

N1(CHFL) Claim Form (CPR Part 7)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE **BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY**

E-	for court use only	
Claim no.	BIOT - 2018 - 001/SC	
Issue date	28" JUNE 2018	

Claimant(s) CRYPTO CURRENCY RESOLUTION TRUST



Defendant(s)

THE BITCOIN BLENDER ORGANISATION

Name and address of Defendant receiving this claim form

THE BITCOIN BLENDER ORGANISATION Bitblender.io c/o ANONYMOUSSPEECH 1-3-3 SAKURA HOUSE, TOKYO 164-0001, JAPAN And **RUTIWEID 6, ROTHENBURG 6023 SWITZERLAND**

Phone: +81.09037462746,

email: CONTACT@ANONYMOUSSPEECH.COM

	£
Amount claimed	>£100,000
Court fee	TBD
Legal representative's costs	TBD
Total amount	

The court office at the Chancery Registry, The Rolls Building, 7 Rolls Building, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1NL is open between 10am and 4.30pm Monday to Friday. Financial List cases issued in the Chancery Division are managed after issue by the Admiralty and Commercial Registry also in the Rolls Building. When corresponding with the court, please address forms or letters to the Court Manager and quote the claim number.

Claim no. B107-2018-001/50

Brief details of claim

CLAIM FOR CONVERSION OF 996 BITCOINS

SEE PARTICULARS OF CLAIM ATTACHED

This is a claim for conversion whereby the Claimant was deprived by the Defendant of the ownership, use and possession of 996 Bitcoins.

In 2013 person or persons unknown, associates of the Defendant, hacked 996 Bitcoins from Mr. TC, settlor of the Claimant and hereinafter referred to as the Settlor. At all material times the Defendant was the registered owner of Blitblender.io and acted as an unlicensed Bitcoin exchange or "bank" which "tumbled" Bitcoins by way of a proprietary software application thereby rendering Bitcoins untraceable.

Claimant asserts that Defendant received, exerted control over and erased all record of the subject 996 Bitcoins which are no longer traceable. The exact methodology utilized by the Defendant is unknown but the result accords with the description of the process advertised at Bitblender.io.

Particulars of claim (*attached)(*will follow if an acknowledgment of service is filed that indicates an intention to defend the claim)

Statement of Truth *(I believe)(The Claimant believes) that the facts stated in this claim form *(and the particulars of the claim attached to this claim form) are true.		
* I am duly authorised by the claimant to sign this statement		
Full name JONATHAN LEVY		
Name of *(claimant)('s legal representative's firm) JONATHAN LEVY		
*(Claimant) ('s legal representative) position or office heldsSOLICITOR (if signing on behalf of firm, company or corporation)		
*delete as appropriate		

Jonathan Levy Duncan Macdonald 37 Royal Pointe Dr. Hilton Head SC 29926 UNITED STATES Claimant's or legal representative's address to which documents or payments should be sent if different from overleaf including (if appropriate) details of DX, fax or e-mail.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

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BETWEEN:

CRYPTO-CURRENCY RESOLUTION TRUST

Claimant

-and-

BITCOIN BLENDER ORGANISATION

Defendant

PARTICULARS OF CLAIM

Parties

- 1. Claimant Crypto Currency Resolution Trust is a Commonwealth of the Bahamas Trust established under the Bahamas Trustee Act of 1998 to which has been assigned the proprietary rights in 996 Bitcoins.
- 2. Defendant Bitcoin Blender Organisation is believed to be an unincorporated entity which at all material times had an Internet presence at Bitmixer.io and Bitblender.io
- 3. Defendant currently uses the domain Bitblender.io and previously used Bitmixer.io collectively referred to herein as Bitblender.

Background to the Claim

- 4. This is a claim for conversion whereby the Claimant was deprived by the Defendant of the ownership, use and possession of 996 Bitcoins.
- 5. In 2013 person or persons unknown, associates of the Defendant, hacked 996 Bitcoins from Mr. TC, settlor of the Claimant and hereinafter referred to as the Settlor. At all material times the Defendant was the registered owner of Blitblender.io and acted as an unlicensed Bitcoin exchange or "bank" which "tumbled" Bitcoins by way of a proprietary software application thereby rendering Bitcoins untraceable.
- 6. In 2011 the Settlor began accumulating Bitcoins and by 2013 had amassed 1000 Bitcoins through peer-to-peer transactions deposited into a software Bitcoin wallet known as "Blockchain.info" which was at all material times the leading Bitcoin wallet.
- 7. During May 2013, 996 Bitcoins disappeared from Settlor's wallet. Settlor was alerted by a text message on his cell phone indicating that his Bitcoin wallet had been emptied
- 8. Settlor made inquiries with Blockchain.info and Dr. Jay Best of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology but was unsuccessful in tracing the 996 Bitcoins.
- 9. Settlor settled the Claimant trust in 2017 and based upon new research and technology available in Bitcoin tracing the Claimant was led to the Defendant.
- 10. Claimant asserts that Defendant received, exerted control over and erased all record of the subject 996 Bitcoins which are no longer traceable. The exact methodology utilized by the Defendant is unknown but the result accords with the description of the process advertised at Bitblender.io herein below.

Bitcoin

- 11. Bitcoin is the world's first and paramount decentralized cryptocurrency. The essence of Bitcoin is purported to be a tamper proof ledger that tracks the ownership and transfer of every Bitcoin in existence. This ledger is called the Bitcoin blockchain.
- 12. In order to use Bitcoins, a Bitcoin wallet is required. Similar to a bank account number, each Bitcoin wallet has a "public key" that is the "address" used to receive Bitcoin from other users. Every wallet can be identified on the blockchain by referring to its "public key" along with the number of Bitcoins inside that particular wallet.
- 13. Each wallet is also assigned a "private key." Unlike public keys, private keys are only known to the individual user of the Bitcoin wallet. The private key is the "password" to the wallet. To send Bitcoins out of a wallet, a user must have the private key associated with that particular Bitcoin wallet. This is similar to the manner by which a Personal Identification Number (PIN) is used to withdraw cash from an Automated Teller Machine (ATM).

- 14. There are two legitimate methods of acquiring Bitcoin:
 - (i) receiving Bitcoins in a peer-to-peer (P2P) transaction.
 - (ii) by 'mining' Bitcoins, which is done by using a computer to solve a complex mathematical problem.
- 15. Bitcoins are also taken from lawful users by hacking or extortion through the use of ransomware.
- 16. Concurrent with licit transactions, Bitcoins are extensively used on the "Dark Web" as a mode of payment for narcotics, weapons and other illicit items and services.
- 17. Converted Bitcoins are not recovered despite alleged blockchain reliability and the existence of a permanent ledger for each Bitcoin transaction.
- 18. It is the Claimant's contention that converted Bitcoins cannot be recovered because they have been 'tumbled' or processed through the Defendant's Bitblender operation.

Defendant Bitcoin Blender Organisation

- 19. The exact nature of the Defendant's organisational structure is not known to the Claimant.
- 20. At all material times the Defendant used Bitblender.io as its principal public face and business address.
- 21. Furthermore Bitblender.io is the public address of the Defendant's Tor Hidden Service.
- 22. A Tor Browser is designed to conceal the identity of users and their online activity from surveillance and traffic analysis by separating identification and routing.
- 23. Claimant contends that persons unknown unlawfully took 996 Bitcoins from the Settlor and transferred them to the Defendant which thereby profited by charging a fee or 'tumbling' them and thereby rendering them untraceable.
- 24. In order to use the Defendant's 'tumbling' service, the user must access Bitblender by using a Tor Browser which obfuscates both the sender and receiver identities. This is known colloquially as the "Dark Web."
- 25. It is not known exactly how the Defendant provides services, which is a closely guarded secret. However it is known that the user must surrender control of Bitcoins to the Defendant with instructions as to where the 'tumbled' coins are to be deposited.
- 26. The Defendant's operations are described at Bitblender.io and are as follows:
- "Bitcoin mixing is the name given to the process of exchanging your Bitcoin balance for an equal (or similar) amount from a different source. In other words, it is the

process of obscuring where your coins came from, which in turn makes your digital trail much harder to follow."

"Mixing your coins is a great way to cover your tracks and make your bitcoin transactions impossible to follow. This protects you against criminals, nosey parkers, and if you are indeed using Bitcoin for activities prohibited by the law, it also of course protects you against law enforcement."

Jurisdiction

27. The Supreme Court of the British Indian Ocean Territory has jurisdiction over activities occurring within and without the Territory

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in all its functions shall extend throughout the Territory: Provided that this section shall not be construed as diminishing any jurisdiction of the Supreme Court relating to persons being, or to matters arising, outside the Territory.

British Indian Ocean Territories Courts Ordinance No.3 of 1983, section 8.

- 28. The British Indian Ocean Territory's country code top level Internet domain "ccTLD" is ".io" and is available for worldwide commercial use.
- 29. Batelco/SURE provides Telecom and Internet services to the British Indian Ocean Territory and maintains facilities at Diego Garcia. The ccTLD Administrator Batelco/Sure office on Diego Garcia is the designated holder of the .io ccTLD registry according to IANA (Internet Assigned Name Authority).
- 30. IANA is responsible for determining an appropriate trustee for each ccTLD. Administration and control is then delegated to that trustee, which is responsible for the policies and operation of the domain. The current delegation can be determined from IANA's list of ccTLDs. The designated trustee of .io is Batelco/Sure formerly known as Cable & Wireless.
- 31. A UK company, Internet Computer Bureau Ltd. also known as "ICB", manages the sale of .io domains for commercial use. Batelco/SURE and the British Indian Ocean Territories Administrator maintain a relationship with ICB.
- 32. ICB conducts business through resellers who in turn sell .io domains to service providers such as the Anonymous Speech organization which is utilized by Defendant.
- 33. Public information about bitblender.io is as follows and available at https://www.nic.io/whois-search.htm:

Domain Name: BITBLENDER.IO

Registry Domain ID: D503300000040533917-LRMS

Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.rrpproxy.net Registrar URL: http://www.key-systems.net Updated Date: 2017-07-26T22:25:51Z Creation Date: 2016-07-22T19:13:52Z

Registry Expiry Date: 2018-07-22T19:13:52Z

Registrar Registration Expiration Date:

Registrar: Key-Systems GmbH

Registrar IANA ID: 269

Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@key-systems.net Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +49.68949396850

Reseller:

Domain Status: ok https://icann.org/epp#ok

Registrant Name: Anonymous Speech Anonymous Speech

Registrant Organization:

Name Server: DNS1.NAME-SERVICES.COM Name Server: DNS2.NAME-SERVICES.COM Name Server: DNS3.NAME-SERVICES.COM Name Server: DNS4.NAME-SERVICES.COM

DNSSEC: unsigned

- 34. The WHOIS registry lists 'Anonymous Speech' as the website registrant. Anonymous Speech is a proxy registrant service. It claims to move its servers from one country to another on a regular basis. Furthermore Anonymous Speech claims to ignore court orders originating from the EU or US.
- 35. The website of Anonymous Speech at Anonymous Speech.com states:
- "Any inquiries regarding the identity of our subscribers are ignored. We do not respond to any of them. Our servers are constantly moving in different countries (Malaysia, Japan, Panama, etc.) and are always outside the US and Europe. This is a great security advantage for our customers since it makes it more troublesome if not impossible for any prosecutors to start a legal dispute. We are committed to the privacy of our users and will absolutely not release any kind of data to any foreign governments. Additionally, AnonymousSpeech.com protects itself and the identity of its subscribers with a legal protection insurance policy. A powerful benefit you won't find anywhere else in this business."
- 36. AnonymousSpeech.com resells.io domains for 89.95 € annually and offers a variety of hosting and email services including legal defense for its clients' information: "To fully guarantee our customers legal anonymity, AnonymousSpeech.com is insured with a legal protection insurance, which protects all data and the entire business. This allows us to fight exhaustive and expensive legal battles without the risk of bankruptcy."
- 37. Anonymous Speech's contact information is: ANONYMOUSSPEECH, 1-3-3 Sakura House, Tokyo 164-0001, JAPAN, Phone: +81.09037462746, email: contact@anonymousspeech.com and an additional address in Rothenburg, Switzerland.
- 38. The High Court (Queen's Bench Division) has found that mail and email service upon Anonymous Speech is sufficient for the grant of injunctive relief against one of its clients: See: [2015] EWHC 2628 (QB).
- 39.. The only tangible existence of the Defendant aside from the untraceable Tor Browser Hidden Service and Bitcoin accounts is at the .io website.
- 40 This Court has jurisdiction over this matter for the following reasons:

- (i) the Top-Level Domain Registry for the .io Internet domain is officially sited by IANA £at the office of Batelco/Sure on Diego Garcia.
- (ii) Defendant's only known current address is the domain bitblender.io.
- (iii) service of process may be effected upon the Defendant owing to its open usage of the Anonymous Speech service which provides a judicially recognized avenue for service of process and legal defense.
- (iv). the losses of the Claimant are significant and its only remedy lies with this Court.
- (v) it is in the interests of this Court and the British Indian Ocean Territory to assert jurisdiction over the matter.

Interest

- 41. The Claimant is entitled to and claims interest at such rate and for such period as the Court deems just pursuant to section 35A of the Senior Courts Act 1981 (according to Ordinance No. 3 of 1983 and Statutory Instrument No. 5 of 1984, section 5.1).
- 42. The Claimant seeks
- (i) Damages for conversion of 996 Bitcoins exceeding £100,000;
- (ii) Interest as aforesaid;
- (iii) Costs.

JONATHAN LEVY DUNCAN MACDONALD

Statement of Truth

The Claimant believes that the facts stated in these Particulars of Claim are true.				
I am duly authorised by the Claimant to sign this statement.				
Signed Milke Till Date PAPRIL 2 2016				
Name: CHRISTOPHER EARL STRUNK				
Position or office held: Trustee – Crypto Currency Resolution Trust				
Verification				
State of New York)				
County of Kings) U.S.A.)				
Christopher Earl Strunk in esse Sui juris				
All Rights Reserved Without Prejudice				
BEFORE ME, on this day personally appeared Christopher Earl Strunk, known to me to be the person described herein and who solemnly affirmed under the penalties of perjury that every statement given above was the whole truth to the best of his knowledge.				
Subscribed and Affirmed before me on this 2 day of April, 2018.				
SHERIE YEUNG Notary Public, State of New York No. 01Y, 5011578 Qualified in New York County Commission Expires October 25, 2021 Notary Public				
Served this of				
Solicitors for the Claimant.				

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

BETWEEN:

CRYPTO-CURRENCY RESOLUTION TRUST

<u>Claimant</u>

-and-

BITCOIN BLENDER ORGANISATION

Defendant

PARTICULARS OF CLAIM