HM Courts & Tribunals Service

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RANTA PATTI - ANNE
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Date: Tuesday 17 December , 2024

RANTA PATTI –ANNE Claimant

-and-

Defendant
Davies Steven , Bradbury Suzanne Louise , Teasdale, Russell Vine, Theydon Secretaries Limited & Theydon Nominees Limited (POWER TRADE LIMITED)

The claimant **RANTA PATTI –ANNE** a 62 year old resident of Canada holding a driver's license with the identification numbers **of R0480- 61806-25825** established a claim on the **2024-11-11** in ordinance with an investigation involving over 200 investors alleging the defendants (**Davies Steven , Bradbury Suzanne Louise , Teasdale, Russell Vine, Theydon Secretaries Limited & Theydon Nominees Limited)** who functioned cumulatively under the company name **POWER TRADE LIMITED** with an operational address of **Beaumont Accountancy 1st Floor Enterprise House, 202-206 Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, England, TS1 3QW** with the Company Registration Number: **05688568** ,Company type: **limited liability company,** Incorporated on **2006- 01-26 .** A platform offering trading services which is alleged to have been controlled and operated by the defendants

RANTA PATTI –ANNE alleges more than (£) **23,746.384** was received by the defendants from **31 March 2015** till the Dissolvement date of **POWER TRADE LIMITED** which was on the **20 December 2016**. The claimant further alleges that the defendant's and other employees of **POWER TRADE LIMITED** "**"** used her investment for their personal benefit and for the benefit of "the defendants**" a claim established by other claimants of the defendant.** This allegation may be classified as actions of **Securities Fraud**, **Market manipulation, Investment Advisor Fraud, Mail Fraud ,Wire Fraud and False Statement.**

The Alleged Offences

Theft Act 1968
Section 1 creates a general offence of fraud and introduces three ways of committing it set out in Sections 2, 3 and 4.

- Fraud by false representation (Section 2);
- Fraud by failure to disclose information when there is a legal duty to do so (Section 3); and
- Fraud by abuse of position (Section 4).
- Section15 (obtaining property by deception);
- Section15A (obtaining a money transfer by deception);

- Section 16 (obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception);
- Section 20(2) (procuring the execution of a valuable security by deception);
- Reference to "cheat" in Section 25 (going equipped).

Fraud by false representation (Section 2)

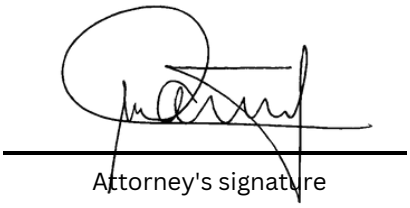
The defendant:

- made a false representation
- dishonestly
- knowing that the representation was or might be untrue or misleading
- with intent to make a gain for himself or another, to cause loss to another or to expose another to risk of loss.



Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

OR



Attorney's signature

Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)

(I) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a

person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

(A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or

(B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly

transacts business in person, if the person

(i) is a party or a party" s oilieer; or

(ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

(A) production of documents, electronically stored infomiation, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is

employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and

(B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(I) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to

permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of

production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition,

hearing, or trial

B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible

things or to pennit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling m1y or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises--0r to producing electronically stored information in the form or fonns requested.

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development,

or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or infonnation that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's

study that was not requested by a party.

(C) SpecifYing Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified

conditions if the serving party:

(i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be

otherwise met without undue hardship; and

(ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored 11formation. These

procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents

must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or

must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored fl1for111ation Not Specified.

If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored

information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in

which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or fom1s.

(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The

person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

The objection must be served before the earlier of the tin1e specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. !fan objection is made, the following rules apply:
(i) At any tin1e, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's oilicer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.
(A) U'hen Required. On tinlely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:
(i) fails to allow a reasonable tinle to comply;
(ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical linlits specified in Rule 45(c);
(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.
(B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena on request

i) At any tin1e, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party
may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the
order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's oilicer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.
(A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed infonnation under a clainl that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation
material must:
(i) expressly make the clain1; and
(ii) describe the nature of the withheld docun1ents, communications, or tangible things in a marmer that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the clainl.
(B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party
that received the information of the clain1 and the basis for it. After being
notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified
information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information
until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly
present the infonnation under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who
produced the information must preserve the i

(g) Contempt.
The court for the district where compliance is required-and also, atler a motion is transferred, the issuing court-may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to i

DEFINITIONS

"**Accomplice"** Shall mean any person who helps or facilitates in any shape or form another to commit a crime ..

" Accounts" the record of an organisation's income, spending and financial situation.

"Communication" shall mean any transmission of information in any context or situation by or between two or more persons by any means or medium whatsoever, whether in the form of an original, a draft, or a copy, whether stored in hard copy, electronically or digitally, or on tape,either orally or in writing, including without limitation but not limited to conversations, correspondence, electronic mails, telexes, facsimile transmissions, telecopies, recordings in any medium of oral, written, or typed communication, telephone or message logs, notes or memoranda concerning written or oral communications, and any translation thereof

"Defendants" shall refer to Davies Steven , Bradbury Suzanne Louise , Teasdale, Russell Vine, Theydon Secretaries Limited & Theydon Nominees Limited of **POWER TRADE LIMITED .**

"D E" shall mean and refer to Digital Evidence the, any subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, employees and counsel thereto.

"Document" shall be construed under the broadest possible construction under the Civil Procedure and shall include without limitation any written, recorded, graphic, or other matter, whether sent or received or made or used internally, however produced or reproduced and whatever the medium on which it was produced or reproduced (whether on paper, cards, charts, files, or printouts; tapes, discs, belts, video tapes, audiotapes, tape recordings, cassettes, or other types of voice recording or transcription; computer tapes, databases, e-mails; pictures, photographs, slides, films, microfilms, motion pictures; or any other medium), and any other tangible item or thing of readable, recorded, or visual material of whatever nature including without limitation originals, drafts, and all non-identical copies of each document (which, by reason of any variation, such as the presence or absence of hand- written notes or underlining, represents a distinct version).

By way of example, the term "document(s)" as used herein shall include, without limitation: correspondence; blueprints; memoranda; notes; diaries; letters; telegraphs; telegrams; telexes; e-mails; minutes; agendas; contracts; reports; studies; checks; statements; receipts; returns; summaries; pamphlets; circulars; press releases; advertisements; books; inter-office and intra-office communications; handwritten or typewritten notes; notations or summaries of telephone conversations, meetings, or conferences; bulletins; computer printouts; databases; teletypes; telefax; invoices; worksheets; photographs; tape recordings; and all other tangible items of readable, recorded, or visual material of any kin

"Describe," when used in relation to an act, event, instance, occasion, transaction, conversation, or Communication, shall mean (1) to state the date and place thereof; (2) to identify the individual participants; (3) to summarize separately for each individual participant what was said or done; and (4) to identify each document used or prepared in connection therewith or making any reference thereto.

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"Identify" and "Identity" shall each mean:(a) as applied to an individual, to state the individual's full name, present or last known address and telephone number, present or last known employer, present or last known business address and telephone number, present and prior employment positions and corresponding dates of such positions, and a description of his present employment responsibilities;

"Date" shall mean the exact date, if known, or the closest approximation to the exact date as can be specified, including without limitation the year, month, week in a month, or part of a month.

"Enduring power of Attorney (in England and Wales" A power of attorney which takes effect in the future. If a person is capable of dealing with their own affairs at present, they can sign an enduring power of attorney. It will only come into effect when they are no longer capable of looking after their own affairs. It gives authority to the person appointed to act for the person who signed the power of attorney.
(Enduring power of attorney (EPA) was replaced by lasting powers of attorney (LPA) on 1 October 2007. An EPA made before this date is still legal and can still be registered with the Office of the Public Guardian. After this date, you must make an LPA instead.)

"Executive director " A director who usually works full time as a director of the company.

"**False representation "** lying in a statement to persuade someone to enter a contract.

"Floating charge" A charge used to provide security for money lent to a company. The charge is over the company's liquid assets (such as stocks and debtors) but it is only triggered by an event such as liquidation.

" Fraud " lying or deceiving to make a profit or gain an advantage, or to cause someone else to make a loss or suffer a disadvantage.

"Futures" Contract A binding contract to buy or sell something on a date in the future at a fixed price.

"General damages" Damages a court will give to compensate for a wrong done without needing specific proof that damage has been done to the claimant ('plaintiff' before April 1999). The court presumes that losses or damage exist such as in a libel case.

" Holding company " A company which controls another company, usually by owning more than half of its shares.

"Indictable offence " an offence which can be tried by jury in the Crown Court.

"**Judgement in default** " getting a judgement against you because youfailed to do something. If a civil case has gone to court but the defendant does not do something required by the court (such as turn up), judgement for the claimant ('plaintiff' before April 1999) may be given.

"Judgement summons " A summons to appear in court to disclose (reveal) income and assets under oath because a judgement debtor has failed to pay the judgement debt.

- *As used herein, the singular form of a term shall be interpreted to include the plural and vice versa.*
- *As used herein, the masculine form of a term shall be interpreted to include the feminine and vice versa.*
- *Except where the context does not permit, the term "including" shall be without limitation. Except where the context does not permit, the terms "and" and "or" shall be both conjunctive and disjunctive. Except where the context does not permit, the terms "each" and "any" shall mean any and all.*
- *Although you are not required to do so, you are requested not to disclose the existence of this Subpoena. Any such disclosure could impede the investigation being conducted and thereby inteference the enforcement of law.*

IF YOU FAIL TO RESPOND, JUDGEMNET BY DEFAULT WILL BE ENTERED AGANIST YOU FOR THE RELIEF DEMANDED IN THE COMPLAINT. YOU ALSO MUST FILE YOUR ANSWER OR MOTION WITH THE COURT.

Sara Elisabeth Beecham

District Judge (Magistrates Court)