



ADR CORRECTION PROCESS

Business Centre Process

Business centres are not part of the official court system and only offer an arbitration, conciliation and dispute resolution process service. They are not at fault.

Although this is a voluntary mediation service, any application put forward must still be backed by official court documentation that has been signed by a judge.

Therefore, if someone is attempting to bypass the courts in an attempt to mislead you by using this service, then they have submitted a fraudulent application.

The following is a legal strategy to counter a process initiated within a business centre that attempts to simulate or mimic formal legal proceedings, without the involvement of an official court.

The outcomes of this process are as follows:

- Have the application rejected.
- Obtain evidence for your counter claim.
- Sue for damages.

Step 1

Create documented evidence that establishes the nature and legitimacy of the process.

Note: this shall be used at a later date and submitted as your bundle with your counterclaim.

Clarify the non-judicial nature:

Highlight that the process initiated within the business centre is purely a commercial or voluntary dispute resolution mechanism, such as arbitration or conciliation, and is not an official court proceeding.

Distinguish from legal proceedings: highlight that any summons, case numbers, or case references used by the business centre are internal, non-legislative identifiers and do not have legal standing within the UK judicial system.

Step 2

Assert the Lack of Legal Authority

Refute enforceability:

Question the processes or agreements conducted within the business centre, as they appear to not be legally binding judgments enforceable by law, unless formalised by an official court order.

For example: Ask for the following official court documents:

- Warrants
- Court orders
- Liability orders
- Memorandum of entry

Identify the absence of statutory backing: point out that the business centre's procedures are not supported by Acts or statutes and do not have the power to impose legal obligations or sanctions.

Official courts within the courts of appeal operating within the United Kingdom corporate jurisdiction are supported by a statute; business centres are not, and therefore carry no authority.

Note: you question the statutory support for the business centre first, and when said evidence is not supplied you can now build your case for a counterclaim.

Step 3

Protect Your Legal Rights

Reject voluntary processes that overstep boundaries:

Note: your rights are yours to take, if you want them.

Question whether participation is voluntary and whether the business centre's processes are not a substitute for, nor do they replace, formal legal proceedings involving courts.

Limit engagement: avoid engaging or complying with any summons or notices unless they are issued by an official court with a valid court case number.

Note: do not ignore said documents, just question their legitimacy, but do not engage.

Step 4

Document and Communicate

Note: although written documents are preferred, work with the business centre and use their preferred method of communication.

Maintain records:

Throughout the process, keep detailed records of all communications, notices and documents received from the business centre, and the third party who submitted the application.

Issue formal rebuttals: send a written statement clarifying that you do not recognise the process as legally binding and that any attempt to enforce or act upon internal case numbers or summons will not be acknowledged as a legal action.

Note: statements should only be sent once you have attained the evidence to support it.

Submit the correct forms to the business centre to have the application revoked, and once confirmation has been received, begin a counterclaim upon the third party who submitted the application.

If appropriate, inform clients, partners, employers or other parties that the dispute process within the business centre is not a formal legal proceeding and does not affect your legal rights.

For example: Attachment of Earnings with your employer.

Note: if your employer should act upon a deficient instrument, they are liable to pay you damages.

Summary

Your counter-strategy hinges on establishing that the process initiated within the business centre is voluntary, internal and non-legally binding.

Focus on the distinction between official UK courts and the business centre's dispute resolution processes, and gather documentation to reinforce your position and prepare for any escalation.

Notice body Template:

Subject: Clarification Regarding Dispute Resolution Process

To: [Third party applicant]

We hereby serve notice to formally address the recent communication and procedures initiated within [Business Centre Name] concerning [brief description of dispute or issue].

After a thorough investigation detailing your response to questions put to you, and as per the information provided within relevant UK law, the procedures conducted and offered within [business centre name] are purely a voluntary dispute resolution mechanism, such as arbitration or conciliation, and are therefore not part of, nor supported by, any Acts or statutes.

You are hereby advised that we have not requested or accepted such dispute resolution process and therefore we do not recognise any process, summons, or case/claim number issued by [business centre name] as having any legal standing within the United Kingdom judicial system.

Furthermore, internal case or claim references used by [business centre name] are for internal identification only and do not constitute official court case numbers or legal notices.

You should also be made aware that no official court documents, as listed below, can be found within the legal system.

1. Case number
2. Liability order
3. Court order
4. Warrant
5. Memorandum of entry

Any attempt to interpret or enforce documents or processes as submitted by [Business centre name] as binding legal actions is not recognised and has no effect regarding our legal rights or obligations, and therefore shall result in a counterclaim being made against you for damages.

We will only engage in official claims that are conducted under the authority of a formal court order issued by an appropriate UK court, supported by statute code, whereby you shall be required to support evidence of your claim before any discussion regarding obligation shall be considered.

Therefore, you are hereby instructed to cease any actions or communications that imply the existence of a legal process or to seek to impose obligations outside the framework of UK law.

Failure to do so shall compel us to begin litigation against you and consider appropriate measures to resolve this matter.

Appendix:

Statutory Demand

- ***Demand:*** a Bill once contract has been completed.
- ***Statutory:*** a mandated duty created through an original contract.

Meaning: the term “***statutory demand***” is referring to a bill that has been created due to one side of a previous agreed upon contract, which has now been fulfilled, creating the ***statutory obligation*** to pay.

Within legislation, it means a “***demand***” created through a statute code.

Therefore, you need to know which statute code to determine your alleged position, then you can ascertain the cause of the demand.

In others words, a demand is created through contract, requiring position to be known and accepted.

However, the cause is often assumed and not confirmed, resulting in someone arguing a position they were not even obligated to take.

Interim court order

- ***Court order:*** official document issued by a court and signed by a judge.
- ***Interim:*** provisional and temporary arrangement until something permanent is established.

Meaning: any legal document or financial instrument that is referred to as “***interim***” means that a temporary stand-in is being used until the original legal document is found or produced.