

# North Clare Community Co-Op

Date:	Tuesday 25th November 2025	
Mo	cGann's Pub, Doolin, Clare, Éi	re
	Appointees	
John-Declan F (C)	Bernard Clarke (VC)	Reiko O'Loughlin (Trea)
Veronica M. Flanagan (Sec.)	John-Brian C. PRO	Juan-Carlos Rivas
Anna-Marie Stack-Rivas	Abhainn Ahearne	Pauline Barry
Johnathan O'Gorman		

Also in attendance are Donie Garrahy, Jim McDonagh and Liam St. George

Meeting starts at 17:49 hrs. IRT / 18:14 hrs. GMT

#### 1. Introduction

Chair of the Éire Community Council & Co-Op opens the meeting by explaining the concept of a Community Co-Op. They are based on the unwritten law of 100 your own Council, 300 your own Court and 600 your own Count(r)y. A Council is established in the first instance under a Manifesto and a Code of Conduct. The power of the Co-Op lies in its membership of the mapped Community area, not the Council. Once the membership reaches 100 then there is an absolute Council and that Council is representative of the Sovereign rights of the People to the Corporation, the Corporate Government.

The North Clare Community Manifesto is read aloud to further clarify the role and objectives of a Community Council. Once the Co-Ops are established, they are forever for Future Generations. The strength of the Co-Operatives rest in the voting mechanism whereby a complete household has the ability to vote, from child to parent. Every member of that household will have a say, will have a voice. It brings the strength of the decision making into the family unit.

When a Community Co-Op hits a critical mass of 300 members it will be able to hold its own Court. Why would a Community hold its own Court? If a Community is under threat from some imposition from a Corporate Local Government. Votes are through Deeds of Acknowledgement and Confirmation, those votes are correlated, and a decision is brought before a Trial by Jury in relation to the proposed imposition that will affect the Community. The Sovereign Community Council, once it reaches critical mass puts the local County Council on notice that there is a sovereign Community Council representative of the People in that mapped area and should Local Government intend to do anything within that mapped area then it must be on notice to the Community Council.



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Most of the Communities looking to establish Community Councils and Co-Ops are Communities under threat from impositions from Local Government such as the establishment of IPAS Centers. It is pointed out that a petition bearing 10,000 signatures only counts as one (1) vote. This is one example of how 'the system' is contrived when it comes to 'public consultation' and 'voting'. It actually works against the people. This Community Co-Op model is the opposite of what the Corporate Local Government is creating.

The Community Co-Op Manifesto is worded in such a way that it calls on the Council Members to work on behalf of the People. And all that is required for Co-Op membership is a name and a mobile phone number. With those details they can become a member and have their say in what happens in the Mapped Community Area.

We are all aware of well-intentioned individuals whose belief is that the change can only come from within the system. So, they run for local elections. The paradox is that when they become elected representatives they are bound by the rules of the system. They become part of the corporation and lose their voice that is supposed to be representative of the people who elected them. So now that they are part of the system, the system uses them by their definition of 'public representation'. This is the opposite of Community Council who liaise with the Corporate Government on behalf of the People. Council Members must recognise that they do not assume to speak for the People, but the Community Council can bring a matter before the People to hear their voice. It is the People who have the say.

This is not about 'going to war' with the Corporate Local Government. It is about People learning how to say 'No' to impositions that are not of benefit to their Community. When you are protesting you complain about something being done to you because they can do it to you but it does not bring about change. The Community Co-Op model is working in Communities such as Blessington in Co. Wicklow and Corssmolina in County Mayo where Local Government have currently stalled with the development of IPAS centres. How has this been done? Local Corporate Government works on assumptions and presumptions. They produce hundreds of pages of legislation telling people that they are bound by it. The People must follow it because it is the law, but it is only the law if you acquiesce to it. However, Acts, Statutes and regulations can be disqualified by the People through the mechanics of the Universal Postal Union. Where Local Government has been written to by a Community Council, the Council have been informed by the CEO of that Local Government that they are bound by, for example, the Planning and Development Act. So the Éire Community Co-Op have engaged the mechanics of the U.P.U. to disqualify this Act and should a Community Council wish to adopt this disqualification for their mapped area, they can pass a resolution to do so and inform their Local Government CEO that they are no longer bound by this piece of legislation.



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It is a three (3) step process to give the Community Co-Op Council footing:

- 1. "Know how they do what they do to you." Acts, Statutes and legislation.
- 2. "Reject the assumptions and reset the presumptions." They presume that we are PERSONS (not Living Men/Women) with qualified rights under Acts, Statutes and Legislation.
- 3. "Maintain the claim in public domain" Set your paper position. Be a Man. The Communities can display their claim on paper in public domain on <a href="www.faodhla.ie">www.faodhla.ie</a> (The Faodhla/Faoldha are from Irish mythology. Werewolf protectors of the wounded, communities and children.) The claim maintained by Communities of a Mapped Area is from the Celestial Nadir to the Celestial Zenith disqualifying any claim (by Crown and Vatican) from deep in the earth to the highest point in the sky and everything in between.

## 2. Legislation vs By-Laws

When we disqualify legislation, we must have something to replace it. If a Community so chooses, they can adopt the set of by-laws that have been written and executed for each of the Community Co-Ops. The more concentrated the claim, the more powerful the claim.

### 3. The Community Mint

Another benefit of a community reaching a critical mass of 300 members is their ability to create the Sovereign Community Mint whereby the members of that Community mint Éire Meitheal Punts "É". A Digital non-Taxable Commodity.

### 4. Council Membership

Each member of the Community Co-Op Council is bound by the Code of Conduct due to the responsibility in the seat. The Code is read aloud by John. B. Caulfield. The Community Maps are passed around while the Code of Conduct is being read.

### 5. Filling the Board.

Veronica M. Flanagan (Secretary) and Abhainn Ahearne (Member) have already signed and sealed the Code of Conduct. All other Appointees present sign and seal the Code of Conduct and the Board & Executive of the North Clare Community Council & Co-Op is thus ratified.

Meeting closes at 18:26 IRT/18:51 GMT

Activation Date

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