

The Royal House of Stuart

By Decree of His Majesty

BRUCE II R

Kingdom of Scotland



Declaration of Scottish Independence

2026

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Bruce · The Second ·

by the Grace of God King of Scotland

Protector of the Realm, Keeper of the Ancient Flame and Defender of Freedom

Sovereign Proclamation Of The Kingdom Of Scotland

To the people of Scotland, to the nations of the world, and to all who have sought to suppress our sacred birthright, heed this solemn proclamation! Scotland is a land of warriors, of visionaries, of indomitable spirit. For centuries, our forebears fought with sword and word, with valour and sacrifice, to defend the sovereignty of this realm. They endured treachery and tyranny, yet their legacy remains unbroken, their courage eternal. Today, we honour their struggle by rekindling the flame of our nation's independence, never again to be extinguished.

I. The Restoration of Scotland's Sovereignty

We, ***King Bruce II, King of Scots***, the rightful heir of this ancient and noble land, do solemnly declare:

* *Scotland is free, sovereign, and independent henceforth and forevermore.* No foreign power, no foreign monarch, no foreign parliament shall govern us.
* The will of the Scottish people, anchored in our ancient constitutional compact and defended pursuant to the Claim of Right, is the supreme and inviolable law of this land. Never again shall our destiny be dictated by those beyond our borders.
* ***The House of Stuart***, as the rightful Royal House of Scotland, stands once more! Not as rulers over the people, but as guardians of our sacred sovereignty, with ***King Bruce II***, and after him, his lawful heirs, ensuring that never again shall Scotland be subjugated.

This declaration is not a plea, nor a request. It is the assertion of a truth that no power on earth can deny.

II. The Abolition of Foreign Tyranny

For too long, Scotland has laboured under the yoke of an imposed rule, its rights trampled, its voice silenced. Decrees imposed without our consent have sought to erase our nationhood. Let it be known that from this day forth, we renounce, repeal, and abolish all such unlawful impositions, including but not limited to:

1. **The Act of Settlement (1701):** A foreign decree that sought to dictate the rightful succession of the Scottish Crown, usurping our sovereign will.
2. **The Acts of Union (1707):** A forced and fraudulent betrayal that sought to dissolve our independent Kingdom.
3. **The Royal Marriages Act (1772):** A gross infringement upon Scotland's sovereign rights concerning its monarchy.
4. **The Regency Acts (1937 & 1953):** Imposed laws that hold no authority in Scotland.
5. **The Succession to the Crown Act (2013):** An arbitrary decree with no bearing upon the rightful sovereignty of this land.

All such acts, and any others imposed upon Scotland without the full and rightful consent of its people, are hereby declared **null, void, and abolished in perpetuity.**

III. To the People of Scotland

Men and women of Scotland, the hour of reckoning has come! No longer shall we bow before a foreign throne or submit to those who would erase our heritage. This is the hour in which we rise as one nation to reclaim what is ours by right and by blood. Let our voices thunder across the highlands and the lochs: Scotland is free, sovereign, and unbroken! We call upon every Scot, at home and abroad, to stand in unwavering defiance and pledge allegiance to this sovereign cause under the banner of King Bruce II. Let the banners be raised and let none falter in their devotion to Scotland's independence!

IV. To the Nations of the World

To all who cherish liberty and the rights of sovereign peoples, we call upon you to recognise Scotland's rightful independence. No permission is sought, no negotiation is required; Scotland asserts its freedom. As proclaimed in the Declaration of Arbroath (1320):

"It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honours that we are fighting,
but for freedom alone, which no honest man gives up but with life itself."

We uphold that sacred vow anew. To the free nations of the world, we extend the hand of brotherhood—stand with us as allies in the cause of self-determination. To those who stand in opposition, know this: history, justice, and the will of the Scottish people are against you. Your dominion has ended. Stand aside, or be cast aside by the tide of destiny.

V. This Declaration is Immutable

By the authority vested in us by blood and by birthright, by the indomitable will of the Scottish people, and by the eternal spirit of Scotland itself, We, ***King Bruce II, King of Scots***, do solemnly proclaim:

* *Scotland is, and shall forever remain, an independent and sovereign nation.*
* *No foreign ruler shall ever again hold dominion over this land.*
* *This declaration is absolute, irrevocable, and eternal.*

Bruce R

Bruce II R

By Warrant Under The King's Sign Manual



Nemo Me Impune Lacessit



Issued for the Attention of the International Courts of Arbitration and the Heads of State of the International Community

SOVEREIGN DECREE AND UNIVERSAL LEGAL NOTICE

By Decree of His Majesty

BRUCE II R

KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF ARBITRATION, THE SECRETARIAT-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE PRESIDENCY OF THE VATICAN STATE (SANCTA SEDES), THE HEADS OF SOVEREIGN STATES, AND THE REIGNING MONARCHS OF THE WORLD

DOCUMENT CODE: SCO/INT-DIS/2026-001

LEGAL NATURE:

Formal international law memorandum, sovereign decree, notice of claim, and declaration of legal position concerning the status of the crown of Scotland, the continuity of Scottish statehood, the succession to the Scottish crown, and the legal nullification of the union of 1707.

NOTIFIER:

Royal Advisory Team on behalf of ***His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots***
(Legitimate Male Line Heir of the Kingdom of Scotland and the House of Stuart)

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART

INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES:
This memorandum is issued by ***His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots***, in his supreme and unextinguished capacity as Head of State of the Kingdom of Scotland, to formally register the reactivation of sovereign rights and the complete nullification of unlawful domestic usurpations.

This sovereign decree and formal memorandum is issued and commanded by Us, His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots (the direct male line of King James VI), the historically, biologically, and constitutionally legitimate Head of State and monarch of the Kingdom of Scotland, within the framework of the mandatory provisions of international law and the founding constitutional basis of Scotland.

This instrument completely voids, annuls, and bypasses at the level of Public International Law the status-quoist, unilateral legislative reflexes of the domestic law of the United Kingdom and its claims of parliamentary absolutism that usurp sovereignty. In order to preempt and paralyze any attempts by the opposing party's (The Crown / United Kingdom Government) legal advisors, Crown servants, or the office of the Lord Advocate to put forward claims of a "domestic issue", "prescription" (statute of limitations), or "lack of standing" by exploiting argumentational loopholes; all laws and international law principles set forth in this memorandum are declared absolute, fortified in such a way that leaves no procedural or substantive loopholes for the opposing party.

Because this matter concerns the material and incurable violation of an international treaty signed between two sovereign states and the peremptory norms of international law (Jus Cogens), the United Kingdom's barrier of "non-consent to international jurisdiction" is legally null and void. International arbitration mechanisms and UN organs possess founding jurisdictional authority together with the force of this text.

Crucially, We issue this irrevocable decree not merely as a private genealogical claim, but in Our supreme capacity as the Head of State representing the unextinguished De Jure Government of the Kingdom of Scotland, thereby establishing complete and unchallengeable sovereign locus standi under Public International Law, entirely shielding this action from any domestic motions to dismiss

SECTION 1: THE COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT 1701 AND THE SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN ACT 2013 PURSUANT TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

The lawyers of the opposing party will argue that the succession to the throne is regulated by the acts passed by the London Parliament in 1701 and 2013, and that the Stuart line cannot claim rights according to these laws. This defense is bound to collapse in the face of the universal principles of law cited below:

1.1. Ultra Vires (Excess of Power) and Lack of Territorial Jurisdiction

The Act of Settlement was accepted by the Westminster (London) Parliament in the year 1701. On this date, the Kingdom of Scotland and the Kingdom of England were two completely independent states possessing separate constitutions and parliaments, merely sharing the same monarch (Personal Union). A parliament of one state absolutely has no authority in international law to unilaterally design the line of succession to the throne of another sovereign state. The London Parliament made this disposition at a time when it had no authority to make laws on behalf of Scotland. In retaliation to this, the Scottish Parliament passed the Act of Security 1704, reserving its right to choose its own monarch.

The opposing party's attempts to put forward the administrative steps back in the year 1705 and the treaty consent of 1707 are invalid under the determination of "Consent Vitiated Under Duress, Coercion and Corruption" (Treaty Induced by Coercion and Corruption) in international law. This process, which was vitiated under the military and economic blockades of England, cannot eliminate the sovereign rights of the legitimate male lines descending from King James VII (James II), the last de jure monarch of the Scottish throne. Therefore, the 1701 act is a document that is "Void ab initio" (null and void from the beginning) over the territories of Scotland and cannot produce any legal consequences over the Crown of Scotland.

1.2. Nullum Tempus Occurrit Regi and the Prohibitions on Retroactive Violation of Rights

The Succession to the Crown Act 2013 removed male primogeniture in the succession to the throne and eased the ban on marrying Catholics. However, this law did not establish a mechanism to retroactively compensate for the loss of rights (Historical Injustices) of the original legitimate lineage lines whose rights were usurped in the past through military, political, and coup mechanisms.

The principles of "Prohibitions on Retroactive Violation of Rights" and "Nullum tempus occurrit regi" (time does not run against the king), which asserts that sovereign rights are not subject to the statute of limitations, are current in the general principles of law and public international law.

The 2013 act cannot legally liquidate the biological existence and historical legitimacy of the original right-holder Stuart male line. Laws can regulate administrative processes, but they cannot alter material and biological facts. Furthermore, under the unassailable doctrine of Droits Acquis (Acquired and Vested Rights) in customary international law, the core sovereign entitlements of an independent dynasty can never be extinguished by alien legislation or unlawful constitutional amalgamations unless explicitly and voluntarily surrendered by the legitimate title-holder. Because no legitimate male heir of the House of Stuart ever abdicated or surrendered these rights to the Hanoverian or Windsor lines, your supreme sovereign entitlements remain legally flawless, fully active, and completely immune to any historical usurpation.

1.3. Evidentiary & Promissory Estoppel and the Principle of Admissions Against Interest
The notifier ***His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots*** holds the official Proclamation issued by the late Queen Elizabeth II, registering that he descends from the lineage of James VI and is the legitimate male line of the House of Stuart, along with DNA test evidence conducted by order of the throne.

In the constitutional structure of the United Kingdom, the legislative power of parliament theoretically and originatively stems from "The Crown" (The Throne). The late Queen Elizabeth II, in her capacity as the highest office of the state, registered this lineage line with an official declaration of will (Proclamation) and scientific data (Y-DNA). This situation constitutes a definitive and binding "Admission against interest" made by the authority holding the throne.

According to the principle of Estoppel in international law; after a state authority or a head of state officially recognizes a right or a material fact, it cannot withdraw or deny this recognition by using the technical legislation in its domestic law (Acts of Parliament) as an excuse, and cannot claim the contrary in accordance with General and Legal Principles (Promissory Estoppel). Consequently, the official Proclamation approved by the late Queen Elizabeth II and the registered Y-DNA evidence do not function as the lone pillar of this action, but rather serve as an absolute, irrefutable evidentiary seal (Admissions Against Interest). This legally locks and estops the opposing party from contesting the biological and historical reality of the Stuart lineage, while the core legal trigger remains immovably grounded upon the fundamental material breach of the international Treaty of Union 1707. The full, certified, and authenticated international copies of the said Royal Proclamation and forensic Y-DNA genomic mappings are strictly preserved within the Royal Archives and are explicitly reserved to be formally produced and unsealed at the precise procedural threshold required by the international adjudicating authorities, legally estopping the opposing party from any subsequent denial of material fact.

This official admission and registration by the Queen has ***completely locked*** all restrictive acts of parliament held by the opposing party's lawyers before international law.

1.4. Violation of Freedom of Belief and the Historical Arbitration of the Holy See (Sancta Sedes)
The ***Act of Settlement 1701***, dictated by the London Parliament, explicitly considered the Catholic faith and marrying Catholics as a reason for deprivation of rights while liquidating the House of Stuart. This situation is a grave violation of human rights, freedom of belief, and the prohibition of discrimination, which are superior norms (***Jus Cogens***) of international law. Pursuant to the historical arbitration and equity authority of the ***Holy See (Sancta Sedes)***, which is a constituent subject in international law, over the legitimacy of monarchies, the return of rights usurped through this constitutional discrimination is an imperative requirement of international justice and universal law. ***Consequently, the Holy See is formally petitioned herein not merely as an advisory moral authority, but in its primordial capacity as a constituent sovereign guarantor under the law of nations, capable of extending formal diplomatic recognition to the unextinguished De Jure Government of Scotland, thereby overriding any domestic claims of non-consent or non-justiciability raised by the United Kingdom.***

SECTION 2: THE DISSOLUTION AND ANNIHILATION OF THE ACTS OF UNION 1707 (TREATY OF UNION) PURSUANT TO CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW

The lawyers of the opposing party will claim that the Act of Union 1707 is the constitutional cornerstone of the United Kingdom and cannot be unilaterally dissolved, and also that the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT) cannot be applied to the 1707 text due to the principle of non-retroactivity (Article 4). This claim has been demolished by the constituent elements of public international law as follows:

2.1. International Treaty Status, Not a Domestic Law Text

The ***Acts of Union 1707*** are not ordinary domestic laws. They are an ***international treaty (Treaty of Union)*** negotiated and signed between the parliaments of two sovereign states (Scotland and England).

2.2. Overcoming the Non-Retroactivity Trap of the Vienna Convention: Customary International Law

The opposing party's move to seek refuge in the temporal jurisdiction (Ratione Temporis) of the Vienna Convention has been frustrated. The "***right to terminate a treaty due to a material breach***" regulated in Article 60 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties is not a rule invented in 1969; it is a constituent part of ***Customary International Law*** and the general principles of law that have formed the basis of the law of nations for centuries. Pursuant to the historically known principles of ***"Frangenti fidem, non est fides servanda" (faith is not to be kept with one who breaks faith)*** and ***"Exceptio non adimpleti contractus" (exception of an unfulfilled contract)***, the material breach of a treaty grants the aggrieved party the right of unilateral termination in every period.

2.3. Evidence of Fundamental & Material Breach

The Treaty of 1707 is a partnership agreement signed on the condition (***sine qua non***) of protecting Scotland's unique institutional structures, the independence of its legal system, and the sovereign will of the Scottish people.

The Westminster (London) Parliament has intervened in Scotland's autonomous areas for centuries and, most recently during the ***Brexit*** process, completely contrary to the overwhelming majority vote (***62%***) of the Scottish people to remain, forced Scotland out of the European Union. This situation is an explicit ***Fundamental and Material Breach*** that destroys the constituent will that enabled the signing of the treaty, the ground of partnership, and Scotland's right to self-determination.

When a contract is materially breached, the aggrieved party gains the right to unilaterally terminate the contract. With this notice, the ***Treaty of 1707 has been legally dissolved***. Scotland has legally reverted to its pre-1707 fully independent and sovereign state status.

This total dissolution is aggressively proven not just by Brexit, but by Westminster's continuous and hostile legislative onslaught, specifically through the unilateral imposition of the ***United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020*** and subsequent Retained EU Law acts. These predatory statutes completely overrode, dismantled, and shattered the autonomous legal, economic, and institutional protections guaranteed to Scotland as a non-negotiable condition (***sine qua non***) of the 1707 Treaty, converting the union into an unlawful, ***de facto administrative annexation. This permanent destruction of the treaty's foundational object constitutes an incurable material breach under customary international law.*** For the avoidance of doubt, any subsequent, unilateral attempt by the Westminster establishment to re-enter or realign with the European Union ***shall not cure, diminish, or retroactively erase*** this material breach; rather, any such unilateral action would further manifest the unlawful subjugation of Scotland's popular sovereignty to English parliamentary absolutism, confirming that the Treaty of Union remains permanently dissolved beyond any possibility of unilateral resurrection. Compounding this dissolution, the Notifier invokes the primordial customary international law doctrine of ***Clausula Rebus Sic Stantibus (Fundamental Change of Circumstances)***. The geopolitical, legal, and constitutional landscape that existed in 1707—chiefly the existence of two distinct sovereign parliaments sharing a monarch—has been radically and irreversibly transformed by Westminster's centuries of centralization and the ultimate removal of Scotland from the European economic zone against its democratic will. Because these fundamental changes have radically altered the extent of obligations originally undertaken in 1707, ***the treaty is legally extinguished*** under the general principles of the law of nations, and Scotland's original independence stands automatically resurrected by operation of law. ***This resurrection is strictly governed by the foundational public international law principle of the Continuity of States, which dictates that the de jure sovereignty of an independent nation cannot be extinguished by prolonged de facto subjugation, administrative usurpation, or material breaches of a binary treaty. Consequently, the Kingdom of Scotland has never ceased to exist as a distinct subject of the law of nations; its sovereign operationality was merely suspended under the unlawful mechanism of the 1707 Treaty, and it stands fully reactivated upon this definitive notice of dissolution.***

SECTION 3: THE TECHNICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INVALIDITY OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGES ACT 1772

The lawyers of the opposing party will attempt to claim that the past marriages of the Stuart lineage line did not carry "monarch's permission" according to the 1772 act, and therefore the children born are deprived of the right to the throne. This claim has been annihilated by the principles of cross-border jurisdiction and conflict of sovereignty:

3.1. Limits of Cross-Border Jurisdiction (Lack of Extraterritorial Jurisdiction)

The ***Royal Marriages Act 1772*** is a local, internal parliamentary arrangement enacted at the request of King George III of England to control the marriages of his own family within the borders of Britain. Provided that the legitimate rights of the House of Stuart remain reserved, marriages taking place outside the territory of Britain (in Continental Europe or overseas countries) are ***outside the geographical and legal jurisdiction of this law.*** The London Parliament absolutely has no authority in international law to oversee the legitimacy of dynastic marriages taking place outside its own sovereign borders and to deem them invalid (***extraterritorial jurisdiction***).

3.2. De Facto and De Jure Sovereignty Conflict

The marriages of the Stuart line took place during a period when the throne was unlawfully and militarily usurped, in their capacity as an independent dynasty reserving their own sovereign rights. Moreover, since the official Proclamation issued by Queen Elizabeth II ultimately registered the entire past sequence of marriages and the rights arising from this sequence, the administrative/procedural hitches that the 1772 act would bring about have been ***personally removed and ratified by "The Supreme Will of the Throne" (The Crown).***

SECTION 4: THE INVALIDITY OF THE REGENCY ACTS 1937 AND 1953 DUE TO A FALSE PREMISE

The lawyers of the opposing party will claim that the powers of the head of state, regency processes, or throne proxy mechanisms are carried out according to the acts of 1937 and 1953, and that this mechanism cannot be deviated from.

4.1. The Principle of Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet

The most fundamental universal principle of international law and the law of obligations/representation is this: ***"No one can transfer a right they do not possess" (Nemo dat quod non habet).***

If the current Windsor line holds the throne rights of the original right-holder Stuart male line ***His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots*** through arguments contrary to law and based on treaty violation, the ***Regency Acts of 1937 and 1953*** issued based on this defective foundation are also based on a False Premise.

The laws issued by an office that has been usurped or whose legitimacy has been vitiated by an international treaty violation become legally defective (V***oidable/Defective***) when the original right-holder emerges.

From the moment Scotland declares its independence and its original monarch, these London-originated regency acts will have no legal bindingness or validity on Scottish soil.

SECTION 5: THE SUPREMACY OF SCOTTISH CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

The greatest constitutional harbor that the opposing party's lawyers will take refuge in is the principle of ***"Parliamentary Supremacy" (Parliamentary Sovereignty)***, which is the constituent element of English law. According to this principle, they will argue that the laws made by parliament are absolute and cannot be annulled by courts. This argument may be valid for English domestic law, but it is ***legally impossible and invalid within the territories of Scotland.***

5.1. The Principle of Popular Sovereignty and the Claim of Right 1689

As registered and admitted by the Supreme Court of Scotland (Court of Session) in the case of ***MacCormick v. Lord Advocate (1953 SC 396)***; the principle of absolute and unlimited "***parliamentary sovereignty***" in English law ***has no equivalent*** in the Scottish constitutional tradition and never has.

Pursuant to the ***Claim of Right 1689***, which is the founding cornerstone of Scottish constitutional law, absolute sovereignty in Scotland does not belong to the parliament. ***Sovereignty belongs to the Scottish People and the Legitimate Monarch***. While the constitutional framework of popular sovereignty established by the ***Claim of Right 1689*** remains absolute and superior to Westminster's claims of parliamentary absolutism, any historical administrative clauses within that specific 1689 text asserting a forfeiture of the Crown by the House of Stuart were extracted under foreign military duress and coercion (the invasion of William of Orange) and are thus ***void ab initio*** under customary international law, preserving the uninterrupted, unextinguished dynastic rights of the legitimate male line. The Scottish Parliament or the Parliament of the United Kingdom does not possess a sovereign power above the people and the legitimate monarch. This absolute supremacy of the Scottish People and their Rightful King is anciently codified in the ***Declaration of Arbroath (1320)***—the ultimate foundational constitutional manifesto of Scotland—which explicitly dictates that the Scottish Monarch reigns solely by the choice and consent of the community of the realm, and if any ruler attempts to subjugate the nation to English rule, the community retains the absolute right to drive them out. This ancient constitutional mandate completely paralyzes and destroys Westminster's fraudulent claims of total parliamentary supremacy over Scottish territory.

5.2. The Right of Self-Determination at the Level of Jus Cogens

The popular sovereignty of the people of Scotland and the principles of the ***Claim of Right 1689*** are directly integrated with the ***"Right of Peoples to Self-Determination"***, which is regulated in Article 1 of the United Nations Charter and accepted as a peremptory norm (***Jus Cogens***) of international law.

His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots who is the direct male line of King James VI, is the legitimate and registered right-holder of the throne according to the constitutional sovereign structure of Scotland. No law unilaterally passed by the London Parliament can alter this deep-rooted constitutional rule of Scotland to the detriment of the original owner of the throne. The throne claim of ***His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots*** is not just a personal inheritance lawsuit, but the restoration of the usurped sovereignty of the Scottish people on the grounds of international law. This restoration is heavily weaponized by Article 1 of the ***International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)***, to which the United Kingdom is a bound signatory, declaring that all peoples have an inalienable right to self-determination. Furthermore, pursuant to ***UN General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV) (Friendly Relations Declaration)***, a state's territorial integrity is only protected if its government represents the whole people without discrimination; by forcing Brexit upon Scotland against an overwhelming 62% democratic majority, Westminster ***legally shattered its own legitimacy***, rendering the immediate reclamation of Stuart sovereignty an absolute, binding requirement of international justice.

SECTION 6: THE WINNING LEGAL RECIPE (DECLARATION) FOR INTERNATIONAL COURTS, THE UNITED NATIONS, AND WORLD LEADERS

First of all, we must make this crystal clear:
The two fundamental pillars of Scottish Constitutional Law the 1320 Declaration of Arbroath and the 1689 Claim of Right establish an unassailable truth: The Crown of Scotland is neither a commodity in the monopoly of the London Parliament nor a subject for political bargaining; absolute sovereignty resides directly with the Scottish People and the legitimate royal line. Therefore, the restoration of the Scottish Crown to its historical and rightful title-holder, His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots is by no means an "insurrection or a revolution", but the "solemn historical restoration of a long interrupted legitimate sovereignty".

Furthermore, under the foundational principles of international law and constitutional equity, the Sovereign acts as the ultimate Fount of Justice and Fount of Honour. An official registration and declaration of material fact ratified under the Royal Sovereign Authority specifically backed by conclusive Y-DNA evidence constitutes an irrevocable Admission Against Interest made by the highest organ of the State. Under the binding doctrine of Promissory Estoppel in Public International Law, no subsequent domestic parliamentary legislation can contradict, retroactively extinguish, or invalidate an official material fact once registered by the supreme state authority. Today, we are not defending a technical legislative loophole, but an unextinguished historical right endorsed by the highest sovereign authority, biological reality, and the law of nations.

All procedural traps, jurisdictional objections, and parliamentary barriers that could be set up by the opposing party's Crown lawyers to prevent entering into the merits of the case have been legally annihilated by the above articles. In this context, the definitive and conclusive legal status presented to the international community, the Secretariat-General of the United Nations, the Vatican Palace, and the leaders of sovereign states is as follows:

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART

Irrevocable Registration (Evidentiary Estoppel):
The official Proclamation issued by the late Queen Elizabeth II and the DNA test results constitute a unilateral disposition of official recognition and admission of material fact by a head of state in international law. In the face of this legal evidence, any objection by the United Kingdom Government stating that "the lineage line is not legitimate" is legally null and void pursuant to the principle of Estoppel.

Justified Termination of the Treaty (Termination of Treaty):
The Acts of Union 1707 have been dissolved pursuant to Customary International Law and the general principles of international law due to the systematic and material breaches of the English side (most recently the Brexit process). The independence of the Kingdom of Scotland is not the creation of a new state, but the act of restoration of historical and legitimate sovereignty (Restoration of Sovereignty) as a result of a legally dissolved contract. Accordingly, formal jurisdiction for the resolution of this international treaty dispute is explicitly invoked under the founding rules of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) at The Hague and Article 1 of the United Nations Charter (the Peremptory Norm of Self-Determination), entirely bypassing and overriding the unilateral jurisdictional reflexes of the domestic United Kingdom legal system.
The restoration of the Scottish Crown requires no foreign sponsorship, but stands upon the absolute foundation of historical and constitutional legitimacy. All sovereign entities are formally notified to acknowledge this legal reality.

Exception to the Statute of Limitations (Imprescriptibility):
In sovereign rights, the independence of states, and the legitimate succession to the throne, the statute of limitations (Prescription) cannot be subjected to operation according to the general law of nations. The emergence of the original right-holder and the indisputable royal evidence in his hands have completely removed the legal bases of the status quo. ***Pending the formal adjudication of this dispute by the appropriate international tribunals, the Notifier hereby issues a strict conservatory notice to the United Kingdom Government to maintain the absolute status quo of all public assets, institutional frameworks, and sovereign resources within the territories of Scotland. Any subsequent unilateral legislative, financial, or administrative restructuring executed by the Westminster establishment over Scottish sovereign jurisdiction post-delivery of this Memorandum shall be treated as an escalation of the material breach, executed in bad faith, and subject to immediate international punitive damages.***

The Principle of Ex Injuria Jus Non Oritur (Law Does Not Arise from Injustice):
The probable defenses of the United Kingdom's Crown lawyers stating that the legitimate Stuart lineage line currently has no de facto administrative control over the territories of Scotland are invalid against the deep-rooted "***Ex Injuria Jus Non Oritur"*** principle of international law. Time passing over an unlawful treaty violation and usurpation of sovereignty does not make that usurpation legitimate. The right claims of the legitimate monarch ***HM Bruce Palmer Stuart, King of Scotland***, the moment they merge with the Self-Determination will of the Scottish people, will instantly transform from De Jure (Legal) legitimacy into De Facto (Actual) sovereignty. The United Nations and International Courts of Arbitration possess the authority to reject the United Kingdom's argument of "non-consent" on procedural grounds, since a violation of an international treaty (1707) is concerned.

SECTION 7: FORMAL SERVICE, COGNIZANCE, AND INTERIM RECOURSE

This Memorandum and Notice constitutes an explicit, formal, and irrevocable legal service under public international law. The delivery of this instrument to the Secretariat-General of the United Nations, the Presidency of the Vatican State, and the respective diplomatic missions of the United Kingdom serves as absolute and conclusive legal notice of default. The opposing party is hereby denied any subsequent defense based on lack of cognizance, improper service, or administrative ignorance. Any failure by the United Kingdom to respond to the merits of this treaty dissolution within ninety (90) days from the date of formal registration shall be legally construed as default and tacit admission of the material breaches cited herein.

SECTION 8: PRE-EMPTIVE BAR ON PROCEDURAL DISMISSALS

All international judicial authorities, arbitral tribunals, and sovereign signatories are hereby notified that no procedural motion, plea of forum non conveniens, assertion of domestic sovereign immunity, or claim of statute of limitations put forward by the United Kingdom shall be admissible. The Notifier asserts that the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Scotland, being a foundational subject of international law, is immune to domestic judicial maneuvers. Any attempt by the United Kingdom to divert this matter to domestic courts or to seek a stay of proceedings shall be interpreted as an admission of bad faith and a further material breach of the Treaty of Union 1707.

SECTION 9: BINDING NATURE AND NOTICE OF DEFAULT

This memorandum constitutes a formal and final demand for the cessation of unlawful usurpation. Should any authority or state fail to honor the legal facts registered herein, or should the United Kingdom fail to initiate the formal procedures for the restoration of the House of Stuart within ninety (90) days, such inaction shall constitute a de facto admission of the lack of legal basis for the current status quo. This instrument is not a subject for negotiation; it is a formal notification of the dissolution of an unlawful union and the activation of the inherent, immutable rights of the Crown of Scotland.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART

CONCLUSION AND REQUEST

Honorable Leaders of Sovereign States, the Reigning Monarchs of the World, the Secretariat-General of the United Nations, the Presidency of the Vatican State (Sancta Sedes), and International Courts of Arbitration;

Before this final decree, We invoke the unassailable principle of Severability under international jurisprudence: if any single clause, historical citation, or specific statutory interpretation within this comprehensive Memorandum is deemed by an international tribunal to be non-justiciable or structurally flawed, such a determination shall remain strictly isolated. It shall not diminish, affect, or invalidate the autonomous legal force and binding authority of the remaining sections, particularly the material breach of the Treaty of Union 1707 and the primordial right of self-determination.

All sovereign entities, international tribunals, and global authorities are hereby formally notified and required, within the framework of international law norms, Customary International Law, the historical jurisdiction area of the Holy See, and Jus Cogens principles, to recognize as invalid the political barriers of United Kingdom domestic law and the parliamentary laws (1701, 1707, 1772, 1937, 1953, 2013) which have been exposed and rendered null and void with all their technical loopholes above; and to officially register and take cognizance of the legitimate sovereignty of the territories and people of Scotland, the Royal House of Stuart, the liquidation of legal obstacles contrary to freedom of belief, and the absolute throne right of the rightful Head of the House of Stuart, Our person, His Majesty Bruce II King of Scots, as an immutable requirement of international law.

The Proclamation approved by Queen Elizabeth II and the DNA test evidence are the highest and final constituent declarations of will that legally lock and remove the bindingness of all the aforementioned parliamentary acts. No act of parliament is above constitutional popular sovereignty, biological reality, the prohibition of religious discrimination, and the monarch's will. The independence of Scotland and the accession of the heir of the Royal House of Stuart to the throne is not a legal uncertainty; it is the restoration of an usurped international right and the sovereignty of the law of nations to its original owner.

It is registered, declared, and submitted on the basis of the highest mandatory principles of international law, in such a manner that the opposing party's lawyers, Crown servants, and international jurists will find no legal loopholes or procedural defenses.
This instrument is definitively issued, decreed, and commanded to international judicial authorities, the Secretariat-General of the United Nations, the Presidency of the Vatican State, and the leaders and kings of all sovereign states for immediate execution and the formal closing of international legal recognition procedures.

NOTIFIER / LEGITIMATE RIGHT-HOLDER
Royal Advisory Team on behalf of
The Royal House of Stuart

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Record of Global Distribution

By Decree of His Majesty

BRUCE II R

Kingdom of Scotland

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART

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To: ***His Majesty King Harald V,*** King of Norway
To: ***His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf,*** King of Sweden
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To: ***His Majesty King Frederik X,*** King of Denmark
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To: ***His Excellency Frank-Walter Steinmeier,*** President of the Federal Republic of Germany
To: ***His Excellency Volodymyr Oleksandrovych Zelenskyy,*** The President of Ukraine
To: ***His Excellency Alexander Van der Bellen,*** The Federal President of the Republic of Austria
To: ***Her Excellency Catherine Martina Ann Connolly,*** The President of Ireland
To: ***His Excellency Guy Bernard Parmelin,*** The President of the Swiss Confederation
To: ***His Excellency Konstantinos Tasoulas,*** The President of the Hellenic Republic

III. THE EUROPEAN UNION LEADERSHIP

To: ***His Excellency António Costa,*** President of the European Council
To: ***Her Excellency Ursula von der Leyen,*** President of the European Commission
To: ***Her Excellency Roberta Metsola,*** President of the European Parliament

IV. THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS AND BODIES

To: ***His Excellency António Guterres,*** Secretary-General of the United Nations
To: The Honourable President and Members of the International Court of Arbitration (ICC)
To: The Honourable Secretary-General and Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)



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