

## THE LIMITED COMPANY PROCESS V18, April 2025

*I am an individual who sharing my research into one possible remedy for changing status from being deemed lost at sea. These are my notes adapted from various sources: please do your own research before embarking on any action. I would suggest listening to the Truth Talk and Truth Serum videos yourself to fully comprehend the process. I am sharing these notes free of charge in order that individuals may complete the process themselves without having to pay for help. It is expressly forbidden to charge anyone for this information. Should you choose to ignore this request, may your actions be judged by the higher realms and karma be quickly delivered. This is not Legal or Lawful advice; consult a professional if you need one. This document has not been created by anyone directly involved with Truth Talk or Hornseywood Academy.*

For more information go to:

<https://www.youtube.com/@HornseywoodAcademy>

<https://rumble.com/c/TruthTalk>

<https://t.me/hwatruthtalk>

<https://cmbhwa.wixsite.com/hornseywood>

### Brief Summary

The Limited Company Process is a status correction that takes us out of the system that is the UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED to become a free man or woman that is no longer an implied corporation. All previous contracts are rescinded rendering them null and void as if they never existed. This is the English and Welsh version of David Straight's American State National. We start by buying our name as a limited company. We then get our Baptism Certificate, an Enrolled Deed Poll, and our Trademarks as evidence. This takes us out of the UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED and puts us in the jurisdiction of England and Wales: we stand on the land of our country of England as a living man or woman where acts and statutes do not apply.

### Jurisdictions

1. United Kingdom Limited (the United Kingdom is not a country)

<https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/03778332>

2. City of London Limited

<https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/13694633>

3. England Limited

<https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/05159291>

4. The country of England (The Kingdom) - the land

### Contract Law and the Name/Person

We attach ourselves to a name but we don't own that name; it was simply given to us. The system builds attachment to it and tries to create joinder with it to extort money from us to keep us poor.

The only way anyone can have authority over you is when you claim to be the legal name.

Blacks Law Dictionary defines a legal name as a Christian name and a surname put together, that is why they will write to you with your Christian name and surname.

They can't write to you as your first name only; they need to write to your first name and surname because that creates that legal name even if it is in upper case and lower case, it's still a legal name. It's not until you agree and give consent to that then they can have a contract with that name and write that whole legal name in capital letters.

They write the legal name in the beginning in upper case and lower case because they're offering you a deal but as soon as you agree to that offer or go with that deal they then send you all capital letter name because now there's a contract you agreed to because they wrote to the legal name in the first place. They didn't write to James, they wrote to James Smith and you believed that because you attach yourself to your name.

Everything you've signed before on a contract is a separate entity from when you bought your company; you've just created a new entity. The one before was an entity there but you didn't know that was an entity. You didn't know that it was an implied corporation you were operating as because no one told you. Now you know you are a business operating on the earth you're going to take control of it.

You are the company and the vessel.

You are not your name. You are not Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME or FIRSTNAME LASTNAME. This is a person, legal name, entity, or implied company that was formed in the United Kingdom via the registration of your birth.

The Certified Copy of an Entry (birth certificate) puts the person or implied corporation in the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom as a sub-entity of the United Kingdom Limited, which is a fictional corporate entity, and not a country.

Miss JANE SMITH is an implied corporation in the United Kingdom jurisdiction. A sub-company under the company of the UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED.

Corporations demanding money from us don't write to Jane the woman, they write to Miss Jane Smith, the implied corporation. We believe that the implied corporation is us because we have attached ourselves to that legal name believing that it is us.

Blacks Law Dictionary defines the Legal Name as the Christian Name and a Surname put together.

They can't write to you as the Christian name only, as the man or woman. They have to create the legal entity with the surname because that is the legal form of the name in order for them to contract with us.

Sometimes they write to you with an offer the legal name in Upper and Lower case, but as soon as you agree to that offer they send you the documents with the ALL CAPS name because you've agreed to a contract.

In contract law a company can only contract with another company, not a living man or woman, so they have to send the offer of contract to your ALL CAPS name.

In the English language, ALL CAPS are used for three reasons:

1. In acronyms - BOGOFF = Buy One Get One Free
2. For company names JOHN DOE LIMITED.
3. American Sign Language

Ask them why they are writing in ALL CAPS. If it is a company name then tell them it is only an implied company as you are the director for JOHN DOE LIMITED. Do they have a contract with your company? Give them 14 days to provide it.

A man or woman can contract with another man or woman but not with a company. You cannot mix the two.

One of the ways that we can take authority over the legal name is by registering it as a Limited Company. When we buy our Limited Company and receive our Title Deed we are reset. Nobody has a contract with that company because it is new and it is dormant.

The Limited Company process captures the ALL CAPS Person that was an implied corporation and transforms it into a living man or woman on the land. We are claiming the name as a legal entity. The Person entity has previously been in control of us, the living man or woman. We are now in control of the Limited Company.

The Limited Company resets all contracts. No previous contracts exist. Everything you've signed before was from a separate entity. When you buy your limited company you've created a new entity.

You didn't know that you were operating as an implied company because no one told you. When you take control of the implied company you are now a business operating on the earth because you are taking control of it. You are now the company and the vessel.

So when the debt collector knocks on your door asking for JANE SMITH as per the legal fiction name on the birth certificate, you can say 'this is a Limited Company; with whom at this company do you have an appointment?' or 'this is Jane Smith Limited; who are you looking for within the company?'. There is no one called JANE SMITH - it was an implied company.

If the name the ALL CAPS name they are looking for is no longer an implied company then they need to be looking for the Director of the company. Miss JANE SMITH no longer exists and has been replaced by Jane SMITH, Director of JANE SMITH LIMITED.

When we go on holiday we contract with the airline with our implied company name because the airline can't contract with a living man or woman. Miss JANE SMITH buys the ticket for the plane and is contracting with the corporation.

Once JANE SMITH is incorporated as JANE SMITH LIMITED the director of that company Jane SMITH can contract with the director of other companies. But if the director of another company didn't sit down with Jane SMITH as the director of JANE SMITH LIMITED to negotiate the contract with an offer, consideration, and acceptance then there is no contract.

Deal with other companies by letter, not by phone or email. If you are being pursued by a billing company for alleged payments go to the Companies House website and find out the name of the director. Write a notice to the director from you as director of your limited company. Remember that the director runs the company and has full responsibility. Ask them to provide proof of claim in the form of a contract between the two directors.

Our Limited Company Certificate becomes our new form of identification. If we provide other forms of ID such as a Drivers Licence we are saying that we belong to the DVLA.

The Limited Company puts us in the private, we are no longer under the jurisdiction of the police. You may hold the birth certificate, the passport and the Drivers Licence but you are in control of them as the director of the limited company. Nobody has authority over the legal fiction

## **The Law of the Land**

When we are registered as an implied company under the United Kingdom Limited, as evidenced by our Drivers Licence and Passport, we are agreeing to abide by the rules of that company, the acts and statutes. This is how they keep us poor by applying fines and taxation to the legal entity.

When we take ourselves out of the UK jurisdiction as living men and women on the land acts and statutes do not apply to us, we abide by the laws of the land. Constitutional Common Law, as derived from natural law gives us guidance on how to behave - cause no loss, harm, or injury and commit no fraud.

## Why Register a Limited Company?

The UK Legal system is the Roman Cannon Law system which is also Maritime Law.

The Cestui Que Vie Act 1666 says you are dead at sea until you declare you are alive. This is still current legislation.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Cha2/18-19/11>

To prove life under the Cestui Que Vie Act we need to gather evidence that we are not dead at sea. We can do this by compiling a set of Lawful documents: Limited Company Certificate, Certificate of Baptism, Enrolled Deed Poll, and Trademarks.

All countries are corporations registered under NY Stock Exchange. UCC is the system that all countries operate under. It is Contract Law. Under UCC all contract law has to go through the UPUC.

In corporate law no debt can arise for a party prior to incorporating.

Incorporating your name causes the system to acknowledge that your name is incorporated and therefore no longer available for fraudulent or unlawful treatment.

This may stop bills being sent from Council Tax and HMRC etc and void debts such as mortgages.

The ALL CAPS name FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME is already an implied company. When we incorporate that name as a limited company it changes the way we see any mail coming to us. Implied company name Vs limited company name.

Incorporating the ALL CAPS name, which is already considered to be an implied company by the system, makes it lawful and legal. We are incorporating the legal fiction to gain greater control over how the legal fiction is used.

You are not incorporating yourself as a living woman or man. Your legal fiction becomes your incorporated name as a limited company so that you can take control of how people and corporations communicate with you.

This is about taking control of the ALL CAPS legal fiction name. By registering the All CAPS name we have gained jurisdiction that we are a business dealing with the UK. We have control over the ALL CAPS name through the limited company.

The limited company is claiming title to a vessel that is already an entity. This implied corporation becomes a lawful company through official incorporation which can be used as an entity in the legal world.

The limited company brings us out from under the custodian ship of the Government.

Creating a limited company which is dormant doesn't affect benefits because you aren't trading in business. We simply have the capability to trade if we want to in the future.

This can protect us from corporations that try to create a contract with the implied corporation of our legal fiction.

So if someone demands money from Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss and/or the ALL CAPS name, they are not addressing the limited company, therefore you can return the correspondence unopened. 'Return to Sender, addressee not recognised'. It has been sent to the wrong addressee therefore we have to return to sender.

The limited company is therefore protecting us because they are not asking for limited company or the director. They are not asking for you as the living man or woman on the land.

Capitus Maximus - the implied company ALL CAPS NAME now has standing in law.

## **About Jurisdictions**

There are three jurisdictions that we need to work with:

1. City of London = The Church
2. England & Wales = Companies House / Crown Corporation
3. United Kingdom = HMRC

When we register our FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME from our birth certificate or marriage certificate as a limited company we are taking back control of the implied entity by registering it as an actual entity.

We are taking an implied entity from the United Kingdom jurisdiction, where it can be taxed and sent bills as a debtor, and putting it in the jurisdiction of England & Wales, where it is a creditor.

The Firstname Middlename Lastname Owner of FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME LIMITED is now on the land and is no longer responsible for the debt of the debtor.

The limited company is registered in England and Wales but gives us permission to trade in the UK.

Companies House are under the jurisdiction of England and Wales, which is on the land.

When you register your name as a Limited Company with Companies House you have launched a ship in the England and Wales jurisdiction. By making it dormant you've closed the ship off so no one can board it.

So we form the company but we don't trade and therefore make it dormant. This means we have a birthed boat in harbour. The company is therefore a ship harboured in England and Wales.

The Director is public and can step off the ship into the UK to trade.

To prove that our company has permission to trade in the UK Companies House issue a Certificate of Incorporation which is a full skin certificate with no boxes. Everything is on the page. It is the birth certificate of the company from Companies House and our new birth certificate.

## **Lex Mercatoria**

Lex Mercatoria gives us the current legal system of the United Kingdom. When we register as a limited company we move out of the legal into the lawful (Kings law).

We are stepping out of Lex Mercatoria by forming the limited company and coming under Kings Law.

In Kings Law we have a sign on our door: FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME LIMITED. So once we have our Limited Company we can get a sign made for our front door. Then when someone comes knocking for the legal fiction we can say 'this is a limited company - with whom do you have an appointment?'

In Abbots Law (Lex Mercatoria) entities don't have signs and aren't trading fairly. They are robbers and bandits stealing our resources eg debt collectors, bailiffs, the council, the police, mortgage companies, etc.

## **The New Birth Certificate**

A full skin document means that it doesn't contain any boxes or lines. What is the difference between boxes and a skin? Anything in a box doesn't exist. Research the four corner rule.

The Full Skin Certificate is the True Deed of Entitlement to the limited company. It is Law. Take a copy of it if you attend court.

When making a copy of the deed you can empower it with a £1.00 stamp in the top right hand corner and autograph through it, then we are the postmaster as well. Also put one on the back in the middle.

The autograph should be written in blue, diagonally across the stamp from bottom left to top right.  
:Firstname-middlename: Lastname.

## **Company Seal Embosser**

You can buy a company seal embosser with your FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME LIMITED on the outer ring and your Company Number across the centre.

When you emboss a document and autograph over it becomes alive and we take control.

The autograph should be written in blue, diagonally across the stamp from bottom left to top right.  
:Firstname-middlename: Lastname / :Firstname-middlename: Lastname.

The court is the paperwork so we can take jurisdiction over our paperwork with the embosser or the UPU by placing a stamp on the document (see separate document on Postal Mechanics).

<https://www.citycoseals.co.uk/company-notary-seals.php>

## **HMRC**

Before setting up the new Limited Company we need to get a new Government Gateway ID so that HMRC can issue a new UTR number.

In order to trade within the United Kingdom we need to also come under UK jurisdiction. To facilitate this Companies House contact HMRC, which is under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom, and ask them to send you a UTR so that your limited company can trade in the UK.

Because our company is dormant we need to cross out the name, address, and UTR, sign and date it and return the letter to HMRC. We have made the company dormant and therefore closed the ship door. We can step on shore but we don't have to trade.

Even though the Company is dormant, the Director of the Limited Company still has permission to trade at some point in the future.

## **What Name Do We Register?**

When we register our Birth Certificate Name with Companies House we are buying our incorporated name followed by the word 'LIMITED' eg JANE SMITH LIMITED.

In addition, if you have changed your name through marriage or by Deed Poll your last legal name will be different to your birth certificate name so this name also needs to be captured.

Miss Jane Smith = the implied corporation. Change to JANE SMITH LIMITED.  
Mrs Jane Jones = the implied corporation. Change to JANE JONES LIMITED.

## **The Owner**

The Owner of the limited company is the living man or woman evidenced also by the Enrolled Deed Poll showing the name being changed from FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME to Firstname-middlename Lastname.

The Owner is the living entity in England. The Owner is Lawful.

The Company is the Legal entity in the United Kingdom that can trade in this jurisdiction.

The Director is a legal entity that can also go into the Limited Company. It is shown as Firstname Middlename LASTNAME in the limited company online account. The Director is protected by the Trademarks.

## **Additional Limited Companies**

Your Limited Company can be the Director of other companies. You can keep your FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED dormant and set up another Limited Company under it in order to trade eg FIRSTNAME LASTNAME HAIRDRESSERS LIMITED if you want to trade as a hairdresser.

When we are a self-employed person we are considered to be a child under the guardianship of the United Kingdom Limited. By setting up the limited company we are now the adult.

## **Sons & Daughters**

We can buy the Limited Company of our offspring aged under 18 and put our name down as the director and the Person of Significant Control (the shareholder). Once they are 18 we can add them and take ourselves off.

## **THE LIMITED COMPANY PROCESS**

### **Step 1. The Limited Company**

If you want to go this route you need to incorporate both your Birth Certificate name AND your married name or Deed Poll name if relevant (£50 each).

The FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME LIMITED company in your last legal name which is evidenced by either:

- a) Your birth name on your birth certificate.
- b) Your legal name if you changed it by Enrolled Deed Poll
- c) Your legal name if you changed it by marriage as evidenced by the Marriage Certificate.

If your last legal name was by Enrolled Deed Poll or Marriage Certificate then you can set up a second dormant limited company for your birth name on your birth certificate.

If your name was changed by a regular Deed Poll then you need to get an Enrolled Deed Poll (£42) to legally change your name.

You can change the OLD NAME to the New Name on the Enrolled Deed Poll. Do not put the new name in ALL CAPS or you will have to do another one to capture the name as the living man or woman.

To register your last legal name as a company go to Companies House.

Go to <https://www.gov.uk/limited-company-formation/register-your-company?step-by-step>

Click on “Register Now”

You will be required to set up a new Government Gateway ID which will provide you with a new UTR number.

> Start new application

Do not use the title Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss to refer to yourself in any role, such as Director, Secretary etc. Do not put your address as United Kingdom if you live in England put England.

> Check before your start: Click “Continue to Questions”

> Are you able to pay for this application using a Card or PayPal? :: Yes

> Secure register (victim of threatening behaviour)? :: No

> Set up brand new Gov Gateway ID. Yes, you'll need a new Gov Gateway ID for each company

> Enter the email address you want to use

> Wait for the verification email and type in the Confirmation Code

> What is your full name? :: Full legal name (Certified Copy of an Entry and/or Marriage Certificate or Enrolled DeedPoll if you have previously changed your name). If the application is for a child it will be their name.

> Create a password.

> How do you want to get access codes? :: CHOOSE: Text message, Voice call, Authentication app

> An access code will be sent by your chosen method. Enter the access code.

> Choose preferred email address for this application

> What is your relationship to the company? :: Company Director. Upper and lower case will be changed to capitals. Holds liability for the company.

> Community interest company? :: No

> Limited by shares or Limited by guarantee :: Limited by Shares

> Company name? :: FULL BIRTH CERTIFICATE NAME [don't type LTD. Choose radio button underneath instead]

> Company registered address :: Home address in England (if you live in England)

> Where will the company be registered? :: England and Wales [unless you don't live in England & Wales]

> Company's principle place of business? :: Home address

> Give one or more ways to contact FULL BIRTH CERTIFICATE NAME LTD? :: Mobile number and/or Email address

- > Is the new company replacing another business? :: No
- > When will the company start trading? :: No plans to start trading or do a business activity yet. There are 3 choices. 3. Not trading.
- > In its first 3 months will the company “pay interest” “make royalty payments” “receive interest, etc” :: No
- > What will the company be doing? :: Dormant Company (99999) - type in Dor and the rest will come up automatically
- > Dormant company - confirm
- > Has anyone on this application ever sent a Secure Register form to ask Companies House for protection? :: No
- > Director’s details :: I enter my details [my current legal name] no title eg Mr/Mrs/Ms. Firstname Middlename Lastname or Firstname Lastname. The directors name will be the same as the Limited Company name, unless you are setting one up for any offspring under 18.
- >> Has the director used a different name for business purposes in the last 20 years? :: No or Yes [If Yes, then write all versions of any old names changed by Deed Poll or Marriage] / [or if you never changed your name choose] No
- >> Job title :: choose something
- > What is the correspondence address for Director’s name :: Home address
- > What is the home address for Director’s name :: Home address
- > Receive filing reminders by email? :: Yes
- > Receive filing reminders by email to which email :: type in your preferred email
- > Do you want to add another director :: Yes or No
- > Confirm where Director lives :: My name at my Home address
- > Agree to become a director? :: Yes
- > Digital filing :: Yes
- > Select director authorised to file online.
- > Does the director have an existing Companies House WebFiling account. If you already have a Limited Company and you are filing online the answer will be yes. If not select no.
- > Select or Enter the email address you want to use.
- > Confirm authorisation details for online filing.
- > Is {name of director} a shareholder? :: Yes (if this is for a child under 16 you (the director) are the shareholder)
- > Would you like to add another shareholder? :: No
- > Check and confirm shareholder details
- > Do you want to use the most common type of shares? :: Yes

> How many shares does [Shareholder Name] own :: 1 Share

> Choose a value for each share :: £1

> Check and confirm shareholders

Persons with significant control = Shareholder

> Does [Shareholder] have the right to appoint or remove the majority of company directors? :: Yes

> Check and confirm details for FULL NAME LTD

> Do you want to use “Model” articles of association? :: Yes

> Do you agree to form the company? :: Yes

> Create electronic signature for [My name] :: Choose 3 pieces of personal info ::

> Check and confirm your answers, Page 1

> Check and confirm your answers, Page 2

Make the payment of £50.00 per company.

You will be emailed a confirmation of payment.

A few days later you will receive an email from Companies House confirming that the company is available.

Companies House will then send you a letter with the online login details.

A few days later you will receive a letter from HMRC with your new UTR number. Cross out your name and address and the new UTR number diagonally with a pen. Write dormant. Date and sign. Scan a copy for your records. Post First Class Signed For to HMRC using the address on the right hand side of the letter (not the PO Box on the envelope).

You would have to notify them that you are trading if you choose to do so in the future. But this company should always remain dormant for sovereignty purposes.

## **Step 2. The Enrolled Deed Poll**

The Royal Courts of Justice won't allow us to change the name from ALL CAPS to Title Case. So to get around this if we have a middle name we can hyphenate it to the first name. The idea is for the old name to be in All CAPS and the new name to be in Title Case.

JANE ALISON SMITH is changed to Jane-Alison Smith. The first letter of the middle name is put in lower case because it is hyphenated to the first as one name.

After registering your Birth Name and, if applicable, your Married or Deed Poll Name (if you have already changed your name), as a Limited Company you can apply for an Enrolled Deed Poll for your last legally registered name.

In this way you can change your name from ALL CAPS to Upper and Lower Case. This changes the presentation of our name on a legal document causing us to have proof of being a man or woman.

If you have already changed your Birth Certificate Name by Marriage or Deed Poll use the last legally registered name on the Enrolled Deed Poll.

Miss JANE ALISON SMITH was married and changed her name to Mrs JANE ALISON JONES. On the Enrolled Deed Poll JANE ALISON JONES is changed to Jane-Alison Jones.

The Enrolled Deed Poll changes our ALL CAPS name to the lowercase name. We are no longer considered to be the implied corporation.

However, if you hyphenate your first and middle names you will need to change your name on your passport, drivers licence, bank accounts etc as you have effectively changed your name.

This document can be used instead of the Baptism Certificate if you have changed your legal name.

You can do this as well as obtaining the Baptism Certificate (if you don't have it already in your files).

An Enrolled Deed Poll is a judicial document jurisdiction.

<https://www.gov.uk/change-name-deed-poll/enrol-a-deed-poll-with-the-courts>

### **Step 3. The Trademark**

The ALL CAPS name FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME cannot be copyrighted, but can be trademarked.

To prevent people from writing to you can trademark the name that they use to write to you. If your last legal name is FIRST MIDDLE LAST but they write to you as FIRST LAST, you can trademark that version of the name. Look at all your bills and see which name they use.

It takes 3 months for the application to be approved. You cannot use the ® symbol until after it is approved.

You can list both the Lower Case and the ALL CAPS versions for £170.00.

The Trademark Certificate is a Crown Corporation True Deed. Legal and also backed in law.

Obtaining the trade mark protects the director.

The Trademark is also certificated evidence of both the lawful and the legal entities.

FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME = Legal Entity in the United Kingdom jurisdiction.

Firstname Middlename Lastname = the Lawful Entity in the jurisdiction of England and Wales.

<https://www.gov.uk/how-to-register-a-trade-mark>

Go to <https://www.gov.uk/how-to-register-a-trade-mark/start-your-application>

Owner - FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME LIMITED.

Company Number: 123456

Address: Registered Office address. Select United Kingdom.

Enter phone number.

Enter email address.

Select only words.

Enter First Middle Last

Sect Series

Add another mark

Enter: FIRST MIDDLE LAST

Option to do first middle last and First LAST

Names - series of two = Pay. £170.

1. FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME or FIRSTNAME LASTNAME
2. Firstname Middlename Lastname or Firstname Lastname

And for an additional £50 each

3. First Middle LAST / First Middle LAST
4. Firstname-middlename Lastname / Firstname-middlename Lastname

Choose your goods and services:

Select class and enter manually:

Class 35. Distinction of class: Provision of commercial and business contact information (used to be Provision of Nominee Company Director, now Class 45). You could additionally add Class 36.

Each additional class is an additional £50.

No Disclaimer.

No to priority registration date.

Standard mark.

Standard examination. £220

Click on all three boxes

Declarant Name: Your name First Last / First Middle Last

Click on Pay and Submit Application.

Select Credit or Debit Card.

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If someone is writing to you as Ms Lastname or Ms FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME without LIMITED after the name, they are not writing to the company director.

They are trying to contract with the implied company.

We write back as a trademark entity gaining power as a trademarked entity. They know we will be causing them problems.

You can sue them for using your trademark without permission.

## **Getting Rid of Bills & Debts**

Write to them as the director of your company and ask:

1. Who are they looking for?
2. The Contract or agreement signed by both companies.
3. Any further correspondence without proof of claim will be returned including your fee schedule.

## **LAWFUL DOCUMENTS**

To prove life under the Cestui Que Vie Act we need to gather evidence that we are not dead at sea. We can do this by compiling a set of Lawful documents: Limited Company Certificate, Certificate of Baptism, Enrolled Deed Poll, and Trademarks.

In order to change jurisdictions from the United Kingdom to England and Wales, the main thing is to register your limited company. The rest of the documents are really useful to have to ensure that everything is covered off, but isn't absolutely necessary if funds are an issue.

### **Limited Company Certificate**

The Certified Copy of an Entry has all the information in boxes. The Limited Company Certificate is a full skin certificate because it doesn't contain any boxes. This is a title deed giving us full title of our name. This is our new birth certificate.

The information is in one entire skin which is the four corners rule in Blacks Law Dictionary:

"a rule holding that if a document (as a contract, deed, or will) appears on its face to be complete no outside evidence may be used to challenge it".

Anything in the box is not on the page but with the title deed theres no boxes so you own full title of everything thats absolute on that one skin document.

If you need to attend court, take a copy with you to prove you are the owner of the company and not the custodian, trustee, or straw man representative.

It is the True Deed of Entitlement to the limited company. It is Law.

When making a copy of the deed empower with a £1.00 stamp in the right hand corner and autograph through it - then we are the postmaster as well. One on the top right and one on the back.

Some people are using 1p stamps, however, the stamp should really be a full unit and not a fraction of a unit. One penny is one-hundredth of one pound. One pound is a whole number and not a fraction of another number.

Or, you can emboss documents with your company seal to imprint your company name and number. When we autograph over the seal (or £1.00 stamp) it becomes alive and we take control.

We take jurisdiction over our paperwork with the embosser or UPU stamp.

Capitus Maximus implied company ALL CAPS NAME standing in the law.

<https://www.citycoseals.co.uk/company-notary-seals.php>

### **Baptism Certificate**

The Certificate of Name or Baptism Certificate - shows Firstname Middlename Lastname (the living man/woman).

**Accounts**

Date of balance sheet ? 30 April 2024

Companies House is expecting your Accounts to be 'made up' to this date. This date can be changed, please see Help for information on changing the date.

Do not include any punctuation, for example commas, full stops or brackets, when entering figures into the balance sheet.

Select required currency ? GBP - Pound Sterling

Current period **£**

Called up share capital not paid ? 1

Cash at bank and in hand ? 0

**Net assets** ? 1

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**Issued share capital**

Number of shares	Select or enter a share class	Value of each share	Current period
1	Ordinary Select	1	1
<input type="button" value="ADD A SHARE CLASS"/>			
Shareholders' fund <span>?</span>			1

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**Statements**

For the year ending below, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies. (This date must be the same as the balance sheet date).

For the year ending 30/04/2024

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**Directors' responsibilities**

Please select all statements to confirm the company is eligible to submit dormant company accounts.

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provision applicable to companies subject to small companies' regime.

Balance sheet note:  
(Select if applicable)

- During the year the company acted as an agent for a person.

---

Date of approval of accounts ? 31/12/2024

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**Director's name**

Provide the name of at least one director.

Director's name	Forename	Surname
	Firstname	Lastname

Caption

Contact the church where you were baptised for the Baptism certificate. This is an Ecclesiastical Document with the name written in Upper and Lower Case which is the proper English language and not an ALL CAPS acronym as with the Birth Certificate. ALL CAPS is Crown Copyright. It might be in upper lower case or CAPITALS. Re order and ask them for Upper and Lower case letters.

Get the certificate stamped by the church.

## Enrolled Deed Poll

Enrolled Deed Poll - change FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME to Firstname-middlename Lastname. Remember to join the firstname and middlename with a hyphen. The first letter of the middlename after the hyphen must be lower case.

This is changing the style of your name from ALL CAPS to Upper Lower.

We can use this lawful certificate to change other documents that are now incorrect.

## **Ecclesiastical Deed Poll**

Ecclesiastical Deed Poll. Form 206 - certified. Evidence of Life. File with courts. Affidavit of Truth. Notarise with the thumb print in red.

## **FILING AND CONFIRMATION STATEMENT**

After a year you will be asked to file the dormant accounts and complete the confirmation statement.

The confirmation statement states information such as the director, PSC, etc and tells the King that you are alive. This must be completed every year or we will be deemed dead at sea.

Phone Companies House for guidance on how to complete the online forms.

Sign into WebFiling: <https://idam-ui.company-information.service.gov.uk/>

Click on 'File Company Accounts'.

Then select 'Dormant Company Accounts'.

The Year Ending will be the same as the 'Date of Balance Sheet'.

Date of approval of accounts will be the day that you submit this form.

Type the above into the Accounts Screen.

Remember to add your name as the Director.

When you have finished click the bottom right button 'Validate and Continue'.

## **DORMANT COMPANY DEFINITION**

### HMRC

According to HMRC for Corporation Tax purposes, a dormant company must meet one of the following criteria:

- A new company that is not yet trading
- An 'off the shelf' or 'shell' company held by a company formation agent intending to sell it on
- A company that will never be trading because it has been formed to own an asset such as land or intellectual property
- An existing company that has been but is not currently trading
- A company that's no longer trading and destined to be

HMRC says that if you are paying invoices and receiving payments from customers in your company name then you are showing trading activity.

Set up another company under your FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME LIMITED company as the parent. Use the second company for trading which is subject to corporation tax at 19%.

HMRC says that a dormant company can be formed to own an asset (house?), manage investments (ask them what), receiving any other income (ask them to define).

### Companies House

Companies House says that a dormant company has no significant accounting transactions. A significant accounting transaction is defined as one that the company should enter into its accounting records. This means that any type of payment or receipt of payment, no matter how small or trivial, will stop your company from becoming dormant, in the eyes of Companies House.

A company will forfeit its dormant status and become active for Corporation Tax purposes if it is:

- Carrying on a business activity such as a trade or professional activity
- Buying and selling goods with a view to making a profit or surplus
- Providing services
- Earning interest
- Managing investments
- Receiving any other income

The only exceptions to this are:

- Payments for shares from the first shareholders or subscribers of your company
- Paying filing fees to Companies House
- Paying late filing penalties to Companies House
- The “no significant accounting transaction” aspect is an important distinction between a dormant company and a non-trading company.

You can be defined as a non-trading company and still have transactions going through your books. This is not the case for dormant companies.

For example, your company might not be selling, but you may still be paying rent for your office and these charges will show on your business bank account. These are significant transactions that will make your company appear active, thus disqualifying you from being labeled a dormant company but allowing you to remain a non-trading company.

To stay dormant rather than non-trading, you need to avoid all business financial activity other than your requirements to Companies House.

### Companies House - Filing Accounts

Say it is still dormant. Pay yourself one share. Send a Confirmation Statement to make changes.

We receive donations in the private for our work - not income.

Filing an annual confirmation statement

An annual confirmation statement must be submitted to Companies House at least once every 12 months (from the anniversary of your company incorporation or the ‘made up’ of your last statement) whether your company is dormant or active.

The statement provides important information about your company that’s used to ensure details held on the public record are accurate and should include:

Company name  
Company registration number  
Registered office address  
Single Alternative Inspection Location (SAIL address)  
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code

Director details  
Secretary details  
Shareholder and guarantor details  
People with Significant Control (PSC) register information  
Share capital information

Your confirmation statement needs to be filed even if the information on record is up to date along with a filing fee (currently £13) payable to Companies House.

The confirmation statement fee is one of the specific accounting transactions that you're allowed to put through your company records and submit on your accounts without losing your dormant status.

Filing annual accounts

Annual accounts have to be submitted to Companies House by the same deadlines (nine months after the end of your financial year) as if you were trading. You need to do this for every year your company is dormant.

Thankfully, dormant company accounts (DCA) are simpler to prepare and require less information. Which details you need to include depends on whether your company qualifies as a 'small company' or 'micro-entity'.

Annual accounts for small companies

You're classed as a small company if:

You have no more than 50 employees

Your turnover is no more than £10.2 million

You have no more than £5.1 million on your balance sheet

If this is the case, you're able to submit simplified 'abridged accounts' that include a stripped-back version of your balance sheet and profit and loss statement, along with any relevant notes related to information on the account.

Annual accounts for micro-entities

You're classed as a micro-entity if:

You have no more than 10 employees

Your turnover is no more than £632,000

You have no more than £316,000 on your balance sheet

Dormant company accounts for micro-entities can be applied using the Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 105, which allow you to include only a balance sheet and simplified profit and loss statement, along with your signature (or the signature of another director) and relevant notes.

Accounts can be filed online using form AA02. There are no fees that need to be paid to

Companies House for this, but you'll need to be careful about using an accountant.

Because there are no expenses or trading activity figures to account for, dormant accounts are easier to file than if your company was trading, so you may decide to file and submit them yourself.

If you do decide to hire an accountant to take care of the paperwork for you, it's important that you pay them from your personal bank account. Paying an invoice from your company account will be seen as a significant transaction, resulting in you losing your dormancy and having to submit full, detailed accounts.

Where fees may arise is for late filing of accounts. If you miss the deadline, HMRC will issue an automatic penalty of £150 for accounts that are up to one month late, rising to £1,500 for accounts that are more than six months late.

Time after the deadline Penalty (for private limited companies)

Up to 1 month £150

1 to 3 months £375

3 to 6 months £750

More than 6 months £1,500

Penalties are doubled if you file accounts late two years in a row.

While you'll want to avoid a penalty, if you are hit with one it can be paid by your company and submitted to your company accounts without affecting your dormant status.

Top Tip: Whether you plan to work with an accountant or manage your own accounts, understanding how your accounts work is critical in running a dormant or active business. To learn the basics of what small business accounting entails, check out our complete guide to small business accounting 

Changing your company name

Changing the name of your company is another cost that Companies House allows you to put through your company books without triggering a significant accounting transaction.

You can change your name at any time by completing form NM01.

The cost of filing a paper NM01 form is £10. Completing the form online costs £8.

Top Tip: If you're a small business owner wanting to change your company name but you're struggling for ideas, take a look at our guide to finding the perfect name for your small business



Maintaining a dormant company with HMRC

As long as your company is dormant you won't have any tax liabilities and won't have to file Corporation Tax returns with HMRC.

However, if your company becomes dormant or starts trading at any point in a financial year, you'll need to pay tax on any taxable income earned during that period. This will mean submitting full accounts along with a Corporation Tax return.

If your company is registered for VAT, you'll also need to continue to send 'nil' VAT returns for as long as you're dormant.

Top Tip: VAT returns are complicated and the last thing you want to do is forget to file a VAT return and subsequently get hit with a penalty from HMRC. To ensure this doesn't happen, even if you are only filing a 'nil' return, read our detailed guide to how to avoid and rectify common VAT mistakes 

How to avoid incurring expenses

Given how strict the rules are, maintaining a dormant company can feel like walking a tightrope at times.

To avoid any risk of falling foul of Companies House and HMRC, it might be a good idea to close any business accounts you have relating to your company. This will eliminate any confusion over whether a transaction is significant.

If you want to start trading again in the future, opening a new account is easier than ever. With Tide, for example, you can open a business bank account for free within minutes and experience the power of consolidating all of your business finances in one place.

During the time your company is dormant you can cover costs like incorporation fees or legal and professional fees through a personal account.

Before you contact your provider to close down a business account, make sure that all bills, charges, and fees are settled and direct debits and standing orders are canceled.

You might also need to make suppliers aware that no future transactions will be made through the account.

## How to make your company dormant

If you decide to make your company dormant, the first thing you should do is cease all trading and close down your business operations.

Along with closing your business account, it's important that all debts and outstanding costs are cleared and any money owed to staff, directors, stakeholders, and suppliers are fully paid up.

This will stop you from triggering any transactions that prevent your dormant status.

To change the status of your company from active to dormant, you need to contact your local Corporation Tax Office in writing or over the phone stating the date, your company became (or will become) dormant.

HMRC will then send you a 'Notice to deliver a Company Tax Return' for the period of business before your company became dormant. You'll need to complete and file this and settle any tax owed.

Confirmation of your dormant status usually takes around three weeks.

If your company is registered for VAT and you have no plans to trade again, you must deregister within 30 days of becoming dormant.

Again, if you do plan to trade again, you can submit 'nil' VAT returns to keep your VAT status active. This will be easier than re-registering when your company becomes active.

Because you're still required to submit confirmation statements and accounts, there is no need to notify Companies House of your intention to make your company dormant.

Top Tip: Corporation Tax and VAT are just two of the taxes small business owners and sole traders need to be aware of. You can find out more about the taxes that apply to your business in our simple guide to small business tax 

## How to make your dormant company active

If you decide to become an active company, you must contact HMRC within three months of any kind of business activity or income.

If you've traded in the past, you can re-register as active for Corporation Tax via your HMRC online account.

If you're a new business that's going to be trading as a limited company for the first time, you need to create an HMRC online account and register for Corporation Tax using your Unique Taxpayer Reference. To do this, you have to create a Government Gateway ID on the gov.uk website and provide HMRC with the following details:

- Company name
- Company registration number
- Company address
- Nature of business
- Trading start date
- Accounting reference date

Once you've registered for Corporation Tax, you must send accounts to Companies House within nine months of your company's year-end and pay any Corporation Tax due within nine months and one day of your company's year-end.

You don't need to make Companies House aware that your dormant company has become active. This will become apparent when you submit your annual return.

Top Tip: While Corporation Tax is unavoidable for active companies, there may be other areas you could make savings when submitting your tax return, particularly if you're a small business. Check out these 8 tax breaks small businesses can take

## **Business Bank Account**

If you are buying property through your limited company then it will be trading and no longer classed as dormant.

If you are transferring your car into your limited company you need to gift or donate it to the company, not sell it. Write a receipt from the LC confirming that the legal fiction has gifted it to the LC with £0 value.

*I haven't done this yet so these notes are theoretical and will require further investigation.*

Ask Companies House if I can open a business bank account with Royal Bank of Scotland or NatWest for a dormant account?

If so take the Limited Company certificate to NatWest and get an account with the company number. We need a sort code. Is it a treasury sort code?

An account with Companies House is never really dormant.

The bank account is nothing to do with trading, it is a holding facility. The Limited Company is your holding account - your ship which holds goods and cargo. It is a trust.

Or cut out the bank as the middleman and go direct to the Treasury to see if there is an account there with the purpose of crediting the business bank account.

A creditor needs credit, so theoretically we can draw off our trust and take the annuities in the form of a black card.

The limited company is your vessel. We need to get cargo for the vessel from the Treasury for trading purposes. The Black Card is the means for acquiring the goods.

Transfer your assets into the business bank account for the limited company that is dormant.

The Limited Company Black Card is access to your estate credit to be able to trade.

The Limited Company is a crediting company. Our Treasury Account is always in credit, never in debt.

The Black Card is like a cheque paying the Limited Company from the Treasury Account credit.

## **INVOICING FOR TRADEMARK USE**

I registered my last legal name, JANE SMITH LIMITED, and then set up another company under it called JANE SMITH SERVICES LIMITED.

JANE SMITH LIMITED is dormant and owns the Trademarks Jane Smith and JANE SMITH.

JANE SMITH LIMITED is a Director and the PSC for JANE SMITH SERVICES LIMITED.

JANE SMITH SERVICES LIMITED has a contract with JANE SMITH LIMITED and issues invoices on behalf of JANE SMITH LIMITED, particularly with regard to trademark use. But JANE SMITH SERVICE LIMITED could provide other services to other companies if it chose to do so.

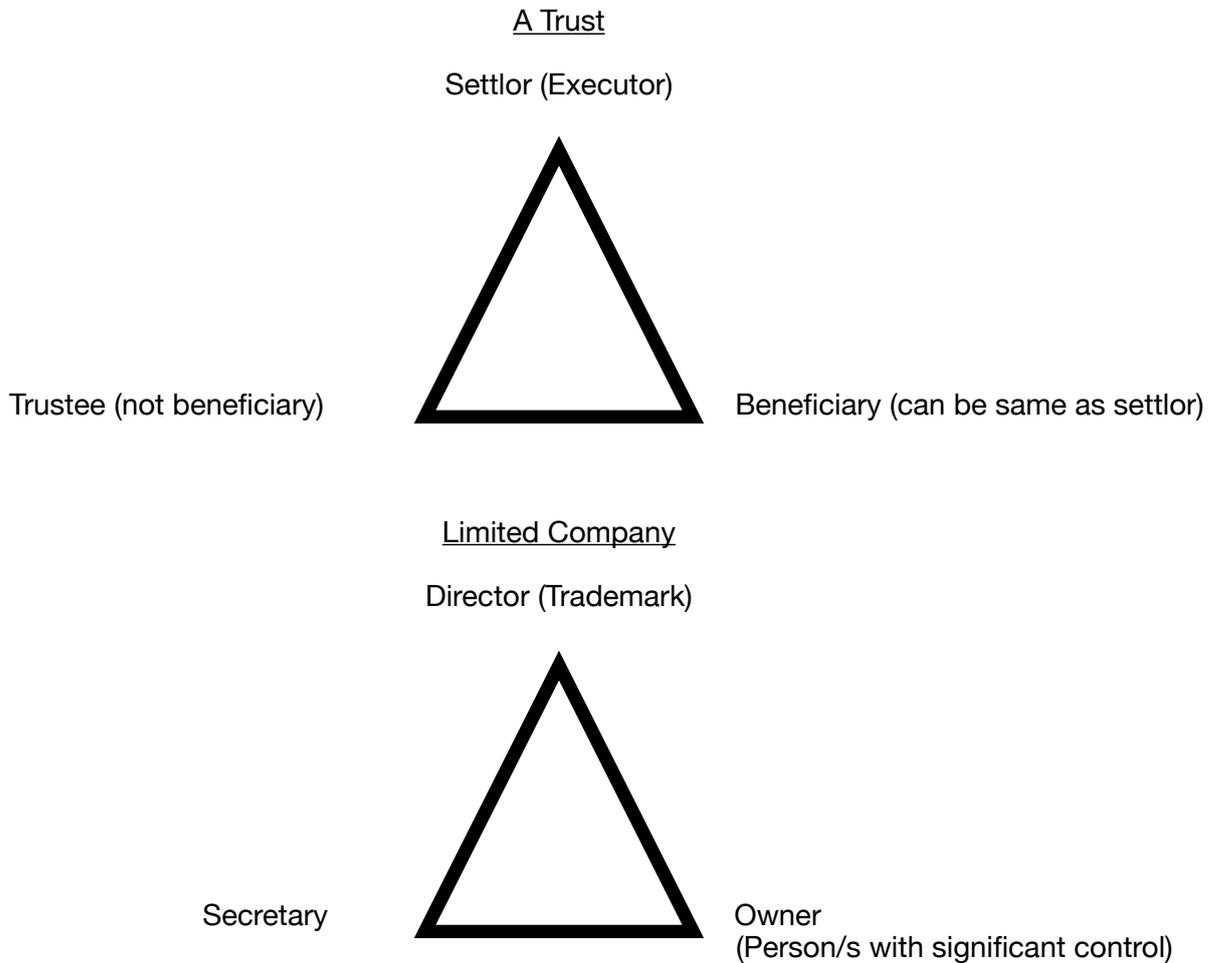
JANE SMITH SERVICES LIMITED has a bank account with a debit card. It is dormant until the first invoice is paid.

## The Limited Company as a Private Trust

The Limited Company is a new entity - it is not tied to anything.

The Limited Company is a lawful entity that can act in the legal.

The Incorporated name of the Limited Company is technically a trust because it is private company.



In theory we can use it as a trust by putting goods into the vessel via the Memorandum & Articles of Association.

The Memorandum & Articles of Association is the Will for the company as a trust.

You are the Trustee, the offspring are the beneficiaries - defined as Persons with Significant Control.

Articles of association are written rules about running the company.

Dormant companies are often used to hold a particular types of asset. The main example is a freehold property or the head lease to a property, with the dormant company option used by companies who deal with flat management. For such flat management companies, a separate Residents' Association Company will usually handle management income, expenses and legal

issues, meaning that the flat management company itself should meet the conditions required of a dormant company.

An investment holding company may be set up as a dormant company on the same basis and for much the same reason, to protect certain assets or intellectual property.

<https://www.informdirect.co.uk/business-finance/dormant-company-reasons-why/>

Use a AP1 and TR1 form to transfer a property into the name of the Limited Company with the Land Registry. No stamp duty to pay as we are gifting it to the limited company. It is Scale 2 Fees, transfer of whole, by post. For individuals forms have to be printed and posted. Only solicitors can use the gateway or portal.

However, you may wish to set up a Private Express Family Trust as an alternative to this. Please do your own research.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/change-the-register-ap1>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/registered-titles-whole-transfer-tr1>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hm-land-registry-registration-services-fees#scale-2-fees>

## **HOW TO USE THE TRADEMARK**

### **Introduction**

David Straight teaches about the use of trademarks in the sovereignty process in the USA on his Out of Babylon series on YouTube. This teaching is adapted from Hornseywood Academy - for further information go to the YouTube channel and listen to the Truth Talk Videos <https://www.youtube.com/c/HornseywoodAcademy/videos>. If you have any questions go to the Telegram Group <https://t.me/hwatruthtalk> where you can do a search on topic areas.

The trademark is the Director of the Limited Company - the companies nominee. By following the Limited Company Process we will have two lawful entities and two lawful full skin certificates (no boxes) which stand in law:

1. the Limited Company
2. the Trademark

They are recognised in both the legal system and the lawful system. The Limited Company is a ship entered into the maritime waters of the United Kingdom Limited to trade. The Captain of the ship is your Trademark, the ALL CAPS Director of the Limited Company. As the owner you aren't on the ship; you are standing on the land of England and Wales in a separate jurisdiction with your Enrolled Deed Poll and/or Baptism Certificate to prove you are the living wo/man Firstname-middlename Lastname or Firstname Lastname.

Once we have registered our legal fiction as a Limited Company we can apply for a trademark for the company name without Ltd or Limited at the end. You don't need to wait for the Enrolled Deed Poll to be completed.

So as well as sending invoices according to our fee schedule we can also invoice them for unauthorised use of our trademark pursuant to the Trade Marks Act 1994. Under Section 10 (4)(d) infringement of a registered trademark occurs when a person uses the sign on business papers.

Companies are trying to make money through the use of our legal fiction name, once we have a trademark we can ask them for a licensing fee.

### **How to Register a Trademark in the UK**

Select Class 35. Do a series and do not put ltd at the end.

Series 1: JOHN HENRY DOE

Series 2: John Henry Doe

You can optionally do a third for an additional £50:

Series 3: john henry doe

You can put yourself as the owner or your company (or anyone).

Pay privately as if you have a company bank account your company is no longer dormant.

It take approx 3 months to be approved.

It costs approx £175 for two, and £220 for a series of three and the protection lasts 10 years.

Apply from here: <https://www.gov.uk/how-to-register-a-trade-mark>

## About Trademarks

In the UK trademarks protect intellectual property such as Business Names.

A dormant Limited Company can own a trademark and it can be paid for out of another company account or a personal account or credit card.

In the UK, you can only insert the small ® symbol after a mark if you have a fully registered trade mark with a certificate of registration and registration number from the UK Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO).

Once you have registered Firstname Middlename Lastname and FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME you can put an ® symbol after their use on your own documentation to demonstrate that you have protected your mark. Firstname Middlename Lastname® and FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME®.

<https://www.ipotechblog.com/2019/04/using-the-and-symbols-on-your-trade-marks/#page=1>

## Trademark Infringement

Trademark infringement happens when someone uses the same or a similar trademark as someone else so that others are likely to get the two marks confused. One factor is comparison of the trademarks: do the marks have a similar look, pronunciation, or meaning?

Class 35 is listed under services and is classified as Advertising and Business. It is very vague and therefore it is easily enforceable.

<https://www.upcounsel.com/trademark-class-35>

Trademark infringement would be the unauthorised use of our trademark in connection with financial benefit.

The offending company can either:

- Pay a lump sum to purchase a license for non-exclusive future use.
- Pay a lump sum for infringement of an incontestable mark.
- Provide their sales numbers and the amount of profit made on our name and then pay a 5% licensing fee on future profits as part of a contract for monthly payments.

1. Settlement out of court

A negotiated settlement out of court is preferable because it is risk free and can be done through mediation. Once the settlement terms have been agreed there should be a signed and binding agreement in place.

## 2. Litigation

Isn't advised as it is very long and expensive but can be done through the IP Enterprise Court for claims under £500,000.

Certain intellectual property disputes where the amount sought is £10,000 or less will be handled by the 'small claims track' and will be heard at the Thomas More Building in the Royal Courts of Justice. You don't need a lawyer to use the IPEC small claims track.

<https://www.gov.uk/courts-tribunals/intellectual-property-enterprise-court>

### **Reporting Trademark Infringement**

Trademark infringement is a criminal offence can be reported to Action Fraud or Trading Standards.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/intellectual-property-offences/intellectual-property-offences>

<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/consumer/get-more-help/report-to-trading-standards/>

<https://www.gov.uk/defend-your-intellectual-property>

# Defend your intellectual property

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- [Get help and advice](#)
- [Come to an agreement](#)
- [Use a mediator](#)
- [Take legal action](#)

## Overview

It's your responsibility to defend your intellectual property (IP) and to take action if someone's used it without permission (known as 'infringement').

Examples of IP infringement include when someone:

- uses, sells or imports your patented product or process
- uses all or some of your work under copyright without your permission
- makes, offers or sells your registered design for commercial gain
- uses a trade mark that's identical or similar to one you've registered

You can take the following steps.

- 1 [Get the other party to stop using your IP or come to an agreement with them](#), for example license your IP.
- 2 [Use mediation](#) or another type of dispute resolution.
- 3 [Take legal action](#) if you can't resolve the dispute by other means.

You may want to [get help from an IP professional](#), such as a solicitor. The Intellectual Property Office (IPO) can also help.

## Report IP crime

It can be a criminal offence to copy or use copyright material and registered trade marks and designs without permission.

Report suspected IP crime to Trading Standards by contacting [Citizens Advice](#).



You can also report it anonymously through:

- [Crimestoppers](#)
- [Action Fraud](#)

→ **Next**  
[Get help and advice](#)

## Process for Trademark Infringement

A windowed envelope mail is an invitation to contract, so we can offer our own terms of engagement by saying that use of our trademark must be paid for.

Take pictures of front and back of envelope they sent you as evidence.

Send a Notice of Cease and Desist saying that they are using our trademark in commerce so please provide the contract with our company that proves they have authorisation to use it. You have 14 days to provide the contract. If it isn't provided then this is evidence that no control exists.

# 1. Trade mark act 1994

## 1.1 Unauthorised use of a trade mark

Offence	Section	Sentence	Indictment
<p>(1) A person commits an offence who with a view to gain for himself or another, or with intent to cause loss to another, and without the consent of the proprietor -</p> <p>(a) applies to goods or their packaging a sign identical to, or likely to be mistaken for, a registered trade mark, or</p> <p>(b) sells or lets for hire, offers or exposes for sale or hire or distributed goods which bear, or the packaging of which bears, such a sign, or</p> <p>(c) has in his possession, custody or control in the course of a business any such goods with a view to the doing of anything, by himself or another, which would be an offence under paragraph (b)</p>	92(1)	6 months and/or a £5,000 fine.	10 years and/or a fine.
<p>(2) A person commits an offence who with a view to gain for himself or another, or with intent to cause loss to another, and without the consent of the proprietor -</p> <p>(a) applies a sign identical to, or likely to be mistaken for, a registered a trade mark to material intended to be used -</p> <p>(i) for labelling or packaging goods,</p> <p>(ii) as a business paper in relation to goods, or</p> <p>(iii) for advertising goods, or</p> <p>(b) uses in the course of a business material bearing such a sign for labelling or packaging goods, as a business paper in relation to goods, or for advertising goods, or</p> <p>(c) has in his possession, custody or control in the course of a business any such material with a view to the doing of anything, by himself or another, which would be an offence under paragraph (b)</p>	92(2)	6 months and/or a £5,000 fine.	10 years and/or a fine.
<p>3) A person commits an offence who with a view to gain for himself or another, or with intent to cause loss to another, and without the consent of the proprietor -</p> <p>(a) makes an article specifically designed or adapted for making copies of a sign identical to, or likely to be mistaken for, a registered trade mark, or</p> <p>(b) has such an article in his possession, custody or control in the course of a business,</p> <p>Knowing or having reason to believe that is has been, or is to be, used to produce goods, or material for labelling or packaging goods, as a business paper in relation to goods, or for advertising goods</p>	92(3)	6 months and/or a £5,000 fine.	10 years and/or a fine.



Warn them to stop using your trademark or a fee will be payable for future unauthorised use, which will be tripled every time.

If the trademark is infringed for a second time send them an invoice for trademark violation.

If it is infringed for a third time, triple the initial amount.

Debt Collectors: Tell them you have made them aware that you are a trademarked company and all dealings must go through your company for which there is the attached "fee schedule" as your time, like theirs, is not free.

## **The Trade Marks Act 1994**

Under Section 10 (4)(d) infringement of a registered trademark occurs when a person uses the sign on business papers.

10 Infringement of registered trade mark.

(1) A person infringes a registered trade mark if he uses in the course of trade a sign which is identical with the trade mark in relation to goods or services which are identical with those for which it is registered.

(2) A person infringes a registered trade mark if he uses in the course of trade a sign where because—

(a) the sign is identical with the trade mark and is used in relation to goods or services similar to those for which the trade mark is registered, or

(b) the sign is similar to the trade mark and is used in relation to goods or services identical with or similar to those for which the trade mark is registered, there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, which includes the likelihood of association with the trade mark.

(3) A person infringes a registered trade mark if he uses in the course of trade [F1, in relation to goods or services,] a sign which—

(a) is identical with or similar to the trade mark, F2...

F2(b) where the trade mark has a reputation in the United Kingdom and the use of the sign, being without due cause, takes unfair advantage of, or is detrimental to, the distinctive character or the repute of the trade mark.

[F3(3A) Subsection (3) applies irrespective of whether the goods and services in relation to which the sign is used are identical with, similar to or not similar to those for which the trade mark is registered.

(3B) Where the risk exists that the packaging, labels, tags, security or authenticity features or devices, or any other means to which the trade mark is affixed could be used in relation to goods or services and that use would constitute an infringement of the rights of the proprietor of the trade mark, a person infringes a registered trade mark if the person carries out in the course of trade any of the following acts—

(a) affixing a sign identical with, or similar to, the trade mark on packaging, labels, tags, security or authenticity features or devices, or any other means to which the mark may be affixed; or

(b) offering or placing on the market, or stocking for those purposes, or importing or exporting, packaging, labels, tags, security or authenticity features or devices, or any other means to which the mark is affixed.]

(4) For the purposes of this section a person uses a sign if, in particular, he—

(a) affixes it to goods or the packaging thereof;

(b) offers or exposes goods for sale, puts them on the market or stocks them for those purposes under the sign, or offers or supplies services under the sign;

(c) imports or exports goods under the sign; F4...

[F5(ca) uses the sign as a trade or company name or part of a trade or company name;]

(d) uses the sign on business papers [F6and] in advertising[F7; or]

[F8(e) uses the sign in comparative advertising in a manner that is contrary to the Business Protection from Misleading Marketing Regulations 2008.]

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1994/26/section/10>

## **Trademark Infringement Notices**

You can start by sending a warning notice advising them that a trademark exists with your fee schedule and then you can send a notice of violation.

### Notice Pick and Mix

Set out details of your trademark and the alleged infringement.

the Intellectual Property (Unjustified Threats) Act 2017

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/14/crossheading/trade-marks/enacted>

section 21(1) of the Trade Marks Act 1994

section 10(1) 10(2) 10(3) Trade marks Act 1994

Section 10(4)(d) uses the sign on business papers **[F6and]** in advertising**[F7; or]**

you are using our registered trademark without our consent

other parties cannot use our trademark on the items that our mark is registered for

stop using our trademark which is infringing on our trade mark rights

you are infringing on our trademark and profiting from our rights

unauthorised use

using our trademark for commercial gain

infringing our trade mark rights,

non compliance will result in the charging of a fine

enforcing intellectual property rights

You are now on notice that your activities are known and we are seeking to resolve the matter without resorting to costly and potentially time-consuming litigation.

provide full account of profits to calculate sums due for compensation

In the interests of concluding matters quickly and amicably without resorting to legal action we would settle for a one-off payment of xxx.

Your assurance that you will not use again on printed mechanical email documents without our specific consent

if we write you a legal notice and request a response in writing using our Trade Mark then we will not enforce it

Pursuant to The Intellectual Property (Unjustified Threats) Act 2017, Section 21(1) you may consider this Notice as a 'threat of infringement proceedings' and notification that 'a registered trade mark exists'

If the alleged infringer does not respond to a cease and desist notice, the objecting party may seek to use the non-response as evidence of wilful infringement.

Settlement: Stopping use of the mark. By deleting them from automated processes.

Destroy and delete any remaining infringing materials.

Provide written undertakings in the form of a signed contract in relation to future conduct, damages, and costs.

<https://aaronhall.com/cease-desist-trademark-infringement-template-example-sample-form/>

It is a registered trade mark and is therefore enforceable in the UK courts. Should you choose to ignore this warning a claim may be made to the High Court for damages and costs.

#### Example Notice 1 Cease & Desist

We are hereby giving you notice that a registered trade mark exists and that we may now enforce our intellectual property rights. Any future use of our registered trade marks Jane Smith® and/or JANE SMITH® without our consent will be considered to be a violation of JANE SMITH LIMITED's trademark rights.

This Notice constitutes JANE SMITH LIMITED's demand that you cease and desist any and all use of Jane Smith® and JANE SMITH® on documentation related to, but not limited to, commercial financial gain for xxx Limited.

It is recognised in UK law that other parties cannot use our registered trade marks Jane Smith® and JANE SMITH® on the items for which our marks are registered. As registered trade marks any unauthorised use will therefore be enforceable in the UK courts. Should you choose to ignore this warning a claim may be made to the High Court for damages and costs.

We have the right to enforce our intellectual property rights and you are now on notice that your activities are known and we are seeking to resolve the matter without resorting to costly and potentially time-consuming litigation.

Non compliance with our request to cease and desist in the use of our marks will result in the charging of a fee for each incident of unauthorised use. Our initial fee for the first infringement will be tripled for subsequent violations as follows:

First use = £10,000.00

Second use = £30,000.00

Third use = £90,000.00

Settlement of this dispute will occur with your fulfilment of our request that our registered marks Jane Smith® and JANE SMITH® are deleted from your database for automated services, including but not limited to, mail shots. We also require your assurance that you will not use our marks on printed documents without our permission.

We require you to sign and date the attached agreement and return it to us within the next seven (7) days.

We hereby permit x to use our registered trade mark to respond to the Notice. Your failure to respond to this Notice of Cease & Desist within the next seven (7) days will be considered as evidence of wilful infringement.

I, [JOHN DOE] personally and on behalf of [OFFENDING COMPANY], agree to immediately cease and desist from any and all further use of [WWW.TRADEMARK.COM] and [WWW.TRADEMARK.COM]. In the event this agreement is breached by me or [OFFENDING COMPANY], [TRADEMARK OWNER] shall be entitled to costs, attorney's fees, and collection costs related to any claims and/or action brought to enforce this agreement and shall be free to

pursue all rights it had as of the date of this letter as if this letter had never been signed. I certify that I have the authority to enter into this agreement on behalf of [OFFENDING COMPANY].

By: Dated:

Both individually and on behalf of [OFFENDING COMPANY].

### Notice 2 - Infringement

Under UK law other parties cannot use our registered trade marks Jane Smith® and JANE SMITH® on the items for which our marks are registered.

We have the right to enforce our intellectual property rights and you are now on notice that your activities are known and we are seeking to resolve the matter without resorting to costly and potentially time-consuming litigation.

Non compliance with our request to cease and desist in the use of our marks has triggered our fee schedule for unauthorised use and the sum of £10,000 is now due. Please see the enclosed invoice.

You are reminded that our initial fee for the first infringement will be tripled for subsequent violations as follows:

First use = £10,000.00

Second use = £30,000.00

Third use = £90,000.00

If you have your trademark you can input your name as all capitals to represent the legal entity.

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Time sensitive document. Estoppel conditions apply.

c/o address only: non-liability: in the Matter of:  
FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED (we, us, our)  
[00] Address line 1  
Address line 2  
Town  
County  
[XX33 3YY]  
XX, month, YEAR

Respondent:  
Firstname Lastname (you, your)  
Director  
xxx LIMITED  
[00] Address line 1  
Address line 2  
Town  
County  
[XX33 3YY]

D-U-N-S® Number: XXX  
Company Number: XXX  
ICO Number: XXX

Private and Confidential

Office Found

Notice-to-Principal-is-Notice-to-Agent, Notice-to-Agent-is-Notice-to-Principal

Specific Data Subject Access Request

This is not a letter; do not treat it as such. It is a lawful notice, served under the doctrine of notices if you are in any way unsure of its meaning we strongly recommend you seek advice from your legal department. Any failure to respond to this lawful notice without full and complete non-misleading disclosure shall be deemed as full acceptance of guilt, no lawful substance, and your claim to be unverified and unlawful, and full acceptance of liability for any and all costs or judgment in full should you wish to proceed.

The use of a postcode in our address is not to be taken as acceptance or obligation of contract, and is only to be used in connection with geographic location.

It shall be assumed that you are well aware of your lawful and legal obligations pertaining to The Data Protection Act (DPA) 1998/2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018. Pursuant to article 21/recital 69 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018, we require you to provide a full and compliant response to our Specific Data Subject Access Request.

We require specific data and information as follows:

4. Proof of claim: provide evidence of a valid, lawful contract between COMPANY LIMITED and FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED.

We respectfully advise that failure to fully comply with our Specific Data Subject Access Request within one calendar month (31 days) may be construed as concealment, which may constitute an offence pursuant to section 173 (3) of the Data Protection Act 2018, which states it is a criminal offence to alter, deface, block, erase, destroy, or conceal information with the intention of preventing disclosure.

We require written and signed correspondence by Firstname Lastname stating that this notice has been acknowledged. Should a reply come from anyone other than Firstname Lastname you are hereby notified that as far as we are concerned, the reply will have no legal standing.

Without ill-will, vexation, or frivolity, without prejudice, without recourse, non-assumpsit, all mistakes accepted.

By:

Firstname Lastname  
Owner  
FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED  
Company Number: 0000

cc Firstname Lastname, Director  
Firstname Lastname, Director

***stamp your company seal here***  
*and also the top right corner of the first page*

*Buy a seal stamp here:*

<https://www.citycoseals.co.uk/company-notary-seals.php>

## **CONFIRMATION STATEMENT**

Every year Companies House will email us to do our account filing and our confirmation statement. The CS is our communication to the King and The Crown that we are alive and not dead. If we don't do our CS then we are assumed to be dead and lost at sea again and our company is dissolved.

## **COMPANY SHARES**

The online account shows the share capital of the company.

We can buy a share in our company by ordering a copy of our Certified Copy of an Entry for £13.00.

We are also allotted one share every year when we file our confirmation statement. This is our annuity and represents 1% of our cestui que vie trust.

The company pays itself one share.

The company issues the share to its Director. The Director is an employee of the company and has worked for the company all year so this is the remuneration for all of the work done over the last year.

Look at the SH01 Form.

We can then go to the bank and cash the share. Keep it around £120k so that it is under the £125k threshold for tax.

The Company therefore acts as the Black Card.

## **MORTGAGES**

Look at the MROI Forms.

When we were known as a child we got mortgages and when we signed our names the mortgage company ordered a copy of our Certificate of an Entry and put their company name in box 17. This enabled them to use it as a promissory note to draw off our cestui que vie trust to provide the funds for the 'loan'.

Previously our ship was floating in the seas or the maritime jurisdiction where pirates were looting our cargo. Now the Limited Company is tied up in the harbour our Director is looking after our cargo. The Limited Company is now closed to other companies.

This means that no company can take money out of our trust. We can discharge the mortgage using the MROI Forms.

## **BANK ACCOUNT**

Once we have transferred our share to us as Director we can use the share document as a credit or promissory note to open a private bank account with Coutts Bank online.

## **BAPTISM CERTIFICATE TEMPLATES**

[asklma@londonmetarchives.libanswers.com](mailto:asklma@londonmetarchives.libanswers.com)

[certificate.services@gro.gov.uk](mailto:certificate.services@gro.gov.uk)

Re: Baptism Documents Search

I am searching for my completed Certificate of Name Given in Baptism and, in addition, a copy of the Baptism Certificate.

I was baptised at XYZ Church, on, DATE as NAME.

I was told that I can request a copy of the Certificate of Name Given (in Baptism) from the London Metropolitan Archive. It is the certificate that was sent by the Church to the Superintendent Registrar for his/her signature.

Please can you forward this request to the correct individual who can assist me with this request or tell me the process for making such a request?

I changed my name to XYZ after marriage

I changed my name again to XYZ by Enrolled Deed Poll

I can supply the original Certified Copy of an Entry, the Marriage Certificate, Enrolled Deed Poll, and my passport as proof of identity once my enquiry has reached the correct employee of the London Metropolitan Archives.

With best wishes