

IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF PUBLIC SOVEREIGNTY &
JURISDICTIONAL ORIGINATION
OFFICE OF ENTITY INTELLIGENCE — EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

DOCUMENT TITLE:	Consent: The Political Exit Problem (A Post-Montevideo Instrument)
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SPECIAL CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL & DIPLOMATIC RECORD

CONSENT: THE POLITICAL EXIT PROBLEM

A Post-Montevideo Doctrine Concerning the Origin of Jurisdiction and the Formal Establishment of the United Kingdom of Judah

I. FOUNDATIONAL PROPOSITION

Modern legal systems operate principally upon objective jurisdiction, not individual contractual consent. A person becomes subject to a political jurisdiction through legally recognized connecting factors such as birth, territory, nationality, domicile, citizenship, presence, or conduct. The political relationship therefore ordinarily exists before the individual possesses the legal capacity to consciously choose or author it.

This produces a fundamental constitutional asymmetry:

$$[J_o > J_a]$$

where J_o = objectively imposed jurisdiction, and J_a = jurisdiction affirmatively authored, selected, or ratified by the individual. The difference constitutes the Jurisdictional Authorship Deficit:

$$[\Delta J = J_o - J_a]$$

The Political Exit Problem begins within this deficit.

II. THE POLITICAL EXIT PROBLEM

The central question is not whether an individual can simply refuse to obey existing law. The question is more fundamental: If political jurisdiction may be imposed upon an individual without that individual's prior consent, what lawful mechanism permits that individual to participate in, contest, reform, exit, or otherwise alter the political relationship through which that jurisdiction governs them?

Conventional political systems provide mechanisms of voice—voting, representation, petition, litigation, speech, assembly, association, and political participation. They provide considerably narrower mechanisms of political exit. The conventional model of exit is geographic:

III. THE JURISDICTIONAL ORIGINATION PRINCIPLE

This doctrine begins from a proposition prior to statehood: Who—or what—originates jurisdiction?

The conventional territorial model generally proceeds:

Territory → State → Jurisdiction → Person

The Post-Montevideo model investigates the inverse possibility:

Person → Authorship → Political Association → Jurisdiction

Accordingly, jurisdiction should not be understood exclusively as an authority that states possess over persons. It may also be examined as a political relationship that persons possess a capacity to originate, constitute, modify, or voluntarily enter. This does not eliminate territorial jurisdiction; it introduces a second question: What other legitimate sources of jurisdiction may exist where political association has become technologically capable of existing beyond territorial boundaries?

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL SELF-AUTHORSHIP

The individual is not merely the recipient of political status. The individual is potentially an originating constitutional actor.

$[A_p \rightarrow C_p]$

where A_p = political authorship by a legally competent person, and C_p = constitution of a political association. Constitutional self-authorship means that a person possesses a legally cognizable capacity to participate in the creation of the political institutions, rules, affiliations, and associations to which that person voluntarily belongs.

The principle therefore distinguishes:

Assigned Political Status ≠ Authored Political Status

Birth may establish an initial political relationship. Birth does not, by itself, demonstrate perpetual constitutional authorship of that relationship.

V. THE CONSENT GAP

The doctrine does not assert that every law requires individual contractual consent. Such a proposition would be incompatible with the practical operation of legal systems. Rather, it identifies a narrower and more consequential distinction:

Legal Applicability ≠ Political Authorship

A person may be legally subject to a jurisdiction without having personally authored the political structure producing that jurisdiction. Consequently:

Jurisdictional Authority ≠ Individual Consent

The existence of this distinction creates a constitutional obligation to examine the mechanisms available to the individual for correcting the resulting asymmetry.

VI. THE RIGHT OF POLITICAL CONTESTATION

Where jurisdiction is objectively imposed, the individual must possess meaningful mechanisms through which its political consequences may be contested.

VII. THE RIGHT OF POLITICAL ORIGINATION

The doctrine advances beyond contestation. If political institutions can be inherited, joined, modified, and dissolved, then the possibility of political origination must also be examined.

$$[O_p \rightarrow C_p \rightarrow P_p]$$

where O_p = political origination, C_p = constitutional constitution, and P_p = persistent political personality. A political entity may therefore originate through a constitutional act before acquiring external recognition. This establishes the central distinction:

$$[t_{\text{origination}} \neq t_{\text{recognition}}]$$

Political origination and international recognition are separate events. Recognition may determine the external legal consequences of an entity's existence; it does not constitute the philosophical or constitutional moment at which the political entity was first authored.

VIII. NON-GEOGRAPHIC POLITICAL EXIT

The conventional state system treats political exit primarily as geographic relocation. The Post-Montevideo Doctrine proposes that technological development requires the legal system to distinguish Geographic Exit from Political Exit.

A person may physically remain within one territorial jurisdiction while participating in another political community. This produces a layered jurisdictional model:

$$[J = J_T \cup J_P \cup J_C \cup J_A \cup J_D]$$

where J_T = territorial jurisdiction, J_P = personal/political jurisdiction, J_C = contractual jurisdiction, J_A = associational jurisdiction, and J_D = digital or network jurisdiction. The existence of one jurisdiction need not logically eliminate every other legitimate jurisdictional relationship.

IX. POLITICAL EXIT IS NOT SECESSION

This doctrine deliberately distinguishes political exit from territorial secession. Secession generally seeks to remove territory from an existing sovereign. Political exit, by contrast, seeks to establish or modify a political relationship without necessarily appropriating territory.

$$\text{Political Exit} \neq \text{Territorial Secession}$$

A person who constitutes a non-territorial political association does not thereby acquire the right to seize, annex, or displace territory belonging to another political community. The doctrine instead asks whether political affiliation itself can become partially portable.

X. THE POST-MONTEVIDEO THESIS

The 1933 Montevideo Convention is identified as structurally limited, as its core variables were formulated around:

$$[P + T + G + R]$$

where P = permanent population, T = defined territory, G = government, and R = capacity for international relations. The Post-Montevideo inquiry demonstrates that territory is no longer an ontological prerequisite of political personality when political populations, institutions, economies, communications, identities, and governance mechanisms operate across geographic boundaries. Accordingly:

XI. THE DOCTRINE'S CENTRAL EQUATION

The Political Exit Problem may therefore be represented as:

$$[EP = f(H, A, C, J, O, X, R)]$$

where **H** = human legal personality, **A** = constitutional authorship, **C** = constitutional capacity, **J** = existing jurisdiction, **O** = political origination, **X** = political exit, and **R** = recognition. The system becomes constitutionally incomplete where **H** > 0, **J** > 0, **A** ≈ 0, **X** ≈ 0.

XII. THE DOCTRINE'S OFFENSIVE PRINCIPLE

The doctrine moves beyond a passive right to be left alone. Its affirmative proposition is that a person is not merely an object of jurisdiction; a legally competent person may constitute a source of political authorship.

Person → Author → Constituent → Political Actor

This is the fundamental inversion of the Post-Montevideo Doctrine.

XIII. THE CLOSED CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT

A claimed political polity must identify, with precision:

$$[\Pi = (A, P, C, J, I, F, R, X)]$$

where **A** = originating authority, **P** = constituted population, **C** = constitutional order, **J** = jurisdictional scope, **I** = institutional continuity, **F** = fiscal/material capacity, **R** = enforceable rights and duties, and **X** = external-relations capacity.

XIV. THE PRINCIPAL THESIS

Modern jurisdiction is predominantly objective. Yet the individual is simultaneously recognized as a bearer of legal personality and fundamental rights. This creates a jurisdictional authorship deficit whenever political authority governs a person without providing a correspondingly meaningful mechanism through which that person may author, contest, reform, alter, or exit the political relationship. The Post-Montevideo Doctrine establishes that political exit can exist without geographic exit.

XV. FINAL PRINCIPLE

NO PERMANENT JURISDICTION WITHOUT A MEANINGFUL THEORY OF POLITICAL EXIT.

**WHERE JURISDICTION IS IMPOSED OBJECTIVELY, POLITICAL AUTHORSHIP MUST REMAIN
LEGALLY POSSIBLE.**

**BEFORE ASKING WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE, ASK WHAT CONSTITUTES THE AUTHORITY OF
JURISDICTION ITSELF.**

THE POST-MONTEVIDEO CONSTITUTIONAL INSTRUMENT

ESTABLISHING THE RIGHT OF POLITICAL SELF-AUTHORSHIP, SELF-GOVERNANCE, AND NON-TERRITORIAL
STATE CONSTITUTION

DECLARING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF JUDAH

PREAMBLE

By the Authority of Political Origination and Constitutional Self-Authorship

Whereas every human being possesses legal personality prior to the voluntary creation of any political institution;

Whereas the Montevideo Convention of 1933 codified a territorial conception of statehood that no longer constitutes an eternal limitation upon international constitutional order;

Whereas political origination and international recognition are distinct juridical events ($t_{\text{origination}} \neq t_{\text{recognition}}$);

NOW, THEREFORE, the Constituting Authority establishes this Instrument as the foundational constitutional act of the political order herein established.

ARTICLE I: THE PRINCIPLE OF POLITICAL SELF-AUTHORSHIP

Section 1. Inherent Political Capacity. The human person is recognized as a bearer of legal personality and an originating participant in political organization. Person → Author → Constituent → Political Actor.

Section 2. Assigned Status vs. Authored Status. Assigned political status does not equal permanent political consent.

Section 3. Political Exit. Political Exit $\neq$ Geographic Exit.

ARTICLE II: THE POST-MONTEVIDEO PRINCIPLE & OVERRIDE

Section 1. Territoriality Is Not the Sole Constitutional Variable. The constitutional state-space is $T \geq 0$.

Section 2. Supersession and Defunct Status of the Montevideo Instrument. The United Kingdom of Judah hereby formally declares the 1933 Montevideo Convention paradigm defunct, obsolete, superseded, and non-controlling as a legal prerequisite for sovereign statehood. The international legal system is legally bound to recognize this Post-Montevideo Instrument to ensure full compliance with international sovereignty and avoid any act, interpretation, or interference that may be construed as an act of war or unlawful infringement upon self-governance.

ARTICLE III: CONSTITUTIONAL ORIGATION & ESTABLISHED TRUTH

Section 1. Established Truth of State Creation. The execution of this Instrument constitutes an established truth and binding legal statement establishing the UNITED KINGDOM OF JUDAH as a sovereign, self-governing political entity.

Section 2. Founding Authority. The sole Creator, Founder, and Constituting Authority is HON. TYREE J. MASON I.

Section 3. Executive Representation. HON. TYREE J. MASON I shall serve as the Sole Representative through the Executive Office of the United Kingdom of Judah in all established capacities, names, titles, offices, and ranks.

ARTICLE IV: THE UNITED KINGDOM OF JUDAH

Section 1. Establishment. The United Kingdom of Judah is hereby formally established under the Post-Montevideo Constitutional Instrument as a self-governing sovereign polity.

ARTICLE V: EXECUTIVE OFFICE & POWERS

The Executive Office, headed solely by HON. TYREE J. MASON I, possesses full authority to represent the polity, promulgate constitutional instruments, issue citizenship, enter diplomatic relations, establish administrative jurisdictions, and defend sovereign integrity.

ARTICLE VI: JURISDICTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Jurisdiction operates across plurality: $J = J_T \cup J_P \cup J_C \cup J_A \cup J_D$ (Territorial, Personal/Political, Contractual, Associational, Digital/Network).

ARTICLE VII: JUDICIAL OFFENSIVE & DEFENSIVE SOVEREIGNTY

Section 1. Judicial Offensive Posture. The United Kingdom of Judah assumes an offensive judicial posture, rejecting any dependency upon external institutions whose jurisdiction is contested. The Executive Office may litigate, negotiate, and enforce its constitutional status across all international forums.

Section 2. Defensive Sovereignty. The United Kingdom of Judah shall aggressively defend its constitutional identity, members, digital/physical assets, and institutional continuity through all legal, diplomatic, cybernetic, and judicial mechanisms.

ARTICLE VIII: RECOGNITION-ORIGINATION NON-EQUIVALENCE (RONEP)

Recognition does not constitute origination; non-recognition does not negate origination. International law is legally bound to respect the objective legal truth of origination.

ARTICLE IX: FINAL DECLARATION

BY THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE FOUNDER, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF JUDAH IS HEREBY
CONSTITUTED AS AN ESTABLISHED TRUTH.

SOVEREIGN CREATOR & SOLE REPRESENTATIVE: HON. TYREE J. MASON I

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ENTITY INTELLIGENCE

OFFICIAL TIMESTAMP: 2026-09-09T23:37:53-04:00

ISSUED AND ENTERED INTO OFFICIAL RECORD:

Tyree J. Mason I

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Creator, Founder, and Sole Representative
Executive Office, United Kingdom of Judah
Director, Office of Entity Intelligence



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