

THE LEGITIMACY CRISIS OF 2025

A Supplement to the Dominion Genesis Notice

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DominionState.net

Introduction

The Dominion State Genesis Notice declares the formation of a lawful, consent-based jurisdiction for the living. This supplemental document establishes the empirical foundation for that declaration by examining the convergence of systemic failures occurring across multiple jurisdictions in 2025.

As the Declaration of Independence set forth a list of grievances to justify the formation of a new jurisdiction, this document records observable conditions across the modern nation-state system, with particular focus on western states grounded in English common law and equity. It is the first of a series intended to track ongoing instances of governmental overreach, including regulations, acts, policies, court decisions, and other forms of positive law that have come into conflict with Natural Law, rendering them void in principle and illegitimate in effect.

What follows is a forensic analysis of observable patterns in governance, property rights, financial control, speech regulation, and taxation—patterns that mirror historical conditions preceding civil rupture. The purpose is to illuminate those patterns as they repeat, to prevent further decline, and to demonstrate that Dominion arises from necessity and as an inevitable counterbalance—formed to return civilization to right order through the laws of nature.

I. The Failure of Property Protection

The Canadian Land Title Crisis

In 2025, Canadian courts issued a series of precedent-setting decisions that undermined the security of private property ownership—one of government's primary protective functions.

Cowichan Tribes v. Canada (August 2025)

Following the longest trial in Canadian history (513 days), the BC Supreme Court declared Aboriginal title over lands including private fee simple properties. The court held that Aboriginal title and fee simple ownership can coexist on the same land, though the court did not address the implications of this declaration for the fee simple rights of private third-party landowners.

What this means: Over 283,000 separate parcels of land in Canada are now potentially subject to Aboriginal title claims that may override registered private ownership. Property owners were not formal parties to proceedings that could affect their holdings. Private property owners were not formally notified about proceedings that could affect their property rights.

Wolastoqey Nations v. New Brunswick (November 2024)

The New Brunswick Court ruled that Aboriginal title can be declared over privately-owned lands, and that private landowners are not proper parties to Aboriginal title claims; only the Crown has constitutional obligations.

The pattern: When a state fails to protect property rights—or actively subordinates them without due process—it ceases to perform its primary function. A proposed class action was filed in November 2025 alleging that British Columbia and Canada made false and misleading representations about the strength of registered title, which were relied upon by title holders to their detriment.

It is important to note that both fee simple title and Aboriginal titles are limited estates granted by the Crown. Since both titles originate from the same source, it is rational to expect the Crown to protect fee simple holders from conflicting claims it also administers. Inability to do so suggests a failure of the state's protective obligation.

Historical Precedent

The insecurity of property tenure has historically preceded revolutionary periods:

- Pre-Revolutionary France: Arbitrary confiscations and unclear property rights contributed to Third Estate grievances.
- American Colonial Period: Disputes over land grants and territorial sovereignty fueled independence movements.
- English Civil War: Crown assertions over property without parliamentary consent accelerated rupture.

When property becomes conditional rather than secure, trust in governance deteriorates.

II. The Expansion of Financial Control Infrastructure

Digital ID Integration with Banking Access

Vietnam (2025):

Vietnam deactivated over 86 million bank accounts (43% of all accounts), requiring biometric verification through the national VNelID digital ID system. From January 1, 2025, unverified accounts faced transaction restrictions, with full deactivation beginning September 1, 2025.

Millions of Vietnamese citizens—particularly older people, those in rural areas, and low-income citizens with limited access to digital technology—have been locked out of their bank accounts. Economic participation now depends on government-verified digital identity.

Debanking and Financial Exclusion

Canada—Emergencies Act (February 2022):

The Canadian government invoked the Emergencies Act, granting powers including freezing bank accounts without judicial process, and financial surveillance applied to donors and supporters of the Freedom Convoy protest. Subsequent legal findings determined that the invocation did not meet the statutory threshold of necessity and that the measures violated constitutional protections.

No consequences were felt by the ruling administration or its political party; that same party remains in power. This illustrates a modern incentive structure wherein a political party can disregard law and act without consequence, and may even be rewarded politically for doing so. The continued status of the governing party is a visible example of where incentives currently lie within existing systems.

Pattern across jurisdictions: Financial institutions increasingly function as enforcement mechanisms for political compliance. When banking access becomes conditional upon ideological alignment rather than lawful conduct, economic participation ceases to be a right and becomes a privilege subject to administrative discretion.

Historical Parallel: Tax Farming and Financial Intermediaries

Pre-Revolutionary France:

The Ferme générale collected indirect taxes through private contractors who became immensely wealthy while the public bore increasing burdens. The system was among the most hated components of the Ancien Régime because of the profits extracted at the expense of the state and the violence of its armed agents.

The Ferme générale was suppressed in 1790, with 28 former members guillotined in 1794. When financial intermediaries serve their own interests rather than the public welfare, legitimacy collapses.

Modern parallels exist where unelected officials and third-party institutions control access to financial services without meaningful accountability. Banks and third parties regularly collect tax information from their clients, and it is not difficult to foresee a future where deductions are automated. In some circumstances, tax authorities have frozen bank accounts at their discretion, raising the question of who is truly in possession of one's account.

III. Censorship Infrastructure and Speech Restrictions

United Kingdom – Online Safety Act (2023; enforced 2025)

As of March 17, 2025, platforms have a legal duty to protect users from illegal content, with active enforcement by Ofcom including opened enforcement programmes to monitor compliance. As of July 25, 2025, platforms have a legal duty to protect children online and must use age assurance to prevent access to various categories of content.

Criticism: British human rights organization Article 19 warned the Act is an extremely complex and incoherent piece of legislation that fails to address threats to human rights such as freedom of expression. Mark Johnson of Big Brother Watch called it a “censor’s charter” that undermines the right to freedom of expression and privacy.

Multiple websites announced closure citing high legal compliance costs, including community forums for bicycle enthusiasts and non-profit hosting platforms.

Canada – Bill C-63 (Proposed; died January 2025)

Bill C-63 would have created a duty of care for large social media platforms to act against content deemed harmful, including content that foments hatred or incites violence. Opposition arose from the Conservative Party, free speech advocates including the Canadian Civil

Liberties Association, law experts, and journalists, citing concerns about censorship of lawful content and potential penalties of life imprisonment for unlawful speech.

The bill died when Parliament was prorogued on January 6, 2025, but the intent to control speech persists.

Vietnam—Social Media Authentication Requirements

Vietnam implemented strict regulations in November 2024 requiring social media users to verify accounts with local phone numbers or personal identification, taking effect December 25, 2024. Only verified accounts can post and share information, with platforms required to maintain databases of user information including full names, birth dates, and phone numbers, and provide this data to authorities when requested.

The Pattern

When speech becomes contingent upon government-verified identity and subject to administrative removal, the conditions for meaningful consent cease to exist. A people cannot assent freely to governance when dissent is structurally suppressed.

IV. Taxation and the Burden of Debt-Based Systems

Current Tax Burdens

Canada (2025): Combined federal-provincial top marginal tax rates for high earners range from 47% in Alberta to 54% in Nova Scotia, with Quebec reaching 53.31% at \$150,000 CAD income. When payroll taxes for Canada Pension Plan and Employment Insurance are included, the total burden increases further.

United States (2025): Federal rates reach 37%, with state taxes adding 0–13.3% (California). Combined with FICA taxes of 7.65%, effective rates approach 50% for high earners in high-tax states.

United Kingdom (2025): Income tax (England/Wales/NI) includes a 20% basic rate, 40% higher rate, and 45% additional rate above a high threshold; Scotland applies different bands and a higher top rate.

Big-picture overview of consumer cost burden

Across all three countries, consumers face stacked burdens: income taxes, payroll/social contributions, consumption taxes (GST/VAT/sales), and excise duties, plus non-tax cost drivers such as housing, energy, and interest rates.

The effective squeeze on households over the last several years shows up most clearly in cumulative CPI rises (roughly low-20s percent for Canada and the euro area, mid-20s or more for the U.S. and UK), within which tax changes—while very real—are only one component alongside broader price shocks.

Summary of tax burden

After someone pays 40–55% of income to taxes, they can expect to pay another 5–20% on purchases due to value-added or sales taxes, after the currency they hold has lost 20–30% if held since 2019. These combined burdens are historically extreme; in times where taxes were fractionally as oppressive, revolutions followed.

This outline does not account for further taxation on estates, capital gains, probate, property taxes, carbon taxes, licenses, registrations, and other compulsory extractions.

Historical Comparison: Pre-Revolutionary France

The Taille and indirect taxes: In pre-Revolutionary France, nobles and clergy were largely excluded from taxation while commoners paid disproportionate direct taxes. The system was outrageously unjust in imposing heavy burdens upon the poor and powerless.

The structural problem was not weight alone, but inequity, inefficiency, and resistance to reform. Modern systems show analogous dynamics: those with access to complex capital structures reduce effective rates, while wage earners and small producers bear disproportionate burdens.

The Debt-Servitude System

All major economies operate on debt-expansion models where:

- Money is created through lending, not production.
- New debt services old debt in perpetual cycles.
- Productive assets are diluted through monetary expansion.
- Those managing the system (administrators) have no stake in productive value creation.

Scriptural warning: “The borrower is servant to the lender” (Proverbs 22:7). Debt-based currency forces participation in a system of surety for strangers—warned against in wisdom literature. For those who hold such principles sacred, no lawful alternative currently exists within legacy monetary systems.

V. The Failure of Value Alignment

Modern systems increasingly fail not necessarily because of ideology, but because incentives are misaligned. Across contemporary states, value creation and value extraction have become structurally decoupled. Authority, benefit, and security are often granted without a corresponding obligation to produce, restore, or sustain the economic and social systems upon which those benefits depend.

Two extractive patterns now coexist within legacy governance structures.

Administrative Extraction

A permanent administrative class has emerged whose authority expands independently of measurable contribution. This class operates through regulatory proliferation rather than service delivery, insulated from consequence through procedural complexity, institutional immunity, and distance from productive activity.

In such systems, authority flows upward, while responsibility dissipates. The result is not governance, but management: rule by abstraction rather than accountability to outcomes. History demonstrates that when administration becomes self-referential and self-protective, legitimacy erodes regardless of intent.¹

Non-Regenerative Dependency

Redistribution mechanisms increasingly operate without a corresponding framework for restoration of productive capacity. Benefits are distributed absent any structured expectation of skill development, contribution, or reintegration into value-creating activity.

While social support is morally necessary, systems that reward consumption without regeneration ultimately weaken both recipients and producers. When assistance is severed from pathways to autonomy, dependency becomes institutionalized rather than resolved.²

These two patterns are often framed as ideological opposites. In practice, they converge. Both extract from productive actors without regenerating the conditions that make production possible.

The Structural Consequence

When producers are treated as an inexhaustible funding substrate rather than the foundation of civilizational continuity, predictable conditions arise:

- Erosion of trust between citizens and institutions
- Distortion of incentives away from innovation and responsibility
- Capital flight, both economic and human
- Cultural fragmentation between those who produce and those who administer or extract

Civilizational history is unambiguous: societies do not collapse because they support the vulnerable. They collapse when systems of support and authority are no longer accountable to value creation or restoration.³ This is not merely a moral failure. It is a mathematical one.

Dominion's Corrective Architecture

Dominion is designed to realign authority, benefit, and obligation. Within Dominion, all participants—administrators, stewards, beneficiaries, and institutions—are accountable to value creation or value restoration. This principle applies universally and without ideological exception.

¹ Max Weber, *Economy and Society*, Vol. 2 — on bureaucratic rationalization and legitimacy decay.

² Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom* — capability theory and the distinction between support and dependency.

³ Mancur Olson, *The Rise and Decline of Nations* — institutional sclerosis and extractive coalitions.

Accordingly:

- Administration is treated as a service contract, not a protected class. Authority is conditional, reviewable, and revocable based on demonstrated outcomes.
- Social support is structured as regenerative investment, not permanent entitlement. Assistance is directed toward restoring productive capacity through education, tooling, enterprise formation, and recovery from harm.
- Producers are protected from indefinite extraction, ensuring that those who sustain the system are not structurally punished for doing so.

Where assistance is provided, it is accompanied by pathways toward contribution when capacity permits. Where contribution increases, a portion is returned to the system to fund future entrants under similar conditions. This establishes a closed, regenerative economic loop rather than a linear extractive flow.⁴

Dominion does not criminalize incapacity, nor deny aid where harm or misfortune has occurred. It rejects the institutionalization of permanent non-contribution in the absence of incapacity.

Legitimacy Through Regeneration

Legitimacy is not sustained by redistribution alone, nor by unchecked markets, nor by centralized administration. It is sustained when systems reward contribution, restore capacity after harm, and bind authority to responsibility.

The present legitimacy crisis persists because legacy institutions cannot correct incentive misalignment without undermining themselves. Dominion exists to supply what is otherwise absent: a lawful jurisdiction in which value creation, stewardship, and accountability are structurally inseparable.

Where existing political parties promise solutions through austerity, Dominion reduces the need for empty promises through a foundational design of sustainability.

VI. Democratic Legitimacy and Parliamentary Crises

Canada—Prorogation During Election Season

Parliament was prorogued on January 6, 2025, causing multiple significant bills—including online harms legislation—to die on the order paper. This occurred during a period when timing relative to Pierre Poilievre's political momentum raised questions about democratic process.

Suspension of parliamentary process during politically sensitive periods echoes historical uses of prorogation to avoid accountability.

⁴ John Fullerton, *Regenerative Capitalism: How Universal Principles and Patterns Will Shape Our New Economy*; Elinor Ostrom, *Governing the Commons — regenerative systems and contribution-based sustainability*.

Election Integrity Questions

United States (2024): Reports of missing ballot boxes and chain-of-custody irregularities raised questions about electoral processes. While no definitive findings have been established, the questioning of legitimacy itself indicates systemic fragility.

Pattern: When citizens cannot trust that votes determine outcomes, consent weakens. Democratic legitimacy depends not only on mechanisms, but on public confidence in their integrity.

VII. Historical Patterns and Current Convergence

The Cycle of Legitimacy Erosion

Across civilizations, a consistent sequence appears:

1. Centralization of power without corresponding accountability
2. Economic burden increasing on productive classes
3. Restriction of speech and suppression of dissent
4. Property insecurity and arbitrary enforcement
5. Loss of faith in institutions
6. Crisis point: reform or rupture

Pre-Revolutionary Comparisons

Taxation:

Pre-Revolutionary France: the Third Estate bore disproportionate burden while privileged classes were exempt.

Modern: productive wage earners bear high effective rates while administrative and capital classes access reduction mechanisms.

Property Rights:

English Civil War era: Crown assertions over property without parliamentary consent.

Modern Canada: court decisions subordinating registered title without property owner standing.

Speech Control:

Pre-Enlightenment Europe: ecclesiastical and royal censorship.

Modern UK/Canada/EU: administrative frameworks for content removal and speech penalties.

Financial Access:

Ancien Régime France: tax farmers controlling economic participation.

Modern: banks and digital ID systems as gatekeepers of financial life.

Administrative Overreach:

Pre-Revolutionary France: unaccountable administrators extracting wealth.

Modern: permanent administrative classes insulated from electoral accountability.

The Critical Difference: Scale and Technology

Previous legitimacy crises were geographically limited. In 2025, financial systems, identity mechanisms, and communication platforms operate globally. When control systems centralize at this scale, the consequences of failure multiply exponentially.

VIII. The Administrator Class and the Producer Class

A Fundamental Divergence

Modern economies are managed by an administrative class that:

- Confuses debt expansion with wealth creation
- Has no direct experience in value production
- Benefits from system complexity and opacity
- Is insulated from consequences of poor stewardship

This class governs producers—those who create actual value through:

- Labor and skilled work
- Entrepreneurship and enterprise
- Innovation and problem-solving
- Capital formation through savings

The Inversion

In a properly ordered system, producers govern their coordination with minimal administrative overhead. Instead, administrators claim authority over productive output they did not create, directing resources according to priorities disconnected from value creation.

This is the core illegitimacy: those who manage wealth have no competence in creating it.

Dominion's Counter-Proposition

For producers who:

- Create value rather than extract it through administrative position
- Wish to protect wealth rather than see it diluted through debt expansion
- Seek coordination without surrendering autonomy to unaccountable administrators

Dominion offers an alternative architecture where:

- Value creators govern their own coordination
 - Wealth is preserved rather than diluted by administrative expansion
 - Administrators serve by delegation, remain revocable, and hold no original authority
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IX. The Necessity of Alternatives

The Absence of Reform Mechanisms

Legacy institutions show limited capacity for self-correction:

- Electoral cycles change personnel without changing structure
- Regulatory capture insulates administrators from accountability
- Complexity shields dysfunction from transparency
- Scale makes coordinated reform practically impossible

The Role of Credible Alternatives

Without competition, monopoly conditions persist. Monopoly conditions breed:

- Presumption of consent rather than explicit assent
- Administrative convenience over rights protection
- Centralization over subsidiarity
- Extraction over service

A lawful alternative does not threaten stability. It creates the conditions for stability by:

- Proving consent is voluntary (exit makes remaining meaningful and legitimizes the consent on which existing jurisdictions rely)
 - Forcing competition (systems must serve or lose constituents)
 - Providing shelter (protection when reform fails)
 - Demonstrating viability (alternatives can succeed)
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X. Conclusion: The Completion of Recognition

The year 2025 has crystallized what many sensed but could not articulate: inherited systems of governance, property, money, and rights protection are straining against fundamental misalignments.

This is the moment civilization averts collapse: the completion of a cycle and the beginning of a new way of managing future cycles for humanity's benefit.

Those who created value within these systems, who operated in good faith, and who trusted institutional legitimacy now recognize that continuation without structural alternatives leads to two outcomes:

1. Deeper entrenchment of control systems, surveillance, and conditional participation
2. Rupture when pressure exceeds capacity for peaceful correction

Dominion proposes a third path: proactive evolution through consent-based alternatives.

The supplemental documents that follow establish the philosophical and legal foundations that make such an alternative not only possible, but necessary.

Next Documents in This Series

Document 2: Natural Law and the Foundations of Legitimate Authority (Released December 30, 2025)

Document 3: The Completion and the Beginning (Released December 31, 2025)

Constructive Notice

This document is published as evidence of systemic conditions necessitating lawful alternatives. It is offered in good faith as a contribution to public discourse and as justification for the formation of Dominion State.

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