

**A Layman's Educational Guide
to Forming
Private Express Trusts**

**The Sovereign Trust
By the One, For the One**

Ownership: The Sovereign Trust - thesovereigntrust.online

**Copyright: Open Source Licence when used in line with Natural Law; otherwise
prohibited**

Documents and Content provided for Educational Purposes Only

Private Trust documents and consultancy are being provided by some parties across the world for costs in the region of £1,000.00 from independent providers to £4,000.00 plus if they are arranged by a solicitor.

The documents in this pack present an example of what Private Trust documents can contain and are intended as a guide for those individuals who wish to start learning about personal asset management and protection. The pack includes sample templates with instructions so that people can choose to produce their own Private Trust documents.

This pack is for Sovereign educational purposes only; meaning that the information is presented to you as a Sovereign being on the understanding that you decide how you wish to interpret and use it. You are therefore liable for your own actions.

An Anonymous Team have written the documents on an open-source basis and will keep them updated with new information. They take no liability whatsoever for your decision to use any of the information or documents provided, or for any outcomes that result from the use or interaction with this content.

The team members are unpaid volunteers who have self-funded this website. If you wish to support this project you may make donations by crypto, bank transfer, or card payments.

BSV Crypto @simply.cash



1CN2WyVyDrq5tZ1yLLQ63WTwU6ZT4WSok2

Or by BACS if you are located in the United Kingdom:

60-83-71 35874373

International Payments Outside United Kingdom:

SRLGGB2L BIC

GB77SRLG60837135874373 IBAN

Introduction to the Sovereign Trust

A private trust protects:

1. Children from Divorce - trust assets are not split with an ex-spouse.
2. Care Home Fees - you don't own the property so it isn't declared as an asset.
3. Bankruptcy - if you don't own something it can't be taken from you.
4. Charges on Property - a charge means you lose control.
5. Probate - it can take from 6 to 18 months in the UK. Assets in a trust don't need to go through probate

The Sovereign Trust is based on several existing family Trust documents that have been consolidated and adapted to suit sovereign individuals. It has been provided on a donation basis so that as many sovereign men and women as possible may access the benefits of a Private Trust. By donating to The Sovereign Trust you are accessing this information for your own, personal use; this documentation may not be sold for profit.

We want our brothers and sisters to be able to protect their assets in the same way that the elites have been doing for thousands of years. The wealthiest people on Earth use trusts to hide their wealth. They control everything and own nothing by putting their property or 'res' into a Trust which is controlled by a Trustee whilst those identified as the beneficiaries enjoy the benefits as a Beneficiary.

This Express Trust is intended as a guide for the use of sovereign individuals who desire to learn about and exercise their natural, inalienable right to control private property (land, money, personal items etc).¹

The Trust is created by the act of the Settlor, as the living man or woman, giving up ownership of private property and transferring it to the control of the Trustee. This intention is expressed by the Settlor as stated in writing in the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed outlines the terms of Trust.

The act of creating a Trust is a common law right that may be exercised sui juris by any man or woman. The Latin term sui juris means "of one's own right" and describes a man or woman who is not under any legal disability or subject to the authority of another person. This sovereign individual is therefore fully capable of managing his or her own affairs and can act on his or her own behalf.²

A Trust in its most basic sense is a property interest held by a person (the Trustee) at the request of the living man or woman (the Settlor) for the benefit of a third party (the Beneficiary).

This Sovereign Trust is created by the act of the Settlor expressing in written form her instructions to the Trustee. The written form is the Trust Deed which the Trustee is expected to follow in exercise of her duties. The Settlor must have absolute title in the property before the declaration of the Trust. A Trust will only be valid if the Settlor has

¹<https://commonlaw.earth/index.php?view=article&id=21:your-rights&catid=55&highlight=WyJpbmFsaWVuYWJsZSJdn>

²<https://legaldictionary.net/sui-juris/>

rights in the property at the time of purporting to declare the Trust.

The declaration of the Trust in written form via the Trust Deed requires attention to detail so that the intent of the Settlor, the objects, property, and instructions are described clearly and precisely. If there is any ambiguity, equity requires interpretation to construe the intent of the parties and the Trust may be deemed invalid. When all is set out properly there can be no lawful impairment.

When the Trust is created the Trustee acquires 'legal title' in the Trust fund and the Beneficiaries acquire the 'beneficial interest' in the Trust fund in accordance with the terms of the Trust. If the property were land then the legal title at the Land Registry would be in the name of the Trustee with her title and the name of the Trust: MS JANE SMITH, Trustee, XYZ Private Trust. If the Trust is registered as a Limited Company with Companies House in England and Wales you can just have the name of the Limited Company without the name of the Trustee. For example, Xylophone Yellow Zebra Private Trust Limited would be the transferee.

You, as the living man or woman, are handing over your private property to a separate entity. Although this role of Trustee has been traditionally handed to a trusted friend or family member, in the times when many are separating from incompatible relationships you will be using your legal fiction as a separate legal entity.

The ability to use one's legal fiction as a Trustee is explained by Alastair Hudson in his book *Understanding Equity & Trusts*:

The Settlor drops out of the picture in her capacity as Settlor at the moment when the Trust is created. From that point forward trusts law is not concerned with people as people; rather, trusts law is concerned with the legal capacities in which people are acting on each occasion. To make that point clearer: it is possible for Adam to decide that he wants to create a Trust over the family home, over which he is absolute owner so that, after his death, his children will have title in it. It might be that Adam wants to avoid tax and so wishes to create a particular kind of Trust over his home. It would be possible for Adam, as absolute owner of the property, to be Settlor and thus to declare that he will act as Trustee himself for life and, after his death, for his children absolutely. In this situation Adam will be Settlor, Trustee and also one of the beneficiaries. This is perfectly normal: one person can act in those different capacities. Importantly, when Adam is acting as Trustee he will be treated by trusts law as though he was a different person from Adam acting as Beneficiary: when acting as Trustee, Adam would be prevented by trusts law from giving advantages to himself as opposed to acting impartially for all of the beneficiaries. It is in this way that trusts law is concerned with capacities and not simply with people. The only structure that would be logically impossible would be for Adam to declare that he holds the property as the sole Trustee on Trust for himself as the sole Beneficiary because, in that example, he would retain all of the available rights in the property. In that situation we would say that no Trust had been created and that Adam simply remained absolute owner of the property.

As well as using our legal fiction or person as a Trustee we can also use a limited company, which is also a separate legal entity. It should be a limited company for which you are a director and it can be trading or dormant. A trading company could be one that you use for your business. If you have captured your legal fiction as a limited company in England and Wales you can also add your dormant Limited Company as a Trustee.

For example the living woman Jane: of the family Smith is the Settlor. She has decided to put her home in her own Sovereign Trust for the beneficial use of herself and her two daughters.

Her legal fiction, MS JANE SMITH, is one of the trustees. The other Trustee is her dormant limited company JANE SMITH LIMITED for which Jane SMITH is a director. Both are separate legal entities.

Jane would like herself and her two daughters to be the Beneficiaries. :Jane: Smith is listed as a Beneficiary.

Jane uses her autograph to sign as the living woman in her role as the Settlor. She signs as the Trustee using her signature that she would normally use for her bank account or credit card. This signature would also be used by her to sign as the director of her limited company.

The signing of the Trust Deed means that Jane's legal estate is held by the Trustee at the request of the Settlor for the benefit of the Beneficiary who has a beneficial interest in the property. Jane and her daughters do not own any property, they are permitted to have use of it during their lifetimes. When they die the default beneficiaries will have the beneficial ownership and therefore the beneficial use.

There are different classes of Beneficiaries known as Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Beneficiaries. Usually, the Primary Beneficiaries are those persons whom you wish to specifically name as Beneficiaries. The Secondary Beneficiaries may include their spouses, parents, nephews, nieces, children and grandchildren. Tertiary Beneficiaries are a step more remote and include such things as related companies, etc.

The Trust forms a private contract whereby the Trustee is empowered by the Settlor to care for the property as he would do for himself as an individual sui juris. In this way the Trustee is providing a service to the Beneficiary; of looking after the property for the benefit of the Beneficiary. The Trustee is caring for the property as if it were his own and has legal ownership.

The Trustee's general duties are summarised by the core principles:

1. to act prudently and safely;
2. to act fairly between beneficiaries; and
3. to do the best for the beneficiaries financially.

This private express Trust has been created lawfully, by natural right, and therefore the parties own no duty to any government or other outside party. In forming the contract the Settlor, the Trustee, and the Beneficiary cannot be considered to be common law criminals involved in a civil wrong. As such the Trust is afforded all of the common law protections ordinarily given to private contracts, particularly that of obligation.

With an Express Trust the declaration constitutes the Trust and it has been noted in Trust law that no particular technical expressions are required to create a valid declaration so long as the words used clearly state the Settlor's intent to create the Trust. The legal estate is therefore held by the Trustee at the request of the Settlor for the benefit of the Beneficiary who has a beneficial interest in the property.

The Trust Deed serves to establish the entire contractual arrangement including the

identities and positions of the parties, the Trust's name, jurisdiction, and situs, and all the particulars of administration, all of which are supported by the courts of equity by the principle that equity compels performance. The Trust Deed also sets out the rights and interests of the Beneficiaries.

The result is the creation of a legal entity, or juridical person, with its own separate and distinct legal personality. A juridical person is a non-human person that is not a single natural person but an implied corporation recognised by law as a fictitious person with its own duties and rights. It can sue and be sued and function as a person in commerce by and through its Trustee. The Express Trust possesses the ability to hold or own property, engage in business transactions, and incur liabilities, as well as to assume creditorship like any other legal person.

The Trust's right of contract is therefore alienable and may be changed over to another's ownership, whereas the Settlor's natural right of contract is inalienable and cannot be transferred, taken away, or denied. The living man or woman's right of contract is considered so fundamental that even under Roman law, in its system of domestic slavery, all men, with the exception of slaves, retained this fundamental right *jus gentium*. It derives from man's Creator and is therefore an inalienable right. Man's right of contract is held by him in Trust to his Creator as property which has been settled upon him, and thus can never be contracted away because it would invalidate the original contract itself.

The Express Trust is a lawful, legal, valid business organisation, with the right to hold property and sue in its business name. Many of the powers of an Express Trust are the same as those of a corporation, but without the legislative requirement of registration in order for these powers to be activated. These advantages have been and still are seized by some of the shrewdest entities, whose wealth is widely known yet untraceable as in the case of the many Trust and Foundation organisations that are well known names today.

The Trust may operate a business, acquire a business, sell or otherwise dispose of its business.

This Trust uses the Legal Person Ms Jane Smith as the Trustee because that is a separate legal entity from the woman :Jane: Smith. The word person is used in opposition to the living woman or man.

The Trust Property may be classified as either "sustenance" or "capital" and may be split into a variety of categories so as to most effectively minimise each of the Trustee's and Beneficiaries' tax liability. The thing held in Trust is referred to as the Trust res, the subject matter of the Trust or the Trust property which can be your house, car, offspring, and other personal possessions. We have included a res document in your Trust pack which uses Postal Mechanics to put items into the Trust.

It is recommended to annex your property by forming a Trust for each large item. One for your home, one for a rental property you own, and one for your car. In this way if the car Trust is opened in court the judge and others will not see any additional assets.

The Trustee

Any man, woman, or person deemed by the Settlor to be capable of taking physical possession of or legal title to property can be a Trustee, and there is no limit to the number of trustees who may serve in any one Trust. The powers and duties must be executed honourably, which is the basis for the general rule that beneficiaries are not desirable as trustees, although there is no law to forbid such an appointment.

Once the Trustee is appointed formally by his signing the Trust Deed, no court of common law or equity can prevent the Trustee from holding that office, except for breach of Trust or good cause dependent upon clear and lawful necessity.

The Trustee as a fiduciary to the Beneficiary assumes certain basic duties. The powers and duties of the Trustee are detailed in the Trust Deed, which you are encouraged to read.

The Trustee is the owner of legal title to the Trust property. The Trustee may buy, purchase, or exchange Trust property in the discharge of his duty to protect the Trust.

The primary objective should be wealth preservation so the purchase of precious metals will be safer than leaving any cash in the Trust bank account, which will be 0% interest anyway.

It is generally recommended that you limit the Trust's precious metals holdings to between 10 and 50% of the total net worth of its corpus, however, it could be advantageous to convert up to 80% of its total fund holdings. As a Trustee it is prudent to keep enough currency for regular expenses so as not to force liquidation of the corpus in order to raise cash for Trust expenses. The objective is to only keep as much cash as the Trust can suffer to lose in an economic crisis. Always take direct possession of the metal/s. Never take a paper receipt or allow the seller to hold the metals for safekeeping.

The Settlement Sum

The Settlor contributes a nominal sum to establish the Trust (usually £10.00). The payment of the settlement sum should be recorded in the books of the Trust, and be the first amount deposited into the new bank account established for the Trust. This amount is never repaid to the Settlor.

Minutes

It is the duty of the Trustee to keep minutes for all resolutions, decisions, and acts done in the administration of the Trust. This is a form of accounting alongside more detailed accounting. Keep notes of every Board of Trustees meeting based upon the notes or if there is only one Trustee on a decision to decision basis. There should be at least one board of trustees meeting annually, but quarterly would be better.

Vesting Date

For legal reasons, a Trust must terminate and does so on a date known as the "vesting date". The vesting date is the earlier date of either a specific expiration date or a period of

eighty years from the date of execution of the Trust Deed.

A Trust may also be wound up at an earlier date. There is a formal process that must be undertaken to do so. A Trust's life may be extended a further 80 years and perpetually if so desired by the majority at a quorum of a meeting where the minutes are recorded.

The lifespan of a Trust is eighty years. When any key title/office holder passes away, the integrity of the Trust and its estate remain intact, so that the estate is protected from being dispersed as a result of having to meet any financial obligations arising from the death of the title/office holder.

The Trust may be the source of the expression 'the rich get richer while the poor get poorer'.

Bibliography

Weiss's Concise Trustee Handbook, by Carlton Albert Weiss.
Understanding Equity & Trusts, Fifth Edition, by Alastair Hudson.

Pack Contents

1. Trust Deed
2. Assignment of Res form
3. Memorandum of Trust
4. Security Agreement
5. Amendment Form
6. Bill of Sale
7. Trustee Affidavit
8. Land Registry Forms : RX1, TR1, AP1, ID1
9. *Weiss's Concise Trustee Handbook*, by Carlton Albert Weiss
10. *Understanding Equity & Trusts*, Fifth Edition, by Alastair Hudson
11. Articles of Association

Buy an A4 lever arch binder for each trust so that you can file the original signed copies of all of the paperwork relating to that trust. This should be kept in a fireproof box. It is essential to keep these documents safe so that the Beneficiaries can prove their status as Beneficiaries. This is particularly important if you have changed the name on HM Land Registry and with the DVLA - you must have proof that you are the Trustee or Beneficiary or you may lose your property.

1. Trust Deed

This is the Trust Document. It is private and confidential and should never be shown to anyone unless it is a judge in his private chambers. This document is one of two which need to be expressed through Postal Mechanics.

2. Assignment of Res

The Res is the trust property which can be anything that belongs to you as the settlor. You must have legal title to the property to be able to sign it over to the trustees. Notice of interest.

You must account for every item being expressed into the Trust, otherwise known as a Trust Acquisition by completing a Res Deed for every item or group of items.

You need a separate Res document for each item or group of items for it to be expressed into the trust. You need to generate an individual Title number for each item in the trust.

Once you have set up a trust, items can be added via the Res Deed at a later date. The items do not have to be listed in the Trust Deed itself.

The Res document is the evidence that you have expressed an item, such as a house, or a set of items such as a set of silver cutlery, into the Trust. You need to describe the item in detail and include any code number references.

Each item (or group of items like a set of silver spoons or crystal glasses) also needs a

unique code number, with a special delivery sticker number embedded in the text.

This document is the second of two expressed through Postal Mechanics. The remaining documents are not expressed in this way.

This document is your defence that you don't own the property anymore if challenged in court that the property belongs to you.

3. Memorandum of Trust

The Memorandum is the summary of your trust which proves that the Legal fiction ALL CAPS NAME or Person is the named trustee therefore the living woman is not held responsible for the property contained within the Trust.

The Legal fiction ALL CAPS NAME is the named trustee.

If you require evidence of the Trust such as the name, Trustees, or Beneficiaries for a bank or HM Land Registry then send a certified copy of the Memorandum of Trust. Have the Trustee and the witness sign it then photocopy the signed document. Then take the copy and the original to a solicitor who will act as a Commissioner for Oaths for a cost of around £10.00 cash. The solicitor should stamp both pages of the copy with their company stamp and then sign it. At home, you can scan the stamped copy ready to send to banks etc as evidence of the names of the Trustees and Beneficiaries. File the hard copy in your binder for that trust.

4. Security Agreement

This document is evidence that the living wo/man is separate from the Legal Entity.

Amend the Code number as follows: Trust-Initials-date-SA.

Change the pink bits change to your details.

5. Amendment Form

Use this in the future when you have changes such as a change of address or Trustee.

6. Bill of Sale

The Trustee must account for every item sold by the trust.

The Trustee should complete a new copy of this form each time his/her Legal Fiction sells an item or set of items to the trust. For example, if you already own a gold coin, but you want the Trust Beneficiaries to benefit from the sale of it in the future, you would transfer it using this form and then complete an Assignment of Res form to express it into the Trust using Postal Mechanics.

7. Trustee Affidavit

Use this as your declaration of truth that you are the Trustee of the Trust. You would keep this in your files and send a copy to HM Land Registry when you transfer a non-mortgaged property into the Trust.

8. Land Registry Forms

AP1, TR1 and ID1

It is of benefit to us if we do not have our Legal Entity name on any of the public registers. We need to keep our names off the public registers for our cars and homes to stop the sharks from taking our property. If we don't own it, then it can't be traced to us.

If the property is not mortgaged you may change the name on the Title to the name of any legal personality ie a Person (MS JANE SMITH) or a Company (XYZ PRIVATE TRUST LIMITED).

You can change the Title to a private trust name but the name of the trust must be registered as a limited company with Companies House. For example, the Xylophone Yellow Zebra Private Trust Limited.

The company should be one limited by Guarantee and not Shares. The amount is £10.00. You need to write your Bespoke Articles of Association and upload them to Companies House when you register the company.

Once the company has been approved for registration it will be given a Company Number which you can send to HM Land Registry with your AP1, TR1 and ID1, along with a copy of the Bespoke Articles of Association.

If your house is mortgaged the mortgage company require the name on the Land Registry to be the same as the name on the mortgage deed, so they will not give their permission for you to change it. In that case you would ask HM Land Registry to put Miss Jane Smith, Trustee, The Smith Private Trust.

Use the TR1, AP1, and ID1 when you want to transfer a non-mortgaged property that you own into the name of a Private Trust Limited.

Go to the Land Registry website and download an AP1, a TR1, and an ID1.

Box 14 of the AP1 and box 5 of the TR1 need to be filled in with the same details, which is the name of the trust company only.

The AP1 is the application form. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/change-the-register-ap1>

We need to pay a fee with the AP1. It would be scale two fees - apply by post, which are

calculated by taking the outstanding mortgage amount from the current valuation. You can get an estimated valuation by typing your postcode into Zoopla.

<https://www.zoopla.co.uk>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/increase-to-hm-land-registry-fees/fees-review-2021-to-2022#scale-2-fees>

The TR1 should be used where the whole of the land or property is being transferred, regardless as to whether or not there is an outstanding mortgage on the property. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/registered-titles-whole-transfer-tr1>

You will need to take the unsigned ID1 to a solicitor along with two photographs and your passport. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/verify-identity-citizen-id1>

RX1

Use one of the RX1 forms to place a restriction on the property to prevent further charges being placed on the property i.e. fraudulent council tax charges.`

You will find two versions of the RX1 form; please do your own research as to which one best suits your position. Version A was used before the Limited Company Process so if you are registering your dormant limited company then Version B might make the most sense.

RX1_A is a Form N restriction which was recommended for use with properties in Private Trusts.

RX1_B is a Form N restriction that requires the permission of your dormant limited company eg JANE SMITH LIMITED.

If you have any questions go here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/land-registry>

9. Administering the Trust

For directions on how to manage the administration of your trust please read *Weiss's Concise Trustee Handbook*, by Carlton Albert Weiss supplied in PDF format.

10. Further Information

For the definitive guide to Trust Law please read the supplied PDF *Understanding Equity & Trusts*, Fifth Edition, by Alastair Hudson.

11. Articles of Association

These are required when you apply to Companies House to incorporate your Trust as a Limited Company by Guarantee so that you can change the name on HM Land Registry.

Change Your Status

Before you express your private trust you need to be in the private. There are different ways to claim status correction and I have chosen to do each of the following: Affidavit of Standing, Claim of Life, and the Limited Company Process. Do your own research as to what resonates for you. There are other ways of claiming our sovereignty and correcting our status and people can choose different routes.

Affidavit of Standing

Go here for a template which you can amend accordingly: <https://awakenedgb.wordpress.com/2022/04/30/affidavit-of-standing/>

Or you can use Peter Wilson's Lawful Notice and Demand which is on his groups and has been shared on some other Telegram groups.

Send to the sinister seven and others that you come into contact with eg Council Tax. Include the Twelve Presumptions of Law rebuttal. <https://awakenedgb.wordpress.com/2021/11/21/common-law-challenging-the-twelve-presumptions-of-law/>

For the Claim of the Life

Do a Claim of the Life with Russell J Gould to become a Postmaster General and claim yourself as a living fact. Russell Jay Gould is the Global Postmaster General.

This is the story of how David Wynn Miller and RJG captured the Title 4 US flag in 1999. <https://www.lastflagstanding.com/> . There is then a whole history of torture etc and DWM surrendered his side to the Cabal. RJG didn't and thus from that perspective he is the Post Master General of the World.

RJG has authority over the military, as the Postmaster General. He replaced the Crown in that position once he captured the flag, it was a default position. QSG only relates to contract law and he can't stop them with paperwork alone. But the Quantum Syntax allows for relatively bulletproof contractual language.

<https://tv.gab.com/channel/sovereignmind/view/sgt-robert-orton-sar-war-castles-624561ac14c213086718a8f9>

<https://www.fortheclaimofthelife.com/>

The Limited Company Process

By registering our 'Person' or legal fiction name as per the Certified Copy of an Entry (Birth Certificate) we are taking control of the name. The trademark is the highest form of legal document in the United Kingdom and the Enrolled Deed Poll gives us a document proving

our name in Title Case.

The instructions are here: <https://thesovereigntrust.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Limited-Company-Process-V11.pdf>

Amending the Trust Deed

Open the Trust Deed document in Word or Pages and save it as a new file so that you are not amending the original. Keep a copy of the original to look back at - this could be V1 whilst yours is Trust Deed V2. Then Amend the Trust Deed as follows:

Change the content in pink to your own personal information and then once you have checked it all through, change all of the text to purple.

Remove the { } brackets which are there to show you where the information is to be changed.

Use the Find & Replace tool on your word-processing software to search on each term to be changed. Find :Xylophone Yellow Zebra Private Trust: and select Replace All to change all occurrences with your trust details.

Change the title :Xylophone Yellow Zebra Private Trust: to the name of your trust. This will be written in title case (a combination of upper and lower case letters) eg :Xylophone Yellow Zebra Private Trust:. Choose something with a unique combination of words that isn't necessarily your name but is personal and memorable to you.

Change :xylophone-yellow-zebra-private-trust-010123-pt: to the name of your trust in lower case e.g. :xylophone-yellow-zebra-private-trust-010123-pt: and change the date to the date that you express the trust i.e. the date that you sign this Deed, have it witnessed, and then post to yourself Special Delivery.

Change :xyzpt-010123-pt: to the first letters of your private trust name and the date of the Deed as above.

Change: this {First} day of the {First} Month by inserting the numbers in words of the day and month that you express the trust.

Remove this text and the brackets {and amended as of this Second Day of the Second Month in the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Twenty-Three} but keep V1 one of the Trust Deed so that you can copy and paste this into new versions of your own document. Remember that every time you update the Trust Deed you will need to save the updated version as a separate file, print it out and express it again by signing, having it witnessed and then sending it to yourself via Special Delivery.

Change the footer information: Trust Deed :x-y-z-private-trust-010123-pt: Amended 02/02/23 Page 13 of 20

This is your legal fiction name in all caps {MR/MRS/MS FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME}

Expressing the Trust

Preparation:

1. Buy the relevant ink cartridges for your printer that make purple - in mine the colours are separate and I use a lot of magenta and blue.
2. Go to the Post Office and ask them for some Special Delivery stickers. By having them at home ready to use you can put the tracking number in the text of both the Trust document and the Res document.
3. £1 / \$1 / €1 postage stamps without barcodes.
4. A blue ink pad for thumb print of dominant hand.
5. A thin blue permanent pen to write compound fact autograph over the stamp.
6. A purple pen for autographing documents.

1. Postal Mechanics Step-By-Step Instructions

1. Trust Deed

On the appropriate Settlement Date as mentioned in your Trust Deed and in the shortcakes for the Trust, print a copy of the Trust Deed in Purple ink.

The Settlor should autograph the Trust Deed in the two relevant places on pages 42 and 45 using a purple pen and blue ink thumbprint over the autograph.

The Initial Trustee and the second Trustee should sign in on the two relevant pages with the usual Legal Fiction signature in blue pen.

The witnesses (who are not the beneficiaries) sign the document using their usual Legal Fiction signature in blue pen.

Address an A4 envelope with the Name of the Initial Trustee and the Settlement address:

Stick the Special Delivery by 1pm sticker with the code that relates to the Trust Deed on the envelope.

Stick a £/\$/€ 1 postage stamp (find stamps without a barcode) on the top right corner of the Trust Deed cover page.

Take the Trust Deed and the envelope to the post office and ask them to stamp the £1 postage stamp on your Trust Deed with the date. The £1 postage stamp should be cancelled by the post office. Tell them you need it to confirm the date if they query your request. If they refuse ask to speak to the manager and if they refuse go to another branch.

At the same time, place the stamped Trust Deed into the envelope addressed to the Trustee at the settlement address and pay for the postage at the counter.

The next day the Trustee will receive it and should sign for it by using the usual Legal Entity signature.

Peel off the smallest reference number sticker on the envelope and stick it under the stamp on the top right of the Trust Deed.

The Settlor autographs in blue pen horizontally across the middle of the stamp> :First-Middle: Last.

The Settlor should place a blue thumbprint over the bottom right corner of the stamp and the tracking number sticker. This makes her the Post Master in the Trust and the highest standing authority.

The tracking information should be printed off from the Royal Mail website as proof of the expression of the trust, with the date, and signature of the Trustee.

2. Res Deed

Once the Trust has been signed for by the Trustee you can express items into the Trust. Complete a new Res Deed for each item.

You will create a Res Deed for the item mentioned in the trust and send it via Special Delivery with the Special Delivery code mentioned in the Trust Deed for that item.

If you want to add further items at a later date you only need to fill out an additional Res document - you don't need to amend the Trust document.

Print a copy of the Res Deed in Purple ink.

The Settlor should autograph the Res Deed using a purple pen and blue ink thumbprint over the autograph.

The Initial Trustee and the second Trustee should sign with the usual Legal Fiction signature in blue pen.

Ask two Witnesses (who are not the beneficiaries) to sign the document on the two relevant pages using their usual Legal Fiction signature in blue pen.

Address an A4 envelope with the Name of the Initial Trustee and the Settlement address:

Stick the Special Delivery by 1pm sticker with the code that relates to the Res Deed on the envelope.

Stick a £/\$/€ 1 postage stamp on the top right corner of the Res Deed cover page.

Take the Trust Deed and the envelope to the post office and ask them to stamp the £/\$/€ 1 postage stamp on your Trust Deed with the date. The postage stamp should be cancelled by the post office. Tell them you need it to confirm the date if they query your request. If they refuse ask to speak to the manager and if they refuse go to another branch.

At the same time, place the stamped and signed Res Deed into the envelope addressed to the Trustee at the settlement address and pay for the postage at the counter.

The next day the Trustee will receive it and should sign for it by using the usual signature.

Peel off the smallest reference number sticker on the envelope and stick it under the stamp on the top right of the Res Deed.

The Settlor autographs in blue pen horizontally across the middle of the stamp> :First-Middle: Last.

The Settlor should place a blue thumbprint over the bottom right corner of the stamp and the tracking number sticker. This makes her the Post Master in the Trust and the highest standing authority.

The tracking information should be printed off from the Royal Mail website as proof of the inclusion of the Res into the trust, with the date, and signature of the Trustee.

3. Memorandum of Trust

On the Settlement Date print a copy of the Memorandum of Trust in Purple ink.

The Settlor should autograph the Memorandum of Trust using a purple pen and blue ink thumbprint over the autograph.

The Initial Trustee and the second Trustee should sign with the usual Legal Fiction signature in blue pen.

Ask two Witnesses (who are not the beneficiaries) to sign the document on the two relevant pages using their usual Legal Fiction signature in blue pen.

Stick a £/\$/€ 1 postage stamp on the top right corner of the Memorandum of Trust first page.

Take the Memorandum of Trust to the post office and ask them to stamp the £/\$/€ 1 postage stamp with the date. The postage stamp should be cancelled by the post office. Tell them you need it to confirm the date if they query your request. If they refuse ask to speak to the manager and if they refuse go to another branch.

This document does not need to be posted using Postal Mechanics. Take it home once it is stamped by the Post Office.

The Settlor autographs in blue pen horizontally across the middle of the stamp> :First-Middle: Last.

The Settlor should place a blue thumbprint over the bottom right corner of the postage stamp. This makes her the Post Master in the Trust and the highest standing authority.

When you want to open a trust bank account the bank may require a copy of this document that has been witnessed and stamped by a solicitor as a Commissioner for Oaths for the cost of around £10.00.

2. The Public Notice - Statement of Interest

The Statement of Interest is how we Express the Trust - how we tell people the Trust has been created.

Take out a classifieds advertisement in your local newspaper to say that you have set up a private trust.

It will cost around £50 for each notice. You need one for each trust.

Example Text:

A private trust was created through being expressed on {date} namely the {name of trust} Private Trust ref number xyz-010123-pt. Property was deposited into the private trust title number pa01-xyz-020123-pt. All enquiries to xyzpt@protonmail.com.

Once the ad has been published in your local newspaper you can keep a copy of the paper in your files. The trust is now expressed.

Additional Information

Language & Layout

The Oxford Styles Manual PDF is a good guide to writing style.

If dog latin or gloss is used to write your trust then it isn't in the private. The Trust Deed must be written in simple English and not ALL CAPS.

No more than two different fonts, no bold, no brackets, no underline because everything under the line is off the page.

Your address must be written with the house number and postcode in square brackets to ensure it is in the private.

Square brackets makes something not on the paper.

Bold is taken off the page, everything else after that is ok.

Underlining means everything else after the line is ignored.

Capitals are not English, have to be dismissed. Words written in capitals are known as GLOSSA or Dog-Latin. English and Dog Latin cannot appear on a document as one jurisdiction. Except for names of Limited Companies which are always all caps.

Two different font sizes means corrupted language. See the £10 note with the change in fonts and the font sizes.

Italics are off the page and hearsay.

Types of Trusts

Solicitors charge thousands for statutory trusts which are always in the name of the legal fiction and refer to acts and statutes such as The Trust Land Administration Act 1925 and the Inheritance Tax Act 1984.

Private Trusts are in the name of the living wo/man who is already in the private.

Any trust that is in ALL CAPS legal fiction name or has your Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms title or has boxes isn't a private trust. The legal fiction name is the debtor, not the beneficiary.

If the names are in a box then that is taken off the page meaning that anything in a box should be ignored. If you have a trust and the name is in a box you or your children are not the beneficiaries.

Statutory trusts are useful if you want to take advantage of the residential nil rate band. The remedy is to do a statutory trust in the private and an affidavit that rejects some of the acts that you don't want, however, this is beyond the scope of the writer of this guide.

Annexing

Quarantine your assets into separate trusts e.g. buy to let properties with CGT implications are separate from the trust that contains your home and the one that contains your car. So you could have one for your investment flat, one for the house you live in, and one for your car. This means that if any of your trusts go to court they won't see all of your assets when the trust documents are opened.

Mortgages

A mortgage has a claim of legal title, the percentage of the property that the lender owns.

You have the beneficial title because you are living there and the equitable value is the percentage that you own which goes into the trust.

If you have a mortgage you will not be able to change the Registered Title with the Land Registry. The mortgage company has a charge on the property which means you have to ask their permission to transfer the title. Even if you do ask their permission, they won't let you because they want the title on the property to match the name on the Mortgage Deed.

If you don't have a mortgage you can change the Title to a private trust name but the name of the trust must be registered as a limited company with Companies House. For example, the Xylophone Yellow Zebra Private Trust Limited.

If you have a mortgage then you would ask them to put Miss Jane Smith, Trustee, The Smith Private Trust.

If you own a house or flat outright you can submit an ID1, TR1, and AP1 with the Land Registry and say it is a gift so that Stamp Duty is not payable.

If your home is mortgaged then the equity that you own in the property is expressed into the Trust. If the property is sold then the mortgage company would get their share and the

rest would go to the Trust bank account.

Protecting Your Car from Debt Collectors (DCA)

If your car is registered with the DVLA in the name of your legal fiction it can be clamped on the road or your drive and taken away by debt collectors for unpaid PCNs, council tax, utilities, credit cards etc.

Once we put the house or car into the trust we don't own them; we own nothing but control everything.

Our property is in our control but not in the name of our Legal Fiction / Strawman so they can't take it.

Cars can be clamped and removed when there is an alleged debt. However, if the car is registered with the DVLA in the name of the Private Trust, the Registered Keeper is the Private Trust so DCAs can't clamp it because it doesn't belong to the legal fiction.

To protect it you can change the Registered Keeper to either a Limited Company for which you are a Director, the name of your Private Trust, or the name of a friend who isn't being chased for 'debts'.

Transfer your car, van, motor home etc. into the trust name using the V5C (Registered Keeper Form) document. You don't have to name the trustee, just the name of the trust e.g. **Xylophone Yellow Zebra Private Trust** This will protect it from bailiffs and debt collectors.

Check with your insurance company first to see if you can change the registered keeper. Some policies won't allow the RK to be different from the person insured.

Bank Account for the Trust

You don't need to open a specific trust account - it can be any personal bank account but you must be able to prove that the bank account is only used for trust business.

Only trust money can go in and out. So don't use the current account you use to pay for general living expenses.

You can open a trust account with Cater Allen, the private banking division of Santander. You must send them the Memorandum of Trust showing the Trustees and the Beneficiaries.

Appendix

A. Your Inalienable Rights

Every man and woman on earth is born with certain inalienable rights. These rights cannot be taken away by anyone unless you allow them to.

Governments do everything they can to strip us of our Rights. So it is up to each one of us to know what our inalienable rights are, and then to defend them from anyone trying to take them away.

Common Law protects our rights and gives us the tools to defend them against any attempt to destroy them. [Inalienable = 'in' = cannot put a 'lien']

- To act in self-defence (personal, family, innocents, nation).
- To own and carry weapons for self-defence and to ensure that the nation remains free.
- To own and control private property (land, money, personal items, intellectual property, etc.)
- To earn a living and keep the fruit of one's labour.
- To freely migrate within the country or to leave the country.
- To worship — or not worship — God in the manner one chooses.
- To associate with — or disassociate from — any person or group.
- To express any idea through print, voice, banner, or other media.
- To be secure in one's home, papers, and person against unwarranted searches and seizures (privacy).
- To be advised of the charges, in the event of arrest.
- To have a judge determine if the accused should be held for trial or for punishment.
- To be tried by a jury of one's peers and face one's accuser, in the event of being charged with a crime.
- To be tried by a jury of one's peers, in the event of a suit in which the disputed amount is substantive.
- To suffer no cruel or unusual punishment.
- To establish, monitor, control, and petition our servant government to help secure the above rights.
- To abolish said government, when it becomes destructive of these rights.

B. Educational Videos

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8A_4S8EeHSbpYc1PkicQzJ0TGRGSSJPZ

C. Books

Equity & Trusts by Alistair Hudson (Ninth edition).

Gilber Law Summaries: Trusts Edward C Halbach.