



CLASSIC MISTAKES AND CONTRADICTIONS

RE: "COUNCIL TAX"

Council tax is a statutory charge proposed by the Local Government Finance Act 1992, whereby "**the resident**" is obligated to pay.

However, because the source of this Act is from **legislation** within a **legal system**, we know that "**the resident**" is in fact a **legal title** and **not a word**.

Note: if the **word resident**, where used, this would make every **living** person a slave, which would violate the slavery Act within the **legal system**.

It would also violate contract law and the 7th rule in commerce: "**No involuntary slavery**".

Note: **Contract law** is above **all** laws by man, as beyond this point the sword is used.

"**Legis**" is a **Latin** word referring to a proposal, offer, or suggestion of law.

The suffix "**-al**" indicates "**pertaining to**" or "**in the nature of**", which means the word "**Legal**" pertains to the "**source of the law**", which is "**law within contract**".

Note: if the **source** of the law is **unknown**, then it has **no legal standing** as the **author** is **unknown**.

Furthermore, just quoting acts and statutes is **not** proof of source, as an agreed upon contract must first be produced accepting the source within commerce.

"**Legis**" and "**legal**" implies an offer or proposal of law, or a draft of legislation, **before** it can become law; It becomes law once accepted by the one the offer is made to, creating the contract.

Therefore "**legislation**" encompasses the process of composing, proposing, drafting, negotiating, debating and endorsing laws within a suggested contract.

Once all parties are in agreement, the contract has been accepted and can now be enforced.

Summary: Because all tax **policy** is found within **legislation**, then by very definition we now know that all tax is in fact **contractual**. Anything else would mean slavery.

Tax **policy** does **not** violate a person's freedom by making them a slave, **if** it is **enforced** through **accepted contract** within **legislation** and the **legal system**.

- **Force:** To compel someone to do something **without** right; which is **not** lawful and is a crime.
- **Enforce:** To compel someone to carry out their duty to satisfy an obligation within contract; which is lawful.
- **Forced Taxation:** is theft.

- **Enforced Taxation:** is contractual through mutual agreement, and therefore **not** theft.

Note: Any government employee, including Judges and the police, found to be deliberately ignoring or going against legislation, will be acting unlawfully and carrying out a criminal act.

The Resident

In the context of commerce, the legal title "**The Resident**" typically refers to an entity or person who holds legal right to use a property, based within a specific jurisdiction, such as:

- Resident Physician.
- Professor in Residence.
- Hotel resident.
- Nursing home resident.
- Residential tenant.

Note: within commerce, "**person**" refers to a legal persona or corporation, and **never** the living.

The legal title "**resident**" refers to the holder in due course that holds the formal ownership to the **user rights** recognised by legislation, meaning the **person** or **entity** has the legal authority and rights over the use of the property.

Note: the word property does **not** always refer to the physical building, and in most cases, property is referring to a title.

The "**resident**" is the entity that **occupies**, but does **not** own, a domicile or dwelling as their principal place of business, which can be relevant for legal, tax, or contractual purposes within commercial transactions.

Before any claim of failed obligation or payment can be made against the resident, the **original contract** that formed the contractual relationship within commerce, must be presented upon request.

Without the original contract being available for review, the resident shall be unable to comment on any alleged claim being made upon them, as their position with the alleged contract is unknown.

Furthermore, evidence that the "**legal persona**" has accepted to "**hold office**" and act as "**the resident**" must also be provided, in the form of a signed written contract.

Contradictions with the official narrative

Regarding the official narrative where council tax is concerned, there are many contradictions regarding the payment of council tax.

The council will call the **resident** a **customer**, but then send a "**tax bill**".

- **Customers** should receive a bill evidenced by an invoice, based on a contract.
- A **taxpayer** pays tax once obligation of legal title has been accepted.

The difference between "**customer bill**" and a "**tax bill**", is that a customer receives consideration, whereas a tax payer does not.

If council tax is a statutory charge, then it is **not** a payment for services, furthermore Councils have been obliged to admit the following:

- Council tax does **not** pay for council services.
- No one is obligated to accept council services.
- Having a named council on a property title from land registry only shows the property is eligible to receive services from said council, and **not** to pay a council.

Note: all services must be itemised on both the contract and invoice for the customer to be obligated to pay the council.

Councils will make the claim that **“the statutory charge or demand is enforced without contract”**; however, this statement is in conflict and makes no legal sense.

- **Enforcement** can only be done through contract.
- Statutory charge only applies when contract is accepted.
- A **demand** is a **“bill”** once obligation within contract has been fulfilled.

Note: to be **forced** to pay anything **without contract** makes you a **slave**.

MISTAKES WITHIN REMEDIES

My Council

The first mistake many people make with regards to council tax is considering **“the council”**, **“their council”**; it is not.

These people have allowed themselves to be brainwashed and believe that they **live** within a County, District or Borough council; they do not.

They go on to contact a **body corporate** and make claim to **“their council”** often referring to **“my council”**, which implies joinder has been accepted and obligation to pay council tax is now duty bound.

This is all the employees of the council tax office need to **“legally enforce”** council tax.

Remedy: before starting any course of action, the idea of **“my council”** must be changed to **“what council?”**.

My Council Tax Bill

The same brainwashing conditions people to believe they have a **“council tax bill”**, often even quoting **“my council tax bill”** over the phone or in writing when contacting a council office.

Just by simply stating you have a council tax bill means you have accepted the obligation to pay it.

If you truly believe you have a council tax bill, then just pay it.

Remedy: if you receive a document in the post that appears to allege a bill, then question the validity of the document, but **never** claim to own it.

Get out of paying

When someone asks how to ***“get out of paying”***, they have also acknowledged they have an agreement that creates an obligation to pay, and now wish to ***“get out”*** of paying.

Making this request can create a legal or contractual obligation to pay, even if there was no initial obligation to begin with.

The simple act of trying to ***“get out”*** of an obligation, has just created it.

This is all the council tax employees need to come after you at full force to ensure you pay.

It is for this very reason, when someone requests ***“how do I get out of paying”***, that you can ***never*** help, as the state will now come after you for interfering in commerce and attempting to break a contract.

If you are ever asked ***“how do I get out of paying?”***, your response to them should be ***“you can’t, just pay it”***, and walk away as you ***cannot*** help the brainwashed.

Appeal for Compassion

The ***Latin*** phrase, ***argumentum ad misericordiam***, means ***“an argument for mercy”***; ergo ***“appeal for pity”***.

The term refers to when someone appeals to another party hoping they have compassion, are merciful, or are forgiving, in an attempt to avoid consequences of an obligation.

Not only is it a logical fallacy where a person bypasses evidence or accountability by focusing on emotional, personal, or sympathetic factors, it is also a terminal move to make in commerce.

This is done by making appeals, excuses, statements or claims as follows:

- ***“I cannot afford the amount due to losing my job.”***
- ***“I have an illness and therefore cannot pay.”***
- ***“I am not saying I do not want to contribute to the community, but my bill is too much.”***

By attempting to appeal for compassion you have agreed to, and highlighted, the following:

- You accept the obligation to pay
- You do not know what you are doing
- You are vulnerable
- You are prey

Making an appeal for pity means you shall be slaughtered and fed to the scavengers known as third party debt collectors.

It is a serious, almost fatal legal move, to think anyone working for a council tax department has any compassion, empathy or sympathy at all, they do not, for if they did, they would never choose that profession to begin with.

VAT

Many people make the claim that the “**council tax bill**” is fraudulent as no VAT is charged, however there are many errors to this remedy:

- VAT is not charged on taxes like income tax, council tax, or other statutory charge.
- VAT applies to goods and services sold by businesses that are VAT registered.
- Residents are not authorised tax inspectors and therefore do not have the right to ask regarding VAT or any other tax issue pertaining to any business.

How my tax is spent

People are under the delusion that when the tax is paid, it is somehow “**their tax**” and have a say in how “**their tax**” is spent; this is **not** the case.

Before we understand why, we need to understand basic contract law within commerce.

Contract law

Within contract law and commerce, once a contract has been agreed upon and completed by one party, usually the service provider, the other party, which is the customer, is now obligated to pay consideration.

The consideration is usually in some form of monetary payment, which is stated first within the contract, and then in an invoice once the work has been completed.

When a bill from the service provider is produced, the customer is legally obligated to conclude the agreed upon contract, and carry out their duty by paying the bill.

This concludes the contract with both parties, who are now free to conduct business elsewhere with **no interference** from the party they just concluded business with.

Ownership of the “money”

- **Payment as consideration:** The “**money**” paid by the customer is the consideration for the service providers performance.
- **Transfer of ownership:** After payment, the funds become the service providers property, whereby the customer no longer controls or owns the “**money**”.
- **Control over use:** The customer has **no** legal right to dictate how the service provider spends the “**money**” once paid, meaning the service provider is free to spend the funds as they see fit regardless of any objection from the customer.

The nature of how the money is spent once you have paid, including state sponsored terrorism, is **not** your concern.

However, within both contract law and commerce, you are free to **not** engage with any corporation or business you wish for **any reason**, and to **terminate contract** at any time.

Remedy: if you do not want the money you pay a corporation to fund criminal activities, such as war and terrorism, then you have the right to **not** engage and terminate any existing contract.

Conditional Acceptance

A remedy that has been used by many, but is fundamentally flawed, is to send a Notice of Conditional Acceptance when the **alleged** council tax bill is received.

This approach is flawed on many levels, one of which is that conditional **acceptance** is **acknowledgement** that the **bill** has **legal standing**, and also **agreement** that you have an **obligation** to pay.

The conditions offered usually refer to many reasons, such as:

- How the money should be spent once paid.
- The quality of service provided by the council.
- If a contract is produced before payment.
- The money is held in trust until the conditions are met.

However, by sending such a response highlights that you have no knowledge of how contract law or commerce functions, as a **bill** is a **demand** that **cannot** be negotiated.

To offer conditional acceptance, means you wish to negotiate, which should have been done at the contract stage, **not** when the bill is issued.

Note: sending any correspondence with the phrase **"I am not refusing to pay, but..."** is also acceptance to pay, whereby the rest of your notice is irrelevant as you have already lost.

In layman's terms, if you claim you are **not** refusing, then you should just pay.

The correct approach when receiving a bill, which is considered sent in error, is to demand to see the **contract** and **invoice** that supports the alleged bill.

If the contract and invoice is shown to be in conflict with the bill, or does **not** even exist, you can instruct the **"claim of bill"** to be withdrawn within a timeframe, before litigation begins for damages.

Note: a legal true bill would be written as a sum certain and be supported by proof of order, contract and invoice, anything else is nothing more than an article with no legal standing.

Remedy: question the sender of any bill to provide evidence that supports the validity of said bill, until that point it is an alleged bill, with no legal standing.

Different Law

One remedy used is for people to state that they are operating under a different law to the form the court is using, such as:

- Common law
- Law of the land
- Natural law
- Universal law
- Constitutional law

However, this is a fundamental critical error and a fatal mistake to do in any court, as by doing so you have made it clear that you have **no authority** of your own, and therefore have already lost, and have become prey.

- When you wish to use the authority of the court in your favour, then you must use **“your”** Ens Legis name, and therefore you can use Acts, statutes, case law and regulation **against** the one making the claim.
- When the court is attacking you, the Ens Legis is used to **trap you within** Acts, Statutes, case law and regulation, and therefore you must use your **own authority**.

Note: if you cannot prove the source of the law, the judge will disregard it and determine his own source.

What the judge is attempting to do within his court is direct you away from your own authority and into an authority he controls, which is legislation controlled by the BAR association.

However, many people make it easy for the judge to do this as they defer from their own authority and accept one of the many traps within the legal system, such as:

Common law

Without a source, the **“common law”** that shall be applied to you is **“English common law”**, whereby you have become a commoner without house or rights and are now under the authority of the BAR association.

Law of the Land

Law of the land is **not** universal or a collective, but an **individual claim** of land for **a** man.

If you are **not** the authority behind the claim to land, then you are **not** the one making the law upon it, your land lord would be.

This means you are a serf, living in a dwelling upon your master’s land, and are obligated to follow his law.

Natural Law

Although natural law has merit, it is not a law upon itself, but more of a guide of what people would naturally accept or reject.

There is no source for natural law, and thus the judge shall dismiss this claim and treat you as chattel without freedom, rights, authority and the ability to make law.

Remember this, even in nature there is death, with both predators and prey living within it.

Universal Law

The only universal law is the one that governs the universe and is beyond man’s reach.

The fundamental truth within the **law of man** is it **cannot** be universal, as everyone must be allowed to choose their own path in life, and captain their own ship.

- The paradox of rights: everyone has the right to give up their rights.
- The paradox of freedom: everyone is free to give up their freedom.

It is for these reasons that each person alive will have different rights, and some may have even willingly given up their freedom.

Although it shows good character for a person to consider that universal law protects everyone, this is not the case, as they do not have the right to impose **“universal law”** on to others who do not want it.

Note: universal law, like natural law, can only be used as a guide for consideration, but not forcibly applied to all.

However, within the legal world, if the source of the law is not known, then the law does not exist and therefore to claim you operate within **“universal law”** shows you do not know what you are doing.

This means, you have become naive prey **without** authority and shall be treated as such.

Constitutional law

The fundamental law within the law of man is **“he who creates controls”**, and thus a man’s pen has the authority to write **his law**.

If you did **not** write the constitution, but claim to operate **under it**, then you are **under** the authority of the man who did write it, and thus have **no authority** of your own.

Note: to be under the authority of a man means to be tethered to him, which positions you as a boy.

Within the legal word, to claim to operate under constitutional law, places you within a **ward** called **“party of interest”** and have become a **constituent**, or debtor to the authority who created the ward.

This means if you quote constitutional law, you have just agreed to pay the debt within court.

Promissory Note

There have been attempts to pay council tax with a promissory note; however, this exposes the inexperience of the person and traps them, such as:

- Obligation to pay has been accepted
- The **“council tax bill”** has been legitimised
- Naivety of the one using the promissory note

One fundamental problem with this remedy is a promissory note is a **“tender to pay”** based on an offer to buy; it **cannot** be used against a bill as it does not balance the account.

Other issues are as follows:

- You have to attain the position of **creditor** first, to be able to issue promissory notes within the **financial system** operating within the **legal system**.
- The source of the credit has to be identified within the promissory note in the form of the account number.
- Promissory notes autographed by the **“living man”** are **not** recognised within the **legal system**, only signatures operating under the authority of the source of the credit are.
- Only financial instruments **owned** and **controlled** within the legal system, with executor signatures pointing to the authority of said legal system, has any **“value”**.

Bills of Exchange Act 1882

Although the bills of exchange Act is a valid remedy to take, there are serious pitfalls in using it, and should only be attempted by those who really know what they are doing, and even then, you can fail.

People using this method make the mistake of assuming the bills of exchange Act 1882 even applies to council tax, without verification, such as:

- Not all bills are negotiable instruments; this would be determined by seeing the original contract that supports the bill.
- The “**courtroom**” claimed to send the “**summons**” does not recognise the Bills of Exchange Act.
 - It should be noted, if the “**courtroom**” does not recognise the Bills of Exchange Act, it also cannot use the Local Government Finance Act 1992 either, which negates their claim.
- The “**Council Tax Bill**” or article is not written as a sum certain and therefore cannot be recognised as a bill.
 - It should be noted, all commerce is text only, with the language and dictionary known to both parties.
- To be successful with this remedy would expose the truth of how the system works, so they will **never** let you win.

Uniform Commercial Code

Similar to the Bills of exchange Act 1882, using UCC codes is a valid remedy, but requires an even higher understanding of how the system truly works, than the Bills of exchange Act.

This remedy should never be used by those who do not know what they are doing, as getting it wrong can result in an even higher “**tax bill**” and even possible imprisonment for securities fraud.

Furthermore, it is the folly of the fool if you choose to do the following:

- Pay large sums of money up front to groups or business offering a “**UCC service**”.
- Sign a non-disclosure agreement before paying.
- Trust someone else to carry out your remedy, which you do not understand yourself.

Although you could have a perfected case, this remedy will never be allowed to succeed as it would expose the truth of how the system works, so they will **never** let you win.

Summary:

Now you know this, what should you do? Well, you cannot ask anyone this question, this is the paradox of the system, so instead here is a question for you:

“Do you have the right to demand to see the contract that alleges you are obligated to pay?”