

To get “around” not wanting to advertise your personal assets, place your personal assets into an express private trust eg “The Garden Shed Trust WK267” What’s publicly advertised are the uniquely identifiable title numbers ie TGSTWK267 001 – 100 for example when you’re establishing your trust What’s private is private. Yes its lots more work but at the end of the day that’s where we want to be heading IMHO. “Own nothing, control everything”

Since one can amend the UCC1, it doesn’t stop you filing.

Let’s say a husband and wife are title holders of real estate and only the husband is the trustee. Well the trustee has legal title, the beneficiaries have equitable title. In that case one name has to be removed from the title, so there is effectively a change of title. It’s at the discretion of the titles office, you can make a good case and they may not charge the stamp duty. Or if both become trustees then you don’t need to take their name off the title. If you transfer title into sibling there is no charge. Also if one is a bankrupt they should take their name off the title before transferring it. Another case where you would take one name off the title is where on party wants to remain anonymous.

Titles can be successfully transferred into trust because the title holders are with the same parties as trustees in the trust there is only a transfer fee.

Q.. How do they treat the rent received from a trust property, does it need to go to the trust to say renovate the property or subdivide and the property increases in value.

A.. It depends on a number of factors, eg who is the title holder. This would need to be answered in a private meeting because it would take too long to answer. About a half hour to an hour to go through everything that is relevant to work out a strategy.

Q.. How do you keep an estate private.

A...You set up a trust as you purchase otherwise the state knows the parties behind it from all of the paperwork they already have on your property. You’ve got to be careful if you change the name of the title holder or transfer it to some one else it incurs a stamp duty cost. If you have been filing tax returns previously on behalf of the owners then they may want to look at the trust, so it might attract attention it might not. If the trust has been registered and suddenly become unregistered they

might still come after you but you can set up another trust or foundation which can invoice the registered trust and siphon out some of the product and a foundation can present invoices or accept contributions which are not taxable.

Q.. How does the public recognise a non registered trust?

A...A settlor and a trustee must be registered parties. For a trustee it could be the name on the birth certificate for a settlor the same thing or you could have a registered company or a registered trust as a trustee on the trust and this can give you another level of privacy. You can indirectly control the trust through the trustee companies. There are additional expenses that come with this. Small annual expenses if a company is a trustee. Registering a company as a trustee, upwards of \$400

Q.....If there is no mortgage and the house is in a trust can they be taken?

A... If it is unencumbered no they can't touch them. If they come after you and you are a trustee, they can't touch them. I vetted that twice in court, a fuel company and a bank were trying to take property held in just, the trust was unencumbered the property was unencumbered I had a personal loan and we had a fuel debt and I said to the magistrates I said ""Sir with respect They're attacking real estate held in a trust and I'm only a trustee. Isn't that a separate structure or entity on a par with a person? I don't have full title, therefore to take property held in trust, would that not be deemed attempted theft in any court in any country? If that property is held in trust is that not deemed attempted theft in any court and any country because the liability's not against the trust. They are looking for an order to garnish the property held in a Trust" They turned to the lawyers and said "settle it outside" In other words they had no jurisdiction, they upheld trust law and they recognised they couldn't make a decision against the Trust. As long as you've got no liabilities against that property and that's about it so they can't take the property unless we're in a dictatorship where they just kill you and take your property.

Q.....Is money safe in banks?

A... No everybody's accounts can be attacked. You can protect it by not having it in your name.

Q... Can you sell a house that is in trust.

A... The trustee has legal title the beneficiaries only have equitable title, that's use and possession, and the trustee can do with the estate as they see fit, sell it any time. That's why you hear about discretionary trusts, because the trustee has absolute discretion on where to disperse the income and how to use the assets or where to apply the assets held in trust .

Q... Can a lien be placed on your property without you having notice? How do they work?

A..... Yes it happens all the time. If you owe a debt somewhere the creditor can file a lien and they will do it. After 12 months you can remove it again though, if you are paying the debt.

Q....Liens

A.. get an application form from the titles office, it's about \$100 to do a lien. Then you just file it at the titles office and you've got a lien. You can also remove a lien, they last 12 months than you can remove them and there's a process for that too.

Trust FAQs

1 Question:Why would I need a Trust?

Answer: is the foundation of wealth generation because it protects the estate that you are creating & stops any attack by a potential pirate or parasite. Most people take a lifetime, if ever these days, to accumulate one property & have it paid off. Just one attack by a pirate or parasite could garnish your property. Do you have two lifetimes to recover your financial disposition.

2 Question:Why is your Trust better or different? What's the difference between your Trust & a Registered Trust?

Answer: A Registered Trust is within the public realm & therefore "owned" & "controlled" ultimately by the public. It is subject to legislation & must comply with & uphold various obligations, responsibilities & liabilities. Our product is a hybrid & is Non Registered, making it private & without all the public obligations, responsibilities & liabilities. Eg No annual audits, no annual ASIC reporting, No tax obligations, No annual dispersal of the productivity of labour it has received, No minutes of meetings required & more.

3 Question: Why can a Trust protect the Estate?

Answer: A Trust protects the estate because all titles, real estate titles, share certificates, gold certificates etc,

consist of two components;

- Legal title – or ownership, vested with the Trustee/s, and
- Equitable title – use & possession – vested with the Beneficiaries.

Because the title is split between a number of parties, any Creditor to any one party of the Trust must obtain the consent of all other parties to the Trust to lawfully & legally garnish the Estate held in Trust. If the Creditor wishes to recover debts from the one party to the Trust, the “debtor”, it cannot garnish the equitable interests of other parties to the Trust. To do so is legally “theft”.

Trust law is upheld in all courts, as this writer has personally experienced on two occasions.

4 Question: I heard Trusts can be busted by the Tax office. Is that true?

Answer: Yes & No!

Yes, if you and/or your lawyer don't know what you're/they're doing or you/they remain silent when an offer to garnish the Estate held in Trust by a pirate or parasite is “offered”.

No, if you know how to hold your position when an offer to garnish the Estate held in Trust by a pirate or parasite is “offered”. Eg. “I'm only one party to that Estate, held in Trust. Is that not theft in any court in any country if that property/Estate is garnished for a liability or obligation that I, or my legal name, has to the Creditor?” This is expressing a form of your objection & non consent to (financial) rape & pillage.

““Sir with respect They're attacking real estate held in a trust and I'm only a trustee don't have full title, therefore to take property held in trust, would that not be theft in any court in any country?” T” That's vitally important question. In both instances the magistrates turned to the lawyers for the respective corporations and he said to them “I suggest you settle this one outside” and that was the end of the legal proceedings.

What the magistrate was saying was he had no jurisdiction in this case to proceed because I didn't consent to any party taking property held in trust, and the reason trusts are impenetrable is any attacker must have consent from all parties in the trust and they never had it, firstly they didn't have mine but they also didn't have the beneficiaries consent. So the magistrate or any judge would not have jurisdiction. If you don't know enough about how to protect your estate it can be attacked and taken and if you use a lawyer and the judge says to the lawyer "the other side there want to take the property held there in trust' The lawyer doesn't step up because he's afraid of losing his job his silence can be taken as assent and you just lost your assets so the best person to protect your estate is yourself but you've got to know how to do that as in the above example.

5 Question: Is your Trust a discretionary Trust, what is a discretionary Trust?

Answer. Yes it is. A discretionary Trust is where the Trustee/s have absolute total discretionary & discretionary powers to run the Estate held in Trust, like a Director of a company, & can direct when, where & to whom funds are directed or assets dispersed etc.

6 Question: What is the role of the Trustee/s?

Answer: That is the realm of an appointment to clarify all the roles, obligations, responsibilities & liabilities of the various parties.

7 Question: What's the difference between your Trust & a foundation?

Answer: A Foundation is totally private & a firewall to the public. Great trading entity. Being totally private, it cannot hold title/s. Our Trust can. Title to anything.

8 Question: Can your Trust hold other assets to real estate?

Answer: Yes, any title.

9 Question: Can I trade through your Trust?

Answer: Yes, it's a perfect structure to trade through & is a firewall to the public.

10 Question: Does your Non Registered Trust have

obligations to pay tax?

Answer: No. It is a Non Registered Trust, hence a private structure & cannot incur tax liabilities or pay tax, unless the Trustee/s implicate or incriminate themselves, such as using intellectual property owned by the public, such as the word “income” or “profit”. One public liability for a public entity is stamp duty. It is suggested the trustee/s pay stamp duty on property or other transactions, only so as not to otherwise uphold the settlement of the transaction.

11 Question: I already have a property. How do I transfer the title of that property from my name into the trust?

Answer: You are the trustee. Just take your Deed of Trust into the titles office (or whatever it is called in your country/state) and tell the clerk that you wish to transfer the title of your property from your name into the Trust. Simply complete the transfer documents & pay the stamp duty at the Office of State Revenue.

12 Question: The Trust has two Trustees. Is it ok for us to sign separately using a witness who knows us both?

Answer: Yes

13 Question: My house has a mortgage on it and I want to put it into a Trust. Is this possible and how would I do it?

Answer: Yes, it is possible, but it is at the discretion of your bank/lender. The property remains the collateral for the loan. You would first need to go to your bank/lender and ask them if it is possible to have the property moved over into a Trust. You would also be required to pay stamp duty and a transfer fee again if that is applicable

in your country. Check with your Tax Office/Office of State Revenue to confirm this.

14 Question: Can the Non Registered Trust obtain a loan?

Answer: No, it is Non Registered & is not part of the “public” system & cannot obtain its benefits & privileges. However, the Trustee/s can borrow on behalf of the Trust, using the property as collateral for the loan.

15 Question: I have a SMSF. Can this go into my Trust.

Answer: Yes it can.

16 Question: What would happen if I were to die? Is the Trust liable for my mortgage? Does that put any beneficiaries of the mortgage at risk of having to take on the debt?

Answer: No, the Trust is not liable as it's in the private. There should be mortgage insurance to cover the event for death. Beneficiaries are never liable for the debts of the estate. If no death cover insurance then the estate could be sold up unless the remaining or incoming nominated Trustee responsibly takes over the mortgage. An appointment may be required to more thoroughly investigate & qualify this question before delivering an appropriate answer.

If the Trustee passes away the remaining Trustee will assume all obligations of the Trust, including the appointment of another Trustee if the obligations are more extensive than the remaining Trustee can address alone.

17 Question: Do Beneficiaries have to be registered?

Answer: No. Only a trustee must be a registered party.

The Birth Certificate name is registered, as is a public Trust or a company.

18 Question: Do beneficiaries have to be 18 years of age or over?

Answer: No. Any party can be a Beneficiary, even pets & charities.

19 Question: Will my Trust be mailed to me in the Trust name or my own name?

Answer: Whatever name is nominated by the Trustee/s. It is usually mailed in the name of the Trustee/s.

20 Question: I am trying to open my Trust account with the Bank and they say that it must be registered. Is this correct.

Answer: No. Tell them that it is a non-registered Trust and a lot of banks have clients with accounts held in Non Registered Trusts. Ask them if that is just Bank policy or the law. They will say that it is Bank policy so you just say, "Thank you but I'll stick with the law." A clerk may claim the Bank will charge 40% tax on the interest earned on the account. Never argue. However all you need to know is a Non Registered entity cannot be taxed. Our Trusts do not attract any tax.

Q.. We've got a cheque to bank into our unregistered trust, do we say we are just waiting for our ABN numbers so they'll open the account.

A..Well that's the line of least resistance you can say if they ask you for an ABN "Well look it's not registered" They may not even ask but if they insist you can say "Well we did order it but we're still waiting for it to come through. They'll probably say "Just tell us when you get it" "yeah no problem"

A bank tried to refuse to open an account as they said the beneficiary must be a registered party as well as the trustees. Mark told them that's not true only the trustee must be registered and their birth certificate is registered. The customer said no they won't allow it, so Mark said "Put the clerk on" He said to her "So you believe that the beneficiary needs to be a registered party?" She said "That's correct" He said "Well that's interesting because I'm aware that there are many trusts around where the beneficiaries are a charity a non-registered charity and there are also

many trusts that have their pets down as beneficiaries” She said “Oh yeah” I didn’t have to say— You silly fool you’re incompetent or who do you think you areDon’t rubbish people ever, you don’t have to. I’d rather make allies than enemies. So she realised the error and then straight away accepted it so, they’re not lawyers so they’re just told what to do , just like they’re told, make sure they’ve all got their business numbers and their tax file numbers. So I just say “Well is that the law or is that just bank policy?” Or it’s on its way and we’ll let you know when we get it’ They say “Yeah ok” and just open it up. So use the line of least resistance and you just never get them because, what do I want a registered one for, and give them the authority to tell me what to do? No thank you I like leading a life of peace, harmony and tranquility and I do as I see fit, no one tells me what to do, ever.

21 Question: What do I do once I go to the Bank to set up my Trust?

Answer: If they ask you for an ABN # or whether it’s registered, tell the Bank it is a non-registered Trust and it doesn’t need an ABN. Take with you your original deed plus ID for the Trustee. Instruct the Bank to photocopy the pages that they need. Do not give away your originals. It’s a business account and you need to apply for a debit card attached to the account. If the Clerk asks you what the purpose of the Trust is, tell them it is for estate/asset protection.

22 Question: Would I be able to move existing assets like bitcoin and other crypto’s into this trust and are there tax benefits in doing so?

Answer: Maybe If it came from a private account into BC then back to a Trust Account, if its a smaller amount - \$5,000 or less, it likely won't attract attention. The key would be to withdraw smaller amounts over a period of time

If its \$10,000 or more it will likely attract attention from certain pirates. One can recover the amount initially deposited with any tax

Naturally we only use trust accounts & yes, it bypasses

the parasites because being non registered, it is outside of the pirates jurisdiction.

23. Question: Is this available to other countries?

Answer: Yes it is available for English speaking countries. Mark has set up Trusts for Canada, UK, Ireland, USA, Sweden and Denmark and New Zealand. The Trusts are really for any Country within the Commonwealth but some others may be able to be set up as long as they are English speaking as it can be very hard to translate.

Update !. Well so far I have managed to set up Trust account on SWYFTX . It's an easy process really .

Here's what I did :

1. Start a new account naming it after your trust and the address was a post box . (I have A trust that Mark and the team did up for us)
- 2, Upload the required documents so they can review it . (Its namely the deed page with the trustees and beneficiaries on it , namely the last few pages)
3. In any case you are going to have to Identify yourself . I already had an account in my private name and mobile identifier was tied to that account. To approve and open the other trust account , the system will need a mobile number and it won't allow 2 accounts with the same mobile number, So what happens is that you create the trust account by changing the last digit of your mobile number then they change it back .

Q...A family trust company sends out an invoice of \$100,000 is there any gst on the invoice

A.. If it is a registered trust it incurs GST

Q....If we are tenants in common can one of the parties put his share into a trust?

A....Not likely because the property still has another owner but this needs clarification from the titles office.If you are wanting to vest your share into a trust as long as you're the only trustee, it's a possibility, just check that with some one senior in the titles office. A clerk is not high enough as the titles office doesn't have many qualified people who can talk about trusts. Most people have no idea and will just tell you to seek legal advice, so you need to talk to some one in a senior position.

Q.. Can I appoint myself as an administrator.

A... As trustee yes you can. You can be a co trustee which is what the administrative role is. This is the birth certificate trust.

Q.. If the tax office decided to do a tax blitz on all trusts and they made the bank give them the names of all the trusts they had accounts for, could the tax office force you to show them the trust account statements and would you have to explain any rent received from your investment property which would attach in the name of the private trusts.

A... What rent, who have you disclosed the rent too. If you haven't reported it then it's invisible. If you get a call from the tax office they say they want paperwork to do with your entity or structure of the trust or the foundation you can say "Well that's not registered. Is there any law that compels me to file private information in the public?" "Well does it receive an income?" "No" "Well we've seen funds come into the account" "Yes, that's productivity of certain parties labour". Who set up payments that somebody is to pay them rent? Was it the trustee or a manager or somebody else. They put their time up to set up the cashflow, that's not income, they used their productivity of labour and the proceeds are called sustenance. It all hinges on words, ask any lawyer, "Are words used in a lethal manner?" "Absolutely be careful of the words you use in a legal sense. The word income makes you vulnerable and you'll get hammered.

Q...Can i get some clarification please ?

I just set up my new Private Trust and opened a new business bank

account for it , I expected the account name would be in the name of the Trust itself , but the bank informed me its in the Trustees names? That's not Private anymore ,right? Can this be easily rectified? Thank you.

A...It does occasionally happen. Best solution is to close the account and open a new one. It is not necessary to receive a new settlor's cheque from Mark even if you have already deposited the original one.

It needs to be in the name of the Trust.