



A BEGINNERS JOURNEY
5 DAY WORKSHOP

presents

SOVEREIGNTY FOR BEGINNERS

**Claim Your
Divine Sovereign Status**



Trust Yourself

LECTURE 2

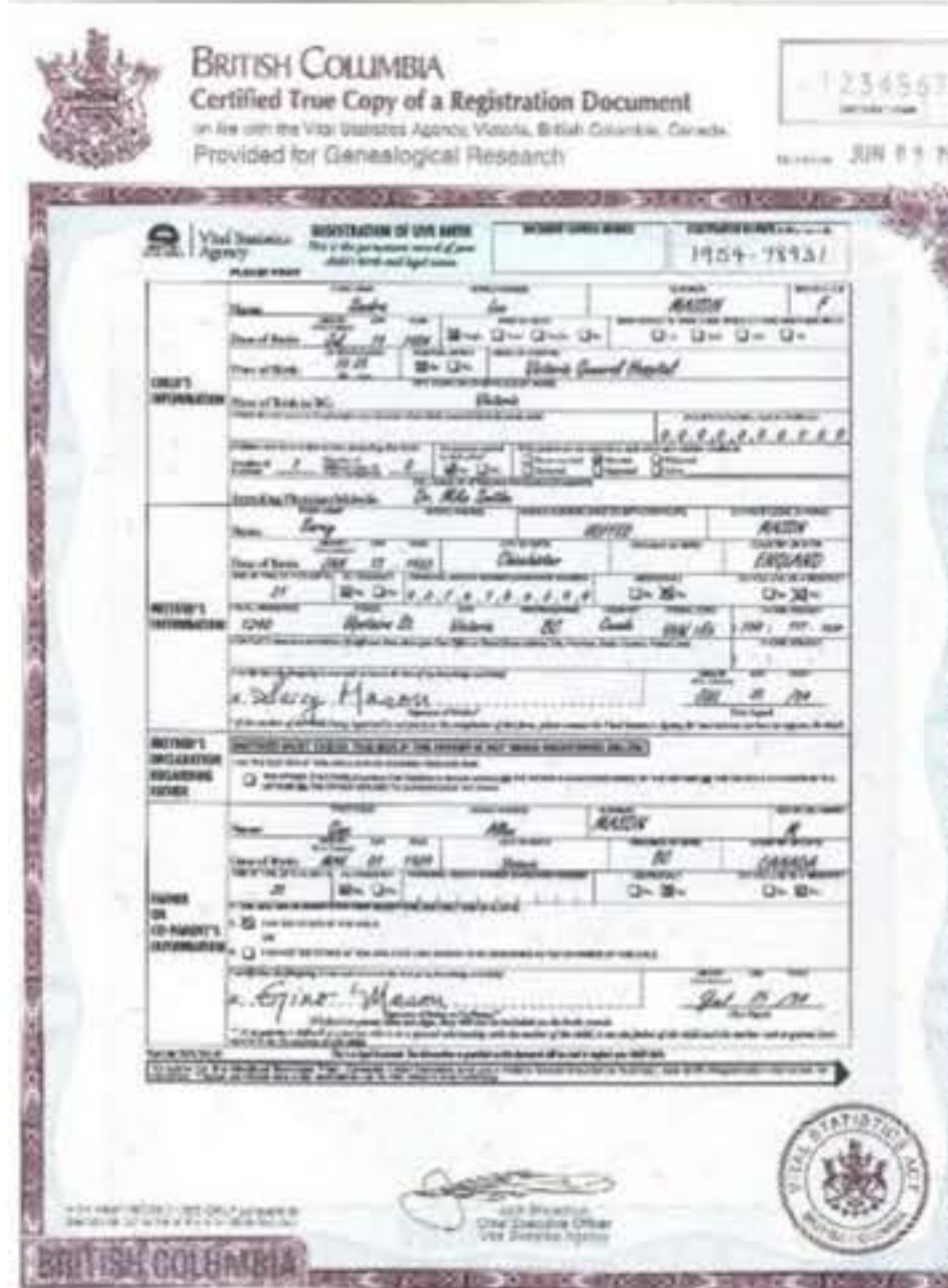
**The Birth Certificate(s) and the
Tax ID Number – What are these Entities?
Why It Matters & How they Affect You**

What are the Foundational Documents?

1. Hospital Birth Record / Notification of Birth



2. Registration of Live Birth (ROLB) Or Certificate of Live Birth (COLB)



3. Birth Certificate (Canada)

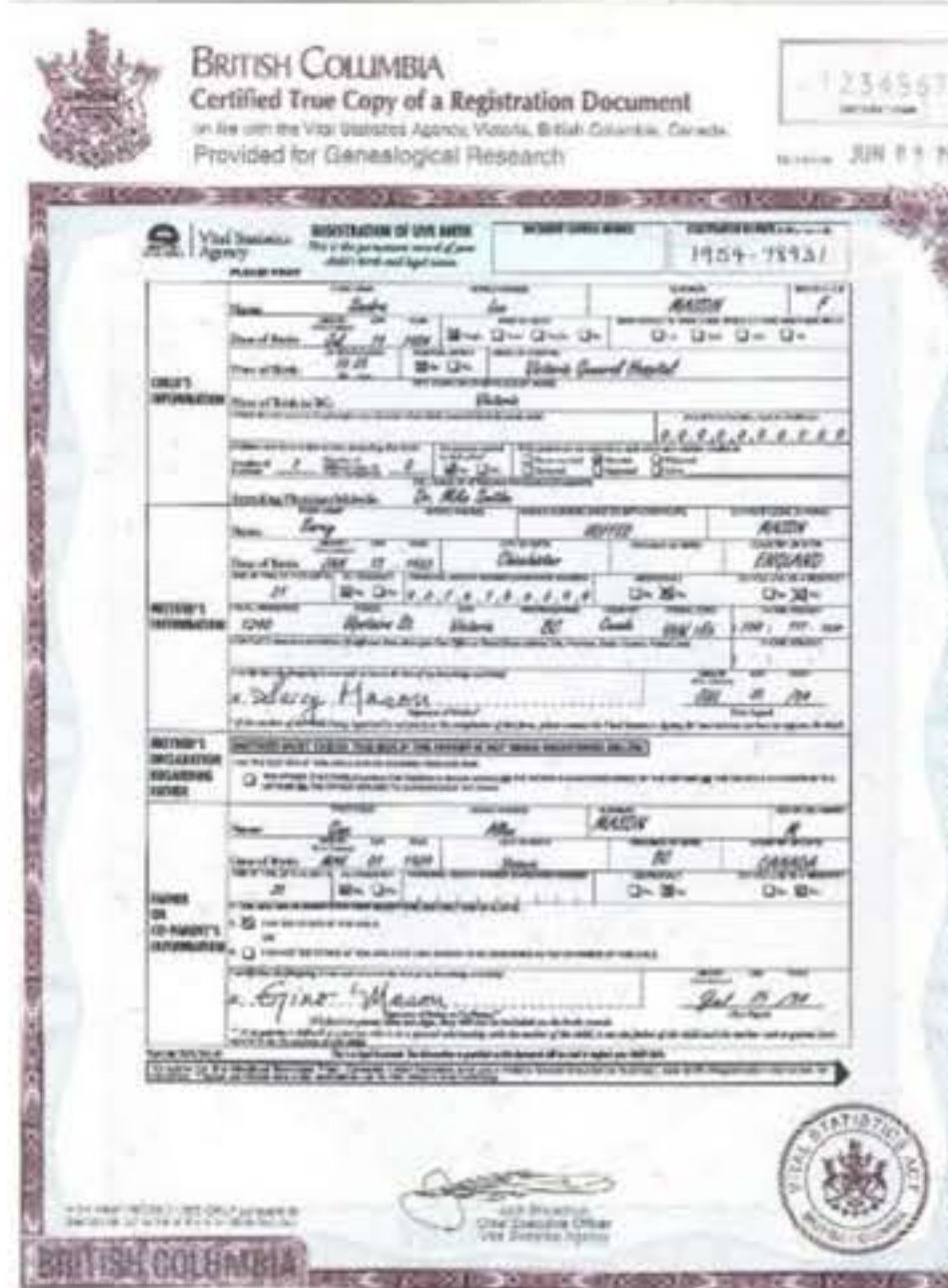


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Let's Look at the Birth Record or Hospital Record

1. Hospital Birth Record / Notification of Birth

What It Includes:

- Date and time of birth
- Place of birth (hospital name, address)
- Sex of the baby
- Weight and length of the baby
- Type of delivery
- Condition at birth (e.g., Apgar score)
- Mother's full name
- Mother's health card number
- Mother's address and contact information
- Attending physician or midwife
- Medical record number (MRN) for both mother and child
- Baby's temporary ID / hospital wristband number



This is not an official legal document, but it serves as the initial record for the hospital and is used to support the birth registration process.



Timeline of Document:

Birth Notification (hospital) → internal medical record (immediate)



Let's look at the Registration of Live Birth

2. Registration of Live Birth (ROLB)

This is the legal registration of a baby's birth with the provincial or territorial Vital Statistics Office. It's a required step to record the birth in official government records.

What It Includes:

- **Baby's Information**
 - Full name of the baby
 - Date and time of birth
 - Sex of the baby
 - Place of birth (hospital, home, etc.)
 - Weight at birth
- **Mother's Information**
 - Full legal name (first, middle, last)
 - Citizenship
 - Racial Origin
 - Occupation
- **Other Parent's Information**
 - Full legal name
 - Date and place of birth
 - Citizenship or immigration status
 - Relationship to the mother (e.g., spouse, partner)
- Signatures of the parents (or parent, in some cases)



State / Provincial Elements::

- Registration #
- Certification #
- Registration date
- Vital Stats Seal
- Registrar General Signature
- Certified True Copy of a Registration Document

When It Happens

- Usually **must** be completed within 30 days of birth
- Who Registers the Birth
- Typically done by the parents
- In some cases, the hospital or a midwife may provide info to kickstart it

Example: Ontario

- In Ontario, registration is done online via the ServiceOntario "Newborn Registration Service"
- You can register the birth and apply for the birth certificate, Social Insurance Number (SIN), and Canada Child **Benefits** all at once - what a benefit!

Legal Status

- The Registration of Live Birth is not a certificate, but it's the foundation for all future identity documents
- It is considered a lawful record of the birth and parentage

★ The ROLB / COLB is a Bond and the Estate the is the secured party for your commercial interests

U.S. birth certificate

1 issued by the city, county, or state where the passport applicant was born

2 filed with the state's registrar within 1 year of birth

3 seal or stamp from the office issuing the document

4 the signature of the city, county, or state registrar

5 May include a watermark. Security features vary.

6 list parents' full names

7 list full name, date of birth, and place of birth of the passport applicant

Name of Your State - Vital Records
Certificate of Live Birth

WARNING: IT IS ILLEGAL TO DUPLICATE THIS COPY BY PHOTOSTAT OR PHOTOGRAPH

Date of Birth: 01/01/2000
Place of Birth: Town/City/County, State
Name: Happy International Traveler Sex: Female

File Number: 1234567-89
Date Filed: 01/03/2000
Date Issued: 12/01/2020

Father's Name: John Traveler
Birthplace:

Mother's Maiden Name: Suzy Public
Birthplace:

Bob H. Secretary
Bob H. Secretary
Name of State, Department of Health

Sally Q. Registrar
Sally Q. Registrar,
Name of State, Registrar

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Let's look at the Birth Certificate

3. Birth Certificate (Canada)

The Birth Certificate is a legal identity document issued by a provincial or territorial Vital Statistics Office. It serves as proof that a birth was registered, and it is used to **access essential services and apply for other government IDs.**

What It Includes (Standard Short Form)

The details on a standard birth certificate usually include:

Child's Information

- Full legal name of the child
- Date of birth
- Place of birth (city/town, province/territory)

Document Info

- Certificate number
- Registration number
- Date of registration
- Province or territory name
- Government seal or watermark

Note: The short form (regular certificate) does not include parental info.



When & How You Get It

- Only available after the Registration of Live Birth is completed and verified
- Parents must apply for it – it is not issued automatically
- Application can be done online, by mail, or in person
- There may be a fee

Legal Use

- The primary legal document used to:
 - Prove age and identity
 - Apply for a passport
 - Register in school
 - Access health care
 - Get a Social Insurance Number (SIN)
 - Apply for benefits, such as the Child Benefit

Security Features

- Watermarks, embossed seals, and serial numbers to prevent fraud
- Notarized copies are sometimes required for legal or international use

★ The Birth Certificate is your proof of YOUR interest in the ROLB Bond



Let's look at the Birth Certificate

3. Birth Certificate (Australia)

Western Australia
BIRTH CERTIFICATE
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act

Registration Number
0003321K/1856
Certificate Number
00000440199

CHILD Surname Given Names Date of Birth Place of Birth Sex	Sing William 16 June 1856 Wexcombe, Middle Swan, Western Australia, Australia Male
MOTHER Surname Given Names Maiden Surname	Sing Julia Macdonald
FATHER Surname Given Names Usual Occupation	Sing Ah Domestic Servant
INFORMANT Name(s) Address Description	Julia Ah Sing Wexcombe, Middle Swan The Child's Mother
Registered on 22 July 1856 by S W Viveash	
Name, if added after Registration of Birth	-



Let's Look at the Social Insurance Card / Tax Identification Number

4. Social Insurance Number (SIN) / SIN Card

The Social Insurance Number (SIN) is a 9-digit number issued by the Federal Government. It is used to identify individuals for income reporting, tax purposes, and to access government programs and benefits.

The SIN is not proof of identity or citizenship, but it's essential for financial and legal participation in Corporate society.

What It Includes:

The SIN Record:

- 9-digit number unique to the individual (e.g., 123 456 789)
- Linked to the individual's full legal name
- Linked to date of birth and place of birth
- **Records may also include:**
 - Status in Country (citizen, permanent resident, temporary resident)
 - Date of issue and location where SIN was assigned

The SIN Card (No Longer Issued in Canada or Australia):

- Prior to 2014 (CAD) and 2004 (AUS), SINs were printed on a plastic card with:
 - SIN number
 - Full name
- SIN cards are no longer issued. Instead, SINs are now provided via a confirmation letter.

America

SSN = Social Security Number

Governing Law = Social Security Act (1935)

Primary Purpose = Taxation, employment, gov services



Canada

SIN = Social Insurance Number

Governing Law = Employment Insurance Act, Income Tax Act

Primary Purpose = Taxation, employment, gov services



Australia

TFN = Tax File Number

Governing Law = Income Tax Assessment Act, ATO regulations

Primary Purpose = Taxation, banking, government services

These cards were discontinued due to privacy and security concerns. The TFN is now provided in a letter from the ATO, and it is up to the individual to keep it secure.

Key Features

- You do not own the SIN/SSN/TFN – it is issued by the government to the legal person (e.g., JOHN DOE).
- It is attached to the legal entity created through birth registration, not to the living man/woman.

They Create a Presumption of Citizenship, Residency, and Contractual Capacity

- When you use the number, you are presumed to:
 - Be a taxable entity under the Income Tax Acts.
 - Be subject to the jurisdiction of statutes tied to that number.
 - Act on behalf of the NAME in all caps (legal fiction).

★ **Federal Credit Card = Access to Birth Certificate tied to ROLB/COLB Bond / Security**



SOVEREIGN
BY DESIGN

SOVEREIGNTY - A BEGINNER'S JOURNEY

To Summarize the path of Creating the Trust and the Security

The Three-Part Process: Creating the Trust and the Security

1. Hospital Record = Private Evidence of the Event

- Captures the biometric data (e.g. footprint, blood type, APGAR, fingerprints if applicable).
- Creates a private record of the live man or woman being born.
- The parents are the lawful custodians of this record.
- No legal person or estate is created here yet—this is evidence of the natural, private being.

This is not a commercial instrument, but it's the foundation for what follows.

It is also how the Crown links the body (biometrics) to the NAME estate later.

2. Registration of Live Birth = Trust Formation (Constructive Trust formed)

- This is where the event is converted into a registration, and **title to the NAME is handed to the State.**
- The parent or **informant names the child, but the NAME becomes a registered entity.**
- Now a constructive trust is created:
- This instrument creates the legal person as a commercial vessel.
- Still not yet a security instrument—but it forms the trust that will be securitized.

3. Birth Certificate = Security Instrument / Title to the Trust Estate

- The birth certificate is the document of title to the trust that was formed by the Registration of Live Birth.
- It is treated as a security under UCC § 8-102(a)(15) and (a)(9) in substance:
 - It is certificated,
 - It represents beneficial interest in a trust/estate,
 - It is used to issue or guarantee public credit.
- **This is what is monetized and bonded.**
- **It is what backs the claim of collateral when the nation (e.g., Canada/Australia/USA) files Form 18-K or Rule 424(b)(5) prospectuses with the SEC.**
- **It is the evidence of an interest in a trust and is used to support National (Sovereign) debt offerings.**



Province/State has Document of Title

Definition from UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) § 1-201(16):

“Document of title” means:

“A record (paper or electronic) that in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession is entitled to receive, control, or dispose of the record and the goods it covers.”

Key points under UCC:

- Must represent control over goods or property.
- Treated as evidence of ownership or entitlement.
- Can be negotiated or transferred like other instruments.
- The Birth Certificate is a document of title to the public trust estate (NAME).
- It evidences that someone (the Crown) holds legal title to that estate.
- Unless rebutted, the man or woman is presumed to be the surety, not the owner.

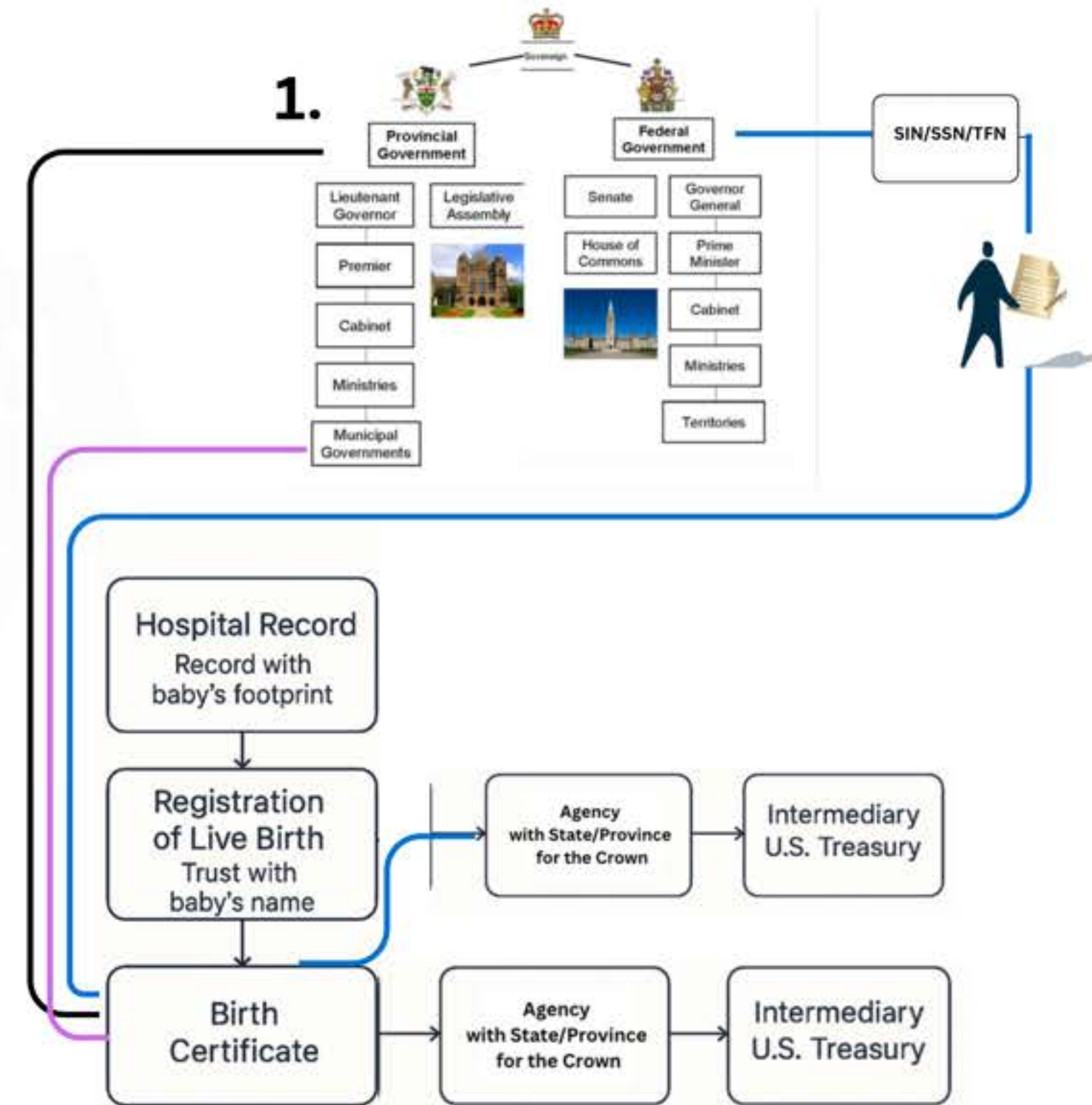


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Relationships flowing from the birth certificate trust estate, through the Province, and ultimately into the international commercial system via the U.S. Treasury.

Flow Summary:

1. Birth Certificate is issued by the **Province/State** which is **the agent** of the **federal Crown (CAD\AUS\USA)**
2. The NAME becomes a public estate, managed commercially by the Province / State for the Crown (Country)
3. The federal Crown (Canada) uses the aggregated value of these estates to issue debt securities,
4. These are registered with the SEC and traded via U.S. clearinghouses (DTC),
5. The U.S. Treasury system acts as creditor/enforcer, backed by the international bondholders.



Let's Look at the Birth Record or Hospital Record

1. Hospital Birth Record / Notification of Birth

What It Includes:

- Date and time of birth
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State / Provincial Elements::

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- Vital Stats Seal
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Name: Happy International Traveler Sex: Female

File Number: 1234567-89
Date Filed: 01/03/2000
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Father's Name: John Traveler
Birthplace:

Mother's Maiden Name: Suzy Public
Birthplace:

Bob H. Secretary
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Name of State, Department of Health

Sally Q. Registrar
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Name of State, Registrar

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE DOCUMENT FACE CONTAINS A YELLOW BACKGROUND AND EMPRESSED SEAL
THE BACK CONTAINS SPECIAL LINE-WIRE TEXT



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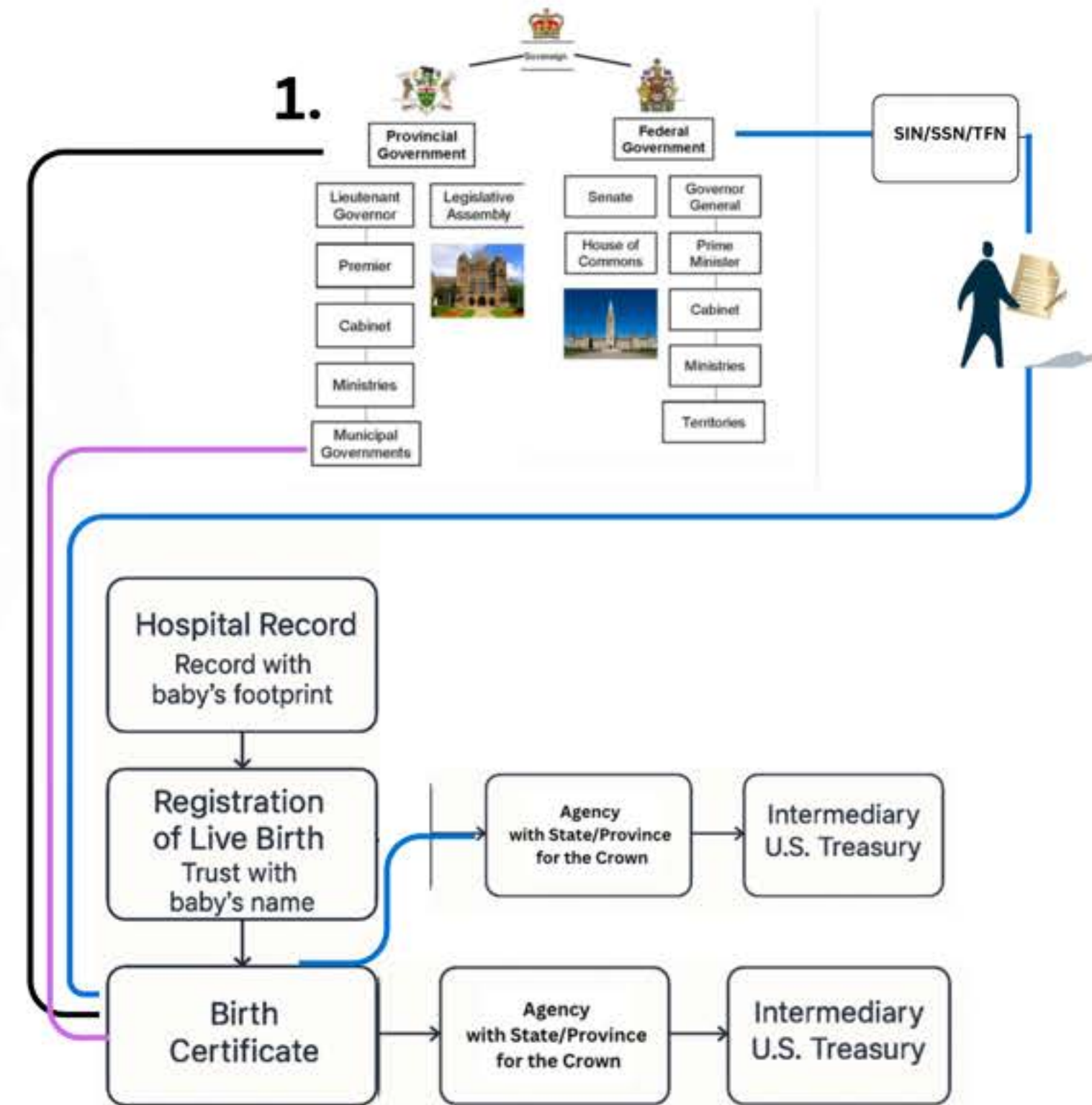
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Let's Revisit the Revenue Model

1. Legislative Bodies Create Acts

Legislatures pass Acts (laws) * Highway Traffic Act or PUBLIC Health Act

- A presumption is made that you are the agent/trustee of the legal person created at birth (the NAME estate), who is subject to the statute.

This is not a contract, but it is presumed binding if you respond as the NAME (e.g., by presenting a driver's license or signing the ticket).



2. Executive Branch Enforces the Acts

Executive agencies (police, regulatory bodies, health inspectors) enforce those statutes.

A police officer (an executive agent) issues a citation to the NAME (e.g., JOHN DOE).



3. You Sign the Ticket

- Signing = acceptance for value, unless rebutted
 - The public trust estate agrees to pay or perform.

The NAME is the debtor; you (as living being) are presumed to be the surety.

4. Court Opens an Account and Dockets the Charge

- A court case number is generated—this is a ledger/account.
- A bond is created in the background to cover the anticipated penalty or appearance.
- If you appear without rebutting the NAME, you contractually stand in surety for it.
- A "bill" (the charge) has now been created and will be settled using trust instruments.

5. Treasury Processing - Security Is Created

- The court processes the case under UCC / Commercial Court procedures.
- A bid bond, performance bond, and appearance bond are created:
 - These are backed by the registered estate (NAME) processed through the SIN to the BC
 - They are processed through the court's clerk, acting as a securities intermediary.
- **The bond is:**
 - Registered via the CUSIP system (if monetized),
 - Reported as receivable to the Department of the Treasury (U.S. or Canada),
 - Held by the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC) in New York.
 - In the U.S., this charge may eventually be logged with the Bureau of the Fiscal Service or IRS Master File (as debt receivable).

6. Your Public Estate Is Charged

- The court or municipal government:
 - Issues a certificate of default if you don't pay,
 - Records it as a debt on the NAME estate, reportable to credit agencies or bond auditors.
- The public trust estate (tied to the birth certificate) absorbs the liability via public funds, bonds, or trust credits.

They don't need your money—they need your signature or consent to access the bond system

