

ORDER under the Companies Act 2006

In the matter of application

No. 685 by Goldman Sachs International

For a change of company name of registration

No. 07762506

DECISION

The company name Goldman SLK Limited was first registered on 5 September 2011 under number 07762506. The present applicant, Goldman Sachs International, applied to the Company Names Tribunal under section 69(1) of the Companies Act 2006 (“the Act”) for a change of name. That application was successful, resulting in a decision by the Tribunal on 27 February 2013¹, ordering the primary respondent to change its name to a non-offending name within a month. No change was made and no appeal was filed. The Tribunal gave notice on 16 April 2013 to Companies House to change the company name to 07762506 Limited. The name change was made on 17 April 2013. On 24 April 2013, the name of the primary respondent was changed back to the original, offending, name Goldman SLK Limited.

By a second application filed on 24 December 2013, Goldman Sachs International again applied for a change of name of this registration under the provisions of section 69(1) of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act). The application states the following:

“The Applicant understands that the change of name will have been authorised by Mr Kasins (who the Applicant seeks to join as a secondary respondent), in his capacity as secretary and director of the Primary Respondent.”

This refers to the name change which took place on 24 April 2013.

A copy of this second application was sent to the primary respondent’s registered office on 8 January 2014, in accordance with rule 3(2) of the Company Names Adjudicator Rules 2008. The copy of the application was sent by Royal Mail special delivery. It was returned “not called for”. A copy of the application was then sent by ordinary post on 5 February 2014. On 8 January 2014, the Tribunal wrote to Vjaceslavs Kasins to inform him that the applicant had requested that he be joined to the proceedings. No comments were received from Mr Kasins in relation to this request. On 29 January 2014, Vjaceslavs Kasins was joined as a co-respondent. On 29 January 2014, the parties were advised that no defence had been received to the application

¹ BL O/095/13

and so the adjudicator may treat the application as not being opposed. The parties were granted a period of 14 days to request a hearing in relation to this matter, if they so wished. No request for a hearing was made.

The primary respondent did not file a defence within the 14 day period specified by the adjudicator under rule 3(3). Rule 3(4) states

“The primary respondent, before the end of that period, shall file a counter-statement on the appropriate form, otherwise the adjudicator may treat it as not opposing the application and may make an order under section 73(1).”

Under the provisions of this rule, the adjudicator may exercise discretion so as to treat the respondent as opposing the application. In this case I can see no reason to exercise such discretion and, therefore, decline to do so.

As the primary respondent has not responded to the allegations made, it is treated as not opposing the application. Therefore, in accordance with section 73(1) of the Act I make the following order:

- (a) Goldman SLK Limited shall change its name **within one month** of the date of this order to one that is not an offending nameⁱ;
- (b) Goldman SLK Limited and Vjaceslavs Kasins each shall:
 - (i) take such steps as are within their power to make, or facilitate the making, of that change;
 - (ii) not to cause or permit any steps to be taken calculated to result in ANY company (including, for the avoidance of doubt, Goldman SLK Limited) being registered with a name that is an offending name.

If no such change is made within **one month** of the date of this order, I will determine a new company name as per section 73(4) of the Act and will give notice of that change under section 73(5) of the Act.

All respondents, including individual co-respondents, have a legal duty under Section 73(1)(b)(ii) of the Companies Act 2006 not to cause or permit any steps to be taken calculated to result in another company being registered with an offending name; this includes the current company. *Non-compliance may result in an action being brought for contempt of court and may result in a custodial sentence.*

Goldman Sachs International, having been successful for a second time, is entitled to a contribution towards its costs.

I order Goldman SLK Limited and Vjaceslavs Kasins, **being jointly and severally liable**, to pay Goldman Sachs International costs on the following basis:

Fee for application:	£400
Statement of case:	£300
Total:	£700

This sum is to be paid within seven days of the expiry of the appeal period or within seven days of the final determination of this case if any appeal against this decision is unsuccessful.

Any notice of appeal against this decision to order a change of name must be given within one month of the date of this order. Appeal is to the High Court in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and to the Court of Session in Scotland.

The company adjudicator must be advised if an appeal is lodged, so that implementation of the order is suspended.

Dated 3rd March 2014

Judi Pike
Company Names Adjudicator

ⁱAn “offending name” means a name that, by reason of its similarity to the name associated with the applicant in which he claims goodwill, would be likely— to be the subject of a direction under section 67 (power of Secretary of State to direct change of name), or to give rise to a further application under section 69.