

presents

SOVEREIGNTY FOR BEGINNERS

**Claim Your
Divine Sovereign Status**



SOVEREIGN
BY DESIGN

Trust Yourself ⁹⁰

Private Trusts & Private Membership Associations

Integration & Review – Foundations for Operating in Private Commerce

Across Canada, the U.S., and Australia

All discussed content here is the intellectual property of Sovereign By Design and is ONLY for entertainment & educational purposes. Nothing should be considered legal advice. We are not lawyers. The views expressed by presenters are their OWN and by being a member does not imply an endorsement of them nor any entity they represent. Recording or sharing of this material is not consented to. Please honor this as a private member. Maxim: One who desires Equity must do Equity.



"Where We've Come From" – Milestones of Self-Governance

Your Journey So Far: From Birth to Self-Governance



- Reviewed many of the different Hierarchies of law that operate upon or around us
- Recognized the fictional birth registration as the creation of a commercial vessel.
- Explored how these commercial vessels get used by Legislative, Executive and treasury departments of the government to fund our nations
- Completed Live Life Claim to declare your real, living status in the private.
- Executed a Declaration of Status to claim your lawful and equitable standing.
- Claimed your Age of Majority to dissolve the state's guardianship presumption.
- Integrated knowledge and wisdom of the Hierarchy of Law (Creator > Natural Law > Equity > Trusts > Commerce) through the above documents
- Learned that rights granted by the Creator are protected and enforced only through Equity and require your participation

Every step we've taken was to exit presumption and re-enter the private domain—now we explore how to operate from that private domain in commerce

This is the pivot where we stop being governed and start governing ourselves



"Why Equity is the Only True Remedy"

No Right Without a Remedy: Equity is the Fulfillment

- Natural rights exist outside statutes — they must be enforced in equity.
- Courts of equity recognize trusts, contracts, private membership associations.
- Equity governs the relationship between the trustee, grantor, and beneficiary.
- It is only through Equity that one may access remedy without submitting to statute.
- This is why so many people get stuck—they assert rights but don't assert remedy. Equity is the door through which you enforce those rights.

This is the pivot where we stop being governed and start governing ourselves



"Where Do We Go Now?" – Introduction to Tools of Private Operation

Trusts & Private Membership Associations: Your Vessels in the Sea of Commerce

- To operate in commerce privately, you must be in a protected structure.
- Trusts and PMAs are lawful vessels that exist outside statutory corporate regulation.

These entities allow you to:

- Hold and manage property
- Provide services
- Engage in business
- Maintain privacy
- Operate under your own law: your trust deed or PMA bylaws become your constitution.

You now have the status down—now you need the structure.

Commerce isn't bad. But public commerce is hard for the private man or woman.



private



private =
unincorporated

COMMERCE

PUBLIC =
INCORPORATED



Divine/Natural Law



Private: (Equity, Trust, Natural Law)

Definition:

Private refers to matters involving real men and women, acting in their natural, unregistered, or non-corporate capacity, governed by Natural Law, Trust Law, and Equity, not by the public system

Key Features:

- Applies to living men and women, not legal persons
- Private rights are unalienable, unless given away by contract or consent
- Not subject to statutes unless you step into public jurisdiction



Unincorporated / Private

(In the Sea of Commerce, but Not Part of the Incorporation)



- Private Trusts
- Unincorporated Associations / PMA
- Not for profit
- Operates under Commonlaw, contract law and equity
- No Tax

Incorporated / PUBLIC



- Public Statutory Trusts
- Sole Proprietorship
- LLC
- Operates under Commonlaw, contract law and equity
- Private Memberships
- Tax



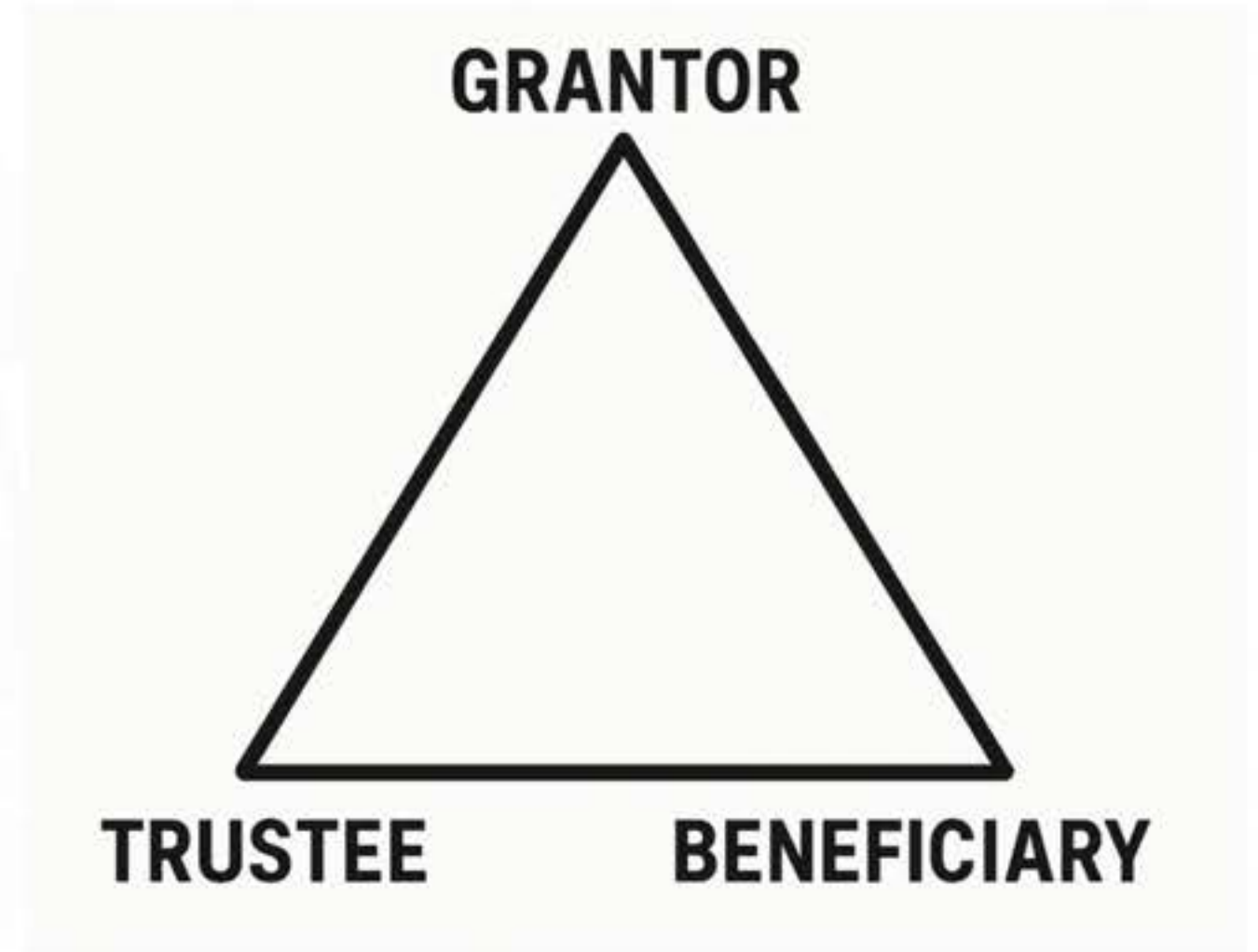
Inter-Vivos Trusts



“Trusts & PMAs – Your Self-Governing Entities”

let's explore:

- What is a Trust? What makes it private?
- The role of PMAs in protecting members and operating services.
- Differences between corporations, trusts, and PMAs.
- Examples: land, education, energy, healing – all managed privately.



What is a Trust? What Makes It Private?

The Timeless Structure for Private Property & Equity

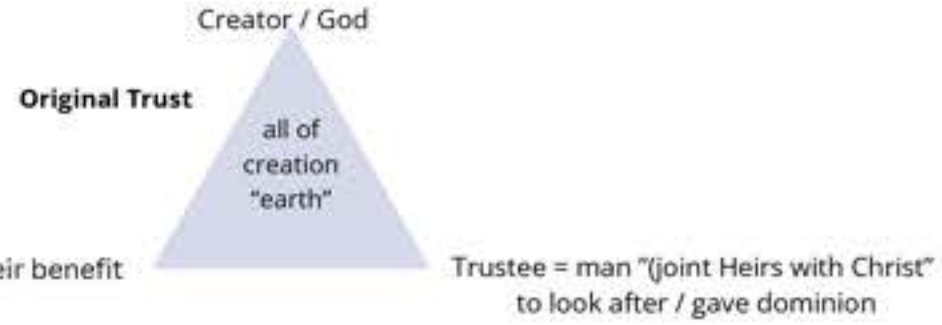
- A Trust is a private relationship—that separates legal title from equitable title.
- Created when a Grantor entrusts property (the res) to a Trustee to manage for a Beneficiary.
- Operates under Contract Law, Common Law and Equity, not statutory codes (unless made public).
 - The trustee's fiduciary duty, the rights of the beneficiary, and enforcement of the trust are all governed by equitable maxims and principles.
 - Example maxim: "Equity regards as done that which ought to be done."
 - A trust is founded on agreement: the intent of the grantor to create a trust and the acceptance by the trustee.
- Private Trusts:
 - Are not required to register with the state
 - Do not need a tax number (unless engaged in public income-generating activity)
 - Can hold property, receive donations, settle debts, and more
- The Trust Declaration or Indenture becomes the "law of the trust."

A private trust is your vessel of protection. It lets you hold property lawfully without being subject to public claims. Trusts are ancient, rooted in equity, and operate in a parallel jurisdiction.





Divine/Natural Law



Equity/Trust Law

Common Law



International Law

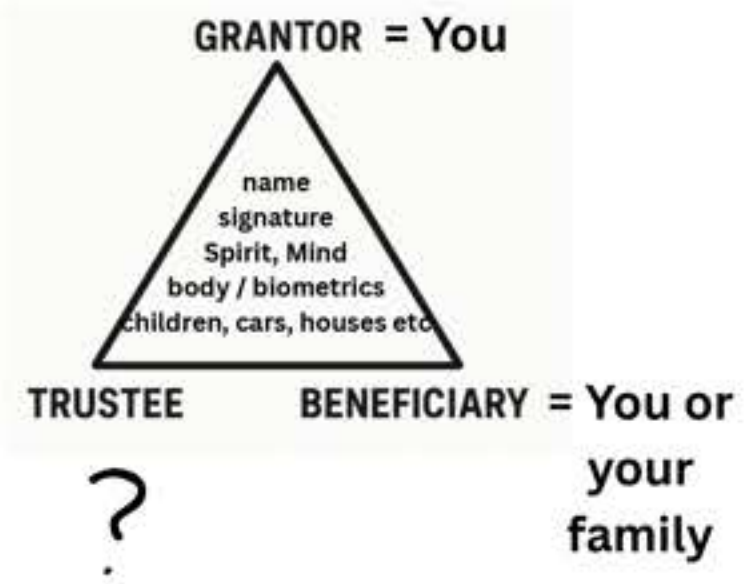
Law Merchant/ Commercial Law

Constitutional Law

Statutory Law



Age of Majority



What is a PMA? The Role of Private Membership Associations

PMA: Private Associations for Living, Healing, Trading & Sharing

- A Private Membership Association (PMA) is a lawful contract between members to associate privately.
- Based on First Amendment rights (U.S.) and freedom of assembly and conscience (Canada, Australia)

PMA's exist outside public regulation when operating in the private:

- Members agree to rules and benefits internally
- Governments and corporations are third parties with no standing

Perfect for:

- Health & wellness practitioners
- Education and apprenticeships
- Faith-based or spiritual communities
- Alternative finance, barter, or energy cooperatives








A PMA is how you operate a private business without becoming a public corporation. It's a living contract between members—like forming your own little private nation. This is how you build communities, clinics, learning centers, or farms, all without begging the state for permission.

Equity Reference: "Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy" – the private right to associate must be protected through equitable enforcement.

UCC/Statutory Tie-In: Contract law under UCC Article 1 supports PMAs as enforceable agreements. Canadian and Australian constitutions protect freedom of association and belief.



MAN/WOMAN vs TRUST vs CORPORATION vs PMA

	 MAN /WOMAN (Natural)	 TRUST (Private Equity)	 CORPORATION (Statutory)	 PMA (Private Contractual)
Created by	Creator	Man/Woman (Grantor)	State	Members (Agreement)
Law Form	Do No Harm	Equity/ Common Law	Statutory/ Corporate Law	Contract Law
Can Hold Property?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Subject to Public Law?	Only by consent or contract	Only if made public	Yes if Incorporated	No (if kept private)



Statutory corporations exist by state permission.

Private Trusts and PMAs exist by natural right.

If you want to serve your community, build wealth, and protect your assets without giving up your sovereignty, you must choose either a Trust, a PMA, or both.



Trusts and PMAs in Real Life

Living Lawfully & Privately in Commerce



- Land Trust: Place your home or land into a private trust to protect it from liens or seizure.
- PMAs for Healing: Practitioners operate under private membership without licenses or public insurance.
- Education Trusts: Homeschool or apprentice programs structured as private learning trusts.
- Private Banking Trusts: Hold lawful money, gold, or credit and issue bonds or letters of credit.
- Food & Farming PMA: Sell or share unlicensed organic produce within a private food club.
- Postal Trust Creation: Use registered mail to create a trust using your signature, stamp, and proper record keeping—applying equity, trust, and UPU principles.

These aren't theories. These are being used right now. The public world runs on fiction and fear. The private world runs on trust, contract, and love of neighbor.

PMAs and Trusts allow you to serve without submitting.



Country Specific support of Trust Law

Private Express Trusts – Legal Comparison

	Country	Governing Law	Key Statutes	Tax Authority Recogn	Core Equity Principle
1	Canada	Common Law & Equity (Province-specific Trustee Acts)	Ontario Trustee Act, B.C. Trustee Act, Alberta Trustee Act	CRA - T3 Trust Returns, s.104 Income Tax Act	Equity will not allow a trust to fail for want of a trustee
2	United States	Common Law & Equity (State-specific Trust Codes, Uniform Trust	Uniform Trust Code, Restatement of Trusts, State Probate/Trust	IRS - §§641–685 IRC (Income Tax treatment of trusts)	A trust will be upheld where intention, res, and beneficiaries are present
3	Australia	Common Law & Equity (State-specific Trustee Acts)	Trustee Act 1925 (NSW), Trustee Act 1958 (VIC), Trusts Act 1973 (QLD)	ATO - Trust TFN Registration & Annual Tax Returns	Equity regards as done that which ought to be done