

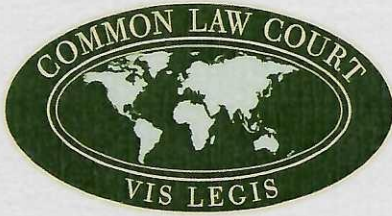
*Common Law Courts
Great Britain & International*

**Court Orders for the
International Common Law Court**

Convened on the 21st January 2024

**Cruinn House
1 Wurzburg Court
Dundee
DD2 1FB**

Dated 30th January 2024



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In the matter of

We the People (represented by John Smith), c/o Cruinn House, 1 Wurzburg Court, Dundee, DD2 1FB

(Plaintiffs)

v

Lyndon Farrington (acting as Director of Beep Companies)

(Defendant)

Before commencing with the trial, the public gallery was shown two video presentations, the first presentation covered an introduction to common law, explaining why we can convene our own courts and the second video explained the procedure involved for convening a common law court.

The appointment of court officials then took place and the Adjudicator was appointed, all appropriate documentation was then signed off.

The Adjudicator then introduced the parties involved in the dispute and confirmed that the Defendant had not appeared, the named Plaintiff was then asked to present his case.

The named Plaintiff addressed the court and the public and thanked them for their assistance in dealing with this issue. The Plaintiff then swore his oath to the court and raised the following points before commencing with his case:

1. The Plaintiff confirmed that the Defendant had refused to answer to the Common Law Court and a jury of his peers, stating that he would only do so in a statutory court.
2. The Defendant had refused to appear before this court and accordingly would not answer to the people.
3. The Plaintiff confirmed that he had served the Defendant with following court papers, a document entitled Court Information which outlined the procedure for dealing with the Common Law Court, a Writ of Public Summons which required the Defendants presence at the hearing and a copy of the Plaintiffs Statement of Claim, all of which are lodged with the court.

Acknowledged receipt of these documents was given by way of an e-mail from the Defendant.

4. The procedure for the Defendant to respond was clearly laid out as follows:
 - i) The Defendant had an option to initiate a pre-trial conference to address the issue before proceeding to trial, this option was not taken.



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- ii) The Defendant could submit a written defense but only according to the following procedures, the written defense would have to be sent to the following address info1@commonlawcourt.com and received at least two days before the court hearing, this was not done. The Plaintiff however, confirmed that he did receive a copy of paperwork from the Defendant but this was sent to his email address john@commonlawcourt.com.
- iii) In submitting a written defense, the Defendant could only respond by way of a written affidavit which was signed by him and two witnesses and forwarded to the correct email address, this was not done.

As above in point number (ii) the conditions for lodging a written defense were not complied with.

- iv) Despite failing to submit a lawful response or comply with the requirements for doing so, the Plaintiff explained what happened to the jury and despite the Defendants refusal to answer to the people, the Plaintiff stated that to remain honourable and to ensure that justice was served, the jury should be offered the chance to hear the Defendants submission; the jury stated that they wished to do so.

The Adjudicator then read out the document, point by point, and the Plaintiff then rebutted each point for the jury.

After the Plaintiffs introduction and the rebuttal of the Defendants document, as part of the case, the following points were also discussed, accepted, and established as **facts in law**.

1. The Defendant failed to comply with the requirements for responding to the Common Law Court, he did not forward a response to the appropriate address and although he did forward a document to the Plaintiff by way of email, it was not signed by either himself or the alleged witnesses, making the document inadmissible in court.
2. A Common Law Court Birth Certificate for John Smith had been obtained, confirming his standing as a living man, under the jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.
3. A Business Ownership Certificate for the Fictitious Name (MR JOHN SMITH) had been obtained by John Smith (the living man), confirming not only his ownership of this legal entity but that it now fell under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.



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4. The position of John Smith as a CLC Diplomat and a CLC Commissioner for the CLC Peace Service was confirmed and accepted.
5. The standing of John Smith as a member of the Cruinn Community (a private members community) was confirmed and accepted.
6. The fact that Lyndon Farrington had confirmed that he was a living man and that he had obtained ownership of the Fictitious Name (MR LYNDON FARRINGTON) was confirmed and accepted.
7. That this court case was raised on behalf of the 'We the People' against Lyndon Farrington, for the crimes that he committed against the people.

Dispute

On behalf of We the People, represented by John Smith (a living man), he confirmed that the named Defendant had been charged with committing the following crimes against the people:

- Fraud
- Theft
- Obtaining money through deception, with the sale of master nodes and covid loans
- Failing to comply with the requirements for a CLC Diplomat
- Failing to comply with the requirements for a CLC Commissioner
- The Unlawful closure of the following websites:

www.commonlawcourt.com

www.clc-media.uk

www.clc-currency.uk

- The unlawful deletion of the Common Law Court website



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- The unlawful closure of the e-mail account for the Common Law Court (Zoho)
- The unlawful attempt to use a common law court to assist with his crimes

Alleged Wrong

The Defendant, while committing crimes against the people, has caused them harm, loss, and injury. The Defendant has unlawfully targeted the people to further his own agenda and has tried to close the Common Law Court and associate websites, this was done to cover up his crimes.

This attack against the people was deliberate and targeted and if the systems had not been backed up, the people would have found themselves with no lawful remedy, to protect themselves, from crimes committed against them.

In relation to the Plaintiffs case, John Smith then presented his Statement of Claim on behalf of the people.

At this point the Plaintiff then showed a video of Lyndon Farrington confirming his statements '**that in the freedom movement, the Common Law Court was the one he admired the most**' and when making his video '**two years later he had no reason to doubt that choice**'. Lyndon then confirmed that even the state could not close the court '**because there was no evidence of wrongdoing**' yet he has chosen to attack the people and the court to cover up his crimes.

There had been no previous allegations made by Lyndon against the Common Law Court, this changed when he was challenged, regarding his criminal behaviour.

To assist the court further, the following points were covered with the appropriate documentation submitted as evidence:

1. The Common Law Court

The Common Law Court was created to provide a lawful remedy for living men and women and the first court was convened on the 11th June 2017.



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The Common Law Court has confirmed its lawful position to convene courts and issue its own orders and deeds. This position has also been acknowledged by the statutory courts and judges.

2. Common Law Court E-Mail Account

To assist with the work of the Common Law Court an e-mail account was sent up to handle enquiries and to assist with issues that the people have.

The Defendant instructed his colleague Angelos an IT specialist to create a new website for the Common Law Court, this individual also helped to set up a new e-mail account. Having created the account for the Plaintiff, assurances were given that the individual responsible for setting up this e-mail account had been removed as a user, but we found out later that this was not the case.

Due to a dispute involving the Cruinn Currency accounts and the money held by the Defendants company, an ultimatum was issued as they had failed to provide the income receipts for the Cruinn accounts.

Having given the Defendant twenty-four hours to comply with the requirement to produce these receipts, the Plaintiff discovered that the Defendant had used his company and Angelos to access and unlawfully close the e-mail account for the Common Law Court.

In relation to the inadmissible and void Affidavit sent by email from the Defendant, Lyndon stated, **'I say that John Smith is making ridiculous accusations about myself taking down websites and other IT services.'**

The Plaintiff then provided e-mail confirmation from the e-mail provider (Zoho) which stated that the account was closed on the 6th July 2023 at 17:49:49 CEST by the account noreply@commonlawcourt.com which was attached to the individual that set up the account. This paperwork was examined by the jury members and accepted as a fact.

This individual had also unlawfully retained an e-mail address angelos@commonlawcourt.com which he attached to the Super Administrator position; this gave him full control over the e-mail account. Further confirmation was given in relation to the IP address used to close the e-mail account, this was used by this individual in Paphos, Cyprus where the Defendant had a company office. Again, this paperwork was examined by the jury and accepted as a fact.



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3. The Common Law Court Website

To assist the people, the Plaintiff had purchased a domain and set up a website for the Common Law Court, this was to be used as a central point to assist the people.

Given the difficulties with the website and the increased demand the Defendant stated that his business partner and IT specialist would create a new site for him. This offer was accepted, and the new website was created.

Referencing the above point, the Defendant assisted the Plaintiff to set up a hosting for the new site. This domain, website and hosting package were all owned by the Plaintiff and were paid fully by the Plaintiff.

Given the ultimatum referred to above, and after the Defendant had the e-mail account closed, he then ensured that the Common Law Court website was closed as well. The Defendants partner accessed the hosting account by using the Plaintiffs e-mail details and then closed the website.

The Plaintiff then produced evidence to confirm this fact and again provided the IP address used to close the site, it was from Paphos in Cyprus. This paperwork was examined by the jury and accepted as a fact.

4. The CLC Media Website

Similar to the above point, this website was closed down by the Defendant as it was also attached to the hosting package obtained by the Plaintiff.

5. Cruinn Currency Website

Once again, this website was also closed down by the Defendant www.clc-currency.uk this time it was done to cover up the theft committed by the Defendant.

The Defendant had failed to provide any receipts for the income obtained through this site. The Defendant when questioned continually on this issue, eventually stated that the missing money was put into a liquidity pool that he created. This liquidity pool was only mentioned after the Plaintiff had



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questioned him for three months about the missing money.

The Defendant also had no authority to set up any liquidity fund or to interfere with the Cruinn Currency accounts, the Defendant was only used to process payments. It should also be noted that to date, despite the excuse of the hidden money in the liquidity pool there has been no accounting produced to confirm the existence of this pool, the money placed into it or a balance for this pool.

6. Merchant Account

Even though payments were processed for the Cruinn Currency through the Defendants company (Beepxtra) there had never been any contract between the parties.

When the Defendant received an ultimatum to provide copies of the receipts for the income obtained, he issued an e-mail to confirm that he was initiating the closure of the merchant account.

In relation to this issue the following points should be noted:

- There was not or ever has been a contractual agreement between the parties.
- No signed contract has ever been produced.
- Despite the fact that the Defendant was processing payments for the Cruinn, no income receipts were ever provided.
- The Defendant had unlawfully interfered with the Cruinn Currency account, which he had no authority to do.
- The payments forwarded were approximately £1,400 short per week.
- The Plaintiff then provided evidence to the jury which included actual figures provided by Coinbase and the Defendant, this confirmed the above shortfall in the above point.
This evidence was examined by the jury and accepted as a fact.



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- Although the Defendant had been processing payments for the Cruinn Currency, no accounts were produced to confirm the income.

7. Covid Loans

The Plaintiff again drew the jury's attention to the pattern of behaviour discussed earlier. The Defendant had unlawfully obtained covid loans for four different statutory companies, these loans totaled £200,000.

The Defendant, when required to repay these loans, decided to place the companies into insolvency so that he would not have to repay them.

The Defendant, in unlawfully obtaining these loans has obtained money through deception and has also committed crimes against the people as the money that he has obtained should have been used to assist the public.

8. Master Nodes

In preparing for this court hearing, the Plaintiff was approached by four different individuals who had purchased five Master Nodes from the Defendant at a cost of \$125,000. The promise made to these individuals was that they would make an income from these, when they were connected to the outlets/businesses that he hoped to sign up.

It had been established that to date these Master Nodes, if they even exist, are not connected to any businesses and as such provide no income. The individuals concerned are unhappy about this and have asked for their money back on numerous occasions, the Defendant has refused to repay the money.

Due to continued complaints about one of these purchases, the Defendant had stated that he would return the money once he sold another. The Master Node would be transferred to the new buyer and the money would then be returned to this individual. The Defendant continued to sell numerous Master Nodes but at no time has he repaid this individual.

The Plaintiff then produced evidence by way of documentation provided



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by the Defendant to confirm the purchases. This evidence was examined and accepted as a fact as the issued certificates are numbered and dated.

To date the Defendant has taken in \$375,000 for these Master Nodes which we believe do not exist, even if they do exist, they provide no income for the investors as they are not connected to any businesses.

The Plaintiff with this information has established a pattern of behaviour, which includes fraud, theft and possibly tax evasion and international money laundering.

To assist with this case, the Plaintiff highlights below a list of crimes committed by the Defendant against the people:

- i) The Defendant had failed to provide the accounting figures/receipts for the Cruinn Currency income, these were required to confirm that there were no discrepancies with the accounts, the income and to verify the deposits and purchases.
- ii) The Defendant had failed to comply with the requirements for his position as a CLC Diplomat, as he was working against the Common Law Court while attacking the people through his behaviour.
- iii) The Defendant had failed to comply with the requirement for his position as a CLC Commissioner, given that he was secretly trying to create his own system of constables in direct opposition to the Common Law Court.
- iv) The Defendant was guilty of committing fraud against the people, through the unlawful attack and closure of the CLC websites and the CLC E-mail system.
- v) The Defendant had committing theft against the people, through the Cruinn Currency Website and through the selling of Master Nodes (at least \$750,000).
- vi) The Defendant was also guilty of obtaining money through deception, it



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was also mentioned that this confirmed a pattern of behaviour. The Defendant had previously used the statutory system to unlawfully obtain covid bounce-back loans for four different companies, while refusing to repay them and then placing the companies into insolvency.

- vii) The Defendant then attempted to convene a Common Law Court to assist him with his crimes but did not conduct the court lawfully and when this was pointed out he then voided the decision but only after he obtained other advice which confirmed that this was unlawful.
- viii) The unlawful deletion of the Common Law Court website.

Issued Orders

In relation to the Statement of Claim and the supporting evidence presented this day by John Smith on behalf of the Plaintiffs, we the Jury, consisting of twelve reasonably minded men and women and having considered all the evidence presented at this hearing, issue the following orders:

1. **We, the jury, hereby issue a court order** to confirm that the Defendant is guilty of committing the above crimes against the people (numbered i to viii) and in doing so has caused them harm, loss and injury while also acting dishonourably.
2. **A further order is issued** to confirm that the Defendant is required to hand over all accounts, information, and income receipts for the Cruinn Currency to the named Plaintiff and to return all money due to the people which he has unlawfully retained.
3. **A further order is issued** to confirm that the Defendant is required to pay the following sum of £500,000 to cover the damage caused through his criminal and unlawful behaviour.

The Defendant has a period of fourteen (14) days to forward this payment to the named Plaintiff.

This period commences from the date of receipt of this court order.



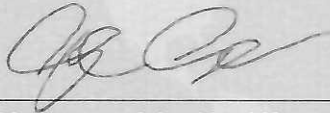
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In the event that these orders are not complied with, the International Common Law Court may take further action against the Defendant, to enforce its decision.


These Court Orders are effective as of this date and will remain in force until such time as they have been enforced. These orders are issued under the authority of this International Common Law Court and jus gentium, the Law of Nations.

IT IS SO ORDERED THIS 21st DAY OF JANUARY 2024

Presiding Sheriff and the Court Secretary of the International Common Law Court.



(Signature of the Sheriff)



(Signature of the Court Secretary)

