



## PRINCIPLE

**Standing → Identity → Jurisdiction → Remedy**

Choose your jurisdiction.

Do not mix systems.

Stand in the highest law.

# The Commonwealth of Australia

## TABLE OF LAW — HIGHEST TO LOWEST AUTHORITY

*(A Reference Guide for Nationals)*



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# The Hierarchy of Lawful Authority

*(From the Highest Source to the Lowest Instrument)*

Below is the lawful order of authority recognised in the English–Imperial tradition and carried into the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial):

1. **Divine Law**
2. **Natural Law**
3. **Maxims of Law and Equity**
4. **English Common Law**
5. **English Imperial Law** (Magna Carta, Bill of Rights 1689, Coronation Oath Act 1688, Act of Settlement 1701, Constitution Act 1900)
6. **English Trust Law**
7. **Equity**
8. **Constitutional Law (Dominion / Local)**
9. **Delegated Authority** (Letters Patent, Oaths, Royal Instructions)
10. **English Statute Law (Declaratory/Subordinate)**
11. **Roman / Civil / Corporate Statute Law**
12. **Corporate Regulations, Codes, Mandates** *(Lowest)*

Everything lawful flows *down* from the Source of Authority.  
Everything unlawful attempts to flow *up* against it.

## Source of Authority

**Creator → Natural Law → The People → The Crown → The Constitution**

A lawful office must be able to trace its authority through this chain.  
If it cannot, its acts are:

- **ultra vires** (outside lawful power)
- **void**
- **administrative, not judicial or governmental**

This single truth exposes the limits of the corporate system.

## 1. Divine Law — The Highest Law

God's Law, Creation Order, Scripture, and morality.  
No parliament, corporation, or tribunal can override the decrees of Divine Law.

**Maxim:** *The law of God is the foundation of all law.*

## 2. Natural Law

Divine principles expressed through creation and reason.  
It recognises:

- inherent rights
- duty
- conscience

- sovereignty of the individual
- the right to self-govern

*Natural Law cannot be repealed.*

### 3. Maxims of Law & Equity

Ancient, universal truths that bind kings, courts, and parliaments.

Key maxims:

- **Fraud vitiates everything.**
- **Silence is acquiescence.**
- **He who does not assert his rights has none.**
- **A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways.** (James 1:8, KJV 1611)
- **Equity will not perfect an imperfect claim.**
- **The law aids the vigilant, not the sleeping.**

Maxims outrank statutes.

### 4. English Common Law — The People's Law

Common Law protects:

- the living man and woman
- life, liberty, and property
- trial by jury
- natural allegiance
- real land and estate
- remedy for harm, loss, and injury

Common Law predates all parliaments.

### 5. English Imperial Law

Constitutional authority granted by the Imperial Parliament:

- Magna Carta 1215
- Petition of Right 1628
- Bill of Rights 1689
- Coronation Oath Act 1688
- Act of Settlement 1701
- Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imperial)

Imperial Law limits all parliaments and binds all officeholders.

### 6. English Trust Law

The Commonwealth is a trust.  
All public offices are trust offices.  
All authority is fiduciary.

Trust Law governs:

- standing
- inheritance
- duty
- administration
- remedy
- the relationship between People and Crown

Statutes cannot override a lawful trust.

## 7. Equity — The Jurisdiction of Conscience

Equity fulfils and tempers Common Law.  
It enforces trusts and corrects wrongful advantage.

**Maxim:** *Equity regards as done that which ought to be done.*

## 8. Constitutional Law

The Constitution is not a political document — it is a trust instrument.  
It creates, limits, and binds all public offices.

## 9. Delegated Authority

Authority given through:

- Letters Patent
- Royal Instructions
- Oaths of Office
- Commissions

Delegations are only lawful when consistent with higher law.

## 10. English Statute Law (Declaratory)

English statutes *declare* or *regulate* existing law.

They cannot:

- override Common Law
- contradict Imperial Law
- infringe natural rights
- create new authority over the People

**Blackstone:**

“Statutes must be interpreted in harmony with the Common Law.”

## 11. Roman / Civil / Corporate Statute Law

This is the system of:

- the UN
- the EU

- the USA
- AUSTRALIA (the corporation)

In this system:

- statutes create law
- statutes define rights
- statutes define persons
- statutes override custom, morality, and justice

This is **not** the Commonwealth.

You cannot find remedy in a foreign jurisdiction.

## **12. Corporate Codes, Regulations & Mandates**

Lowest authority.

No jurisdiction over a Commonwealth National unless consent is given.

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