

# ADDENDUM — FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF INSTITUTIONAL DELAY

Supplement to: Supplemental Factual Update — 27 March 2026

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**FROM:** Pierre Deglaire, Plaintiff Pro Se

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**TO:** U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia | FBI — New York Field Office

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division | Antitrust Division

**DATE:** 27 March 2026

**ACTIVE CASE:** Deglaire v. French State et al — 1:25-cv-10163-LTS (SDNY/DDC)

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This addendum supplements the Supplemental Factual Update of 27 March 2026. Its purpose is to place on record the financial consequences of continued institutional delay, calculated under applicable legal instruments. It is submitted not as a threat, but as a factual and legal statement that every competent authority is entitled to have before it when assessing the cost of inaction.

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## I. THE PRINCIPAL CLAIM — BASELINE

The underlying claim has been assessed at €124.4 billion, representing the documented economic destruction of three validated business models across more than a decade. This figure is conservative by construction and was submitted as such in the Global Filing of December 2025.

- Lucy Bank — European banking innovation, suppressed over five+ years: dominant share of documented loss
- Real estate dismemberment model — validated, blocked at implementation stage
- Micro Tiny Houses — alternative housing model, destroyed prior to commercial launch

The €124.4 billion figure was deliberately understated in the Global Filing. The Plaintiff could credibly have advanced a figure five to ten times higher. The conservative framing was chosen to reflect documentary precision rather than maximum exposure.

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## II. U.S. FEDERAL AMPLIFIERS — LEGAL BASIS

## **A. Treble Damages — Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 15)**

Under U.S. antitrust law, a party injured by a violation of the Sherman Act is entitled to recover three times the damages sustained, plus attorney's fees. The coordinated suppression of Lucy Bank — a validated banking innovation with direct U.S. market relevance — by state-linked and major banking actors over a period exceeding five years falls within the scope of actionable antitrust conduct.

**Applied to the €124.4 billion principal: treble damages under 15 U.S.C. § 15 produce a potential U.S. federal exposure of approximately €373 billion — before interest and before any qui tam component.**

## **B. Qui Tam / Relator Recovery — False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. § 3730)**

Where a relator brings a qui tam action that results in government recovery, the False Claims Act entitles the relator to between 15% and 30% of the amounts recovered by the United States. The Plaintiff's role as the originating source of documented evidence of systemic market suppression and foreign interference in U.S. regulatory and judicial processes positions him squarely within the relator framework.

- At 15% of €373 billion (trebled): relator share ≈ €56 billion
- At 30% of €373 billion (trebled): relator share ≈ €112 billion

**These figures are not aspirational. They follow directly from the application of existing U.S. federal statutes to the documented facts. They are stated here because every authority that holds this file is entitled to understand the full legal dimension of the matter before it.**

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## **III. DELAY DAMAGES — MONTHLY ACCRUAL**

Independent of the amplifiers above, each month of unjustified institutional inaction generates an identifiable and calculable financial prejudice at the applicable statutory rate. This principle applies to every institution that has been formally placed on notice of the ongoing harm and has failed to act within its mandate.

Under U.S. law (28 U.S.C. § 1961 and applicable prejudgment interest doctrine), under English law (Judgments Act 1838, Senior Courts Act 1981 s.35A at 8% p.a.), and under ECHR doctrine (Scordino v Italy, Zolotas v Greece), delay damages are an autonomous head of loss that accrues from the date of formal notice.

Principal claim (baseline)	€124.4 billion
Annual delay damages at 4%	€4.976 billion / year
Monthly delay damages at 4%	≈ €415 million / month
Annual delay damages at 8% (UK legal rate)	€9.952 billion / year
Monthly delay damages at 8%	≈ €830 million / month
Elapsed since FBI contact (8 Dec 2025)	109 days ≈ 3.6 months
<b>Delay damages accrued to date (4% rate)</b>	<b>≈ €1.5 billion</b>
<b>Delay damages accrued to date (8% rate)</b>	<b>≈ €3 billion</b>

*Note: These calculations apply simple interest only, without compounding, and without the treble damage multiplier applicable under U.S. antitrust law. They are conservative by construction.*

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#### **IV. THE TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY**

This is the legal point that this addendum is most concerned to establish clearly, and it is submitted without accusation, as a principle of law that applies regardless of intent.

The original authors of the acts documented in the Global Filing bear primary responsibility for the principal claim. That responsibility is established and does not diminish with time.

However, under the doctrine of concurrent causation and the principle that no party may benefit from its own obstruction, a second layer of responsibility attaches to any institution that:

- has been formally placed on notice of an ongoing, documented, quantified prejudice;
- holds the legal authority to arrest or mitigate that prejudice;
- and fails, without legitimate justification, to exercise that authority within a reasonable period.

From that point forward, the delay damage is no longer attributable solely to the original wrongdoers. It is attributable, in proportion to their inaction, to those who had the power to act and chose not to.

The Plaintiff does not assert that any U.S. institution has crossed this threshold. The Plaintiff states, as a matter of law, that the threshold exists — and that the monthly accrual rate documented above makes the cost of approaching it quantifiable and significant.

The same mechanism that eventually produced substantive responses from UK institutional actors — after months of silence — is presented here not as a threat, but as a factual and legal reality that any responsible institution will wish to factor into its assessment of this file.

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## V. SUMMARY TABLE

Principal claim (conservative, documented)	€124.4 billion
U.S. treble damages (Sherman Act § 15)	≈ €373 billion
Relator share at 15% (FCA § 3730)	≈ €56 billion
Relator share at 30% (FCA § 3730)	≈ €112 billion
Delay damages / month (4% rate)	≈ €415 million
Delay damages / month (8% rate)	≈ €830 million
<b>Delay damages accrued since Dec 8, 2025 (4%)</b>	<b>≈ €1.5 billion</b>
<b>TOTAL COMBINED EXPOSURE (conservative)</b>	<b>&gt; €370 billion + accruing</b>

*All figures are calculated at conservative rates, without compounding, and on the basis of the documented principal claim only. The Plaintiff's actual damages, when fully assessed by competent authorities with access to the complete evidentiary record, are expected to significantly exceed these figures.*

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*This addendum is submitted in full transparency. The Plaintiff does not seek to intimidate any institution. He seeks to ensure that every authority holding this file understands the complete legal and financial picture — including the dimension that grows, at a calculable and documented rate, with each passing month of procedural silence.*

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