



Sagacious Asset Protection  
Private, Irrevocable Trusts

## **The Premier Trust**

**Trust Manual Summary  
Of a Private Irrevocable Trust  
Under the Natural and Common Law  
Of Mankind**

**The Premier Trust Manual Summary  
Private, Irrevocable Trusts  
For Your Asset Protection, Personal Protection  
Privacy And Security**

**Edition 3.4**

**Overview**

Your Premier Trust is designed and created to provide you with the greatest possible sagacious control of your estate.

It's unique and cannot be described by one label as it incorporates the best features of many types of Trusts such as discretionary, unit, family, complex, spendthrift, accumulation, testamentary, private and irrevocable Trusts.

A Premier Trust is a complete package of concepts, tax strategies and features and its concise wording gives you the greatest flexibility and protection possible. Specifically, your Premier Trust:

- Uses the same bullet-proof protection the super-rich have always used, people like the Kennedys and the Rockefellers.
- Is irrevocable, non-statutory and impenetrable.
- Is internationally effective as it embraces Natural Law which includes, but not limited to, Common Law, Canon Law, the Uniform Commercial Code and Kingdom Law.
- Is a one-time set up cost and has no obligation for annual or professional maintenance fees.
- Is not registered anywhere so remains private.
- Has no tax filing requirements and is non-taxable.
- Its concise, effective writing is easily understandable.
- Can be used for any purpose of integrity that delivers a true win-win situation for all involved.

**Disclaimer**

Through this document we'll be talking about Common Law, Non-Statutory Law, Pure Law, Universal Law, Natural Law, among others, and Pure Trusts. They are mentioned to give you a fundamental understanding of the principles of your Trust.

They are not individually or collectively to be confused with what you will receive which is a Private, Irrevocable, Premier Trust.

Nothing in this document is legal advice or tax advice. Sagacious Asset Protection is not a representative of any government or government agency. It is your responsibility to conduct your own research before proceeding.

## **What is Common Law?**

Common law has been used since the beginning of human time. We interact with common law in our everyday lives. You give your waiter your credit card to pay for your meal - you have made a common law contract. You Trust that he will not lie, steal or violate your rights. When the payment is correctly made and the credit card returned to you, your common law contract is finished. It applies to everything from buying a sandwich to the largest commercial empire - it's simply an agreement between 2 or more competent parties.

The right to enter into a private agreement (a contract) with two, three or four human beings is universal and that contract is protected from any interference by outside authority. This is supported by the most quoted US Supreme Court case, *Hale vs Henkle*, 1905. Although this specifically mentions the US, it is universally applicable as the laws it is based on are universal.

<https://www.scribd.com/document/88506878/Most-Important-Supreme-Court-Case-Hale-v-Henkel>

Also, by *Burnett vs Smith*, 240 SW 1007 (1922) (US Supreme Court) which stated:

"A Pure Trust is established by contract and any law or procedure in its operation, denying or obstructing contract rights impairs contract obligation and is therefore, in violation of the United States Constitution."

Common law is based on precedents and was the fundamental court system in most countries until statutory laws were introduced.

Statutory law has multitudes of statutes that change often. It takes teams of lawyers to monitor changes and update all kinds of legal instruments. Effectively statutory law created a whole new lucrative industry for large companies, lawyers and politicians. Common law continues to run in parallel with statutory law but has been hidden. But not for long.

*Common law will be the prevailing law again as part of the requirements for the implementation of NESARA/GESARA.*

## **Are Common Law Trusts Lawful**

Perhaps that's a question for one of the richest families in the world, the Rockefellers. They are rumoured to have over 7,000 common law Trusts with however many sub-Trusts, and sub sub-Trusts under that. It begs the question why don't they have statutory Trusts?

Not only are common law Trusts lawful, they offer the very best asset protection and privacy for you and are as valid today as they will be in many generations from now.

Although we may at times cite particular cases where the Supreme Court is in agreement with the universal right to contract (and our unalienable right to do so), that in no way suggests that these Trusts derive any authority to exist from the court. The rights of two or more people to contract privately without any obstruction or interference by any government means that these Trusts can never be penetrated or invalidated by any authority. The Trusts have no jurisdiction and are equally valid all around the world.

Nothing a court says or does can affect the Trusts right to exist.

However, these Trusts are for lawful people. If a crime is committed by any Trust officer, they can be individually subjected to address their actions. The Trust remains separate from those proceedings.

## **Why Haven't I Heard of Them Before?**

Statutory law has given recent governments much more control over people and their financial dealings. It's also enabled them to dictate school and university curriculums to their agenda. Most Bar licensed lawyers around the

world have very limited experience or knowledge about them, however they have a very good reason (financial benefit) to only use statutory Trusts. They have no real interest in Common Law Trusts and therefore may, most likely, cite inapplicable laws to dissuade you.

The Premier Trust is a private, irrevocable Trust and is the type that has never been, and cannot be, invalidated. These Trusts have operated quietly for generations and are the 'Trust of Choice' that the wealthy use.

### **Do I Need Government Approval?**

Emphatically No. It's not under any manmade jurisdiction, that is, it's a sovereign element and means that it is not connected to any legal body, authority or government.

We have every right for 2, 3, 4 or more human beings to enter into a private contract without any interference from any one or any entity.

This Trust frees you from bureaucracy - no taxation, licensing or compliance regulations, no 'legal' obligations or fees. This is where the Trust flexibility comes from. With no red tape we're free to get on with what needs to be done.

Just never commit any crime that produces a victim. Remember, you will not lie, cheat, steal or cause harm either by violating anyone's rights, or physical damage. That way your Trust will not draw attention.

### **What's The Difference Between a Statutory Law Trust and A Common Law Trust?**

<b>Statutory Law Trust</b>	<b>Common Law Trust</b>
Statutes are country specific so is only valid in the country it's registered in.	Laws are universal so the laws are international. The one Trust is applicable everywhere.
Pays taxes as an owned entity.	The Trust files no tax returns.
Is complex and requires lawyers and accountants to manage and is limited in what you can do.	Is simple and flexible. You and your Trustees can easily manage it.
Has high set up costs and yearly ongoing charges.	One time set up cost. No ongoing costs.
Written in complex legal language.	Written in plain, easy to understand, English.
Takes meetings and a long time to set up.	Can be done remotely within a week or less.
Can have multiple bank accounts but only in the country it's registered in.	Can have multiple bank accounts in any or all countries of the world.
Is Revocable - you can be forced by the courts to unwind it to use the assets to pay personal debt.	Is Irrevocable - your Trustees will refuse to pay your personal debt keeping your Trust and its assets intact.
Business entities are taxable	Business entities are non-taxable
Can involve unnecessary delays with third parties	Can expedite personal and business affairs

## **Do I Need a Lawyer?**

Unless you are consulting a non-Bar registered lawyer versed in common law when a problem has arisen, the answer is 'no'. If you do have an issue, then focus on the issue and don't give any details of the Trust's affairs.

## **Would a Different Entity Be Better for Me?**

The main reason for this question is a lack of familiarity with this type of structure. With major changes happening in the financial world, many ask "would a different type of Trust, or an incorporated company (LLC, PTY LTD, 501c3 etc), or an offshore entity or foundation, or a non-profit corporation be better?"

Only some of those entities may/may not have a generational use. All of them will require you to provide details for everything taking away your autonomy and relying on the approval of others for you to be able to continue. You will also pay yearly fees, where the Premier Trust owes no fees for its existence to anyone.

It's purported that as we progress there will be no tax requirements, crime will no longer be an issue, we will have sovereignty over our lives.

These Trusts will continue through all of those changes unscathed. For now, the main reason for a Trust is for privacy and asset protection. When that is no longer an issue the true value of these Trusts will shine through. Their flexibility allows you to assign funds and assets seamlessly for humanitarian projects, concise estate monitoring and growth, and a simplified and calm life.

## **Why Have a Trust**

It is strongly argued that 'use' is better than 'ownership' for no other reason than what you place into the Trust you are entitled to use it provided you are a beneficiary of the Trust. The property is absolutely protected because you no longer have legal title and therefore there is no point for any creditor or other person or entity in suing you as you no longer have 'Legal Ownership'. The property you place into the Trust is owned by the Trustees of the Trust you created. As the Trustees are acting 'As Trustee For' (Name of Trust) they cannot be personally sued in relation to the property you placed into the Trust, and because of the 'Equitable Title' which the Beneficiaries have the Trust cannot be successfully sued. Sounds a bit complex initially but once you understand the arrangement, you'll wonder why most people don't secure their property, real property and assets in such a Trust.

Everything placed into the Trust constitutes a separate fund 'The Trust Fund' and does not form part of the Trustees' own personal estates or the estates of any other person or entity associated with or related to any Trustee. This is well established by common law and has been adopted by the Hague Trust Convention on Trusts (1985) whereby:

*'In so far as the law applicable to the Trust requires or provides, such recognition shall imply, in particular – that personal creditors of the Trustee shall have no recourse against the Trust assets.'*

## **Is This the Right Trust for Me?**

Only you can answer that. Ask yourself:

- Do I like to live life on my terms?
- Am I a peaceful person?
- Do I have integrity and look for win-win outcomes?
- Do I want to do good things for family, friends, community and humanity?
- Do I understand that we are all one?
- Do I want my family and assets to be protected?
- Am I conscious of causing no harm?

Of course, we're sure you're even much more than that or you wouldn't be reading this. Go without fear.

## **Why A Premier Trust and Domestic and International Recognition**

This private irrevocable Trust holds the lawful title to all assets in the Trust. When operating domestically or internationally it falls under the Law Applicable to Trusts and on the Hague's Recognition ('the Convention') of the Hague Convention of 1 July 1985. Having said that, the Trust doesn't need permission from the Hague Convention. The Trust is simply recognized as a private irrevocable Trust that is valid and has authority to function.

What does this mean? The Trust assets are owned by the Trust. The beneficiaries, the Trustees, the courts, the creditors can have no claim on the Trust assets. The power of the Trust is the split titles – 'equitable title' of the Beneficiaries and the 'legal title' of the Trustees.

Although these Trusts have been more commonly used in the US in recent times, it has centuries of history and they have been verified by Supreme Court cases in many countries. You can set up the Trust in your country and have Beneficiaries residing all around the world.

## **How Will I Know If It Will Work in My Country?**

A Trust is saying to your government that you Trust your friends and family more than you Trust the government. Administered correctly this Trust will take care of you and your family for centuries and beyond.

The Premier Trust and any/all associated Sub Trusts are not under any manmade governmental jurisdiction. This Trust enhances your "unalienable right to contract" and create something without permission or registration.

The international standard for contract law is the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) which was founded in 1954. It has been upheld in the Supreme Court many times since then and usually cites the most famous Supreme Court case being Hale vs Henkle of 1905 which says that the Trust "needs no permission or franchise from the state to exist or function". The Trust also has no geographical boundaries.

Operating your Trust with integrity and harmony with all stakeholders means it will work for you and succeed in achieving your intentions. Cause no harm.

## **Legal Title v Equitable Title**

The Trustees have 'Legal Title' of everything placed into the Trust. Legal Title is defined as:

*'Ownership of property that is cognizable or enforceable in a court of law, or one that is complete and perfect in terms of the apparent right of ownership and possessions, but that, unlike equitable title carries no beneficial interest in the property.'*

The Trustees have the legal right and authority to make decisions in relation to the possessions placed within the Trust Fund according to all the terms, conditions, and provisions of the Trust Deed and applicable laws.

Legal Title, unlike Equitable Title, carries no beneficial interest in the possessions placed into the Trust Deed. It is the Beneficiaries of the Trust that have Equitable Title; meaning that they have a right as a Beneficiary to use and enjoy everything placed in the Trust in accordance with the terms, conditions, and provisions of the Trust Deed and applicable laws.

Equitable Title can be defined as:

*'A beneficial interest in property that gives the equitable title holder the right to acquire legal title to the property'*

Although it does not vest full ownership, it entails a right to eventually own the property once the holder of equitable title meets certain conditions.

Perhaps the most common example of equitable title is the interest that a Beneficiary has in relation to everything placed into the Trust of which they are a Beneficiary. Under a Trust, the Trustee has legal title to everything placed into the Trust and all of the rights and powers that follow from that legal title subject to the benefits of equitable title that the Beneficiaries hold in accordance with the terms, conditions, and provisions of the Trust Deed and applicable laws.

### **Why Consider a Common Law Irrevocable Premier Trust?**

As mentioned earlier, it also contains elements of pure, natural, sovereign and universal laws and the irrevocability of the Trust protects you and your family for generations.

That means that the 'intention' you set for the Trust will continue to be upheld through successive generational changes. If new advancements become available, the Trustees can amend the Trust Deed to include them, however your intention remains intact.

### **How Is the Trust Non-Taxable?**

Your Trust is a 'right', not a 'privilege' therefore the government does not have the same control over your estate as it would a company, partnership or sole proprietor organization. The Trust is non-statutory so has no obligation to pay income tax and, most significantly, it has absolutely no tax filing requirements, therefore nobody knows the Trusts expenditures.

Whatever you are doing in and with your Trust is the concern of you and your Trustees. One of the main duties of the Trustees is to maintain the Trusts right to privacy and not divulge anything to any outside entities.

The biggest mistake you can make with your Trust is to engage in any communication with the taxation department of your particular country. *'The only rights you have are the rights you know you have.'* Don't treat them cheaply and give them away.

From the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in the US (and applicable in other countries):

"According to our National Office a Pure Trust Organization (an Unincorporated Business Trust) is an organization that has no return filing requirements and is a non-taxable organization."

Tax agencies see your Trust as a 'pass-through' to the people or organizations that *are* taxable. So, you and your Beneficiaries, or anyone paid from the Trust, would then deal personally with the tax laws of your particular country at the time.

When you apply for your business number or whatever number you need to open a bank account in your country, you do not file any forms or request a tax filing number from your tax agency. You don't need it and you don't want it. Be silently aware of these facts and work on the principle – 'don't ask, don't tell'.

Your Trust is considered an 'exception' to the tax laws rather than being 'exempt' from them as statutory filing requirements don't apply.

Your Trust allows you to give ownership of everything to the Trust and if you don't own anything outside of the Trust then you can't lose anything. You enjoy the benefits without the legal responsibility and remain immune from being personally sued.

### **How are Business Entities Non-Taxable?**

Many millions of businesses internationally are operating totally legally with no tax liability by using this Trust structure. They're not 'off shore' Trusts, they are internationally recognized non-statutory 'living' Trusts. They do not require a government to give them permission or to legitimize them. They exist in their own right.

Your Premier Trust and/or Sub Trusts could be considered an 'unregistered business organization' (UBO). No tax on any profits is payable due to the 'exception' to tax laws applicable.

Even though the creation of an ABN, EIN or other Tax No. for opening a bank account may show some of the Trust details, it is not possible for registered organizations to know the full extent of your assets or operations as they are being conducted within the Trust.

### **What If the Trust Is Asked to Register or Give Documents?**

If you or your Trustees were ever asked by a government entity to register for anything, your Trustees would simply ask "Please provide me with the written law that requires a private contract pure Trust to register anywhere, or be taxable?". If you are asked for any documents related to your Trust, the written request citing any specific laws would be tabled at a Board of Trustees meeting and resolved that the Trust declines to submit those documents. Remember that your only rights are the ones you know you have! Do not give your rights or the rights of the Trust to anyone.

Even the most aggressive government departments of countries around the world back away from pursuing these Trusts as they have traditionally been the mainstay of the wealthiest of the world. They know that they have a 'right' to not file and not pay. We do too.

### **What Makes This a Great Trust?**

A great Trust gives you the best protection on earth.

The Premier Trust is a 'pure' Trust in that involves three parties and is a contractual Trust and a common law legal document.

Bigger does not mean better. The Trust is kept up to date and has been honed to be succinctly simple yet complete in its language. It is straightforward and effective. It works.

It has always been kept private for many years so, unlike online versions, the content and structure remain intact.

Your Trust must never be shared with anyone who is not close family or the Trustees as it also forms the basis of your will. Your beneficial units will be distributed as per your direction on your passing and the assets remain in the Trust.

Apart from a few pages that are specified to be shown to open a bank account, the rest of the Trust is NEVER shown to anyone, especially government agencies, corporate institutions or lawyers - and especially you never show the Minutes, Schedules or Registers.

Your biggest defence is privacy.

The Premier Trust is a great Trust as it also includes a 'No Contest' Clause which prevents any Beneficiary from attempting to dissolve the Trust.

### **What Can I Use My Trust For?**

Your flexible Trust can be adapted to suit any lawful, ethical or noble purpose, especially those that are life-supporting.

- Family Estate Planning Instrument.
- Humanitarian/Charitable function.
- Foundation to make and receive grants.
- Business.
- Holding Company.
- Scientific Institute.
- Religious or Spiritual Organization.



- Whatever lawful use you can imagine.

## **What Can My Trust Do for Me?**

It can:

- Protect Assets: from creditors, litigation, liability suits, malpractice suits, employees, personal bankruptcy, divorce settlement fees.
- Avoid: court actions, estate taxes, inheritance tax and probate.
- Eliminate: income taxes, and fees from executors, accountants and lawyers.
- Hold bank accounts, digital asset/cryptocurrency accounts, real estate, digital assets and/or cryptocurrencies, precious metals, art, collections and any other kind of property and asset.
- Pay bills of the Trust and pay Beneficiaries.
- Provides you with complete control over the assets of the Trust through the Trustees.
- Can go on for generations with the Trust renewed every 25-80 years.
- Cannot have your wishes upon death challenged or contested or changed by the heirs.
- Can pass the property and assets of the Trust to your heirs in complete secrecy through beneficial units.
- Maintain your privacy as there is no public record.
- Give you flexible choices of your present and future estate, and
- Is easy to maintain with simple bookkeeping.

### **It allows you to, if you want, to:**

- Transfer property into the Trust; buy property for the Trust; sell, exchange or lease property.
- Have the Trust be the main shareholder in an existing business or set up new businesses within the Trust.
- Set up a foundation.
- Have the Board of Trustees run a small business for you.
- Hire independent managers of the Trust who are accountable to the Trustees.
- Hire staff, caretakers and contractors to care for real properties.
- Plus much more, all detailed in your Trust Deed.

### **It can pay for any expense *performed or related to the Trust* such as:**

- For all property repairs, improvements, utilities, cleaning, maintenance or any other expenses related to a rental property.
- For all property taxes, assessments, fees or charges.
- For all asset purchases.
- For capital improvements.
- For Trust equipment, supplies, travel expenses, materials.
- For all current business expenses, wages.
- For all vehicle expenses.
- For all insurance policies in the name of the Trust for fire, vehicle, life, property damage or liability and all other necessary insurances.
- For caretakers, managers, contractors, staff, accounting, legal or other professional fees.
- For reasonable compensation for Trustees.

All Trust expenses must be recorded as they happen from those who make them. The Executive Manager and/or the Trustee fills in a spreadsheet for the expenses at the time they are made, including payments to Beneficiaries. Never put a personal use expense through the Trust. All expenses are reviewed and approved at the next Board of Trustees meeting.

**It can make distributions to Beneficiaries:**

This requires a Minute to be written and signed by the Trustees. The Executive Manager must *never* pay themselves or other Beneficiaries.

**It can borrow money from the bank:**

The bank will require you to pledge the income and assets of the Trust for security. They will also require the Trust Deed and other documents to decide if they will approve the loan.

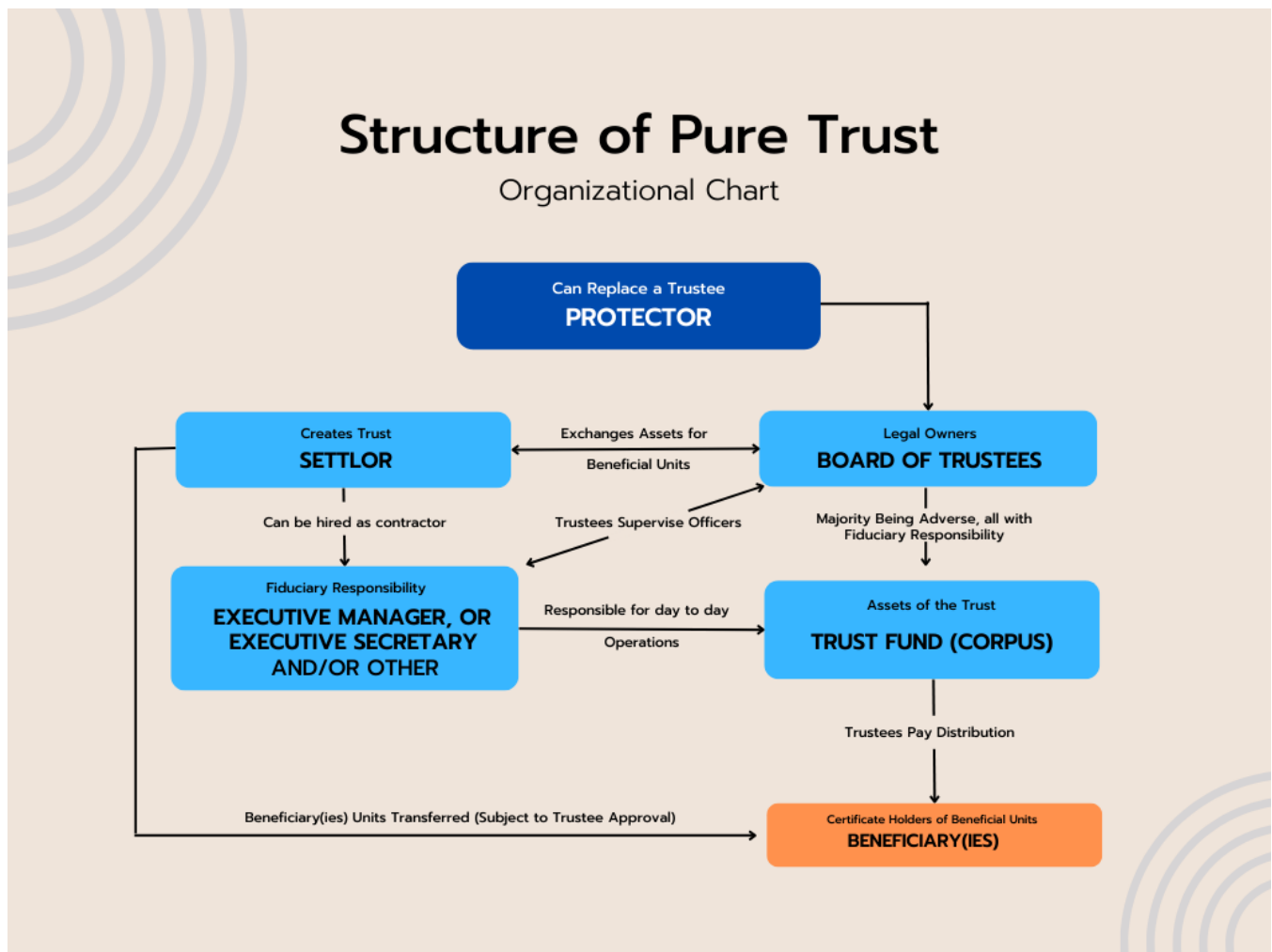
If you do apply for a loan, there is a clause in the Trust Deed that should be pointed out to the banker that protects the bank from the actions of the Trustees.

**How Many Trusts Do I Need?**

To begin with, just one. The first Trust is what you put your currencies or notes into so the Trust receives your blessings keeping your identity private. The Premier Trust has a special provision for currency and notes.

When that Trust is funded its fun time. What are you going to do? It's recommended and commonly practiced to always think of risk management and money management.

The first one is the Premier Trust. It could later become a Management Trust if it is prudent for you to diversify into Sub Trusts. This is the basic structure of the Trust:



## **What Do You Mean by Risk Management/Money Management?**

You spread your risk by spreading your assets. You manage your money by diversifying across different asset classes and having different cash accounts with different institutions. Preferably different institutions for different Trusts so they don't lump your accounts together. (More privacy)

One absolute golden rule is to always have your car/vehicle, or boat, or plane in its own separate Trust. Why? The only time you may violate anyone's rights and commit an act that has a victim would be in an accident. So, it is important to separate risk from asset.

How many Trusts? That is completely up to you. The wealthy would never consider stacking a Trust. All assets would have their own Trust. That way, if anything were to happen with a particular asset, the issue is isolated to that one Trust.

You may have one for your home, one for your car, one for humanitarian purposes. You may also need one for investment property, precious metals, cryptocurrencies, a business, your art collection. It all depends on the conversations you have with the Trustees and/or wealth managers.

These can all be set up after you are well funded.

## **Who Creates the Trust**

You do, with our professional help.

- You supply us with the name of the Trust and the names of the people who fill the roles of the Trust using our forms. You will be contacted if any changes need to be done to the form.
- Return the form and the Proof of Transfer of payment.
- The Trust Writer creates your Trust and it is sent in an encrypted download file for you to review.
- If there are no changes, the nominated people sign the Trust into being.
- You and your Trustees hold the documents and run the Trust as per the Intention of the Trust. There is no other entity looking after your Trust. You have taken control of your family's destiny.

## **What do I call my Trust**

The Trust is not registered anywhere so you don't need to register a business name. Simply choose a name that you would like to use.

A few points to consider:

- We want privacy so nothing that can be connected to you (no family, nickname or pet names, street names etc.)
- We want secrecy so no chest beating and nothing that will suggest there's something to look at here (gold, loaded, winner etc, etc.)
- Think bland. (Purple lizard, gravel, spiritual name, gravel in a foreign language, Horst etc)
- If you have more than one Trust, don't have a similar theme to the names you select.

Statutory Trusts are all named '**The Whatever Trust**'. That makes it easy to find and identify what it is. It suggests that you have some sort of asset you're trying to protect so let's look into this further. A good Trust writer will just use the name. So even if people see it, they won't know if it's a company, person's name, a Trust, or what it is. Even if they search, it's unregistered so they won't find out. Privacy and anonymity.

## **What are the Roles of the Trust**

1. **Settlor** is the person who says they want to create a Trust and put all their assets into it.
2. **Beneficiaries** are the people (or another Trust) that benefit from the assets that the Trust owns.
3. **Executive Manager** is one of the above who has access to the bank account to make everyday payments.
4. **Trustee(s)** whose main role is to ensure the Trust flourishes for the beneficiaries.
5. **Protector** may be appointed at a later date. They make sure the Trustee(s) are doing what they should.

All roles are simple but you cannot play all the roles yourself.

## **1. The Settlor**

**The Settlor may become a Beneficiary and/or an Executive Manager. This scenario makes the Trust very strong as you are not the Trustee.**

For this Trust the Settlor is the person who owns something of value they wish to place into Trust, let's say a digital asset wallet, like Lobstr. They exchange, or gift, the digital asset wallet over to the Trust and then the position of Settlor is essentially finished.

Now the ex-owner has exchanged the notes for Units of beneficial interest so they are now a Beneficiary and no longer a Settlor.

The Trustees write into the Trust (done for you and included in your Trust) that the Beneficiary that was the ex-owner is appointed as the Executive Manager. As the Executive Manager you can witness Trustee signatures (as you are no longer the Settlor).

*If the person who owns the notes wants to be a Trustee, then they must appoint a nominee to be the Settlor to create the Trust. There is a learning curve in that scenario and is only recommended for people who have common law Trust experience otherwise they could jeopardize the integrity of the Trust.*

*The Trust power is in divided title and you need to know how to not cross the line of having both equitable and legal title so as not to jeopardize the Trust. If you not experienced in effective business practices the first option is best for you.*

*This Trust is based on ethics and morals where we Trust each other more than people we don't know. Even though they're not legally bound to do so the Trustees will always follow the Settlor's wishes.*

## **2. The Beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries have the ability to seek the Trustee's approval (especially if they are the Executive Manager) in relation to the use, sale or acquisition of assets as the assets are being held and managed on their behalf.

Beneficiaries can be you, your family, friends, other Trusts, charitable organizations - whomever you would like. Each Trust has 100 units of beneficial interest. You can have as many beneficiaries as you like as each unit can be fractionalized. A certificate is produced for each Beneficiary stating the number of units (or part thereof) that they are allocated. Or you can have one Beneficiary who has all 100 units. So long as it adds to 100 you can be flexible.

Assets or payments from the Trust do not have to be distributed. It's up to the Trustees, however the decision will usually be made in conjunction with the Executive Manager.

### **How Do I Know How Many Beneficiaries for My Trust?**

This is a sticking point for many people. We want to share our good things. There are the children, the grandchildren, siblings and their children, this person, that organization – where do you stop.

### **Consider that the Trust is Generational.**

If you are the only Beneficiary, you would have 100 units, or you and a partner could have 50 units each, or 98 and 2. One of the first things you do when you receive the Trust is to complete a form that tells the Trustees that when you die you would like your units to go to these people with x number of units each. That is like a Will. That's when the 4 children become Beneficiaries of this Trust. Then those 4 children do the same for their 4 children each and there is now 16 Beneficiaries in 2 generations. It can become unwieldy.

If the Trust Fund is large enough you may also consider creating a separate Trust for each child so they can build for their children separately.

### **Can Beneficiaries Be Added and Subtracted Over Time?**

Yes, they can. Full details are in the Trust Deed. Forms are also provided for you to:

- designate who may receive your Beneficial Units when you die,
- distribute all of your Beneficial Units while still living,
- distribute some of your Beneficial Units and retain some also.

Removal of Beneficiaries is outlined in the Trustee powers and usually occurs when a Beneficiary is jeopardizing the trust integrity through nefarious or harmful behaviours. This area also covers what happens in the event of divorce.

### **Paying Beneficiaries**

Unlike statutory trusts, in relation to paying Beneficiaries, your trust is able to: pay nothing at all; pay only some Beneficiaries; pay in the proportion of the units that have been allocated to each Beneficiary as per their Certificates of Beneficial Interest; exclude a Beneficiary from payment for say, they are in bankruptcy proceedings, being chased for debts, gambling - this protects the trust fund from being depleted.

Your trust is also able to make payments to non-Beneficiaries. For example: paying for someone's education, health expenses, mortgage, make donations to charities and humanitarian projects, etc.

### **What If I, as a Beneficiary, Need an Income**

As a Beneficiary, the Board of Trustees is able to consider your circumstances and a simple Minute can state that this Beneficiary will receive \$X per month into their personal account no xxx. A direct debit in that amount will be set up and first payment will be made on xx/xx/20xx. The Beneficiary will be liable for any taxes prevailing at the time.

It would not be deemed 'income' it would be deemed 'increase'.

### **Are Beneficial Units Taxable?**

No. As Beneficial Units are not on any public exchanges, they have no discernible value. The Beneficial Units can be paid different amounts by the Trustees through private contract and resolution. No government or public entity will ever know what you have, offering considerable protection.

### **Do I Need a Will?**

The Premier Trust and all associated Trusts are, in themselves, a will except greatly superior.

A will is utilized to, upon your death, liquidate all you've accumulated in your life and disperse it to Beneficiaries of your will to spend as they wish.

The Trust is generational. When you set up a Trust you also provide your Trustees with a form to transfer of your Units of Beneficial Interest to your designated heirs. This form states how many of your Beneficial Units you wish for this person to have, or that person to have, etc.

In the Trust, as a Beneficiary you have equitable/practical ownership of the assets in the Trust. When you die your new heirs can move into the home you've been caretaking for the Trust, or drive that car. The assets belong to the Trust and always remain in the Trust for the use of the Beneficiaries.

Upon your death, in the Trust there is no liquidation of assets, no legal fees and no ability for heirs to contest your will. There are no taxable events, and the Trust is a tax exception anyway.

The only time you would need a will is if you wanted to leave a particular piece of art, jewellery etc to a particular person upon your death. That article must never be placed into the Trust or the item will not be available as stated in the will.

## **3. The Executive Manager**

The Executive Manager has 'practical control' of the assets of the Trust. They are a signatory on the Trusts accounts and can pay all the day-to-day expenses of the Trust. They are able to employ people and do all the things that you would normally do in the general running of a property, car, business, foundation etc.

Full details of what the Executive Manager is able to do are specified in your Trust deed.

## **4. The Trustee(s)**

You will need to have one Trustee who is not blood or marriage related as your 1st Trustee. This makes your Trust very strong and ensures an arms-length position between you and the control of the assets for your protection. It's preferred this is a Trusted friend who has a knowledge of your family and works with compassion. You can also hire a Trustee. They will bring experience to the table. They may be stricter on distributions. Currently anyone who is licensed (lawyer, accountant etc) cannot be a Trustee as they cannot apply fiduciary care as their allegiance is to the people who license them, if they want to retain their license.

If you have two or more beneficiaries then a Beneficiary who is not the Executive Manager can be the 2nd Trustee.

Most banks will allow for only one Trustee to sign. This means that, if your other Beneficiary is your spouse/partner/child (adult child) then they can be the 2nd Trustee and be a signatory on the account and you as the Executive Manager can be the other signatory. That means that the 1st Trustee will not have access to your accounts or know how much you have in them.

If you have only one Beneficiary then the 2nd Trustee can be related.

If you or your Trustees can write a minute to say the Trust is going to purchase this house at this address, print it, sign it and put it with your other Trust documents, you're in good hands. The operation of the Trust is truly that simple.

A Trustee only needs to ask two questions before they sign anything:

1. "Is it lawful?", and
2. "Is it in the best interest of the beneficiaries?".

**The Trustee has no personal liability for Trust actions. The Trustee also has no personal claim on any of the Trust assets.**

The Trust deed provides all the details of the role of the Trustee and examples of minutes for your use.

### **What 'Powers' Do the Trustees Have**

The Trustees are Trusted to exercise good faith, high standards and considered judgement in all their dealings in protecting the Trust.

Trustees have the power to carry out all duties of Trust administration that is required of them, whether those duties are defined by the Settlor in the Trust Deed or implied in that they cannot satisfactorily complete the job without them. It's recognized that a Trustee will use prudence and ordinary skill that someone would use if looking after their own affairs.

### **What Duties Are Expected of the Trustees**

Trustees look after the Beneficiaries of the Trust. Trustees should carry out their duties in a timely manner and their main duties are to:

- Record all transactions thus maintaining the books for the Trust.
- Keep a copy of all contracts and correspondence.
- During their time as a Trustee keep everything filed and in a secure place.
- Keep and grow Trust assets for the use of the Beneficiaries.
- Distribute Trust funds to the Beneficiaries.
- Write Minutes of all decisions moving in and out of the Trust or having an impact on it.

Sounds like a full-time job?!? Well, no as the Trustees can hire the assistance needed administratively and be free to oversee final decisions!

There will probably be a few more than one or two transactions going through your Trust and we can't expect our dear ones to stay at home on the computer while we go out to dinner.

The Trust allows the Trustees to hire independent managers - accountants, wealth managers and other administrative staff to carry the load. These people are accountable to the Trustees so the Trustees role changes to one of attending some official meetings, overseeing the results and if satisfied that all is in the best interest of the Trust, signing off on it all. If the Settlor is one of those hired then the 1st Trustee (not blood, marriage, adoption or employment related) should be the Trustee that oversees everything.

### **What Can the Trustees Expect in Return?**

The Trustees are looking after the Beneficiaries, the Trust can and should look after them. The Trustees are entitled to be paid for any work they do. If it's a small Trust and you only meet once a year, perhaps a nice meal and some tickets. If it's a more active transactional Trust then an amount can be set by the Board of Trustees and the Settlor. It could be an hourly rate, or a price for each meeting.

Trustees can be compensated for any reasonable expenses incurred in performing their duties for the Trust and reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses. These can include documented and receipted travel expenses, telephone and communication expenses. All bills and statements must be submitted to the Board of Trustees for proof. If you are large enough, they could use a Trust car, phone, computer etc.

### **Trustees and Third Parties**

The Trust Deed states that when a third party such as a bank, creditor or other entity is dealing with the Trust that they have a duty of care to ensure that the Trustee isn't trying to do something they shouldn't. If the third party doesn't exercise the caution required by the Trust Deed the third party and the Trustee can be held liable for breach of contract.

Again, procedures are in place but we have never heard of it happening.

### **Does the 1st Trustee Know How Much I Have**

We tend to Trust strangers with our financial details more than our best friend who has accepted the position of 1<sup>st</sup> Trustee. Do they have to know? No. However, remember this is a 'Trust' not a 'disTrust'.

The Executive Manager and 2<sup>nd</sup> Trustee can be the signatories on the bank account and know the full value of the Trust. The 1<sup>st</sup> Trustee would know the value of the assets from the contracts they are signing, and also if your Trust requires their signature on the Trust financials.

As they are part of the decision-making process, they will have to be privy to the discussions. Open, clear and trusting makes a great Trust environment for moving forward.

Remember to take good care of your Trustees as their position is to look after the Trust for the benefit of the Trust and the beneficiaries.

### **What Happens if a Trustee Resigns, Dies or Becomes Incapacitated**

You will always have a minimum of two Trustees, or one Trustee and a Successor Trustee who is 'learning the ropes'. This way, there is always someone at the helm while a replacement is quickly found. The whole procedure for these scenarios is detailed within the Trust Deed and sample Minutes are provided with your Trust purchase for future use.

A Protector is not needed for this. The process can be handled by the remaining Trustee.

### **Minutes and Meetings**

#### **Minutes are the life and dynamics of your Trust.**

They are a permanent documentary evidence of discussions and actions taken by the Board of Trustees and reflect all internal and external dealings.

Any and all events that impact the Trust are recorded in a Minute by the Trustees. They have a very basic format and are as easy to write as an email, however we provide many examples for you to use.

If there is not much activity in your Trust you may only have one meeting a year. They could be quarterly, monthly, weekly or daily. Whenever they are needed but twice annually at the minimum.

### **Minute Secretary**

At each meeting, whether that be in person, on the phone, or an online meeting, the appointed 'Minute Secretary' keeps a non-verbatim record of what has been discussed. If handwritten this should be in a bound book with no pages skipped or removed. The Minutes are then typed and printed and distributed to the Executive Manager and the Trustees. The printed Minutes are added sequentially to the Trust Deed.

If you're a large Trust you can hire an Executive Secretary to fill this and other administrative roles.

### **5. The Protector**

You don't need a Protector at the moment, and probably not ever if you have complete Trust in your Trustees. It's optional.

If you do appoint one though they will need to know all about the property and assets of the Trust to ensure there is no Trustee misconduct.

We've never encountered the situation of a Protector or the Settlor having to terminate a Trustees position.

### **Is a Protector the only way to protect the Trust?**

Written into your Trust Deed is an agreement by the Trustees that they will carry out their responsibilities with Fiduciary Duty.

Fiduciary Duty means that the Trustees is agreeing that whatever decisions they are making are for the benefit of the Trust and the Beneficiaries.

Many accountants, wealth managers and lawyers will offer you products and services that they themselves get paid a commission for. That does not ensure you are getting the best possible fit for the Trust.

By having the Trustees understand that they are signing their agreement that every decision they make is outside any personal gain or benefit ensures that you're not, say, paying \$X for construction materials for this project because the Trustee owns that construction company. That's not to say you can't use that company so long as the Trustees' interest is declared and the quote compares favourably with other quotes received. Good communication will mean you may never have a need for a Protector.

### **Financial Accounts**

#### **Setting Up a Bank Account**

A Trust bank account is an additional layer of protection for your cash. Please note, this is not a "Trust account" which solicitors or real estate agents use for holding other people's money, but is merely an account in the name of a Trust.

The protection comes because the account is not in your name. The account will be in the name of the Trust.

Detailed instructions are provided with the Trust documents.

#### **Cryptocurrency and Digital Asset Wallets**

Your Trust is able to also hold cryptocurrency and/or digital asset wallets. The ways that KYC'd and non-KYC'd accounts are opened or exchanged into the Trust is all shown in the Trust Manual with examples.

### **Lawful Support of the Trust**

#### **Those Who Stay Out of Court Win**

Operate the Trust with a win-win perspective and within the law. Always put your intentions in writing, with detail in contracts and agreements.

It's the engagement with third parties that are the potential issue. Carefully crafted and detailed contract agreements and best practices still don't mean that a private contractor or entity will act with integrity.



Trustees must use their instincts and walk away from any dealings or contractors that don't fit with the ethos of the Trust in causing no harm. Competent counsel may assist with questions on business or contractor decisions that may help avoid legal risk for the Trust.

All contracts, or wherever possible, should direct all disputes through mediation in the first instance and then, if not settled, to arbitration – not court. Example contracts and processes are provided in the Trust Manual.

### **Has The Premier Trust or Any Other Full or Sub Trusts Been in Court**

No. Fortunately, Trust stakeholders understand:

- that they talk to no one about the Trust (even pretend they don't exist)
- they base all decisions on a win-win outcome
- they do not lie, cheat, steal or cause harm.

If the scenario ever arises through, say a car accident then the issue is with the asset and the driver, not with the Trust.

There is a growing international network of powerful common law advocates who understand the Trust documents and know how to defend and counter any claim if necessary.

### **Administration**

#### **How Long Does It Take to Set Up a Trust?**

That depends on you. The most time is taken by you deciding who you would like the Trust officers to be, and having the necessary conversations with them. Usually this relates to Trustees. Beneficiaries can be placed and discussions had at a later time, if at all.

When you are clear on your Trust officers, you complete the Trust Set Up Form, return it to [sagaciousassetprotection@protonmail.com](mailto:sagaciousassetprotection@protonmail.com) for review. If all is in order your Trust is usually delivered to you within 1-5 business days, depending on work load. You will be advised if there is a delay however we strive to have you able to move forward as a priority.

#### **When Does the Trust Come into Force?**

The Trust documents are signed and something of value is placed into the Trust. That could be \$20 placed into a bank account, or \$20 cash receipted and minuted as accepted into the Trust by the Trustees, an asset with a market value, digital or other currencies.

A signed Trust that has value in it is active and in force.

### **Developing the Wealth of the Trust**

Your Trust is signed and funded. How will you move forward? First decide on your money management and risk management strategy. Your Trustees and/or wealth managers can assist you with what to do. The Trust Manual shows you how to link it all to the Trust.

The general goal of a Trust strategy is that all assets and their associated expenses are paid for by the Trust. You will only need money for personal expenses like food and clothing.

You may find that the most prudent risk strategy may be to have each asset in a separate Trust, whether that be a Full Trust or a Sub Trust. This negates several assets being 'tied up' in the event of an accident or emergency.

#### **Full Trusts v Sub Trusts**

1. Full Trusts simply mean that they have their own bank account and function as a separate entity. A Full Trust may also operate as a Management Trust for Sub Trusts.

2. Sub Trusts utilize the bank account of the Management Trust using a Management Agreement. The Management Trust pays for the purchases and all expenses of the Sub Trust. This provides an added layer of privacy. It also keeps all accounting in the one Trust.

### **If I Have More Than One Trust Can the Trust Officers Be the Same?**

The same people can be the Settlor, Executive Manager and Trustees, or you can mix them around so long as relationship rules of appointments are followed.

The Beneficiaries can also be the same if you wish, however here is the opportunity to spread the wealth to other family members, friends or entities.

However, if your two Trustees are also equal Beneficiaries then you must have at least one other Beneficiary who is not a Trustee.

### **Humanitarian/Charitable Trusts**

#### **Do I Have to Register a Charitable Trust?**

Absolutely not. It enjoys exactly the same rights as all of our Trusts.

#### **Who Are the Beneficiaries of a Humanitarian/Charitable Trust?**

In our other Trusts we may put family and/or friends and/or businesses and/or foundations as the Trust Beneficiaries. In this Trust though, what if there are several projects? Do I put in the name of a director of a project; the project name; what if that project finishes and I move onto other projects? Do I include them or do I have to get another Trust? What happens to the other Trust? Do those Beneficiaries still get paid? Let's make this easy.

To make a Trust valid there must be at least one Beneficiary. The Trustees can make payments to any valid project or person without making any of them Beneficiaries. Why not make you the Beneficiary and receive no payment from that Trust?

#### **How Is This Different to A Premier Trust?**

The essence of all Trusts is the same. It is the 'Intention of the Trust' that is crucial in having your wishes stand the test of time for generation after generation. Your 'Intention' is written to provide for your specific requirements, a broader outlook, and a fall back allowing your humanitarian largess to reach where your passion exists, even if that changes over time if the 'problem' no longer exists.

### **Foundation Trusts**

Whether you want a foundation that receives donations or a foundation that makes grants for philanthropic purposes, these Trusts are perhaps the best application to achieve that.

We have mentioned before that these Trusts operate at the highest level of integrity and common sense. They are written to include universal, natural, common and sovereign laws and codes – delivering an instrument that is higher than any manmade law (including common law on its own). The Trust has no weaknesses and no limit to what can be done with the Trust.

You do not need a separate Trust, but can include the principles of a foundation within your Humanitarian/Charitable Trust – or any of the other Trusts you have already set up with us.

### **Sub Trusts**

The type of Trust, or Sub Trust, is limited only by your imagination. We provide a few of the basic one's for you.

Sub Trusts use a Management Agreement with the main Trust to receive all funds and make all payments on behalf of the Sub Trust. This is an extra layer of privacy and makes the book keeping easier. Currently available:

#### **1. Real Property Caretaker**

For when you want to pay a Beneficiary to live in the home and take care of it.

## **2. Real Property Lease**

For when you want anybody to pay the Trust to live in the property and the Trust takes care of the property.

## **3. Vehicle Lease (Car)**

For when you want to make a Trust vehicle available for lease to a Beneficiary and the Trust pays for the upkeep.

## **4. Vessel Lease (Boat)**

For when you want to make a Trust vessel available for lease to a Beneficiary and the Trust pays for the upkeep.

## **5. Aircraft Lease (Plane, helicopter etc)**

For when you want to make a Trust aircraft available for lease to a Beneficiary and the Trust pays for the upkeep.

## **6. UBO (Unregister Business Organization)**

For when you want to run a business within the Trust. You engage contractors, pay no tax and claim no tax. A UBO can also be its own entity by simply creating its own bank account.

### **How Do I Know How to Do the Paperwork for the Purchases?**

With each Sub Trust you receive, in addition to your Trust: Example documents, Certification for 3<sup>rd</sup> party purchases, Registers, Full Minutes between the main Trust and the Sub Trust for the purchase and fund allocation procedure, Management Agreement, Caretaker and/or Lease Agreements, Condition Reports (if applicable). These are all modifiable templates for you and your Trustees to get the best structure for your particular Trust.

### **Is There Training Provided?**

Yes. When you receive your Premier Trust, you receive a comprehensive Trust Manual filled with processes and examples, and links to an ever-growing library of training videos. These resources are for you and your Trustees only. They are not for general information as we are very mindful of keeping the details of the Trust structure private for your privacy and security, as well as every other Trust owner. It's a matter of trust.

### **What Are Some of The Topics Provided to Trust Owners?**

Some of the topics covered are:

- How does the Trust purchase: a house, car, and other assets?
- How do I put in assets I already own in my own name?
- What about mortgages?
- How do I set up a business? Can I hold assets separately?
- What records need to be kept?
- Understanding your Trust Deed

### **What Are the Next Steps?**

In this document you have more than enough information to be able to gauge whether this type of Trust is for you or not. You can see that there are resources that will assist you and your Trustees to grow your Trust for the benefit of you and your Beneficiaries, and for the broader community if you so choose.

To move ahead, simply:

- Email [sagaciousassetprotection@protonmail.com](mailto:sagaciousassetprotection@protonmail.com) and ask for information. You will be sent the payment details and the Trust Set Up Form for you to complete and return, along with your Proof of Transfer. You will also receive a guide to help you decide on your Trust officers.
- If you have any questions, include them in the email. We look forward to working with you and inviting you into our community of Trust holders and Trustees.