



Signature by Proxy

Local councils, corporations and various government agencies are sending out documentation with either suspicious or legally compromised signatures, and even without any signature at all.

Without a true wet ink signature, combined with the signee's name written in title case English, there is no way to tell who sent it, and therefore you will be unable to ascertain obligation and even respond to what has been sent.

This means the document has to be returned, until you receive a document signed and named by a real living breathing person, who you can contact.

When checking your incoming mail, you may note that on almost every occasion, when receiving a letter from a municipality, agency, council, debt collection firm, including claims of parking and speeding fines etc., the signature may have been compromised as follows:

1. The signature is a copy and not a wet ink signature;
2. The signature is nothing but a scribble and is unelidable (although signatures are not supposed to be read); and/or,
3. The name below the signature is marked PP.

Copied signature:

Having a copied signature on any document means the document is worthless, and renders it null and void. However, evidence has now shown that many corporations are using the exact same copied signature multiple times, and is being applied to various different PP names, many of which do not even exist.

Unelidable signature:

Although signatures are not supposed to be read, usually when someone signs a signature or autograph, letters of the alphabet are used and can be recognised.

However, many fake signatures are being written in such a way that no letters from the alphabet can be recognised at all.

PP meaning:

PP or (p. p.) stands for the Latin term "*Per Procuracionem*" meaning "*by Proxy*". This means the letter is signed by someone on behalf of someone else, usually the person who wrote the document and whose name is printed below the signature.

PP should be written before a person's name at the bottom of a formal or business letter in order to indicate that the signee has signed the letter on behalf of the person whose name appears at the bottom of the letter.



When you conduct further investigation into these signatures, you may find evidence that the people who are named as the author of the document do not even exist.

If you receive a letter that has PP written against the name, underneath the signature, effects the lawful and legal standing of the document as follows:

1. You have a document with a name but no signature.
2. You have a document with a signature but without a name.

Therefore you have no way of telling who actually sent the document, or who is liable for it.

If you are dealing with a corporation who uses this method to send mail, collect further evidence of this to show that different names, with copied unelidable signatures, are being used by different departments within said corporation.

Evidence collection:

- Scan or copy the original document you have received.
- Highlight the area of the signature with a red box.
- Add the following to your reply enclosing the copied document:
 1. The address the letter was sent from.
 2. The date of the letter.
 3. The home or business address it was sent to.
 4. Submit this to a contact name within the corporation and demand an explanation.

Example below:

Sent from: State County Office, New York House,
666 High Street, Buckingham, BT13 7GJ

Letter dated: 01/04/2022

Sent to: Buckingham Home postcode BT15 2RH

Yours sincerely

**pp Joe Bloggs
Revenues & Benefits Officer**