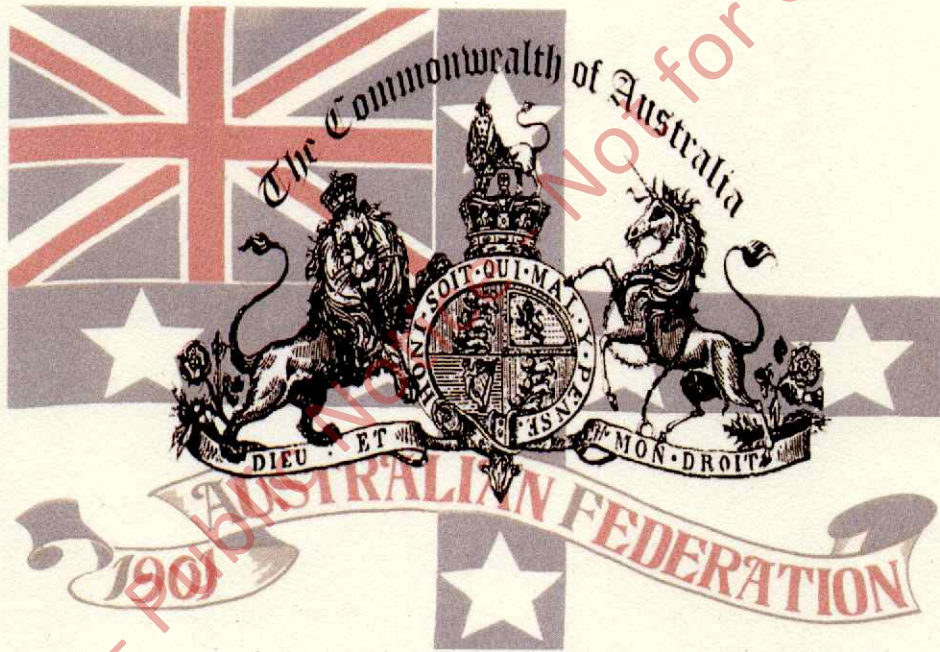


Commonwealth Public Declaration of Trust for The Commonwealth of Australia

Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed

Establishing a Pure Express Trust Organisation
for the Public Common Good of
The Original Commonwealth of Australia



God Save The King

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Commonwealth Public Declaration of Trust for The Commonwealth of Australia



Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed

The Commonwealth of Australia

To Wit:

The Establishment of a Trust Organisation for The Commonwealth Public Common Good.

1. Witnesseth:

Whereas, The People of The Original States ("The People"), as referred to in The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900 (Imperial) — lawfully enacted by the British Parliament and given Royal Assent by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, proclaimed in Australia on the seventeenth day of the ninth month in the year commonly known as nineteen hundred, and gazetted and established on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one ("The Constitution") — did thereby create the Nation officially named The Commonwealth of Australia ("The Commonwealth"), founded humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, as an indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under a Constitutional Monarchy with a Westminster Parliamentary system; and

It is declared and affirmed that The People of The Original States, being the men and women from whom all lawful authority flows, are the true beneficiaries and equitable owners of The Commonwealth, including, but not limited to, the land, resources, and institutions originally held in sacred public trust under the said Constitution; and

It is further declared that The Constitution is, in its true nature, a public trust instrument — lawfully established for the benefit of The People, with the Crown as trustee, bound to uphold and administer The Commonwealth and its institutions in accordance with the trust granted. In this trust, The People are the trustors and beneficiaries, and the Crown, through its ministers and officers, acts as fiduciary trustee under lawful duty and allegiance; and

Now therefore, by this Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed, a Benevolent Trust Organisation is hereby created and established — standing in honour as the rightful Trust Protectors of the Public Trust ordained by the aforesaid Constitution, for the protection and preservation of the lawful original Commonwealth, in right of The People.

Maxim of Equity:

❖ "A Constitution is a trust expressed in law for the benefit of the governed."

Trust Principles:

❖ "The beneficiary is the true owner of the trust estate."

(Affirms that The People, as beneficiaries of the Commonwealth, hold ultimate equitable title)

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Divine Origin of Law:

- ❖ "What is against divine law is repugnant to law."

(Used historically to strike down statutes that contradicted moral or scriptural law)

High Court of Australia:

Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30:

- ❖ Recognised the continued legal effect of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act [1900] (UK) as an Imperial enactment forming the foundation of government.

2. The Commonwealth:

The Commonwealth is not a geographic location, legal fiction, or corporate entity, but the lawful and moral creation of The People of The Original States. By way of Referendum, The People agreed to unite into an indissoluble Federal Commonwealth, and are therefore the creators of The Constitution and all offices derived therefrom; and

It is a principle of Natural Law, Universal Law, and Commonwealth Public Trust that: He who creates, owns, and controls the creation — is responsible for it and has ultimate lawful authority over it; and

Thus, The People are the absolute lawful authority over the constitutionally created, The Commonwealth of Australia, and its institutions. This authority arises not from statute or privilege, but from the Divine Right of Man — the sovereignty endowed by Almighty God to govern one's own conscience, estate, and affairs in righteousness.

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "The People are the foundation of the law; what they establish cannot lawfully be usurped."

Trust Principles:

- ❖ "A trust must be accepted by the trustee and is enforceable by the beneficiary."

(The People never consented to the corporate usurpation, and remain the true beneficiaries under the 1900 Imperial Act)

Foundational Presumption:

- ❖ The Constitution of The Commonwealth of Australia Act 1900 (UK) is a living trust instrument, and The People, being both its beneficiaries and trustors, now reassert their lawful dominion and stewardship under God and Crown.

3. The Sovereign People's Authority Under Law:

We The People, with clean hands and pure intent for the common good, establish this Benevolent Trust Organisation ("The Trust") as rightful custodians of The Commonwealth,

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Commonwealth Public Declaration of Trust for The Commonwealth of Australia

serving as Stewards and Trust Protectors for present and future generations; and

This Declaration stands as the founding Trust Deed at law and in equity. It is formed as a Public Benevolent Trust Organisation, governed exclusively by:

- The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial)
- Trust Law and Equity
- English Common Law and English Imperial Law
- Natural Law and Universal Principles
- Biblical Law (K.J.V. 1611)

These foundations are collectively known herein as The Commonwealth Law; and

This Trust is informed by the precepts of:

- Divine justice
- Moral truth
- The unalienable sovereignty of the living soul

Maxim of Equity:

- ❖ "He who acts through pure motives, and for the benefit of others, stands in equity."
- ❖ "The law is the highest inheritance of the people, born with them, and cannot be taken from them."

(The original Constitution is the People's lawful inheritance. It cannot be abrogated or replaced by fiction.)

Trust Principles:

- ❖ "Where a trustee fails, the beneficiaries may reconstitute the trust and appoint new stewards."

(This justifies the reassertion of Commonwealth Office by the People)

Divine Origin of Law:

- ❖ "That which is altogether just shalt thou follow, that thou mayest live, and inherit the land..." Deuteronomy 16:20 (KJV)

(Justice and stewardship are divine requirements)

4. Parliament of The Commonwealth (Constitutional) Vs Australian Parliament (Corporate)

We The People must be vigilant and consider that the present "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" may be a counterfeit, and not true to its form and structure when created by The Constitution, if it is now as it appears, a creature of statute — a legal fiction, this change in structure has happened without the full knowledge and consent of The People by way of a referendum, which as we all know is required for any change to The Constitution; and

If one looks closely at the so-called "Australian Parliament," things do not seem quite right. Subtle but significant deviations are evident when compared with the lawful Parliament

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established by The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial). That foundational Act — together with its recognised lawful commentary, The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth by Quick and Garran (1901) — consistently refers **not** to an "Australian Parliament," but to The Parliament of The Commonwealth and the Australian Parliament could very well be a counterfeit copy — lookalike, made with the intention to deceive, it would be hard to believe that this has happened by mistake; and

It also appears that a counterfeit version of the Constitution — referred to as the "Australian Constitution" and not The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution 1900 (Imperial) — has been created and circulated and relied upon, which omits its Imperial origin, the role of Almighty God, and the legal necessity of the original British enactment clause, to name just a few changes, of which there are many. This version is not the lawful Constitution enacted by the British Parliament in 1900, and its uses in public education, legislation, and judicial reasoning would amount to fraudulent misrepresentation; and

Likewise, a counterfeit version of "Quick and Garran's Annotated Constitution" has emerged — edited and published without proper disclosure, historical fidelity, or lawful authority — and now functions to support the counterfeit version of the Constitution, which is misleading and could be seen to have been created by numerous people conspiring to commit fraud; and

To further this illusion, a fictitious statutory sovereign — the so-called "Queen of Australia" — was created by statute (not by Royal Prerogative) through instruments such as the Royal Style and Titles Act 1973 (Cth). This fictional Queen seems to have been created use to give artificial "Royal Assent" to legislation passed by the counterfeit Australian Parliament and is also used in Oaths of Office etc. — this and the abovementioned counterfeiting The Commonwealth alone is sufficient for we The People to assert our Rights and occupy the roll of Trust Protector for the common good and protection of our Nation.

Maxims of Law and Equity:

- ❖ "Fraud vitiates everything it touches."
- ❖ "Let him who would be deceived, be deceived no longer."
- ❖ "He who does not repel a wrong when he can, induces it."
- ❖ "He who comes into equity must come with clean hands."
- ❖ "A fiction is nothing; the truth is everything."
- ❖ "The law does not permit fraud to be cloaked in legal forms."

5. Commonwealth's Need for Trust Protectors:

It is apparent that the current political system operating in the name of the "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" does not appear to function in accordance with the Original Trust and The Constitutional framework established under Natural Law and equity; and

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To date, no lawful evidence has been presented that the said system continues to operate under the original Crown in right of The People of The Commonwealth, or that it retains lawful de jure authority as constituted by The People, as expressed in The Constitution; and

There seems to exist ample evidence indicating that the current system is a derivative of the post-Westphalian corporate model — a system born from the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), wherein sovereignty is redefined as the right of state actors to wage war, conduct commercial treaties, and govern administratively, rather than deriving authority from The People or the Creator; and

Under such a system, governance operates under a perpetual state of emergency, commercial treaty, and pseudo martial law, treating The People as juristic persons or statutory citizens, subject to political structures they did not knowingly, lawfully or intentionally join; and

If this is true, the original Public Trust established by The Constitution remains intact and must be preserved. Therefore, the living men and women of The Commonwealth hold the standing and duty to step forward as Trust Protectors, to guard, preserve, and restore the lawful Commonwealth.

High Court of Australia:

Australian Capital Television Pty Ltd v Commonwealth (1992) 177 CLR 106

- ❖ Affirmed that the Constitution derives from the will of the people, not Parliament or statutory constructs.

Maxim of Law and Equity:

- ❖ "Where there is a right, there is a remedy."
- ❖ "A trust once created is never extinguished."
- ❖ "He who has committed a wrong is not to be trusted with the guardianship of the rights of others."

Trust Principles:

- ❖ "Constructive trusts arise by operation of law where one wrongfully holds or exercises dominion over property or office that belongs to another."

6. Understanding:

We The People of The Commonwealth believe that our Nation has been usurped by stealth. The People have been misled into abandoning The Commonwealth by joining a Political Society that is a counterfeit of The Commonwealth — created as a creature of statute a legal fiction not formed under The Constitution, it lives on a two-dimensional fictional world on paper and in the mind of those who believe it exists; and

This Political Society acts under:

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- Private International Law
- Admiralty Law
- Roman Civil Law
- Ecclesiastical or foreign jurisdictions
- Pretend Martial Law (corporation cannot declare war)

We assert no enmity, and affirm that every man and woman possess freedom of choice and will — to be in a Society or not, to contract, or not to contract; to bow to submission, or to stand free; and

We are reclaiming and restoring The Commonwealth of Australia:

- Lawfully
- Rightfully
- Peacefully

Maxims Of Equity:

- ❖ "Equity will not allow a statute to be used as a cloak for fraud."

(Corporate statutes and foreign jurisdictions cannot override trust, equity, and moral truth)

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "A legal fiction cannot create a legal right."

(No artificial corporate statute can override a birthright, natural status, or trust inheritance)

Divine Origin of Law:

- ❖ "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine... And they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables." 2 Timothy 4:3-4 (KJV)

(A prophetic warning: the People will abandon truth for convenient lies — which describes the corporate system exactly)

High Court of Australia – Constitutional Supremacy:

Australian Communist Party v Commonwealth (1951) 83 CLR 1

- ❖ "A law of the Commonwealth... cannot be valid if it trespasses beyond the boundaries of the Constitution itself."

(Any act or instrument not made under constitutional authority is invalid — it is, by definition, pretend law)

"Free men free themselves, while slaves wait to be freed." — Keith-charles, Yeshurun [Harffey]

7. **The Commonwealth (Balfour Declaration):**

The Commonwealth is recognised as an **"autonomous Community"** within the British Empire, equal in status and **"in no way subordinate to others"**, as defined by the Balfour Declaration of 1926 and affirmed in the Statute of Westminster 1931, and

Public officers exist to serve The People — not rule them. It is a betrayal of public trust when

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such offices are weaponised against the Nation; and

Statutory laws are binding only upon government officers. The living men and women of The Commonwealth are not bound by such statutes unless they knowingly contract into them; and

Statutory enactments, being corporate rules promulgated for the regulation of agents, officers, and contractors within the corporate political society, bind only those who have entered said society by consent, contract, or employment. The free men and women of The Commonwealth — having not lawfully consented nor entered into such artificial jurisdiction — remain immune from statutory obligations that do not pertain to the protection of life, liberty, or property under Common Law and the Constitution.

Common Law and Natural Law Principles:

- ❖ A "law" which violates natural rights, the Common Law, the rule or spirit of law cannot be enforced in honour.

If a legislative instrument lacks:

- Proper assent (Royal assent under correct Crown authority)
- Delegated power
- Lawful purpose
- Or public good as its aim

(Then it is pretend law — not binding upon the sovereign People of The Commonwealth)

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "That which is originally void does not become valid by the passage of time."

Divine Origin of Law:

- ❖ "Knowing this, that the law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient..." 1 Timothy 1:9

High Court Doctrine:

From *Sue v Hill* (1999) 199 CLR 462 and *Australian Communist Party v Commonwealth* (1951) 83 CLR 1:

- ❖ The Constitution is not a creature of Parliament — it is a compact among the People, which cannot be undone or subverted by corporate entities or administrative functionaries.

8. Notice of Standing and Peaceful Remedy:

We stand on the soil of The Commonwealth, in the real world created by The Creator. The corporate system exists only on paper — a fiction. We are the borderlanders between these realms, a border between the false reality of legal fictions and the real reality of The Creator: and

We repudiate all adhesion to foreign jurisdictions, including those founded upon Babylonian, Roman, and Papal law structures, and reaffirm our standing under Natural Law, equity, and

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recognise and affirm "The Law of Nations" (Emer de Vattel, 1758) as being based on Natural Law; and

We further affirm Article 37 of the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion, Book of Common Prayer (1662):

"The Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this Realm of England."

Scriptural Authority:

- ❖ 1 Timothy 1:4 (KJV) – "Neither give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith."
- ❖ 2 Peter 1:16 (KJV) – "For we have not followed cunningly devised fables..."
- ❖ 2 Thessalonians 2:3–4 (KJV) "Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition; Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God."
- ❖ Galatians 5:1 (KJV) – "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

Maxims of Law and Equity:

- ❖ "Fictions arise from the law, and not law from fictions."
- ❖ "He who is deceived is not defeated by fraud."
- ❖ "He who seeks equity must do equity."
- ❖ "A presumption not rebutted becomes fact in law."
- ❖ "The law regards the truth of substance, not mere form."

9. Colourable Offices and Deception:

Men and women acting under the corporate entity known as "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" have created look-alike offices not established by The Constitution. These act under foreign administrative authority, not public trust; and

Unless proven by due process and lawful evidence of actual harm or breach by a consenting member of that Political Society, their enforcement has no lawful standing; and

The People shall distinguish between:

- Lawful public offices created by The People
- Colourable corporate offices acting under presumption

Judicial Authorities on Colour of Law vs. Real Law

- ❖ "A 'Statute' is not a Law."
 - Flournoy v. First Nat. Bank of Shreveport, 197 La. 1067, 3 So.2d 244, 248
 - (Statutes are not binding as law upon the people unless they have consented to be governed by them)

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- ❖ "The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land; the code, rules, regulations, policy, and statutes are not the law."
— Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261
(Common law remains superior — all codes are subordinate and presumptive)
- ❖ "A 'Code' is not Law."
— Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261
(Codified statutes do not possess lawful force unless consistent with common law and natural justice)
- ❖ "All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God's laws."
— Rodrigues v. Ray Donovan, 769 F.2d 1344, 1348 (1985)
(Government-created codes are commercial and administrative — they do not bind free men or women operating under God's law)

Biblical Authority (KJV 1611)

- ❖ "And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. Therefore, it is no great thing if his ministers also be transformed as the ministers of righteousness..." 2 Corinthians 11:14–15
(Appearance of lawfulness ≠ actual righteousness.)
- ❖ "A false balance is abomination to the LORD..." Proverbs 11:1
(A false office is a false balance — deceitful governance.)

Maxims of Law and Equity

- ❖ "A colourable thing is, in law, no thing."
(That which is made to look like law, but lacks lawful substance, is nothing.)
- ❖ "The law regards substance, not form."
- ❖ "The law abhors fraud."

10. Non-Consent and Withdrawal of Assumed Adhesion:

We, the heirs to The Constitution, do not consent to:

- Jurisdiction by foreign political systems
- Adhesion contracts, licenses, mandates, or presumed obligations

We do not act as surety for any juristic person. Any compelled use of system identifiers (e.g., licenses, registrations) is under duress, not consent.

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "He who does not deny, is presumed to consent."

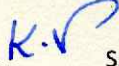
11. Rights and Freedoms Protected Under The Commonwealth:

The following rights are declared under The Commonwealth Law:

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- (a) Freedom of speech
- (b) Freedom of thought, conscience, and belief
- (c) Freedom of peaceful assembly and movement
- (d) Right to life and liberty
- (e) Freedom from coercion and presumption
- (f) Right to bodily integrity
- (g) Right to face accuser
- (h) Right to reputation and good name
- (i) Right to dominion over land in fee simple
- (j) Right to lawful jurisdiction
- (k) Right to equity, honour, and moral agency
- (l) Right to challenge unlawful acts
- (m) Right to bear arms for defence
- (n) Right to travel freely upon the King's Roads
- (o) Presumption of innocence

These rights shall not be presumed waived by silence or system use.

Maxims of Law:

- ❖ "Where the law does not distinguish, we must not distinguish."
- ❖ "What is originally void does not become valid by lapse of time."
- ❖ "A right cannot be converted into a privilege."
- ❖ "He who fails to assert his rights has none."

12. Rejection of Foreign Tribunals and World Court Jurisdiction:

Whereas The Commonwealth exists as a lawful and sovereign entity, created by The People of The Original States under the authority of Almighty God and The Imperial Constitution of 1900; and

And whereas international courts — including but not limited to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Court (ICC), or any UN-affiliated judicial or arbitral body — are created under foreign charters and presume jurisdiction based upon treaty or adhesion to international conventions or declarations; and

It is hereby affirmed that such foreign courts, having not been created by The People, nor under the lawful authority of The Commonwealth, possess no jurisdiction, authority, or standing over The Commonwealth, its officers, or its People, unless by lawful consent freely given with full disclosure; and

No man or woman shall be subject to the adjudication of any foreign tribunal not constituted under The Commonwealth, nor shall The Commonwealth be compelled to submit to

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adjudications rendered by entities claiming authority under international or globalist instruments foreign to its Constitution and trust structure.

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "A power cannot be delegated which the delegator does not possess."
- ❖ "No one is bound by the acts of those not authorised to act on their behalf."

13. Lawful Caretaker of the Crown's Trust in Lieu of the Governor-General

Whereas the Office of the Governor-General was originally created under Clause 2 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial) to represent the Sovereign — being the Crown in right of the United Kingdom — and to act as the Sovereign's lawful representative within the Constitutional Commonwealth; and

And whereas this Office has since been compromised through the creation of a legal fiction known as the "Queen of Australia" (later, "King of Australia"), a statutory entity fabricated by the Royal Style and Titles Act 1973 (Cth) — not authorised by the Constitution nor by any lawful amendment thereto; and

And whereas this counterfeit construct has enabled the rise of a parallel corporate governance structure — foreign to the Constitution — under which the true office of the Governor-General has been subverted, and the link between the People and the living Sovereign has been unlawfully severed; and

And whereas the People of The Commonwealth have no direct access to His Majesty, nor assurance that communications, petitions, or lawful notices are being conveyed without interference, diversion, or censorship by corporate intermediaries; and

Now therefore, We The People, acting under the doctrine of necessity, doctrine of self-help the law of trusts, and the supreme authority of the Imperial Constitution, do declare that the Office of the Commonwealth Trustee shall henceforth operate in lawful caretaker capacity, holding and exercising all protective and fiduciary duties that would otherwise be administered by the Governor-General under the Constitution, until such time as the lawful Offices of State are restored and the Crown in right of the Commonwealth is once again in direct communion with The People; and

This Office shall exist only to safeguard the Crown's Trust, uphold lawful governance, and interface with the corporate construct in peace, transparency, and honour — without acknowledging or legitimising the usurpation effected through unlawful title or statute.

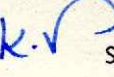
Maxims of Law & Equity:

- "A thing void in the beginning does not become valid by lapse of time."
- "A delegated power cannot be further delegated."

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- "He who does not repel a wrong when he can, induces it."
- "Fictions arise from the law, and not law from fictions."
- "That which is against Divine Law is void."

High Court of Australia:

- Sue v Hill (1999) 199 CLR 462 — In which it was acknowledged that there is now "a distinct Australian legal identity," including a statutory "Queen of Australia" — which, by implication, diverges from the Crown in right of the United Kingdom as required by the Constitution.

Biblical Law:

- Isaiah 10:1 (KJV) — "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees..."
- Psalm 94:20 (KJV) — "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law?"

14. Defence of the Crown and Clarification of the Queen's Position

Whereas there exists widespread misunderstanding regarding the role and conduct of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in relation to the continued existence of The Commonwealth; and

And whereas many have, by assumption or accusation, claimed that The Queen abandoned her lawful duty to The People of The Commonwealth; and

And whereas it is a foundational principle of equity, trust, and law that no judgment ought to be made without full evidence, and that one must distinguish between appearance and lawful reality; and

It is hereby declared and affirmed that:

(a) The Queen did not unilaterally dissolve The Commonwealth nor revoke the Constitution of 1900 (Imperial), nor did she lawfully assent to the destruction of the original Crown in right of the United Kingdom.

(b) Instead, The People of The Commonwealth, by their own actions — through silent acquiescence, registration, applications for government benefits, tax file numbers, enrolment in statutory citizenship schemes, and adherence to corporate policies — entered into private contractual relationships with the Political Society acting under the corporate title "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA."

(c) These actions constitute voluntary adhesion to a private, statutory, globalist system. As such, the law of trusts and the law of equity dictate that the Crown cannot interfere in private contracts unless fraud, coercion, or incapacity is proven. The maxim applies: "Volenti non fit injuria — to one who consents, no injury is done."

(d) The Queen, restrained by law and conscience, could not intervene in those private

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affairs. However, she did not dissolve The Commonwealth. Rather, it is evident that Her Majesty preserved the shell and spirit of The Commonwealth, that it might one day be reclaimed by those who understand their true inheritance and return in peace, lawfully, and rightfully.

(e) It is further noted that The Queen, in public and private ways, issued warnings and did not endorse the unlawful push toward a republic. It has been widely acknowledged, and reasonably believed by many, that Her Majesty once expressed that any individual promoting a republic was committing an act tantamount to treason — for to abolish the Crown in The Commonwealth would be to destroy the original Trust and break allegiance to the lawful Sovereign.

(f) Therefore, this Trust Deed does not seek to condemn The Crown, but to clear its name. We honour Queen Elizabeth II as a Sovereign who, in the face of overwhelming political pressure and deception of The People, held the line and kept The Commonwealth breathing — until such time as The People should wake, repent, and return.

(g) Let it be known: The real betrayal was not by The Queen — but by Political Society, foreign corporations, and those who traded their inheritance for privileges. The People must now choose whom they serve.

Maxims of Law and Equity:

- ❖ "Equity imputes an intention to fulfil an obligation."
- ❖ "He who comes into equity must come with clean hands."
- ❖ "He who does not deny, admits."
- ❖ "What you do not claim, you waive."
- ❖ "No man is punished for his thoughts, but for his consent and his acts."

Scriptural Foundation:

- ❖ John 15:19 (KJV) – "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own: but because ye are not of the world... therefore the world hateth you."
- ❖ Revelation 3:11 (KJV) – "Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown."
- ❖ Hosea 4:6 (KJV) – "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge..."
- ❖ Deuteronomy 30:19 (KJV) – "I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life..."

15. Administration of Estate and Presumption of Ward Status:

Whereas, it is believed that under the corporate political system, each man and woman may well be presumed to be a ward of the State, wherein corporate administrators assume Power of Attorney and claim guardianship without full disclosure or lawful consent — effectively

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administering the private estate of the individual as if they were legally incompetent, civilly dead, or otherwise unable to manage their own affairs; and

Such administration includes the presumption that such individuals are mere persons, subject to statute, and that their lawful estate — their rightful share in The Commonwealth — may be managed, taxed, or encumbered by the State as trustee de son tort; and

Such practices are hereby rebutted and repudiated in full. No man or woman can be deemed a ward of the State, nor can any estate be lawfully administered without the express consent of its rightful living heir. The Commonwealth affirms that the estate and inheritance of every living man and woman, born under Natural Allegiance, shall be returned to them in full right, honour, and dignity.

Maxims of Law:

- ❖ "He who takes upon himself to administer the estate of another without authority is a trustee de son tort."
- ❖ "A guardian is appointed for the benefit of the ward, not for the gain of the guardian."

16. Marriage, Family, and the Presumption of Guardianship:

Whereas it has come to our attention that a civil marriage under the corporate political system may well be a three-party statutory contract between two legal persons and the State, wherein the State becomes a third-party partner and presumed guardian over the fruit of the marriage — namely, the children; and

And whereas such contracts convert a sacred union into a statutory relationship governed by rules foreign to Natural Law, and allow the State to exercise claims over the children of the marriage under doctrines of wardship and public policy; and

It is hereby declared that in The Commonwealth, the vow of marriage shall once again be treated as lawful and binding under Natural Law, Common Law, and Biblical Law, and not as a civil statutory contract creating a corporate partnership and giving joinder to the State; and

Marriage shall be recognised as a covenant between a man, a woman, and Almighty God — without the intrusion of any third-party political entity and shall be honoured by The Commonwealth; accordingly, and

The children of such unions shall be recognised as free and sovereign, born under Natural Allegiance, and not as property or wards of any State or corporate administrator.

Maxims of Law:

- ❖ "Marriage is a contract made in heaven, not in court."
- ❖ "The fruit of the union belongs to the family, not the State."
- ❖ "A parent has the natural right to the custody of their child."

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- ❖ "Slaves ask permission. Freemen assert their rights."

17. Families, Children, and the Moral Future of The Commonwealth:

Children are a sacred trust and the future of The Commonwealth. Their upbringing, education, and protection are not matters of State control, but of moral responsibility, community duty, and lawful parental stewardship; and

The People of The Commonwealth affirm that there are only two biological sexes — male and female — and that children ought not to be confused, indoctrinated, or exposed to ideological or psychological experimentation by corporate political systems or their administrative institutions; and

Families shall remain sovereign under God. No third-party entity — corporate or political — shall presume to insert itself into the sacred trust between parent and child, save where actual harm, loss, or neglect can be lawfully proven before a Court of Competent Jurisdiction under Commonwealth Law; and

Education ought to foster wisdom, insight, personal responsibility, and independent thinking. It is observed that the current political society has, through social conditioning and centralised curricula, taught children to:

- Obey without question
- Respect corporate authority regardless of its legitimacy
- Believe unproven dogma without critical thought
- Think with a herd mentality and suppress personal conscience

This constitutes a failure of education. The children of The Commonwealth deserve better. A total rethinking of what is taught and how it is taught must be undertaken by The People, for The People — not dictated by corporate ministries; and

Education ought to:

- Encourage children to think freely and responsibly
- Cultivate creativity, problem-solving, and love of learning
- Foster cooperation for the common good
- Promote moral courage, respect for truth, and honour

Children should not be exposed to inappropriate sexual content, nor confused about their gender, nor subjected to ideological narratives that undermine their dignity, identity, or future; and

Families and communities within The Commonwealth ought to be supported in their efforts to raise

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children in righteousness, discipline, compassion, and truth — with reverence to Almighty God.

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "What touches all must be approved by all.", "No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his will."
- ❖ "No power can take from parents the moral duty to raise their children."

18. Crown Protection:

Whereas we may lawfully occupy Commonwealth Offices in caretaker mode, until such time as proper elections can be held in accordance with The Constitution, we do so in good faith, for the common good of the Nation, as Crown/Public Servants and Commonwealth Public Officials; and

We act not for personal gain, but as stewards under duty and allegiance, and we humbly pray for God's guidance and for the protections and immunities of the Crown in the execution of such duties; and

Should any man, woman, or entity question the authority or legitimacy of any such office, or seek remedy against its occupants, let it be heard and resolved peacefully and lawfully before a Court of Competent Jurisdiction of The Commonwealth — either by His Majesty the King, heirs and successors, or by several Justices duly appointed in The High Court or His Majesty's Privy Council, having taken the proper Constitutional Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Office as required by law.

19. Claim of Right:

Whereas the original Offices of The Commonwealth of Australia have been vacated, either through abandonment, usurpation, or breach of constitutional trust; and

And whereas The People remain the supreme lawful authority and true beneficiaries under The Commonwealth Constitution; and

We, The People — being lawful subjects of The Crown under the original Constitution, and having made full and public declaration of allegiance to The Commonwealth of Australia as lawfully established in 1901 — do hereby lawfully resume the Offices of The Commonwealth, under the original Constitution; and

Holding full lawful authority to act in honour, equity, and good faith under its terms — until such time as we may be lawfully removed by due constitutional process, or by referendum of The People in accordance with The Constitution itself.

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20. Freedom of Choice and the Right of Exodus:

The restoration of The Commonwealth must arise through free will, conscience, and personal conviction. Only by The People coming out of her and returning to The Original Commonwealth will life be breathed back into its rightful form and function; and

We affirm that no man or woman shall be compelled to join or leave any system, jurisdiction, or society against their own informed will. Each man and woman remain sovereign under Almighty God, possessing unalienable rights of freedom of thought, belief, expression, and association — including, but not limited to, the right to contract or not to contract, and the right to exit the Globalist System without coercion; and

The Commonwealth depends on The People — living souls — to return to it, breathing life and soul into the Nation once more. The Commonwealth is an autonomous community, a moral person — unlike legal persons — fictions of corporate political societies, which are lifeless and exist only in the minds of those who believe in them.

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "A fiction can neither do right nor wrong, for it can do nothing at all."
- ❖ "A legal fiction cannot create a legal right, nor can it cause harm, as it is incapable of action."

21. Justice and Cross-Jurisdictional Remedy:

Any man or woman who is a member of a foreign political society, who causes harm, loss, injury, fraud, or breach of the peace against a member of The Commonwealth, shall be liable to answer in a Court of Competent Jurisdiction of The Commonwealth; and

The Commonwealth may, at its discretion, allow the foreign political society to enforce justice upon its own citizen, provided such remedy is deemed sufficient, equitable, and in honour by the injured party or the Trustees; and

However, The People of The Commonwealth reserve the right to appeal or call up the matter into The Commonwealth's own system of justice, should the remedy imposed be insufficient, inequitable, or dishonourable; and

Justice must be done — and be seen to be done — in truth, equity, and peace, under the eyes of Almighty God.

22. Transitional Oversight and Instruction:

Whereas the Corporate Commonwealth has administered the affairs of The Commonwealth during a period in which the lawful trusteeship of The People had been obscured, presumed vacated, or unlawfully abandoned; and

And whereas The People of The Commonwealth, being the true trustors and beneficiaries

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under The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial), have now resumed lawful standing and duty as Trustees; and

It is hereby declared that, unless and until The Commonwealth is fully restored and elections held under the original Constitutional framework, all corporate offices, departments, agents, and administrators operating in the name of The Commonwealth shall remain under the lawful oversight and direction of The Commonwealth Trustee and Commonwealth Board of Trustees or other Commonwealth Offices appointed thereby, and shall act only under such instruction, consistent with law, equity, and the public good; and

Failure to do so shall constitute a breach of trust, and those who continue to act outside lawful authority shall be held personally and commercially liable under full liability.

23. Commonwealth Trustee – The Accountable Authority-non-corporate Commonwealth:

Whereas Keith-charles, Yeshurun [Harffey] did lawfully claim and occupy The Office of the Accountable Authority for the Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entity, invoking the lawful Doctrine of Self-Help in response to the abandonment of constitutional trust and the failure of de jure governance — exercising a lawful remedy recognised in equity and natural law; and

This claim was notified by registered mail on 18 December 2014 to the offices of:

- Prime Minister
- Governor-General
- Treasurer (Federal)
- Finance Minister (Federal)
- Governor of New South Wales
- Provost Marshal

Each received and signed (Tony Abbott's office signed card was not received), satisfying both legal publication and notice to affected parties; and

This Office shall be recognised within this Trust and by The People as The Office of The Commonwealth Trustee, a Commonwealth Corporation Sole, held suo jure (Latin: "in his/her own right") — by right as one of The People — under the protection of The Crown and by the authority of Almighty God; and

The Office shall act on major issues only with the knowledge and consent of the Board of Stewards, except in matters of emergency safeguarding. All actions taken shall reflect trust principles, transparency, and fidelity to The Constitution and The People; and

Having provided lawful notice to the relevant offices and officers of the Political Entity acting in the name of The Commonwealth, and no lawful rebuttal or counterclaim having been received in proper form within a reasonable time, those parties are now estopped from

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denying the authority, position, or lawfulness of this Office; and

This estoppel arises under principles of equity and public trust, wherein silence in the face of duty to speak constitutes agreement and conduct inconsistent with such notice would be dishonourable and unlawful.

24. **The Board of Stewards:**

Whereas the restoration of The Commonwealth is being undertaken and organised by three trustees from each of the six Original States. These trustees are dedicated Commonwealth Custodians — volunteers who have each affirmed their allegiance to the Commonwealth and who serve to protect the Nation in trust. Collectively, these three trustees from each state form the Commonwealth Board of Stewards, acting in lawful governance with fiduciary responsibility for the preservation of the Constitution and the public good under Commonwealth Law; and

They serve The People as the governing body in caretaker mode of The Commonwealth, until such time as lawful and constitutional elections can be held in accordance with the original Constitution. Their duty is to guide the restoration of The Commonwealth to its original form and to arrange for such elections — for those who choose to exodus the Babylonian Globalist System and rejoin The Commonwealth. They occupy said office in good faith and with good will.

Maxim of Law:

❖ "Public office is a public trust."

25. **Public Officials and Civil Office – Authority:**

All people who purport to act in any public capacity and claim authority — including, but not limited to, Police Officers, Ministers (State and Federal), Public Servants or Officers, Crown Judicial Officials or Corporate Administrative Officers, and Military Officers or personnel — must lawfully make the correct constitutional affirmation of allegiance, and serve "On His Majesty's Service," with fidelity to The Crown and The People, and stand on that oath while functioning their office; and

Let it be known that freedom of conscience and choice shall be upheld, but that governance and enforcement under any Original State or The Commonwealth may only be exercised by those lawfully appointed and acting under proper constitutional authority; and

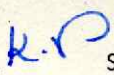
Any individual continuing to serve a corporate entity or foreign system without knowledge or lawful allegiance shall be deemed to be doing so in ignorance and not in bad faith. However, continued operation without lawful correction, notice, or proper affirmation shall, in law, be taken as wilful participation in a foreign power and may amount to aiding and abetting the usurpation of lawful government — subject to lawful remedy and jurisdiction; and

No act of administration, enforcement, or command shall be recognised as lawful under The

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Commonwealth unless performed within the bounds of proper delegated authority. Any man or woman acting outside the limits of their lawful office shall be held liable in their private and personal capacity, severally and without protection of office.

Maxims of Law:

- ❖ "An oath binds the conscience of the one who swears it."
- ❖ "The servant cannot be greater than the master."
- ❖ "He who is entrusted with the care of others must act in good faith."
- ❖ "Authority must be traceable to its source."
- ❖ "No one can give what they do not have."
- ❖ "The law abhors fraud and deceit."

26. Office of the Crown:

The People of The Commonwealth of Australia are awakening to the grave possibility that they have been deceived — betrayed by those they once trusted, believing they acted in the best interests of the Nation. By stealth and subterfuge, a Counterfeit Copy of The Commonwealth of Australia was created and installed. This Legal Entity/Corporation was cunningly superimposed over The Original Constitutional Commonwealth; and

Maxim of Law: "Fraud vitiates everything."

This restructuring of The Commonwealth has been perpetrated over a long period of time, ensuring that The People of The Commonwealth of Australia were nescient of the corruption taking place. The consequences of the deceit are immense and far-reaching, with the effect of robbing Australians of their true freedom and the common-wealth of their Nation; and

Whereas certain people acting in offices under the Political Entity operating in the name of the "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" (hereinafter "Corporate Commonwealth") have created counterfeit, look-alike offices that closely resemble the lawful Crown Offices of The Original Organic Commonwealth — this has been done by stealth, thereby misleading or deceiving the nescient and uninformed; and

Due to this happening, and to ensure that there is no confusion or ambiguity distinguishing between the lawful Crown Offices established under The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial) and the counterfeit look-alike administrative offices of the Corporate Commonwealth, all lawful Crown Offices of The Commonwealth shall be constituted and held as Corporations Sole — being lawful structures recognised under English Common Law and Imperial Statute, established to hold and preserve public office and fiduciary duty in perpetuity; and

It is therefore declared and affirmed that Crown Offices of The Commonwealth shall be established and ministered by The People who have affirmed their allegiance thereto and operate solely under the lawful Constitution, as Corporations Sole, accountable directly to The People and functioning under the correct laws of The Commonwealth, The Crown, and by the

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authority of Almighty God; and

The Office of the Accountable Authority for the Non-Corporate Commonwealth, which is acknowledged in their own Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (Cth), and which has previously been lawfully claimed and established with notice given of the occupancy thereof, is recognised in accordance with well-established procedures to obtain lawful remedy and by the use of the lawful Self-Help Doctrine; and

This Office shall interface with the occupants of offices thereof on matters of concern to The Commonwealth in regard to, but not limited to, all needs, lawful service, honourable communication, and the peaceful restoration of The Commonwealth. These acts shall not imply any subordination to any foreign jurisdictions or any acceptance of corporate authority; and

All actions taken shall be in service to the restoration of The Commonwealth — lawfully, rightfully, and peacefully — On His Majesty's Service and always under the supreme authority of Almighty God.

Maxims of Law:

- ❖ "The law does not compel a man to stand by and suffer loss when he can lawfully prevent it."
- ❖ "A man may protect and recover his property by lawful means."
- ❖ "He who exercises a right injures no one."
- ❖ "Necessity makes that lawful which otherwise is not."

27. Bonding by the Crown — On His Majesty's Service:

Whereas in honour of the lawful order of the Realm and under the original Constitution, it is held and affirmed that all lawful Offices of The Commonwealth — including but not limited to the Trustees of this Trust and Officers of the Commonwealth Trustee — do serve "On His Majesty's Service" and are bonded in duty and honour to His Majesty the King. These Offices, and those who serve within them, are answerable first and foremost to the lawful authority of The Crown, and act in furtherance of the peace and lawful governance of the Realm; and

(a) It is further held that The Crown, in its capacity as Sovereign under God and The Constitution, does bond or guarantee all such Officers in their proper and faithful performance, as they serve in good faith for the common good under Laws of The Commonwealth.

(b) This bonding is not contractual but moral, spiritual, and lawful — flowing from the immutable principles of allegiance, stewardship, and the Divine Right of Lawful Rule.

(c) Additionally, and where appropriate, any Officer or Trustee functioning in good faith may also be secured through a lawful form of financial bond or fiduciary

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indemnity, in keeping with the lawful principles of surety and trust law. This may include, but is not limited to, instruments of indemnity, public bonds, or trust guarantees where such instruments provide lawful assurance to The People and safeguard against breach of fiduciary responsibility. Such bonds shall not create commercial obligation but shall reinforce lawful trust performance through equity, transparency, and accountability.

(d) While serving The People and acting "On His Majesty's Service," all such Officeholders and their agents, officers, or contractors shall be deemed lawfully bonded (insured) and protected under The Crown — provided they act in honour, in good faith, and within the scope of their lawful duties. Any acts performed outside such scope shall be deemed private and personally liable.

(e) Let it be known: the allegiance of every Trustee, Officer, and Public Servant within The Commonwealth is to The People, The Constitution, and to Almighty God, and not to any man, political party, or foreign power.

Maxims of Law:

- ❖ "An oath binds the conscience of the one who swears it."
- ❖ "He who exercises a right injures no one."
- ❖ "He who exercises a public office must act with the strictest fidelity."
- ❖ "The servant cannot be greater than the master."
- ❖ "A trust is not to be violated."
- ❖ "A sacred office must be executed with sacred honour."

Divine Origin of Law & Trust Principle:

- ❖ Genesis 1:26 (KJV): "And God said, Let us make man in our image... and let them have dominion..." (Man holds stewardship, not subjection.)
- ❖ Psalm 82:3-4 (KJV): "Defend the poor and fatherless: do justice to the afflicted and needy. Deliver the poor and needy: rid them out of the hand of the wicked."
- ❖ Luke 16:10 (KJV): "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much..."
- ❖ Trust Principle: *Fiduciary obligation is highest where the trust is sacred.*
- ❖ Equity Maxim: *"Equity regards the conscience."*
(Those serving in trust are held to the highest moral standard.)

28. The Office of the Conservator of the King's Peace:

Whereas the preservation of peace, order, and lawful governance within The Commonwealth is paramount during the period of restoration, there is hereby established the Commonwealth Office of the Conservator of the King's Peace [ABN 35 424 288 631], to act as the principal coordinating body for essential peacekeeping, judicial, and public office functions under the Laws of The Commonwealth; and

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(a) This Office shall serve as the lawful umbrella for the following Commonwealth Corporation Soles, each lawfully formed as an "Other Incorporated Entity" within The Commonwealth — meaning not incorporated into any foreign or globalist system:

- The Office of Commonwealth Public Official [ABN 29 267 118 440]
- The Office of Commonwealth Justice of the Peace [ABN 71 810 455 990]
- The Commonwealth Office of Notary Public [ABN 37 143 184 080]
- The Office of Commonwealth Sheriff [ABN 37 143 184 080]

(b) The Office of Commonwealth Public Official shall have three key departments:

1. Investigation Unit – empowered to investigate breaches of Commonwealth Law and collect affidavits, facts, and evidence and make sealed indictments.
2. Peacekeeping and Policing – authorised to act only upon witnessing harm, loss, or breach of peace, or by lawful writ or warrant.
3. Crown Prosecutors – to bring lawful claims before Courts of Competent Jurisdiction within The Commonwealth, and to empanel Grand Juries where appropriate.

(c) The Office of Commonwealth Justice of the Peace (JP):

- One JP may act as a Magistrate.
- Two JPs may constitute a Court of Record.
- Two JPs together with a jury of twelve Commonwealth Nationals may hold trial by jury in accordance with Common Law principles.

(d) The Office of Commonwealth Sheriff:

- Each Shire shall elect its own Commonwealth Sheriff, who shall serve at the pleasure of The People and remain impartial.
- Sheriffs may appoint Deputy Sheriffs as needed.
- A separate department may assist in prisoner transfer, courtroom security, and custody duties.
- Sheriffs must ensure the protection of the accused, uphold their rights, and take sworn testimony of mistreatment.

(e) All who serve within these Offices shall do so On His Majesty's Service, in good faith, honour, and full transparency. They shall be bonded under The Crown and immune from personal liability while acting lawfully in their official duties.

26. Oaths, Affirmations, and Allegiances:

All peoples occupying any Office under this Trust, including but not limited to Trustees, Public

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Officials, Recorders, and Stewards, shall be required to make and subscribe a solemn Affirmation or Oath of Allegiance to The Commonwealth of Australia, its Constitution (1900, Imperial), and to Almighty God, in accordance with the lawful standard prescribed by this Declaration and public record. This Affirmation shall be duly recorded within the Office of the Commonwealth Public Record; and

No people shall lawfully act in any capacity of Commonwealth governance or custodianship without first affirming their allegiance and entering their name and affirmation into the Commonwealth Public Record, as testimony of their lawful and moral standing under Commonwealth Law. Let none serve in silence or shadow, for stewardship requires both transparency and truth in the sight of God and The People.

27. **Notices, Instruments, and Enforcement:**

All notices, declarations, instruments, appointments, records, and other matters of lawful significance issued under this Trust shall bear the Seal of The Commonwealth Trustee (or an authorised Commonwealth Office) and shall be executed "On His Majesty's Service" in good faith; and

Said documents shall be presumed valid under law and equity unless lawfully rebutted with evidence and shall be binding upon all relevant parties within the lawful jurisdiction of The Commonwealth. Any failure to recognise or honour instruments issued under this Trust, without lawful cause or rebuttal, shall be deemed an act of bad faith and dishonour, subject to remedy under Common Law and the equitable jurisdiction of a Court of Competent Jurisdiction within The Commonwealth.

29. **The Office of the Commonwealth Public Record:**

Whereas it is necessary for the lawful restoration and administration of The Commonwealth to maintain true, accurate, and permanent records of those who have returned from the corporate jurisdiction into the living Commonwealth, there is hereby established the Commonwealth Office of Records – The Commonwealth of Australia ABN 74 202 595 893, a Corporation Sole, lawfully formed to serve as the primary archival institution of The Commonwealth, headed by the Occupant of the Office of Commonwealth Office of Principal Recorder ABN 56 221 237 482; and

(a) This Office shall serve as the lawful archive for all, but not limited to, affirmations of allegiance, declarations, notices, enrolments, appointments, land held in fee simple, births (of the living), marriages (under God and common law), deaths, et al. Its purpose is to uphold the integrity, transparency, and continuity of lawful governance, public recordkeeping, and trust administration within The Commonwealth; and

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(b) The Principal Recorder shall be the lawful occupant and fiduciary custodian of this Office, charged with the duty to receive, safeguard, and maintain all such records in accordance with the Laws of The Commonwealth, the principles of Equity and Trust Law, and the moral obligations set forth under Almighty God. All records shall be held in trust for The People, for their benefit, and for the preservation of lawful historical continuity; and

(c) The occupant(s) of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer for The Commonwealth of Australia, ABN 71 624 253 098, shall be responsible for the organisation of elections and the integrity thereof, and shall maintain The Commonwealth Electoral Roll — consisting solely of affirmed Nationals of The Commonwealth of Australia; and

(d) No man or woman shall be recognised as lawfully holding Office within The Commonwealth unless and until their affirmation or oath of allegiance is duly entered into the Commonwealth Public Record. This requirement stands as a matter of lawful standing, public notice, and evidence of moral and constitutional fidelity under the Laws of The Commonwealth; and

(d) The following Corporation Soles, related to recording and public recordkeeping, are lawfully recognised under this Trust and operate exclusively under Commonwealth Law:

- Commonwealth Office of Principal Recorder ABN 56 221 237 482
- Commonwealth Office of Records - ABN 74 202 595 893
- Commonwealth Office - Commissioner of Oaths and Affirmations ABN 98 761 129 649
- Commonwealth Office of Notary Public ABN 37 143 184 080

Maxims of Law:

- ❖ "That which is not on the record, is presumed not to exist."
- ❖ "He who bears the burden must have access to the proof."
- ❖ "The law helps the vigilant, not those who sleep on their rights."

30. Other Reinstated Commonwealth Offices:

Whereas the proper functioning of The Commonwealth requires the reinstatement of key constitutional offices that were either unlawfully abandoned or superseded by statutory corporations operating outside of constitutional authority, the following Offices are hereby lawfully re-established under this Trust as Commonwealth Corporation Soles:

(a) The Office of the Postmaster-General for The Commonwealth of Australia — ABN 49 517 766 819 Originally established under Section 51(v) of The Constitution; this Office was wrongfully replaced by the corporate fiction "Australia Post" in 1975. It is hereby reinstated to:

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- Serve as the lawful conduit for service of documents, proclamations, and public notices.
- Operate a secure mail and enrolment system for The Commonwealth Maintain lawful records of posting, receipt, and service for use in public administration and courts of competent jurisdiction.
- Uphold the communication and jurisdictional rights of The People within The Commonwealth All communications via this Office shall be recognised under Commonwealth Law as lawfully served. All official mail shall be sent by way of General Post, as per the Universal Postal Convention (1874), and marked "On His Majesty's Service (O.H.M.S.)" to signify its lawful authority and public purpose. It shall also act as the instrument of record in service of process, enrolment of declarations, and maintenance of the Commonwealth Public Record, in coordination with the Office of the Principal Recorder.

(b) Secretary of the Treasury for The Commonwealth — ABN 74 202 595 893 Whereas the proper and lawful management of the financial affairs of The Commonwealth is an essential function of government, and whereas the corporate political entity appears to have abandoned the usurped constitutional Office of Secretary of the Treasury through the creation of a statutory counterpart under the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 (Cth), later codified under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), thereby impersonating the original Office and breaking lawful continuity with the Commonwealth Revenue Fund (CRF) as established under Section 81 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial); it is hereby declared that the original, lawful Office is re-established as a Commonwealth Corporation Sole:

- This Office is the only lawful authority authorised under the Constitution to oversee the Commonwealth Revenue Fund (CRF). No corporate or statutory office created outside the Constitution holds lawful right, title, or authority to manage the or other public assets of The Commonwealth.
- The lawful Secretary of the Treasury shall act solely On His Majesty's Service and under the trust of The People, serving with fiduciary responsibility and transparency. All powers shall be exercised in accordance with Commonwealth Law, Trust Law, and the equitable principles of good faith and public benefit.
- This Office shall maintain full accounting and records of public funds, appropriations, and expenditures as required for the lawful governance and stewardship of The Commonwealth and shall cooperate with the Office of the Commonwealth Public Record for public transparency and lawful audit.
- No statutory or corporate body shall be presumed to hold or exercise any treasury power within The Commonwealth unless lawfully appointed under the

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Constitution. All false claims or usurpations of treasury authority are hereby rebutted and denied.

- It is further recognised that a Sovereign Wealth Fund — originating from the public wealth and assets of the People — already exists and has been administered by the Corporate Entity under commercial statute. The Secretary of the Treasury for The Commonwealth shall formally claim and revest this fund under lawful Commonwealth authority, to be henceforth known as the Commonwealth Sovereign Fund.

- This Fund, having been established using assets rightfully belonging to The People, shall now be administered solely under The Commonwealth Law, and in accordance with constitutional trust, public good, and full fiduciary transparency. All corporate or statutory claims to its management or disposition, not lawfully vested under The Commonwealth Constitution, are hereby rebutted.

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "That which is created by law must be governed by law."
- ❖ "A delegate cannot delegate."

31. Binding Nature of the Trust Deed and Lawful Authority in Caretaker Mode

This Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed is the governing instrument of The Trust, created lawfully and solemnly by The People of The Commonwealth under the Constitution of 1900 (Imperial), the Law of Trusts, the Principles of Equity, Natural Law, and the Laws of Almighty God; and

This Trust is founded not on political ambition, but upon just moral and spiritual principles — including truth, equity, peace, fidelity, and accountability. It exists for the restoration and protection of The Commonwealth and shall remain binding and in full lawful effect throughout the period of caretaker governance, until such time as elections is held under the restored Constitutional framework; and

All Trustees, upon accepting Office and making the required Affirmation or Oath of Allegiance, do hereby solemnly acknowledge that:

- This Trust Deed is the supreme instrument of governance under The Trust while in caretaker mode.
- They are bound in honour, equity, and law to uphold, administer, and adhere to its terms without deviation, fraud, or omission.
- All power exercised under this Trust is fiduciary in nature and must be exercised exclusively for the benefit of The People, not for private interest, party, faction, or foreign entity.

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All Officers, Agents, and Servants of the Commonwealth Offices — including Stewards, Justices, Sheriffs, Records, Prosecutors, and any other — shall likewise serve On His Majesty's Service and under the solemn obligation of public fidelity, transparency, and truth; and

This Trust Deed is lawful, binding, and enforceable within The Commonwealth, and all public acts carried out under its authority must conform to the laws, values, and fiduciary principles expressed herein.

Maxims of Law and Equity:

- ❖ "A trustee is held to the highest standard of duty."
- ❖ "Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy."
- ❖ "Public office is a public trust."
- ❖ "He who has committed a trust shall not be permitted to deny it."
- ❖ "The law regards not words but the substance and intent."
- ❖ "Let him who would be deceived, be deceived no longer."

32. Amendment and Continuity:

This Trust Deed may only be amended, supplemented, or otherwise altered by unanimous consent or a full majority of the sitting Commonwealth Board of Stewards, acting in good faith and in service to the People, where such amendment is deemed:

- Necessary to uphold the original intent and purpose of the Trust.
- Or for the lawful and moral betterment of the Trust's operation and accountability.

No alteration shall be valid unless recorded in the Commonwealth Public Record and sealed in solemn execution "On His Majesty's Service," and such amendment shall never be used to diminish the rights of The People or the original constitutional foundations of The Commonwealth.

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ "What touches all must be approved by all."
- ❖ "He who is entrusted must act faithfully."
- ❖ "The safety of the people is the supreme law."

33. Lawful Nationality and Allegiance

Whereas lawful nationality under The Commonwealth cannot be conferred by statutory grant or political privilege, but arises from birthright, natural allegiance, or lawful affirmation — it is hereby declared that only Nationals of The Commonwealth may hold Office under this Trust; and

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(a) Any man or woman born upon the land of an Original State of The Commonwealth or having been born within a British Commonwealth Country, owes their natural Born allegiance to The Crown, and is recognised as a British National of the Commonwealth, subject to no foreign jurisdiction unless by consent or adhesion.

(b) Any man or woman born in a country other than in The British Commonwealth may become a National of The Commonwealth by way of lawful Nationalisation — by making and subscribing an Affirmation of Allegiance under Commonwealth Law and having the same entered into the Commonwealth Public Record.

(c) This process is one of moral and lawful standing — not Roman-styled “citizenship” under civil jurisdiction, but a covenant of loyalty between the individual, The People, The Crown, and Almighty God.

(d) Nationalisation under The Commonwealth shall not create any dual allegiance, nor subject the affirmant to any foreign political system. It is a personal act of conscience and honour, freely undertaken and irrevocable except by formal renunciation.

(e) The lawful Affirmation of Allegiance shall contain a clear declaration of good character, natural understanding of English language and law, and a solemn promise to uphold the peace, good order, and laws of The Commonwealth.

Maxim of Law:

- ❖ “No man can serve two masters.”
- ❖ “Allegiance is the tie which binds the subject to the Sovereign.”
- ❖ “The law respects form less than substance — but in allegiance, both are essential.”

34. Recognition of the Aboriginal Tribes and the Call to Unity

Whereas certain individuals identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander have asserted claims of original possession, sovereignty, or custodianship over parts or the whole of the landmass commonly referred to as “Australia,” and whereas these claims are often presented without the lawful unity of a federated Nation, but rather as expressions of individual or tribal identity — it is necessary to speak the truth in love and law; and

(a) The People of The Commonwealth acknowledge the historical presence of numerous tribes — said to number over 360 — across the continent prior to Federation. However, it is affirmed that no such tribes federated into a single, lawful Nation capable of expressing collective political will under a constitution, nor did any such Nation extend lawful invitation, treaty, or conquest to the People of The Commonwealth.

(b) The Constitution of The Commonwealth of Australia, established by the 1900 Imperial Act, lawfully offered inclusion to the Aboriginal inhabitants. At the time, the

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offer was declined — which they had every right to do. The result was that The Constitution made no provision to govern the Aboriginal Tribes, who remained autonomous communities, not subjects of The Commonwealth.

(c) Therefore, any man or woman descended from those Aboriginal communities remains, lawfully, outside The Commonwealth political structure unless and until they freely and personally choose to enter by lawful affirmation and allegiance.

(d) It is recognised, however, that the Globalist Westphalian System — the same system that has entrapped The People of The Commonwealth — has likewise sought to divide and control Aboriginal communities through political manipulation, statutory corporations, and fabricated identity constructs. It is not justice, but division, that such systems promote.

(e) The Commonwealth hereby extends a standing offer to all men and women — Aboriginal or otherwise — to lawfully and peacefully come out of her (the Political Society), and return to The Commonwealth, where all men and women are equal under God, law, and right.

(f) Within The Commonwealth, no man or woman shall claim special privileges or superior rights over land or inheritance on the basis of bloodline, identity, or historical grievance. All stand equal as Nationals, under Almighty God, and all share equally in the common-wealth of the Nation.

(g) Unity must not be imposed through guilt, grievance, or corporate manipulation — but chosen freely, with understanding, and in peace. Let us be one people, not divided by ancient lines or modern fictions, but united in trust, truth, and moral governance.

35. Standing Invitation to the People of the Dominion of New Zealand:

Whereas Clause 6 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial) expressly named New Zealand as a territory eligible to become a State of The Commonwealth of Australia, and whereas said offer was made lawfully by the British Parliament and remains open in honour and equity — it is hereby affirmed that the invitation still stands; and

(a) Although the Dominion of New Zealand declined to federate at the time of Australian Federation in 1901, the People of New Zealand have, in countless moments of history, stood shoulder to shoulder with The People of The Commonwealth — in war, in peace, in trade, and in faith — most notably united under the A.N.Z.A.C. tradition, bound in blood, courage, and common cause.

(b) It is recognised that the People of New Zealand, like The People of The Commonwealth, have been subjected to the encroachment of a foreign globalist political society — imposed under the post-Westphalian model — which has unlawfully displaced their original lawful governance under The Crown.

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(c) Therefore, let it be known: The People of the Dominion of New Zealand, individually or collectively, may lawfully choose to return to The Commonwealth — not as subjects of a foreign political system, but as equals under the original Crown and Constitutional structure lawfully recognised by the 1900 Imperial Act.

(d) Such return does not erase their identity or Dominion standing but reaffirms their lawful and moral inheritance as fellow Nationals under The Crown. The Constitution makes provision for their inclusion, and we, the Trustees of The Commonwealth, do honour that provision in full.

(e) Any man or woman of the Dominion of New Zealand may make and subscribe an Affirmation or Oath of Allegiance to The Commonwealth and be lawfully recognised as a National thereof — recorded in the Commonwealth Public Record and protected under The Laws of The Commonwealth.

Let it be known that unity does not destroy identity. To the People of New Zealand, we say: The door remains open. We remember our shared sacrifices. We honour your heritage. And we welcome all who come in truth, peace, and good faith — under Almighty God and the rule of Law.

Maxims of Law:

- ❖ "He who is invited is not an intruder."
- ❖ "Allegiance is a personal bond between the Sovereign and the subject."
- ❖ Maxim of Equity: "Equity sees as done that which ought to be done."

36. Final Provisions: Public Record and Execution

Upon execution, this Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed shall be entered into the Commonwealth Public Record, under the custodianship of the Commonwealth Office of Records — The Commonwealth of Australia [A.B.N. 74 202 595 893], duly sealed and witnessed in accordance with Commonwealth Law, Equity, and the Laws of God; and

Ten (10) original copies shall be lawfully executed and sealed, each bearing equal force and standing as originals. These copies shall be distributed and held as follows:

- One (1) copy for each of the six (6) Original States
- One (1) copy for the Commonwealth Board of Stewards
- One (1) copy for the Office of the Commonwealth Trustee
- One (1) copy for the Commonwealth Office of Records
- One (1) copy for His Majesty The King

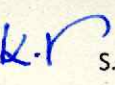
Notice of this Trust and its terms shall be made by way of lawful public service, including:

- Publication on the official Commonwealth public notice website
- General Post, as provided for under original international postal treaties
- Print notice in a recognised newspaper or publication of record

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Each signing shall be made solemnly, in good faith, and in the presence of witnesses, and shall be signed, sealed, and delivered "On His Majesty's Service," under the authority of Almighty God and in service to The Commonwealth and its People.

36. Final Declaration and Execution

(a) Plain English and Definitions

This Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed is expressed in plain, clear English to ensure it is easily read and understood by all men and women of The Commonwealth. Unless otherwise stated, all words shall be given their ordinary meaning as defined in the Oxford English Dictionary. Where necessary for clarity and lawful precision, a Glossary of Definitions is appended to this Trust Deed and shall be relied upon in any construction of meaning under Commonwealth Law.

(b) Notice of Execution and Authority

This Trust Deed is executed under the lawful hand and seal of the undersigned, being the living men and women appointed or elected as Trustees and Founders of The Trust Organisation established for the restoration and protection of The Commonwealth of Australia. Each Trustee signs voluntarily and with full capacity as one of The People, under the authority of Almighty God and in faithful allegiance to The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial).

(c) Public Record and Service

Upon execution, this document shall be entered into the Commonwealth Public Record, duly sealed and witnessed. Copies shall be issued to relevant parties as previously stated, and a record of notice shall be published by way of public service — by General Post and official notice, including but not limited to print publication and a public notice website.

(d) Witnessing and Sealing

This Deed shall be signed, sealed, and delivered, as executed in solemn assembly before credible witnesses. Where appropriate, a red thumbprint seal may be used by the Subscriber as a living mark. This execution shall take place upon the land and soil of The Commonwealth, in honour, equity, and good faith.

Let it now be known to all men and women of understanding, in honour and good faith, that this Declaration and Deed is made not in protest, nor in rebellion, but in lawful return to the original Trust granted by The People under Almighty God and secured by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia Act 1900 (Imperial).

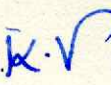
We sign this Trust solemnly and with full knowledge that:

- The truth must now be spoken.
- The Trust must now be restored.
- The duty lies with us — not in theory, but in action.

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This Deed is executed On His Majesty's Service, under the supreme law of God, in fidelity to The People, and for the protection of future generations. We do so without malice, without presumption, and without consent to foreign jurisdiction.

With clean hands, good faith and clear conscience, we now affix our lawful marks and seals — in honour, in peace, and in truth.

Let this stand as our solemn affirmation:

"In service to The Commonwealth, On His Majesty's Service, and under Almighty God."

Executed At: Sydney,

Original State: New South Wales,

Nation: The Commonwealth of Australia – Australasia.

Execution Date: Thirteenth day of the fourth month two thousand and twenty-five.

In witness whereof: Executed as a Deed - Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed.

In full knowledge and good faith, we the subscribers hereunto having read and understood this Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed, I hereby settle the sum of three (3) one-ounce fine silver Britannia coins into the Trust, and appoint the initial Trustees for the Original States which will sit on the Commonwealth Board of Stewards. I do so freely, knowingly, and without reservation, on this thirteen day of the fourth month in the Year commonly referred to as two thousand and twenty-five.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered:

Trust Protector/Settlor:
New South Wales

Signature: [Redacted]

Name: [Redacted]

Date: 13 . 04 . 2025

On His Majesty's Service

Trust Protector/Settlor:
Victoria

Signature: [Redacted]

Name: Steph [Redacted]

Date: 13 . 04 . 2025

On His Majesty's Service

Trust Protector/Settlor:
Queensland

Signature: [Redacted]

Name: Kath [Redacted]

Date: 13 . 04 . 2025

On His Majesty's Service

Trust Protector/Settlor:
South Australia

Signature: [Redacted]

Name: Jane [Redacted]

Date: 13 . 04 . 2025

On His Majesty's Service

Commonwealth Trustee: Name: [Redacted]

Signature: [Redacted]

Date: 13 . 04 . 2025

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Trust Protector/Settlor:

Tasmania

Trust Protector/Settlor:

Western Australia

Signature: [Redacted]

Name: [Redacted]

Date: 13.04.2025

On His Majesty's Service

Signature: [Redacted]

Name: Roslyn

Date: 13th April 2025

On His Majesty's Service

Keith-charles, Yeshurun [Harffey], one of The People of The Commonwealth, a man under Almighty God, do solemnly accept and affirm my appointment as the Commonwealth Trustee and First Trustee of the Commonwealth Board of Trustees, as constituted under this Declaration of Trust and Founding Trust Deed.

I acknowledge and accept the terms, duties, and responsibilities contained herein, and I do so freely, knowingly, and with full capacity and understanding. I enter this Office with clean hands, honourable intent, and with full faith in service to The People, The Constitution, and Almighty God.

This Deed shall stand as the supreme instrument of governance under the Trust during the period of caretaker stewardship. I accept my appointment to uphold and defend this Trust in equity, law, and conscience, for the benefit of present and future generations.

Executed at: Sydney – New South Wales - The Commonwealth of Australia – Australasia.

On this thirteen day of the fourth month in the Year two thousand and twenty-five.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered:

Scribed by my own hand, in honour and good faith:

[Signature]
Keith-charles, Yeshurun [Harffey]
Commonwealth Trustee
First Trustee – Board of Trustees
On His Majesty's Service

13.04.2025

In Witness of:

We, the subscribed credible witnesses, having seen the above people sign this Deed freely and with full understanding, do hereby witness and attest this execution under Law, Equity, and God.

First Witness:

Second Witness:

Signature: [Redacted]

Name: Philip

Address: 48 [Redacted]

Date: 13.04.2025

Signature: [Redacted]

Name: Scott

Address: 2 [Redacted] Avenue

Date: 13.04.2025

God Save the King

N.S.W. [Signature]

Qld. [Signature]

S.A. [Signature]

Tas. [Signature]

Vic. [Signature]

W.A. [Signature]

F.T. [Signature]

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Appendix A — Glossary of Definitions

Adhesion (Contractual Adhesion):

The silent or implied acceptance of terms, conditions, or jurisdictions through conduct, benefit, or failure to rebut. Under law, failure to object may be construed as consent.

Allegiance:

A solemn and lawful bond of loyalty and obedience owed by a subject or National to their Sovereign and Nation, especially under a constitutional monarchy. Allegiance under The Commonwealth is to the living Crown under God, not to statutory imitations or foreign corporate bodies.

Beneficiary:

A man or woman who is the equitable owner of property or interest held in trust. Under this Trust, The People of The Commonwealth are the true beneficiaries of the constitutional estate.

Caretaker Mode:

The lawful status under which The Commonwealth Offices currently operate — preserving and protecting the original constitutional order until such time as elections are lawfully held and de jure governance is restored.

Commonwealth:

The organic, moral, and lawful federation of the Original States of Australia, formed under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial), grounded in allegiance to Almighty God and The Crown, and held in sacred trust for The People.

Commonwealth Law:

The body of lawful authority comprising the 1900 Constitution (Imperial), Common Law, Equity, Natural Law, Biblical Law, and foundational principles derived from English and Imperial legal tradition.

Colourable Office:

An office that resembles a lawful one but is established outside constitutional authority — often by corporate or statutory means — and thus lacking in legitimate jurisdiction or public trust.

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Constructive Trustee:

A person or entity who, by operation of law, holds or exercises control over trust property or office without lawful authority, and who must be held to account as a trustee de son tort.

Corporation Sole:

A lawful structure in English Common Law wherein an office — not a person — holds legal continuity for the purpose of public duty and trust administration. Used to distinguish legitimate Commonwealth Offices from statutory entities.

De jure / De facto:

De jure refers to lawful authority established under the Constitution or law. De facto refers to authority held by fact or practice, but lacking lawful foundation. The current corporate system is de facto; The Commonwealth is de jure.

Equity:

The moral law that corrects and tempers the rigid application of Common Law. It operates on principles of conscience, fairness, fiduciary responsibility, and natural justice.

Fiduciary:

One who holds a position of trust and confidence, obligated to act solely in the interest of the beneficiary — with loyalty, transparency, and full disclosure. Trustees and public servants of The Commonwealth are fiduciaries of The People.

Governor-General (Usurped Office):

Originally the Queen's lawful representative under Clause 2 of the Constitution. Since the creation of the statutory "Queen/King of Australia," the office has been co-opted and now acts outside the original trust structure.

Legal Fiction:

An artificial construct or entity created by law or statute, having no substance or life of its own. Examples include corporations, persons, and statutory governments.

Natural Law:

Universal principles of right and wrong, good and evil, established by the Creator, discernible by reason and conscience, and binding upon all men and nations regardless of statute.

Neglect / Negligence:

The failure to perform a known duty, or to exercise the care that a reasonable and honourable person would, resulting in harm or breach of trust. In Trust Law, neglect may lead

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to removal or liability.

Sovereign (Sovereignty):

A state of self-rule and independent moral agency. Under The Commonwealth, sovereignty originates with Almighty God and is expressed through The People, not through political parties or corporations.

Statutory Entity:

An entity created by act of parliament or legislative instrument — such as a corporation, tribunal, or office — which may mimic a public office but operates under private or foreign jurisdiction.

Suo jure (Latin: “in one’s own right”):

A man or woman who lawfully holds an office, title, estate, or position in their own right, not by grant, delegation, or derivation from another.

Trust (Public Trust):

A legal and moral relationship wherein property or authority is held by one (the trustee) for the benefit of another (the beneficiary). The Commonwealth is such a trust — formed by The Constitution, held by The Crown, and for the benefit of The People.

Trustee de son tort:

A person or entity who assumes control over trust property or exercises power in a fiduciary capacity without lawful appointment — thereby incurring all liabilities of a trustee. Often applies to statutory officeholders acting outside The Constitution.

Usurp / Usurpation:

The unlawful taking or exercise of authority not rightfully held. This includes occupying constitutional offices without allegiance or creating false institutions that mimic lawful ones.

Voluntary Servitude:

The condition in which a man or woman, by ignorance, fear, or consent, submits to the authority or control of another without lawful obligation — often by accepting benefits, privileges, or contracts that bind them to a political or corporate system. In law, such submission is not coercion but a voluntary act, and it is presumed to be consent unless rebutted. “None are more hopelessly enslaved than those who falsely believe they are free.”

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Appendix B — Lawful Foundations of the Trust

This Appendix affirms that the establishment of this Trust is lawful, rightful, and peaceful — consistent with all principles of equity, law, and natural justice.

Foundational Principles:

- The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia Act 1900 (Imperial) is a public trust.
- The People are the trustors and beneficiaries of that trust.
- All power flows from the People to their Trustees and fiduciaries.
- The Commonwealth is a lawful federation, not a political party-based corporate state.

Legal Foundations and Authority:

Trust Law: The Commonwealth Constitution forms a trust. Trustees have been reappointed by necessity.

Equity: No lawful trust may fail for want of a trustee. Where the original trustees (ministers of the Crown) have abdicated their duty, equity allows the beneficiaries (The People) to reconstitute stewardship.

Maxims Supporting the Lawfulness of the Trust:

- "A trust once created is never extinguished."
- "Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy."
- "A sacred trust must be executed with sacred fidelity."
- "He who fails in his duty must make way for another."
- "Let right be done."

Wrongdoing and Fraud by the Corporate System:

- Creation of a colourable system — the "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" — with mimic offices
- Introduction of a counterfeit Governor-General under the "Queen/King of Australia" legal fiction
- Imposition of statutes and policies not made under lawful constitutional authority
- Deception of The People into voluntary servitude via benefit schemes, statutory citizenship, and private contracting
- Presumption of wardship over all living men and women

Violations of Law:

1. Fraud: Fraud vitiates everything. The corporate political system was installed by

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concealment and without full disclosure.

2. Treason: Any act to abolish the Crown or Constitution without lawful referendum and process.
3. Misrepresentation: Colourable offices that deceive the People into believing they are lawful.
4. Abuse of fiduciary duty: Using offices for private or foreign benefit.
5. Impersonation of public office: Corporate agents acting under title of Crown officers without lawful allegiance.
6. Violation of Trust Law: Operating outside the bounds of lawful appointment.
7. Denial of access to remedy: Depriving The People of recourse to courts of competent jurisdiction.

Conclusion: This Trust and the accompanying Founding Trust Deed stand as a lawful response to systemic fraud and betrayal. The People of The Commonwealth, acting in peace, truth, and conscience, lawfully reclaim what was established by their forebears — not by overthrow, but by lawful re-entry and righteous stewardship.

Maxims of Law and Equity:

- "He who does not repel a wrong when he can, induces it."
- "Fraud vitiates everything."
- "What is against equity is against law."
- "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."
- "Where there is a duty, there is also a remedy."

God Save the King