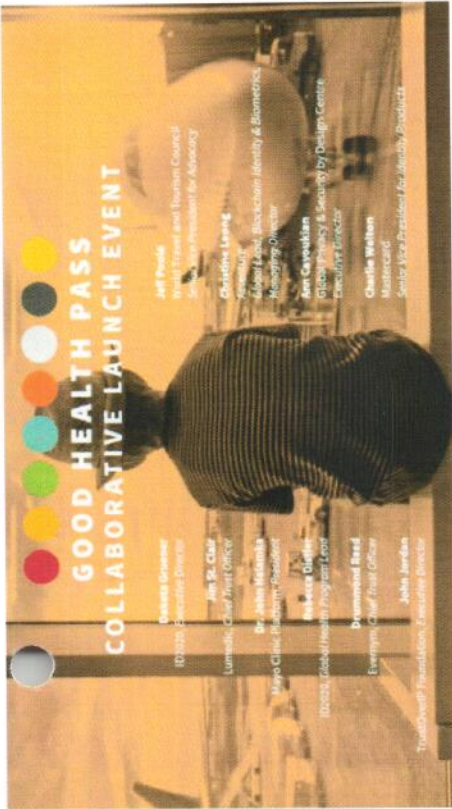


WASHINGTON POST

February 18, 2021

**Washington Post: Covid-19 passports aim to streamline travel requirements. But there's no one-size-fits-all fix.**

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YOUTUBE

February 11, 2021

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# BIJLAGE 20

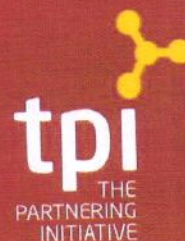
Aangifte tegen **Mark Rutte cs. en alle medeplegers**

Opgesteld voor een ieder die opstaat tegen de huidige enorme corruptie en misleiding van de Nederlandse burgerbevolking en opstaat tegen hen die de Mensheid en haar Kinderen als evenbeeld van GOD proberen te vernietigen.





**United  
Nations**



# THE SDG PARTNERSHIP GUIDEBOOK

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**PARTNERSHIP  
ACCELERATOR  
2030 AGENDA**  
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A practical guide to  
building high impact  
multi-stakeholder  
partnerships for the  
Sustainable Development  
Goals

Pre-release working draft 0.95







# PARTNERSHIP ACCELERATOR 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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**Note:** The views expressed in the guidebook are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the two organisations.



This is a pre-release working version of the guidebook that has been made available early given the importance of partnerships to tackling the COVID-19 crisis.

See page 6 for further details.

## Acknowledgements

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Lead authors: Darian Stibbe, Dave Prescott, with significant input from Ruth Findlay Brooks and Julia Gilbert (The Partnering Initiative, TPI), and Ola Goransson (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN DESA).

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## 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator

The 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator is a collaborative initiative of the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and The Partnering Initiative (TPI), in collaboration with United Nations Office for Sustainable Development, United Nations Office for Partnerships, UN Global Compact, and the UN Development Coordination Office. The initiative aims to significantly help accelerate and scale up effective partnerships in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



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## About the Partnership Accelerator



### Partnership Enabling Eco-system

The 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator is a collaborative initiative of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and The Partnering Initiative (TPI), in collaboration with United Nations Office for Partnerships, UN Global Compact, and the UN Development Coordination Office.

The Partnership Accelerator aims to develop the **partnership-enabling ecosystem** (see above) which can support the engagement of business as a partner in sustainable development and **accelerate the number and effectiveness of partnerships towards delivering the 2030 Agenda**. Its aims are to:

- 1 **Raise understanding and build the partnering skills and competencies** of UN and government staff, alongside NGO and business counterparts; this will result in far faster partnership development and the creation of more robust, effective partnerships;
- 2 **Support the organizational change required for our institutions to become 'fit for partnering'**, enabling them to optimize the way they work and thus deliver more through far more efficient and effective partnering;
- 3 **Draw out good practice and support the development of efficient SDG partnership platforms** around the world, thereby creating the mechanism through which governments and the UN can systematically engage, and partner, with business and other development actors.

## DECADE OF ACTION

In recognition of the urgency of the 2030 Agenda, the Decade of Action calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to all the world's biggest challenges — ranging from poverty and gender to climate change, inequality and closing the finance gap.

In September 2019, the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action on three levels: global action to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals; local action embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities; and people action, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations.

This guidebook aims to support the development of partnerships that can contribute to the Decade of Action.

## Guidebook leads

### The Partnering Initiative

The Partnering Initiative (TPI) is a leading international NGO, dedicated to unleashing the power of partnership for a prosperous and sustainable future. TPI has been a pioneer in the development of the theory and practice of multi-stakeholder collaboration since it was founded in 2003, when it published its first, seminal partnering toolkit, translated into eleven languages and republished three times.

TPI continues to drive and codify the state-of-the-art of effective partnership practice while building up the partnership-enabling eco-system through: training individuals; supporting organisations to become institutionally fit for partnering; supporting the strategy, development, evaluation and best practice guidance for partnerships; building in-country platforms to catalyse partnership and inputting into international policy development.

### UN DESA

UN DESA is a vital interface between global policies and national action in the economic, social and environmental spheres. Rooted in the United Nations Charter and guided by the universal and transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other global agreements, UN DESA responds to the needs and priorities of the global community.



# Setting the scene

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