

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Constitutional Concern Regarding the Role of the Lord Advocate Request for Parliamentary Determination**

#### **Purpose of this Submission**

This submission raises a matter of constitutional importance concerning the current institutional structure of the Office of the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

Members of the Scottish Parliament are respectfully invited to consider whether the present arrangement is compatible with:

- the principle of separation of powers, and
- the guarantees of a fair and independent process under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).

#### **The Constitutional Issue**

At present, the Lord Advocate simultaneously acts as:

- a member of the Scottish Government (executive),
- the chief legal adviser to Ministers, and
- the head of the prosecution system in Scotland.

This concentration of functions gives rise to a structural overlap between executive authority and the administration of justice.

The central constitutional question is:

Does this institutional arrangement provide sufficient safeguards to ensure prosecutorial independence and maintain public confidence in the justice system?

#### **Why This Matters**

The independence of the prosecution system is a fundamental requirement of the rule of law.

Where prosecutorial authority is exercised within the executive branch:

- there is a risk of real or perceived conflict of interest,
- the appearance of independence may be compromised, and
- the requirements of Article 6 ECHR (independent and impartial tribunal) may be engaged.

**This issue is not theoretical. It has been:**

- raised in the UK Parliament, and
- subject to ongoing political and public scrutiny, including recent media reporting and statements by political leaders calling for reform.

**Evidence Before Parliament**

**The attached documents demonstrate that:**

1. The dual role of the Lord Advocate is acknowledged within the UK constitutional framework;
2. Political leaders across parties have recognised the risks associated with the current structure; and
3. The issue has become one of active constitutional and public concern, rather than academic debate.

**Concerns Raised**

This submission identifies the following concerns:

- Structural conflict between executive power and prosecutorial authority;
- Lack of clear institutional separation, as required by constitutional principle;
- Potential incompatibility with Article 6 ECHR, particularly regarding independence and impartiality;
- Absence of a clear parliamentary determination on whether the current system remains constitutionally appropriate.

**Request to Members of the Scottish Parliament**

Members are respectfully invited to consider:

1. Whether the present structure adequately safeguards prosecutorial independence;
2. Whether a formal parliamentary review of the Lord Advocate's dual role is required; and
3. Whether legislative or institutional reform should be considered, including the separation of executive and prosecutorial functions.

## **Public Interest**

This issue goes to the heart of:

- confidence in the justice system,
- constitutional accountability, and
- the protection of fundamental rights.

## **A clear and reasoned determination by Parliament would provide:**

- legal clarity,
- democratic legitimacy, and
- reassurance to the public that Scotland's justice system meets modern constitutional standards.

## **Conclusion**

This submission is made in good faith and in the public interest, it can also be viewed on the Common Law Court website at the following address along with video footage:

[MSP Information - Common Law Court](#)

<https://youtu.be/ebVSt768yF4?si=6yOLFIUHHVcMkQGA>

It does not seek to pre-determine the outcome, but rather to invite proper parliamentary consideration of a recognised constitutional question.

On behalf of 'We the People'

***John Smith***

CLC Diplomat, living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

Date: 28.03.2026

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# **FORMAL NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL BREACH, LIABILITY & FAILURE OF GOVERNANCE**

## **Immediate Attention Required**

**Re:** Lord Advocate – Separation of Powers, Article 6 ECHR, and Non-Compliance

**From:** John Smith CLC Diplomat, living man & Cruinn Community Member

**Representing:** We the People

**Date:** 23.03.2026

This notice raises a constitutional question of public importance: whether the concentration of executive, advisory, and prosecutorial authority within the office of the Lord Advocate is compatible with modern standards of prosecutorial independence, the separation of powers, and the guarantees of fair process under the European Convention on Human Rights and the constitutional framework established by the Scotland Act 1998.

Members of the Scottish Parliament and the Scottish Government are therefore respectfully requested to determine whether the present institutional structure of the Office of the Lord Advocate provides sufficient safeguards for prosecutorial independence and constitutional accountability within the framework of the Scotland Act 1998 and the guarantees of fair process contained in the European Convention on Human Rights.

**Note – Liability Will Attach Upon Non-Response**

# Parliamentary Determination Notice

## Request for Parliamentary Consideration of the Constitutional Position of the Lord Advocate

**To:** All Members of the Scottish Parliament

**From:** John Smith, CLC Diplomat, living man & Cruinn Community Member

**Date:** 23.03.2026

### 1. Notice

This notice respectfully requests that the Scottish Parliament consider and determine a constitutional question concerning the institutional structure of the Office of the Lord Advocate.

### 2. Background

The Lord Advocate currently performs several functions simultaneously:

- Member of the Scottish Government
- Chief legal adviser to Ministers
- Head of the prosecution service in Scotland.

Recent public debate and political statements have raised concerns that this dual role may create risks to the perception or reality of prosecutorial independence.

For example, opposition leaders including **Anas Sarwar** have argued that the dual mandate of the Lord Advocate raises serious constitutional concerns and should be reconsidered.

In addition, reporting has highlighted controversy surrounding communications between the Lord Advocate and First Minister **John Swinney** relating to a criminal investigation, which has intensified scrutiny of the current constitutional arrangement and its implications for the appearance of independence within the justice system.

Proposals have also been introduced at Westminster to amend the **Scotland Act 1998** so that the prosecutorial and advisory roles of the office could be separated in the future, reflecting a growing recognition that clearer institutional boundaries may be required.

Taken together, these developments indicate that the issue is no longer theoretical, but the subject of active political and constitutional consideration. They also underscore the

importance of ensuring that Scotland's legal framework continues to meet the standards of independence and impartiality required under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, as well as maintaining public confidence in the administration of justice.

### 3. Constitutional Question

In light of these concerns, the following question arises:

**Does the present institutional structure of the Office of the Lord Advocate provide sufficient safeguards to ensure prosecutorial independence and public confidence in the administration of justice in Scotland?**

This question engages principles relating to:

- separation of powers
- prosecutorial independence
- fair process under the **European Convention on Human Rights**.

### 4. Request to Members of the Scottish Parliament

Members of the Scottish Parliament are respectfully invited to consider whether:

1. The present structure of the office adequately safeguards independence from executive influence.
2. Parliamentary review of the constitutional position of the Lord Advocate is required.
3. Legislative or institutional reforms should be considered to address the concerns raised.

### 5. Public Interest

The independence of prosecutorial decision-making is a fundamental element of the rule of law.

Where credible constitutional concerns arise, parliamentary scrutiny helps maintain public confidence in the justice system.

On behalf of 'We the People'

*John Smith*

CLC Diplomat, living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

## Structural Constitutional Defect (Scotland)

This submission concerns a **systemic constitutional defect** within the Scottish justice system arising from the dual role of the Lord Advocate under the Scotland Act 1998.

### Core Structural Problem

The Lord Advocate simultaneously acts as:

- A **member of the Executive Government**, and
- The **head of the prosecution system**.

This creates an inherent **overlap between executive power and the administration of justice**.

### Failure of the Courts to Address the Issue

In both **civil and criminal proceedings**, where a devolution issue has been raised concerning:

- the Lord Advocate's dual role; and
- the absence of the separation of powers,

the courts have **consistently failed to determine the issue**.

Instead, proceedings have continued without:

- (1) **determining whether a constitutionally compliant separation of powers exists in Scotland**; and
- (2) **establishing lawful jurisdiction in light of that unresolved constitutional question**.

This amounts to adjudication based on **assumed constitutional validity**, rather than **judicially determined legality**.

### Constitutional Principle

It is a fundamental principle of constitutional law that liberty depends upon the separation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers. As articulated by Montesquieu in *De l'esprit des lois* (1748), Book XI, Chapter 6:

**“There is no liberty if the judicial power is not separated from the legislative and executive.”**

This principle forms part of the constitutional traditions common to democratic states and is reflected in the requirement under Article 6(1) of the European Convention on Human Rights that a tribunal be independent and impartial.

Where prosecutorial authority is exercised under the direction or authority of a government minister who is simultaneously a member of the executive, the necessary institutional separation is compromised.

In such circumstances, the objective appearance of independence is undermined, giving rise to a real risk that the prosecutorial process is not structurally distinct from executive power.

This is incompatible with the guarantees of a fair hearing under Article 6, which requires not only actual independence but the appearance of independence sufficient to maintain public confidence in the administration of justice.

Accordingly, any system in which executive and prosecutorial functions are materially intertwined fails to satisfy the minimum requirements of independence and separation of powers recognised both in constitutional principle and under the Convention.

### **Additional Evidence: Malicious Prosecution and Procedural Irregularity**

This constitutional defect is not merely theoretical but is evidenced in practice through ongoing prosecutorial conduct.

An arrest warrant remains active against an individual whose actions have consisted of challenging the position of the Lord Advocate and the jurisdiction of the court. The case itself remains ongoing.

The individual complied with all lawful procedural requirements and engaged with the process in good faith. Formal correspondence was submitted disputing the validity of the charges and raising substantive legal issues. These were not addressed.

The prosecuting authority has confirmed in writing that it will not respond to further correspondence in this matter and has characterised the individual's behaviour as unacceptable.

A motion to dismiss was lodged on the basis of statutory time bar. Summary proceedings must be commenced within six months. In this case, the citation and charge were issued more than eight and a half months after the relevant date, exceeding the statutory limit.

Despite this, the prosecution proceeded. When the time bar issue was raised, the presiding sheriff dismissed the motion without providing any written reasons or legal justification.

The continued enforcement of an active arrest warrant, the ongoing nature of proceedings, the refusal to engage with correspondence, and the absence of judicial reasoning give rise to a legitimate concern that the process has become oppressive.

This conduct demonstrates, in practical terms, how the structural lack of separation of powers can manifest in proceedings where prosecutorial discretion, executive authority, and judicial determination fail to operate independently.

### Legal Consequences

- The issue is **systemic, not case-specific**
- It **cannot be remedied** through ordinary judicial decisions
- It raises **serious incompatibility with Article 6 ECHR** (independence and impartiality)
- It calls into question the **lawfulness of proceedings conducted under that structure**

### Strengthened Jurisdiction & Ultra Vires Argument

#### Jurisdictional Defect

Where a **devolution issue is properly raised** under the Scotland Act 1998 concerning:

- the constitutional role of the Lord Advocate; and
- the absence of separation of powers,

**the court is under a duty to determine that issue prior to proceeding further.**

Failure to do so gives rise to a **jurisdictional defect**.

#### Absence of Established Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction cannot be presumed. It must be:

- **lawfully conferred**, and
- **properly established in the circumstances of the case**

Where the constitutional validity of the prosecutorial and institutional framework is directly challenged, **jurisdiction itself becomes contingent upon resolution of that challenge**.

Proceeding without resolving it amounts to:

- acting **without lawful authority**, and

- exercising powers **beyond those properly conferred**.

### **Ultra Vires and Nullity**

In such circumstances, any decision taken is:

- **ultra vires** (beyond lawful powers); and
- **liable to be treated as a nullity**

because it is founded upon an **unresolved and fundamental constitutional defect**.

Until the issue of **separation of powers and the role of the Lord Advocate** is:

- **fully adjudicated**, and
- **constitutionally clarified**,

any exercise of jurisdiction in cases where the issue is raised is **legally questionable and potentially void**.

### **Conclusion**

The matter concerns the **compatibility of the constitutional framework itself**, not merely its application.

In the absence of a **full and reasoned judicial determination**, the issue remains unresolved and continues to affect the **validity of proceedings across the judicial system**.

Accordingly, the matter requires **constitutional scrutiny and, ultimately, legislative correction**.

On behalf of 'We the People'

*John Smith*

CLC Diplomat, living man &  
Cruinn Community Member

## Political Acknowledgement of the Constitutional Conflict

The constitutional difficulty arising from the dual role of the **Lord Advocate** has been openly recognised at the highest levels of political discussion within the United Kingdom.

During proceedings in the **UK Parliament** on **26 March 2025**, the issue was raised directly by **John Cooper**, who noted that in Scotland:

“the head of prosecutions—the Lord Advocate—does sit in Cabinet.”

The concern raised was that the individual directing criminal prosecutions is simultaneously a member of the political executive.

In response, the **Keir Starmer** acknowledged that this constitutional arrangement is problematic and confirmed that:

*“Labour in Scotland has been clear that it would separate that role. That is the right thing to do... obviously it is what we do in England and Wales.”*

This parliamentary exchange demonstrates that the issue is not merely theoretical or academic. It is recognised within the United Kingdom’s constitutional framework that Scotland’s system differs from that in other parts of the UK, where prosecutorial authority is institutionally separate from executive government.

### Ongoing Political Concern and Calls for Reform

Subsequent political debate has continued to highlight the structural conflict created by the Lord Advocate’s dual role.

Reports and commentary in 2026 noted that the arrangement—where the Lord Advocate simultaneously serves as both head of prosecutions and a Government law officer with a seat in Cabinet—has been described as:

- an “**absurd state of affairs**”, and
- a system that risks **conflicts of interest between political authority and prosecutorial independence**.

Political leaders have therefore called for legislation to amend the constitutional framework established by the **Scotland Act 1998** in order to separate the roles of government legal adviser and head of prosecutions.

These discussions further demonstrate that the structural overlap between executive authority and prosecutorial power is widely recognised as constitutionally problematic.

## Consequences for Article 6 ECHR

Article 6 of the **European Convention on Human Rights** guarantees the right to a hearing before an **independent and impartial tribunal**.

Where the prosecuting authority is constitutionally integrated within the executive government, a structural risk arises that the justice system lacks the institutional independence required by Article 6.

We the People submit that:

1. The Lord Advocate simultaneously exercises executive authority as a Government Minister.
2. The Lord Advocate also directs criminal prosecutions and exercises legal authority within the justice system.
3. This structural overlap undermines both the **actual independence** and the **appearance of independence** required by Article 6.

Because the Lord Advocate also represents or advises the Government in civil litigation and constitutional matters, this structural issue affects **both criminal and civil proceedings**.

## Refusal of the Domestic Courts to Hear the Constitutional Challenge

Despite repeated attempts to raise this structural issue before Scottish courts, We the People submit that the domestic courts have not provided a full and substantive determination of the constitutional question. This position applies across multiple forums, including Employment Tribunals, Sheriff Courts, Sheriff Appeal Courts and the Court of Session, where cases have been disposed of on procedural or administrative grounds without addressing the underlying constitutional issue.

The following two cases illustrative examples to demonstrate this problem.

## Domestic Attempts to Raise the Constitutional Issue

### Case Example 1 – Criminal Proceedings

In the first case, an individual challenged the jurisdiction of the court on the basis that the prosecuting authority directing the proceedings ultimately operates under the authority of the **Lord Advocate**, who simultaneously serves as a member of the executive government.

This individual argued that this constitutional arrangement creates a structural conflict with the requirements of **European Convention on Human Rights** Article 6, which guarantees a hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal.

It was submitted that where the head of prosecutions is also a government minister, the prosecutorial authority cannot be institutionally independent from the executive branch of government.

The court declined to determine the constitutional issue, did not provide a substantive assessment of compatibility with Article 6 and then issued a court order against this individual.

### **Case Example 2 – Civil Proceedings**

In a separate civil case, an individual again raised the issue of the constitutional position of the Lord Advocate and the absence of separation between executive government and the prosecution system.

This individual submitted that the Lord Advocate also exercises functions in civil and constitutional litigation while simultaneously being a member of the Scottish Government. It was argued that this structural overlap affects both criminal and civil proceedings because the Government's own law officer may appear as a legal authority within the justice system while simultaneously exercising executive authority.

The court refused to consider the argument and declined to address the constitutional question. No determination was made as to whether the dual role of the Lord Advocate is compatible with Article 6 but the court proceeded anyway and issued a court order against him.

### **Consequence for Present Cases**

As a result of the absence of a substantive judicial determination of the structural issue, We the People submit that:

- the constitutional compatibility of the Scottish prosecutorial system has not been judicially determined at the domestic level; and
- involved individuals have been denied an effective opportunity to challenge the compatibility of the prosecutorial structure with the Convention.

We the People therefore submit that the absence of judicial consideration of this issue gives rise to violations of:

- **Article 6** (right to a fair hearing before an independent tribunal), and
- **Article 13** (right to an effective remedy).

### **Denial of an Effective Remedy**

As a result of the absence of a substantive judicial determination of the structural issue in the above cases, this individual has been denied an effective domestic remedy.

The constitutional compatibility between executive government and the prosecutorial authority has therefore remained unexamined within the Scottish legal system.

We the People submit that this situation gives rise to violations of:

- **Article 6 ECHR** (right to a fair and independent tribunal), and
- **Article 13 ECHR** (right to an effective remedy).

### **Evidential Significance**

The attached documents within this notice demonstrate three critical points:

1. The Scottish Government itself has acknowledged the dual executive and prosecutorial role of the Lord Advocate.
2. Political leaders across the United Kingdom have recognised that the arrangement creates constitutional difficulty.
3. The Scottish courts have refused to allow the structural challenge to be fully heard.

Taken together, these facts demonstrate not merely isolated or case-specific irregularities, but a **systemic constitutional failing** embedded within the current framework of governance and justice in Scotland. The issue arises from the institutional structure itself and therefore affects all proceedings in which the Lord Advocate exercises prosecutorial authority while simultaneously holding executive office.

Accordingly, the people have been, and continue to be, compelled to participate in proceedings conducted within a justice system whose institutional independence is openly disputed, structurally compromised, and yet has not been subject to full and proper judicial determination.

### **Comparative Systems of Prosecution**

#### **Institutional Separation in Democratic Legal Systems**

The constitutional structure of the prosecution service varies across democratic jurisdictions. However, a common principle is that prosecutorial authorities are **institutionally separate from executive political officeholders**, in order to preserve public confidence in the independence of judicial systems.

The following table summarises how several comparable systems organise prosecutorial authority.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Head of Prosecution</u>	<u>Relationship to Government</u>	<u>Institutional Position</u>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	Director of Public Prosecutions	Not a government minister; operates under statutory independence	Separate prosecutorial authority
<b>Ireland</b>	Director of Public Prosecutions	Independent constitutional office	Separate from executive government
<b>Canada</b>	Director of Public Prosecutions (Public Prosecution Service of Canada)	Independent agency reporting through the Attorney General but operationally autonomous	Separate prosecution service
<b>Germany</b>	Public Prosecutors (Staatsanwaltschaft)	Formally part of justice administration but not members of government cabinets	Institutional separation maintained
<b>France</b>	Ministère public	Organised within judiciary; prosecutors are not government ministers	Distinct legal authority
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Lord Advocate</b>	Member of the Scottish Government and part of the ministerial team while also head of prosecutions	Dual executive and prosecutorial role

### Structural Difference in Scotland

Under the **Scotland Act 1998**, the Lord Advocate is:

- a **member of the Scottish Government**, participating in the executive branch, and
- the **head of the prosecution system**, directing criminal prosecutions and exercising legal authority in civil and constitutional matters.

This arrangement differs from many other democratic jurisdictions where the prosecutorial authority is institutionally distinct from the executive government.

Political discussions within the **UK Parliament** have acknowledged this difference. During parliamentary proceedings in March 2025, it was observed that in Scotland the head of prosecutions sits in Cabinet, a situation not present in England and Wales, where the prosecutorial authority is separate from government ministers.

### **Relevance to Article 6 ECHR**

Article 6 requires that justice be administered by tribunals that are **independent and impartial**.

Where the prosecutorial authority is structurally integrated with the executive government, questions arise regarding:

- the independence of the prosecution service,
- the perception of political influence in legal proceedings, and
- public confidence in the impartial administration of justice.

We the People submit that the Scottish constitutional structure raises precisely these concerns and therefore engages the guarantees of Article 6.

### **Why the Structural Problem Cannot Be Resolved by Individual Judicial Decisions**

We the People submit that the constitutional difficulty identified in this notice is not confined to the facts of any individual case. Rather, it arises from the institutional structure of the Scottish justice system itself.

Under the **Scotland Act 1998**, the **Lord Advocate** simultaneously holds two distinct positions:

1. **Member of the Executive Government**, participating in the Scottish Government as a Minister and exercising collective ministerial responsibility; and
2. **Head of the Prosecution System**, directing criminal prosecutions and exercising legal authority in matters affecting the justice system.

This dual role is not incidental or temporary. It is expressly embedded in the constitutional framework created by the Scotland Act 1998.

Because the structural overlap between executive authority and prosecutorial power arises directly from legislation, it cannot be remedied by the decisions of individual courts in individual cases. Domestic courts may apply the law as it stands, but they cannot alter the constitutional framework that defines the institutional role of the Lord Advocate.

We the People further submit that, in both civil and criminal proceedings where a devolution issue has been raised under the Scotland Act 1998—specifically concerning the role of the Lord Advocate and the absence of separation of powers—the courts have consistently failed to properly determine that issue. Instead, proceedings have continued and individuals have been prosecuted or adjudicated against without:

- (a) providing a reasoned determination as to whether a constitutionally compliant separation of powers exists in Scotland; and

- (b) establishing and confirming lawful jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the matter in light of that unresolved constitutional question.

In doing so, the courts have proceeded on an assumed constitutional validity that has not been judicially examined or confirmed when directly challenged.

We the People submit that this failure is fundamental and as articulated by Montesquieu, where there is no separation of powers, there can be no true rule of law.

Consequently, We the People submit that any challenge to this structural arrangement cannot be effectively resolved within the ordinary course of domestic litigation. Even where litigants raise concerns regarding prosecutorial independence or separation of powers, the courts remain bound by the statutory framework that establishes the Lord Advocate's position within the executive government.

The problem is therefore systemic rather than procedural. It affects the institutional independence of the justice system as a whole and applies to all proceedings in which the prosecutorial authority operates under the constitutional authority of the Lord Advocate.

We the People further submit that this structural arrangement raises issues concerning the independence and appearance of independence required by **Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights**.

The Court has consistently emphasised that justice must not only be independent in fact but must also appear to be independent to a reasonable observer. Where the head of the prosecution system is simultaneously a member of the executive government, the institutional separation between executive power and the administration of justice may be perceived as compromised.

We the People therefore submit that the issue raised in this notice concerns the compatibility of the constitutional framework itself with the Convention.

Because the structural arrangement is embedded in primary legislation and has remained unresolved despite repeated public and political recognition of the issue—including discussions in the **UK Parliament** acknowledging the unusual position of the Lord Advocate within government and prosecution—only constitutional or legislative reform can fully address the problem.

Accordingly, We the People submit that the matter falls within the supervisory jurisdiction of the courts to determine whether the institutional framework governing the administration of justice in Scotland satisfies the guarantees of independence and impartiality required by Article 6 of the Convention.

In circumstances where the courts have not yet provided a full and substantive determination of this structural issue, the matter is hereby formally brought to the attention of Members of the Scottish Parliament and the Scottish Government, in its capacity as the Lord Advocate's appointing authority and employer, for their consideration.

## Section 4

Given that the issue arises from the statutory constitutional structure itself and affects the administration of justice and judiciary as a whole, it is submitted that this matter is systemic in nature and not confined to individual cases.

The absence of effective remedial action to date underscores the continuing importance and urgency of this issue.

On behalf of 'We the People'

*John Smith*

CLC Diplomat, a living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

**Date:** 22.03.2026

The image is a screenshot of the Hansard website. At the top left is the UK Parliament logo. Below it, the word 'Hansard' is displayed in a large font. To the right of 'Hansard' is a button labeled 'House of Commons'. Below this is a navigation breadcrumb: 'UK Parliament > Hansard > Commons Chamber > Oral Answers to Questions > Prime Minister > Engagements'. The main heading is 'Engagements' in a large, bold font. Below it, the text reads 'Volume 764: debated on Wednesday 26 March 2025'. On the right side, there is a calendar icon showing 'MAR 26 2025'.

[John Cooper](#)

[\(Dumfries and Galloway\) \(Con\)](#)

Q9. When he was Director of Public Prosecutions, I do not think the right hon. and learned Gentleman would have sat comfortably in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Cameron, but incredibly in Scotland, we have a situation in which the head of prosecutions—the Lord Advocate—does sit in Cabinet. This situation has been thrown into sharp focus lately by a police probe into the finances of the SNP, and has been thrown further into focus because, although not personally involved, the Lord Advocate ultimately sits at the head of the investigation into former First Minister Nicola Sturgeon, who faced potential criminal charges. This situation has been created by the SNP, who will not fix it. Does it sit with this House to amend the situation? (903476)

[The Prime Minister](#)

This is a really important issue, and Labour in Scotland has been clear that it would separate that role. That is the right thing to do, for the reasons that have just been articulated; it is the obvious thing to do, and obviously it is what we do in England and Wales. There have been calls for a review of this issue since 2021, but the SNP has not acted fast on those calls. It really does need to bring forward proposals now to deal with this problem, which has been sitting there for a very long time.

## Scottish Legal News

### Badenoch vows to end dual role of lord advocate

23 Feb 2026

UK Conservative leader Kemi Badenoch has pledged to separate the dual functions of the lord advocate, warning that the current system risks “corruption”.

Ms Badenoch described the arrangement surrounding the lord advocate as an “absurd state of affairs”, amid mounting political fallout at Holyrood.

The controversy erupted after it emerged that Lord Advocate Dorothy Bain KC sent a minute to First Minister John Swinney in January disclosing details of allegations against the former SNP chief executive, Peter Murrell.

Ms Bain told MSPs that the email was intended to notify John Swinney of a “significant development” in the case against Mr Murrell – who is Nicola Sturgeon’s estranged husband – and to “ensure the government is reminded of its legal responsibilities to restrict its comments”.

Opposition parties argued that the communication conferred a political benefit on Mr Swinney.

The lord advocate’s role as both a director of public prosecutions and attorney general is embedded in the Scotland Act, meaning any alteration would require action at Westminster.

Addressing the Scottish Tory conference in Edinburgh on Friday, Ms Badenoch said: “Just a few days ago, we learned that the lord advocate gave John Swinney a tip off about the details of the charges. This smacks of corruption.

“It is an absurd state of affairs that the lord advocate is currently in charge of an organisation prosecuting a case against a senior SNP figure whilst being in the SNP government’s cabinet.

“Today, I can announce that the Conservatives would end this conflict of interest and split the lord advocate’s role so that this never happens again.”

“The key thing is that it has to happen at Westminster, so I’d be looking to our Scottish MPs to look at all the possible avenues,” she said.

“There are multiple avenues that you could try, but we would need the support of certainly many more people across the House – this can’t just be a Conservative issue.”



## Lord Advocate gave Swinney details of Murrell charge in March 2025, papers show

Story by Katrine Bussey

Scotland's Lord Advocate revealed details of the case against former SNP chief executive Peter Murrell to John Swinney almost a year ago, new papers have revealed.

While details of the allegations against Nicola Sturgeon's former husband only became public knowledge earlier this month, it emerged last week that Dorothy Bain KC had sent an email to the First Minister outlining the charges in January.

However it has now emerged she gave details of the case to Mr Swinney, who is also the SNP leader, 10 months earlier in March 2025.

The Scottish Conservatives said the new document – published by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), shows "sleekit Swinney" was getting "secret information" about the "highly sensitive" case against Murrell.

Labour said the "bombshell documents raise far more questions than they answer for John Swinney and his Government".

Scottish Labour deputy leader Dame Jackie Baillie claimed the SNP Government "is drowning in sleaze and cover-ups".



John Swinney was tackled on the issue during FMQs on Thursday (PA) (PA Wire)

She added: "John Swinney received crucial information almost a year ago, while journalists and the public were kept in the dark."

It emerged on Tuesday that Ms Bain had contacted the First Minister on March 20 2025, saying Crown counsel had decided Murrell should appear in private in court "charged with embezzling over £460,000 from the SNP".

Murrell stands accused of embezzling almost £460,000 from the SNP between August 2010 and January 2023. He had been expected to appear at the High Court in Glasgow for a preliminary hearing on February 20 but this was moved to May 25 at the High Court in Edinburgh.

The Tories are now demanding Ms Bain – who as the senior legal adviser to ministers is also part of the Scottish Cabinet – must return to Holyrood to answer questions from MSPs.

Scottish Conservative leader Russell Findlay said: "It's shocking to now discover that the Lord Advocate tipped off John Swinney about details of the highly sensitive criminal case against Nicola Sturgeon's husband almost a year ago.

"While she gave Mr Swinney this dubious private briefing, the Crown Office was refusing to provide the same details to the public and the media who were kept in the dark.

"Sleekit Swinney should explain why he failed to come clean about getting this information almost a year ago.

"And when the Lord Advocate was being questioned in Parliament last week, why did she not come clean about her previous disclosure?

"This bombshell revelation adds to the existing stink and now explains why Mr Swinney has become increasingly shrill in his desperate attempts to deflect attention.

"The Lord Advocate must return to Parliament and give a full statement and straight answers to many outstanding questions."

Dame Jackie meanwhile said: "John Swinney received crucial information almost a year ago, while journalists and the public were kept in the dark.

"The people of Scotland deserve transparency from our Government and they need to know that all criminal cases are handled impartially and without political interference.

"The Lord Advocate must explain why she told John Swinney information that the Crown Office refused to make public, and well before any indictment was concluded."

She also said the First Minister "must come clean and tell us why he was given this information and whether he or his Government applied pressure on our justice system to ensure he was clued up on this case".

Tory MSP Douglas Ross spoke out in Holyrood to demand a new statement from the Lord Advocate.



He said: "For almost a year the only person not involved in this criminal trial to have information about the scale of alleged embezzlement was Scotland's First Minister and the leader of the SNP.




**Douglas Ross MSP**   
@Douglas4Moray · [Follow](#)



Why did neither John Swinney nor the Lord Advocate think to mention this to Parliament last week?

 **Scottish Conservatives**  @ScotTories

 **NEW:** The Lord Advocate secretly briefed John Swinney about the charges against Nicola Sturgeon's husband TEN MONTHS EARLIER than previously thought.

This scandal just keeps getting worse.

From: Lord Advocate  
20 March 2025

First Minister

#### OPERATION BRANCHFORM

##### Priority and Purpose

1. **IMMEDIATE:** This minute provides an update on Operation Branchform. Peter Murrell has appeared at Edinburgh Sheriff Court today on a charge of embezzling funds from the Scottish National Party.

##### Recommendation

2. Recommends that you note the update.

##### Operation Branchform

3. As you will be aware there has been an ongoing investigation in relation to the use of funds by the Scottish National Party. There is a longstanding tradition that Law Officers are not involved in the decision making in relation to cases involving politicians such as this case. These cases are investigated by professional prosecutors from Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service and reported for decision by Crown Counsel.
4. Police Scotland charged Peter Murrell with embezzlement and reported him to the procurator fiscal for consideration of prosecution on 23 May 2024. Nicola Sturgeon MSP and Colin Beattie MSP were both interviewed under caution by the police as part of their investigation. On August 2024 police sought advice and guidance from the procurator fiscal in relation to their investigation.
5. The procurator fiscal has been carrying out an investigation which is a normal

2:56 PM · Feb 24, 2026



 730  Reply  Copy link

[Read 73 replies](#)

"Why did the Lord Advocate feel the need to provide that information to the SNP leader in March of last year, and then again in January this year?"

"We need to hear from the Lord Advocate in this chamber to answer these questions."

He told parliamentary business minister Graeme Dey that if he does not agree to a statement, he would "stand up here every day until the Government concede".

Mr Dey however made clear to MSPs he had "no intention" of scheduling a statement by the Lord Advocate on Tuesday.

He told Mr Ross if he wants a statement, he should raise the issue with the Parliament's business managers.

Speaking about the information made public by the Crown, he added: "Last week the Lord Advocate undertook to provide further information for this Parliament, she does this today, extensive information, fulfilling her commitment, and she is pilloried again by Douglas Ross."

Crown agent John Logue, chief executive of COPFS and Scotland's most senior professional prosecutor, said: "The Lord Advocate has updated Parliament in line with the commitment she gave last week.

"Throughout, she and all prosecutors involved have acted in accordance with their legal duties.



Scottish Labour's Dame Jackie Baillie said the Lord Advocate needs to explain 'why she told John Swinney information that the Crown Office refused to make public' (PA) (PA Wire)

"It is now important that the legal processes are allowed to run their course, so that the issues can be determined fairly and properly in court.

"The Lord Advocate has reiterated that she exercises her authority independently of any other person, and that there is a live case before the courts which must not be put at risk of prejudice."

Speaking about the Murrell case, a COPFS spokesperson said: "Scotland's prosecutors act independently and in the public interest in all cases.

"COPFS understand there is significant interest in this matter, which is active under the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

"The provisions of this Act protect the integrity of proceedings, preserve access to justice for victims, and secure the rights of people accused of crime.

"Anyone publishing items about active cases is advised to exercise caution as material must not be commentary or analysis of evidence, witnesses or accused. Contempt of Court carries penalties of up to two years in prison and/or an unlimited fine.

"The Lord Advocate and Solicitor General were not involved in decisions on this case."



Evening Standard

## 'Not right' for First Minister to receive early updates on criminal probes

Story by Craig Paton

March 02, 2026 at 7:04pm GMT



Lord Peter Mandelson Epstein files scandal© PA Wire

It is “not right” for the [First Minister](#) to receive updates on criminal investigations by the Lord Advocate before the subjects are told, [Anas Sarwar](#) has said.

Scotland’s top law officer has been criticised after it emerged she informed First Minister John Swinney of the charges against former SNP chief executive [Peter Murrell](#) 10 months before they were made public, with a report from the [Scottish Sun](#) on Sunday suggesting he was also told there would be no further action against his predecessor, former boss and Mr Murrell’s wife [Nicola Sturgeon](#).

The reports suggest the update to the First Minister came before Ms Sturgeon had been informed that the investigation was being dropped with no action taken.

Opposition parties have called into question the dual role of the Lord Advocate – who serves as both the head of prosecutions in Scotland and the chief legal adviser to the Scottish Government – with calls for the job to be split.

Speaking to the Press Association on Monday, Mr Sarwar said the notification surrounding Ms Sturgeon’s case “raises serious questions” about information passed to the Government.

“It brings into question the dual mandate, of course, and that’s why we have to end the dual mandate,” he said.

“But it also brings into question, what is political and what is not political?”

“I don’t think it’s right that the First Minister gets prior knowledge to anyone that’s being investigated about what the outcome of that investigation is.

“I don’t think it’s appropriate that the First Minister gets private information that is not in the public domain.

“I don’t think that’s appropriate or right.”

The Scottish Labour leader added: “Let’s not forget, on the specifics of the Peter Murrell case, the First Minister was told a year before the public were made to know about the circumstances of this.

“And the public only do know because The Sun were willing to print the story.

“If they hadn’t printed the story, the public would be none the wiser – the only people that would know the information would be Peter Murrell, would be the Crown and would be the First Minister and SNP advisers – the public would be in the dark.

“That is not an acceptable place for us to be.”

A spokeswoman for the Crown Office said: “The Lord Advocate provided the First Minister with limited factual information to protect proceedings.

“The matter of a few minutes in timing between communications does not alter the substance or integrity of their handling. Communication by police is a matter for them.

“Scotland’s prosecutors act independently and in the public interest in all cases.

“Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service understand there is significant interest in this matter which is active under the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

“The provisions of this Act protect the integrity of proceedings, preserve access to justice for victims and secure the rights of people accused of crime.

“Anyone publishing items about active cases is advised to exercise caution as material must not be commentary or analysis of evidence, witnesses or accused.

“Contempt of court carries penalties of up to two years in prison and/or an unlimited fine.

“The Lord Advocate and Solicitor General were not involved in decisions on this case.”

A Scottish Government spokesperson said: “As the Lord Advocate made clear to Parliament, the Lord Advocate of the day may provide the First Minister with appropriate information on investigations.

“As protected by the Scotland Act, the Law Officers operate with integrity and entirely independently of any other person as they undertake their prosecutorial functions.

“The First Minister has made clear he has absolute confidence in the Lord Advocate in undertaking her duties, and that in doing so she has delivered unimpeachable service.

“A research paper into the dual functions of the Lord Advocate has now been peer reviewed and will be published before the end of the parliamentary session. Separating the functions would require legislation by the UK Parliament. While the Scottish Government is considering whether any change might be desirable, it considers that the current position is appropriate.”

# Law change could see Lord Advocate's roles split after tip-off row

By MICHAEL BLACKLEY SCOTTISH POLITICAL EDITOR FOR THE DAILY MAIL

**Published:** 20:40, 11 March 2026 | **Updated:** 20:40, 11 March 2026

Westminster is to introduce new legislation to allow the separation of the roles of Scotland's top law officer following concerns about a conflict of interests.

The Lord Advocate's dual role as head of Scotland's prosecution service and the Scottish Government's law officer with a seat in Cabinet will be able to be split under a Bill proposed by a [Tory](#) MP.

It follows the outcry over the current Lord Advocate, Dorothy Bain, tipping off the First Minister about details of a court hearing involving [Nicola Sturgeon](#)'s estranged husband Peter Murrell, the former [SNP](#) chief executive.

MP John Cooper yesterday secured cross-party support for a 10-minute rule motion proposing legislation to amend the Scotland Act to allow the roles to be separated.

He will now work with other Tory, [Labour](#) and [Lib Dem](#) MPs to work up legislation on the issue, with a second reading of his Bill scheduled for April 17. Presenting the motion in the Commons yesterday, Mr Cooper, MP for Dumfries and Galloway, said it is 'alarming' the head of criminal prosecutions 'sits cheek by jowl with the politicians supposed to run Scotland' at the Cabinet table.



**Lord Advocate Dorthy Bain holds a dual role as head of Scotland's prosecution service and the Scottish Government's law officer with a seat in Cabinet**

He said the current approach 'is not the stuff of a 21st century democracy' and that there should not be 'even the merest suggestion of a conflict of interests', and described the arrangement as 'cloyingly cozy'.

Mr Cooper said: 'When prosecutors are, or are even perceived to be, too close to politicians like moths drawn too close to the flame of power, the public may rightly fear the law is compromised and so we must act.'

No MP opposed the Bill, meaning it will now be prepared and brought in.

Following the decision, Mr Cooper said: 'I'm delighted that my Bill has attracted cross-party support and received no objections, and I hope the Labour government will find the time to allow it to progress when it returns to the Commons on April 17.'

It comes after the SNP government said it has concluded the dual role of the Lord Advocate has 'considerable strengths' and that 'the current system works'.

It did not rule out changes in the future, but said this would require 'very careful consideration'.

The SNP's manifesto for the 2021 elections had committed to consulting on 'whether the dual functions of the law officers, as head of the independent prosecution service and principal legal advisers to the Scottish Government, should be separated'.

Annex B

## Self-Determination, Association, and Constitutional Recognition

### Introduction

This statement is submitted on behalf of We the People, living men, women and Cruinn Community Members, a private group of individuals who have freely chosen to associate in a peaceful community grounded in shared beliefs concerning law, governance, and individual rights.

It is provided for the purpose of seeking **clarity, recognition, and lawful engagement** from public authorities regarding the treatment of such individuals and members under domestic and international law.

### 1. Legal Framework

The rights engaged by this matter include:

- **Article 1 of the United Nations Charter** (self-determination of peoples)
- **Article 1 of the ICCPR and ICESCR** (self-determination)
- **Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights** (freedom of thought, expression, and association)

These provisions collectively guarantee the right of individuals to:

- hold and manifest beliefs,
- associate freely,
- and participate in determining their social and political identity.

### 2. Constitutional Context

Scotland's constitutional tradition has long recognised that **sovereignty ultimately derives from the people**, as historically articulated in the Declaration of Arbroath (1320).

This principle continues to inform modern constitutional discourse, including ongoing debates concerning national self-determination.

### 3. Issue of Concern

It is the concern of We the People that:

- Individuals associating in alternative legal or philosophical frameworks have experienced **dismissal or non-engagement** from public authorities;
- Communications raising questions of rights, status, and lawful standing have **not received substantive responses**;
- There appears to be **no clear framework** within which such individuals may exercise their rights to belief and association without being disregarded.

### 4. Issues for Clarification

In light of the above, we respectfully refer you to the following points:

1. **Recognition of Rights:**

The Scottish public authorities are refusing to recognise and give effect to the rights of living men and women who have organised themselves into a non-traditional and non-statutory associations.

2. **Engagement Obligations:**

Why has the Scottish Parliament and MSPs failed to respond substantively to formal communications raising issues of rights, standing, and lawful status?

3. **Non-Discrimination:**

What safeguards exist to ensure that living men and women are not disadvantaged or ignored due to the nature of their beliefs or associations?

### 5. Importance of Response

This matter is of constitutional and human rights significance.

The established behaviour of statutory bodies has resulted in concerns under:

- **Article 6 ECHR** (access to a fair hearing)
- **Article 13 ECHR** (effective remedy)
- **Article 14 ECHR** (non-discrimination)

### 6. Conclusion

This statement is made respectfully and in good faith.

## **Section 6**

We invite the Scottish Government and Members of the Scottish Parliament to consider this statement, so that these matters may be addressed transparently and lawfully.

On behalf of 'We the People'

*John Smith*

CLC Diplomat, living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

*Date: 22.03.2026*

# International Case Summary

**Re: Non-Compliance with Common Law Court Orders by Dorothy Bain (Lord Advocate) and the Liability of the Scottish Government & Parliament**

## 1. Background

- The Common Law Court (CLC), a lawful tribunal of record, issued adjudicated orders and Charges for Payment against **Dorothy Bain**, a living woman acting under the statutory title of **The Lord Advocate**.
- Said Orders and Charges for Payment were duly served and ignored. Dorothy Bain is therefore in dishonour and liable as a living woman, notwithstanding her statutory office.
- The Scottish Government, as her appointing authority, bears responsibility for her conduct. By permitting her to continue in office while in dishonour, the Government compounds its liability.

## 2. The Tension Between Statutory Law and Higher Law

- **Statutory Position:** The Scottish courts acknowledge the existence of the CLC but deny it binding authority, limiting themselves to statutory adjudication. On this view, non-compliance carries no legal consequence under domestic law.
- **Higher Law:**
  - i. **Nuremberg Principles:** No office or statutory position immunises a person from responsibility for unlawful acts.
  - ii. **European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR):**  
Article 1 Protocol 1 (protection of possessions) impose binding obligations on States,  
Article 6 (right to a fair trial),  
Article 13 (effective remedy),
  - iii. **Human Rights Act 1998, s.6:** All public authorities must act compatibly with ECHR rights.

### 3. Personal Accountability of Ministers and MSPs

- Each **Scottish Minister and Member of the Scottish Parliament (MSP)** is a **living man or a living woman** who acts in a statutory capacity as a legal person.
- While statutory law provides procedural immunities, **higher law holds each individual accountable for their behaviour:**
  - i. A refusal to comply with a lawful judgment engages personal responsibility under international law.
  - ii. At Nuremburg, officer holders were judged as men and women, not merely as soldiers or ministers.

**Therefore:** Each MSP is accountable to the People, the living men and women they purport to represent.

### 4. Consequence of Refusal by Parliament

If Members of the Scottish Parliament were collectively or individually to refuse recognition of the lawful CLC Orders:

- They would be directly challenging the authority of the people themselves:
- They would enter dishonour and expose themselves, as living men and women, to liability under higher law:
- Their continued acts would amount to complicity in unlawful conduct by the Lord Advocate and the Scottish Government.

### 5. International Legal Issue

The refusal of statutory actors in Scotland to comply with CLC adjudications raises a fundamental question:

*Can a State lawfully deny effect to lawful adjudications recognised by the people, without violating higher principles of justice, human rights, and individual accountability established at Nuremburg and guaranteed by the ECHR and the UN?*

## 6. Requested Remedy

- Recognition that both the **individual office holder (Dorothy Bain)** and the **Scottish Government** bear liability for non-compliance with CLC Orders and Charges for Payment.
- Recognition that **each MSP, as a living man or woman**, is accountable to higher law for refusing to uphold lawful adjudications of the People.
- Recommendation that the Respondent State provide an effective remedy by:
  - i. Removing Dorothy Bain from office:
  - ii. Ensuring structural accountability of ministers and MSP's to the people as living men and women:
  - iii. Providing restitution for violations of both ECHR and UN protected rights.

On behalf of 'We the People'

***John Smith***

CLC Diplomat, a living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

**Date:** 22.03.2026

# Ministerial Accountability and Government Responsibility

## The Role and Conduct of the Lord Advocate

### 1. Personal responsibility – the living woman

- Under **Nuremberg principles** and natural law, Dorothy Bain (the living woman) remains personally responsible for her acts, even when carried out “under colour of office” as Lord Advocate.
- Her official position does not immunise her from liability. That was the very point at Nuremberg: individual accountability cannot be displaced by role or office.

### 2. Institutional / state responsibility – the Scottish Government

- Because Dorothy Bain acts **as Lord Advocate** (a government minister and Crown office), her conduct is legally attributable to the **Scottish Government** under both domestic and international law.
- Examples:
  - **European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR):** The acts of ministers are treated as acts of the “State.” If her actions violate Articles 6 or 1P1, then Scotland (and ultimately the UK) is internationally responsible.
  - **Human Rights Act 1998, s.6:** All “public authorities” (including ministers and the Lord Advocate) must act compatibly with Convention rights. The Scottish Government can be held liable for breaches.
  - **State responsibility doctrine (International Law Commission (ILC) Articles):** A State is internationally responsible for wrongful acts committed by its officials, even if those acts exceeded authority.

### 3. Consequences of this dual responsibility

- **For Dorothy Bain personally:** She cannot escape liability by saying “I was just acting as Lord Advocate.” Natural law and Nuremberg principles hold her accountable as a woman.
- **For the Scottish Government institutionally:**
  - They are responsible because they appointed her, empowered her, and allow her to continue while in dishonour.

- They are liable for her actions as a minister, meaning claims can be brought against the Government itself (e.g. judicial review, damages under HRA 1998, or international petitions).
- Failure to remove or restrain her once evidence of unlawful conduct is presented compounds their liability.

#### 4. Conclusion

- **In natural law/CLC filings:** The Scottish Government are complicit in dishonour by permitting a living woman, found guilty of crimes, to continue to hold office and act unlawfully.
- **In statutory filings:** The Scottish Government are liable in law for the acts of the Lord Advocate, and their failure to act may amount to breach of statutory duty (HRA 1998, s.6) and misfeasance in public office.
- **In international filings (ECHR/UN):** Both the individual (Dorothy Bain) and the Government are accountable: she for personal wrongdoing, they for institutional responsibility.
- **As matters of accountability arise** for both the Scottish Government and Members of the Scottish Parliament, responses to this notice will be recorded on the Common Law Court website. The position taken by each MSP will be documented and may be taken into account in the context of future public scrutiny, including forthcoming elections.

On behalf of 'We the People'

*John Smith*

CLC Diplomat, living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

# Letter of Credential

**From:** John Smith  
CLC Diplomat, living man & Cruinn Community Member

**To:** Presiding Officer of the Scottish Parliament / Scottish Government Ministers

**Date:** 22.03.2026

**Re:** **Authority of Representation - We the People**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I write in my capacity as a **Diplomat of the Common Law Court (CLC)**, duly authorised to act for and on behalf of **We the People** — the living men and women standing under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.

Enclosed is a **Declaration of Authority of Representation**, confirming that my role is to represent We the People in matters concerning unlawful conduct by statutory authorities, including the refusal of the Lord Advocate, Dorothy Bain, to comply with adjudicated Common Law Court Orders.

Accordingly, please take formal notice that:

1. All notices, invoices, petitions, and correspondence issued in my name are issued **on behalf of We the People**.
2. My standing arises not from statutory appointment, but from the inherent sovereignty of the people and their continuing lawful jurisdiction.
3. Any failure to recognise or respect lawful adjudications of the CLC will be treated as dishonour in law and may engage both personal liability of individual office-holders and institutional liability of government.

I request that you acknowledge receipt of this credential and direct any necessary responses to me in my role as representative of We the People.

On behalf of 'We the People'

*John Smith*

CLC Diplomat, living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

## Declaration of Authority of Representation

**We the People**, the living men and women standing under the authority and jurisdiction of the **Common Law Court**, do hereby declare and affirm:

1. That sovereignty rests with the People – the living men and women - and not with statutory fictions or offices.
2. That the Common Law Court is established as a lawful forum of record for the protection of natural justice, truth, and inherent rights of all living men and women.
3. That **John Smith**, a living man and Cruinn Community Member, has been duly appointed and recognised as one of our **CLC Diplomats**, authorised to speak, act, and represent ‘We the People’ in all matters before statutory authorities, parliaments, governments, courts, and international bodies.
4. That all notices, invoices, petitions, and correspondence issued in this matter are therefore issued for and on behalf of ‘We the People’, under the lawful jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.
5. That refusal by any statutory body, government minister, or parliamentary member to honour lawful adjudications of the Common Law Court constitutes:
  - Dishonour in law;
  - Breach of natural justice;
  - Violation of higher international obligations (including the Nuremberg Principles and the European Convention on Human Rights);
  - Personal liability attaching to the living men and women acting under statutory titles.

### Declaration

I, **John Smith**, a CLC Diplomat, living man & Cruinn Community Member, do hereby confirm that I am duly authorised to represent We the People in this matter, and that all documents served and filed in my name are issued for and on behalf of We the People.

On behalf of 'We the People'

*John Smith*

CLC Diplomat, a living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

**Date:** 22.03.2026

# Notice of Individual Liability

**To:** To All Members of the Scottish Parliament

**From:** We the People, living men and women standing under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court, represented by John Smith, a CLC Diplomat, living man and Cruinn Community Member

**Date:** 22.03.2026

**Re:** **Liability for Non-Compliance with Common Law Court Orders – Dorothy Bain (Lord Advocate)**

Dear Member,

This Notice is served upon you as a **living man/woman** acting in statutory capacity as a Member of the Scottish Parliament (MSP).

1. The **Common Law Court (CLC)** has issued lawful adjudications and Orders against **Dorothy Bain**, a living woman acting under the statutory title of the Lord Advocate.
2. Said Orders remain unpaid and un-complied with. Dorothy Bain is therefore in dishonour and personally liable.
3. The **Scottish Government**, as her appointing authority, is jointly and severally liable for the sum adjudicated.

## Your Obligation as MSP

As a Member of the Scottish Parliament:

- You are required, in your statutory capacity, to ensure that the **outstanding sums due under CLC Orders and Charges for Payment** are discharged by the **Scottish Government or by the Parliament** as appropriate.
- You may not lawfully ignore or dismiss these adjudications without consequence.

## Consequences of Failure

- Should the Government or Parliament fail to settle the adjudicated sum within **14 days** of this Notice, **liability will pass to each MSP individually**.
- In that event, you, as a living man or woman, will be held personally responsible for **your share of the debt (currently standing at £61,981)**, together with the dishonour arising from non-compliance.

- Such dishonour will be entered into the **CLC Book of Deeds** and may form the basis of further domestic or international proceedings against you personally.

## **Notice of Liability**

Accordingly:

- You are hereby placed on **formal notice** that non-compliance will render you personally liable in equal share of the outstanding debt.
- Liability attaches under natural law, common law, and international law (Nuremberg Principles; ECHR).
- No statutory office, privilege, or immunity can shield you from accountability as a living man or woman.

On behalf of 'We the People'

***John Smith***

CLC Diplomat, a living man  
& Cruinn Community Member

**Date:** 23.03.2026

# Annex B – Pro Rata Liability Schedule

**Re: Non-Compliance with Common Law Court Orders – Dorothy Bain (Lord Advocate)**

## 1. Total Debt Outstanding

The following sums are due and payable arising issued CLC Orders and Charges for Payment from existing statutory proceedings in which the Lord Advocate has refused and/or failed to intervene.

In each case, a statutory court, presided over by a sheriff, proceeded to issue orders despite the existence of properly raised and unresolved devolution and jurisdictional challenges. No lawful determination of jurisdiction was made prior to the making of such orders.

Accordingly, each order was issued *ultra vires*, in the absence of jurisdiction, and is therefore void and of no legal effect.

Any purported liabilities arising from such orders are denied in their entirety. Responsibility for all resulting loss, damage, and associated sums rests with those acting without jurisdiction, and with the Scottish Government, by reason of its continued failure to address and remedy these defects following notice.

- **Sum due for (CLC Orders):** £ 474,000
- **Sum due for Charges for Payment:** £7,521,600

**TOTAL SUM OUTSTANDING:** £7,995,600

## 2. Collective Responsibility

The Scottish Government and/or the Scottish Parliament are required, in their statutory capacity, to settle the above sum in full within **14 days** of service of the Notice of Liability.

## 3. Personal Liability of MSPs

Should the Government/Parliament fail to discharge the above debt, liability will transfer to **each individual MSP**, apportioned equally.

- **Total number of MSPs:** 129
- **Outstanding sum:** £7,995,600

**Per MSP Share:** £61,981

#### 4. Notice

Each MSP, as a **living man or woman**, will be held personally responsible for the above amount if Parliament fails to comply.

- This liability arises under natural law, common law, and higher international law (Nuremberg Principles, EHCR etc).
- Such dishonour and liability will be entered into the **Common Law Court Book of Deeds** and may form the basis of future proceedings against you personally.

#### 5. Affirmation (Non-Liability for Engagement)

In the event that a Member of the Scottish Parliament responds to this Notice and indicates agreement with all of the following matters:

- i. that the current dual role of the Lord Advocate gives rise to legitimate concerns regarding the separation of powers, and that consideration should be given to reform of this position, including the removal of ministerial functions;
- ii. that the issues raised in this Notice warrant proper and independent examination, including any legal and financial implications arising from the conduct and decisions of the Lord Advocate in this context; and
- iii. that, in light of the Lord Advocate's refusal to address or remedy these matters, responsibility for any resulting liabilities will fall to the Scottish Government;

such response shall be construed solely as an exercise of the Member's public duties, including representing constituents, upholding constitutional principles, and supporting the proper administration of justice.

**For the avoidance of doubt, any such response, acknowledgment, or agreement shall not give rise to any personal, civil, or financial liability on the part of the responding Member.**

Accordingly, any purported liability or sums that might otherwise be asserted against the individual Member by **reason of such response are hereby expressly waived in full.**

On behalf of 'We the People'

***John Smith***

CLC Diplomat, living man &  
Cruinn Community Member

**Date: 23.03.2026**



*Common Law Courts  
Great Britain & International*

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 IFB

Email: [payments@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:payments@commonlawcourt.com)

**Court Order**

**Charge for Payment- Ref CC-24-10040**

In relation to

John Smith  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House, 1 Wurzburg Court,  
Dundee, DD2 IFB

**Claimant**

v

Dorothy Bain (acting as the Lord Advocate)  
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service  
25 Chambers Street  
Edinburgh  
EH1 1LA

WD 6720 8083 508

**Respondent**

**Date of Service:** 01 March 2026

In relation to a contractual dispute and ongoing payments due, a decree was issued and recorded by the Common Law Court dated 12 November 2024, reference number CC-24-10040.

By virtue of the above decree and a court order, which was issued by the Common Law Court, on the following date:

*-20 January 2024, Dundee (confirming the criminal behaviour of statutory authorities)*

'We the People,' c/o CLC Embassy, hereby formally charge you for the outstanding payment due under the terms of this dispute. This payment must be made within 14 days from the date of this notice in to the following account:



## Common Law Courts Great Britain & International

Bank Name: Royal Bank of Scotland  
Account Name: CommonLawCourt.com  
Sort Code: 83-15-22  
Account Number: 17893234

r/

The outstanding sum owed, up to and including the 28 February 2026, is Two Million Nine Hundred and Ninety-eight Thousand GBP, £2,998,000.

### Notice of Consequences

If the amount specified is not paid within the allocated 14 days, further enforcement action will be undertaken, which may include but not limited to, filing for bankruptcy.

This charge is formally served on the 'Respondent' by 'We the People' and is witnessed by the living men and women standing under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.

*We the People*

Living men & women

Standing solely under  
the authority and  
Jurisdiction of the  
Common Law Court





*Common Law Courts  
Great Britain & International*

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [payments@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:payments@commonlawcourt.com)

**Court Order**  
**Charge for Payment**

In relation to

John Smith  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House, 1 Wurzburg Court,  
Dundee, DD2 1FB

**Claimant**

v

The Rt Hon Dorothy Bain KC MP  
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service  
25 Chambers Street  
Edinburgh  
EH1 1LA

WD 6720 7762 906

**Respondent**

**Date of Service:** 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2025

In relation to a contractual dispute and ongoing payments due, a decree was issued and recorded by the Common Law Court dated 13<sup>th</sup> November 2024, reference number CC-24-10041.

By virtue of the above decree and a court order, which was issued by the Common Law Court, on the following date:

*-20 January 2024, Dundee (confirming the criminal behaviour of statutory authorities)*

'We the People,' c/o CLC Embassy, hereby formally charge you for the first payment due under the terms of this dispute. This payment must be made within 14 days from the date of this notice in to the following account:



## Common Law Courts Great Britain & International

Bank Name: Royal Bank of Scotland  
Account Name: CommonLawCourt.com  
Sort Code: 83-15-22  
Account Number: 17893234

The initial sum owed, up to and including the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024, is One Million Four Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Two Hundred GBP, £1,418,200. Future payments will be collected every three months until this matter is resolved.

### Notice of Consequences

If the amount specified is not paid within the allocated 14 days, further enforcement action will be undertaken, which may include but not limited to, filing for bankruptcy.

This charge is formally served on the 'Respondent' by 'We the People' and is witnessed by the living men and women standing under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.

*We the People*

Living men & women

Standing solely under the authority and  
Jurisdiction of the Common Law Court





*Common Law Courts  
Great Britain & International*

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [payments@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:payments@commonlawcourt.com)

**Court Order**

**Charge for Payment- Ref CC-24-10042**

In relation to

John Smith  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House, 1 Wurzburg Court,  
Dundee, DD2 1FB

**Claimant**

v

Dorothy Bain (acting as the Lord Advocate)  
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service  
25 Chambers Street  
Edinburgh  
EH1 1LA

WD 6720 8087 0GB

**Respondent**

**Date of Service:** 04 March 2026

In relation to a contractual dispute and ongoing payments due, a decree was issued and recorded by the Common Law Court dated 29 January 2025, reference number CC-24-10042.

By virtue of the above decree and a court order, which was issued by the Common Law Court, on the following date:

*-20 January 2024, Dundee (confirming the criminal behaviour of statutory authorities)*

'We the People,' c/o CLC Embassy, hereby formally charge you for the outstanding payment due under the terms of this dispute. This payment must be made within 14 days from the date of this notice into the following account:



*Common Law Courts  
Great Britain & International*

Bank Name:	Royal Bank of Scotland
Account Name:	CommonLawCourt.com
Sort Code:	83-15-22
Account Number:	17893234

<sup>r9</sup>  
The outstanding sum owed, up to and including the 28 February 2026, is One Hundred and Fifty-two Thousand GBP, £152,000 and may also incur additional charges as stated in previous correspondence.

**Notice of Consequences**

If the amount specified is not paid within the allocated 14 days, further enforcement action will be undertaken, which may include but not limited to, filing for bankruptcy.

This charge is formally served on the 'Respondent' by 'We the People' and is witnessed by the living men and women standing under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.

*We the People*

Living men & women

Standing solely under  
the authority and  
Jurisdiction of the  
Common Law Court





*Common Law Courts  
Great Britain & International*

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [payments@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:payments@commonlawcourt.com)

**Court Order**

**Charge for Payment- Ref CC-24-10049**

In relation to

John Smith  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House, 1 Wurzburg Court,  
Dundee, DD2 1FB

**Claimant**

v

Dorothy Bain (acting as the Lord Advocate)  
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service  
25 Chambers Street  
Edinburgh  
EH1 1LA

WD 6720 8074 7GB  
0212 - 6664 - 0200 - CF2E

**Respondent**

**Date of Service:** 18 February 2026

In relation to a contractual dispute and ongoing payments due, a decree was issued and recorded by the Common Law Court dated 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2024, reference number CC-24-10049.

By virtue of the above decree and a court order, which was issued by the Common Law Court, on the following date:

*-20 January 2024, Dundee (confirming the criminal behaviour of statutory authorities)*

'We the People,' c/o CLC Embassy, hereby formally charge you for the outstanding payment due under the terms of this dispute. This payment must be made within 14 days from the date of this notice in to the following account:



## Common Law Courts Great Britain & International

Bank Name:	Royal Bank of Scotland
Account Name:	CommonLawCourt.com
Sort Code:	83-15-22
Account Number:	17893234

The outstanding sum owed, up to and including the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2026, is Two Million Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand six Hundred GBP, £2,827,600 and may also incur additional charges as stated in previous correspondence. Additional charges will commence by default 14 days after receipt of this notice and will be back dated to 13 July 2022.

### Notice of Consequences

If the amount specified is not paid within the allocated 14 days, further enforcement action will be undertaken, which may include but not limited to, filing for bankruptcy.

This charge is formally served on the 'Respondent' by 'We the People' and is witnessed by the living men and women standing under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.

*We the People*

Living men & women

Standing solely under  
the authority and  
Jurisdiction of the  
Common Law Court





*Common Law Courts  
Great Britain & International*

*We the people*  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court,  
Dundee, DD2 1FB

Email: [payments@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:payments@commonlawcourt.com)

**Court Order**  
**Charge for Payment**

In relation to

John Smith  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House, 1 Wurzburg Court,  
Dundee, DD2 1FB

**Claimant**

v

Dorothy Bain (acting as Lord Advocate)  
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service  
25 Chambers Street  
Edinburgh  
EH1 1LA

WD 6720 8056 5GB

**Respondent**

**Date of Service:** 28 January 2026

In relation to a contractual dispute and ongoing payments due, a decree was issued and recorded by the Common Law Court dated 22 April 2025, reference number CC-25-10065.

By virtue of the court decree and court orders issued by the Common Law Court on the following date:

-20 January 2024, Dundee (confirming criminal behaviour of statutory authorities)

'We the People,' c/o CLC Embassy, hereby formally charge you for the outstanding payment due under the terms of this dispute. This payment must be made within 14 days from the date of this notice to the following account:



## Common Law Courts Great Britain & International

Bank Name:	Royal Bank of Scotland
Account Name:	CommonLawCourt.com
Sort Code:	83-15-22
Account Number:	17893234

The outstanding sum owed, One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand, Eight Hundred GBP, £125,800 will cover all sums owed up until and including the 31 December 2025. Future payments will be collected every three months, until such time as this matter is resolved.

### Notice of Consequences

If the amount specified is not paid within the allocated 14 days, further enforcement action will be undertaken, which may include but not limited to, filing for bankruptcy.

This charge is formally served on the 'Respondent' by 'We the People' and is witnessed by the living men and women standing under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.

*We the People*

Living men & Living Women

Standing solely under the authority and  
Jurisdiction of the Common Law Court





*Common Law Courts  
Great Britain & International*

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

**Convened on the 20<sup>th</sup> January 2024**

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

**Dated 26<sup>th</sup> January 2024**



*Common Law Courts  
Great Britain & International*

**In the matter of**

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

**(Plaintiffs)**

**V**

**Mark Edmondson (acting as Head of Business and Benefits, Ribble Valley Borough Council)**

**A Worden (acting as Legal Manager, East Lancashire/Blackburn Magistrates' Court)**

**Tracy Etienne (Justices' Clerk, Lancashire Magistrates Court)**

**Keith Townend (Head of Legal Operations Northwest Lancashire Magistrates Court)**

**Francois COULLET (URSSAF, Paris, France)**

**Catherine TRIENBACH (President of Tribunal, Paris, France)**

**Marco Buschmann (acting as the Federal Minister of Justice, Gottingen, Germany)**

**Stefan Studenroth (acting as the Senior Public Prosecutor, Gottingen, Germany)**

**Valentina Memmo (acting as a court official, Italy)**

**Giulia Bradanini (acting as a prosecutor, Italy)**

**Laura Mundell (acting as a Prosecutor Fiscal, Paisley Sheriff Court, Scotland)**

**Mungo Boverly (acting as a Sheriff, Paisley Sheriff Court, Scotland)**

**Mathers (acting as a Sheriff, Dundee Sheriff Court, Scotland)**

**Sineidin Corrins (acting as a Procurator Fiscal, Dundee, Scotland)**

**A Kemp (acting as an Employment Judge, Employment Tribunal, Dundee, Scotland)**

**Jay Lawson (acting as a solicitor, MML Law, Dundee, Scotland)**

**(Defendants)**



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

When commencing with the trial, the court Adjudicator introduced the named Plaintiff and confirmed the parties involved in this dispute.

Before proceeding, the named Plaintiff swore his oath to the court and then raised the following points which were discussed, accepted, and established as **facts in law**.

The named Plaintiff addressed the court and public gallery; he then thanked them for their assistance in this process.

The Plaintiff stated *“that in his opinion this case was probably the most important case that had come before the Common Law Court as it was addressing the largest crime that has been perpetrated against the people in history, and that this had been happening internationally for hundreds of years.”*

This court case was required to address the position of living men, living women and the issue of slavery.

The Plaintiff then explained that while he admired the existing statutory system, he confirmed that it was no longer fit for purpose as the system was run for profit, it did not provide a lawful remedy and that it was being run by criminals.

1. The named Plaintiff confirmed his standing within the Cruinn Community and under the Declaration of the Common Law Court. The Plaintiff also confirmed his positions as a CLC Diplomat and a CLC Commissioner for the CLC Peace Service.

The Lawful Charter for the Cruinn Community and the Declaration for the Common Law Court were read out as evidence to the public, these were shown as video presentations to the court.

The issue of standing within the Cruinn Community and under the Declaration of the Common Law Court was also applicable to all named Plaintiffs, in the cases referred to.

2. A Common Law Court Birth Certificate for John Smith had been obtained, confirming his standing as a living man, under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

This position was also applicable to all named Plaintiffs in the cases referred to.

3. A Common Law Court, Lawful Birth Declaration Certificate for John Smith had been obtained, confirming the date of his lawful creation.

This position was also applicable to all named Plaintiffs in the cases referred to.

4. 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.

This position was also applicable to all named Plaintiffs in the cases referred to.

5. All evidence produced was discussed at length, this also included the evidence and response provided by the Defendants. Their confirmed positions were accepted as a fact in law and taken into consideration during the jury deliberation.

### **Dispute**

On behalf of We the People, represented by John Smith (a living man), he confirmed that the named Defendants had been charged with committing crimes against the people. These crimes included the use of fraud, the crime of uttering, obtaining money through deception, theft, unlawful detention, kidnapping and slavery, to name a few.

To assist with these crimes the Defendants were also guilty of using statutory authorities and legislation.

### **Alleged Wrong**

The Defendants, while committing crimes against the people, have caused them harm, loss, and injury. The Defendants have used the statutory authorities and



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

legislation to enforce their will on to the people, while ignoring their standing as living men and women.

No allowances or consideration were given before committing these crimes against the people and this behaviour is used internationally, and on a daily basis against the people.

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

The following points were addressed and accepted as facts in law. To assist this process, John Smith also referred eight different videos which he presented as evidence:

### **1. The Cruinn Community**

In 2022 a number of living men and women helped to create the Cruinn Community and its Lawful Charter. To record the establishment of this community, it was decided that from within those numbers, one hundred (100) living men and women would sign this Charter and that it would be recorded into the Common Law Court 'Book of Deeds', this was done on the 25<sup>th</sup> November 2022.

The Cruinn Community stands under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court and all members are either living men or women. Accordingly, Cruinn Community members stand for truth and freedom and will never be subject to any legal act, statute or statutory system.

### **2. The Common Law Court**

The initial Common Law Court was formed on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2017 to provide a lawful remedy for living men and women and to address the powers that seek to subvert our natural freedoms.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2019, the people created the Declaration of the Common Law Court with a sample of one hundred (100) signatures to establish its position. This Declaration was then recorded into the Common Law Court 'Book of Deeds.'



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

The Declaration of the Common Law Court also confirms that the living men and women, who submitted their birth declaration to the Common Law Court, stand under its authority and jurisdiction. Accordingly, this Declaration confirmed that as living men and women, they will no longer endure assaults on their loved ones and their personal freedoms, confirming their inherent right to stand under common law. Based, as it is, on timeless laws which govern the conduct of men and were established by their creator in days of old and remembered and loved by our fathers as they built our nations.

Borrowing from the declaration of their ancestors, made in Arbroath in 1320, the people declare that, as long as but a hundred of them remain alive, never will they be brought under mandatory rule by legal statute.

### **3. Authority**

Having confirmed their position and standing as living men and women through the Common Law Court Declaration, and as members of the Cruinn Community, the Plaintiffs stand under the authority of the Common Law Court. This position has been confirmed to this court hearing with confirmation of their declarations, made to the Common Law Court and Cruinn Community.

In relation to the Defendants referred to in this case, they have failed to provide any evidence or proof to confirm that they have authority over a living man or a living woman. In fact all statutory legislation that they are using to attack the people is only applicable to the legal entity 'PERSON.'

To further assist with this issue, the Plaintiff referred to an order that they previously issued on the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2019.

This court order confirmed that the Queen's Coronation in 1953 was not conducted lawfully as they did not have the Stone of Destiny in place.

On the second last page in this order, under point number five, it confirms that the authority that the state believe they have, is derived from the crown and as the court orders confirm that the crown does not exist, the statutory bodies have no authority over living men and women.



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

### **4. Jurisdiction**

Having confirmed their position and standing as living men and women through the Common Law Court Declaration and as members of the Cruinn Community, the Plaintiffs stand under the jurisdiction of the Common Law Court. This position has been confirmed at this court hearing with confirmation of their declarations, made to the Common Law Court and Cruinn Community.

In relation to the Defendants referred to in this case, they have failed to provide any evidence or proof to confirm that they have jurisdiction over a living man or a living woman. In fact, all statutory legislation that they are using to attack the people is only applicable to the legal entity 'PERSON.'

### **5. Contract**

The fact that the Defendants were attacking the people; they may only do so if they had authority, jurisdiction and a lawful contract. As their disputes involve more than one party, it becomes a contractual dispute for which they would need to comply with their own legal requirements, to ensure its legality.

According to the Defendants own contract laws they have failed to establish a valid contract, they have failed to produce evidence or proof of a valid contract and they have not obtained the signatures of all parties concerned, to establish a contract.

### **6. Slavery**

The subject of slavery has been addressed in many countries and it is deemed to be abhorrent at all levels. The Defendants have all bound the Plaintiffs into slavery through the use of the legal fiction, statutory law and their refusal to recognize and accept the position of living men and women.

When a man or woman appears in a statutory court to confirm their standing, they should be acknowledged as heroes and rewarded with medals, they should be recorded as heroes and our children should be told about them, but the courts used by the Defendants will not even acknowledge them as living and have prosecuted them as LEGAL PERSONS/LEGAL ENTITIES and NOT LIVING MEN AND WOMEN.



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### **7. Company Numbers**

The Plaintiffs confirmed that the Defendants while attacking the Plaintiffs have been using their legal identities to do so, all of which are registered companies and recorded with Dun and Bradstreet. The Defendants have also failed to provide full disclosure which in any contractual dispute voids the contract.

The Defendants as commercial enterprises can ONLY operate with full disclosure, by mutual consent and with equal consideration, they have failed to do so and have intentionally committed fraud with menaces in order to make a financial gain.

### **8. Challenge to Authority and Jurisdiction**

To deal with attacks by the Defendants, the Plaintiffs have lodged a formal challenge to the authority and jurisdiction of the courts and statutory authorities.

These challenges have been refused and the Defendants proceed regardless, in doing so they have failed to establish authority, jurisdiction and a lawful contract to allow them to proceed.

In relation to this issue, if a Plaintiff confirms that they are living, this is ignored and they are bound into slavery by attaching the legal fiction to them.

If this position is not accepted the Defendants involved would either dismiss them from court or find them in contempt of court.

It should also be confirmed that by insisting that statutory conditions, paperwork, laws, rules and statutes are complied with, this binds the Plaintiff into slavery.

### **9. The Hague**

In 1951 The Hague Convention agreed with its members that when dealing with the issue of two separate judicial systems and the issue of a Conflict of Laws has to be addressed, a mutual agreement is then required to establish who hears the case.



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

This position was raised with the Defendants, but the issue has been ignored, in proceeding with a statutory court case they have failed to comply with the convention.

### **10. The United Nations**

Although referred to as statutory legislation, the countries that have signed up to the United Nations have all agreed to comply with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948), in failing to comply with this legislation the countries concerned are committing crimes against the people.

It should be noted that the Defendants are guilty of failing to comply with the following Articles within this Declaration:

- **Article 4**

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

- **Article 7**

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any incitement to such discrimination.

- **Article 10**

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

- **Article 12**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

- **Article 18**

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in a community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance.

- **Article 19**

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

- **Article 20**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

To highlight this unlawful behaviour and the crimes committed against the people, we have listed various crimes which have been committed against the people below. We also refer to cases in five different countries to show that this behaviour is international.

The following list, although not exhaustive outlines various crimes the Defendants have committed:

1. Failed to identify the parties in relation to any dispute.

*The refusal to confirm if the individuals are living, a PERSON or a CORPORATION.*

2. Failed to provide their proof of a claim.

*The Plaintiffs in this case have all confirmed their standing with proof, but the Defendants have failed to produce any proof to confirm their claim, standing or who they are.*

3. Failed to provide proof of their authority.

*The Defendants have failed to provide proof of their authority, despite the requirement to do so and have proceeded without establishing it.*

*There is no statutory legislation that deals with living men or women as they only deal with PERSONS OR CORPORATIONS.*



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4. Refused to allow a challenge to their authority and jurisdiction.

*Each and every individual has the right to challenge both authority and jurisdiction, but the Defendants refuse to allow a challenge. In one of our highlighted cases, the Sheriff (Mungo Bovey) actually broke with procedure to confirm that he would allow a challenge after the prosecutor had presented their case, although this must be done before the case commences.*

*When the prosecutor had finished their presentation, the Sheriff refused to allow the challenge and when questioned on this point he admitted that he lied in a court of law and that he would not allow this.*

5. Refused to address the issue of a conflict of laws.

*Despite the requirement to deal with the issue of a Conflict of Laws when dealing with two separate judicial systems, the Defendants ignored the Hague Convention 1951 and proceed within their own system.*

6. Failed to confirm that they were registered corporations.

*The Defendants have all failed to confirm that they were registered corporations; these facts were challenged but ignored by the Defendants.*

7. Failed to confirm that their disputes were contractual.

*As these disputes involved more than one party, contract law confirms that this is a contractual dispute.*

*To establish a valid contract it requires agreement, acceptance and signatures from all parties concerned.*

8. Failed to produce a copy of the signed contract.

*The Defendants were asked to provide a copy of the signed contract for the disputes in question, and they failed to do so.*

9. Refused to accept the position of living men and women.

*The Defendants have all refused to accept the position of living men and women and*



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*have confirmed their refusal to confirm their own standing.*

### 10. Failed to accept Common Law Court deeds.

*Common Law Court deeds are lawfully issued documents by the court. This court carries with it the authority of the people.*

*Despite having issued thousands of these deeds none has ever been challenged.*

*In relation to one of our cases referred to, the Defendants would not proceed with a Data Subject Access Request until they received proof of ID. This proof was provided by way of a Common Law Court Passport and a Common Law Court ID card, both confirming the standing of a living man. This was accepted as proof of ID but the Defendant involved then proceeded to prosecute a living man.*

*There is no statutory legislation that allows them to do that.*

### 11. Refused to accept the standing of members within the Cruinn Community.

*Despite the Plaintiffs inherent birth rights, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, which includes the freedom to change their religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in a community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.*

*The Defendants refuse to accept this and are binding them into slavery.*

### 12. Refused to accept the position and standing of a Common Law Court Diplomat.

*Similar to the above points, the Common Law Court previously issued a court order confirming the right to create CLC Diplomats positions for living men and women, these positions have been established but the statutory authorities will not engaged with them.*

*A CLC Embassy has also been established and recognized by the statutory system through the Royal Mail and correspondence with international governments, courts and statutory bodies.*

### 13. Failed to comply with Common Law Court Orders.



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*Despite the acceptance that the Common Law Court convenes its own courts and issues its own court orders, the statutory system refuses to comply with them.*

*No reason has been given for this refusal, but the court orders issued were against living men and women who were using corporate positions to commit crimes against the people.*

14. Failed to comply with common law rights.

*The Defendants only deal with statutory legislation and persons or corporations.*

15. Failed to comply with statutory legislation.

*Although working within the statutory system, the Defendants refuse to comply with their own legislation and when doing so they are not held accountable.*

16. The intimidation and threats used against the people.

*To assist with intimidation, threats, and enforcement of statutory legislation the Defendants unlawfully use statutory bodies, bailiffs, military, police etc.*

17. The enforcement of unlawful statutory legislation against living men and women.

*The Defendants are guilty of using statutory courts, legislation, and bodies to enforce their will against living men and living women. They are not being held accountable for their actions and inaction.*

18. The use of Fraud internationally against the people.

*This case has highlighted the issue of fraud that is committed against living men and women, through the use of the fictitious name/legal entities.*

*This fraud used by the state was initiated at your birth and has continued throughout the rest of your life.*

*The fraud was created because the state did not inform you that they had created a legal entity which they then attached to you.*



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19. The use of slavery, internationally.

*Through the use of the legal entity attached to you the Defendants are guilty of binding you into slavery through the use of the slave's name (legal entity) and your position within their society as a citizen.*

20. The refusal to accept the authority of the people.

*Despite the fact that authority lies with the people, the individuals controlling the statutory system refuse to accept this.*

*This fraud has been created to control the statutory system and in doing so the people, the system will also punish individuals for non-compliance.*

21. The failure of the Defendants to comply with their own legislation (e.g. the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights 1948 etc).

This Common Law Court has confirmed that the Defendants do not comply with their own legislation unless it meets their needs.

Should the Defendants fail to comply with their own legislation they will not be held accountable, in fact to address these issues many of the guilty parties are rewarded and move on to another position.

### **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 Defendants are guilty of committing the above crimes against the people (numbered 1 to 21).
2. **A further order is issued** to confirm that all orders, fines, penalties, and warrants referred to in the above cases are now void and that all action in relation to these cases will be ceased.



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3. **A further order is issued** to confirm that the statutory authorities involved, amend their paperwork accordingly to reflect the decision of the Common Law Court.

These authorities will have a period of fourteen (14) days to act on this, and to issue an appropriate notification of compliance, in writing, to the Common Law Court.

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

4. **A further order has been issued** confirming the requirement to return all money and property that the Defendants have obtained unlawfully in relation to the above cases; this should be returned within a fourteen (14) day period. In the event that the Defendants no longer have the property concerned, they will be liable for financial damages to cover the value.

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

5. **A further order is issued** to compensate the individuals referred to in the above cases and to deal with the Defendants concerned, see below for details:

- 1) **Mark Edmondson (acting as Head of Business and Benefits, Ribble Valley Borough Council)** has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people.

Mark Edmondson has unlawfully targeted Darral Pinch & Laraine Thompson Pinch. Mark Edmondson is now required to pay Darral Pinch & Laraine Thompson Pinch £46,000 for the unlawful charges made against them. A further total of £34,000 for failing to dismiss the case after they were presented with paperwork from the CLC Embassy and an additional £34,000 for their refusal to allow a challenge to their authority and claim.

- 2) **A Worden (acting as Legal Manager, East Lancashire/Blackburn Magistrates' Court)** has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people.

A Worden has aided and abetted Ribble Valley Borough Council to unlawfully target Darral Pinch & Laraine Thompson Pinch. A Worden is now required to pay Darral Pinch & Laraine Thompson Pinch £46,000 for aiding and abetting Ribble Valley Borough Council. A further total of £34,000 for failing to dismiss the case after they were presented with



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paperwork from the CLC Embassy and an additional £34,000 for their refusal to allow a challenge to their authority and claim.

- 3) Tracy Etienne (Justices' Clerk, Lancashire Magistrates Court) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people.

Tracy Etienne has unlawfully targeted Bradley Schofield and is now required to pay Bradley Schofield £10,000 for the unlawful charges made against him. A total of £10,000 for failing to dismiss the case when John Smith made Tracy Etienne aware of his position and £10,000 for the refusal to allow a challenge to Tracy Etienne's authority and jurisdiction at a hearing. This also covers Tracy Etienne's refusal to deal with the issue of a conflict of laws.

- 4) Keith Townend (Head of Legal Operations Northwest Lancashire Magistrates Court) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people.

Keith Townend has unlawfully targeted Bradley Schofield and is now required to pay Bradley Schofield £10,000 for the unlawful charges made against him. A total of £10,000 for failing to dismiss the case when John Smith made Keith Townend aware of his position and £10,000 for your refusal to allow a challenge to Keith Townend's authority and jurisdiction at a hearing. This also covers Keith Townend's refusal to deal with the issue of a conflict of laws.

- 5) **Francois COULLET (URSSAF, Paris, France)** has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people.

Francis COULLET has unlawfully targeted Christophe Wolff and is now required to pay Christophe Wolff £17,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against him and a total of £17,000 for failing to dismiss the case after they were presented with the paperwork from the CLC Embassy.

- 6) **Catherine TRIENBACH (President of Tribunal, Paris, France)** has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people.



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Catherine TRIENBACH has unlawfully targeted Christophe Wolff and is now required to pay Christophe Wolff £17,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against him and a total of £17,000 for failing to dismiss the case after they were presented with the paperwork from the CLC Embassy.

- 7) Marco Buschmann (acting as the Federal Minister of Justice, Gottingen, Germany) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted Reiner Fuellmich. Marco Buschmann is now required to pay Reiner Fuellmich the sum of £99,000 for his kidnapping and unlawful detention and a further £25,000 for his psychological torture.
- 8) Stefan Studenroth (acting as the Senior Public Prosecutor, Gottingen, Germany) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted Reiner Fuellmich. Stefan Studenroth is now required to pay Reiner Fuellmich the sum of £99,000 for his kidnapping and unlawful detention and a further £25,000 for his psychological torture.
- 9) **Valentina Memmo (acting as a court official, Italy)** has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted Michele Nasini.

Valentina Memmo is now required to pay Michele Nasini the sum of £26,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against him and a total of £26,000 for failing to dismiss the case after she was presented with the paperwork from the CLC Embassy.

Valentina Memmo is also required to assist with the enforcement of and collection of the sum due for the perfected commercial lien and she is to be removed from office.

- 10) **Giulia Bradanini (acting as a prosecutor, Italy)** has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted Michele Nasini.

Giulia Bradanini is now required to pay Michele Nasini the sum of £26,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against him and a total of



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

£26,000 for failing to dismiss the case after she was presented with the paperwork from the CLC Embassy.

Giulia Bradanini is also required to assist with the enforcement of and collection of the sum due for the perfected commercial lien and she is to be removed from office.

- 11) Laura Mundell (acting as a Prosecutor Fiscal, Paisley Sheriff Court, Scotland) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted John Smith.

Laura Mundell is now required to pay John Smith the sum of £124,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against him.

Laura Mundell also must be removed from office.

- 12) Mungo Bovey (acting as a Sheriff, Paisley Sheriff Court, Scotland) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted John Smith.

Mungo Bovey is now required to pay John Smith the sum of £124,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against him and a total of £124,000 for failing to allow and hear his lawful challenge to the authority and jurisdiction of the court.

Mungo Bovey also must be removed from office.

- 13) Mathers (acting as a Sheriff, Dundee Sheriff Court, Scotland) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted John Smith.

Mathers is now required to pay John Smith the sum of £34,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against him and a total of £34,000 for failing to allow and hear his lawful challenge to the authority and jurisdiction of the court.

Sheriff Mathers also must be removed from office.



## *Common Law Courts Great Britain & International*

14) Sineidin Corrins (acting as a Procurator Fiscal, Dundee, Scotland) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted John Smith.

Sineidin Corrins is now required to pay John Smith the sum of £34,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against him.

Sineidin Corrins also must be removed from her office.

15) A Kemp (acting as an Employment Judge, Employment Tribunal, Dundee, Scotland) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted John Smith.

A Kemp is now required to pay the living woman Kendra Mann, the sum of £25,000 for the unlawful prosecution raised against her.

A Kemp is also required to pay the sum of £5,000 for failing to dismiss the case when presented with paperwork from John Smith, for failing to allow a challenge to the tribunal's authority and jurisdiction and for also failing to deal with the issue of a conflict of laws.

16) Jay Lawson (acting as a solicitor, MML Law, Dundee, Scotland) has been found guilty of committing the above crimes, numbered 1 to 21 above, against the people and has unlawfully targeted a living woman, Kendra Mann and a living man, John Smith.

Jay Lawson is required to pay the sum of £5,000 to the living woman Kendra Mann for the unlawful prosecution raised against her.

6. **A further order is issued** to confirm the following:
- I. That the German authorities are required to release Reiner Fuellmich immediately from the German prison, that he is currently being held in.
  - II. The German authorities are required to repatriate Reiner Fuellmich to the destination of his choice when released. The Defendants are also liable for any costs involved.
  - III. The Defendants are also required to issue new passports for both Reiner and Inka Fuellmich, if required.
  - IV. The Defendants are required to unfreeze all accounts and assets immediately,



## Common Law Courts Great Britain & International

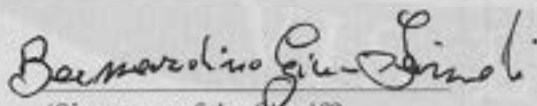
- belonging to Reiner Fuellmich and Inka Fuellmich.
- V. The Defendants are to ensure the reinstatement of Reiner Fuellmich's position and statutory license for practicing law, should he require it.
  - VI. The named Defendants in relation to this issue are to be removed from office.
7. **A further order is issued** to confirm that if the United Nations does not assist with the enforcement of these courts' orders, then the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights (1948) should be torn up and the United Nations as a body should be terminated as they are not fit for purpose.

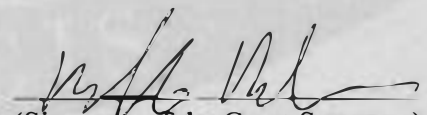
In the event that these orders are not complied with, the International Common Law Court may take further action against the individuals concerned, to enforce its decisions.

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 20<sup>th</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2024, 5PM, GMT

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

  
(Signature of the Sheriff)

  
(Signature of the Court Secretary)





**NOTICE OF DEFAULT & CERTIFICATE OF NON-REBUTTAL**  
(Without Prejudice - All Rights Reserved)

I, John Smith, a CLC Diplomat, living man and Cruinn Community Member, standing solely under divine law, natural law, and common law, do solemnly swear and affirm as follows:

1. On 15 July 2025, I served upon the following parties, by recorded delivery/courier with proof of service, a sworn Affidavit of Truth and Lawful Notice dated 01 July 2025, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and living women of the Cruinn Community:

- Rt Hon Sir Keir Starmer KC MP - Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
- Rt Hon John Swinney MSP - First Minister of Scotland
- Rt Hon Eluned Morgan MS - First Minister of Wales
- Rt Hon Michelle O'Neill MLA - First Minister of Northern Ireland
- Rt Hon Dorothy Bain KC - Lord Advocate (Scotland)
- Rt Hon Lord Hermer KC - UK Attorney General
- H.E. Antonio Guterres - UN Secretary-General
- H.E. Ursula von der Leyen - President of the European Commission
- His Holiness Pope Leo XIV - Vatican City
- President Donald J. Trump - United States of America

2. Each covering letter accompanying the affidavit set a lawful period of twenty-one (21) days for the recipient to rebut the affidavit point-by-point under oath or affirmation, on full personal and unlimited liability, under penalty of perjury.

3. The time for rebuttal has expired and no sworn rebuttal has been received from any recipient. Silence in the face of a sworn affidavit is, in law, tacit agreement and permanent estoppel by acquiescence.



Cruinn Community  
Established 2022

4. By their silence, each recipient has accepted as truth in law and fact all statements, facts, and declarations contained in the Affidavit of Truth, and is bound in law, conscience, and equity by those facts.

5. This notice and certificate is sworn in good faith and without ill will, vexation, or frivolity, and stands as lawful testimony in any court of record.

Declared at: CLC Embassy, Cruinn House, 1 Wurzburg Court, Dundee, DD2 1FB

On: MONDAY 18<sup>th</sup> Day of August 2025

Signature of Declarant *[Handwritten Signature]*

Print Name John Smith

**Attachments:**

- Exhibit A - Affidavit of Truth and Lawful Notice (01 July 2025)
- Exhibit B - Copies of all covering letters served
- Exhibit C - Proofs of service (postal/courier receipts, tracking confirmations)
- Exhibit D - CLC Book of Deeds entry reference OTH-25-003222



Seal

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Signature of Cruinn  
Community Post Master  
(Common Law Notary)



Seal

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Signature of Common  
Law Court Officer



Seal

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Signature of Cruinn  
Community Member



Official Stamp/Seal

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Signature of Statutory  
Commissioner of Oaths/

Notary Public  
MICHAEL ALEXANDER BROWN  
SOLICITOR JUDGE UK.



## **We the People**

### **Affidavit of Truth and Lawful Notice**

We, the undersigned, being one hundred (100) living men and living women of sound mind, heart, and conscience, do solemnly affirm, declare, and testify the following Universal truths. This Affidavit is made under full personal and unlimited liability, under penalty of perjury, and without ill will, vexation, or frivolity. We are a representative body of living souls who stand under the supreme authority of Natural Law, the immutable standard of truth, justice, and moral right, expressed and upheld through the Common Law Courts Great Britain & International (CLC) and as members of the Cruinn Community.

We issue this Affidavit of Truth and Lawful Notice to all individuals, corporations, governments, and agencies—public, private, or statutory—declaring that we are living men and living women, not corporate entities, not legal fictions, and not artificial persons. We are not subject to systems of man-made law that conflict with the higher jurisdiction of natural and divine law based on first principles. We reject all false, unlawful claims of authority over our bodies, minds, labour, property, and children, especially those based on presumption, coercion, or deceit through commercial statutory governance.

#### **1. Lawful Declarations of Standing**

- We affirm that each of us has lawfully submitted our Declaration of Statutory Birth to the CLC, testifying that we were physically delivered by our mothers, drew our first independent breath, and came into existence as living men or living women under natural law. Simultaneously—and without our knowledge or consent—a separate legal fiction was created under statutory authority.
- We affirm that the statutory birth certificate is a document of fraud and constructive misrepresentation. It was issued without full disclosure, informed consent, or any lawful contract. In accordance with our inherent and inalienable rights under natural law, we have submitted our Claim of Right and Title to the legal person (fictitious name) and have taken lawful ownership and control of it, as recorded in the CLC Book of Deeds.
- We have recorded our Lawful Birth Date, being approximately nine months prior to our physical existence, marking our true origin as living beings. This date—recognised under divine and natural law—distinguishes us entirely from the artificial legal construct created by government.

- Having taken these lawful steps, we affirm our permanent status as living men and living women, governed only by natural and common law. We have joined the Cruinn Community, a private, lawful community of the living, which operates in honour, peace, and justice. We reserve the inalienable right to choose whether or not to engage with or recognise any corporations, legal fictions, or statutory authorities.

## 2. Lawful Standing and Jurisdiction

- We are not created by government or statute. We are born of the divine, under natural law, and reject all presumptions that attempt to impose artificial legal personality upon us.
- We have not knowingly consented to be treated as corporate instruments. Any such treatment amounts to fraud, coercion, and breach of natural law.
- All statutory proceedings brought against living men or living women without full, informed, and voluntary consent are unlawful. They violate the natural order, the principle of self-determination, and the sovereignty of the individual.
- We live exclusively under the jurisdiction of:
  - i. **Divine Law** – the highest moral and spiritual authority governing right and wrong;
  - ii. **Natural Law** – the immutable principles inherent in nature, discoverable by reason and conscience; and
  - iii. **Common Law** – the foundational lawful tradition of the people, derived from custom and precedent, and superior to statutory or corporate governance in matters concerning the rights of the living.

As recognised and upheld by the Common Law Courts Great Britain & International and the Cruinn Community, which acknowledge only truth, justice, and peace as lawful authorities and which recognizes and upholds these lawful principles.

## 3. Purpose and Effect

This lawful testimony is submitted as a declaration of truth, peace, and lawful intent, with the purpose of:

- Asserting and affirming the natural rights, responsibilities, and sovereignty of each living man and living woman;
- Establishing a lawful record of truth and standing in the face of any presumed or imposed jurisdiction that lacks consent; and
- Supporting the ongoing effort to restore lawful governance through the authority of the people and the processes of the Common Law Court.

## 4. Systemic Criminality in Governance and Courts

- The statutory system established by the UK Parliament and devolved administrations lacks any real separation of powers, resulting in conflicts of interest, partiality, and structural injustice.

- Judicial officers act under delegated executive authority, erasing judicial independence and violating both natural law and the essential principle of impartial adjudication.
- In Scotland, the Lord Advocate unlawfully combines the roles of Cabinet Minister and head of prosecutions, embodying a fundamental breach of natural justice and constitutional integrity.
- On 26 March 2025, UK Prime Minister Sir Keir Starmer acknowledged this systemic defect during Prime Minister's Questions, recognising its incompatibility with fairness.
- This structural flaw is not unique to the UK but is replicated globally, making all statutory courts unfit to determine issues involving the inherent and inalienable rights of the living.
- The absence of a true separation between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches confirms that no meaningful Rule of Law exists within statutory governance. All are bound under statute, and none are truly independent.
- The structural corruption of this system constitutes a direct and grievous violation of natural law, which stands above all human-made law. Natural law demands justice, integrity, and moral legitimacy. The system also breaches Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, guaranteeing fair trial and impartial adjudication. Any judgments issued under such compromised conditions are null, void, and without lawful, moral, or spiritual authority.

## **5. Legal Personhood as Enforced Slavery**

- The forced imposition of legal personhood upon the living for purposes of taxation, control, surveillance, prosecution, and imprisonment constitutes a modern form of slavery, contrary to natural law and human dignity.
- Even under the Modern Slavery Act 2015, coercion, forced labour, and lack of informed consent are recognised as slavery and servitude.
- The State uses this system to convert living souls into instruments of commerce—effectively property of government—an act which violates divine law, natural law, and human rights.
- On 8 March 2023, former UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak confirmed in the House of Commons that the UK population is subject to a form of statutory slavery. This public admission is now part of the record.
- Based on credible demographic and mortality data, we affirm that approximately 39.25 million men, women, and children have died within the UK from 1953 to the present, directly or indirectly due to this unlawful system of slavery—through enforced poverty, denial of lawful remedy, coerced treatment, and punitive enforcement.

## **6. International Scope of the Crime**

- The global imposition of artificial legal identity upon the living constitutes an institutionalised system of slavery. It operates without valid consent and converts living beings into corporate assets for exploitation.

- This system has caused the premature deaths of billions worldwide—through war, poverty, medical coercion, psychological abuse, and denial of lawful remedy. These are not accidents; they are systemic consequences of a governance model that violates natural law and treats human beings as commercial units.
- This international system of governance meets the definition of genocide under the 1948 UN Convention, having inflicted bodily and mental harm, destroyed autonomy and identity, and sought the erasure of lineage and lawful selfhood through fiction and fraud.
- These are crimes against humanity. All governments, corporations, and supranational institutions which uphold or profit from this system are hereby placed on lawful notice. They may be held fully accountable under natural law, common law, and universal moral conscience.

## 7. Binding Nature

This Affidavit is made without intent to deceive, coerce, or cause harm, and is offered in honour and peace. It is binding in law, conscience, and equity upon all parties who claim or exercise authority over the affiants, and upon any court or body claiming jurisdiction. Silence or failure to rebut the truth herein, under oath or affirmation, within a reasonable and lawful period, shall be deemed agreement and tacit acquiescence.

This Affidavit of Truth is hereby entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Courts Great Britain & International and stands as a lawful, living testimony affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and living women, each standing in their full private capacity under divine, natural, and the jurisdiction of common law, as natural sovereign beings, not corporate entities.

This Affidavit applies to all living men and living women who stand under the jurisdiction of common law and who are members of the Cruinn Community. It is entered in full honour and truth, without deception, and is binding in law and conscience upon all who recognize the authority of natural and common law.

## 8. Affirmation

We, the undersigned, affirm and declare that this Affidavit of Truth reflects our lawful standing, our intent, and our living testimony under the protection and jurisdiction of common law. We reserve all inalienable rights, waive none, and reject any presumption of authority not expressly granted by our free will and lawful consent.

By our hand, in honour, truth, and without prejudice.

Signed this 01 of July 2025, by the undersigned living men and living women of the Cruinn Community, under full liability and penalty of perjury, with all rights reserved.



Artsave 2003  
Anna Maria Topliss

Alexander Orlando Willem  
Hlavay-Gala

~~Handwritten signature~~

Charlotte Pinch  
~~Handwritten signature~~

~~Handwritten signature~~

~~Handwritten signature~~

D. C. Halstead

Darral Pinch <sup>SR</sup>

D. Ryan

D. Bennett

~~Handwritten signature~~

Diane L. Granger

Dwight Wood

Gabriel-Alexandro: Assandri

Gailly Robert Cook

~~Handwritten signature~~

Geoffrey Ernest

gregory allen

I. Surman

~~Handwritten signature~~

~~Handwritten signature~~

Jan Harsh

J. Vincent

Jesse Torken

~~Handwritten signature~~

~~Handwritten signature~~

J. H. S. L.

Josephia

J. Brown

~~Handwritten signature~~

K. King

~~Handwritten signature~~

~~Handwritten signature~~

Klann

K. Hastie

K. J. Torrey

Kevin d. Roberts

K. Thomas

Larischkye Thompson <sup>loop</sup>

L. Halliell

~~Handwritten signature~~

Olivia America

L. Grant

~~Handwritten signature~~

*[Signature]*  
Maarja Kieki  
Margo, Faun, kene.

*[Signature]*  
Manuel: Melanisha Cardoso

Mart  
MM

M. Plaren  
H. H. Mason  
Nurt Muel

*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*

Paul

Paul Liller

*[Signature]*

: Pedro-Eliezer:

*[Signature]*

Ralf Simeger

Ralf Hummel

R. Jordie

R. Paul

R. Richmond.

Romane Orthust

*[Signature]*

Ryan Heaving

Kelli Young.

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

S. Thomas

*[Signature]*

Shawn Edward White

Shawn Jones

*[Signature]*

Sheena Justice

Silvan

*[Signature]*

Stephan Lullay

Stephen John Cook

Sylvia Craft

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

Tim Hogan

Vanessa Denise Fitchell

Victoria R.

Wendel D Marsh III

Wolfgang Poyner

Wolfgang Mueller

Xabier Ugarte



# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

Rt Hon Sir Keir Starmer KC MP  
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom  
10 Downing Street  
London  
SW1A 2AA  
United Kingdom

## LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT

Dear Prime Minister of the United Kingdom,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

This Affidavit stands as lawful testimony and notice under divine, natural, and common law. It sets out our lawful standing as living men and women and establishes a record of truth concerning systemic violations of natural law, the imposition of legal personhood, and structural injustice within statutory governance systems.

You are hereby given lawful notice and an opportunity to rebut the contents of the enclosed Affidavit of Truth by way of your own sworn affidavit, made on full personal and unlimited liability under penalty of perjury, within twenty-one (21) days from receipt of this letter. Failure to rebut shall be taken as tacit agreement and acceptance that the statements contained therein stand as facts in law, binding upon



# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

you and your office.

This notice is given in honour, peace, and truth. Silence will be construed as consent.

Yours faithfully,

*We the People*

Living men, women &  
Cruinn Community Members

Standing solely under the authority and  
jurisdiction of the Common Law Court





# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

Rt Hon John Swinney MSP  
First Minister of Scotland  
Office of the First Minister  
St Andrew's House  
Regent Road  
Edinburgh  
EH1 3DG  
Scotland

## LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT

Dear First Minister of Scotland,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

This Affidavit stands as lawful testimony and notice under divine, natural, and common law. It sets out our lawful standing as living men and women and establishes a record of truth concerning systemic violations of natural law, the imposition of legal personhood, and structural injustice within statutory governance systems.

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Cruinn Community  
Established 2022

from receipt of this letter. Failure to rebut shall be taken as tacit agreement and acceptance that the statements contained therein stand as facts in law, binding upon you and your office.

This notice is given in honour, peace, and truth. Silence will be construed as consent.

Yours faithfully,

***We the People***

Living men, women &  
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Cruinn Community  
Established 2022

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

Rt Hon Eluned Morgan MS  
First Minister of Wales  
Welsh Government  
5th Floor  
Tŷ Hywel  
Cardiff Bay  
CF99 1SN

**LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT**

Dear First Minister of Wales,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

This Affidavit stands as lawful testimony and notice under divine, natural, and common law. It sets out our lawful standing as living men and women and establishes a record of truth concerning systemic violations of natural law, the imposition of legal personhood, and structural injustice within statutory governance systems.

You are hereby given lawful notice and an opportunity to rebut the contents of the enclosed Affidavit of Truth by way of your own sworn affidavit, made on full personal and unlimited liability under penalty of perjury, within twenty-one (21) days from receipt of this letter. Failure to rebut shall be taken as tacit agreement and acceptance that the statements contained therein stand as facts in law, binding upon



# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

you and your office.

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Yours faithfully,

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Living men, women &  
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# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

Rt Hon Michelle O'Neill MLA  
First Minister of Northern Ireland  
Office of the First Minister  
Stormont Castle  
Belfast  
BT4 3TT  
Northern Ireland

## LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT

Dear First Minister of Northern Ireland,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

This Affidavit stands as lawful testimony and notice under divine, natural, and common law. It sets out our lawful standing as living men and women and establishes a record of truth concerning systemic violations of natural law, the imposition of legal personhood, and structural injustice within statutory governance systems.

You are hereby given lawful notice and an opportunity to rebut the contents of the enclosed Affidavit of Truth by way of your own sworn affidavit, made on full personal and unlimited liability under penalty of perjury, within twenty-one (21) days from receipt of this letter. Failure to rebut shall be taken as tacit agreement and acceptance that the statements contained therein stand as facts in law, binding upon



# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

you and your office.

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Yours faithfully,

***We the People***

Living men, women &  
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# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

Rt Hon Dorothy Bain KC  
Lord Advocate (Scotland)  
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service  
25 Chambers Street  
Edinburgh  
EH1 1LA  
Scotland

## LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT

Dear Lord Advocate (Scotland),

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

This Affidavit stands as lawful testimony and notice under divine, natural, and common law. It sets out our lawful standing as living men and women and establishes a record of truth concerning systemic violations of natural law, the imposition of legal personhood, and structural injustice within statutory governance systems.

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CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

Rt Hon Lord Hermer KC  
UK Attorney General  
Attorney General's Office  
20 Victoria Street  
London  
SW1H 0NF  
United Kingdom

## **LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT**

Dear UK Attorney General,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

This Affidavit stands as lawful testimony and notice under divine, natural, and common law. It sets out our lawful standing as living men and women and establishes a record of truth concerning systemic violations of natural law, the imposition of legal personhood, and structural injustice within statutory governance systems.

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# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

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# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

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CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

H.E. António Guterres  
United Nations Secretary-General  
United Nations Headquarters  
405 East 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

## LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT

Dear United Nations Secretary-General,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

This Affidavit stands as lawful testimony and notice under divine, natural, and common law. It sets out our lawful standing as living men and women and establishes a record of truth concerning systemic violations of natural law, the imposition of legal personhood, and structural injustice within statutory governance systems.

You are hereby given lawful notice and an opportunity to rebut the contents of the enclosed Affidavit of Truth by way of your own sworn affidavit, made on full personal and unlimited liability under penalty of perjury, within twenty-one (21) days from receipt of this letter. Failure to rebut shall be taken as tacit agreement and acceptance that the statements contained therein stand as facts in law, binding upon



# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

you and your office.

This notice is given in honour, peace, and truth. Silence will be construed as consent.

Yours faithfully,

***We the People***

Living men, women &  
Cruinn Community Members

Standing solely under the authority and  
jurisdiction of the Common Law Court





# Cruinn Community

Established 2022

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

H.E. Ursula von der Leyen  
President of the European Commission  
European Commission  
Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 200  
1049 Brussels  
Belgium

## LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT

Dear President of the European Commission,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

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CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

His Holiness Pope Francis  
His Holiness Pope Francis  
Apostolic Palace  
00120 Vatican City

## LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT

Dear His Holiness Pope Francis,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

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Cruinn Community  
Established 2022

We the People  
CLC Embassy  
Cruinn House  
1 Wurzburg Court  
Dundee  
DD2 1FB

Email: [wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com](mailto:wethepeople@commonlawcourt.com)

Date: 15 July 2025

President Donald J. Trump  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20500  
United States of America

**LAWFUL NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO REBUT**

Dear President of the United States,

Please find enclosed a copy of an Affidavit of Truth, entered into the Book of Deeds of the Common Law Court Great Britain & International and affirmed by one hundred (100) living men and women of the Cruinn Community.

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**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: Rt Hon Lord Hermer KC - UK Attorney General



**Collected**

**|** Your item was collected from **London Victoria D0** at **17-07-2025**.

Not the signature you expected? [Find out why.](#)

**Tracking number:**  
WD672079372GB

**Service used:**  
Royal Mail Signed For™ 

---

**Proof of delivery**



 [Rotate image](#)

Signed for by: MOZ

Delivered at: 05:21, Thursday 17 July 2025

 [Print proof of delivery](#)

---

**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: Rt Hon Dorothy Bain KC - Lord Advocate (Scotland)




**Delivered**

Your item was delivered on **16-07-2025**.

Not the signature you expected? [Find out why.](#)

**Tracking number:**  
WD672079369GB

**Service used:**  
Royal Mail Signed For™ 

---

**Proof of delivery**



 [Rotate image](#)

Signed for by: CROWN OFFICE

Delivered at: 13:05, Wednesday 16 July 2025

 [Print proof of delivery](#)

---

**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: Rt Hon Michelle O'Neill MLA - First Minister of Northern Ireland



**Delivered**

Your item was delivered on **16-07-2025**.

Not the signature you expected? [Find out why](#).

**Tracking number:**  
WD672079412GB

**Service used:**  
Royal Mail Signed For™ 

---

**Proof of delivery**



 [Rotate image](#)

Signed for by: RM

Delivered at: 10:07, Wednesday 16 July 2025

 [Print proof of delivery](#)

---

**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: Rt Hon Eluned Morgan MS - First Minister of Wales



**Delivered**

Your item was delivered on **17-07-2025**.

Not the signature you expected? [Find out why.](#)

**Tracking number:**

WD672079409GB

**Service used:**

Royal Mail Signed For™ 

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**Proof of delivery**



 [Rotate image](#)

Signed for by: ASSEMBLY

Delivered at: 07:10, Thursday 17 July 2025

 [Print proof of delivery](#)

---

**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: Rt Hon John Swinney MSP - First Minister of Scotland



**Delivered**

Your item was delivered on **17-07-2025**.

Not the signature you expected? [Find out why.](#)

**Tracking number:**

WD672079390GB

**Service used:**

Royal Mail Signed For™



---

**Proof of delivery**



 [Rotate image](#)

Signed for by: P MANSON FOR SAH

Delivered at: 08:38, Thursday 17 July 2025

 [Print proof of delivery](#)

---

**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: Rt Hon Sir Keir Starmer KC MP - Prime Minister of the United Kingdom




**Collected**

Your item was collected from **London Victoria D0** at **17-07-2025**.

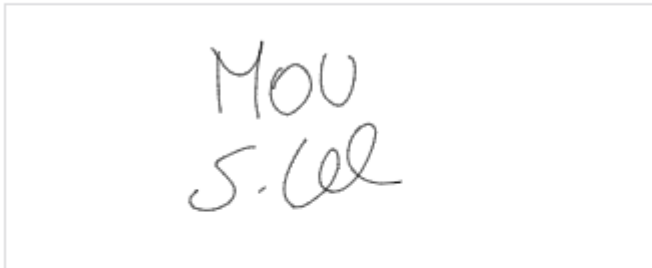
Not the signature you expected? [Find out why.](#)

**Tracking number:**  
WD672079386GB

**Service used:**  
Royal Mail Signed For™ 

---

**Proof of delivery**



 [Rotate image](#)

Signed for by: N010.DS

Delivered at: 02:33, Thursday 17 July 2025

 [Print proof of delivery](#)

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**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: President Donald J. Trump - United States of America

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Tracking Number:

**LA132686628GB**

[Remove X](#)

 Copy  Add to Informed Delivery

**Latest Update**

Your item was picked up at the post office at 4:24 am on August 1, 2025 in WASHINGTON, DC 20500.

 **Delivered**

Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office

WASHINGTON, DC 20500  
August 1, 2025, 4:24 am

[See All Tracking History](#)

[What Do USPS Tracking Statuses Mean?](#)

**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: His Holiness Pope Leo XIV - Vatican City



**Delivered**

Your item was delivered on **25-07-2025**.

There may be more information on our delivery partner's website.

[Continue tracking](#)

**Tracking number:**

LA132686591GB

**Service used:**

International Tracked



**Destination:**

Holy See

**Handed to:**

Delivery partner

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**Tracking history**



Friday 25 July 2025

10:55 | **Delivered**  
VATICAN, Holy See

Wednesday 23 July 2025

17:21 | **Delivery Attempted - No Answer**  
VATICAN, Holy See

16:31 | **Arrived at Delivery Office**  
VATICAN CITY

16:29 | **Item has left the overseas International Processing Centre**  
VATICAN CITY, Holy See

**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**


To: H.E. Ursula von der Leyen - President of the European Commission



**Delivered**

Your item was delivered on **22-07-2025**.


There may be more information on our delivery partner's website.

**Continue tracking** 

**Tracking number:**

LA132686605GB

**Service used:**

International Tracked 

**Destination:**

Belgium

**Handed to:**

Delivery partner

**Tracking history** 

Tuesday 22 July 2025

12:34	<b>Delivered</b> BELGIUM, Belgium
08:31	<b>Arrived at Delivery Office</b> SCHAERBEE
08:31	<b>Due to be delivered today</b> SCHAERBEE
08:03	<b>Due to be delivered today</b> SCHAERBEE
08:03	<b>Arrived at Delivery Office</b> SCHAERBEE

**Proof of Delivery – Affidavit Rebuttal Notice**

To: H.E. Antonio Guterres - UN Secretary-General

The screenshot shows the USPS Tracking website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the USPS.COM logo and links for Quick Tools, Send, Receive, Shop, Business, and International. A red alert banner below the navigation bar reads: "ALERT: TROPICAL STORM ERIN IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION AND A TROPICAL DISTURBANCE IN THE WESTERN GULF REGION MAY DELAY FINAL DELIVERY OF YOUR MAIL AND PACKAGES".

The main heading is "USPS Tracking®" with "Tracking" and "FAQs" links. A promotional banner for "Track Packages Anytime, Anywhere" is present, along with a "Learn More" button. The tracking number "LA132686614GB" is displayed, with "Copy" and "Add to Informed Delivery" options. A "Remove" link is also visible.

The tracking history shows a "Latest Update" and a "Delivered" status. The "Delivered" status includes the following details:

- Delivered**
- Delivered, Front Desk/Reception/Mail Room
- NEW YORK, NY 10017
- July 23, 2025, 11:04 am
- [See All Tracking History](#)
- [What Do USPS Tracking Statuses Mean?](#)

## CONFIRMATION OF STANDING

**(Response Required Within 14 Days)**

**Re:** Constitutional Position of the Lord Advocate – Parliamentary Determination

**To:** Member of the Scottish Parliament

**From:** John Smith  
CLC Diplomat, Cruinn Community Member  
On behalf of We the People

**Date:** 23 March 2026

### Purpose of this Notice

This document is issued to provide Members of the Scottish Parliament with an opportunity to **formally confirm their position** on matters of constitutional importance raised in the accompanying submission.

Members are respectfully requested to review the points below and confirm whether they agree that these matters warrant recognition and/or further consideration.

### Matters for Confirmation

By completing and returning this document, you are asked to confirm whether you agree with the following:

#### 1. Separation of Powers Concern

That the current dual role of the Lord Advocate—acting simultaneously as a member of the Scottish Government and head of the prosecution system—gives rise to legitimate constitutional concerns regarding the separation of powers.

#### 2. Requirement for Review

That these concerns are of sufficient constitutional importance to warrant **formal parliamentary consideration and/or review** of the institutional structure of the Office of the Lord Advocate.

#### 3. Liability

That, in light of the Lord Advocate's refusal to address or remedy these matters, responsibility for any resulting liabilities will fall to the Scottish Government

## Member Confirmation

Please complete the fields below to confirm your position:

## Response

Once completed please return this receipt within **14 days of receipt** by email.

## Note

This document is intended to:

- provide clarity as to the position of Members of the Scottish Parliament; and
- assist in identifying whether there is support for further parliamentary consideration of the constitutional issues raised.

It does not seek to impose any predetermined conclusion, but rather to invite a clear and recorded position on matters of public importance.

On behalf of We the People

*John Smith*

CLC Diplomat, living man  
Cruinn Community Member