

verdict

COURT NORTH NETHERLANDS

Civil law

Seat Leeuwarden

Casenummer: C/17/190788 / HA ZA 23-172

Verdict of 26 November 2025

in the case of

1. [REDACTED]
at Sneek,
2. [REDACTED],
at Sneek,
3. [REDACTED],
at Sneek,
4. [REDACTED],
at Doetinchem,
5. [REDACTED],
at Doetinchem,
6. (WIJLEN) [REDACTED],
living in Zaandam during her
lifetime, hereinafter referred to as:
[REDACTED],
7. [REDACTED],
at Leeuwarden,
hereinafter referred to as: plaintiffs,
lawyer: mr. P.W.H. Stassen,

against

1. EVERHARDUS ITE HOFSTRA,
 2. JAAP TAMINO VAN DISSEL,
 3. MARIA PETRONELLA GERARDA KOOPMANS,
 4. MARK RUTTE,
 5. SIGRID AGNES MARIA KAAG,
 6. HUGO MATTHEÛS DE JONGE,
 7. ERNST JOHAN KUIPERS,
 8. DIEDERIK ANTONIUS MARIA PAULUS JOHANNES GOMMERS,
 9. WOPKE BASTIAAN HOEKSTRA,
 10. CORNELIA VANNIEUWENHUIZEN,
 14. FEIKE SIJBESMA,
- all choosing residence in The Hague,
17. THE STATE OF THE NETHERLANDS,
hereinafter referred to as the
State, based in The Hague,
hereinafter referred to as Hofstra c.s.,

lawyers: mr. R.W. Veldhuis and mr. M.E.A. Möhring,

11. **ALBERT BOURLA**,

living at [REDACTED] (Verenigde Staten van Amerika), advocaten:

mr. D. Roessingh and mr. Bredenoord-Spoek,

12. **GISELLE JACQUELINE MARIE-THÉRÈSE VAN CANN**,

living in de gemeente [REDACTED],

13. **PAUL EDWIN JANSEN**,

living in de gemeente [REDACTED],

lawyers: mr. L. Broers and mr. R.H.W. Lamme,

15. **WILLIAM HENRY BILL GATES 111**,

living in [REDACTED] (Verenigde Staten van Amerika),

lawyer: mr. W. Heemskerk.

16. **AGNES CATHARINA VAN DER VOORT-KANT**,

choosing residence in Amsterdam,

lawyer: mr. A.H. Ekker,

defendants,

hereinafter jointly referred to as: defendants.

1. The further course of the proceedings

1.1. By decision of 1 October 2025, the court referred the case to the roll for judgment on some procedural points.

1.2. Judgment is set for today.

2. Judgement

Party designation "the State et al."

2.1. In the heading of Chapter IV on page 16 of the reply, the plaintiffs refer to defendants 1 through 12 as "the State et al." However, from the content of that chapter, the court understands that the plaintiffs are not referring to defendants 1 through 12 as "the State et al.", but to the (legal) entities referred to in this judgment as Hofstra et al. This is stated in marginal number 46 of the reply:

The State et al. open their statement of defense with the opening sentence: 'the Covid-19 pandemic was a turbulent period, in which various, sometimes drastic, measures were necessary to protect public health and society.'

The statement of defense cited here by the plaintiffs concerns the statement of defense submitted by Hofstra et al. The court will therefore interpret the designation "the State et al." in the statement of reply as referring to the (legal) persons referred to in this judgment as "Hofstra et al."

Applicable law

2.2. The Act on the Simplification and Modernization of the Law of Evidence entered into force on January 1, 2025. This Act, among other things, led to amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure (Rv). Pursuant to Article Xlla of the Act on the Simplification and Modernization of the Law of Evidence,

the law applicable to this case will continue to be the law that applied before January 1, 2025, because the case was initiated before that date.

Request to bring into question unedited version of page 6 of Pfizer's report

2.3. Pursuant to Article 22, paragraph 1, of the old Code of Civil Procedure, the court may, among other things, order a party to produce documents relating to the case. In their reply, the plaintiffs requested the court to order Hofstra et al. to submit an "unredacted" version of page 6 of the Pfizer report submitted by the plaintiffs (exhibit 40 with the summons). The plaintiffs explained that the information regarding the number of "doses or vials" in their copy of the Pfizer report had been redacted (the court understands this to mean: made illegible). According to the plaintiffs, Hofstra et al. undoubtedly possess a copy that does show the number of doses or vials. The sentence in question in the report reads as follows::

It is estimated that approximately (b) (4) doses of BNT162b2 were shipped worldwide from the receipt of the first temporary authorisation for emergency supply on 01 December 2020 through 28 February 2021.

Given the text reproduced above, the court understands that the plaintiffs mean the same thing by doses and vials. **The court sees no reason to exercise the aforementioned authority.** The plaintiffs themselves stated that the number of "vials" has no significance for the research described in this Pfizer report (see paragraph 80, second sentence, of the reply). This means that they have no interest in disclosing the number of doses. The request is therefore denied.

The deed submitted as production 105 and the increase in claim

2.4. In their reply, the plaintiffs submitted a previously rejected document as exhibit 105 and requested the court to consider the contents of this document "repeated verbatim and incorporated herein." The court granted this request because the submission of this document is consistent with the content of the case-roll decision of December 11, 2024, under legal consideration 2.4. The content of the document therefore forms an integral part of the reply. This document contains, among other things, an increase in the claim.

2.5. In their reply, the plaintiffs thus increased their claim. Because the defendants did not object to the increase in the claim and the court also sees no reason, ex officio, to disregard the increase in the claim on the grounds of violation of due process, the court will **grant the increased claim**. The claim is now:

1. to declare that the defendants, as a group and individually, have continued to act unlawfully towards the plaintiffs up to the date of the final judgment rendered by the court in this case (including an unlawful omission) by deliberately and unlawfully misleading them and the Dutch people in order to induce the plaintiffs and/or the Dutch people to undergo Covid-19 injections of which the defendants knew, or at least should have known, that these injections were not safe and effective, or at least that the false and misleading narrative propagated by the defendants in the context of the project Covid-19: The Great Reset and/or the Covid-19 injections introduced in the context of this project were harmful to the health, fertility and psychological well-being of the defendants and/or the Dutch people;

2. enforceable immediately, defendants jointly and severally liable, in such a way that if one pays, the other will be released, to be ordered to compensate the plaintiffs for their damages, to be determined by statement and settled according to law.
3. to order the defendants to pay the costs of these proceedings by means of a costs award to be made by the court, enforceable immediately.

Request for preliminary hearing and questioning during the oral proceedings

- 2.6. The plaintiffs request the court in the document submitted as production 105 (read: reply) to schedule a preliminary hearing, during which they can consult with the court and the lawyers of all parties about:
- a. the course of the proceedings per group of defendants
 - b. providing new and additional evidence as a result of the rapidly evolving developments regarding the factual basis of the plaintiffs' claims, to provide this evidence by submitting new documents and having national and international party experts testify under oath
 - c. the manner in which both sides are heard in the context of proper procedural order
 - d. allowing independent media to attend all public hearings and all inquiries by national and international party experts
 - e. how the procedure will proceed.

The court will not schedule a preliminary hearing for the following reasons:

2.7. The court sees no reason to divide the defendants into groups and then determine the further course of the proceedings for each group. The claims against the defendants are too closely intertwined for this purpose. The court notes that the claim does not distinguish between groups of defendants and that the plaintiffs accuse all defendants, among other things, of acting unlawfully towards them as a group. Therefore, further specific or separate proceedings for each group of defendants are unnecessary.

2.8. Consultation on the submission of new and additional evidence is also unnecessary. **Because no evidence order has been issued to either party, the submission of evidence is not currently relevant.** Insofar as the plaintiffs are concerned with submitting additional documents prior to the oral hearing to further substantiate their arguments, the court sees no need for prior consultation on this matter..

2.9. Because an order to produce evidence and thus the provision of evidence is not required at this stage, and the plaintiffs have not requested preliminary witness and/or expert testimony during these proceedings, the court understands the request for a preliminary hearing to discuss the hearing of party experts under oath as a request pursuant to Article 87, paragraph 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure. This provision stipulates that witnesses and party experts may be heard during the oral hearing with the judge's prior permission..

2.10. The **court sees no reason to use its power to hear party experts** or witnesses during

the oral hearing, or to hold a separate oral hearing. According to the parliamentary history, the option provided for this in Article 87, paragraph 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure is intended to expedite the procedure and is intended for cases with a relatively simple factual basis. This is not the case here. The court also finds that the oral hearing would be disrupted too much by this, as the hearing would take up a considerable amount of time. In this regard, the court also takes into account that defendants must also be given the opportunity to examine party experts and witnesses in cross-examination. A preliminary hearing to discuss this topic is therefore not necessary..

2.11. A preliminary hearing is also not necessary to discuss how the hearing will proceed. This has largely already been done through two written rounds, and further hearings will take place during the oral proceedings. Therefore, no preliminary hearing is required..

2.12. The court also sees no reason to hold a preliminary hearing to discuss the admission of independent media to hearings. If the court deems consultation with the parties necessary, this can be done in writing at any time. A preliminary hearing is not required for this..

2.13. Finally, a preliminary hearing is also not necessary for consultations on the further course of the proceedings. As announced in the decision on the case of October 1, 2025, the court will (currently) schedule an oral hearing, and the parties will be given the opportunity to submit their wishes regarding the substantive part of that oral hearing, such as speaking time, etc., to the court by written submission..

Deed of statement of parties

2.14. The court will refer the case for the aforementioned wishes to the **docket of January 14, 2026, for a statement by both parties**. The court is using this extended deadline for the statement due to the Christmas period. In this statement, the parties must also indicate their and their lawyers' absences from May 2026 through October 2026. The plaintiffs must also state in their statement the identity of plaintiff 7. Hofstra et al. correctly pointed out that plaintiff 7 is referred to as [REDACTED] in the summons, while he is referred to as [REDACTED] in the reply.

Finally

2.15. During the oral hearing, the parties' lawyers will be given the opportunity to further explain their legal positions. Brief notes may be used for this purpose. The court wishes to note that the oral hearing is primarily intended to allow the parties to speak, as written submissions have already been submitted in two rounds. The court will determine the amount of speaking time allocated to the lawyers after the exchange of documents.n.

¹See Acts II 19 May 2015, nr. 84-13, p. 12

2.16. The court notes that, in addition to the points discussed above, there are other formal issues between the parties, such as the admissibility of certain exhibits. The court will rule on these matters in a judgment after the oral hearing..

2.17. Any further decision is reserved.

3. The decision

The court

3.1. orders an oral hearing and appearance of the parties, assisted by their attorneys, for the purpose of providing information and further substantiating their positions by Mr. C.M. Telman, Mr. T.P. Hoekstra, and Mr. P. van Eijk, at the courthouse in Leeuwarden, Zaailand 102, on a date and time to be determined by the court,

3.2. stipulates that the parties – natural persons in person and the State duly represented – must be present, accompanied by their lawyers,

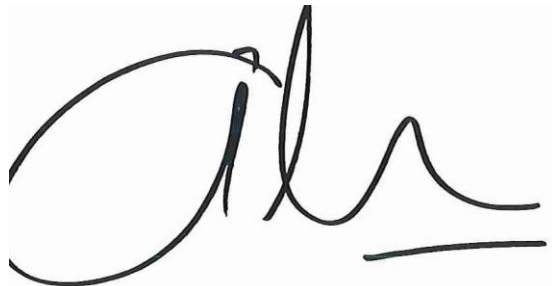
3.3. determines that the case will be returned to the list of Wednesday, January 14, 2026, for a statement by both parties, as referred to in recital 2.14, after which the date and time of the oral hearing will be determined,

3.4. determines that in the absence of the requested information(s) regarding unavailability dates, the court will independently determine the time of the oral hearing,

3.5. stipulates that after the date of the oral hearing has been set, it will in principle not be changed,

3.6. postpones any further decision.

This judgment was rendered by Mr. C.M. Telman, Mr. T.P. Hoekstra, and Mr. P. van Eijk and pronounced in open court on November 26, 2025..



Voor grossefafschrift conform

2025