



Report of the 2019 sovereign tax for His Majesty the Emperor and the Registration of Lands and of Buildings in Formosa Court of the sovereign State of the Empire of Japan

7 November 2019

(Sec.) Prime Minister: Mr. Selig S.N. Tsai
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Respected to

His Majesty the Emperor;
President Mr. Peter Maurer of the International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**);
United Nations General-Secretary António Guterres;
The Japan Empire Nationals of the occupied territory of Formosa and Pescadores of the occupied sovereign State of the Empire of Japan (**Japan Empire**),

Your Majesty the Emperor; Dear President Mr. Peter Maurer; The Honorable United Nations General-Secretary António Guterres; and the sovereign Japan Empire nationals,

The 2019 sovereign tax for the sovereign entity – His Majesty the Emperor of the sovereign State of the Empire of Japan (hereinafter “**the 2019 sovereign tax**”), in the territory of Formosa and Pescadores (hereinafter “**the occupied territory**”; see **Annex 1 – Part 1**), had collected since 24 March (the International Day for the Right to the Truth Concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and for the Dignity of Victims) to 8 May (the Human Rights Day of Formosa and Pescadores).

Following the former paradigms since 2014, the JPE Government allowed the Japan Empire nationals to pay the 2019 sovereign tax by his/her own free will. The said sovereign tax is 500 YEN (it sounds like having good future to our country in Japanese) at about 200 NTD by each person. The 2019 sovereign tax had collected in total 21500 YEN, from 43 Japan Empire nationals – the protected persons of IV GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR OF 12 AUGUST 1949 (Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, hereinafter “**GCIV**”), the said protected persons are listed in the second page.

This document shall be published in official website of the JPE Government (a.k.a. the Re-establishing Government of Japan Empire), for the sovereign taxpayers to recognize that the sovereign tax he/she paid had received by the JPE Government.

This document lists the sovereign taxpayer’s name in Kanji characters and in English as same as shown on his/her Identification card of protected person of the **GCIV**. These sovereign taxpayers, in Formosa and Pescadores, undoubtedly shall be under the jurisdiction of Formosa Court of the sovereign State of the Empire of Japan in accordance with the **GCIV**. May be, in some cases, this document can be used as a proof for the sovereign taxpayers, in **ICC** (International Criminal Court), **ICJ**(International Court of Justice) or **PCA** (Permanent Court of Arbitration).



The JPE Government has declared that JAPAN EMPIRE'S DECLARATION OF RECOGNIZING AS COMPULSORY THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT, IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE 36, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE in 2017. (see **Annex 2**)

The 2019 sovereign tax will be submitted to the Imperial Household Agency by the officials of JPE Government, while the Great Japanese Passports are issued to the protected persons who are of Japan Empire nationality. The alternative ways of submitting sovereign tax to the Imperial Household Agency by officials of Protecting Powers, Japan Government, or ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) would be appreciated.

Taxpayers of the 2019 sovereign tax for the sovereign entity – His Majesty the Emperor of the sovereign State of the Empire of Japan in the occupied territory of Formosa

臺北州 TAIHOKU (Taipei)	臺中州 TAICHU (Taichung)	新竹州 SHINCHIKU (Hsinchu)
蔡世能 SELIG S.N. TSAI	林東富 DONG FU LIN	劉士博 SHIH PO LIU
李輝煌 HUI HONG LI	賴秋田 CHIU TIEN LAI	劉生凱 SHENG KAI LIU
周明煌 BENG HONG CHIU	楊茗鈞 Ming Chin Yang	張湘渝 HSIANG YU CHANG
張雪姜 HSUEH CHIANG CHANG	邱詠淳 Yong Chun Chiu	劉沁涵 CHIN HAN LIU
周慧敏 HUI MIN CHIU	林宏潏 HUNG LIN LIN	劉縈繡 YING SHIU LIU
周明秀 MIN SHOU CHIU	林玉燕 YU YEN LIN	徐逢甲 HUNG CHIA HSU
李榮村 RONG TSUEN LEE	許月時 YHEH SHIH HSU	葉明源 MING YUAN YEH
梁世昌 JIAJI S.C. LIANG	白季龍 JI LONG BAI	詹凱甯 KELLY KAI-NING CHAN
蔡松茂 SONG MAU TSAI	蔡梓芳 TZU FANG TSAI	蔡彩榆 TSAI YU TSAI
黃士娟 CLAIRE S.J. HUANG	陳秀滿 HSIU MAN CHEN	曾宥鈞 TSENG YU CHUN
蔡騏旭 ASAHI CHI HSU TSAI	陳穗華 Suei Hua Chen	彭曉彤 TUNG HSIAO PENG
蔡佩崑 PEI ZUI TSAI	陳肇融 JHAO RONG CHEN	潘國申 DAVID K.S PAN
12 persons	12 persons	王富美 VERA WANG
		13 persons
高雄州 TAOKO (Kaohsiung)	台南州 Tainan (Tainan)	
許嘉甸 CHIA HSUN HSU	劉茂龍 Liu mao lung	
許天曉 TIAN HSAU HSU	翁明賢 Wong ming hsien	
2 persons	盧天京 T.C LU	
	張奮視 CHANG FEN SHIH	
	4 persons	



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The Government of the Japan Empire (JPE Government);

Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能



The United States dispatched Chiang Kai-shek armed group forces the Institution of Land Property to be changed, in the occupied territory, in critical violation of the *GCIV*.

In the occupied territory of Formosa and Pescadores of the occupied sovereign State of the Empire of Japan (“**the occupied territory**”; see Annex 1 – Part 1), the Institution of Land Property had come into force for decades before the military occupation from US dispatched Chiang Kai-shek armed group. The main points of the said Institution of Land Property are that:

1. **Family property is co-owned by family members:**
The persons to the ownership of a land or a building could be in great number by the family relationship, and this situation is the default set in law, that is, the land property or building property is co-owned by a family’s all members;
2. **The Registration of Land/Building Property is not necessary:**
The Registration of Land/Building Property is not necessary for a family to prove that they own the land/building property; the village head, the chief, or neighbors can prove the boundary of their neighbors’ land property and can prove which family owns the land property;
3. **Making Registration of Land/building Property in court:**
If the Japan Empire nationals, that is, the inhabitants of Formosan and Pescadores need the ownership certificate of a land or a building should make a registration in court of sovereign State of the Empire of Japan only;
4. **No land number:**
In the institution of Land Property, there is no land number; there is only the address/doorplate number of the land or the building.

The sovereign State of the Empire of Japan (**Japan Empire, JPE**) uses the independent judicial power to protect citizens’ property of lands and of buildings from the possible damage of administrative power and of legislative power.

Whenever the JPE government planned to hold a development in urban or rural, in the sovereign territory of Formosa and Pescadores, first of all, its administrative authorities bought the each single land property from its citizens (the inhabitants of Formosa and Pescadores) one by one in the development area.

The Japan Empire’s Institution of Land Property and of Building Property, is the best system for citizens having their personal property. The JPE government would not develop citizens’ land without enough money to buy citizen’s land.

The JPE Government protects citizens’ property first, and the economic development is the second priority.

In Formosa and Pescadores of the sovereign State of the Empire of Japan, if citizens (the inhabitants of Formosa and Pescadores) want to have the ownership certificate of a land or a building, should make a registration in court, in accordance with the said Institution of Land Property. For the convenience-for-people, courts in Formosa also set a lot of local branches to serve citizens for registration of land/building property.

On the other hand, the US dispatched Chiang Kai-shek armed group (the organization of re-establishment of the Republic of China in exile, see Roger Lin, et al v. United States of America, No. 08-5078 (D.C. Cir. 2009), hereinafter “Chinese Taipei”) forces the occupied Japan Empire nationals with that all land/building in Formosa and Pescadores must be registered in its military administrative authorities, and meanwhile ,or worse, the Chinese Taipei created the **land number such as never previously existed** in Formosa and Pescadores.



The Chinese Taipei only accepts its Chinese language for the land/building registration with its created land number, in such a time, all of the occupied Japan Empire nationals are not familiar to Chinese language. Let alone, its land number system is quite a hideous mess.

Even if the occupied Japan Empire nationals obey the military order to make the land/building registration to the occupying force's military administrative authorities, many of the occupied Japan Empire nationals used Japanese doorplate number as the occupying force's land number, and lost their land property.

At that time, the occupied civilians could never figure out what happen to their land property. The Chinese Taipei's land number system has never previously existed in Formosa and Pescadores before military occupation.

By this way, a lot of lands were registered by the Chinese Taipei and its Chinese refugees.

If not so, how can the Chinese Taipei and its Chinese refugees own the lands property **in the occupied territory** in present time?

Under the 228 massacre terrors, the US dispatched Chiang Kai-shek armed group demanded the occupied civilians to register their land property to its military administrative authorities. By this way, the Chinese Taipei, its generals, its power officials pillaged a great number of land property from the occupied civilians in the occupied territory in critical violation of Article 47 and Article 147 of the *GCIV*.



The Registration of Land Property and of Buildings Property in the Formosa Court of the sovereign State of the Empire of Japan

Based on Article 6, 47, and 147 of the *GCIV*, the **Formosa Court** of the sovereign State of the Empire of Japan has started to accept the registration of land property and of building property on 24 October 2019, to rebuild the institution of land property which had performed before military occupation, and to protect the benefits of and property of the occupied Japan Empire nationals (the protected persons of the *GCIV*).

I. The First Time Registration of Land Property or of Building Property

The applicant shall qualify to “the Heisei 27 (2015) 2nd instruction - Taiwan Penghu Residence Policy”, that is, the applicant must be of the nationality of the Japan Empire or of the nationality the Japan Empire’s Protecting Powers.

Fee for the judge and registration by each 100,000 NTD

(While the case accepted, the fee cannot refund whatever the case is approval or denied, because it is complicated of legal analyzation.)

The said fee is used to conduct the following:

1. The Judge of Land/Building Records

Analyzing the records of or the relative records of applicant’s land/building property;

It would be need to ask the applicant to provide more information in a period while the said records are not sufficient in proving the ownership.

(The said period shall be not more than 90 days. If the applicant cannot offer the necessary information or records in 90 days, by the lack of evidence, or not provided by the *GCIV*, or not provided by the JPE Government’s laws, then the application will be rejected.)

2. Clarifying and arranging the records of or the relative records of applicant’s land/building and adjusting the said records date to anno domini and making a **Events - Time Table** of the said records, and making this case a **Documentation** which could be clearly to present in International Criminal Court or International Court of Justice if necessary; The said Documentation shall clearly state the continuous details of the ownership of the applicant’s land/building.

3. The applicant confirms the said Documentation in Chinese and English edition and signs the POWER OF ATTORNEY for International Criminal Court.

(The said Documentation in Japanese would temporary not be available, the applicant can translate the said Documentation to Japanese by himself/herself.)

4. Making the said documentation a PDF file, and completing this Registration of Land Property or of Building Property by presenting this Registration details on the website of Formosa Court (<http://court.regovje.org/>);

The sovereign Japan Empire Certificate of Land Property or The sovereign Japan Empire Certificate of Building Property can be printed from the said website of the Formosa Court.

(The said Documentation in Japanese would temporary not be available, because it is not necessary using Japanese before the International Criminal Court, nor using Japanese to prove the sovereignty in international law)



5. For the complete registrations of Land/Building Property in Formosa Court, the Red Cross of Japan Empire would help their applicants bring cases to the International Criminal Court, if the property infringed.

II. Turn to Legal Registration of Land Property or of Building Property

On condition that the applicant already had a Certificate of Land/Building Property issued by the Chinese Taipei administrative authorities and with no disputes by others on this land/building property, can simply turn the registration of land/building property legal by registering in Formosa Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 and 47 of the GCIV.

Fee for the judge and registration by each 5,000 NTD

(While the case accepted, the fee cannot refund whatever the case is approval or denied, because it is complicated of legal analyzation.)

The applicant shall

1. Qualify to “the Heisei 27 (2015) 2nd instruction - Taiwan Penghu Residence Policy”, that is, the applicant must be of the nationality of the Japan Empire or of the nationality the Japan Empire’s Protecting Power;
2. Offer the Certificate of Land/Building Property issued by the Chinese Taipei administrative authorities;
3. List all of the disputes, if any, on the concerned Land/Building Property. The registration in Formosa Court will be canceled if the applicant conceals disputes on the concerned land/building property from the Formosa Court.
4. Offer aerial photograph of the concerned Land/Building Property and recent picture of the Land/Building Property.

This service of Turn to Legal Registration of Land Property or of Building Property does not offer the Documentation for presentation in International Court of Justice, nor offer the POWER OF ATTORNEY for appeal before the International Criminal Court.

This service can print of “The sovereign Japan Empire Certificate of Land Property or The sovereign Japan Empire Certificate of Building Property” from the website of the Formosa Court.

Thanks for having you on the way!
God is within us.

(Sec.) Prime Minster: Mr. Selig S.N. Tsai
The Government of the Japan Empire (JPE Government);

Selig S.N. Tsai 蔡世能

臺北，令和元年十一月七日
Taihoku, 7 November 2019



Annex 1 - The Duties & Benefits of the Protecting Power for Executing the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the State of the Empire of Japan (Japan Empire, JPE)

Annex 2 - ACCEPTANCE OF COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 36- (2) OF THE STATUTE OF THE COURT