



# Sovereign Protection & Rule of Law Act

OF THE  
SOVEREIGN MAGISTRAL ORDER  
OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON

Ordo Regius Magistralis Templi Solomonis

Enacted by the Government and Ratified by the Grand Master

(Act of 2010, as Amended in 2016)

The text of this Act is the complete amended version, with all previous Acts, amendments, sovereign orders and administrative regulations fully incorporated, as consolidated from all traditional, customary and enacted sovereign protocols and laws of the Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon since 1118 AD.

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## Preamble

Whereas, the Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon is a sovereign subject of international law, exercising governmental rights and authorities as a non-territorial principality of statehood, with legal and jurisdictional independence;

Whereas, the proven historical purpose, primary interests and functions of the Order and its government as a sovereign principality consist of defending, upholding and advancing international law, human rights and the rule of law, to protect the defenseless, and uphold the principles of good over evil for the advancement of civilization;

Whereas, the modern era has witnessed the persistent escalation of flagrant disregard for civil rights, human rights, national sovereignty and international law by dominant nation-states, including systemic abuse of purported official authority, violation of legal due process, and illegal claims to extraterritorial jurisdiction;

Whereas, an increasing trend of general lawlessness and aggression by dominant nation-states is perpetrated primarily by conducting information warfare, in the form of persecution by false official accusations, combined with willful disregard for law, facts and evidence disproving false allegations, all intentionally leading to superficial and politically motivated decisions and orders under colour of official authority, as an illegitimate basis for unlawful false public defamation;

Whereas, such information warfare generally targets political dissidents, important individuals, leaders of civil society organizations, diplomatic envoys and sovereign officials personally, with malicious intent to cause criminal interference in their personal lives and professional careers, primarily as a means to sabotage the lawful rights and operations of humanitarian organizations and of the internal and foreign affairs of sovereign states;

Whereas, the lawlessness of dominant nation-states promotes, encourages and maintains a culture of disrespect for the rule of law and resulting lawlessness of private individuals who are citizens of such violating nation-states, perpetuating criminal violations by individuals;

Whereas, such rampant lawlessness and political persecution, which must be strongly condemned by the global community in all international forums, presents a clear and direct threat to human rights and sovereignty itself for the peoples of all nation-states;

Whereas, such systemic violations against the rule of law both warrant and require the strongest possible legal protections for the defense of the sovereignty, security, rights and operations of the Order, its Crown Officers and Subjects, and of all civil society organizations to which those individuals contribute leadership, participation or support;

The Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon has enacted the present juridical law as a parliamentary Act, to provide for the common defense and protection of the sovereignty of the Order, and of the civil and human rights of all Subjects under its sovereignty, by establishing punishable criminal offenses and enacting enforceable penalties for such offenses.

## Article 1 – Title & Enactment

1. The full title of this law shall be the "Sovereign Protection and Rule of Law Act of 2010" (as amended in 2016). The short title shall be the "Rule of Law Act" (hereinafter "Act").
2. This public law is duly officially enacted by the Government of the Order of the Temple of Solomon (hereinafter "the Order") as a sovereign subject of international law, by approval of its titled officials of the Grand Mastery, and by ratification by His Most Eminent Highness the Prince Grand Master as Head of State.
3. The present Act comprises a fundamental body of public law defining the named sphere of sovereign rights and authorities of the principality of statehood, and thus constitutes a binding multilateral contract and covenant between the Order, its Crown Officers and other Subjects, and all third parties of the general public and the international community.
4. The present Act also serves as public law providing benefits supporting the sovereign rights and authorities of the Ancient Catholic Church, possessing its own autonomous statehood as a sovereign subject of international law in its own right, as a Sister State under Ecclesiastical and Sovereign Patronage of the Order, under Constitution Article 12. For the purposes of this Act, wherever applicable in context, all references to the Order, its departments and governmental officials fully incorporate simultaneous or alternative reference to the Ancient Catholic Church, and its analogous departments and pontifical officials.

## Article 2 – Definitions

The following Definitions shall apply, for the purposes of interpretation, application and enforcement of the present Act:

"Private Person" shall mean any physical natural person in his individual capacity.

"Legal Entity" shall mean any registered or de facto corporation, partnership, association, firm, foundation, organization, financial institution, banking institution, or other form of legal entity, in its collective capacity as a legal person, whether publicly traded or privately held, whether for-profit or non-profit, including a non-governmental organization.

"Government Entity" shall mean any foreign state, governmental subdivision, administration, jurisdiction, agency, department or regulatory body, or any similar or related entity conducting or administering governmental functions.

"Foreign Official" shall mean any official, officer, staff, employee, agent, independent contractor, or other person exercising discretion or making decisions or recommendations for, or acting with, under or on behalf of any Government Entity.

"Quasi-Governmental Entity" shall mean any foreign private association, service, agency, organization, or other entity performing any regulatory, administrative or quasi-governmental function, or any other public or state function, on the basis of or enabled by any direct or indirect authorization by any governmental body, including authorization by statute, regulation, contract or otherwise.

"Foreign Agent" shall mean any official, officer, staff, employee, agent, independent contractor, or other person exercising discretion or making decisions or recommendations for, or acting with, under or on behalf of any Quasi-Governmental Entity.

"Offender" shall mean any Private Person, Legal Entity, Government Entity, Foreign Official, Quasi-Governmental Entity or Foreign Agent, who commits any offense against the rights or interests of any Subject of the Order or of the Order itself as a sovereign state.

"Defendant" shall mean any person or entity who is charged with any offense under this Act as an alleged Offender, based upon probable cause supporting the charges.

### Article 3 – Liability of Governmental Actors

1. Waiver of Immunity by Foreign Official – A Foreign Official waives any claim to official immunity, and commits an offense under this Act, if to the detriment of any rights and interests of any Subject or of the Order itself, he:

- (a) violates any laws or regulations of his own jurisdiction;
- (b) violates any international laws, conventions or treaties;
- (c) violates any legal, constitutional, civil or human rights;
- (d) violates any diplomatic, sovereign or judiciary privileges or immunities; or
- (e) violates the sovereignty or rights of the Order itself under international law.

2. Consequences of Waiver of Immunity – Since the offenses which consist of a waiver of immunity by a Foreign Official by definition cannot be within the lawful scope of any claimed official authority, because they are inherently illegal, such actions shall be deemed to have:

- (a) exceeded the bounds of any claimed official authority;
- (b) acted outside the scope of any claimed official capacity;
- (c) committed unlawful abuse of authority; and also
- (d) committed illegal action under false colour of authority.

3. Effect of Waiver of Immunity – As a result of the above Sections 1 and 2 of the present Article, any such offense by a Foreign Official containing any elements described in those sections shall thereby constitute a waiver and loss of all claim to any official immunity related to the offense, and the offending individual actor shall be fully personally liable for his actions constituting any such offense.

4. Joint and Several Liability of Government Entity – Any Foreign Official shall be deemed a representative and agent of his Government Entity, such that by established traditional legal doctrines of common law the Government Entity shall be deemed to have control over, responsibility for and legal liability for actions of such Foreign Official. Accordingly, any notice to, actual or constructive knowledge of, conduct by, or intent of the Foreign Official shall be attributed and imputed to the Government Entity, which shall have full legal liability jointly and severally for any offenses by the Foreign Official.

5. Equal Liability of Quasi-Governmental Entity – Any Quasi-Governmental Entity shall be deemed to constitute a Government Entity, and shall be treated as identical to a Government Entity, having all of the same liabilities as a Government Entity for any and all offenses committed in violation of this Act.

6. Equal Liability of Foreign Agent – Any Foreign Agent shall be deemed to constitute a Foreign Official, and shall be treated as identical to a Foreign Official, having all of the same liabilities as a Foreign Official for any and all offenses committed in violation of this Act.

7. Lawful Notice of Rights & Liabilities to Officials – As an established traditional legal doctrine of common law and international law, it is wholly proper, legitimate and lawful for a Subject or the Order itself to give notice to a Foreign Official, informing of the legal facts that:

- (a) the present Act does exist as an enforceable public law;
- (b) the Subject does have certain legal rights provided by the Act;
- (c) the Act has relevant jurisdiction over the subject matter of the dispute or process with the Government Entity and the Foreign Official personally; and
- (d) the Government Entity and Foreign Official do have real potential legal liabilities for any offenses or violations under the Act.

8. Protected Right to Give Notice to Officials – Giving such legal notice as described in Section 7 of the present Article, which may include providing a copy of this Act, shall not be construed as "threatening an official" under any circumstances. Any intimidation by a Foreign Official falsely portraying lawful notification of legal facts as an alleged "threat" implying a false accusation of "threatening" an official (in order to deter or deprive the Subject of legal rights) itself constitutes an additional criminal offense of making illegal threats to the Subject.

9. Lawful Purpose of Notice to Officials – The proper giving of notice of potential liabilities to a Foreign Official is in fact a constructive and cooperative gesture, which can genuinely help the Government Entity to avoid serious legal liabilities and enforcement actions which would be undesirable, and provides an opportunity to uphold the reputation of the Government Entity and its host country as respecting the rule of law.

## Article 4 – Jurisdiction & Legal Process

1. Consent to Jurisdiction by Commission of Offense – Constructive notice (the legal doctrine that a person "should" know or "could" know by "reasonable diligence") is hereby given to all potential Offenders, by means of the Act being a public law that is published and discoverable to the general public worldwide, in particular by Internet search. As a result, by established traditional legal doctrines of common law, this Act (a) has legal and binding force and effect as a contract, such that (b) its provisions constitute the terms and conditions governing all actions against Subjects or the Order itself. Accordingly, (c) any action in violation of this Act constitutes acceptance of public notice and acceptance of such terms and conditions of the Act in its capacity as a public contract.
2. Effect of Consent to Jurisdiction by Offense – When any Offender contractually consents to jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1 of the present Article, by the legal fact of voluntary, knowing or intentional commission of any offense under this Act, the Offender (as Defendant) by means of such action thereby contractually agrees: (a) to be subject to the sovereign jurisdiction of the Order, (b) to be subject to and governed by this Act, and also (c) to be bound by Binding Arbitration for all legal due process under and enforcement of the provisions of this Act.
3. Binding Arbitration Process – Prosecution, hearings and judgments under this Act shall be administered through a mandatory Binding Arbitration program of an Arbitration Court or Court of Record of the independent Judiciary appointed by the Government of the Order. Legal due process shall be conducted under the rules and procedures of such Court, which shall apply all applicable laws, governmental and professional regulations, together with all available facts and evidence. Process shall be conducted by correspondence, primarily by electronic mail (email) with documents sent as file attachments, for convenience and economy, without any requirements for the Defendant to travel, nor to personally appear at any hearing.
4. Enforcement of Arbitration Judgments – International cross-border enforcement of the Binding Arbitration judgments in all countries shall be accomplished under the priority fast-track provisions of the United Nations Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958. Arbitration judgments shall thereby be binding upon and enforceable by any Court of Law, empowering and requiring any and all Courts in all jurisdictions to immediately apply enforcement actions without any further hearing.
5. Extraterritorial Jurisdiction by Defensive Reciprocity – In accordance with the intent of this Act to uphold the rule of law by defending against and punishing illegal abuses of extraterritorial jurisdiction and cross-border aggression originating from foreign nations, the proper exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction by the Order for prosecution of violations under this Act shall not be conducted on an "offensive" basis of "aggression", but rather only on a "defensive" basis of "protection" against actual or threatened violations, as determined by the criteria of "probable cause". Based upon the established traditional legal doctrine of "reciprocity" in international law, any Offender who himself reaches across international borders or claims extraterritorial jurisdiction in furtherance of committing an offense in violation of this Act, thereby waives any and all defenses against reciprocal extraterritorial jurisdiction of the Order over that same Offender.

6. Original Jurisdiction Beyond Territoriality – In all cases where any violation by the Offender creates or causes effects, consequences or damages reaching outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the Offender, such that the rights of a Subject or the Order are infringed in any territory of residence, employment or professional activity of the Subject, or any manifestation of such infringement is visible or accessible from any sovereign facilities or official premises of the Order as a principality of statehood, then the Order shall have original jurisdiction over the offenses for application of this Act.

7. Service of Process – Service of Process (notice, summons or orders effecting legal process) shall be served by electronic mail (email), with any relevant documents as attachments. Service shall be deemed valid and effective, constituting actual notice, if sent:

(a) to the email address associated with the individual Defendant at his place of current employment;

(b) if no specific email for the individual Defendant exists at his place of employment, or such is not known, then to the email address of the department or division to which Defendant is assigned at his place of current employment;

(c) if no specific email for a department exists, or such is not known, then to the general public email at his place of current employment;

(d) if Defendant is currently or formerly a Foreign Official, or is a Government Entity, then service of process may be sent to any email address of any superiors of the Foreign Official, or of any general legal counsel of the Government Entity;

(e) alternatively, service of process may be sent to any email address published on the Internet that is represented as valid contact information associated with the Defendant;

(f) if no email of a Defendant can be found on the Internet or obtained from any employer, then notice is properly given through an account of the Defendant on any social media sites;

(g) both as an alternative to the above methods of service, and/or in combination with any of the above methods, service may be made by Public Notice or Summons of Legal Process by publication on the Internet naming the Defendant, which shall constitute actual notice.

8. Adoption of Judgments as Sovereign Orders – The Order may adopt the Binding Arbitration judgment award of the independent Arbitration Court or Court of Record, enacting such award as its own judgment as a sovereign subject of international law, both for the purpose of publication of criminal conviction judgments on the Internet, and in furtherance of implementing additional cross-border enforcement measures of judgments. The Order may also register such adopted sovereign judgments as a “foreign judgment” in any and all countries related to the Offender which can contribute to effective enforcement of criminal penalties and collection of criminal fines.

9. Exception for Expedited Summary Process – In the event that a Defendant is charged with a crime that specifically includes or involves (a) violation of "due process of law" rights of a Subject, where such violation of due process is demonstrated by any available evidence, or (b) contempt of notice or summons or similar disregard of legal process, or (c) non-recognition of the governmental authority of this Act or the judiciary authority of the independent Court of Record, then by the established legal doctrine of reciprocity under international law, that Defendant has waived any and all rights to a full hearing and due process for his own benefit. In such cases, the appointed Court of Record, or any Judiciary Crown Officers of a Magistral Court of the Order, may conduct expedited summary process by an ex parte hearing in absentia, with the remaining requirement that any judgment must be based upon all applicable laws and regulations, together with all available facts and evidence.

10. Exception for Emergency Summary Process – In the event that in the presence of or in direct communication with a Crown Officer, any Offender (a) commits a violation or any element of a criminal offense under this Act, or (b) indicates or demonstrates a credible threat or clear and present danger of harm to the rights and interests of any Subject or the Order itself in violation of this Act, then any Crown Officer may conduct emergency summary process. Such process may include effecting or causing the immediate arrest and detention of the Offender as a Defendant, and shall include a summary hearing or process resulting in immediate judgment, in consultation with a qualified Judiciary Crown Officer, provided that such judgment be based upon fundamental principles of law, with due consideration of all facts and evidence available at the time.

11. Confirmation of Emergency Summary Process – Emergency summary process shall be recorded and issued in a formal written judgment by an authorized judiciary Crown Officer without unreasonable delay. Such formal judgment may be further referred to the independent Arbitration Court or Court of Record for a more thorough review and processing in an expedited summary process, if there are any remaining or additional facts, evidence or legal issues which were not covered by the emergency summary process.

## Article 5 – Enforcement & Punishment

1. Enforcement of Punishment by Imprisonment – A punishment of imprisonment for criminal offenses under this Act is enforceable within any territories or properties privately owned by or in trust for the Order as a sovereign state, or having the status of sovereign territory such as an Embassy or temporary Consular Post of the Order in any host country. Imprisonment may also be enforced through and within various countries which may have diplomatic relations or cooperation treaties with the Order, or with its appointed independent Court of Record. Imprisonment may also be enforced by registration of the criminal conviction with an international Court of universal jurisdiction which has authority to adopt the judgment and issue orders compelling country prison authorities to make arrest and take custody under international law.



2. Additional Enforcement of Imprisonment – By the established legal doctrine of "reciprocity" under international law, any country whose government engages in "rendition" (forceful taking and transportation to a third cooperating country for imprisonment) has thereby waived its right to object to the Order as a sovereign state taking the same measures in relation to a convicted criminal Offender of that country, as an additional means of enforcement of a judiciary punishment of imprisonment under lawful official authority. Implementation of lawful arrest, transportation and imprisonment under this Act may be arranged through authorized licensed armed security agencies as government contractors, or through authorized authorities of cooperating countries.
3. Arrangements for Imprisonment as State Secrets – Information regarding which countries or Courts of international law may have arrangements for enforcement cooperation with the Order, to carry out judicial sentences of imprisonment for convicted criminal Offenders, are hereby classified as a State Secret of the Order, to serve as a deterrent against serious criminal offenses, and to prevent Offenders from planning avoidance, for strategic effective enforcement of criminal punishments.
4. Enforcement of Punishment by Fine – A punishment of fines for criminal offenses under this Act is enforceable under "fast-track" automatic enforcement of Arbitration Court Awards worldwide, under the United Nations convention, which prohibits any country's Court from re-hearing the matter, and requires a Court in any country to automatically register and enforce the economic judgment within that country. Such automatic enforcement shall be filed in any region of any country or multiple countries wherever the Offender resides, is employed, maintains an office, or conducts operations or activities.
5. Additional Enforcement of Fines – The Order may register an Arbitration Court Award judgment and fine in any and all countries related to the Offender, and cause it to be entered onto the Offender's public "credit record". In countries having creditor protection mechanisms (such as the "Uniform Commercial Code" filings of the United States), the Order can also file a creditor's lien for enforcement of the judgment as a debt, which is also entered onto the Offender's public "credit record".
6. Application of Proceeds from Collected Fines – One third (33%) of fines shall be used by the Order to fund its sovereign operations including justice and enforcement capabilities. One third (33%) of fines shall be given to the victim Subject whose rights were violated by the Offender, or to the Order if there is no individual Subject as the victim. One third (33%) of fines is given to non-profit philanthropic and charitable organizations at the discretion of the Government of the Order.
7. Publication of Criminal Conviction Judgment – Offenders are subject to public notice of criminal conviction, naming the Offender, by publication of notice, orders and judgment documents, or descriptions thereof, in press releases and on the Internet. In cases where the Offender violated the rights of a Subject by causing false and defamatory information or official notices violating due process rights to be published on the Internet, then publication of criminal conviction judgment against the Offender shall be mandatory. In other cases, publication is discretionary, determined by evaluating the need to protect the public interest from an Offender who is either (a) a willful aggressor and violator of the rule of law, (b) a menace to civil and human rights, (c) a risk or threat of continuous unlawful persecution, abuse of authority or violation of due process rights of others, or (d) a potential threat to the principles of sovereignty, international law, or the rule of law itself.

8. Victims Protected by Publication of Convictions – In connection with publication of a criminal conviction naming the Offender, the victim shall have the right of choice, to elect whether (a) the victim's name will be published as vindication and repair to any damage to the victim's reputation caused by the crimes of which the Offender is convicted, or (b) the victim's name will be sanitized and redacted out of the published statements and replaced with the generic name "Victim" to prevent any unwanted exposure of the victim's identity.
9. Reduction of Prison Sentence by Community Service – Upon criminal conviction for an offense resulting in lawful imposition of a sentence of imprisonment, the statutory prison term or lesser prison sentence issued by the Court shall be reduced in the event that the convicted Offender performs community service. A convicted Offender sentenced to imprisonment may request community service for partial or full commutation of a sentence as a matter of right. As may be deemed necessary at the sole discretion of Judiciary Crown Officers of the Order, such community service may be arranged within the conditions of imprisonment or detention.
10. Reduction of Fines by Community Service – Upon criminal conviction for an offense resulting in the imposition of fines, the statutory amount or lesser amount of fines imposed by the Court shall be reduced by the convicted Offender performing community service. The commutation of a sentence of fines shall be available at the sole discretion of Judiciary Crown Officers of the Order, only if community service is reasonably expected to contribute greater moral value than would result from the monetary payment of the fines.
11. Arrangements for Community Service – In furtherance of arrangements for community service as commutation of sentences of imprisonment or fines, the Order shall select a means of community service of moral punitive value, moral rehabilitative value, non-profit economic value, or of other benefit to humanitarian causes, at the discretion of Judiciary Crown Officers, subject to availability of opportunities and feasibility of arrangements. A convicted Offender may be deemed disqualified from forms of community service which would require the same, similar or related skills which were abused to perpetrate the offense for which the Offender was convicted, to prevent those skills from being used in any detrimental manner. Alternatively, opportunities may be limited to those forms of community service requiring the same skills which were abused to perpetrate the offense, applying those skills in some beneficial manner.
12. Effect of Commutation by Community Service – As a result of the genuine and satisfactory performance of community service by a convicted Offender, the sentences imposed by the Court shall be reduced, and deemed to be commuted, by the fixed increments established in this provision. For each and every one hour of community service performed: (a) a sentence of imprisonment shall be reduced by three days (72 hours) deemed to be time served; or (b) the amount of punitive fines imposed by sentence shall be reduced by 1,000 GBP deemed to be paid.

## Article 6 – Criminal Offenses: Categories and Violations

The following categories of criminal offenses, and specific offenses under each category, may be prosecuted singly, separately, at different times, collectively or in any combination, accounting for each and every act or instance of violation of each and every criminal action or inaction committed which constitutes an offense:

1. Attempted Crimes Subject to Full Enforcement – Attempt to commit any offense shall be treated as a completed criminal offense. The legal fact of the offense of Attempt shall be established by the following criteria:

- (a) any indication of apparent motivation or intent to commit the offense;
- (b) combined with any one of the following elements:
  - (1) any act reasonably calculated to instigate, initiate, provoke, arrange or otherwise cause the offense to be committed, whether directly or indirectly;
  - (2) any identifiable degree of preparation to commit the offense;
  - (3) any measurable step in furtherance of completion of the offense; or
  - (4) any threat or statement claiming to have made any preparation or action likely to cause or further the offense.

Attempt to commit an offense is subject to the maximum extent of the criminal penalties for that offense as provided for under this Act, but may be reduced to no less than 50% (half) of the statutory penalties for a completed offense, at the discretion of the Court.

2. Prosecution of International Crimes – Any violation of established codified international law which constitutes a criminal offense under the present Act may be alternatively or additionally prosecuted in an international Court of universal jurisdiction, such that the statutory penalties of the present Act shall provide the basis in criminal law for such violation of international law to be prosecuted and punished as an “international crime”.

3. Crimes Against International Rule of Law – Any action or inaction which advances, supports, enables, constitutes or otherwise causes a violation of the rule of law under established doctrines of codified international law, to the detriment of the rights or interests of the Order or any of its Subjects, is classified as a criminal offense. Such offenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Abuse of Judicial Authority – Any action by an official of any Court or governmental or quasi-governmental tribunal which violates international law by abuse of judicial authority, including but not limited to:
  - (1) Illegal Extraterritorial Jurisdiction – Unlawfully claiming or purporting to exercise any form of unfounded authority or extraterritorial jurisdiction;

- (2) Disregarding Own Laws – Disregard for the constitution, laws or regulations of the Offender’s own jurisdiction, including disregard for or circumvention of the statute of limitations, bringing a charge or making an adverse ruling on the basis of a lawful act;
- (3) Violation of Due Process – Any violation of domestic or international rules on due process of law, including shifting the burden of proof, deprivation of access to representation of local legal counsel, deceptive misdirection of procedural rules to cause disadvantage in legal process, imposing fictitious requirements to cause disadvantage in legal process, disregard for exculpatory evidence, or false portrayal of exculpatory evidence in a negative light;
- (4) Defamation by Publishing Unlawful Judgment – Violation of human rights in a person’s reputation, by publishing false or misleading defamatory statements under colour of official authority, publication of a purported official judgment or ruling resulting from other violations of human rights or international law, or otherwise misrepresenting false statements as purported official findings of fact;
- (b) Abuse of Political Power for Persecution – Any action which violates international law by abuse of political power, which results in directly or indirectly imposing interference, harassment or oppression, including denial of services otherwise available to the general public, selective enforcement of laws, false arrest, wrongful detention, or travel restrictions, in any manner which indicates persecution by appearing to be discriminatory or arbitrary;
- (c) Violation of Economic Human Rights – Any action which violates international law by direct or indirect interference with economic rights, including provoking, causing or imposing restrictions on receiving lawfully earned incoming funds, or blocking lawful use of or access to depositor funds;
- (d) Propaganda & Media Disinformation – Any activity which violates international law by promotion of propaganda or disinformation through media outlets or the Internet, which is reasonably calculated or expected to suppress truthful information, create false justification for conflict or opposition, or undermine lawful rights and interests;
- (e) Violation of Official or Diplomatic Status – Any action or conduct which violates international law by disregard or violation of diplomatic privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents or high level officials;
- (f) Refusal to Intervene Against Violations – Any failure or refusal of a Foreign Official or Government Entity to fulfill its mandatory obligations under international law to intervene against violations of international law originating from within its jurisdiction, immediately upon receiving notice of such violations;

Crimes Against International Rule of Law are punishable as a “Class A Felony” as follows: For a Private Person or Foreign Official, punishable by imprisonment up to 20 years, plus fine of up to 20 Million GBP; For a Legal Entity, punishable by fine up to 50 Million GBP; For a Government Entity or Quasi-Governmental Entity, punishable by fine up to 100 Million GBP, for each count of each violation of this category of offenses.

4. Crimes Against State Sovereignty – Any action or inaction which supports, enables, constitutes or otherwise causes the denial, disregard or other undermining of the sovereign status, rights, authority, privileges or immunities of the Order as a sovereign state or any of its Crown Officers as state officials, is classified as a criminal offense. Such offenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Interference with Sovereign Operations – Any interference, suspension or denial of service, or blocking of working infrastructure for communications, banking, payment processing, or other operational capabilities of the Order or any subdivision or Crown Officer thereof, which restricts, inhibits or undermines the conduct of official governmental functions of the Order as a sovereign principality;
- (b) Encroachment Against State Secrets – Any act of unauthorized disclosure, unlawful interception, espionage, or any official claim purporting to compel or require disclosure of a State Secret of the Order;
- (c) Refusal to Honour Diplomatic Credentials – Any failure or refusal of a Foreign Official to immediately honour the legitimacy of Diplomatic Credentials issued by the Order upon valid presentation of such, in connection with any violation of the rights, privileges and immunities appurtenant to such Diplomatic Credentials under international law.

Crimes Against State Sovereignty are punishable as a “Class B Felony” as follows: For a Private Person or Foreign Official, punishable by imprisonment up to 10 years, plus fine of up to 10 Million GBP; For a Legal Entity, punishable by fine up to 25 Million GBP; For a Government Entity or Quasi-Governmental Entity, punishable by fine up to 50 Million GBP, for each count of each violation of this category of offenses.

5. Crimes of Malicious Interference – Any action or inaction which is reasonably calculated or expected to create or cause wrongful interference in the rights, interests or lawful activities of the Order or any of its Subjects, is classified as a criminal offense. Such offenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) False Statements to Authorities – Making false or misleading complaints or reports to authorities, including by use of legally irrelevant inflammatory statements to portray innocent facts in a false light, purporting to suggest, request, provoke or otherwise cause any official investigation or actions against a Subject on the basis of such false or misleading statements;
- (b) Corruption of Official Process – Making false or inflammatory statements to other authorities, under colour of official authority purported to be in an official capacity, in a manner calculated or reasonably expected to promote bias or prejudice which could contaminate or corrupt the exercise of authority or promote or otherwise cause abuse of authority by another agency;
- (c) Perjury to Court or Tribunal – Making any False Statements to Authorities in a Court of Law, or otherwise in the course of participating in any legal process of a tribunal having colour of official authority, in such a manner that would customarily consist of criminal perjury if made under oath in a Court of Law;

- (d) Manufacturing False Complainant or Witness – The arrangement by Offender, whether by referral, recommendation or any other manipulation, placing a third party to be in a position allowing to claim status as a client, colleague, contract party or otherwise having a relationship with the victim involving any obligations, in furtherance of setting up the victim to be targeted by any false complaint or false statement;
- (e) Legal Harassment – The abuse of legalistic threats or actions of official complaints or legal process without merit, primarily intended or expected to cause disturbance or distraction, create pressure or intimidation, or impose a burden. This offense is established especially when threatened or initiated legal process targets the victim by selective application of laws otherwise generally not applied, is characterized by timing indicating other unlawful purposes as an underlying motivation, or is used as a basis for subsequent False Public Defamation.
- (f) False Public Defamation – Making false statements of purported fact, or misleadingly portraying facts in a false light, in a manner reasonably calculated or expected to cause damage to reputation, through any medium which exposes such defamation to the general public. This offense includes statements made to or through mass media, or by any searchable content on the Internet. It also includes any re-publication, display or reference to official records containing False Statements to Authorities or any Unlawful Judgment which the Offender has actual or constructive knowledge or reason to believe is or may be false;
- (g) Unlawful Threats or Intimidation – Making any statement, whether verbal or written, explicit or implied, communicating any credible threat to directly or indirectly take any action which the Offender does not have the lawful right to do, which would directly or indirectly cause injury, harm or damage to the rights or interests of the victim or third parties, with the intent to intimidate, pressure, coerce, discourage or dissuade the victim from taking any lawful course of action which the victim has a right to do. Any threat which involves death or serious bodily injury to any person is punishable by double the statutory penalty for this offense under the present Act.
- (h) Retaliation Against Rights – Committing any other offense under this Act, in retaliation for taking any lawful action or course of action, or for defending, asserting or exercising any lawful rights supported by merits of fact and law. Retaliation shall be punished as a separate offense, in addition to the offense which was committed as the form or means of such retaliation.

Crimes of Malicious Interference are punishable as a “Class C Felony” as follows: For a Private Person or Foreign Official, punishable by imprisonment up to 5 years, plus fine of up to 5 Million GBP; For a Legal Entity, punishable by fine up to 10 Million GBP; For a Government Entity or Quasi-Governmental Entity, punishable by fine up to 25 Million GBP, for each count of each violation of this category of offenses.

6. Crimes of Misappropriation – Any action or inaction which is reasonably calculated or expected to wrongfully obtain or cause the wrongful deprivation of property, including tangible or electronic materials of value, intellectual property, legal rights, benefits of political, material, economic or monetary value, or financial benefits from legal or economic rights, against the Order or any of its Subjects, is classified as a criminal offense. Such offenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Theft by Misappropriation – The taking of any property under ownership or lawful possession of the victim, without a pre-existing legal right to take possession of such property, by means of misappropriation. The offense of Theft is also committed by means of deprivation by displacement with concealment, any form of blocking, or any other means of denial of access to the property, regardless of whether the Offender has taken possession of the property;
- (b) Fraud or Theft by Deception – Obtaining or depriving the victim of any rights, benefits, services, funds or other advantage of value, by means of making a knowingly false or misleading misrepresentation of a material fact, including by concealment, non-disclosure, or any artifice or machination of deception, thereby inducing justifiable reliance upon the perceived material fact by the victim;
- (c) Extortion or Blackmail – Making any statement, whether verbal or written, explicit or implied, communicating any threat to directly or indirectly take any action which the Offender does not have the lawful right to do, or to expose confidential information derived from intrusion of privacy, with the intent to intimidate, pressure, coerce or compel the victim to transfer any property, provide any benefit, perform any services, make any payment, or to cause or arrange for third parties to deliver such advantages, which the victim does not have any pre-existing legal obligation to do.

Crimes of Misappropriation may be classified as a “Class D Felony” or “Class A Misdemeanor” at the discretion of the Court, and are punishable as follows: For a Private Person or Foreign Official, punishable by imprisonment up to 3 years, plus fine of up to 3 Million GBP; For a Legal Entity, punishable by fine up to 7 Million GBP; For a Government Entity or Quasi-Governmental Entity, punishable by fine up to 15 Million GBP, for each count of each violation of this category of offenses.

7. Crimes of Complicity – Any action which is reasonably calculated or expected to contribute to the commission of an offense under this Act, or is similarly designed to otherwise undermine or interfere with lawful rights and interests, thus constituting complicity in such conduct, against the Order or any of its Subjects, is classified as a criminal offense. Such offenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Conspiracy Against Rights – Any act or agreement of combination, cooperation or coordination between two or more persons, in furtherance of the wrongful intent or purpose of undermining or interfering with lawful rights and interests. It is the fact of such combination which is unlawful in and of itself, even if the individual actions of the respective co-conspirators may be otherwise lawful in isolation. Conspiracy is a separate offense, in addition to any primary offense which may be the object of the conspiracy;

- (b) Solicitation Against Rights – Any action by one person soliciting, inviting, offering, requesting or encouraging another person to participate in a Conspiracy Against Rights, or soliciting another person to commit any other offense under this Act. Solicitation may be prosecuted as Attempted Conspiracy if no actual Conspiracy results therefrom, or may be prosecuted as a separate offense in addition to any resulting offense of Conspiracy.
- (c) Aiding and Abetting – Any action or course of conduct which serves to encourage, enable, facilitate, support or assist the commission of any offense under this Act, where the Offender is not a direct participant in the primary conduct of the offense, including to aid in concealing the crime or shielding the perpetrators from detection or liability, such that being an accessory before the fact or a after the fact also constitutes an offense.

Crimes of Complicity shall be given the same classification of “Felony” or “Misdemeanor” as the related offense in which the Offender is complicit, and are punishable as follows: For a Private Person or Foreign Official, punishable by imprisonment up to 2 years, plus fine of up to 2 Million GBP; For a Legal Entity, punishable by fine up to 5 Million GBP; For a Government Entity or Quasi-Governmental Entity, punishable by fine up to 10 Million GBP, for each count of each violation of this category of offenses.

8. Crimes of Contempt – Any action or inaction which demonstrates disregard for or non-recognition of lawful sovereign or judicial authority having force of law, in a manner which constitutes contempt or obstruction of lawful authority and thus opposition to the rule of law, against the Order or its Crown Officers, appointed judiciary Courts or independent international Courts, to the detriment of lawful rights and interests of the Order or any of its Subjects, is classified as a criminal offense. Such offenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Contempt of Authority – Any action or inaction demonstrating deliberate disregard for the official capacity of a lawful public sovereign or international authority, including any act or statement of non-recognition of authority, wrongful non-cooperation with an official notice or inquiry, or any promotion or incitement of disrespect for official lawful authority;
- (b) Obstruction of Justice – Any failure or refusal to respond to a judicial inquiry, notice or summons or to comply with a judicial Court order or judgment, or any action or inaction to impede, obstruct or interfere with a judiciary investigation. The offense of Obstruction includes any withholding, tampering with or destruction of documents or evidence. It also includes any failure or refusal of any Foreign Official or Government Entity to honour or enforce a Court order or judgment issued in connection with this Act;
- (c) Perjury & False Statements – Any false statement or misrepresentation of a relevant and material fact, made under oath in a judiciary process, in any sworn official statement made to the Order, or made in any manner to a Crown Officer.



Crimes of Contempt are punishable as a “Class B Misdemeanor” as follows: For a Private Person or Foreign Official, punishable by imprisonment up to 1 year, plus fine of up to 1 Million GBP; For a Legal Entity, punishable by fine up to 3 Million GBP; For a Government Entity or Quasi-Governmental Entity, punishable by fine up to 5 Million GBP, for each count of each violation of this category of offenses.

## Article 7 – Statute of Limitations

1. Statute of Limitations on Offenses – The statute of limitations, being the time period after which no action can be brought in prosecution of an offense in violation of this Act, shall generally be 7 years after the later date of either:

- (a) when the act constituting an offense was committed by the Offender;
- (b) when the existence or occurrence of the original offense was discovered by the victim;
- (c) when any subsequent damages arising from the offense were discovered by the victim;
- (d) when any subsequent damages to rights and interests of the victim either directly or indirectly caused by or otherwise arising from the offense later occurred; or
- (e) when the Defendant, its agents or representatives, or any associated third parties, took any additional or subsequent action or inaction in furtherance of continuing or maintaining the existence of any situation constituting or contributing to an offense, or causing, enabling or allowing any continuing or future damages to arise or be reasonably expected to arise from such offense.

2. Extension of Statute of Limitations – As an exception to the general statute of limitations, in any case where offending materials (including documents, images, information or any written statements) that constitute or perpetrate an offense in violation of this Act continue to exist, and either:

- (a) remain in any official internal database of any Government Entity, in a manner likely to enable any Foreign Official to communicate the offending material to any member of the public or to any other Government Entity;
- (b) remain in any official online database of any Government Entity, in a manner allowing the general public to discover and receive the offending material by search of the Internet; or
- (c) remain published online as web pages or Internet links that are searchable, discoverable and visible to the general public,

then the statute of limitations shall be extended continuously and indefinitely, for so long as the offending materials continue to exist in violation of this provision of the Act.

## Enactment & Ratification

The present Sovereign Protection and Rule of Law Act of 2010, as Amended in 2016, is hereby fully enacted and ratified, in accordance with Article 20 of the Constitution, by the following legal acts of the Government and Grand Mastery:

Enacted by the Government:

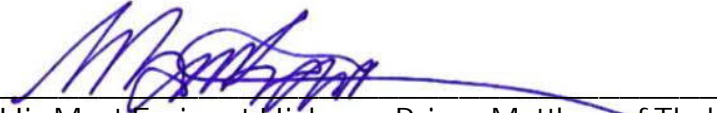


His Excellency Viscount Michael Henry Dunn  
Grand Commander as Chairman of the Government  
Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon

03 March 2016



Ratified by Magistral Assent of the Grand Master:



His Most Eminent Highness Prince Matthew of Thebes  
Sovereign Grand Master as Head of State  
Sovereign Magistral Order of the Temple of Solomon

03 March 2016

