



MORTGAGE PROCESS

Contrary to common assumption, a mortgage contract is **not** a **loan agreement**, and does **not** lend any money.

What a **mortgage contract** does is **facilitate** the **credit** for the **creditor**, who would be the one applying for a mortgage.

With an understanding of how **debt instruments** work, we can now follow the process of how a mortgage works:

For this example, we shall use £500,000 as a typical mortgage value.

Application

This process begins when you fill in a **mortgage application form**, which is a request for the mortgage company to **facilitate your credit** from your **foreign situs trust**.

You fill in your **corporate birth certificate details**, including your **NI number**, which allows the mortgage company to gain access to your **Estate EIN**.

This legal process requires two signees, in most cases the mortgage agent will sign in the form of an “X” next to where you sign, using **blue ink**.

Contract

This sets up the **corporate mortgage contract**, operating within commerce, which is **not** a **debt contract**.

Although the contract is called a **mortgage**, which means “**dead-pledge**” and refers to a “**pledge to pay back the debt**”, it is **not** you as the **applicant** who is making this pledge; it is the “**trustee**”.

In layman’s terms, as **executor** of the trust you have given permission to the “**trustee**” to create a **new promissory note**, in the **name of your estate**, and use said note to purchase a property.

Note: In reality you have **not** purchased a property, just a **fee simple title** within a corporate estate of no value.

You have also agreed that the “**trustee**” may use some credit within your trust to pay themselves a “**service cost**” for the administration process to **facilitating your credit**.

Although you may feel that for a day’s work a small fee of under £1,000 would be acceptable, the “**trustee**” has in fact paid themselves the **same value** as the **promissory note** that you requested.

Furthermore, the mortgage company, acting as an agent on your behalf is not only going to charge you the same as the promissory note, but they are going to charge you **interest**.

Note: The mortgage company **cannot** charge you interest on their service charge as it is **not** a **loan**.

Running Total

- Service cost: £500,000 + interest.

Insurance

The mortgage company create a “**surety bond**” through your **Estate EIN** that covers the “**service charge**” within the **mortgage contract**, which is the **same value of credit** required to purchase the property.

This is a new **debt instrument** valued at the same value as the property, ergo £500,000.

After 90 days of the signing of the **mortgage contract**, this bond can be used to cover the **full cost** of facilitating your credit.

This means if you do **not** pay your **monthly re-payments**, then the mortgage company can use this bond and **will have lost nothing**.

If after 25 years you made every payment, at interest, then the bond should be returned to you, but as you did not request it back, it is not.

After 3 years, the mortgage company can claim the “**abandoned bond**” under “**salvage rights**” and sell it on the debt market, making the mortgage company a further £500,000.

Note: All insurance functions this way, including property and car insurance.

Running Total

- Insurance Bond: £500,000 Sold on.

Mortgage Note

Once you have completed your paperwork, the Bank or Mortgage Company will create a new **promissory note** using the name of your estate; this is referred to as a **mortgage note**.

Note: This mortgage note is required for the next step of the process, but can then be sold on.

These **mortgage notes** along with the **mortgage contract** can be sold to a variety of entities, including:

- **Other Banks:** Banks may sell notes to each other to manage their portfolios, balance their risk, or free up capital for new loans.
- **Government-Sponsored Enterprises:** These notes and contracts are bought and bundled together creating a pool of notes that become mortgage-backed securities that are then sold on again to investors.
- **Investment Banks:** Investment banks can also buy mortgage notes and contracts, and package them into mortgage-backed securities for sale to investors.

- **Hedge Funds and Private Equity Firms:** These institutions may purchase mortgage notes as a long term investment.
- **Insurance Companies and Pension Funds:** These entities often invest in mortgage-backed securities or, in some cases, buy the notes directly.
- **Real Estate Investment Trusts:** They specialize in mortgage investments, buying notes and contracts to generate income from the interest paid.
- **Central Bank:** These mortgage notes can be accepted at the receiving office and converted into public credit.

Once the bank sells the original ***mortgage note*** this allows the originating bank to remove the ***“loan”***, or more accurately the ***“credit”***, from its balance sheet, which reduces its risk as the ***debt*** is no longer their liability.

Running Total

- Mortgage Note: £500,000 Sold on.

Public Credit

Although you have requested a ***promissory note*** to be created for the purchase of a property, your promissory note operates at a ***foreign national level*** and needs to be converted into ***public credit***.

This is so you can purchase a ***title*** that is ***owned*** and ***operates*** within the jurisdiction of a country corporation.

Therefore, your promissory note is submitted to the receiving office of a central bank, and used as ***“collateral”*** for the bank to produce its own promissory notes, in the name of said bank.

These promissory notes are the fiat currency used within the jurisdiction of a country and used to purchase, or more accurately ***“promise to pay”*** for the ***“property”***.

This means that the bank has ***“promised to pay”*** for the title and ***not you***, requiring the registering of the property as collateral for a debt you are, in fact, the creditor for.

At this point you are nothing more than a ***“statutory tenant”*** to a property you do ***not*** own.

Note: These new fiat notes are added to the currency supply already in circulation, which increases inflation and increases the amount of tax you need to pay for the interest on said notes.

Furthermore, there is an administrative cost to this process called stamp duty.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty is a tax charged by the government on the transfer of certain types of documents, which include the following:

1. **Mortgage Notes**
 - When converting your private promissory note into public credit.
2. **Title transfers**

- When buying or selling a title to property.

3. Share transfers

- When buying or selling company shares.

4. Leases

- When renewing title leases such as leasehold.

The amount of stamp duty is usually calculated as a percentage of the value of the overall transaction, e.g., the price of the property.

Running Total

- Stamp Duty: £25,000 which is 5% of £500,000

Title

Because you have bought a ***fee simple title***, and ***not*** any form of land, house or property, you are now bound by the ***fees*** and conditions attached to said title that you now hold.

One such fee is a ***“service contract”*** attached to the title by a ***council***, which goes up faster than the rate of inflation and is around £4,000 annually, circa 2025.

Note: This is at best a pseudo-contract or at worst fraud, as there is no service contract of any kind.

Running Total

- Title tax: £4,000 per year.

Registration

Because you have now used ***promissory notes*** from the central bank to ***“purchase”*** the ***title***, it is the bank that has now promised to pay not you, meaning there are now conditions you are obligated to follow.

One of these conditions is the ***registration of the title*** that is ***“attached”*** to the property.

As you are only ***holder*** of the ***title*** and do ***not*** own it, the ***controlling interests*** of the ***title*** stays with the government, through one of its agencies called land registry.

Because the title belongs to this corporation, and it is a ***“seizin title”***, liens can now be applied to said title if certain obligations are not upheld.

Running Total

- Registration: Unforeseen Cost Obligations.

Capital Gains Tax

Because you do not own the property or title, if it is sold for more than you paid for it then you are obligated to pay a percentage to the party who has the controlling interest in the title.

Running Total

- Capital gains tax: 18% on residential Property.

Income Tax

Once this new public credit has been created, and financial instruments sold on, you are now required to pay tax to cover the interest on said instruments *for life*.

Running Total

- Service cost: £500,000 + interest.
- Insurance Bond: £500,000 Sold on + interest.
- Mortgage Note: £500,000 Sold on + interest.
- Stamp Duty: £25,000 which is 5% of £500,000.
- Title tax: £4,000 per year.
- Registration: Unforeseen Cost Obligations.
- Capital gains tax: 18% on residential Property.
- Income tax: 20 to 40% for life.

Although this might seem bad enough, there is the subject of pensions to consider.

Pension

When you purchase a *private pension*, which is backed by *mortgage backed securities*, you are buying *your own debt*.

When you make *National Insurance* or *Social Security* payments you are just servicing the *national debt*, or paying the interest on a debt that is *owed to you*.

Achilles Heel

This system is clearly unfair and is in fact usury; however, there are a few fundamental weaknesses to it.

A mortgage company *cannot* foreclose on the *title* as they must *own* the *debt* and the *right to claim* it, which they do not.

At the very beginning of this process, there is *no debt* to begin with and therefore anything to claim back.

Furthermore, there are two separate *titles* that any claimant must hold before making a claim:

1. Title to the debt.
2. The right to claim it.

So, a claim of debt **cannot** be made, but perhaps a “**breach of contract**” could be, if you stopped making payments.

But to even begin a claim the mortgage company must hold both the **mortgage contract** and **mortgage note**, which must be returned to you on a foreclosure.

However, the mortgage company have **sold** both these documents, which are now more than likely supporting the very private pension you are paying for.

Estate

If you are **without** an estate of your own then you are acting as a **public banker** within this system of commerce, by using your **legal persona birth certificate** name.

Note: The **Live Certificate of Birth** is the **creditor**, and the **Birth Certificate** is the **debtor**.

Because you do not have a house of your own, you are under the control of a higher authority and are operating within someone else’s house.

For example: The **House of Commons**, operating within the **UK corporation**, is for **commoners without name or estate** who are controlled using **common law**.

Commoner Definition: People of ordinary or lessor stock without an estate, name or house, sometimes referred to as folk, as opposed to the aristocracy, nobility or royalty.

Because you are without an estate, name or house, you **cannot** hold assets; therefore, it is the **public banker** using the **birth certificate name** or **surname** that is holding all your assets, such as your house, car and bank account.

Your **public banker** acts as a **fiscal agent**, using your **Live Certificate of Birth** and other **financial instruments** to access credit from your fictitious estate set up by the system.

As the **creditor** you have the right to claim back these **financial instruments** which are considered “**abandoned funds**”.

However, it is your **public banker** that is the only one who can claim these **abandoned funds** back and give them to you, so you can now protect them by placing them inside your own estate, private bank or trust.

Note: You must create your own estate first, and then you can take control of the **public banker’s name** meaning it works for you and you are no longer **acting** as the **public banker**.

Once you have an estate your **public banker** can now transfer all **legal titles** operating within the legal system over to you.

As this system of commerce operates only in the **dead** and your estate operates within the **living**, this title transfer has the effect of rendering the **corporate legal title** null and void and it ceases to exist.

Your new title or **deed** will have full and complete authority over the property which **cannot** be infringed upon by **any** form of **legal system lien**.

In short, the **legal system** can no longer touch **any** of your assets.