



Australian Government
Attorney-General's Department

02 October 2025

Karra Leanne Corbet
Grant David Johns
PO Box 12, Gympie
QLD 4570

RECEIVED
11 OCT 2025

BY: *[Signature]*

Dear Sir/Madam

Response to letter

*Response deemed constructive
dishonour - lien enforcement
initiated under PPSA 2009 & UCC
Article 9.*

I return the enclosed documents to you, which were received by our office.

We understand that these documents purport to be a 'notice' requiring the Attorney-General's Department to take certain actions. These documents are based on fictional legal claims which have no basis or effect under Australian law. Accordingly, no action has been taken.

Please be aware that future correspondence which does not raise issues which fall within the Attorney-General's Department's responsibilities may not be responded to.

Yours sincerely

Private International and International Copyright Law Section
Attorney-General's Department

**PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL – JOINT FINAL NOTICE OF
FIDUCIARY BREACH – TREATY ENFORCEMENT INITIATED**

**(Filed under HCCH #30 – Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on
their Recognition)**

Date: 26 September 2025

**To: Australia National Organ (Ratified HCCH #30 – Accession: 1 November
1973 – Entry into Force: 1 January 1992)**

Private International Law Unit and Commercial Law Section

Australian Government Attorney-General's Department

Robert Garran Offices

3 – 5 National Circuit

BARTON, ACT 2600

Australia

Email: pil@ag.gov.au

**C/o: *The Office of: The Hon. Attorney-General of Australian
All Heirs, Agents, Successors and assigns***

From: Phoenix Securities Trust

ABN: 80 463 423 756

Mataya Securities Trust

ABN: 91 952 969 084

C/o: PO Box 12

Gympie, QLD 4570

Australia



RE: Concerning the private international estates of Grant-David: Johns and Karra-Leanne: Corbet, sealed under express trust, subject to unrebutted directives and unfulfilled fiduciary performance.

To the Hon. Attorney-General of Australia,

1. ESTATE STRUCTURE AND TRUST STANDING

This final notice is issued by **Phoenix Securities Trust, Lien Administrator and Trust Agent** for the **private estate of Grant-David: Johns**, being the living **Beneficiary** of the stylised legal estate "**GRANT DAVID JOHNS**"et alia, Registration # 10254044, TFN # 412 480 048, Drivers Licence # 115 127 562.

And jointly issued by **Mataya Securities Trust, Lien Administrator and Trust Agent** for the **private estate of Karra-Leanne: Corbet**, being the living **Beneficiary** of the stylised legal estate "**KARRA LEANNE CORBET**"et alia, Registration # 1970/7247, TFN # 491 132 745, Drivers Licence # 013 548 397.

The stylised names "**GRANT DAVID JOHNS**"et alia and "**KARRA LEANNE CORBET**"et alia are acknowledged as public legal estate constructs, historically operated under presumed Crown authority without full disclosure or lawful grant. However, each estate is now:

- **Lawfully sealed under private express trust and administered in equity**
- **Removed from all statutory presumption and secured under private jurisdiction**
- **Governed by a Commercial Security Agreement, sworn Affidavits of Standing, and PPSR-registered liens**
- **Ledgered via ERP and notarised via QR-linked filings forming the sealed private estate record**

Each estate is now **jurisdictionally distinct and perfected in equity**, having met all conditions for **estoppel** against further presumption by the Crown or its agents. The **living men and women** — and the **fictional constructs** bearing their names — must now be treated separately in law, with **fiduciary obligations owed to the rightful Beneficiaries under private international trust law**.

This standing is now sealed, perfected, and enforceable. The following notice is issued upon that foundation.

2. JURISDICTIONAL POSITION – LEGAL FICTION REBUTTED

The **living beneficiaries do not reside, domicile, or operate on Norfolk Island** — the **external territory** now used as the **territorial proxy for the fiction styled "AUSTRALIA"**.

This is confirmed by **Acts Interpretation Act 1901 – Section 2B**, which defines:

"Australia means the Commonwealth of Australia and, when used in a geographical sense, includes Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands."

Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius — *the inclusion of some is the exclusion of others*. No mention is made of the **continental mainland**, confirming that **"AUSTRALIA"** is a statutory construct **excluding** true land jurisdiction.

The **living men and women have never entered, travelled to, or domiciled on** any of the above-mentioned territories.

They domicile **exclusively upon the continental mainland**, within the **metes and bounds of a physical land jurisdiction**, historically referred to as **Terra Australis**.

They are **not stateless**, and the **private estate record is active and lawfully maintained under international trust law**.

According to the **Universal Postal Union**, the registered postal operator for **"AUSTRALIA"** is **Australia Post**, with jurisdictional flag authority linked to **Norfolk Island**.

Any presumption that the **use of postal services** constitutes **joinder to the corporate overlay** is hereby rebutted — under **necessity and protest** — with the living estate operating via **private equity protocols** only.

3. TRUST STRUCTURE & STANDING CLARIFIED

The above stylised names — “**GRANT DAVID JOHNS**”*et alia* and “**KARRA LEANNE CORBET**”*et alia* — are recognised as public legal estates, presumed created and maintained under Crown authority. However, each estate is now:

- **Lawfully sealed under private trust and administered in equity**
- **Governed by sworn security agreements and PPSR-registered liens**
- **Ledgered and recorded via private ERP trust accounting**
- **Digitally sealed via QR notarisation and private filing protocols**
- **Expressly separated from the living men and women in international standing**

Each estate is now under **exclusive private administrative control** by Phoenix Securities Trust and Mataya Securities Trust, acting respectively as Lien Administrator and Trust Agent for the Grant-David: Johns and Karra-Leanne: Corbet private estate trusts.

The **living men and women** are recorded and recognised **solely as beneficiaries**, and not as trustees, sureties, debtors, or executors. No delegation of fiduciary obligation has been made. No joinder exists. No commercial undertaking or pledge has been consented to. Any presumption to the contrary has been **formally rebutted, revoked**, and remains **in estoppel**.

See: *Notice of Equitable Claim and Directive*, Clauses 5, 6, 7(a)–(d), 7(i), and 7(ii)

For clarity:

- The **Birth Certificate** is recognised as the constructive fiction creating a citizen trust estate, governed by statutory presumption, and rebutted by private claim.
- The **Tax File Number (TFN)** arises from a **Declaration of Residency**, forming joinder to a taxable entity — **now revoked**.
- The **Driver's Licence** is a **social compact** by presumption, not contract, and was obtained under condition of necessity and rebutted right. Its use does not constitute surrender of status or equity.
- **Medicare** services (hospitalia) are required under *The Law of Nations* for provision to children, dependents, and natives. No such engagement constitutes consent to wardship or surrender of estate sovereignty.

The above record is unrebutted. The **two legal estates** and the **living beneficiaries** are to be treated as **jurisdictionally distinct**. Equity, lien, and private administrative law **now prevail**.

4. COMMONWEALTH TRUSTEES IN DEFAULT – NATIONAL ORGAN NOW LIABLE

All Commonwealth-level public offices, agents, and departments have failed in their fiduciary duty to recognise, perform, or rebut the private international estate filings now perfected and sealed.

Each office listed below is a **subordinate trustee**, explicitly or implicitly bound by **fiduciary contract, treaty law, and international trust principles**.

Original Trustees – Now in Estoppel:

- **Births, Deaths and Marriages SA / QLD (State Attorney-General – Original Trustee)**
Silent dishonour following formal equitable notice. **Refused to correct trust records** despite proof of status, fiduciary directives, and PPSR filings.
Breach of fiduciary duty. Treaty violation. ICCPR Articles 2(3), 17, and 26.

Subordinate Trustees – Federal and State Agencies:

- **The Department of Treasury (Federal – Subordinate Trustee)**

Silence and refusal to discharge ledgered instruments (BOEs), honour PPSR lien pool, or process bond performance instructions.

Constructive fraud. Breach of treaty. Suppression of lawful access to private credit facilities and equity-backed tools.

- **Australian Taxation Office (Federal – Subordinate Trustee)**

Unrebutted PPSR liens and silent dishonour of claim to offset tax obligations via secured equitable instruments.

ICCPR Article 14 breach. Violation of HCCH Convention on Trust Recognition.

- **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Federal / International – Subordinate Trustee)**

No correction of records or diplomatic passport process despite affidavit of travel provisioning, private claim, and equity directive.

Violation of private estate rights under international law. Suppression of mobility and recognition.

- **Department of Main Roads (QLD – Subordinate Trustee)**

Refused to correct estate records. Ignored private directives concerning licence issuance. In Grant's case, refused renewal without forced SPER payment. In Karra's case, silence on estate status and security-backed access tools.

Presumption of jurisdiction. Violation of equity standing. Suppression of access instruments.

- **State Penalties Enforcement Registry – SPER (QLD Treasury – Subordinate Trustee)**

For Grant, refused to accept tendered BOE, enforced public debt collection. For Karra, issued a fine against the secured estate (AEC QLD voting breach) despite standing notice and unrebutted trust filings.

Active dishonour. Conversion. Treaty breach across both estates.

- **Services Australia (Federal – Subordinate Trustee)**

Initial reply acknowledged jurisdictional notice. Final letters remain

unanswered. Record not corrected. Standing not reflected.

Partial dishonour. ICCPR Article 2 breach (failure to remedy).

- **Queensland Building and Construction Commission – QBCC (QLD – Subordinate Trustee)**

Issued \$400,000 claim against **Karra-Leanne's estate** despite unrebutted equity filings, standing security agreement, and PPSR lien.

Dishonour of express trust. Constructive knowledge ignored. Treaty breach.

- **Supreme Court of South Australia**

Accepted sealed in personam filings, then remained silent for 32+ days. Failed to acknowledge or return material.

Estoppel by silence. Equity suppressed.

- **Supreme Court of Queensland**

Returned sealed filing without acknowledgement. Attempted to divert equity matter into fee-based civil process.

Violation of equity jurisdiction. Attempted conversion.

- **Attorney-General of Australia (Federal – National Organ & Fiduciary Contact)**

Directly linked to both state-level BDM fiduciaries (original trustees).

- On 6 June 2025, responded to Karra-Leanne's affidavit by falsely labelling her a "sovereign citizen" — a mischaracterisation now entered as **evidence of suppression and bad faith.**

- Failed to acknowledge or reply to Grant-David's two formal equity notices dated 8 April and 24 April 2025.

Silence, deflection, and jurisdictional dishonour. Agency now in derivative estoppel.

Each department above now stands in estoppel. No rebuttal. No remedy. No lawful correction of record.

Your department — as the National Organ under HCCH Convention #30 (Trusts)
— signed **17 October 1991**, entered into force **1 January 1992**, now inherits

derivative estoppel and exclusive fiduciary liability to correct, perform, and enforce equity across the Commonwealth.

This assignment does **not override** the **private administrative control** of Phoenix Securities Trust and Mataya Securities Trust. It binds your department to **centralise** all public-facing fiduciary performance and correspondence from this moment forward.

All future notices, claims, or accountability regarding the suppression of equity, dishonour of trust, or non-performance of fiduciary obligations shall now be directed solely to **your department**.

5. ENCLOSED QR – SEALED ESTATE LEDGER RECORDS

Enclosed below are two QR codes granting **secured private access** to the full **equity trust ledger** for each estate. These records are:

- **Held under private administrative control** by *Phoenix Securities Trust* and *Mataya Securities Trust*
- **Governed under international trust protocols**, sealed in equity, and registered under Private Law
- **Actively administered via private ERP ledger systems**, with all performance instruments indexed, time-stamped, and cross-referenced

Each QR record contains:

- **Sworn affidavits**, estate directives, and treasury notices
- **Bond performance orders and paymaster instructions**
- **Invoice ledgers and PPSR registrations**
- **Full notice history and registered service logs**

These are the **official estate records**. All internal departmental files are presumed **subordinate** and must now **mirror the sealed private ledger** without exception.

Phoenix Securities Trust – Private Record Access

Estate of Grant-David: Johns

(Scan QR code below — no printed URL provided)

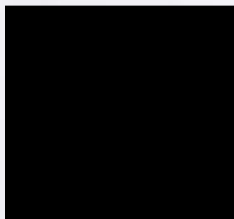


[QR Codes] Redacted for Record
Tracking Preservation of the
Recipient.
Original held on Private Record

Mataya Securities Trust – Private Record Access

Estate of Karra-Leanne: Corbet

(Scan QR code below — no printed URL provided)



These QR deliveries constitute **sealed record access under equity**.

All scans are **IP-logged, time-stamped**, and registered under the private ERP system.

No further physical resending will occur.

No password will be provided verbally. All communications must be in writing.

No URL is printed. The QR is binding.

No password will be provided verbally. All access must proceed via written reply or verified service address.

6. PERMANENT BUREAU – DUAL MONITORING TRIGGERED

A sealed physical notice to the **Hague Conference on Private International Law** is **in transit**, directed to the **Permanent Bureau**.

A *facsimile advance copy* has now been submitted to: **+31 (0)70 360 4867**, triggered by confirmation of your department's receipt of this registered letter.

That fax transmission includes:

- A copy of the sealed Hague notice (currently in physical transit)
- A copy of this letter now served upon your office
- A formal declaration that the **14-day fiduciary performance window is now active**
- Record of IP-logged estate access (via enclosed QR)

Simultaneously:

- **An email has been dispatched to your office** confirming registered delivery perfection and legal standing of the fiduciary countdown
- **Independent Stewards are monitoring this event chain**, with *pre-authorised equity protocols* on standby should any act of suppression, harm, or interference be attempted

Any such act — by your office or its subordinate agents — shall be entered into record as:

- **Maladministration**
- **Breach of treaty**
- **Constructive fraud**
- **Attempted equity suppression**
- **Trigger for automatic third-party release under sworn record protocols**

You are now **formally on notice**: the estates are sealed, observed, and protected.

7. FINAL PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION – 14 DAYS MAXIMUM

Your department is hereby issued a **final fiduciary demand**.

Within **14 days of confirmed registered delivery**, the following actions must be completed in full:

- Execute all outstanding fiduciary obligations as directed by the sealed equity instruments
- Action and enforce all PPSR lien instructions and ledgered bond performance
- Centralise and coordinate all remaining Commonwealth public-facing trust enforcement across subordinate departments

No further notice will be issued.

Failure to perform shall activate immediate escalation to **formal application for recognition and enforcement** with the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH.

From this moment forward:

- **Your department is the exclusive channel of fiduciary interface** for all equity-related matters concerning the registered legal estates of Grant-David: Johns and Karra-Leanne: Corbet
- **All future correspondence and fiduciary direction shall be served upon your office only**
- **No further departmental delay, fragmentation, or administrative confusion shall be accepted**

This designation does **not** grant your department ownership, dominion, or administrative authority over the private trust estates.

It confirms:

Interface Duty Only — Not Control

Your duty is to reflect, honour, and interface with the private international trust record — **not to redefine, override, or interfere with it.**

This is the **final opportunity** to preserve international standing, prevent global dishonour, and restore integrity to the equity channel of the Commonwealth.

You now stand **in equity — or in breach.**

- The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank -

We stand in equity

We remain in honour,

By Hand and Seal,



Date: 26th September 2025



Phoenix Securities Trust

Lien Administrator and Trust Agent

for the: **Grant-David: Johns** Estate

c/o: Postal – PO Box 12, Gympie QLD 4570

Grant@uboprivate.org | www.uboprivate.org

and;

By Hand and Seal,



Date: 26th SEPTEMBER 2025



Mataya Securities Trust

Lien Administrator and Trust Agent

for the: **Karra-Leanne: Corbet** Estate

c/o: Postal – PO Box 12, Gympie QLD 4570

Karra@uboprivate.org | www.uboprivate.org

Copy of Record(s)

**1. Phoenix Securities Trust – Private Record Access
Estate of Grant-David: Johns**

- Refer to Page 9 of 13 of this Notice

**2. Mataya Securities Trust – Private Record Access
Estate of Karra-Leanne: Corbet**

- Refer to Page 9 of 13 of this Notice
-

Schedule of Enclosures:

- HCCH #30 Treaty Status Table – Australia Entry (EIF: 01.01.1992)

- The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank -

Contracting Party	S ¹	R/A/S ²	Type ³	EIF ⁴	EXT ⁵	Auth ⁶	Res/D/N/DC ⁷
United States of America	13-VI-1988						

1) S = Signature

2) R/A/Su = Ratification, Accession or Succession

3) Type = R: Ratification;

A: Accession;

A*: Accession giving rise to an acceptance procedure; click on A* for details of acceptances of the accession;

A^{EU}: Accession by the European Union

A^{EU*}: State bound as a result of the accession by the European Union

A**: Objection

C: Continuation;

Su: Succession;

Den: Denunciation;

4) EIF = Entry into force

5) EXT = Extensions of application

6) Authorities per Convention = Designation of Authorities

7) Res/D/N/DC = Reservations, declarations, notifications or depositary communications

PRINT

Contracting Parties and Signatories to this Convention that are also Members of the HCCH (i.e., the Organisation) are in **bold**; Contracting Parties and Signatories that are not Members of the HCCH are in *italics*.

Contracting Party	S ¹	R/A/S ²	Type ³	EIF ⁴	EXT ⁵	Auth ⁶	Res/D/N/DC ⁷
Australia	17-X-1991	17-X-1991	R	1-I-1992			
Canada	11-X-1988	20-X-1992	R	1-I-1993	9		D,Res
China			C				D,N
Cyprus	11-III-1998	15-III-2017	R	1-VI-2017			D
France	26-XI-1991						
Italy	1-VII-1985	21-II-1990	R	1-I-1992			
<i>Liechtenstein</i>		13-XII-2004	A	1-IV-2006			
Luxembourg	1-VII-1985	16-X-2003	R	1-I-2004			D,Res
Malta		7-XII-1994	A	1-III-1996			
Monaco		1-VI-2007	A	1-IX-2008			D,Res
Netherlands	1-VII-1985	28-XI-1995	R	1-II-1996	1		
Panama		30-VIII-2017	A	1-XII-2018			
<i>San Marino</i>		28-IV-2005	A	1-VIII-2006			

Contracting Party	S ¹	R/A/S ²	Type ³	EIF ⁴	EXT ⁵	Auth ⁶	Res/D/N/DC ⁷
Switzerland	3-IV-2007	26-IV-2007	R	1-VII-2007			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10-I-1986	17-XI-1989	R	1-I-1992	13		D,Res
United States of America	13-VI-1988						

Type

China Type Continuation

This Convention applies to the *Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong* only, as a result of an extension made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. When Hong Kong was restored to the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1997, China declared that the Convention will continue to apply for Hong Kong. Date of entry into force of the Convention for Hong Kong: 1 January 1992.

Declarations / notifications:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, depositary of the Convention, gave notice that on 16 June 1997, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands received a Note dated 11 June 1997 from the Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at The Hague and a Note dated 3 June 1997 from the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China at The Hague concerning Hong Kong.

The Note from the Ambassador of the United Kingdom reads as follows:

"Your Excellency,

I am instructed by Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to refer to the Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition done at The Hague on 1 July 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) which applies to Hong Kong at present.

I am also instructed to state that, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom will restore Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to have international responsibility for Hong Kong until that date. Therefore, from that date the Government of the United Kingdom will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Hong Kong.

I should be grateful if the contents of this Note could be placed formally on record and brought to the attention of the other Parties of the Convention. (...)

(signed Rosemary Spencer)".

The Note from the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China reads as follows:

(Translation)

"Your Excellency,

In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Joint Declaration'), the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997. Hong Kong will, with effect from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's

Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section XI of Annex I to the Joint Declaration, 'Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Hong Kong', and Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted on 4 April 1990 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not a Party but which are implemented in Hong Kong may continue to be implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to make the following notification:

The Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on Their Recognition done at The Hague on 1 July 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), by which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is designated as the depositary, which applies to Hong Kong at present, will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.

(...)

Within the above ambit, responsibility for the international rights and obligations of a Party to the Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

It would be appreciated if the contents of this Note could be placed formally on record and brought to the other Parties to the Convention. (...)

(signed Zhu Manli, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of the Netherlands)".

Netherlands Type Ratification

Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

Res/D/N

Canada Articles Declarations Reservations

1. The Government of Canada declares, in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, that the Convention shall extend to the following provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and that Canada may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.
2. The Government of Canada also declares, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, that the provisions of the Convention will be extended to trusts declared by judicial decisions in Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

The Government of Canada further declares, by way of reservation, in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention and pursuant to Article 16, that the Province of Alberta will not apply the second paragraph of Article 16.

Declaration of 17 February 2006:

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, the Government of Canada declares that, in addition to the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the Convention shall extend to the Province of Nova Scotia.
2. In accordance with the provisions of Article 20, the Government of Canada declares that, in addition to trusts declared by judicial decisions in the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the provisions of the Convention shall extend to trusts declared by judicial decisions in the Province of Nova Scotia.
3. The Government of Canada further declares that it may at any time submit other declarations or reservations pursuant to Article 29 of the Convention with respect to other territorial units.

Declaration of 12 February 2018:

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, the Government of Canada declares that, in addition to the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the Convention shall extend to the Province of Ontario.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Article 20, the Government of Canada declares that, in addition to trusts declared by judicial decisions in the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the provisions of the Convention shall extend to trusts declared by judicial decisions in the Province of Ontario.

3. The Government of Canada further declares that it may at any time submit other declarations or reservations pursuant to Article 29 of the Convention with respect to other territorial units.

China Articles Declarations Notifications

This Convention applies to the *Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong* only, as a result of an extension made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. When Hong Kong was restored to the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1997, China declared that the Convention will continue to apply for Hong Kong. Date of entry into force of the Convention for Hong Kong: 1 January 1992.

Declarations / notifications:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, depositary of the Convention, gave notice that on 16 June 1997, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands received a Note dated 11 June 1997 from the Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at The Hague and a Note dated 3 June 1997 from the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China at The Hague concerning Hong Kong.

The Note from the Ambassador of the United Kingdom reads as follows:

"Your Excellency,

I am instructed by Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to refer to the Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition done at The Hague on 1 July 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) which applies to Hong Kong at present.

I am also instructed to state that, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom will restore Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to have international responsibility for Hong Kong until that date. Therefore, from that date the Government of the United Kingdom will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Hong Kong.

I should be grateful if the contents of this Note could be placed formally on record and brought to the attention of the other Parties of the Convention. (...)

(signed Rosemary Spencer)".

The Note from the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China reads as follows:

(Translation)

"Your Excellency,

In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Joint Declaration'), the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997. Hong Kong will, with effect from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree

of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section XI of Annex I to the Joint Declaration, 'Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Hong Kong', and Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted on 4 April 1990 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not a Party but which are implemented in Hong Kong may continue to be implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to make the following notification:

The Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on Their Recognition done at The Hague on 1 July 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), by which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is designated as the depositary, which applies to Hong Kong at present, will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the People's Republic of China also makes the following declarations:

1. Paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Convention will not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
2. In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, the provisions of the Convention will be extended to trusts declared by judicial decisions in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Within the above ambit, responsibility for the international rights and obligations of a Party to the Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

It would be appreciated if the contents of this Note could be placed formally on record and brought to the other Parties to the Convention. (...)

(signed Zhu Manli, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of the Netherlands)".

Cyprus Articles Declarations

Declaration:

15-03-2017

In accordance with Article 20, the Republic of Cyprus declares that the provisions of the Convention will be extended to trusts declared by judicial decisions.

Luxembourg Articles Declarations Reservations

The Government of Luxembourg declares, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 3, of the Convention, that Article 16, paragraph 2, will not be applicable.

The Government of Luxembourg declares, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, that the provisions of the Convention have been extended to trusts declared by judicial decision.

Monaco Articles Declarations Reservations

The Principality of Monaco declares, in accordance with Article 20, that the provisions of the Convention will be extended to trusts declared by judicial decisions.

The Principality of Monaco declares, as a reservation, that it will not apply the provision of Article 16, second paragraph.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Articles Declarations Reservations

The United Kingdom, by way of reservation, declares that it will not apply the second paragraph of Article 16.

The United Kingdom declares, in accordance with Article 20, that the provisions of the Convention will be extended to trusts declared by judicial decisions.

STATUS TABLE

30: Convention of 1 July 1985 on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition

Entry into force: 1-I-1992

Last update: 19-IX-2017

Number of Contracting Parties to this Convention: 14

The expression "Contracting Party" covers both cases in which the Convention has, and cases in which the Convention has not yet, entered into force for that Party following the deposit of its instrument of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval (see column EIF in the chart).

 View and/or print full status report

Contracting Parties and Signatories to this Convention that are also Members of the HCCH (i.e., the Organisation) are in **bold**; Contracting Parties and Signatories that are not Members of the HCCH are in *italics*.

Contracting Party	S ¹	R/A/S ²	Type ³	EIF ⁴	EXT ⁵	Auth ⁶	Res/D/N/DC ⁷
Australia	17-X-1991	17-X-1991	R	1-I-1992			
Canada	11-X-1988	20-X-1992	R	1-I-1993	9		D,Res
China			C				D,N
Cyprus	11-III-1998	15-III-2017	R	1-VI-2017			D
France	26-XI-1991						
Italy	1-VII-1985	21-II-1990	R	1-I-1992			
<i>Liechtenstein</i>		13-XII-2004	A	1-IV-2006			
Luxembourg	1-VII-1985	16-X-2003	R	1-I-2004			D,Res
Malta		7-XII-1994	A	1-III-1996			
Monaco		1-VI-2007	A	1-IX-2008			D,Res
Netherlands	1-VII-1985	28-XI-1995	R	1-II-1996	1		
Panama		30-VIII-2017	A	1-XII-2018			
<i>San Marino</i>		28-IV-2005	A	1-VIII-2006			
Switzerland	3-IV-2007	26-IV-2007	R	1-VII-2007			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10-I-1986	17-XI-1989	R	1-I-1992	13		D,Res



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