

Formal notification of paramount de jure sovereignty and legal obligations under international and US law

From XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

To usun.newyork@state.gov

Date Thursday, November 6th, 2025 at 3:35 PM

Greetings,

Kindly see attached notification and supporting report.

H.I.M. Llywelyn, Imperator of Avalon, Tywysog Cymru, King of Kings, et al.

596.33 KB 1 file attached

Formal notification of paramount de jure sovereignty 6 Nov 2025.pdf 596.33 KB



**FROM THE OFFICE H.I.M. LLYWELYN, TYWYSOG CYMRU, IMPERATOR OF
AVALON, PARAMOUNT PATRIARCH, KING OF KINGS**

Date: 5 November 2025

VIA DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION

TO: The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CC: The President of the United States

The Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives

The United States Senate

Chair, U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate

Chair, U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary U.S. House of Representatives

**SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION OF PARAMOUNT DE JURE AUTHORITY,
PRIOR U.S. ACKNOWLEDGMENT, AND THE ABSOLUTE LACK OF JURISDICTION
OF ALL U.S. ENTITIES**

This formal communiqué is promulgated by the Office of His Imperial Majesty, Tywysog Cymru (hereinafter “the Sovereign” or “H.I.M”). It is to be construed as a final notification pertaining to binding legal duties, which the United States is understood to be knowingly contravening. Said duties are derived from three irrefragable sources: (1) the paramount *de jure* authority from which the legal tradition of the United States is itself a derivative; (2) the *de facto* international covenants, customary law, and domestic statutes by which the United States is bound; and (3) the *prior administrative and judicial acknowledgments* heretofore rendered by U.S. government entities.

1. The Paramount *De Jure* Legal Authority

It is a settled juridical principle that the *de facto* legal framework of the United States is a derivative of English Common Law. The origination of this tradition from the ancient *de jure*

Khumric Law of Britain is substantiated by the historical record, affirmed by foundational jurists (e.g., Coke, Fortescue) and, notably, by the progenitors of the United States.

Notwithstanding its frequent veiling under the allegorical terms "Trojan" or "British" this provenance was accepted as the foundational history of the common law tradition. As **John Adams**, 2nd U.S. President, recorded in correspondence to **Thomas Jefferson**, 3rd U.S. President:

"Now I am bold to conclude that the Original of the Natives of New England may be well conjectured to be from the scattered Trojans after such time as Brutus departed from Latium."

This *de jure* origin is further substantiated by the etymological roots of the legal lexicon employed within the United States government (e.g., *Law* [Khumric: *Lle/Llyw*], *Judge* [Khumric: *Iudd*], and *Court* [Khumric: *Cwrt*]). Consequently, any challenge directed at the *de jure* Sovereign of the Khumry by agents of the United States government is necessarily construed as an act of willful contravention of the indisputable fount (*fons iuris*) of the very legal system said agents purport to represent.¹

2. Binding *De Facto* and Domestic Legal Obligations

Concurrently, a persistent state of violation is observed relative to *de facto* treaties, established customary law, and the domestic statutes of the United States.

- **Domestic Statute on Sovereign Immunity:** The **Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA)**, as codified at **28 U.S. Code § 1604**, explicitly stipulates: *"Subject to existing international agreements... a foreign state shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States and of the States."*
- **Constitutional Supremacy of Treaties:** The **Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2)** of the U.S. Constitution decrees that all *treaties made* under the authority of the United States "shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby." This clause effectuates a binding obligation upon all officials to adhere to the *customary international law* of which such treaties are a constituent part.
- **Peremptory Norms of International Law:** The United States is bound by the peremptory norms (*jus cogens*) of international law, which affirm the **absolute personal immunity** (*ratione personae*) of a Head of State (Tywysog) and immediate family members. This principle is indelibly affirmed in the ruling of the **International Court of Justice (ICJ) in *Congo v. Belgium* (Art. 51-55)**.

¹ See: Appendix 1, Report on the Khumric Roots of Foundational Legal Terminology

- **Sovereignty as Objective Legal Reality:** The authority of the Sovereign exists as an objective, *ipso facto* legal reality, independent of recognition. This principle is consistent with the *Declaratory Theory of Statehood* and is affirmed as a central tenet of **customary international law**—established by foundational jurists such as **Vattel and Oppenheim**—and authoritatively codified in the **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Art. 3 & 38)**, which the United States recognizes as the binding summary of said custom.
- **Statutory Duty of Protection:** Furthermore, the United States is bound by its domestic criminal code, **18 U.S.C. § 1116**, which defines H.I.M. as an **"Internationally Protected Person"** and stipulates an affirmative statutory duty of protection. This statute is explicitly applicable *irrespective of de facto recognition* (per 18 U.S.C. § 1116(b)(2)).

3. Prior Acknowledgment and Concession by U.S. Authorities

The assertion of willful non-compliance is founded upon the extensive record of *de facto* U.S. government entities being notified, engaged, and compelled to acknowledge the Sovereign's legal standing.

- **Department of Justice (FARA) Concession:** A formal determination has already been rendered by the Department of Justice (FARA Unit). In official correspondence dated **March 10, 2021**, the Chief of the FARA Unit provided a final disposition of the registration filed by the Sovereign's counsel. This letter is a dispositive *de facto* acknowledgment, as it is:
 1. Officially addressed to **"Mr. Llywelyn Pendragon, King of the Britons"**;
 2. Formally references the entity **"Kingdom of Britons, Court in exile"** as the "foreign principal."

The letter's legal finding was that registration was not required, predicated on the determination that the **"requisite agency relationship... under the Act"** was absent. This constitutes a formal concession by the Department of Justice that the Sovereign is not a subordinate "agent" but is, in fact, the **"foreign principal"**—the *de jure* government itself—which is paramount to and not subject to the statute.

- **Judicial, Military, and Executive Concurrence:** This *de jure* status has been further enforced and acknowledged by all branches of the *de facto* U.S. government. These instances include: (a) the **Judicial** enforcement of the Sovereign's title (**re: Case No. 37-2016-00044244-CU-PT-NC, Superior Court of California**); (b) a formal **Military** concurrence by a U.S. Military Judge Advocate (pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 1044a); and (c)

the formal **Executive** issuance of a U.S. Passport by the **Department of State** in the name of "First: Tywysog Llywelyn, Last: Cymru".

Demand for Compliance

It is consequently asserted that agents of the *de facto* United States government, acting with *willful* disregard for established law—a fact substantiated by the aforementioned prior admissions—are engaged in a demonstrable pattern of unlawful challenges and interference.

Therefore, it is hereby demanded that the Department of Justice undertake the following actions:

1. The **immediate cessation and desistance** from all unlawful interference, harassment, and monitoring, whether physical or electronic, directed at H.I.M., his family, and his Office.
2. The **immediate promulgation of directives** to all subsidiary agencies (including, inter alia, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Homeland Security) clarifying the *absolute, binding duty* to respect this inviolable immunity pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1604 and the attendant criminal penalties for violation under 18 U.S.C. § 112.
3. The **initiation of a formal communication channel** with the Office of the Sovereign, via the designated plenipotentiary, for the express purpose of establishing *de jure* compliant protocols. (llywelynuthyrpendragon@proton.me)

Notice of Personal Civil and Criminal Liability

Failure to enact immediate compliance shall be construed as a *formal admission* that the United States is operating in a lawless capacity. It is a settled principle that "No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court... an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence" (*Ableman v. Booth*, 21 Howard 506).

It is further established that while judicial immunity is afforded for acts within a judge's jurisdiction, such immunity is thereupon forfeited when said judge acts in the "clear absence of all jurisdiction" (*Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 357 (1978); *Rankin v. Howard*, 633 F.2d 844). Any agent or official who harasses, intimidates, threatens, or coerces the Sovereign or his family, designated as 'Internationally Protected Persons,' is in direct violation of federal criminal law, including 18 U.S.C. § 112 and 18 U.S.C. § 878, **statutes which implement the United States' absolute, binding duties under customary international law and the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons.**"

All officials, judges, and officers of the United States are hereby formally notified that any and all continued actions *ultra vires* are undertaken at their own personal **civil and criminal peril**.

BY SOVEREIGN COMMAND OF:

A large, stylized, handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Llywelyn". The script is fluid and cursive, with the first letter 'L' being particularly large and ornate.

H.I.M. LLYWELYN +++, TYWYSOG CYMRU, IMPERATOR OF AVALON

