



*Members assembled for  
peaceful trade & Interstate commerce.*

## **Articles of Association**

### **Preamble**

The Freedom Union is established to unify members who seek to remain neutral during times of conflict by invoking the get-out-clause Article 25.3(f) of the Rome Statute, as a form of self determination and independence from a hostile State that replaced the Crown. This hostile State is uncertain and not known to the former members who seek self determination as a new State by forming a Trade Union called The Freedom Union and hereby adopt the United Nations general assembly resolution's as it begins the path to self determination,

The Freedom Union members seek trade amongst themselves to free-trade as State nationals being foreign to the former Labour Union of Australia. The Freedom Union will remain at peace and demands no hinderance or obstructions from any foreign belligerent occupying force. That this foreign belligerent occupation continues to enact state emergencies and govern in secrecy and exercises its powers in illegal wars. The Freedom Union members shall be protected by The Freedom Union which incorporates the provisions of International Law for members who agree to remain neutral as hors de combat,

The Freedom Union will not attract any tariffs, trade sanctions or embargo's or set conditions by way of a license, that limit the ability for a members to sustain life. A membership fee shall be received as consideration for members as they pledge in a social compact to maintain peace. Members having a right will maintain the ability to trade freely amongst themselves and are not be prevented under the doctrine of necessity to sustenance, a basic human right through their ordinary trade and through security of their person retain human dignity to their basic human right to life liberty and happiness, whereas a member has a fundamental sovereign right and is entitled to the profit of his labor,

The Freedom Union established in accordance with International Law, incorporates the Rome Statute, the International Committee of Red Cross Rule 49, 51 and other doctrines essential to maintaining peace, and a right to hold the Australian leaders, who signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact to their obligations as they elected and agreed to the general rule of International humanitarian law,

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first practically established in 1776, by which neutrals, in time of war, are prohibited from carrying on with a belligerent power a trade which is not open to them in time of peace. 1 Kent, Comm. 82,

Beneficiaries of this new social compact, by proclaiming independence, seek to get out from their former trade Union (The economic trading zone of Australia) and mutually agree to enter into their own trade agreements free from any foreign belligerent occupying military government, and agree to be un-incorporated and un-regulated by such a belligerent state-within-a-State, that under international law is naturally belligerent and hostile to the host nation,

## **Claim for victims economic compensation**

Victims are natural persons who either individually or collectively suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that constitute gross violations of international human rights law, or serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Where appropriate, and in accordance with domestic law, the term “victim” also includes the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and natural persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimisation,

Members of the The Freedom Union, peacefully assembled form a new state and a body politic for the purpose to adopt humanitarian law and incorporate it as part of it's domestic law all obligations, rights, power, duties and responsibilities based on the basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of gross violations of International Humanitarian law,

## **The UN General Assembly**

General assembly resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005, annex recalling the provisions providing a right to a remedy for victims of violations of international human rights law found in numerous international instruments, in particular article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 2 of the International covenant on civil and political rights, article 6 of the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, article 14 of the Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and article 39 of the convention on the rights of the child, and of international humanitarian law as found in article 3 of the Hague Convention,

Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 18 October 1907 (Convention IV), article 91 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 8 June 1977, and articles 68 and 75 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

Recalling the provisions providing a right to a remedy for victims of violations of international human rights found in regional conventions, in particular article 7 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, article 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and article 13 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,

Recalling the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power emanating from the deliberations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of

Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985 by which the Assembly adopted the text recommended by the Congress,

Reaffirming the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, including that victims should be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity, have their right to access to justice and redress mechanisms fully respected, and that the establishment, strengthening and expansion of national funds for compensation to victims should be encouraged, together with the expeditious development of appropriate rights and remedies for victims,

Noting that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court requires the establishment of “principles relating to reparations to, or in respect of, victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation”, requires the Assembly of States Parties to establish a trust fund for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of the families of such victims, and mandates the Court “to protect the safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy of victims” and to permit the participation of victims at all “stages of the proceedings determined to be appropriate by the Court”,

Affirming that the Basic Principles and Guidelines contained herein are directed at gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law which, by their very grave nature, constitute an affront to human dignity,

Emphasising that the Basic Principles and Guidelines contained herein do not entail new international or domestic legal obligations but identify mechanisms, modalities, procedures and methods for the implementation of existing legal obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law which are complementary though different as to their norms,

Recalling that international law contains the obligation to prosecute perpetrators of certain international crimes in accordance with international obligations of States and the requirements of national law or as provided for in the applicable statutes of international judicial organs, and that the duty to prosecute reinforces the international legal obligations to be carried out in accordance with national legal requirements and procedures and supports the concept of complementarity,

Noting that contemporary forms of victimisation, while essentially directed against persons, may nevertheless also be directed against groups of persons who are targeted collectively, Recognising that, in honouring the victims' right to benefit from remedies and reparation, the international community keeps faith with the plight of victims, survivors and future human generations and reaffirms the international legal principles of accountability, justice and the rule of law,

Convinced that, in adopting a victim-oriented perspective, the international community affirms its human solidarity with victims of violations of international law, including violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as well as with humanity at large, in accordance with the following Basic Principles and Guidelines,

## **Adopts the following Basic Principles and Guidelines**

1. The obligation to respect, ensure respect for and implement international human rights law and international humanitarian law as provided for under the respective bodies of law emanates from:
  - a. Treaties to which a State is a party;
  - b. Right to a remedy and reparation;
  - b. Customary international law;
  - c. The domestic law of each State.
  
2. If they have not already done so, States shall, as required under international law, ensure that their domestic law is consistent with their international legal obligations by:
  - a. Incorporating norms of international human rights law and international humanitarian law into their domestic law, or otherwise implementing them in their domestic legal system;
  - b. Adopting appropriate and effective legislative and administrative procedures and other appropriate measures that provide fair, effective and prompt access to justice;
  - c. Making available adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate remedies, including reparations,
  - d. Ensuring that their domestic law provides at least the same level of protection for victims as that required by their international obligations.

## **Aims and Objections of The Freedom Union**

The Freedom Union, being a State, will operate as a Private Members “Contract Association” and the Assembly will constitute a body politic by forming a Board or Committee, consisting of founding members/trustees and ordinary members/beneficiaries, who peacefully assemble and agree to form a more perfect union, whereas the members agree to fund through membership fees, an administrative committee consisting of a Board of Trustees and may include an amalgamation of other Union’s. Members will be required to join by way of a social compact “the contract” and pay an annual membership fee to retain membership in The Freedom Union, where two or more forming a compact agreement are equal in rights (basic human rights).

## **Bylaws;**

### **The Freedom Union is not unlawful**

The objects of The Freedom Union are not considered illegal or invalid simply because they may limit trade, and this does not make any related agreement or trust void or voidable.

### **When The Freedom Union contracts are not enforceable**

The Freedom Union does not allow any court to handle legal cases aimed at enforcing or seeking damages for the breach of the following types of agreements:

- a. Agreements between The Freedom Union members about the conditions under which they can sell goods, do business, employ others, or be employed.
- b. Agreements for the payment of any membership fees.
- c. Agreements on how the funds of The Freedom Union are spent or banked.
- d. Agreements made between The Freedom Union and another Union.
- e. Bonds ensuring the fulfilment of any of the above agreements.

However, this section does not make any of these agreements illegal.

## **Powers of Assembly & Trust Board**

The Board may regulate its procedure in such manner as it thinks fit.

## **Source of Funds**

The funds of The Freedom Union shall be derived from The Freedom Union members annual fees, service contributions, fund raising and from other such activities as the Assembly may decide.

## **Membership Fees**

The Assembly may determine, from time to time, an amount payable as membership fees for services rendered, including receipt for information bulletin and member services.

## **Members**

Any member or body corporate (whether in his or her own private capacity or so duly appointed by the representative of any organisation) who fulfils the requirements and is admitted as an ordinary member of The Freedom Union shall be deemed to be a member of The Freedom Union unless he/she indicates in writing to the secretary that he/she does not want to be a member. The number of ordinary members shall be unlimited.

## **Register of members**

The Assembly shall cause a Register to be kept in which shall be entered the names and other information of all persons admitted to membership of the The Freedom Union and the dates of their admission as a member.

## **Cessation of Membership**

**Resignation:** A member of The Freedom Union may, at any time, resign by sending to the secretary a written notice of resignation.

**Expulsion:** In the event of the The Freedom Union expelling an ordinary member, he/she shall be deemed to have ceased to be a member of The Freedom Union. Such a member shall have had notice of the intended resolution of expulsion and shall have had an opportunity of attending a

meeting of the Assembly or of giving an explanation or defence as the member may desire, ordinarily or in writing.

**Failure to pay fees:** In the event that a member shall fail to pay any fees payable to The Freedom Union, within three months of the due date, he/she shall be deemed to have ceased to remain a member of The Freedom Union.

## **Annual Assembly Meeting**

The Freedom Union shall, in each year hold at least one annual meeting on such a day as it thinks fit.

## **Dispute Resolution and By laws**

All members must agree to be governed by international humanitarian Law and observe the Rome Statute, and any member who commits an offence against the Rome Statute shall be deemed to be committing an offence against The Freedom Union. All members must agree to the Articles, by laws International doctrines of peace and agree to act and behave in a peaceful manner.

## **Investigating a Dispute**

The Freedom Union must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving a complaint made investigate and determine the complaint or grievance in a fair, efficient, and effective manner as it thinks fit in accordance with International law.

## **Members Indemnity**

Member agrees to hold The Freedom Union's executive office holders harmless against any and all liability for any unintentional harm that may occur during membership and arising out of defending our members lawful rights and the provision of other related services.

Member expressly and in good faith agrees to and affirms, without objection, The Freedom Union's protocol of handling any disputes with the Assembly directly as private The Freedom Unions business ("In-House Dispute Resolution"), without resorting to public courts or tribunals, administrative bodies, or other public forums. In-House Dispute Resolution shall be limited to The Freedom Union's dispute resolution in this agreement.

Each party agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the other party and its officers, trustees, representatives, agents, affiliates, and employees from any and all third party claims, demands, liabilities, costs and expenses, including reasonable attorney fees, costs and expenses resulting from the indemnifying party's material breach of any duty, representation, or warranty under this Agreement.

## **Powers of Trust Board**

For the purpose of attaining the objects or purpose of The Freedom Union, the trust board may do all or any of the following by the authority vested in the elected trustee(s) in accordance the rules of equity.

**Chairperson & trustee of the board:** The trustees at an annual general meeting shall elect one of their members to be the chairperson of the board as it deems fit.

**Additional Trustees:** The Assembly may choose additional trustees at any meeting of the board and trustees shall have the power at any time and from time to time to appoint any person to be a trustee, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing trustees.

**Funds, Banking & Receipts:** The funds of The Freedom Union shall be deposited in such bank or permanent building society as the Assembly trustee may think fit.

## **Common Seal**

The board may have a common seal in a form which shall from time to time be used by the secretary or other founding member to seal documents.

## **Amendment of Articles**

The board may at any time and from time to time by supplementary deed make any deletion, alteration, or addition from or to the provisions of these Articles of Association.

## **Terms and Meanings**

In these rules, unless the contrary intention appears:

“Private Membership Union” means an Unincorporated Association but not a charity.

“Founding Member” means a founding member of the The Freedom Union.

“Member” means a private member which has joined the The Freedom Union.

“Assembly” means the Assembly of Management of the The Freedom Union.

“Assembly Meeting” means a general meeting of the members convened.

“Assembly Member” means any Founding Member of The Freedom Union.

“Person” means a trust, person or a body corporate controlled by members of the The Freedom Union.

“Trustee of Board” A Founding Member or Chair of the Assembly or ordinary member appointed as trustee.

“Agreement” includes a deed, a contract, an agreement, an arrangement, and an understanding, whether oral or written, express or implied, and whether or not enforceable at law; and, without limitation, includes a contract of service and a deed, contract, agreement, or arrangement creating or evidencing a trust.

“Trust Property” means any money raised or contributed, or any real or personal property devised, bequeathed, or given or in respect of which a trust is created, held on behalf of the Assembly members or any part of it by a trustee for any object or purpose-