



**Jupiter Financial Group
INVESTMENT POLICY**

THE
JUPITER FUND

Issue Date: April 21, 2024



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INVESTMENT POLICY

SCOPE

This Investment Policy applies to the funds of the investment plans (Fund) administered by the National Sales Corps (NSC), World Standing Together (WST) and Jupiter Financial Groups (JFG) a series trust and its affiliates, corporate entities, and partners. Herein shall reference JFG, meaning all parties involved as stated above. Jupiter's investment policy is to provide funding for humanitarian projects worldwide, on behalf of our clients, while protecting the principal investment, and achieving modest gains. This policy is written for the commercial/grant side and is subject to change without notice.

Special Notice: As of February 1, 2024, all maritime type transactions/ commercial transactions are suspended and placed in trust under National Sales Corps Unincorporated Contract Entity (NSC). All previous transactions and agreements are held in trust and subject to common law, rule of law and/or other international law dealing with living beings. All corporation type entities and/or actions shall be held liable under NSC as per the Administrative Fee Schedule as recorded and amended 2018-16670/2022R-017511 filing in Craighead County, Arkansas and treaties signed by NSC.

PHILOSOPHY AND STRATEGY

These investment philosophies and strategies are guidelines for all entities within these groups.

1. Investment Philosophy.

- a. Investment decisions shall adhere to the whole portfolio approach as provided in the constitutional rights within the Republic of United States and its organic/ original constitution, international laws, treaties, and accords. The Board of Trustees of World Standing Together (WST) shall establish investment policies, objectives, and strategies for the purpose of obtaining the optimum return on the Fund's portfolios in keeping with the assumption of prudent risk, as defined in each class of the JFG portfolio.
- b. The Board of Trustee(s) is the coordinating body for private funds and capital formation programs that provide economic stimulation in emerging countries through the World Standing Together. The overall investment philosophy provides capital formation programs in an array of financial programs from equity markets to sovereign entities, government and other humanitarian agencies worldwide. The Jupiter Group(s) entities have been operating for over 25 years in a quasi-Corporate, contract entity and sovereign structure to properly fit or overlap the operating jurisdictions.

2. Objectives for all programs

- a. **Knowledge** through access of information through the latest technology.
- b. **Prosperity** through creation of new opportunities in energy, water, medical, education and technologies and green products.
- c. **Health** through the newest technologies in non-evasion breakthroughs and natural healing as provided by mother nature.
- d. **Spirituality** by the planet raising it overall frequencies into new dimension and support all humanoids in raising the level of consciousness as capabilities.
- e. **Happiness** by ensuring the basic needs is met for all humanoids and raising the overall quality of life, education, and self-actualization.
- f. **Planet Health** protecting natural resources and all living things.
- g. **Sustainability** optimization and balance of resources to ensure programs are self-sufficient.

3. Focus of specific groups. For simplicity the lead company “World Standing Together” is used throughout the document. World Standing Together represents thousands of entities across the planet working together under these basic principles and guidelines in a non-competitive or political agenda.

- a. **World Standing Together** specifically focuses on the creations of long-term sustainable programs that optimize the resources of a city, state, region, and nations.
- b. **World Standing Together** economic models address every facet of a Nation from the Executive Branches in providing support for the social economic issues for the people to the creation of new jobs, education, and small business opportunities.
- c. **World Standing Together** is addressing the human impact of AI expansion and other technologies. Providing better jobs and new opportunities for humans to increase the overall quality of life.

- d. ***World Standing Together*** will work the build new economic models to ensure Basic Needs and Income are met, while addressing new banking models to support economic programs and family wealth protection.
- e. ***World Standing Together*** programs were created to assist all people and Nations in transitioning to the future.
- f. ***World Standing Together*** created a series of mirrored entities to provide all these programs to the indigenous people worldwide through a set a treaties and sovereign arrangements.
- g. ***World Standing Together*** charters provide a focal point to bring all the resources as needed to each city, state, and nation. These charters are created as a contract entity under the united States Constitution and/or jurisdiction constitution if available.

4. Investment Strategy.

- a. **Primary Investment Goal.** The goal of the investment program is to provide capital to support humanitarian projects worldwide, while ensuring a fair market return and minimize risks to the fund. Jupiter is a private investment banking group chartered to fund projects to create jobs, build sustainable economies through the introduction of advanced technologies and to raise the educational level and economics positions of a Nation and its people.
- b. **Asset Allocation.** The most important component of an investment strategy is the asset mix, or the resource allocation among the various classes of securities available to the JFG for investment purposes. The Board of Trustees shall set long-term asset allocation targets or ranges that will best meet the needs of the plans as approved by the Board of Trustee(s). Formal asset allocation/valuation assessments will be conducted annually for public type entities or at least every 5 years for non-public entities. These evaluations confirm the validity of the adopted asset allocation based on updated return projections. Any lack or weakness of validity will require consideration of revision to the asset allocation policy. Within each asset class, the Board of Trustees shall adopt portfolio implementation strategies and investment styles to meet the overall investment objective of each asset class. Hard assets shall be further placed into individual special purpose vehicles or series trust, and LLCs, SA, to provide 100% risk protection or minimize any potential loss. At the same time, normal GAAP/International Charter accounting principles shall be maximized to ensure amortization schedules or other tax benefits are adhered to maximized net profits in targeted entities.
- c. **Operating Entities.** Operating Entities shall function in a general partnership role to provide the management as the operating unit. The ownership, management control and oversight may differ based on the long-term objectives of the operating units,

collateral provided to support the overall transaction. The internal Jupiter Group of companies operate under the ownership and control of the Board of Trustee(s). Non-Jupiter owned entities could be structured in an array of possibilities based on strategic position and long-term objectives of the group. Asset protection programs and long-term buy-out clauses provide the operating entities with access to more capital to expand and maximize the profits, while protecting the assets during the earlier years through the development stages of a business. These operating agreements are within industry standards to provide up front, operating and disposition loads on investments made by Jupiter Fund.

- d. **Financial Structure – Private Entities.** Jupiter-Fund provides capital to approved projects for the purchase of hard assets, and operating funds to support the business plan requirements. Hard assets are held in a special purpose vehicle for asset protection and operating units work under an operating management agreement. This simple structure provides minimum risk and the highest level of control for the operating unit, with sweat equity provisions and first right of refusal to acquire the associated assets long term. At all times the Fund will remain 100% collateralized and protected with cut-through provisions to support non-performance operating units.
- e. **Financial Structure – Sovereigns.** Jupiter-Fund coordinates at the executive/ministry level of the Host Nation in support of a series of Public Private Partnership Initiatives. These partnerships initiatives are created to support humanitarian and larger infrastructure projects designed to overlay with the current Nations development plans. The Jupiter-Fund provides assets and/or funds at the M1 level to establish credit worthiness at the central bank and ability to create M2 capital within the current Basel accords and financial classification and requirements of the Host Nation. This provides increase leverage in the creation of local currencies to be jointly used by Jupiter core group of companies and operating entities in private projects and the Governments projects, plus partnership initiates whereby Jupiter and the Host Nation work together.
- f. **Core Business Groups –Jupiter Family of Companies.** The core business groups separate Jupiter from other investment banking or project management groups. The objective is to build the long-term infrastructure to support the overall investment strategy of the Jupiter-Fund and drive a long-term revenue stream to support non-profit humanitarian projects. The Jupiter core companies are focused in the following areas; commercial property acquisition and management, commercial insurance, communications services, grass roots investment programs, natural resources proliferation and management, educational government support, project management systems and banking services and financial interfaces. The Jupiter Family also delivers shared core technologies to the Sovereigns to raise the quality of life and green technologies to protect the planet.

- g. **Asset Allocation Plans.** The JFG' investment staff is directed to rebalance at least quarterly the asset allocation of the investment portfolios to remain within the target allocation bands as follows: +/-5% for the large cap domestic equity, +/- 5% for the small cap domestic equity, +/-5% for the international equity, +/-5% for the investment grade fixed income and +/-5% for the high yield fixed income. Because of the inherent difficulty in rebalancing illiquid assets, such as private equity and real estate, the investment staff will attempt to manage the portfolio in a manner to remain low to target allocations. These bands surround the current target asset allocations of 30% for the large cap domestic equity, 15% for the small cap domestic equities, 15% for international equity, 20% for investment grade fixed income and 10% for the high yield fixed income portfolio. Unallocated cash provides a contingency fund up to 10% in support of either private, domestic, and international equities and/or super funds as available from time to time. Due to the volatility of the equity markets during Covid, the Board of Trustee(s) place the public vehicles in trust to protect the shareholder equity and holding.

***Jupiter Financial Group
Asset Allocation***

Domestic Equities

<i>Asset Class</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
<i>Large Cap</i>	10%	5%	15%
<i>Small Cap</i>	15%	10%	20%

International Equities

<i>International Equities</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
<i>International Equities</i>	15%	10%	20%

<i>Total Equity</i>	40%	45%	70%
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	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
<i>Investment Grade</i>	20%	15%	25%

<i>High Yield</i>	10%	5%	15%
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Alternative Asset

<i>Private Equity</i>	10%	5%	15%
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<i>Real Estate</i>	20%	10%	30%
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2023 Investment Policy changes have been driven due to the concerns in the US Economy and currency. A 15% shift to Real Equity and Private Equity for 2023 provides additional protection by investment in hard assets and revenues streams.

1. ***Portfolio Implementation Strategies Defined.***

- a. ***Active strategies.*** Active strategies are those which, through active investment decisions, are expected to outperform a segment of a market.
- b. ***Passive strategies.*** Passive strategies are those which are designed to track the performance of a defined market index.
- c. ***Buy and Hold Strategy.*** The buy and hold strategy are not expected to track or outperform an index but represents an investment that the Fund anticipates holding to maturity. Jupiter will target core industries as the base of their long-term investments.

2. ***Investment Styles Defined.***

- a. ***Core Equity.*** The core equity style's portfolio holdings and characteristics are like that of the broader market as represented by the established benchmark. JFG core equity is currently in a special issue of an undisclosed amount treasury checks with a maturity of 10 to 30 years.
- b. ***Active Core Equity.*** The active core equity style is a risk-controlled, value added strategy with portfolio holdings and characteristics like that of the broader market as represented by the established benchmark.
- c. ***Concentrated Equity.*** The concentrated equity style selects stocks through a focused process that results in a portfolio holding significantly less securities than the index.
- d. ***Growth Equity.*** The growth equity style's stock selection process emphasizes expected above average long-term growth in earnings over valuations.
- e. ***Emerging Market Equity.*** Emerging markets or developing company's selection shall be limited to companies with JFG direct management participation or oversight capabilities.
- f. ***Value Equity.*** The value equity style selects stocks of companies believed to be currently undervalued in the general market, where the valuation takes precedence over expected growth in earnings. Emerging markets or developing company's selection shall be limited to companies with JFG direct management participation or oversight capabilities.

- g. **Core Bonds.** The core bond style constructs fixed income portfolios to track the investment results of the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Index within a 25% variability in duration and government sector allocation as well as a 50% variability in allocation for the corporate and pass-through sectors around the index. The government sector includes securities issued directly by the U.S. Federal government or its agencies as well as those securities that are fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the U.S. Federal government.
- h. **High Yield Bonds.** The high yield bond style constructs fixed income portfolios to exceed the investment results of the Merrill Lynch High Yield Master Trust Index II within 50% variability in duration around the index.
- i. **Private Equity.** Private equity investments involve the purchase of illiquid equity and debt securities of companies, which in most instances, are not publicly traded. Investments in private company securities are made primarily through blind pool limited liability vehicles such as limited partnerships. Private equity strategy types include venture capital, buyouts, and subordinated and distressed debt. The private equity portfolio will be managed in accordance with JFG's separate Private Equity Policies and Procedures manual and participation of JFG management. Our Quick Ratio Chart provides a standard in mergers and acquisitions:

Quick Ratios Chart			
Guidelines – Merger Acquisitions			
Ratio	Description	Sample	Amount
Discretionary Cash	After Tax Cash Flow	XYZ Company	\$10,000,000
Capitalization Rate	Cost of Capital	12% to 18%	divided
Capitalized Cash Flow		Market Value	\$83,333,333
Interest Bearing Debt		Minus	\$2,000,000
Assets Values		Plus	\$1,000,000
Other Liabilities		Minus	\$1,000,000
Industry Stability	(.20 to .90)	Multiple by	80%
Annual Revenues Ratio	Monthly Business / Annual Agreements	5 years contractual flow cash flows	
			65%
			\$42,293,333
			\$42,293,333

Fair Market Value

Other Considerations:

- Final fair market value needs to consider risk assessment of the industry.
- Strategic Importance
- Cost of Capital in Industry
- Receivable ratios and cash flow
- Balance Sheet Analysis
- Prevailing Market/ Economic Conditions
- Synergies of merger and/or acquisition
- License and other market Barriers
- Goodwill

Fair Market Value Final Offer is the Net Perceived Value of the Buyer

Special Note: Start Up Operations and Technologies are considered under the same terms based on 5-year projections and reconcile against actual performance.

- j. **Real Estate.** Real estate investment in publicly traded securities is a risk-controlled, value-added strategy with portfolio holdings and characteristics like

that of the broader market as represented by the established benchmark. JFG 2022 policies are currently under review in considering the short fall in the new construction insurance in California and other markets. Secure underwriting markets may be emerging and providing JFG with new opportunities for 2024/25 real estate portfolio due to the banking and mortgage failures.

- k. ***Investment Time Horizon.*** In making investment strategy decisions for the Fund, the focus shall be on a long-term investment time horizon of rolling five-year periods. Private equity investments will focus on rolling ten-year periods.
- l. ***League of Champions (LOC).*** JFG coordinates and provides management support to oversee the LOC-Fund. These funds are special allocations for emerging nations in support of social economic and infrastructure for targets counties. These funds are normally part of a capital formation program through a natural resource exchange and government bonds, in exchange for balance sheet enhancement programs. The derivatives of this fund provide additional assets to the Jupiter asset base and structure. The LOC-Fund provides funds to specific projects approved by Host Nation, IMF, and United Nations or combination thereof through the World Standing Together Programs.
- m. ***Investment Policy Review.*** Annually and as necessary, the JFG staff shall review and recommend changes to this Investment Policy.

3. Performance.

- a. ***Performance Evaluation.*** Performance evaluation of the Fund is designed to monitor the asset allocation implementation plan and advisory manager selection decisions. Its purpose is to test the continued validity of these decisions and to trigger an analysis of underperformance or undue volatility. The Executive Director shall provide to the Trustees in writing, on a quarterly basis, a summary of the Fund's performance as calculated by an outside performance measurement service. This report shall include a comparison of performance benchmark objectives as well as the investment performance of other public funds. Advisor performance will include a description of each advisor's style, standard of performance measurement, actual and expected rates of return, and the level of volatility as to its acceptability. It is expected that reporting for both private equity and real estate will lag public markets reporting by one or more quarters.
- b. ***Advisor Evaluation.*** The Trustees recognize the difficulty in selecting managers that consistently outperform their peer median manager in every time period. Nevertheless, it is the goal of the Trustees to select managers that do so. In such time periods that a manager performs below expectations, the Trustees expect that manager to identify and rectify any deficiencies in the manager's process to which underperformance can be attributed. The performance of each of the Fund's actively managed portfolios is evaluated regarding the following investment objectives:

- i. its performance relative to its benchmark objectives.
 - ii. its consistent adherence to its stated management style.
 - iii. the discipline of its investment decision-making process.
 - iv. its stability of staff; and
 - v. its consistent adherence to the investment policies and objectives as adopted by the Trustees.
 - vi. Performance below the peer median for each quarterly rolling one-year time frame requires an analysis by JFG staff of the performance and report to the Board.
 - vii. The Executive Director shall annually make a recommendation to the Trustees regarding the termination or continuation of each advisor relationship. The Executive Director's recommendation to terminate or continue the advisor will be accompanied by an in-depth evaluation supporting that recommendation. When an advisor does not meet any or all the investment objectives defined above, termination of that advisor will be considered.
- c. **Internal Portfolio Evaluation.** The performance of the internal portfolios is evaluated regarding the following investment objectives:
- i. performance relative to the stated benchmark.
 - ii. adherence to tracking error and/or other risk constraints.
 - iii. adherence to the investment policies, commissions, consultant fees and objectives as adopted by the Trustees.
 - iv. Performance outside of the defined tracking error tolerance for each quarterly rolling one-year time frame requires an analysis by the JFG Director of Investments of the performance and a report to the Board. In addition, the Director of Investments will report on performance below the benchmark over a rolling one-year periods. The Trustees expect the Executive Director to identify and rectify any deficiencies in the portfolio's process to which such performance can be attributed. Defined tracking error tolerance is an excess return within two tracking errors for the Core and Expanded Core portfolios and one tracking error for the Small Cap, International Enhanced Core and the Core Bond portfolios.

4. **Performance Benchmark Objectives.** The following performance benchmark objectives are established:
 - a. **Total Fund.** The performance objective is to obtain overall investment returns over rolling five-year periods equal to the weighted average of the passive benchmark returns, plus active returns over the benchmark returns proportionate to the amount of active risk (tracking error) assumed in each asset class. At a minimum, active returns are expected to exceed the cost of management. Returns are weighted according to the adopted asset allocation. The expected excess returns are a function of the active return expected per unit of active risk established in the Fund's Active Risk Budget which is attached as Exhibit I.
 - b. **Fixed Income.** The performance objective of the total fixed income holdings is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling five-year periods in excess of the Lehman Aggregate Index or like approved index in proportion to the active risk established in the active risk budget.
 - c. **Active Core Bond Portfolios.** The performance objective for the active core bond portfolio(s) is to outperform the performance on a time-weighted basis annually, relative to the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Index. The expected excess return is established in the Fund's Active Risk Budget, which is attached as Exhibit I.
 - d. **High Yield Bond Advisors.** The performance objective for the active high yield bond advisors is to achieve above median performance on a time-weighted basis over rolling five-year periods relative to a broad universe of active high yield bond managers without undue volatility on a risk/reward basis.
5. **Targeted Internal Economic Development Groups.** Jupiter has taken a worldwide view at supporting economies through an array of internal initiatives. The Association of Former Ambassadors Fund, AFA-Fund was established in 2005 to support worldwide project funding in concert with The Association of Former Ambassadors, the actual operating entity. America Standing Together and Better America Foundation were established in 2001 after 911. Today the World Standing Together is the flagship program.
 - a. **LOC-Fund.** The performance objective for the LOC-Fund is based on the use of core assets in US treasuries as credit enhancement tools for emerging countries. Exchanges ratios are based on the capital formation programs and a secondary position of matching amounts as an insurance pool. The fund is expected to achieve the returns of normal high yield bonds over a 5 to 15 year rolling average.

- b. **Better America Foundation.** BAF is designated as a non-profit redevelopment and educational foundation. These foundations shall work with other local and federal agencies to improve technical trades and craftsmanship. BAF also aids veterans, their spouses, retirees of the Armed Forces. (*Special note – BAF is currently working with the RC&D councils to expand their capacity nationwide*)
 - c. **America Standing Together.** AST is a profit redevelopment entity that empowers the local community through key local leaders to combine with AST National support center in providing low-cost money, new technology, and international coordination. These entities are established through the Better America Foundations in each local area and WST worldwide programs.
 - d. **Simple Model to establish a Charter.** WST will create internal offices as needed in all approved Nations. Our baseline funding model is \$5000 per person. Example city of 10,000 could be funded at \$500K to establish a operating charter with 3 people and a city of 100,000 would be qualified for a \$5M annual budget with 33 people, with investment funds exceeding \$40M to support the local community.
6. **Domestic Equities.** The performance objective of the domestic equity holdings is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling five-year periods in excess of the S&P 500 Stock Index in proportion to the active risk established in the active risk budget. The large capitalization holdings are to track the S&P 500 Index within 120 basis points as measured on a time weighted basis annually, and the small capitalization holdings are to track the S&P 600 Index within 800 basis points, as measured on a time-weighted basis annually.
- a. **Passive Domestic Equity Portfolios.** The performance objective of the passive large capitalization domestic equity portfolio is to track the return on the S&P 500 Index within 20 basis points and measured on a time-weighted basis annually.
 - b. **Active Core Domestic Equity Portfolios.** The performance objective of the active core large capitalization domestic equity portfolio is to track the S&P 500 Index within 100 basis points; the performance objective of the active core small capitalization domestic equity portfolio is to track the S&P 600 Index within 300 basis points. All returns and tracking errors are calculated on a time-weighted basis and annualized from quarterly measurements.
 - c. **Active Domestic Equity Advisors.** The performance objective for the active domestic equity advisors is to achieve above median performance on a time-weighted basis over rolling five-year periods relative to a broad universe of active domestic equity managers with similar market capitalization criteria and without undue volatility on a risk/reward basis.

7. **International Equities.** The performance objective of the total international equity holdings is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling five-year periods in excess of the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australia, and the Far East (EAFE) Free Index at a degree of volatility within 600 basis points of tracking error to the EAFE Free Index, as measured on a time-weighted basis annually. The return in excess of the EAFE Free Index should be in proportion to the active risk established in the active risk budget.
- a. **Active Core International Equity Portfolio.** The performance objective of the active core international equity portfolio is to track the EAFE Free Index within 300 basis points as measured on a time-weighted basis annually. Further each regional allocation is to track the appropriate region free index within 500 basis points; measured on a time-weighted basis annually.
 - b. **Active International Equity Advisors.** The performance objective for the active international equity advisors is to achieve above median performance on a time-weighted basis over rolling five-year periods relative to a broad universe of active international equity managers without undue volatility on a risk/reward basis.
 - c. **Private Equity.** The performance objective of the private equity holdings is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling ten-year periods in excess of the S&P 1500 Index plus 300 basis points, net of all investment management fees and expenses.
 - d. **Real Estate.** The performance objective of the publicly traded real estate holdings is to track the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Index within 300 basis points. All the returns and tracking errors are calculated on a time-weighted basis annually.
 - e. **Performance Measurement.** The total return concept, using market price valuations and income, is used in evaluating the investment results of the Fund. In addition, time-weighted rates of return are used in order to measure performance unaffected by the timing of contributions and distributions. The performance of the private equity portfolio will be measured by the internal rate of return (IRR) calculation. The private equity portfolio and individual investments will be benchmarked against the universe contained in the Venture Economics Inc. Private Equity Partnerships Database (PEPD), as published quarterly, and is expected to achieve above median performance over the long-term performance period.
 - f. **Investment Risk.** Risk is often defined in terms of market volatility; in addition, for the Fund, risk is also defined in terms of the probability of not meeting the primary investment goal.

8. ***Implementation.***

- a. Duty of Care. The Board of Trustees, as fiduciaries of the Jupiter Groups to include WST charters and series trust, will:
 - i. Manage the assets for the exclusive benefit of the members of the retirement plans.
 - ii. Establish prudent investment policies defining investment objectives and strategies.
 - iii. Seek to maximize investment return while maintaining the safety of principal.
 - iv. Diversify the assets to reduce risk of loss.
 - v. Monitor and document investment performance; and
 - vi. Efficiently manage the costs associated with implementation of its investment program. Investments shall be made exercising the judgment and care, under the circumstances prevailing at the time of the investment, that persons of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in speculation, but when making a permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income from the disposition and the probable safety of their capital. In determining whether a trustee has exercised prudence with respect to an investment decision, such determination shall be made taking into consideration the investment of all the assets of the trust, or the assets of the collective investment vehicle, as the case may be, over which the trustee had management and control, rather than a consideration as to the prudence of the single investment of the trust, or the single investment of the collective investment vehicle, as the case may be.

9. ***Code of Ethics and Personal Investment Activities.*** All members of the Board of Trustees, Investment Advisory Committee and JFG staff responsible for investment decisions or who are involved in the management of the Fund's assets shall be governed in their personal investment activities by the Standards of Professional Conduct established by the CFA Institute (CFAI) and applicable State statutes and shall sign a yearly affirmation of compliance with the Code of Ethics of the CFAI.

- a. ***Personal Transactions.*** All JFG professional investment staff shall obtain the written approval of the Director of Investments prior to making Jupiter trades in securities in which the JFG is invested; similarly, the Director of Investments shall obtain approval from the Chief Operating Officer; the Chief Operating Officer, from the Executive Director; and the Executive

Director, from the Internal Auditor. Such trade approval is for the trading day on which the approval is requested and includes the staff member's trades as well as those for which the member is a "beneficial owner" as defined by Standard IV (B.4) of the CFAI Standards of Practice Handbook. All such staff shall report to the Internal Auditor on a quarterly basis regarding all personal investment activities. An internal investigation will be promptly conducted into any questionable trade with the possibility of relinquishing all profits for violations of trading policy. Gifts, Benefits or Favors. All Trustees and JFG staff who are responsible for investment decisions or who are involved in the management of the Fund's assets shall not solicit, accept, or agree to accept any gifts of more than de minimis value, personal benefits, or personal favors offered to them because of their positions with the JFG. Cash gifts are prohibited.

- b. ***Attendance at Functions.*** All persons responsible for investment decisions or involved in the management of the System's assets are prohibited from accepting invitations to functions, the costs of which will be borne by brokers, dealers, corporations, or the System's master trust custodian, except as provided herein. Exceptions to this rule are invitations to seminars or conferences presenting topics pertinent to the investment of the System's assets. This prohibition does not apply to business meals and receptions at which the sponsor is present, to conference events or ground transportation in connection with business meetings, meals, receptions and conference events. However, staff should use reasonable care and judgment to not place themselves in a situation that might cause, or be perceived to cause, a loss of independence or objectivity. Such business meals and receptions are to be employee only.
- c. ***Conflict of Interest.*** JFG trustees, IAC members and employees who become aware of a personal conflict of interest that affects their duty owed to JFG have an obligation not only to disclose that conflict, but to cure it. A person may cure a conflict of interest by promptly addressing it in the following manner. If the person may prudently withdraw from action on a matter in which a conflict exists, he or she may cure the conflict in that manner provided that:
 - i. the person may be and is effectively separated from influencing the action taken,
 - ii. the action may properly be taken by others, and
 - iii. the nature of the conflict is not such that the person must regularly and consistently withdraw from decisions which are normally his or her responsibility with respect to JFG. Trustees must disclose any conflicts regarding matters that are before the Board and not vote on the matter.

10. **Confidentiality.** All Trustees, members of the IAC, and JFG staff having access to specific information regarding JFG investment transactions and related activity shall consider the information confidential in nature.

11. **Ethics Training.** JFG trustees shall receive periodic ethics training regarding state ethics laws.

12. **Compliance and Enforcement.**

- a. The Board will enforce this policy through the Executive Director who is responsible for its implementation with respect to JFG employees.
- b. The full range of disciplinary options under JFG personnel policies and practices may be used with respect to JFG employees who violate this policy, up to and including termination.
- c. The Board is responsible for the enforcement of this policy with respect to violations by individual trustees through resolutions of reprimand, censure, or other appropriate parliamentary measures, including requests for resignation.
- d. JFG trustees and employees with knowledge of a violation of this policy must report such violations to the General Counsel. No retaliatory action will be taken for any such report made in good faith.

13. **Delegation of Authority.**

- a. The Executive Director. The Executive Director is granted full authority and responsibility by the Board of Trustees in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations. As such, the Executive Director will establish procedures and controls for efficient implementation of investment programs by JFG investment staff.
- b. JFG Investment staff shall evaluate, and monitor securities purchased by the Fund, as recommended by outside advisors and/or JFG staff, and may recommend to the Executive Director that securities not be purchased, or sold if owned, if the securities are deemed to lack sufficient investment merit or do not meet the criteria set forth in this policy document.
- c. The approval of investment dealers and brokers who do business with JFG and the trade allocation process will be approved by the Executive Director.

- d. Core Assets are under the signature control of John W. Bush, Chairman and Andrew Wong, Vice Chairman with succeeding trustee(s) and lines of successions matching the trust agreement and/or organizational structures unless specifically specified different.
14. ***The Chief Operating Officer.*** The Board of Trustees has delegated to the Chief Operating Officer any right, power, or duty imposed or conferred on the Executive Director.
15. ***The Investment Advisory Committee.*** The Investment Advisory Committee (IAC) is composed of at least five and not more than nine members. The members are selected based on experience in the management of a financial institution or other business in which investment decisions are made or as a prominent educator in the fields of economics or finance. The IAC members serve at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees for staggered terms of three years. The IAC selects a chairman from its members, for a one-year term, to serve as liaison to the Board of Trustees.
- a. The IAC meets at least quarterly with the JFG staff and the investment advisors. In addition to quarterly meetings, the IAC may meet at other times, either in person or by telephone, as required by the Executive Director.
 - b. The IAC reviews the investments of JFG to be sure that they conform to the investment objectives and policies adopted by the Board of Trustees. From time to time, together with the JFG staff and investment consultants or advisors, they recommend to the Board of Trustees asset mix, portfolio strategy, investment policy, and eligible securities.
 - c. Investment Consultants. The JFG may retain from time to time, professional investment consultants to assist and advise the Trustees, the IAC, and JFG staff. Consultants are selected based on experience and the ability to provide competent advice consistent with the investment philosophy and goals of the Board of Trustees. Any conflict-of-interest disclosures that a Consultant is required to file pursuant to state law and federal securities laws must also be filed with and acceptable to JFG staff. Such disclosures will not be acceptable if they are perceived by JFG to show any loss of independence and objectivity by the Consultant.
 - d. Investment Advisors. The JFG may retain professional outside investment advisors to assist and advise the Trustees, the IAC, and JFG staff on specific sectors of the investment portfolio. Advisors are selected based on desired investment style, investment philosophy, experience, past investment results, and the ability to provide competent economic and investment advice consistent with the investment philosophy and goals of the Board of Trustees. Advisors must satisfy the following criteria to be considered in the selection process:

- i. must be a bank, insurance company, or investment advisor as defined by the Registered Investment Advisors Act of 1940;
- ii. must have a minimum five-year history with the desired investment style, demonstrate continuity of key personnel, have large public fund experience, and offer a reasonable fee schedule.
- iii. must have a clearly defined investment philosophy and decision-making process; and
 1. must demonstrate generally favorable consistent historical performance, calculated on a time-weighted basis, based on a composite of all their fully discretionary accounts of similar investment style relative to a predetermined benchmark.
 2. Its key personnel shall be governed by the Standards of Professional Conduct established by the CFA Institute.
 3. Advisors will provide periodic reviews of that entire segment of the portfolio for which they are responsible. No advisor is eligible to receive commissions for their recommended security transactions executed for the JFG.

16. ***JFG Investment Staff.*** The JFG investment staff is retained and authorized by the Executive Director to support and maintain the integrity of the investment program. Responsibilities include portfolio management; company and investment research; monitoring of advisor recommendations; trade execution; and the development and recommendation of Trustee policy, asset allocation, portfolio structure, advisor/consultant selection, and custodian selection. In striving for management quality, it is the policy of the Board of Trustees to attract and retain qualified JFG investment staff and to promote, encourage, and provide continuing education for the staff.

17. ***Trade Execution.*** All currency and security trade orders must be placed with firms that meet all the requirements listed below. For a firm to be approved or remain approved, all information requested must be provided to the JFG.

- a. Firms must be duly registered as Broker/Dealers and be in good standing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- b. Firms and their designated agents must be members in good standing of the National Association of Securities Dealers.

- c. Firms and their designated agents must be registered and in good standing with the State or National Securities Board; Firms must have a history of serving institutional clients for a minimum of 5 years.
- d. The firm or its executing broker and the clearing agent must each have minimum excess net capital of \$2,500,000.
- e. Firms used strictly as crossing networks may be exempt from these requirements with the approval of the Executive Director.
- f. Notwithstanding the above, orders to effect currency exchanges may also be placed with banking institutions provided they have at least a five-year history of serving institutional clients in this capacity and a short-term debt rating of the highest rating by at least two of the following: Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Duff & Phelps, Fitch/IBCA Investor Services, and Thompson Bankwatch.
- g. The JFG staff shall allocate trades for the benefit of the Fund based on the firm's relative ability to add value through:
 - i. products or services of benefit to the investment program, such as research products or portfolio analytics which are used in the JFG' investment decision-making process.
 - ii. trade execution; or
 - iii. a directed commission agreement.
 - iv. Trades allocated strictly for execution purposes will be executed at discounted commission rates.

18. ***BOT Disclosure: Jupiter practices and guidelines*** Using AI successfully is a major part of leveraging our knowledge base throughout the systems. Recently, there has been a lot more conversation, news, and legislation around Artificial Intelligence (AI) and bots and navigating the landscape can be tricky. The legal landscape around bots and AIs is something that we are monitoring actively, and we will make changes as required based on the jurisdictional requirements.

19. By using our website and subscribing to our newsletters, you confirm that you have fully familiarized yourself with this Full Risk Disclosure Statement and fully accept and agree to be bound by all the terms and conditions laid out herein.

20. ***Implementation Plan.*** A strategic implementation plan for the Fund, considering the expected growth of the Fund and the cost of the implementation of alternate strategies, will be recommended by JFG staff and approved by the Trustees on a periodic basis.

21. **Diversification.** The assets of the Fund will be broadly diversified in order to minimize the risk of large losses in individual investments. Investments are restricted by some state constitutions for securities, such as but not limited to, cash equivalents, bonds, common stocks, and certain non-publicly traded securities, such as limited partner interests in limited partnerships. The Fund will invest:

- a. no more than 3 percent of its assets at market value in the securities of any one corporation unless it's a core business entity.
- b. no more than 1.5 percent of its assets at market value in the stock of any one corporation.
- c. in no more than 5 percent of the voting stock of any one corporation.
- d. no more than 1 percent of its assets at market value in the Jupiter Fund.
- e. no more than 15% of each advisor's high yield bond portfolio, based on market values, shall be in combined Deferred Interest, Contingent Interest and Pay-In-Kind bonds.
- f. no more than 3% of its assets at market value in publicly traded real estate stocks are held in the Real Estate asset class.

22. **Liquidity.** Liquidity shall be an investment consideration but does not necessitate the avoidance of securities not easily marketable if the security offers an attractive expected rate of return.

23. **Permissible Investments.** The Board of Trustees will consider investment instruments appropriate for this Fund and deemed to be prudent based on:

- a. their consistency with investment policy and portfolio objectives.
- b. their application to the portfolio's diversification.
- c. staff and/or advisor competency in evaluating and trading the securities.
- d. consideration of their liquidity within the portfolio; and
- e. the cost of including them in the program.
- f. Eligible securities are as follows:
 - i. Domestic equities, subject to the quality standards set forth in this policy document.
 - ii. Equities of companies domiciled in countries outside of the United States, subject to the quality standards set forth in this policy

- document; staff shall execute foreign currency transactions necessary for the settlement of foreign security transactions, consistent with industry practice.
- iii. Fixed income and short-term securities, subject to the quality standards set forth in this policy document and as listed in the Eligible Securities List For
- g. Fixed Income which is attached as Exhibit II.
- i. Interests in certain limited liability securities and vehicles, such as limited partner interests in limited partnerships, trusts and limited liability corporations as deemed appropriate by investment staff with review by legal staff.
 - ii. Global publicly traded real estate equities subject to the quality standards set forth in this policy document.
 - iii. Futures and options, subject to the restrictions set forth in this policy document.
 - iv. The purchase of Structured Notes and Inverse Floaters is prohibited.
 - v. Investment securities of any corporation which derive 5% or more of its total revenue from contracts with the JFG are eligible for purchase, provided the Board of Trustees specifically determines that it is in the best interest of the JFG to do so.

24. Quality Restrictions.

- a. ***Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities.*** To be eligible for purchase, U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income and short-term securities, publicly traded or issued pursuant to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 144A, must be rated no lower than investment grade by any of the following: Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Duff & Phelps and Fitch/IBCA Investor Services. Any security rated in the lowest investment-grade category must be rated by at least two of the foregoing rating agencies.
- b. Fixed income and short-term securities which have been downgraded to below investment grade portfolios by the rating services and which are expected to continue to deteriorate will be exchanged or sold.
- c. ***High Yield Fixed Income Securities.*** To be eligible for purchase, U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income and short-term securities, publicly traded or issued pursuant to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 144A, must be rated no lower than "CCC-, Caa3 or their equivalent" by any of the following:

- i. **Moody's and Standard & Poor's.** Unrated securities are allowed if the internal rating determined by the high yield advisor is equivalent to a rating of "CCC-, Caa3 or their equivalent." Each JFG high yield portfolio, as well as the JFG high yield composite, shall maintain a weighted average quality rating of no less than "B- or B3 or their equivalent" by the foregoing rating agencies. Fixed income and short-term securities which have been downgraded to below the acceptable rating described in the above paragraph and which are expected to continue to deteriorate will be exchanged or sold.
- ii. **Equities.** To be eligible for purchase, stocks must be screened by JFG staff against any known bankruptcy proceedings, lawsuits, or breach of corporate ethics that might jeopardize the company's economic future or existence.
- iii. **Private Equity.** To be eligible for purchase, private equity securities must be institutional in quality and meet the parameters specified in the JFG' Private Equity Policies and Procedures manual.
- iv. **Real Estate.** To be eligible for purchase, publicly traded real estate securities must be screened by JFG staff against any known bankruptcy proceedings, lawsuits, or breach of corporate ethics that might jeopardize the company's economic future or existence.
- v. **Bond Exchanges.** Bond-for-bond exchanges may be executed when determined to be in the best interest of the Fund upon consideration of yield, quality, marketability, and long-term investment objectives for the Fund. Both ends of the transaction must be in sight, that is, the sale must be made in clear contemplation of reinvesting the proceeds and substantially all the proceeds of the sale must be reinvested.

25. *Use of Risk Management Tools.*

- a. **Strategic Objective.** To facilitate risk management and to provide efficiency in investment implementation through lower transaction costs and lower portfolio turnover or to provide higher correlation to the benchmark index returns.
- b. **Definition.** A risk management tool is a security whose value and usefulness are derived from the value of an underlying security and shall include only futures which are Commodities and Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)-approved and exchange-traded options. However, options on futures are not permitted.

c. Allowable Strategies.

- i. **Substitution:** When the characteristics of the risk management security sufficiently parallel those of the underlying cash market security, it may be substituted on a short-term basis for the cash market security. For example, this strategy would be used for securitizing cash flows, for asset allocation rebalancing or for transitioning portfolios.
- ii. **Risk Control:** When the characteristics of the risk management security sufficiently parallel those of the underlying cash market security, an opposite position to the underlying cash market security can be taken using the risk management security as a hedge. This strategy would be used to hedge risk exposures without having to sell the underlying cash market security.
- iii. **Mirrored Entities:** The utilization of mirrored entities and layering to provide asset protection can be utilized by the Board of Directors/Trustee(s). Article 44 of the master indenture provides the provisions to create investment vehicles to provide asset protection and other strategic purposes for our unit and shareholders. These guidelines must be adhered to for proper coverage and protection.

d. Prohibited Strategies.

- i. **Speculation:** Using the risk management security solely to speculate in its characteristics for investment return is not permitted. This strategy establishes an obligation in excess of the value in the underlying portfolio.
- ii. **Arbitrage:** Exploiting the characteristics of the risk management security to take advantage of a more attractive return than from either the underlying cash market instrument or another related risk management security is not permitted.
- iii. **Leverage.** Leverage in the use of risk management securities is prohibited. Cash in excess of the initial margin required is to be invested in eligible short-term fixed income investments.
- iv. **Counter-party Requirements.** Counter-party creditworthiness shall be rated no lower than “A-, A3 or their equivalent” by the following:
 1. Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s. The use of unrated counterparties is prohibited. An entity acting as counterparty shall be regulated in the United States.

- v. **Futures Commission Merchants.** Futures Commission Merchants (FCM) shall be in good standing with the CFTC and the National Futures Association (NFA) and have a history of serving institutional clients for a minimum of 5 years and must demonstrate adequate capitalization to handle JFG business.
- vi. **Reporting.** Results of the risk management program will be reported quarterly to the Board of Trustees.

26. ***Directed Commissions.*** The Board of Trustees of the JFG is aware of the need to maximize the JFG' resources, including commission dollars generated through trade activity. As such, directed commissions will be used to fund a portion of budgeted investment program expenditures, within the following guidelines:

- a. Commission rates will not be increased for the sole purpose of generating directed commissions.
 - i. Trading relationships for directed commission trades must be transparent from non-directed trades; and
 - ii. Directed commission brokerage statements must be reconciled monthly.

27. ***Securities Lending.*** The Trustees will contract with an entity to act as agent in the lending of the Fund's securities, provided the lending agent will provide full indemnification against borrower default in accordance with State and/or national law. Eligible instruments for the investment of cash collateral shall be consistent with the JFG' policies unless an exception is specifically approved by the Executive Director. The list of eligible borrowers shall be the responsibility of the lending entity.

28. ***Divestment of Plan Assets on Non-Economic Factors.*** The investment program is to be conducted to abide by federal and state laws while investing and managing the Fund for the exclusive benefit of the member's plans. It is not the Board's policy to knowingly support terrorist activities or other similar hostile threats that could be detrimental to JFG' investment program. The Board recognizes that an industry or company's behavior may be deemed unacceptable or as negatively impacting society at large due to its product(s), locations in which it conducts its business, and its environmental or social practices. While it may appear straightforward to just divest or prohibit new investment in such a company's securities, the Board of Trustees has a fiduciary obligation to act for the exclusive benefit of the members of its retirement plans. For the Board, as fiduciaries of the Fund, to make investment decisions based solely on non-economic or collateral considerations could be construed as making investment decisions in a manner that is not for the exclusive benefit of member of the retirement plans. Further, the Board of Trustees recognizes that there are a variety of approaches to deal with unacceptable business practices.

Investment staff shall review investments to determine the most prudent method to protect the Fund and invest system assets consistent with this Investment Policy.

29. **Compliance.** The core asset base (undisclosed number of United States Treasuries) of the Jupiter Fund have been cleared by the Federal Reserve by the following written statement:

- a. We confirm that we have or will performed all political, economic and financial due diligence, including but not limited to due diligence in compliance with Articles 2 to 5 of the Agreement of Due Diligence of 1977, Articles 305bis and 305ter of Swiss Criminal Code and the US Federal Banking Commission circular of December 1998, and in compliance with the International Counter Money Laundering Act (United States H.R. 3886 and United States S.2972), and in compliance with the Wolfberg Treaty, the European Government Council Resolution Number 921, Wolfgang Convention of 4th May 2002 the USA Patriot Act, as well as all Treasury, Federal and Cantonal Laws of Switzerland and affirm, with full banking authority, that all laws have been complied with, good clean funds of non-criminal origin and legally earned, or by license or authority from the government of the United States of American, under the appropriate laws of said country.

Notice: These assets were originally placed under a contract entity in 2005 and have continued to remain under trust and protected under the US Constitution and common law with UCC-1 filings against these assets. Most recent filing: NY UCC records: 202309188446615

30. **Economically Targeted Investments** (ETI's). ETI's are generally defined as investments which have a secondary goal, such as promoting economic growth in a specific industry or geographic region through a targeted investment that creates or supports housing, jobs, infrastructure, etc. The Board of Trustees has a fiduciary duty to manage and invest the assets of the Fund for the exclusive benefit of the members of the retirement plans. This fiduciary responsibility does not allow investment decisions to be made solely on non-economic or collateral considerations. Therefore, ETI's, like all investments, will be evaluated on their investment merits without consideration of the purpose of any secondary objectives. All investments shall be evaluated as part of the Fund's overall strategy and structure and must meet investment policy guidelines for permissible investments and demonstrate the ability to achieve a market rate of return on a risk adjusted basis while incurring no singular cost to implement or monitor. Jupiter has targeted the Native America Nations and all Indigenous People in 2018 as an ETI to support communication, education, and economic development. Jupiter through the WST program will also address Universal Basis Income (UBI) through micro banking on a Nation-by-Nation basis. The goal will be to create small businesses that can be self-sustained creating jobs and opportunities. Treaties signed in 2021 to start these operations.

31. ***Securities Litigation Policy.*** As a large institutional investor, the Fund frequently holds securities that are the subject of individual and class action securities litigation. The Board of Trustees recognizes that there are several litigation options available when a company has violated federal or state securities laws that result in losses to the Fund. Investment staff shall manage the Fund's interest in securities litigation matters as an asset of the Fund and shall review the materiality of the financial loss, if any, that resulted in litigation. Investment staff will consider the cost and benefits of the litigation options available in adherence with the fiduciary obligation to act for the exclusive benefit of the Jupiter Fund. In most cases, the Fund's interest in securities litigation claims will be adequately addressed solely through JFG' participation as a class member, rather than taking a lead plaintiff role in such litigation. In such event, the filing of any claim shall be prepared, processed, and managed by the Fund's custodian on behalf of JFG, at the direction and with the oversight and approval of investment staff. In securities class action cases where the materiality of the financial loss to the Fund are exceptional and/or where it is determined that the Trustee's fiduciary obligation requires active participation or separate prosecution of claims, after consulting legal staff, the case may be referred to appropriate legal counsel approved by JFG for evaluation and recommendation to the Board.
32. ***Voting of Proxies and Bond Indenture Changes.*** All proxies and proposals for bond indenture changes involving companies whose securities are owned by the Fund shall be voted according to the following policies, in such a way as to give the most benefit to the participants of the Fund and be consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the Fund:
33. ***Mergers and Acquisitions.*** Proposals involving mergers, acquisitions, reorganizations, and takeover contests will be reviewed by analysts on a case-by-case basis. All proposals, particularly financial and corporate governance resolutions relating to real or potential merger and acquisitions, spin-offs, and tender offers will be scrutinized to determine the impact on the JFG' interests. Any proposal, response by management or outside interests deemed to be detrimental to the interests of the JFG will be opposed. Those management proposals where shareholders receive fair remuneration will be approved.
34. ***Board of Directors and Compensation.*** The election of individual directors and slates of directors will be cast on a case-by-case basis. Grounds for opposition to a slate of directors include consistent proposals for anti-takeover measures, exorbitant management compensation and perks relative to industry standards, and a majority representation of insiders. Other factors considered in determining whether a director has added value to the management of the company would include attention to attendance, tenure, stock ownership, and whether the director nominee serves on multiple boards or has a conflict of interest in serving on the board. Directors that have not demonstrated diligence, honesty, and competence are voted against. The composition and structure of the board and committees are also considered in determining the best interests of shareholders, e.g., affiliation, term, size, etc.

Disclosure of director background, experience, performance, and accountability to shareholder interests are favored in order that shareholders may vote appropriately for the most qualified director nominees who would add value to the management of the company.

35. ***Liability and Indemnification.*** Increased indemnification and liability limitations to protect officers and directors from being personally liable for violations of their fiduciary duty of care and that protect against costly litigation, are favored by the JFG. The need to attract and keep qualified directors outweighs concerns that relaxed liability exposure may depress share value.
36. ***Miscellaneous.*** All issues proposed that do not qualify as appropriate in another category are included as miscellaneous and examined to determine benefit to the JFG. Those proposals that pertain to general business operations including details of management composition; management structure; company name; date, times, and location of meetings; employee matters; and auditors, are approved unless deemed detrimental to the interests of the JFG. Issues related to shareholder activities including, but not limited to participation on committees, stock purchases, and access to proxies are also evaluated as to the best interests of the JFG. Disclosure pertinent to shareholders is preferred unless the cost of doing so outweighs the benefits.
37. ***Proposals on Stock Options.*** Plans that compensate with stock options are designed to attract, hold, and motivate qualified executives and outside directors and are favored by the JFG. The JFG votes against stock option plans that give executives unfair advantages over other shareholders, result in excessive compensation, are used to act as an anti-takeover measure, or provide the board with discretion over the terms of the plan. As stock option plans have the potential to dilute owners' returns and assets, stock option plans that would dilute shareholder value beyond acceptable levels are opposed. Proposals to disclose terms of stock option plans are favored to make certain that the best interests of the shareholders have been upheld.
38. ***Social Issues.*** Any social issue which will negatively impact the nature of business operations will be opposed. The JFG will abstain from any proposals which would require management to act entirely upon social rather than economic issues.
39. ***Takeover Related Proposals.*** Proposals that facilitate general business operations or that add economic values are favored. Proposals designed to instate or increase takeover protection or that eliminate, restrict, or inhibit shareholder rights are opposed.
40. ***Proposals on Voting Procedures.*** The integrity of the proxy voting process depends on a voting system that protects voters from potential coercion and reduction of voting power. Proposals that provide a shield against management pressure, re-solicitation, and fraudulent vote tabulation are favored.

41. Reporting Requirements.

- a. **Monthly Reports.** The Executive Director shall report to the Trustees in writing monthly:
 - i. A summary of the Fund's investments.
 - ii. A listing of all purchase and sale transactions affecting the investment portfolios; and
 - iii. other information as requested by the Trustees from time to time.
- b. **Quarterly Reports.** The Executive Director shall provide to the Trustees, on a quarterly basis, a summary of investment performance as described in this Policy.
- c. **Annual Reports.** The Executive Director shall provide to the Trustees in writing on an annual basis:
 - i. a listing of all investment holdings by the Fund(s).
 - ii. a year-to-year comparison of the Fund's investments.
 - iii. a summary, by broker, of the commissions on all stock
 - iv. transactions, the volume of directed commission activity and services funded and a summary, by broker, of all fixed income transactions; and
 - v. A summary of securities lending income.

42. **Investment Objectives and Guidelines for the Group Insurance Fund.** This Section defines the investment objectives and guidelines for the funds of the Employees Life, Accident and Health Insurance, Benefits Fund and the AFA-Fund (Insurance Fund) administered by the Jupiter Financial Group (JFG).

a. Funding of the Short-term Liabilities:

- i. The investment objectives and guidelines for funding the short-term liabilities of the Insurance Fund are as follows:
 1. **Primary Investment Goal.** The goal of the investment program is to earn a return consistent with the investment assumptions used to set insurance premiums at a reasonable

cost to the members while providing liquidity and minimal principal risk.

2. **Liquidity.** The emphasis on liquidity shall be an investment consideration to provide for the timely payment of all claims and projected cash flow needs. Consideration will also be given to any expected changes to the funding or cost structure of the short-term liabilities.
3. **Minimal Principal Risk.** The emphasis on minimizing principal risk shall be governed by the prudent management of interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity of the investment holdings.
4. **Return Objectives.** The return objective of the short-term investment program is to provide a return in excess of the 91-day Treasury bill rate without undue risk.

43. Investment Guidelines.

- a. **Credit Risk.** Credit risk to the Fund will be managed by the following: Securities of greater than one year to maturity must have investment-grade ratings. Securities of less than one year to maturity must have the highest short-term ratings provided by at least two of the following rating agencies: Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Duff & Phelps and Fitch/IBCA Investor Services.
- b. **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk to the Fund will be managed by investing the majority of the fund's assets in short-term fixed or floating-rate instruments.
- c. **Liquidity Risk.** Managing liquidity to meet the Fund's requirements will be met by structuring the investment portfolio to maintain an enough allocation of funds in highly liquid, short-term instruments.

44. Funding of the Long-term Liabilities. The investment objectives and guidelines for funding the long-term liabilities of the Insurance Fund are as follows:

- a. **Primary Investment Goal.** The goal of the investment program is to earn a return consistent with the investment assumptions used to set insurance premiums at a reasonable cost to the members.

- b. ***Return Objectives.*** The return objective of the long-term investment program is to track the performance of the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Index on a time-weighted basis annually.
- c. ***Investment Guideline.*** Permissible investments shall be investment grade fixed income securities.
- d. ***Project Insurance Objectives.*** AFA-Fund goal is to provide primary credit enhancement to qualifying nations. The nation must have IMF, World Bank and UN support through the AFA to qualify. The AFA –Fund is matched by a national exchange of not less than 200% of investment or higher based on the rating of the nation.

Exhibit I

Jupiter Financial Group Fund Specific Portfolios Adopted February 3, 2018 as amended

The Specific Portfolios

Series 8888	(AA + or better Rated Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
Series 7000	(A- or better secondary market Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
Series 6000	(B + or better corporate Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
Series 5000	(C + or better corporate Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
Series 4444	(Commercial Real Estate)
Series 4333	(Residential Real Estate)
Series 4222	(Hotel and Resort Properties)
Series 4000	(Green Earth Technologies – Private and Public entities – rated and non-rated)
Series 3000	(Humanitarian Services Development – infrastructures - UBI)
Series 2000	(Development Projects Natural Resources)
Series 1000	(IPOs and New Business Development)

Jupiter offers an asset exchange package that provides governments and other entities to place performing and non-performing assets into the asset base of the trust in exchange for certain classes of preferred unit shares. This provides a quarterly or annual dividend, plus participation in the investment pool per class. Below are the guidelines by classification.

Class	Voting	Description	Liquidity Ratio	Pool Ratio	Dividend Rate
Preferred Class A	No	Cash or Cash Equivalents	80%	35.56%	6%
Preferred Class B	No	Margin-able Financial Instruments	60%	26.67%	5%
Preferred Class C	No	Non-Margin-able Financial Instruments	40%	17.78%	4%
Preferred Class D	No	Commodities, precious metals and gems – appraised	30%	13.33%	3%
Preferred Class E	No	Raw land appraised and other assets	15%	6.67%	2%

Exhibit I.2 Foreign Corruption Act of 1977, as amended.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78dd-1, et seq. ("FCPA"), was enacted for the purpose of making it unlawful for certain classes of persons and entities to make payments to foreign government officials to assist in obtaining or retaining business. Specifically, the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA prohibit the willful use of the mails or any means of instrumentality of interstate commerce corruptly in furtherance of any offer, payment, promise to pay, or authorization of the payment of money or anything of value to any person, while knowing that all or a portion of such money or thing of value will be offered, given or promised, directly or indirectly, to a foreign official to influence the foreign official in his or her official capacity, induce the foreign official to do or omit to do an act in violation of his or her lawful duty, or to secure any improper advantage in order to assist in obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person.

Since 1977, the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA have applied to all U.S. persons and certain foreign issuers of securities. With the enactment of certain amendments in 1998, the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA now also apply to foreign firms and persons who cause, directly or through agents, an act in furtherance of such a corrupt payment to take place within the territory of the United States.

The FCPA also requires companies whose securities are listed in the United States to meet its accounting provisions. See 15 U.S.C. § 78m. These accounting provisions, which were designed to operate in tandem with the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA, require corporations covered by the provisions to (a) make and keep books and records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the corporation and (b) devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls.

For particular FCPA compliance questions relating to specific conduct, you should seek the advice of counsel as well as consider using the Department of Justice's FCPA Opinion Procedure, found [here](#).

Jupiter Financial Group and its affiliates comply with FCPA in all transactions.

Accounting policy is full disclosure in all situations. Jupiter deals in at the super national to underdeveloped countries. Since Jupiter advisory boards operate at a private trust position the objective is always to remain above reproach in handling the financial matters. Jupiter has adopted industry standards such as the Lehman Formula in handling sales commission and consultant fees in authorized jurisdictions.

The original version (called the Lehman Scale) was as follows:

- 5% of the first \$1 million raised from investors.
- 4% of the second \$1 million raised from investors.
- 3% of the third \$1 million raised from investors.
- 2% of the fourth \$1 million raised from investors.
- 1% of everything between \$4 million up to \$99.99 Million raised from investors.
- .075% of everything above \$100 Million
- .050% of everything above \$200 Million
- .025% above \$201 Million

The Lehman Scale was widely used in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s but is no longer the standard that it used to be due to inflation (\$100 in 1970 is now worth \$627.39 as of 2016).^[2] To account for this, some banks developed variants in the 1990s that critics saw as overly greedy -

for example, switching to \$10 million increments (i.e., 5% of the first \$10 million, plus 4% of the next \$10 million, etc.). Today, the original formula remains in use in limited situations with so-called "finders" - individuals (not firms), who introduce relationships but otherwise do not have any execution, distribution, legal, analytic, or administrative role in the execution of a deal.

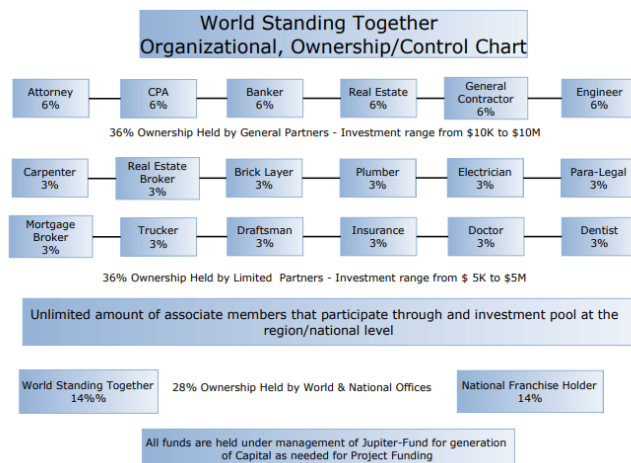
Jupiter can only commit in any transaction to the net revenues achieved by our operating entities or series trust. Our goal is to push as much as possible to the operating trust advisory board. As a general format in non-affiliates would be a 50/50 split for commissions made available through financial programs or other non-operating transactions. Jupiter will only pay a single pay master and they must accept responsibility to handle additional entities or personnel involved in the process. Jupiter is a closed loop system and normally only utilizes our affiliates and trustee(s).

As a general format in affiliates such as World Standing Together Charter would be an 80/20 split for commissions made available through financial programs or other non-operating transactions. 72% remains with project operators at the local level to support the operations, payroll etc.. 28% remains at the Jupiter worldwide level to handle international operations and support. Sales commissions for Officers, Trustee would be paid against the industry standard of Lehman scale, or double Lehman scale if approved by the Board of Trustee(s) and Finance committee prior to transaction closing. Outside consultant can also be paid under these same provisions as a one-time payment or placed under a consultant agreement for some predetermined time frame, within the budget of that local operating entity.

In all cases the controller of local entity must have full accountability with normal audit trails of funds paid to internal companies and individuals. The underlying objective is to sustain long term operations and economic growth, not pay individuals wind fall type compensation. All compensation should be within normal standards for work accomplished. Annual bonuses and other compensation can also be part of the overall compensation plan approved by the local operating entities.

The World Standing Together (WST) compensation is based on a public and private partnership arrangement. Shared compensation is based on net profits derived from projects being completed. At the same time, the partnership gains a higher level of professional support that allows net profit gains across the trade groups by having an in-house professional team.

The WST charter guidelines provide 36% as general partners and 36% as limited partners, with the other 28% split between a National and World Charters.



Non charter project funding (NCPF): NCPFs will be handle like a normal acquisition with equity and control splits handled on a percentage of capital invested by partners no more than a 10% goodwill number shall be included, unless an international audit firm can confirm in writing to exceed. Normal cost accounting procedures and asset protection programs will be implemented. Release of funds shall be managed through an international accounting firm against invoice and approved annual operating and capital budgets. (Use Quick Ratio Chart as reference, page 6)

Public Grants and Governmental financial support shall be coordinate by the office of chairman and through the central bank coordination with each Nation.

Objective: Create a fair and honest incentive program for salaried, non-salaried and outside consultants. Total compensation needs to be within normal business standards based of experience and education level in such industry. The following guidelines are our normal fees based on level of professional and type of transaction.

The following chart is for guideline purposes only.

Transaction	> \$1 Million		> \$ 5 Million		> \$50 Million		>\$250 Million		<\$250 Million	
	(Fees in Basis Points of value of Contract or Project)									
Sales	1000		500		250		100		50	
Purchases	800		400		125		75		40	
	Pts	Part	Pts	Part	Pts	Part	Pts	Part	Pts	Part
Financing /Funding	500	3%	400	2%	300	1%	200	.50%	100	.25%
Mergers & Acquisitions	1000	5%	800	4%	700	4%	600	3%	500	2%
Investment Management Annually	800		700		600		500		400	
Other Services	1000		500		250		100		50	
Coordination of other Professional Services	100		90		80		70		50	
Executive Services	<i>Director</i>		<i>Vice President</i>		<i>President</i>		<i>CEO</i>		<i>Chairman</i>	
Hourly Rate	\$350		\$450		\$600		\$750		\$900	
Monthly Dedicated	\$20,000		\$26,000		\$32,000		\$45,000		\$60,000	
Monthly Partial	\$10,000		\$13,000		\$16,000		\$22,500		\$30,000	
Travel Time Per day	\$1,000		\$1,500		\$2,000		\$2,500		\$3,000	
Expenses	Reimbursed		Reimbursed		Reimbursed		Reimbursed		Reimbursed	

The League of Champions was created to provide additional incentive programs to Jupiter internal Champions in support of their direct participation at the Host Nation level.

This program provides open financial support programs, education support and incentive packages that will have full support from the International Agencies to support anticorruption.

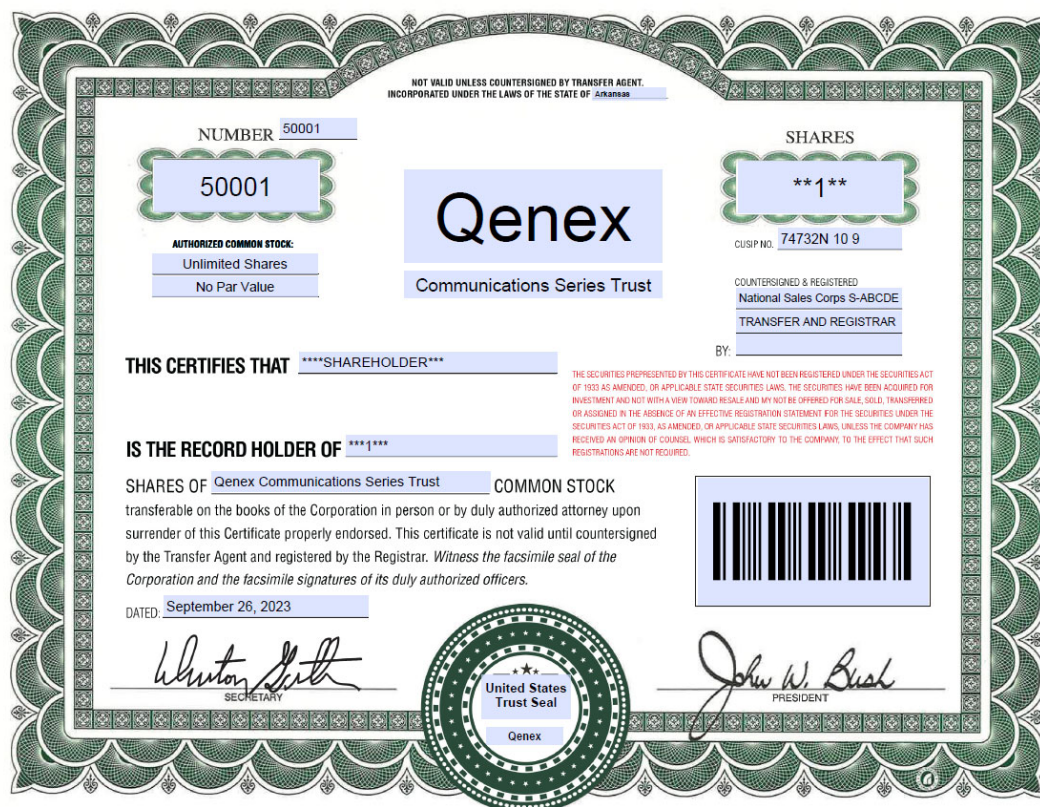
Standards will be internationally developed with full disclosure to appropriate agencies and full disclosure of all remuneration for our Champions that are making a significant contribution to their Host Nation.

Pending proposed structure once Jupiter is fully funded.

Exhibit I.3: Jupiter Financial Group signed agreement to provide the financial support and guarantee of a precious metal backed stock under the following guidelines to utilize the public company “Infinite Networks Corp. Wyoming Company” and Qenex Communications, Inc. Wyoming Company.

Our objective is to protect our shareholders of record of both companies as we move into a full operating position. Infinite Networks Corporation, Nevada declared and provided to our shareholders of record in 125 shares in Qenex in 2007. Our goal was to ensure our investors can recover their basis and a gain as we move forward. In 2007, Qenex shares traded in the \$0.55 per share range. This provided the shareholders of Infinite with a dividend of over \$60.00 per share of INNX. (125 shares at \$.55 market price in 2007)

Qenex Communications trust is now making available a swap for the original shareholders of record of prior to 2007. Qenex Communications Trust will issue 1 trust unit share for every one share of Infinite and 125 shares of Qenex. Each trust share carries a 1 gram of gold and has an original strike price of \$77.00 and carries a PUT for \$93.17 after 24 months of issue, and a \$100 Call. Qenex Trust retains the right of refuse for each transaction.



New issued shares purchased from trust after October 1, 2023, will carry a 1-gram value per share. The final share value an open based on 90 days average of Good London Delivery (GLD) at time of selling shares if sold in open market or private buyer. The above certificate is only a sample, the actual electronic share may differ.

Exhibit I.3.1:
Jupiter Financial Group Asset Backed Bonds

Jupiter Financial Group, *Equity Position Protection Notes (EPPN) series 1000* holds the assets base in trust to support the World Standing Together program long term financial backing in precious metals and other assets as noted below.

Business Overview

The trust coordinates asset management in a full mix of portfolios through its operating companies, affiliates, and partnering arrangements. Each Series Trust is separately managed by one or more entities under a contract indenture providing the trust full ability to direct all investments. Jupiter Financial Group, Inc. a Wyoming Corporation is the investment advisory company with affiliate fund-managers worldwide through our affiliates; The Jupiter Fund, LLC, Infinite Networks Corporation, Qenex Communications, Inc., and other series trust that are established to handle projects as needed. The Trust acquires additional assets through direct purchases with our clients in Unit Shares under a capital formation program. This provides a direct purchase of Unit Shares and access to the investment pool within the capital formation guidelines.

Investment Strategy

The investment strategy of the Trust for both the proceeds of the Offering and other assets of the Trust will focus on: (i) achieving the highest yield consistent with low to moderate credit risk; (ii) assuring timely payment of the principal and interest due under the Notes; (iii) utilizing a portion of the Trust Estate for secured investments which will enhance the Trust's financial statement and generate an income stream for financing of its projects; and (iv) allowing the Trust to institute the project development.

The assets of the Trust Estate, including Eligible Investments, will secure all obligations of the Trust with respect to the payment of principal and other distribution as authorized on the Notes. To the extent that assets of the Trust Estate, including cash payments made to the trust upon the maturity of Eligible Investments, exceed the amount of all principal payable to Holders of the Notes at maturity, the Trust may direct the Trustee to distribute such excess amounts to the Trust from time to time. The Trust has provided that none of the risks associated with the Project's development shall be incurred by the Holders.

The following investments (collectively, the "*Eligible Investments*"): (i) cash; (ii) U.S. Treasury Securities (as defined in the "Index of Defined Terms"); (iii) obligations of foreign and U.S. banks rated in one of the investment grade rating categories by Moody's (Aaa, Aa, A or Baa) or Standard & Poor's (AAA, AA, A or BBB); (iv) money market mutual funds, including those for which the Indenture Trustee or any affiliate receives compensation with respect to such investment, which are either: (a) rated in the highest rating category by Moody's or Standard & Poor's; or (b) comprised in their entirety of U.S. Treasury obligations. and (v) other notes, common stock, corporate bonds of rated and unrated public corporations either fully reporting or expected to achieve fully reporting status within twelve months or less as approved from time to time at the sole discretion of the Trust or as further discussed within any specific offering as made available to the Trust.

Targeted Investment Strategy

The targeted investment strategy for World Standing Together expects five potential types of participating groups.

Charter Member: the participation of an active WST charter that invested funds into the creation of a operating entity.

Local Member: joins as a local business to support the city initiative.

Investor: participating in a project specific charter.

Local Donor: Local entities or individuals with a desire to help by participating through financial support.

Funder: Chartered member – support to program at a World Level – providing the additional 30:1 support

The goal is to provide a feel of ownership and participation, over 90% of the required funds are by the funding groups.

There are incentive programs at each level of participation: *(each level has certain perks made available)*

<i>Contribution Level:</i>	<i>\$1.00 to \$2,000</i>	<i>\$2001 to \$5,000</i>	<i>\$5001 to \$10,000</i>	<i>\$10,001 to \$50,000</i>	<i>\$50,000 plus</i>
Charter Member	Patriot	Gold Patriot	Platinum Patriot	Chartered Patriot	Life Patriot
Local Member	Patriot	Gold Patriot	Platinum Patriot	Chartered Patriot	Life Patriot
Investors	Patriot	Gold Patriot	Platinum Patriot	Chartered Patriot	Life Patriot
Local Donor	Patriot	Gold Patriot	Platinum Patriot	Chartered Patriot	Life Patriot
Funder	Patriot	Gold Patriot	Platinum Patriot	Chartered Patriot	Life Patriot

Raised Targeted Funds Example per \$100,000,000.00

<i>Contribution Level:</i>	<i>\$1.00 to \$2,000</i>	<i>\$2001 to \$5,000</i>	<i>\$5001 to \$10,000</i>	<i>\$10,001 to \$50,000</i>	<i>\$50,000 plus</i>
Charter Member	\$150K	\$400K	\$450K		
Local Member	\$300K	\$800K	\$900K		
Investors	\$600K	\$1,600K	\$1,800K		
Local Donor	\$450K	\$1,200K	\$1,350K		
Funder			\$4,500K	\$18,000K	\$67,500K

Use of Funds:

<i>Designated Investments</i>	<i>Percentage Targeted</i>	<i>Key Focus Areas</i>
Project specific	20%	Key projects needed in country non-government
WST Charters	60%	Local, regional, and national level
National Support	20%	Non-profit, infrastructure, education, medical, seniors. Veteran/patriots

Below is a list of the series to handle each area of investment:

- Series 8888 (AA + or better Rated Government, Municipalities and Corporate/Contract Bonds)
- Series 7000 (A- or better secondary market Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
- Series 6000 (B + or better corporate Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
- Series 5000 (C + or better corporate Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
- Series 4444 (Commercial Real Estate)
- Series 4333 (Residential Real Estate)
- Series 4222 (Hotel and Resort Properties)
- Series 4000 (Green Earth Technologies – Private and Public entities – rated and non-rated)
- Series 3000 (Humanitarian Services Development – infrastructures)
- Series 2000 (Development Projects Natural Resources)
- Series 1000 (IPOs and New Business Development)

EXHIBIT II
ELIGIBLE SECURITIES LIST FOR FIXED INCOME

Agency and Non-agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs) and Real Estate Mortgage

Investment Conduits (REMICs)

Agency and Non-Agency residential, multi-family and commercial Mortgage-Backed pass-through securities, including specified pools, To-Be-Announced (TBA) pass through and TBA rolls

Asset-backed securities

Bank Notes

Bank Loans

Banker's Acceptances

Bills of Exchange

Bonds with Contingent Interest Features

Bridge Loans

Certificates of Deposit

Commercial Paper

Convertible Securities

Deferred-Interest Bonds (including zero coupon and step-up coupon bonds)

Deposit Notes

Domestic Corporate Bonds and Notes

Equipment Trust Certificates

Futures

Guaranteed Investment Contracts

Inflation-Indexed Bonds and Notes

Institutional Money Market Funds

Loan Participation Agreements

Master Notes

Payment in Kind Bonds

Preferred Securities

Project Finance Bonds

Promissory Notes

Real Estate Investment Trusts

Repurchase Agreements

Sale/Leaseback Bonds

Short-Term Investment Funds

Stranded Asset Utility Bonds

Taxable Municipal Bonds

Time Deposits

U.S. Treasury Checks and Bonds and Government Agency Securities (including Treasury Strips) Yankee, Euro and Global Bonds and Notes

Quality Restrictions:

1. Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS). To be eligible for purchase, CMBS must be multi-borrower, multi-property transactions.

2. CMOs and REMICs. To be eligible for purchase, CMOs and REMICs (agency and non-agency) purchased at a price of par or above will be limited to such securities that exhibit no more than 200% cash flow variability as compared to the security's underlying collateral. Issues purchased at a discount will be limited to such securities whose average life is not

expected to extend (from purchase) by more than 200% as compared to the security's underlying collateral.

3. Eligible Securities List for Fixed Income Revised as of: TBA

- a. Commercial Paper, Certificates of Deposit, Bank Notes, Banker's Acceptances, Deposit Notes, Guaranteed Investment Contracts, Loan Participation Agreements, Master Notes, Letters of Credit, Bank Guarantee, Promissory Notes, and Time Deposits. To be eligible for purchase in the investment grade portfolio, the securities must have the highest rating by at least two of the following: Moodys, Standard & Poors, Duff & Phelps, Fitch/IBCA Investor Services, and Thompson BankWatch.
- b. Repurchase Agreements. To be eligible for purchase, repurchase agreements must be collateralized by securities that are: a minimum of 102 percent of the face value of the transaction, classified as eligible securities in accordance with this policy, marked to market on a daily basis and held by an acceptable third party custodian.
- c. Institutional Money Market Funds and Short-Term Investment Funds. To be eligible for purchase, money market funds must have been in business a minimum of five years, must be classified as Section 2a7 funds of the Securities Act of 1933, and its holdings must have quality restrictions consistent with those of this policy document. The JFG must have the ability to take possession of its funds within one business day and is limited to five percent of the money market fund size.
- d. Payment in Kind Bonds. To be eligible for purchase, Payment in Kind (PIKs) bonds are limited to those securities that receive interest payments in either cash or additional amounts of the same security.
- e. Sale/Leaseback Bonds. To be eligible for purchase, sale/leaseback bonds are limited to those securities that are issued and whose cash flows are serviced through a trust structure.
- f. Real Estate Investment Trusts. To be eligible for purchase, real estate investment trust securities are limited to unsecured debt of the REIT or secured by collateral other than a direct equity interest in the real estate being financed.
- g. World Standing Together (WST) Securities. WST will utilize a series of financial instruments to provide the funding to support the charter such as Red Cross Letters of Credit dependent on the jurisdiction. The ability to create local currency may also be available using banker's acceptances, bills of exchange or gold credit instruments.

Exhibit III
Project Funding Guidelines

Jupiter provides the coordination to support investments for our clients through an array of financial structures such as joint ventures, equity participation, on-lending activities and project management. The chart below is targeted guidelines and subject to changes based on risk analysis of any financial structure.

Relationship	Jupiter/Project Equity Position		Profit Equity Split	
	Jupiter Percentage	Client Percentage	Profit Equity	ROI
Loan and/or Joint Ventures				
Instruments/ Cash	80-90	10-20	50/50	8 – 15%
Project Implementations	80-90	10-20	Up to 90	Market
Project Management	80-90	10-20	Up to 90	Market
<i>Transactions are normally structured as a loan/equity transaction. Some buy back percentages of ownership maybe available depending on each project. Assets are retaining in separate portfolios for risk mgt.</i>				
Project/Asset Management	Jupiter/Client			
	Jupiter Annual Mgt Fee	Targeted Net ROI	Targeted Equity – Project	Project Structure
Instruments/Cash	.05 - 1.5%	15 to 23%	0%	Loan / Equity Conversion
Project Implementations Fee	4.5 – 6.0%	18 to 25%	55 to 90%	Loan / Equity Conversion
Project Management Fee	2.5 – 5.0%	9 to 12% audited book value	55 to 80%	Loan / Equity Conversion
Asset management agreements are a minimum of 3 years. Jupiter agreements provide full vertical integration for security exchanges, on-lending operations and other third-party support as required.				
On-Lending	Jupiter <i>(Normal disbursement is expected to be not less than 80% of loan)</i>			
	Jupiter	Internal Bank	Host Bank	Brokers
Origination Fee	1%	1%	TBA	10 – 25 Basis Pts
Coordination Fee	2.5%	2.5%	TBA	
Application Fee	2.5%	2.5%	TBA	
Due Diligence	2.5%	2.5%	TBA	
Capital	1%	1%	TBA	

Commitment Fee				
Total Fees	9.5%	9.5%		10- 50 Basis Pts
Jupiter on-lending activities are coordinated through affiliate banks. Jupiter provides internal co-guarantor relationships for affiliate banks. All fees are paid at closing from proceeds except application fee to handle normal processing cost. The fees above are targeted maximums and maybe adjusted based on scope of project and preliminary risk analysis. Targeted interest rates are at 2 to 5 points above LIBOR based on risk analysis. Normal minimum loan non-reimbursable processing fee is \$20,000.				

**Exhibit IV
Loan Guidelines and Terms for Risk Assessment**

Terms Spread Sheet

**Clients Targeted 10% To 17%
Return:**

Financial Structure Overview General Guidelines

		Two Types of Financial Structures					
		Secure			Unsecure		
Risk Assessment		90%	80%	70%	120%	100%	80%
Project Structure							
Loan 3 to 5 years	Interest Rate	12%	10%	8%	16%	14%	12%
Loan 5 to 20 years	Interest Rate	10%	9%	8%	14%	13%	12%
Equity Position		90%	80%	70%	100%	95%	90%
Personal Guarantees		Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Corporate Guarantees		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Government Guarantees		Y	Y	Y	n/a	n/a	n/a
Potential Buy Back		30%	25%	15%	40%	35%	30%
BOTs		80%	70%	60%			
Normal Disbursement of Loan		80%	83%	85%	70%	75%	80%
Operating Cost Controls		30 Days 30			30 Days 30		
Capital Expenditure Plan							
Lease Back		X	X	X	X	X	X
Direct			X	X			

Purchase

Estimated Cost of Funds

3 to 5 yrs loan	17%	13.4%	11%	22%	19%	17%
5 to 20 yrs loan	11%	9.85%	8.75%	17.5%	14.25%	13%

Exhibit V *Underwriting Guidelines*

Financial Structure:

Loan underwriting is provided internally or through a third party in a co-lending /on-lending relationship. Jupiter's role is to ensure funds under management are placed into a secure position within the ranges of targeted returns within the risk assessment guidelines.

Origination Fees are to provide the normal cost to handle the pre-work of due diligence and loan underwriting and normal can range from 25 basis points to 300 depending on the complexity of the loan and transaction.

Risk analysis or assessment is based on what percentage of the project is at risk or placed in an un-secure position, plus a secondary position on industry and location. Jupiter goal is to place all loan in a 70% risk position or 30% secure equity at risk. This establishes the management, owners of the project of have 30% of the loan amount either pre-invested or available through other private sources, willing to accept a secondary collateralized position to Jupiter. At the other end of the spectrum, the entity may only be a concept no previous history or collateral to support a secure loan position. Jupiter would consider this an un-secure loan, with un-proven concept and management that would carry a 120% risk factor. Jupiter would expect a higher than market interest to match to risk and controlling equity position until the business was successful and proven.

Equity positions range from a low of 40% to a high of 80% based on risk analysis of the project. Long term the goal is to exit the project within 5 to 8 years and only retain a small equity position of 20% or less.

Financial controls in all cases will be maintained within normal guidelines of accounting procedures as adopted in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Jupiter goal is to establish secure investment opportunities for our clients and meet to annual adopted standards as approved by our Board of Trustee(s) for expected net return of investment.

Exhibit VI Gold Transaction – Guidelines

Objective: Complete a purchase agreement for blocks of Gold Bullion to be leveraged into the Jupiter Fund to support operational needs and provide an ongoing revenue stream through the placement and margin of securities underwritten buy gold bullion.

Guidelines: Utilized one of our Public Stock Companies as a primary gold backed stock buy the placement of the first 5,000 Metric Tons. Complete a stock swap/commitment of common control shares for the 5,000 Metric Tons. Once funded, these shares will be fully registered and free trading under the management of Jupiter and the series trust.

Gold Coin Program: Jupiter produces a series of gold coins to handle different programs from Crypto Currency, Gold Backed Stock, and the League of Champions. Jupiter will create and maintain an inventory of gold coins to support these programs worldwide.

League of Champions (LOC)

The League of Champions program provides levels of participation based on the assets and contributions placed into the system. The chart below provides an overview of the basic levels of commitment. The League of Champions is the creation of an Elite Level Travel/Vacation program. The Program will include Elite Hotels/ Private Estates and Private Islands as potential travel/vacation. Private air/jet service and yachts positioned worldwide.

League Of Champions								Max
Jupiter Grams	Coins		Commitment	Week sea	Hrs air	Week Residential	Annual Fees	Capacity Up to
3	100,000	<i>Owners Circle</i>	\$ 20,000,000	1000	100	1000	\$ 1,400,000	8
3	50,000	<i>Champions</i>	\$ 10,000,000	1000	100	1000	\$ 700,000	7
2	25,000	<i>Players</i>	\$ 5,000,000	1000	100	1000	\$ 350,000	6
2	12,500	<i>Platunm</i>	\$ 2,500,000	1000	100	1000	\$ 175,000	5
1	5,000	<i>Gold</i>	\$ 1,000,000	1000	100	1000	\$ 70,000	4
1	2,500	<i>Silver</i>	\$ 500,000	1000	100	1000	\$ 35,000	3
1	1,500	<i>Pearl</i>	\$ 300,000	1000	100	1000	\$ 21,000	2

Jupiter coins issued annually based on level.
Coins can be used in any combination for Yachts, Residential Properties, Resort Properties and Private Aircraft Properties, Assets are held in Trust to created additional income.
Income increase properties value and 30% used to support Non-profit side

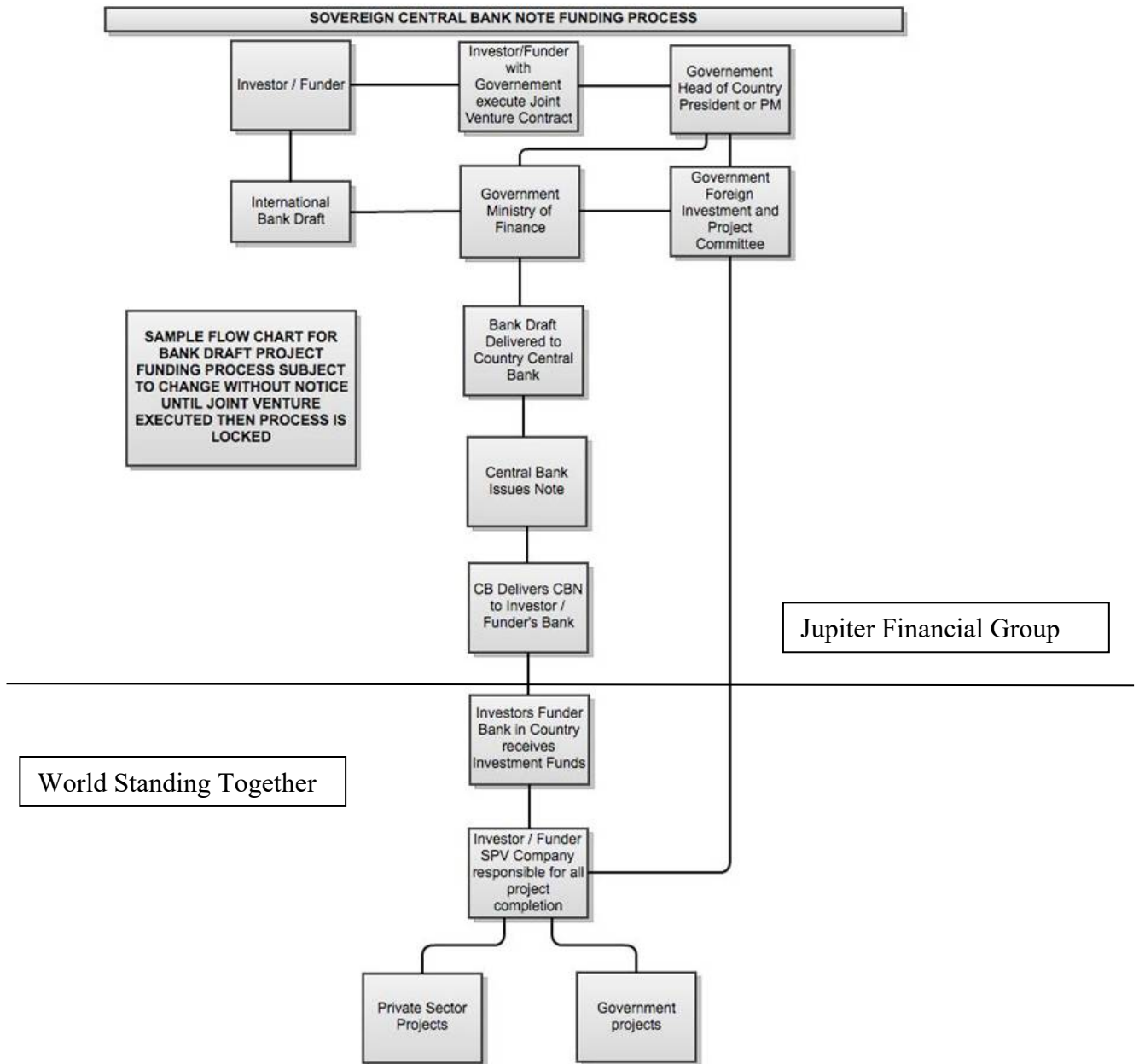
The League of Champions allows the huge amount of capital and assets to be used that are currently not providing any positive revenue stream. The purchase of high-end hotels,

luxury estates, private islands, yachts, and jets can be properly organized to ensure the write offs, depreciation, and other tax benefits are structured against the profit entities to maximize the net income levels across our groups. At the same time, position the assets in a series of standalone entities to ensure asset protection through the utilization of the series Trust entities.

Share Allocation Chart:

Series 8888	(AA + or better Rated Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
Series 7000	(A- or better secondary market Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
Series 6000	(B + or better corporate Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds)
Series 5000	(C + or better corporate Government, Municipalities and Corporate Bonds) Allocation to Investment groups 50 (1,000,000) \$100M Funds
Series 4444	(Commercial Real Estate) Allocation REITS – 10 (2,000,000) \$200B Commercial Properties
Series 4333	(Residential Real Estate) Allocation REITS - 5 (2,000,000) \$50B for Estate Acquisitions
Series 4222	(Hotel and Resort Properties) \$250B Allocation 50 (500,000) \$50M blocks for hotel acquisitions
Series 4000	(Green Earth Technologies – Private and Public entities – rated and non-rated) \$100B Allocation of 500 (200,000) \$20M Blocks for Green product development.
Series 3000	(Altruistic Services Development – infrastructures - UBI) \$100B Allocation of 1000 (5000) \$500K blocks to support local city Vet funds, Homeless etc. Veteran of America Ranches and Educational Programs for the families of Lost Hero's
Series 2000	(Development Projects Natural Resources) \$100 Billion Allocation of 50 (500,000) \$50M blocks to support mining operations.
Series 1000	(IPOs and New Business Development) \$100 Billion Allocation of up 200 (200,000) \$20M blocks to support new business creation.

Securitization: World Standing Together (WST) funding is normally considered project funding. Our projects are funded normally positioned at the Sovereign level flows down to local projects for profit and government projects/social programs. Jupiter Financial Group will normally structure assets at the Sovereign level that will be made available to the WST charters to handle projects on a charter-by-charter basis.



This chart shows the normal process and levels of responsibility to coordinating funding at a Nation level. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) can be the chartered WST, or a separate entity to handle a specific project. Sample International Bill of Exchange or Banker Acceptance note can be properly coordinated to be utilized to provide a credit enhancement for project funding. Jupiter Financial Group assets provide the security to support these IBOEs.

INTERNATIONAL BILL OF EXCHANGE (UNCITRAL Convention 1988)

No. 21000

PURSUANT TO AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH FINAL ARTICLES OF THE UNCITRAL CONVENTION IN EFFECT ON THE DATE HEREOF

REF: Ratified convention Articles 1-7,11,12,13,46-3,47-4(c), 51

Issued on August 20, XXXX
Expiration Date: March 4, XXXX

Posted Certified Acct XXXXXXXXX-2

ORIGINAL PRIVATE BANK ACCEPTANCE
PUBLIC POLICY DOCUMENTARY DRAFT ISSUED KARAMOUZI'S BANK/TRUST REG NO. B-0000304-4
Guarantee Legal Tender of the Corporate UNITED STATES

Legal Tender for all debt, Public Charges, Taxes and Due payable without Deductions for and free of any Levy, Duties or Impost of any nature in \$USD
PRESENT DIRECTLY TO THE COLLECTING PARTY WITH DOCUMENTS ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR TO CREDIT ON SIGHT.

PERFECTED AND REGISTERED BY UCC DOCUMENT No. 2014092248372256 as ADMENDED and PAYMENT BOND No. AMRI000003 RA393427653US
PRIVATE REGISTRATED INDEMNITY BOND AMRI00001 PRIVATE REGISTERED BOND FOR OFF-SET AMRI00002

CREDIT UPON SIGHT TO PAYEE: World Standing Together Charter – {City/Nation}

DRAWEE: SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES ("AVAL" or Guaranteed)
OR OTHER AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES,
THRU ENS LEGIS U.S. CITIZEN-TRUST, or further ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS ACT 1940

BILL OF EXCHANGE:
(An obligation of the United States Treasury)
CREDIT CONDITIONALY

Presented For Acceptance on Demand

REMIT AT PAR VIA FED WIRE

PAY TO: WORLD STANDING TOGETHER CHARTER – {CITY/NATION}

\$4,000,000.00 USD

IN SUM CERTAIN AMOUNT OF: FOUR MILLION AND No/100 U.S. DOLLARS

Drawer: John W. Bush
Private Banker
Karamouiz's Bank/Trust, Ltd.

Signature By: _____, agency, without recourse _____
"As good as aval", Authorized Representative
A Holder-in-Due Course of the Account

Fingerprint

On this _____ day of _____, 20____ before me, a Notary Public of the state of Arkansas, came John W. Bush, who proved to me based on satisfactory evidence to be the signatory is subscribed hereon. Solemnly swore under oath that he has firsthand knowledge of the facts contained herein and that they are true, correct, complete and certain to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Signature by _____ Notary My Commission expires: _____

Special Instructions:

1. Non-cash item prepaid Electronic Funds Transfer Only
2. This Sight Draft is Bankable Paper Guaranteed as a direct obligation of the United States and is considered a Negotiable Instrument for discharge of any private or public contractual claim/offer to include those that are verbal. This valuable document is written in Good Faith under the Doctrine of Necessity and Tendered for the Transfer by Assignment to the Drawer to render a Settlement in Full Satisfaction and closure of Contract Deed _____ by the transfer of credit on account.
3. Contract dated _____ instrument and Form UCC-3 must remain attached to this instrument.
4. Acceptance of this instrument constitutes agreement of the parties that discharge obligation of the original invoice/demand instrument.
5. SEPARATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS, DESTRUCTION, MUTILATION OR SURRENDER TO MAKER DISCHARGES LIABILITY HEREIN.

ACCOUNT DOMAIN:

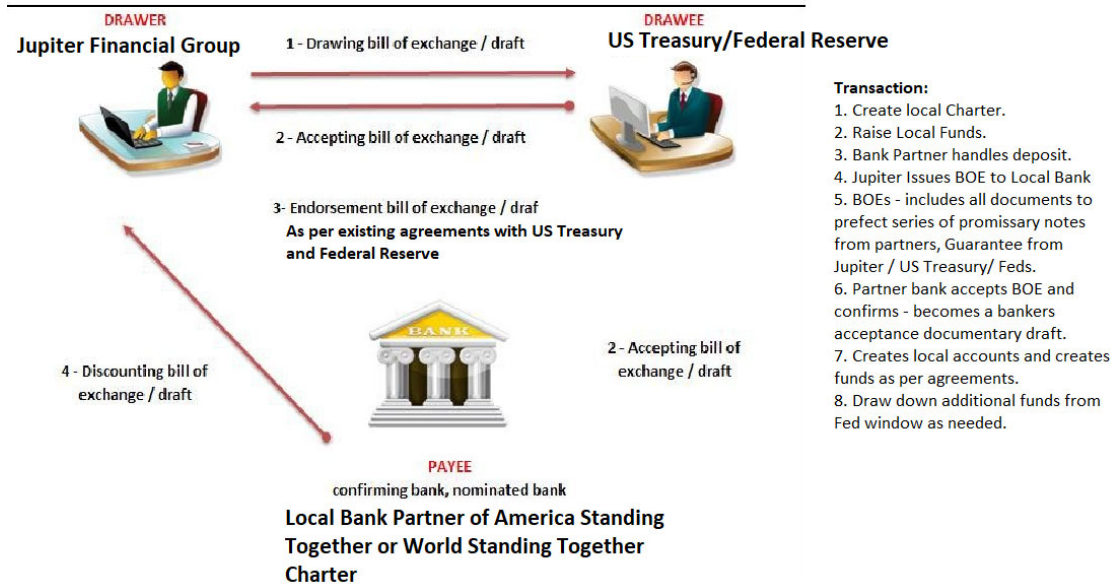
PAYOR: SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES
BANK: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY – Treasury Control System (offset payments) and/or ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS ACT 1940
TOCS, P.O. BOX 1686, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35201-1686

Prepaid Account No. XXXXXX et al PROJECT FUNDING AGREEMENT: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX as amended

Value: \$4,000,000.00

Full underwriting is required in support of a commercialized contract in support of the funding, securitization, safeguards, and auditable systems to ensure compliance in the jurisdiction of the approved project.

Basic Bill of Exchange Transaction



Impact of America Standing Together

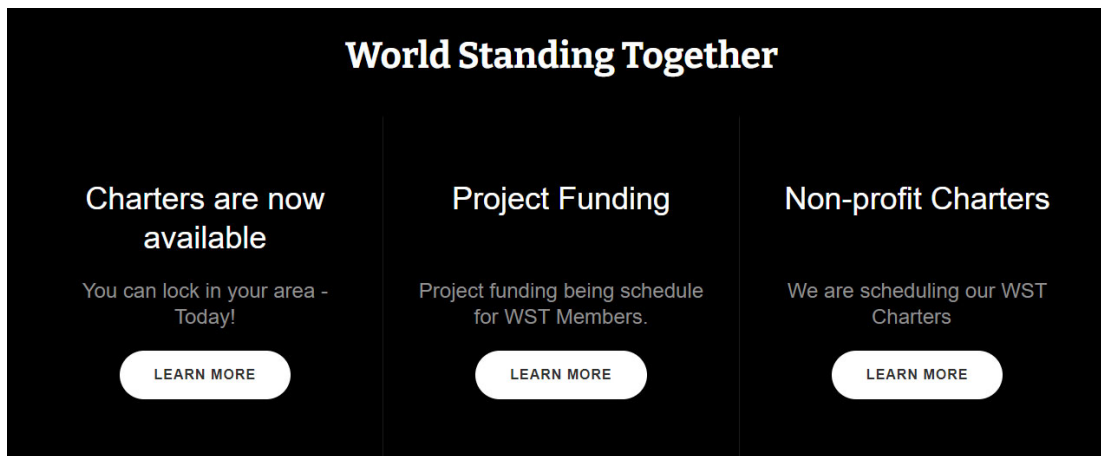
100,000 Population City

			Planned 100%	Pessimistic 20%	Optimistic 80%
	<i>Assumptions</i>		<i>Partners</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Partners</i>
USA Population	100,000		680,652	136,130	544,522
Charters Total	32,412				
Local Funds	\$ 166.00	\$	\$ 16,600,000	\$ 3,320,000	\$ 13,280,000
AST Funds	\$ 30.00	\$	\$ 498,000,000	\$ 99,600,000	\$ 398,400,000
Muliter Effect	11	\$	\$ 5,478,000,000	\$ 1,095,600,000	\$ 4,382,400,000
Taxes:	21%	\$	\$ 1,150,380,000	\$ 230,076,000	\$ 920,304,000
		\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Funds		\$	\$ 514,600,000	\$ 102,920,000	\$ 411,680,000
Variable Cost					
Cost of Goods	45%	\$	\$ 231,570,000	\$ 46,314,000	\$ 185,256,000
Total Variable Cost		\$	\$ 231,570,000	\$ 46,314,000	\$ 185,256,000
Gross Profit		\$	\$ 283,030,000	\$ 56,606,000	\$ 226,424,000
Operating Cost					
Sales & Marketing	3%	\$	\$ 8,490,900	\$ 1,698,180	\$ 6,792,720
R&D	2%	\$	\$ 5,660,600	\$ 1,132,120	\$ 4,528,480
G&A (w/o Depreciation)	12%	\$	\$ 33,963,600	\$ 6,792,720	\$ 27,170,880
Total Operating Expenses		\$	\$ 48,115,100	\$ 9,623,020	\$ 38,492,080
Income from Operations		\$	\$ 234,914,900	\$ 46,982,980	\$ 187,931,920

WORLD STANDING TOGETHER Charters

The World Standing Together is now in a position to lock in geographic areas and register projects to be funded. NSC is the founding group for America Standing Together and World Standing Together.

To lock in a charter or secure a potential position within the system there are a couple of ways. World Standing Together now offers 90-day options, so you can lock in your area and start the planning process to move forward with your project or charter. Current pricing is subject to change without notice.



The banner features a black background with white text. At the top center, the title "World Standing Together" is displayed in a bold, sans-serif font. Below the title, the banner is divided into three vertical columns. The first column is titled "Charters are now available" and contains the text "You can lock in your area - Today!" followed by a white rounded rectangular button with the text "LEARN MORE". The second column is titled "Project Funding" and contains the text "Project funding being schedule for WST Members." followed by a white rounded rectangular button with the text "LEARN MORE". The third column is titled "Non-profit Charters" and contains the text "We are scheduling our WST Charters" followed by a white rounded rectangular button with the text "LEARN MORE".

NSC will create the template for a Series Trust Charter under the Master Trust of WST. This trust provides the foundation for creating an operating entity within your jurisdiction. This trust remains in place as the link between WST World and every charter and becomes either the operating entity or the advisory board. Visit the WST, AST and NSC tabs on the site so you fully understand the financial models before attempting to lock in a city, state, or country.

If you are looking to hold a Regional, State or Nation position can sign up those areas on the NSC can offer a way to earn a geographical area sponsoring new charters. This will give you a regional position at the same geographical or population of your choice, irrelevant of where you sponsored a charter.

Simple example: You sponsored 5 cities that created charters, each having 200,000 as a population. You would have the first right of refusal to take a regional position in WST and handle an area of 1,000,000 people.

Starting charters and registering projects take lots of time and effort so only acquire a charter if you are serious about building and group of leaders with the desire to make your city, state, region, or nation as better place.

Bonds and Currency Notes
(Including but not limited to the following)

- 1 Agriculture Notes
- 2 Alfuka 1912 Boxes
- 3 Alpha Omega Boxes
- 4 AMBER DRAGON - 1 MILLION
- 5 American Dream Box/Morgenthau Box
- 6 American Golden Guns
- 7 American Hardware Boxes
- 8 American Railway Bonds
- 9 Black Coffin
- 10 BLACK DRAGONS / Black Dragons -1B- / BLACK DRAGON 10 BILLION
- 11 Black Eagle / Super Black Eagle/ Imperial Black Eagle
- 12 BLUE DRAGON - 100 MILLION
- 13 Blueberry Bonds
- 14 Brazilian Bonds / LTNs
- 15 Bugatachi
- 16 Celebration Boxes
- 17 CH - YUAN CENTURY
- 18 Chariot of Fire
- 19 Chinese Government Reorganization Bonds
- 20 Chinese Historical Bonds
- 21 CH-RED DRAGON
- 22 DOUBLE DRAGON 100 TRILION
- 23 Double Dragons -1B-
- 24 Double Guns & Grenade/Double Black Gun Pagoda
- 25 DRAGON 100 MILLION
- 26 Dragon Notes
- 27 Elizabeth Notes
- 28 Euro Gold Dollar Boxes/Notes
- 29 Farmer Bonds
- 30 Farmer Box
- 31 Federal Reserve Boxes (FRBs)
- 32 Federal Reserve Notes (FRNs)
- 33 Forbidden City
- 34 Freedom Women currency
- 35 G7 Boxes
- 36 German Bonds
- 37 Gold Bonds
- 38 Gold Dragon 1000

- 39 Gold Dragons
- 40 Gold Solomon
- 41 Golden Bible
- 42 Golden Buddha
- 43 Golden Buddha Manuscript
- 44 Golden Buddha statue
- 45 Golden Buddha Sword
- 46 Golden Camel
- 47 Golden Castles and Boxes.
- 48 Golden Castles with Towers
- 49 Golden Cathedral
- 50 Golden Chrysanthemum
- 51 Golden City & Boxes.
- 52 Golden City (large) & Golden City (small)
- 53 Golden Coffin
- 54 Golden Crab
- 55 Golden Diamond
- 56 Golden Dragon Chair / Golden Sarg
- 57 Golden Guns - Bullets & Boxes.
- 58 Golden Horse
- 59 Golden Imperial Palace
- 60 Golden Leaf
- 61 Golden London Tower
- 62 Golden Morgan Boxes.
- 63 Golden Mosque
- 64 Golden Pagoda (large) & Golden Pagoda (small)
- 65 Golden Palace / Solomon's
- 66 Golden Paradise
- 67 Golden Quran
- 68 Golden Screen
- 69 Golden Scroll / Totem
- 70 Golden Sword / Golden Pistol
- 71 Golden Torah
- 72 Golden Trumpets and Boxes
- 73 Golden Tulip / Purple Tulip
- 74 Google Notes
- 75 HONG KONG Golden Dollar Boxes / Notes
- 76 HONG KONG Lion Head Bonds
- 77 HONG KONG Tiger Notes
- 78 HONG KONG DRAGON
- 79 HSBC Banknotes
- 80 Imperial Black Eagles
- 81 Imperial Chinese Box
- 82 Imperial Dragons (HK)

- 83 Imperial Notes
- 84 IQD Beige Box -1B -
- 85 IQD White Box - 2B -
- 86 Iraqi Dinars and Boxes
- 87 Japanese Gold Dollar Boxes / Notes
- 88 Japanese Government Bonds
- 89 Japanese Kobe Sauna Boxes
- 90 Jericho Boards
- 91 JP Morgan & Wells Fargo
- 92 JP Morgan Gold/Silver/Bronze Boxes
- 93 K333 Versailles Boxes
- 94 Liberty Bonds
- 95 Liberty Boxes / Suites/Bonds
- 96 Liberty Boxes.
- 97 Macau Dragon 5 Million
- 98 Metal Boxes
- 99 Mexican Bonds
- 100 Ministry of Finance Bonds
- 101 Napoleon Bonds
- 102 Ohio Boxes
- 103 Pacote Silver / Calsca Silver Boxes
- 104 Peacock / Red Seal
- 105 Petchili's and other Chinese bonds
- 106 Petrobras Bonds
- 107 Philippine Victory Notes
- 108 Pilate Ring
- 109 PINK DRAGON 1000
- 110 Plum Blossom / Gold Blossom
- 111 Queen Victoria Bonds
- 112 Railroad bonds
- 113 RED DRAGON 1 MILLION
- 114 RED DRAGON 1000
- 115 RED DRAGONS
- 116 Russian Bonds
- 117 Salmon Castle
- 118 Septillion Notes
- 119 Silver Guns/Black Guns
- 120 Solomon's Temple
- 121 Sovereign Gold Bonds
- 122 SPECIAL AGRO-CHEQUE OF \$100 BILLION ZIMBABWE DOLLARS
- 123 Super Petchili Bonds and Boxes
- 124 Temple/Forbidden City
- 125 Tiger FRN
- 126 Tiger Lily Boxes

- 127 Tiger-Zebra Boxes
- 128 TOV Book of Redemption / Scrolls
- 129 TOV Boxes
- 130 TOV Boxes (Baby Boxes & Mother Boxes)
- 131 Treasury Notes/Boxes
- 132 Truman and Osmena Bonds
- 133 Tungsten / Golden Tungsten Box
- 134 UN Boxes
- 135 US FED Instruments (US Treasury Instruments)
- 136 US Golden Dollar Boxes/Notes
- 137 US Silver Certificates
- 138 US TREASURY Bonds / Strips
- 139 Victory Bonds
- 140 Wells Fargo Boxes
- 141 World Bank Boxes
- 142 Yellow Dragon 100 quintillion Notes.
- 143 Yellow Dragon Notes
- 144 Zimbabwe (Blue) Mother Box - 1B -
- 145 Zimbabwe 100 Decillion Notes
- 146 Zimbabwe 100 Quintillion Dollar Notes
- 147 Zimbabwe 100 Septillion Notes
- 148 Zimbabwe 100 Sixtillion Notes
- 149 Zimbabwe 100T Boxes Blue Notes
- 150 Zimbabwe 100T Boxes gold Notes
- 151 Zimbabwe 5 Octillion Dollar Notes
- 152 Zimbabwe Bicentillion (600 zeroes)
- 153 Zimbabwe Blue Containers
- 154 Zimbabwe Blue Quintillion Notes
- 155 Zimbabwe Centillion (303 zeroes)
- 156 Zimbabwe Decillion Notes
- 157 Zimbabwe Dumillilion
- 158 Zimbabwe Duodecillion
- 159 Zimbabwe Gold coins & ingots
- 160 Zimbabwe Gold Quintillion Notes
- 161 Zimbabwe Megalillion
- 162 Zimbabwe Milletillion (3003 zeroes)
- 163 Zimbabwe Millilion (probably doesn't qualify)
- 164 Zimbabwe Myrillion
- 165 Zimbabwe Nonacentillion (2703 zeroes)
- 166 Zimbabwe Nonillion Notes
- 167 Zimbabwe Novemvigintillion
- 168 Zimbabwe Novillion
- 169 Zimbabwe Octillion Notes
- 170 Zimbabwe Octillion Notes (Green, Silver and Gold)

- 171 Zimbabwe Octocentillion (2403 zeroes)
- 172 Zimbabwe plates
- 173 Zimbabwe Quadrigentillion (1200 zeroes)
- 174 Zimbabwe Quindecillion
- 175 Zimbabwe Quingentillion
- 176 Zimbabwe Quinquacentillion (1503 zeroes)
- 177 Zimbabwe Quintillion Notes (Blue, Gold)
- 178 Zimbabwe Red Dragons -1B-
- 179 Zimbabwe Septcentillion (2103 zeroes)
- 180 Zimbabwe Septendecillion
- 181 Zimbabwe Septillion Notes
- 182 Zimbabwe Septingentillion
- 183 Zimbabwe Sexcentillion (1800 zeroes)
- 184 Zimbabwe Sextillion Coin
- 185 Zimbabwe Sexvigintillion
- 186 Zimbabwe Sixtillion Notes
- 187 Zimbabwe Trecentillion (903 zeroes)
- 188 Zimbabwe Trevigintillion Notes
- 189 Zimbabwe Undecillion
- 190 Zimbabwe Vigintillion Notes
- 191 Zimbabwe Yottalillion
- 192 Zimbabwe Zettalillion

All the financial instruments carry their own set of opportunities and benefits. The ability to clear most of these instruments required the ability to show provenance from the original owners. Jupiter Financial Group has worldwide provenance to clear all these instruments and other complex structures.

Our procedure is simple and provides protection to the current owners and long-term support in asset management services.

Redemption procedure:

1. Create a US Constitutional Trust.
2. Acquired assets into the Trust.
3. Packaged is underwritten through our Bank.
4. Our Bank submits package from Trust Department.
5. Trust ownership remains confidential.
6. Funds move into Trust.
7. Owner and Trustee(s) coordinate final placement of funds.
8. Coordination of asset management programs

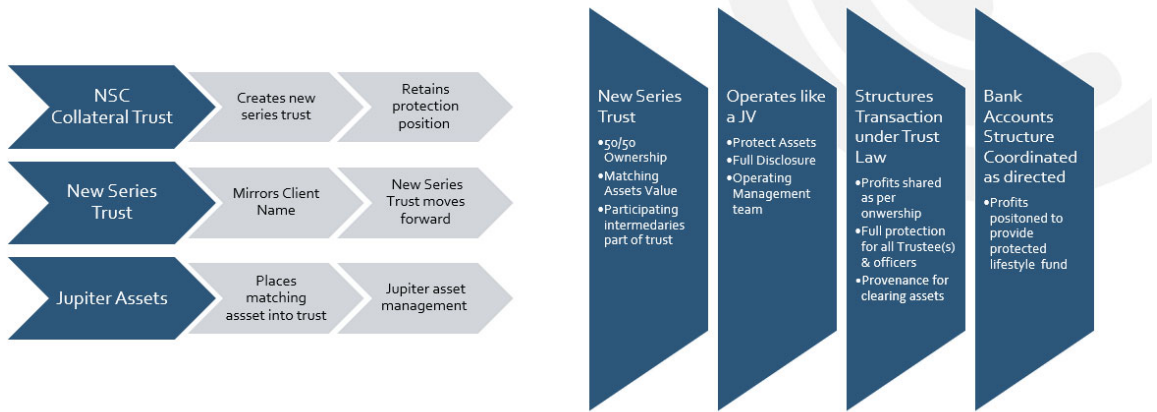
** Special Note: facilitators and intermediaries are also placed in the trust to ensure fee are also properly allocated and protected.

Jupiter Financial Group can provide genealogy and final clearances at a Sovereign level and approved projects through the World Standing Together program.

Procedures:

Jupiter creates a joint venture series trust with owner to provide genealogy and projects.
 Assets are legally placed into Trust and sold under the guideline as noted above.
 Owner shall declare life style funds and/or project funding.
 Life style funds shall be paid and accounts coordinate if needed.
 Project funds shall be moved to the WST program as Board of Director of Series Trust.
 WST program shall be established and managed the approved projects.
 If owner has pending approved projects they will be funded through Jupiter Financial Group and/or World Standing Together Program.

TURNKEY ONE STOP OPERATIONS



Establishing a Contract Entity in Trust Form			
Human Sovereign Trust/ Charter	Business Trust	Project Implementation	Long Term Planning
			
Structuring of Entity	Creation of Entity	Management	Long-Term Planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business /Family Analysis Due Diligence/Purpose Covenant of Privacy History Lesson Underwriting/Indenture Registered with Master Trust Issuance of Unit Shares Movement of Assets Selection of Trustees Surrender of Unit Shares Re-issuance of Unit Share Selection of Officers Purpose of Entity Collateral Enhancement Bond Issuance Bank Selection Financial Manager Risk Analysis Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of Documents First Meeting Organizational Structure Nominating Trustee Preceding Trustee Fiduciary Responsibility Business Plan/Purpose Introduction Letters Bank Letters Investment Accounts Taxation Issues Jurisdictional Structure Operational Structure Deliverables Management Contracts Expense Policies Book Keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating Entity Established Feasibility Study Selection of Vendors Government Approvals Concession for New Business Local Management Financial Controls Compliance Quarterly Reviews Liability Notice Bailee -Manager Contract Services/Workers Compensation Plans Protector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Reviews Reinvestment Plan Loan Repayment Social Economic Plans Local Hiring Plans Executive Training Government Coordination Long term mgt Entity Renewal
Timing 2 to 8 weeks 80 to 200 Man Hours	4 to 12 weeks 200 Man Hours	Life of Entity	

Establishing a Series Trust Type Entity

All agreements/contracts are created in common law jurisdictions, this provides a jointing of living beings agreeing to co-operate in a project and/or business type venture. Under the creation of a constitutional entity parties both have a fiduciary responsibility to protect the entity/venture. The actual structure on the operating entity can take many forms such as:

- Trust
- Partnership
- Joint Venture
- Limited Liability Partnership
- Investment Vehicle
- Association
- Foundation
- Charter
- Etc...

By establishing a contract entity, you are accepting a contract agreement with National Sales Corps, World Standing Together, or Jupiter Financial Group and agree to the terms of relationship and article of the contracts of indenture. Below is the terms of agreements:

AFFIDAVIT

On this (DATE OF ENTITY CREATION) in the City of Jonesboro, Arkansas, National Sales Corps, hereinafter the “Creator” and (MANAGING TRUSTEE) et al, address of AT SAID ADDRESS as per entity hereinafter the “Exchange” the parties herein acknowledge and declare:

That, “**Name of Entity**”, was created by National Sales Corps, (NSC) is the party named herein as THE “**CREATOR**”. That NSC has Virginia Acknowledgment and bailment contract registered in Arkansas; to-wit:

1. That the Exchanger (s) with unequivocal authority to create this Entity with the assets thereof and Creator and Exchanger (s) being competent: of sound mind, and understanding; hereby declare that and EXCHANGE involving simultaneous offering and acceptance hereof, for: (i) money considerations – full money’s worth ; (ii) a Certificate of Beneficial Interest of One Hundred (100) Capital Units with the right, power, and authority to direct the initial issuance of said Capital Units; (iii) for the use of this Entity; all (iv) for the conveyance of certain assets irrevocably transferred by the Exchanger (s) into this Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form, A Pure Trust – A Family Trust. (v) this is a series trust and stand-alone entity from NSC as further described in article 44 of the Declaration of Contract and Indenture.
2. That said parties do hereunto attest, acknowledge, and declare the creation of this Common Law Contract in Trust Form, A Pure Trust, by setting their hand(s) to this Acknowledgement and Declaration of Contract and Indenture creating this Entity; and
3. That this offer, acceptance, consideration, and exchange for assets of: personal property, real property, or both; or other consideration for value; all impose expressed duties and performance as set forth in the Declaration of Contract and Indenture; and
4. NSC further registers said contract series Entity #: NSC-XXXXXXXXXX as issued by master trust as prescribed under Article 44 of the Declaration of Contract and Indenture and other filings on behalf of the Executive Trustee, to include but not be limited to administrative fee schedule as part of the Acknowledgement, Acceptance of Re-Conveyance as provided by the State Grantee for Foreign interference.

The Trustee(s): The Certificate of Beneficial Holder of Capital Units; The officers, employee, or anyone connection or related to this Entity directly or indirectly, that is given access to this Declaration of Contract and Indenture shall treat the herein shared documents

and structure as sensitive and highly confidential and that this Entity hereby contract with NSC as to the following:

- a. That this Declaration of Contract and Indenture is the proprietary confidential documents of NSC and shall not be disclosed, shared, copied, divulged, to any third party whatsoever without the written permission of NSC; and
- b. The said Proprietary information of NSC is valuable and confidential and is shared by NSC solely for the benefit of this Entity as express in the Declaration of Contract and Indenture; and
- c. Non-Disclosure shall consist of, but not limited to; (i) Any Disclosure; (ii) Making and copy by Machine or in writing; (iii) Sharing of informational or ideas contained herein; (iv) or divulging of any material or information includes in the formation design, prototype, or configuration of this Declaration of Contract Indenture, to any third party without written permission from NSC; and
- d. Non-Circumvention Acknowledgement by the execution of this agreement it is understood and agreed that if any circumvention be caused or permitted, directly or indirectly, then and in that event, NSC shall be entitled to any legal remedy to include punitive damages, attorney's fees, court cost, and in additional to all income, commissions, profits, pay benefits, or any other thing of value to which this Entity, committing or permitting such circumstances or circumvention is or may be entitled to by reason of or through any transaction or concluded through, by or under such circumvention; and

A violation or breach of Confidentially; Non-Disclosure Non-Circumvention or Obligation of Secrecy under this agreement shall constitute fraudulent action in any competent jurisdiction and further any defense of "sufficiency of adequate notice" as to the highly sensitive and confidential nature of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture as defined herein.

The undersigned executing on behalf of this Entity acknowledges and confirms that be execution of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture that the intent of this Entity is to be legally bound by the terms of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.

Issued by National Sales Corps, date of entity creation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersign Party/Affiants affirms, attest, acknowledge, and declares that the undersign have unequivocally executed this instrument on their own free and voluntary act and deed on the date appearing by each signatory.



Declaration of Contract & Indenture
Of
Name of Contract Entity Trust
A Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form
A Pure Trust – (“Entity”)

THIS, SUI GENERIS, ONE OF ITS OWN KIND, CONTRACT, *of Offer, Acceptance, and Equal Exchange*, is a PRIVATE COMMON LAW CONTRACT in TRUST FORM, a PURE TRUST ORGANIZATION ("PTO"), a PRIVATE, COMMON LAW, UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TRUST ORGANIZATION ("UBTO"), a PRIVATE COMMON LAW UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS ORGANIZATION ("UBO").

This Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form which creates the Entity known by all the above herein listed names, i.e., each created by a contract in trust form, is executed under the people's unimpaired Common Law Right to Contract, as protected by the Constitution of the United States of America, Article I, Section 10. This Contract is governed by the Magna Charta, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence of 1776, the 1787 Constitution for the United States of America, the 1791 Bill of Rights, Article III supreme court decisions, defining the protections of such Constitution, and the Common Law of the original constitutional Republic of these United States of America, in that it is not repugnant to such Constitution.

This contract entity does not owe its existence to statutory law nor does this contract entity derive any power, benefit, or privilege from any statute, and is further defined by Supreme Court decisions and other court decisions, including but not limited to: "A Pure Trust is a contractual relationship in Trust form." *Berry v. McCourt*, 204 N.E. 2d 235 (1965); "If it is free of control by Certificate Holders, then it is a Pure Trust. *Schuman-Heink v. Folsom*, 159 N.E. 250 (1927); A Pure Trust organization created under the U.S. Constitution right of contract cannot be abridged. The agreement, when executed, creates a Federal organization not under the laws passed by any of the several (State) legislatures. *Crocker v. MacCloy*, 649 U.S. Sup. 39 at 270.

"The term "common law trust" ... is not descriptive of any particular characteristics of such organizations. The basis for the terminology, "common law trust" is not that such organizations are the creatures of the common law, as distinguished from equity, but that they are created under the common law of contracts and do not depend upon any statute". *Schumann-Heink v. Folsom*, 328 Ill 321, 159 NE 250, 58 ALR 485, viii.

Light - Series Trust, an Unincorporated Contract Entity as held under a Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form and as such is a Pure Trust Entity is created on the date first written on the Acknowledgment and Declaration of the Contract and Indenture, hereinafter referred to as "Trust Estate" ("trust estate") or "Entity" ("entity"). This Declaration of Contract and Indenture and all ancillary documents thereof, hereinafter shall be referred to as "Contract and Indenture" or "contract and indenture" or "contract/indenture and *created under a Master Trust created in 1995 and Augmented with additional International Treaties, recognized by all Nations participating in the Light - Programs to support Humans worldwide and stop all violence.*

BE IT KNOWN that this "Trust Estate" ("trust estate") or "Entity" ("entity") shall be named and known hereafter, for all purposes, including but not limited to, establishing a bank account for the "Trust Estate" or "Entity"; further this Trust Estate or Entity is hereby authorized to operate in any state in America or foreign country, and this Trust Estate or Entity shall exist, be known, and function by, through, and under the name of:

Name of Contract Entity - Series Trust; "or" "trust abbreviation - SERIES TRUST Series Trust, an Unincorporated Business Organization as held under a Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form and as such is a Pure Trust Entity and referred to hereinafter, as stated hereinabove, collectively as "Trust Estate" or "Entity" is a method of doing business that predates corporations and certain types of partnerships. Its roots come from the common law of England and derive its existence, right as an independent legal entity, from the law of contracts.

In the past, these types of organizations have sometimes been called "Trusts". However, it is in fact a "Contract" that is analogous to a contractual "business trust format". The documents that create this entity exist solely as a part of the common law - specifically the common law right of contracts. This Entity has no relationship with equity law and does not depend on any statute for its/their existence. State statutes do regulate trusts but do not regulate this type of entity. The State is not a party to this contract.

According to the Supreme Court of these United States, "The fact that a business trust is not regarded as a legal entity distinct from its trustees, if a true trust, may result in this advantage to the trust, which a corporation does not possess: The trust consists of individuals...who are Citizens, and who, therefore, are entitled to certain rights and immunities such as those guaranteed by the privileges and immunities clause [Art. IV, section 2, Cl.1] of the Federal Constitution, which do not apply to corporations" - 296 US 344, 80 L ed 263, 56 S Ct 289, 156 ALR.

This Entity is NOT a trust for reasons that will be pointed out herein. The documents that create this Entity exist solely as a part of common law - specifically the common law right to contract with authority as stated and defined in Article I Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution 1787. As stated, this Declaration of Contract and Indenture that creates this entity has no relationship with equity law

and does not depend on any statute for its existence. This entity is NOT an ordinary trust because it has no fund(s) to be administered for the benefit of beneficiaries, and it does NOT split legal and equitable title when the contract entity is created.

Under the Restatement of the Law of Trusts, 2d, adopted in all states, states that a trust:

..."MUST split title to property between legal and equitable parts. One person must hold property (legal title and possession and control) for the benefit of another (beneficiary -- equitable title -- the owner). The equitable owner has to possess the right to the performance of certain duties and the exercise of certain powers by the holder of legal title (the Trustee), which can be compelled in a court of equity.

The Internal Revenue Regulations ("Code"), in Sec. 301.7701-4(a), defines a trust as follows:

"Ordinary Trusts: In general, the trust as used by the Internal Revenue Code refers to an arrangement created by will or by an Inter Vivos declaration whereby Trustees take title to property for the purpose of protecting or conserving it for beneficiaries under the ordinary rules applied in Probate and Chancery Courts."

This Entity does not come within either definition because parties to this contract and indenture, by the terms and conditions of this contract and indenture, limit their respective rights, duties, and obligations to the common law and/or common law of contracts or both and this contract and indenture disclaims all rights to equity. This Entity is not a trust for either tax or legal consideration because the title to the assets is not "split" and there is not a "gift" of assets.

The Directors/Trustee(s) in this type of entity are vested with Fee Simple title and control over the assets of the entity and have no duty to hold the assets for the benefit of the holder(s) of Capital Units ("CCU") since the holder(s) of CCU neither assert nor give any rights to the assets of the business organization. (Van Ness v. Hyatt, 13 Pet 293,298; Marsell v. First National Bank, 91 US 356, 359; Bucher v. Ches. R.R. Co., 125 US 555,583.) The title herein in this contract and indenture is not split between legal and equitable title.

The U.S. Supreme Court recognized the validity of this type of business organization as recently as 1980. (Navarro v. Lee, 446 US 458, 64 L.Ed. 425 (1980). Also see Eliot v. Freeman, 220 US 178,182; Hecht v. Malley, 265 US 144, 68 L.Ed. 949, 44 S.Ct. 462.)

The Trustees of this Entity have no fiduciary duty to the holders of Capital Units because all parties to this contract and indenture agreed to devoid themselves of rights in equity. See Bouchard v. First People's Trust, 253 Mass. 351, 148 NE 895, where the court stated....

"The declaration of trust in the case at bar is different from any hitherto considered by this court, in that the shareholders (CCU holders) are utterly destitute of every legal right and every means of expressing an opinion touching the trust... Therefore, there is nothing for a court of equity to review."

All parties to this contract and indenture agree to devoid themselves of all rights in equity.

The Internal Revenue Service Manual MT9900-26 (1-29-75), 5041.1 ("Code"), in its definition of law specifically mentions common law as being binding on the IRS. Internal Revenue Regulations, although not binding on the courts, are binding on the IRS. In Regulation Section 301.7701-4(b), the Regulations recognize the validity of this type of Entity.

(b) Business Trusts -- There are other arrangements known as Trusts because the legal title to property is conveyed to the Trustees for the benefit of beneficiaries, but which are not classified as Trusts for the purpose of the Internal Revenue Code, "because they are not simply arrangements to protect and conserve the property for the beneficiaries." [Emphasis added]

Thus, the business trust organization is exempt from the Trust provisions of the Code as far as the IRS is concerned by its own definition. This is partly because the Restatement of Law of Trusts, 2d., Introductory Note, Page 1, defines a trust as follows:

"A trust is one of several juridical devices whereby one person is enabled to deal with property for the benefit of another person."

The transfer of property in a trust must be by gift only. It is a basic requirement for a trust that the grantor must donate the assets to the trust. In accordance with common law contracts this contract and indenture qualifies as a contract because: (1) There is an offer and an acceptance between, (2) Two or more parties, who are (3) Of legal age and competent understanding, and there is (4) Consideration, including, now, a legal object, and finally there is (5) A Termination date; thereby, all, unequivocally effectuating the creation of a common law contract and not a trust. One of the primary considerations herein is the equal exchange of property invested for a Certificate of One Hundred (100) Capital Units. This Certificate of One Hundred (100) Capital Units has an indeterminable value that cannot be determined - at the time of the equal exchange. The equal exchange also includes other considerations that are defined herein.

The Restatement of the Law of Trusts, 2d, page 2, American Law Institute, Washington, D.C., further states in ~1 Comment (b)...

(b) Matters Excluded. A statement of rules of law related to the employment of a trust as a device for carrying on a business is not within the scope of the Restatement of this subject {trusts}. Although many of the rules applicable to trusts are

applied to business trusts, yet many of the rules are not applied, and there are rules which are applicable only to business trusts. The business trust is a special kind of business organization.

This Entity does not come within the definition of a trust as defined by the IRS Code and statutory laws. It is therefore a common law contract with the following characteristics or criterion which must be present:

1. Legal and equitable title, viz. fee simple title, to the assets is vested solely in the Entity or with the Trustee(s) of this Entity in consideration for -

2. An equal exchange of a Certificate of One Hundred (100) Capital Units of this Entity, together with the "right to direct the initial issuance of all such Capital Units", the Entity, together with the use of this Entity, offered by the Creator at arm's length which Certificate of Capital Units or Declaration of Contract and Indenture states that the Exchanger(s) investor:

a. Has no joint business interest or association with the Trustee(s) because,
b. The holder of Capital Units has no right, title, or interest in the assets of this Entity, except as defined herein, and

c. Restricts the holder's rights in the whole transaction to those arising out of the common law of contracts and denies any rights under the law of equity and asserts his/her/their total freedom from equity, and

3. Grants limited liability (restricted to the assets only) to the Trustee(s) and the holders of the Capital Units, and

4. Is entitled to absolute privacy.

This contract and indenture unequivocally has all the herein immediately above defined essentials agreed to by all parties to this contract and indenture, i.e., (i) The Creator - Offeror; (ii) The Exchanger(s) - Acceptor(s); and (iii) The Trustee(s). This contract and indenture, when executed, shall be protected by the Magna Charta, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence of 1776, the Constitution for these united States of America of 1787, the Bill of Rights of 1791, Article III supreme court decisions, defining the protection of such Constitution, and the Common Law of the original constitution Republic of these unites States of America, in that it is not repugnant to such Constitution, and primarily by Article I Section 10 of the Constitution for the United States of America i.e., "No state shall...pass any Bill...or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts. "

The words "Business Trust" as used in relation to "Pure Trust Organization" in this Contract and Indenture is a contract under the common law and Constitution for the united States of America Article I Section 10.

The results intended are that this Entity will be free from many government restraints and the assets owned by this Entity will escape probate, gift taxes, inheritance taxes, estate taxes and will defer capital gains taxes; generally it will lower income taxes; protect Entity assets from personal litigation claims against the Trustee(s) and Holder(s) of Capital Units; and be free of reliance on statutory or equity laws. Examples of a "contractual", unassociated, and non- equitable business or Pure Trust Organization can be found in: Hecht v. Malley, 265 US 144 (1924); Bouchard v. First People's Trust, 148 NE 895 (1925); Schumann-Heink v. Folsom, 159 NE 250 (1927); and Navarro v. Lee, 446 US 458 (1980). Also see 88 American Law Reports, 3d 704, 71 ALR 871, 58 ALR 485.

"The legal right of a taxpayer to decrease the amount of what otherwise would be his tax, or altogether avoid them by means which the law permits cannot be doubted." Justice George Sutherland, in Gregory v. Helvering, 293 US 465, 469 (1934).

This Entity is created by its Declaration of Contract and Indenture for a business purpose, to function in its own right as an independent legal Entity, managed by its Trustee(s).

Its roots come from the common law of England (Smith v. Anderson, 15 Ch.D. 247 (1880)). Since it is excluded from the trust provisions of the IRS Code/Regulations and Common Law Jurisprudence, the Exchanger(s)/Investor "may" be appointed the First Trustee under the terms of the contract and indenture with the same legal effect as if the Trustee receiving the conveyance had been another person. This type of arrangement was acknowledged in (Becker, Collector of Internal Revenue v. St. Louis Union Trust Co., 296 US 48, 50; 80 L.Ed. 35, 56 S.Ct. 78). 1. NOTE: The word "may" should be construed as raising the possibility that the exchanger might under some circumstances be allowed to serve as trustee. However, it is absolutely imperative to understand that any such circumstance must arise solely at the discretion of the Creator of the business trust and never because of an "understanding" or prearrangement between the Creator and the Exchanger(s), lest an "association" be created which would fall under the jurisdiction of the IRS.

The powers of the Trustee(s) in this Entity are absolute, and they have the responsibility to improve, enhance, and build the financial value and rating of this Entity. The Trustee(s) are absolute owners of the assets in this Entity as joint tenants. They also may be given the exclusive power to interpret and construe the intent of the documents that creates

this business organization. (Cohn v. U.S. Trust Securities Corporation, 40 NE 2d 282.) The Trustee(s) in this contract and indenture are absolute owners of the assets in this Entity as joint tenants. The Trustee(s) in this contract and indenture are hereby vested with the exclusive power to interpret and construe the intent of this contract and indenture that creates this Entity as outlined herein and under Article Eleven herein. It is the intent of this Entity to eliminate judicial supervision.

The recognition of this type of Entity as a separate Entity is also memorialized in the Uniform Commercial Code Section 1-201(28) and in federal bankruptcy adjudication. (Bankruptcy, 9 Am Jur 2d., Sec 140.) Further, this Entity does not violate the rule against perpetuities, because it is not a trust.

This Entity must not be confused with an "Association" where corporate tax rates apply (double tax). These associated or partnership type organizations are those that compare the holder of capital units to a shareholder and the Trustee(s) to the Board of Directors of a corporation. In a corporation, the directors receive instruction from the shareholders and can be removed by them. In a partnership, the partners jointly own and operate the business. These partners and stockholders are "associated" together in a joint action and interest of an enterprise. This is not so in this type of entity. The holders of capital units have no legal interest or power in the operation of the entity in the tax sense. (Elm Street Realty Trust, TC No 68 (1981); Morrisey v. Commissioner, 296 US 34 (1935); Crocker v. Malley, 249 US 223 (1919); Crocker v. MacCloy, 649 US Sup. 39 at 270 (1919); 58 ALR 485; Internal Revenue Ruling 301.7701-2.) This concept is not in this Entity.

There are only four tax formulas in the United States: (1) individual; (2) corporation; (3) partnership; and (4) trust. Internal Revenue Code Section 7701 defines a "person" to include an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, corporation, or officer, etc., working on behalf of a taxable Entity. Since we know this Entity is none of the above, we are told; In the Internal Revenue Regulations, Section 30.7701-1(a), the meaning of "person" was expanded to include an "unincorporated business organization". There is no doubt that this Entity is an "unincorporated business organization", so in tax parlance, the business created by this private common law contract and indenture is a "person".

Is Federal Estate Tax imposed on the transfer of Certificates of Capital Units ("CCU") upon the death of a holder of capital units? "NO"! Both federal and state gift and estate taxes are on the transfer of "assets" affected by death. (Knowlton v. Moore, 178 US 41, 20 S.Ct. 747, 44 L.Ed. 969 (1900); YMCA v. Davis, 264 US 47 (1924), 44 S.Ct. 291, 68L.Ed. 558; Edwards v. Slocum, 264 US 61 (1924), 44 S.Ct.293, 68 L.Ed. 564; Goodman v. Granger, 243 F.2d 264 (1957); Babb v. U.S., 349 F.Supp. 792 (1972). An interest which terminates on or before death is not a proper subject of the federal estate tax. (Goodman and Babb, supra.)

Under this contract and indenture when the holder of Capital Units dies, the Certificate of Capital Units becomes a nullity to be returned to the Trustee(s). Under this contract and indenture each Certificate of Capital Units shall contain the following, or similar, clause:

"Upon the death, divorce, insolvency, bankruptcy, incompetency, dissolution of or waste (as defined in Black's Law Dictionary - Revised Fourth Edition), conviction or judgment against said Holder of Capital Unit(s) hereof, this Certificate (and all rights hereunder) shall be absolutely NULL AND VOID - as though the certificate never existed. However, all or part of the Capital Unit(s) hereby represented may be transferred before death, divorce, insolvency, bankruptcy, incompetency, dissolution of or waste (as defined in Black's Law Dictionary - Revised Fourth Edition), conviction or judgment by said Holder of Capital Unit(s) hereof, but only upon the prior approval of the Trustee(s), and in accordance with the provision of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture on file in the office of Trustee(s). This Notice is not intended to supersede any other method of transfer set out in this Declaration of Contract and Indenture or by resolution of the Trustee(s) on file in the office of the Trustee(s)."

Further, similar nullification provisions for judgments, criminal convictions, and divorce may be initiated by the Trustee(s) herein. Additionally, it is the intent of these clauses to insulate the CCU holder from claims of creditors or prospective lien holders from attaching to the CCU. Because the CCU's become a nullity -- as though they never existed - there is no provision in the Code to levy the estate tax. Further, the courts have held that notes canceled at death are not includable in a gross estate. (Estate of John Moss, 74 TC No. 91 (1980).

To Recapitulate the Declaration of Contract and Indenture Brief:

The characteristics of this Entity, as intended by the Creator, the Exchanger(s), the Entity, and Trustee(s) (all parties to this Declaration of Contract and Indenture), is to be construed as an unincorporated organization as that term is used in U.S. Treasury Regulation and/or Internal Revenue Regulation, 26 CFR Section 301.7701-2(a) (3), but regardless of what name is applied, it is restated that this Entity is neither a corporation, nor an association, nor a Trust by gift, nor a statutory Trust, nor a testamentary Trust, nor any other type of entity or trust created by statute or government franchise.

Further: The characteristics of this Entity includes, but is not limited to: Limited liability for the Trustee(s); Centralized management; Not having "Associates" (as the term is used in U.S. Treasury Regulation and/or Internal Revenue Regulation, 26 CFR Section 301.7701(a) (1)); Not having continuity of life (but rather having a limited life); Having a Business Purpose; Is Irrevocable; Having an absence of free transferability of Certificates of Capital Unit(s); and Lack of control over the Trustee(s) by the Certificate Holder(s).

Further: The characteristics of this Entity, as intended by the Creator, the Exchanger(s), and Trustee(s) (all parties to this Declaration of Contract and Indenture), that the Trustee(s) of this Entity act solely within the constitutional rights as based upon the common law rights and immunities vouchsafed to Citizen(s) and to this Entity as a legal, artificial, separate and distinct "person" that it actually is, and further the parties to this Entity are protected, construed, and defined under or in:

1. Article I Section 10 of the Constitution of the united States of America, i.e., "Unlimited Right to Contract"; and

2. Article IV Section 2 of the Constitution of the united States of America, i.e., "Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States"; and

3. Article VI Section 2 of the Constitution of the united States of America providing that: "The Constitution of the united States of America and the laws made in pursuance thereof...shall be the supreme law of the land"; and

The parties to this Declaration of Contract and Indenture and this Entity created thereunder are also protected under the:

4. Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the united State of America guaranteeing the "Right of Privacy" and "Right of Privacy of Records" as evidenced by the U. S. Supreme Court Ruling of Boyd vs U.S. and Silverthorne vs U.S.; and

5. Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the united States of America; and

6. Seventh Amendment of the Constitution of the united States of America; and

7. Tenth Amendment of the Constitution of the united States of America; and

If any Trustee of this Entity or their appointees shall be asked for any information not in the best interest(s) of this Entity to reveal or are subpoenaed and respond to any court, this shall be deemed as "breach of fiduciary". If any Trustee is found in contempt of court or a similar status, rather than revealing information not in the best interest(s), he/she/they shall immediately cease to be a Trustee of this Entity. Any past Trustee can not testify against this Entity in any court.

Any Court or Court Officer compelling a Trustee to violate this clause shall be sued under a Title USC Title 42 action. This may be interpreted by this Entity as a criminal act.

No authority is granted to receive legal service or answer subpoena of any court except in criminal cases.

All interpretation shall be under the common law and all parties to this Entity, including but not limited to, Trustee(s), Certificate Holder(s), other entities having dealings hereunder, including but not limited to arbitration tribunal(s), admiralty, maritime, equity court(s), all are referred to legal citation(s) and various court ruling(s) pertaining to pure trust organizations of this type and to the unlimited right(s) to freedom of contract. Specifically, reference is herein made to the analyses of this pure type of Trust organization discussed in 156 ALR 22 and 88 ALR 3rd 704.

Nothing herein shall be construed as an intent by the parties to this Declaration of Contract and Indenture to evade taxes nor contravene any Federal nor State law nor to delegate to its Trustee(s) any special power belonging exclusively to franchise of incorporation. However, the intent herein by all parties is to act within the Constitution of the united States of America; their common law right(s) and immunities vouchsafed to all Citizen(s) and Person(s) there under.

By creating this legal entity, the Creator, the Exchanger(s), the Trustee(s) of this Entity have exercised their guaranteed inalienable Constitutional right(s) as reserved to all Citizen(s) and Person(s) there under.

Article One

The Exchange: Whereas Creator, a Sovereign de jure entity of these united States, acting in sui juris sovereign prerogative doing business; and Whereas Exchanger(s) of lawful age is/are competent de jure natural born Sovereign Citizens of these united States of America acting in sui juris capacity is/are desirous of creating a Contract in Pure Trust form and enter into thereof knowingly, intentionally, and voluntarily; and

Light - Series Trust, an Unincorporated Business Organization as held under a Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form and as such is a Pure Trust Entity - which is analogous to a contractual Business Trust format, created by and between: The Creator, The Exchanger(s), The Entity, and The Trustee(s) of this Entity - to-wit:

Now therefore, in consideration of the foregoing terms, conditions, covenants, mutual covenants, stipulations, performance, and equal exchange as set forth herein below and hereinabove the four parties (to paraphrase): (i) The Creator, the one making the offer of: The Entity; Certificate of One Hundred (100) Capital Units; Right of Exchanger(s) to direct the initial issuance of all such Capital Units; Use of the Entity; plus all other considerations, all in equal exchange for assets; (ii) The Exchanger(s)-Acceptor of Creator's offer, the person(s) who have the authority to equal exchange the assets for: The Entity; Certificate of One Hundred (100) Capital Units; Right to direct the initial issuance of all such Capital Units; Use of the Entity, plus all other considerations, except as referenced by contract in this Article 1 Section 1.1 The Exchange; (iii) The Entity created; and (iv) The Trustee(s), upon proper execution of Acceptance of Trustee Contract and execution of the Covenant of Privacy of this Entity, shall carry out their duties and performance of this contract and indenture to improve and enhance the value of the assets; all for an Entity created for a genuine business purpose; hereby agree as follows:

- a. It is not the intent of the Exchanger(s) or the Creator that this Entity be considered a "Trust", to be regulated by Statutory or Equity regulations or law, because this Entity has "no" trust fund(s) to be administered for the benefit of beneficiaries; it does not split legal and equitable title; nor is the Entity created by "Gift" but is created rather by "Consideration" and is in fact a "Contract"; nor is it the intent of the Creator or the Exchanger(s) that this Entity be considered a "simple arrangement to protect and conserve the property for the beneficiaries". (Quoting from: "IRS Regulation, 26 CFR, Section 301.7701-4(b).) These are but a few of the reasons that this Entity is not a Trust; and It is the intent of the Creator and Exchanger(s) to create, by contract, an Entity to consummate the visions, goals, terms and conditions herein defined. It is the intent of the Creator and
- b. Exchanger(s) to freely exercise their Constitutional Rights to (a) contract; (b) engage in free speech; and (c) the right of free association; and
- c. It is the intent of the Creator and Exchanger(s) to create an Entity endowed with the authority of the inalienable rights granted by: Article I Section 10 - unlimited right to contract; Article IV Section 2; Amendments IV; V; VII and XIV of the U.S. Constitution 1787, i.e., "A Pure Trust organization created under the U.S. Constitution Right to Contract, et.al., cannot be abridged. The agreement, when executed, creates a Federal Organization not under the laws passed by any of the several (State) legislature." Crocker v. MacCloy, 649 U.S. Sup. 39 at 270; and
- d. The legal status and principal focus of the Entity created herein as interpreted and construed by the Creator and Exchanger(s) on page 1 of the Declaration of Contract and Indenture, and elsewhere herein, is that of a "Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form, A Pure Trust Organization". It is in fact a contract that is analogous to a contractual "Business Trust" format, however, Entity may also be the same as: (i) A Pure Trust, as defined by the courts in case law quoted herein and elsewhere; and analogous to the (ii) True Trust; and (iii) Contractual Unincorporated Business Trust Organization; and
- e. That all parties herein hereby invoke their inviolable and basic Common Law Right to Contract as protected by Article I Section 10; Article IV Section 2; Amendments IV; V; VII and XIV of the U.S. Constitution 1787; and that every aspect of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture shall be by and under Common Law Right to Contract et.al.; and
- f. The Creator makes an Offer Of Equal Exchange to the Exchanger(s) to create this Entity and all benefits thereof; and
- g. The Exchanger(s) Accepts this Offer Of Equal Exchange made by the Creator; and
- h. The Exchanger(s) exchanged assets at "Closing" as defined herein; and
- i. The Exchanger(s) exercises his/her/their Right, Power, and Authority to direct the initial issuance of said One Hundred (100) Capital Units and all other performance herein defined; and
- j. It is agreed by the parties herein that any future Holder(s) of Certificate of Capital Units, other than the original Exchanger(s) - which would cause merge, shall be entitled to distributions of income, dividends, or benefits at such time and in such amount(s) as the Trustee(s) and/or Board of Trustees for this Entity shall from time to time declare; and that under this Common Law Contract in Trust Form, a Pure Trust Organization, it shall unequivocally be made definite and certain that No Control, over the Trustee(s), shall be conveyed nor granted, upon the Holder(s) of Capital Units; and No Equitable Title shall be granted to the Holder(s) of Capital Units; and
- k. The Exchange of assets for FULL MONEY'S WORTH requires that NO MONETARY VALUE be placed on the Assets prior to or at the time of Exchange; and
- l. The Capital Units had an indeterminable value that can not be determined at the time of exchange; and
- m. The Assets are received and Accepted into this Entity by its Creator acting as Fiduciary/Trustee for this Entity. No beneficial interest nor income from these Assets shall be brought about or perpetuated by the Creator; and
- n. Assets Equally Exchanged and Accepted into this Entity are owned by the Entity in "fee simple" and cannot revert back to the original Exchanger(s); and the active Trustee(s) with authority to act on behalf of this Entity are absolute owners of the assets with Entity as joint tenants; and
- o. Assets equally exchanged are made more definite and certain and described in Schedule "A" Personal Property and Schedule "B" Real Property, herein equally exchanged and accepted irrevocably by the Entity, which Entity shall hold, own and possess Full and Absolute Title, both equitable and legal, of said properties IN FEE SIMPLE, said property to be held and titled to this Entity, in accordance with the conditions, terms and provisions of this Contract and Indenture, the Resolutions of the Trustee and/or Board of Trustees interpreting the same; and
- p. The Offer of Equal Exchange has been Accepted by the Exchanger(s) and the Closing is completed. The Creator/Fiduciary Trustee is now in complete control of the newly created Entity and is under no obligation nor has there been a prior arrangement in regards to: (i) The Contract position of Business Trust Manager, Business Manager, Managing Director, or Bailee-Manager as the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee shall so create, hereinafter referred to in this section as "Managers"; nor (ii) The appointment contract with the Non-Related (Adversary) Trustee(s), First Trustee, Appointed First Trustee, or First Co-Trustees, hereinafter referred to in this section as "Trustees"; (iii) That the contract appointment(s) of "Managers" or "Trustees" is an "arms length" decision between the parties herein; (iv) That the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee has the power and authority to contract all positions or just one position in his discretion and any other position(s) deemed necessary; and (v) That the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee of

this Entity may mold and give this contract and indenture or other contract(s) or appointed position(s) herein any shape he chooses in his discretion. Shaw v. Paine, 12 Allen (Mass) 293; also in Harwood v. Tracy, 118 MO. 631, 24 SW 214.

- q. Once the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee has the contract(s) in place with the "Managers" or "Trustees" or both, the Creator then retreats from this Entity after the First Meeting of The Board of Trustee(s) of this Entity is completed and approved-executed as required; and
- r. There being no further duty nor purpose for the Creator/ Fiduciary Trustee, the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee shall "resign" as Creator/Fiduciary Trustee of this Entity, in writing and the resignation shall be effective upon the "Trustee(s)" written Acceptance of same. A copy of this Resignation and Acceptance shall be attached, incorporated herein by reference as if printed herein, and made a part of the permanent records of this Entity; and
- s. The Creator and Exchanger(s) attest to the fact that this Offer of Equal Exchange, Acceptance, and Creation of this Entity, with consideration, was made "at arm's length" and further attest that both or either party could have rejected the offer and this contract at any time before their execution of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.

Note:

Henceforth, in this Contract and Indenture; all ancillary documents thereto; support documents thereto, contract(s) thereto, containing allusion(s) or any reference to:

"Certificate of Beneficial Interest ("CBI") or "Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s)" or "Holder(s) of Certificate of Beneficial Interest" or reference thereof shall be construed to mean the same as "Certificate of Capital Units ("CCU")", "Holder(s) of Capital Units" or any reference thereof as applicably defined in Article One of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.

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Article Two

- 2.1 Properties Conveyed: The Exchanger(s) warrants his authority to transfer such interest in said properties as is authorized to be transferred by the terms of this Contract and Indenture.
- 2.2 Additional Assets: The Board of Trustee(s) shall "contract with consideration" the exchange of assets, to the Entity, after the date of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture: (i) In accordance with Article One; in particular Subsection 1.1 paragraph number 8., or (ii) With any Exchanger(s) to assign or transfer securities or other property whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, reasonably acceptable to the Board of Trustee(s); as an Addition to the Entity's Corpus/Estate and the Board of Trustee(s) shall hold or dispose of any Addition as part of the Corpus/Estate subject to the terms and conditions of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.
- 2.3 Rescission: The Exchanger(s) hereby declares that this Contract and Indenture totally and unequivocally rescinds, revokes, nullifies, and voids all previous Wills and Testaments or Codicils of the Exchanger(s) in regards to the assets exchanged herein.

Article Three

- 3.1 Contract Appointment of: Manager; First Trustee: After the Closing has been completed, i.e., the Declaration of Contract and Indenture creating Master's Debt Free America has been executed, the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee is now in complete control of the newly created Entity; and
- 3.2 The Creator/Fiduciary Trustee is strictly at his own discretion without and apart from any legal or contractual obligation with regard to any prior arrangement or secret agreement, oral or written, as such between said Exchanger(s) and said Creator in the selection process of who shall be chosen for the following contract positions: (i) The Contract position of Manager, Trust Manager, Managing Director, or Bailee-Manager as the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee shall so create, hereinafter collectively known as "Manager"; (ii) The contract appointment of the First Trustee; and further: (iii) That the contract appointment of the Manager or First Trustee or both was and is an "arms length" decision; (iv) That the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee has the power and authority to contract, in his discretion, both positions or just the trustee position; and (v) That the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee of this Entity may mold and give the contracts of the two positions any shape he chooses in his discretion. Shaw v. Paine, 12 Allen (Mass) 293; also in Harwood v. Tracy, 118 MO. 631, 24 SW 214. The power, authority, duties, and performance of the Manager shall all be made clear, definite, and certain in the Manager Contract. The Trustee(s) and/or Board of Trustee(s) shall not have the power, right, nor authority to dismiss, eliminate, or thwart the Manager, except as stated in the Manager Contract or herein. The identity and contract appointment of the Manager and First Trustee shall be recorded and set forth in Minute Number 1, which Minute shall be incorporated herein by reference as if printed herein immediately upon its execution.
- 3.3 Exchanger(s) Covenants: As part of the consideration heretofore stated, the Exchanger(s) agrees and covenants that he/she/they shall not change this Contract/Indenture in any manner; nor shall he reserve nor retain, by any legal or

contractual obligation or arrangement, any reversionary or beneficial interest or dominion or control over the principal or incomes of the Corpus/Estate, nor any power to change in any manner this Contract/Indenture.

Article Four

- 4.1 **Situs:** With reference to Situation: The Jurisdiction of this Entity shall be anywhere in the world that the Common Law Right to Contract is recognized. With reference to Jurisdiction: This Entity is consummated by authority of the inalienable rights granted by Article I Section 10 - Unlimited Right to Contract; Article IV Section 2; Amendments IV; V; VII and XIV of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States is a common law document, the law of the land, with common law jurisdiction. Therefore, since the Constitution of the United States is a common law document with common law jurisdiction and the authority to create this contract in trust form is given and protected thereof, the Jurisdiction of this Entity is Common Law, i.e., "this agreement, when executed, creates a Federal Organization not under the laws passed by any of the several (State) legislature." Crocker V. Malley, 249 U.S. 233, 39 Sup. Ct. 270. With reference to Location: The place of performance by the parties to this agreement at the time of execution is described on the Acknowledgment and Declaration page of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture. The performance and duties of the trustee(s) herein may take them anywhere deemed to be in the best interest of the administration of this Entity, where the right of contract is upheld as legal, enforceable, binding, and accepted or recognized as judicial notice.
- 4.2 **Education Purpose; Affairs of our Estate:** Two of the primary underlying principles governing this Declaration of Contract and Indenture are: education and governing the affairs of my/our estate and/or business, i.e., Exchanger(s). I/We have educated ourselves with information or knowledge of the fact that as U.S. Citizen(s) I/we have a fundamental choice: (i) To live our lives and conduct the affairs, to include but not limited to, of our family, our estate, and our business(s) under Common Law Jurisdiction; or (ii) To live our lives and conduct the affairs, to include but not limited to, of our family, our estate, and our business(s) under Statutory Jurisdiction. Common Law is the law of the land, the law of the Constitution. Statutory Law is the laws of the several States.
- 4.3 **Organizational Test:** The Declaration of Contract and Indenture is created exclusively for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 4.4 **Dedication and Distribution of Assets:** Assets of this Entity shall be permanently Dedicated to an exempt purpose. This means that in the event this Entity should terminate, i.e., dissolve, its assets shall be Distributed for an exempt purpose. On dissolution assets shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) or any other corresponding section of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code; and assets shall not be distributed to members of this Entity or private individuals or for any other purpose so that the Organizational Test is honored. This section shall supersede any other language of any other section of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.

The provisions and obligations of this paragraph-section shall survive the termination of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.

- 4.5 **Definition of Charitable Organization(s):** In this Declaration of Contract and Indenture and in any amendment(s) to it, references to "charitable organization(s)" mean corporations, trusts, funds, foundations, community chests, or private common law contract in trust form - a pure trust created or organized in the United States or in any of its possessions, whether under the laws of the United States, any state or territory, the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States, organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures or is payable to or for the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. It is intended that the organization(s) described in this section 4.5 shall be entitled to exemption from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) or any other corresponding section of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code.
- 4.6 **Charitable Purpose(s):** In this Declaration of Contract and Indenture and in any amendment(s) to it, the term "charitable purpose(s)" shall be limited to and shall include only religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes within the meaning of those terms as used in section 501(c)(3) or any other corresponding section of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code, but only such purposes as also constitute public charitable purposes under the law of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Article Five

- 5.1 **Intent:** The expressed intent of the named Parties to this Declaration of Contract and Indenture is to create with the Offer, Acceptance, Exchange, and Monetary Consideration a Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form, a Pure Trust - A Business Trust ("Entity"), and to provide for a prudent and economical administration of the assets of the Entity by legal person(s) acting under common law and those rights arising out of common law and denying any rights under the law of equity and asserting total freedom from equity, in regards to the Trustee(s) and Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s); to begin at once and not deferred until after the death or incapacitation of the Exchanger(s). It is hereby required that, as a part of the consideration of this Contract/Indenture, the Trustee and/or Board of Trustees act solely upon its rights under the U.S. Constitution and the common law right of contract, and the immunities vouchsafed thereunder, in administering the Corpus/Estate according to the terms, conditions, covenants, mutual covenants, stipulations and intent of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.

- 5.2 There are only four tax formulas in the United States: (1) individual; (2) corporation; (3) partnership; (4) trust. Internal Revenue Code Section 7701 defines a "person" to include an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, corporation, or officer, etc., working on behalf of a taxable Entity. Since we know this Entity is none of the above, we are told; In the Internal Revenue Regulations, Section 30.7701- 1(a), the meaning of "person" was expanded to include an "unincorporated business organization". There is no doubt that this Entity is an "unincorporated business organization", so in tax parlance, the business created by this common law contract and indenture is a "person".

Article Six

- 6.1 Trustee(s): The Creator shall select, name, and appoint the First Trustee from the Master Trust and coordinate with Series Trust and ensure compliance. Upon his/her acceptance of such Office, the First Trustee's acceptance being signified by his/her signing of an Acceptance of the provisions of this Contract/Indenture and his/her executing a Covenant of Privacy, the First Trustee may then constitute the first Board of Trustee, which Board shall have the exclusive power to interpret and construe the intent, meaning and direction of this Contract/Indenture without judicial interference, and the signing and acknowledging of appropriate Letters of Appointment and the Covenant of Privacy by subsequently appointed Trustee(s) shall constitute their acceptance of the Contract/Indenture and this Entity's property in the same manner as the First Trustee, and the assets and emoluments thereof shall immediately vest in any new Trustee as manager for the Entity Corpus/Estate without further act or conveyance.
- 6.2 Trustee Number: The number of trustees shall be at all times not less than two, and whenever for any reason the number is reduced to one, there shall be, and at any other time there may be appointed one or more additional trustee(s) in accordance with the terms and conditions this Contract/Indenture. The First Trustee may appoint a Second Trustee, and the Board of Trustee(s) shall increase or decrease the number of Trustee(s) as appropriate to the affairs of this Entity. Any trustee appointed or succeeding at any time hereunder may be a natural person, corporation, trust company, a trust, bank, or trustee of another trust, regardless of the nature, scope, or intent of the person's functions or powers of activities.
- 6.3 Executive Trustee: One or more of the Trustee(s) shall be designated "Executive Trustee" of the Master Trust. If two or more Trustees are appointed, then a second Trustee shall be given the title "Executive Secretary" for the series Trust. If there be only one Trustee appointed to the Board of the Master Trust, then he/she may use either or both of the titles: "Executive Trustee" or "Executive Secretary".
- 6.3 Trustee - Standard: The standard of care to which a trustee is held in the management of this Entity is that which would be exercised by a man of ordinary prudence in the management of his own affairs.

Article Seven

- 7.1 Bond: NO Trustee shall be required to obtain Letters of Authority from, or the approval of, any court in the exercise of any power conferred upon the Trustee nor shall any Trustee be required to take an oath or to furnish any bond or other security unless the Board of Trustee(s), by appropriate Minute, shall require such bond/ security.

Article Eight

- 8.1 Custodian of Records: Notwithstanding the title of "Executive Secretary" or "Secretary" or "Secretary of: Light - Series Trust"; none of these persons is the Custodian of Records for this Entity. The only Custodian of Records for this Entity is the Executive Trustee of the Master Trust or any person he appoints, specifically by Minute Order, to be Custodian of Records by the Master Trust, the Executive Secretary shall maintain duplicate records for the series trust,

Article Nine

- 9.1 Seal: The Board of Trustee(s) may acquire a Seal, in its name, which Seal shall be the official seal to be affixed to Minutes confirmed by the Executive Secretary. However, the signature of the Executive Secretary is adequate on any document unless the Board of Trustee(s) shall resolve otherwise, for any one or all purposes. This Seal shall not convey any semblance of any corporate or statutory status on this Entity whatsoever.

Article Ten

- 10.1 Signatures Required: The signatures of both the Executive Trustee and the Executive Secretary shall be required on any document approving or authorizing the sale, transfer by exchange, or purchase of real property by this Entity. The Board of Trustee(s) may, by resolution, require any other type of transaction, decision, or document to include the signature of the Executive Secretary and the Seal of the Entity.

Article Eleven

- 11.1 Powers of Board of Trustee(s): The powers of the Board of Trustee(s) in this Entity are absolute, unconditional, and even free from the control from the CBI Holder(s) who shall have only the rights specifically set forth in this contract and indenture. The Board of Trustee(s) has the responsibility to improve and build the financial value and rating of this Entity. The Board of Trustee(s) in this Contract and Indenture are hereby vested with the exclusive power to interpret and construe the intent of this contract and indenture that creates this Entity. It is the intent of this Entity to eliminate judicial supervision.
- a The Board of Trustee(s) shall have, except as ratified by the Resolution(s) of the Board of Trustee(s), all of the powers of Trustee(s) under the Common Law, including, but not limited to, the following power(s): To make any type of transaction for the benefit of the Entity Corpus/Estate, to buy, sell, employ employees, contract with independent contractors or subcontractors, underwrite, exchange, or otherwise acquire and to hold title to and/or encumber property or hypothecate by mortgage or pledge; to hold by deed, trust, or otherwise in their discretion to be appropriate; and
 - b To engage in any other business or business act or activity, as a natural person may, which is not prohibited under any law of the government or sovereign of the host country or any political subdivision thereof or therein; and
 - c To do all such things as are incidental to this Entity as the Board of Trustee(s) may think conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objectives, purposes, and intents thereof.
 - d Other than day-to-day operations, the Board of Trustee(s) shall by resolution(s) authority, recorded in minute form, act on behalf of this Entity. Except as defined herein, the power(s) of a trustee is limited, i.e., no trustee shall act on behalf of the Entity independently or individually without authority of record thereof.
 - e The Board of Trustee(s) shall strictly adhere to the terms, conditions, covenants, mutual covenants, stipulations, and performance as set forth in all of this Common Law Declaration of Contract and Indenture in Trust Form, in particular Article One.

The Trustee(s) herein devoid themselves of all rights in equity law.

- 11.2 Principal and Income: The Principal and Income of all property received and accepted by the trustee(s) to be administered under this Contract/Indenture shall be held by this Entity and the trustees may make payments or distribution from income or principal, or both, to or for the use of such charitable organization(s), within the meaning of that term as defined in Article Four section 4.5, in such amounts and for such charitable purpose(s) as the trustees shall from time to time determine; and the trustee(s) may make payments or distributions from income or principal, or both, directly for such charitable purpose(s), within the meaning of that term as define in Article Four section 4.6, in such amounts as the trustee(s) shall from time to time determine without making use of any other charitable organization. The trustee(s) may also make payments or distributions of all or any part of the income or principal to states, territories, or possessions of the united States, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or to the Untied States or the District of Columbia but only for charitable purpose(s) within the meaning of that term as defined in Article Four section 4.6. No part of the net earnings of this Entity shall inure or be payable to or for the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.
- 11.3 Trustee(s) and Expenses: The trustee(s) serving under this Contract/Indenture are authorized to pay to themselves amounts for reasonable expenses incurred and reasonable compensation, see Article Twenty-Five section 25.2, for services rendered in the administration this Entity.
- 11.4 Powers Exercised: The trustee's powers are exercisable solely in the fiduciary capacity consistent with and in furtherance of the charitable purpose(s) of this Entity.
- 11.5 References to "Trustee(s)": In this Contract/Indenture and in any amendment to it, references to "trustee(s)" mean the one or more trustee(s), whether original or successor, for the time being in office.

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Article Twelve

- 12.1 Meetings: The Board of Trustee(s) shall have regular monthly meetings and/or at regular intervals as agreed upon unanimously. Waiver of Notice may be oral. Special meetings may be called by one or more Trustees upon one (1) day notice, (three (3) day notice if travel is of consideration) which notice shall be orally waived by all active Trustee(s). A majority of all Trustees holding active office shall constitute a quorum for conducting business at any meeting, except on issues as defined herein that require more than a majority vote.
- 12.2 Resolution: Other than this Contract/Indenture, the resolutions of the Board of Trustee(s) as recorded in the Minutes of its meetings shall serve as the governing instrument of the Board.
- 12.3 Trustee Voting: Participation and voting at any meeting may be by way of: (i) Physical presence; or (ii) Telephone or other electronic process or device; so long as any such voting is followed with an executed voting statement by each non-present Trustee regarding the particulars of such vote(s).

Article Thirteen

- 13.1 Resignation and Removal of Trustee: Any Trustee shall have the discretionary power to resign in writing from the Board of Trustee(s). Any assistants, agents, brokers, attorneys, barristers, solicitors, clerks, aides, contractors, sub-contractors, investment counsel, Entity Manager, or any other shall have the discretionary power to resign in writing from such appointment or contract for services with the Entity.
- 13.2 Terminating Events: A Trustee may be removed from the office of Trustee for any one of the following terminating events:
- 13.3 Gross Neglect of Duty - removal is effectuated by a unanimous decision of the other Trustee(s); or
- 13.4 Mandate of a Court of competent jurisdiction - i.e., only when adjudicated as guilty of Fraud, Theft, Malfeasance of Office, or other sufficient legal cause; or
- 13.5 Physical or Mental Incapacitation - removal effected by the written determination of no less than two (2) competent physicians attesting to such physical or mental incapacitation. The Board of Trustee (s) shall select the two (2) competent physicians.
- 13.6 Third Parties: Third parties are protected in relying upon said written determinations of this Entity without any further act or notice.

Article Fourteen

- 14.1 Successor and Interim Trustee(s): In the event of incapacitation, death, resignation, or removal from office of any Trustee, the Board of Trustee(s) shall by unanimous vote either appoint a Successor Trustee or vote to reduce the number of Trustees. No further act on the part of any party hereto shall be necessary to vest in a Successor Trustee the common law powers and duties in fulfilling his power and authority to supervise and manage the Entity Corpus/Estate, except as otherwise defined herein, i.e., first execute the Covenant of Privacy and execute the Acceptance document, etc.
- 14.2 Successor Trustee(s) may be appointed by the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee or by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustee(s) in order that the Entity shall have qualified and competent living trustee(s). The uncertainty of life makes it imperative to have Successor Trustee(s) set aside who are therefore qualified, competent, and ready to serve.

There may be two classes of Interim Trustee(s):

- a. There may be a "Voting Class" of Interim Trustee(s) which shall be a member of the Board of Trustee(s) and shall have the common law powers, authority, and duty in fulfilling his/her power and authority to supervise and manage the Entity Corpus/Estate in accordance with this Declaration of Contract and Indenture until a condition precedent is met, i.e., an example would be: (i) Until a Minor Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder reaches the age of majority, that being 21 years of age; (ii) Or until the Minor Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder reaches an even more mature age; and/or (iii) A fact simile condition precedent; and
- b. There may be a "Non-Voting Class" of Interim Trustee(s) which shall be a member of the Board of Trustee(s) in an advisory capacity only. The Non-Voting Class of Interim Trustee(s) shall have the same right to voice their opinion in regard to the supervision and management of the Entity Corpus/Estate and affairs of this Entity as any other class of Trustee(s), however, the final decision on any matter is left to the Voting Class of Trustee(s) to finalize as regarding all affair(s) of this Entity.
- c. An Interim Trustee(s) may be appointed by the Creator/Fiduciary Trustee or by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustee(s). To meet the conditions precedent of an Interim Trustee, the appointee shall first have executed: (a) The Acceptance document contract; and (b) The Covenant of Privacy of this Entity.

- d. On any Interim Trustee acceptance document contract, generally entitled "Appointment of Interim Trustee", it shall state the class of the appointed Interim Trustee, i.e., "Voting Class" and/or "Non-Voting Class".
- 14.3 Nominate and Select Trustee: The Board of Trustee(s) shall nominate, select, and appoint an individual to assume the Office of Successor Trustee. Details of this nomination and selection process shall be recorded in the written Minutes. In the event a CBI holder of minor age should be nominated and selected as Successor Trustee, an Interim Trustee shall be appointed who shall act in full capacity as Trustee until the minor CBI holder Successor Trustee attains legal age and competency. Changes of trusteeship for any reason shall not dissolve, terminate nor impede the day-to-day operations of this Entity.
- 14.4 No Qualified Trustee: In the event there remains no qualified Trustee to vote for a Successor Trustee this Entity shall be dissolved in accordance with the terms and conditions contained herein.
- 14.5 Quorum: A two-thirds (2/3) majority of those Trustees voting shall be required to decide said nomination and selection of a Successor Trustee. The CBI shall not have any control over the selection of a Successor Trustee.
- 14.6 Preceding Trustee: No Successor Trustee shall be required or compelled or be under any duty to examine, verify, or audit the books, records, or accounts of any preceding Trustee and shall not be responsible for any acts or omissions of the resigning, disqualified, or otherwise terminated Trustee or any other Trustee hereunder.

Article Fifteen

- 14.1 Bank Accounts: The Board of Trustee(s) is hereby vested and authorized with full authority to conduct transaction(s), as he/she/they deems proper and necessary, with Bank(s) or Financial Institution(s). To include, but not limited to, opening and maintaining bank account(s) for this Entity. The FIRST TRUSTEE is hereby vested and authorized to deposit cash or other funds into any such bank checking or savings account or safe deposit box and to make withdrawals from the same. Other Trustee(s) appointed by the Board may be so authorized. Only One signature shall be required to sign checks or any related bank documents, except an otherwise defined.

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Article Sixteen

- 14.1 Investment Accounts: The Board of Trustee(s) is hereby vested and authorized to open any margin account for this Entity with any securities firm, to buy and sell bonds and government obligations, to buy and sell stock, buy and sell puts and calls, buy and sell options, buy and sell futures contracts, buy and sell currency and precious metals and/or futures contracts on said commodities, to buy and sell commodities as well as mutual funds. The Board of Trustee(s) may appoint an Investment Manager who shall be vested with the sole authority to manage the investment accounts of this Entity. If no Investment Manager is appointed, the Executive Trustee may place orders, or order the transfer of funds of this Entity account(s), or otherwise direct the activities of this, or any, brokerage account.

Article Seventeen

- 17.1 Taxation Immunity: It is herein expressly provided that the Board of Trustee(s) shall neither possess nor exercise any power which would by its possession or exercise cause the income of this Entity to be taxed as though this Entity were a Statutory trust taxable under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, Title 26, United States Code nor any other Internal Revenue Code or Title.
- 17.2 The Common Law Contract in Business Trust form: The Board of Trustee(s) shall not be limited to, but shall remain cognizant of the following regulations and provisions of law as well as all the Common Law as adopted by the Constitution of this united States of America:
- a. Internal Revenue Regulation, 26 CFR, Section 301.7701-4(b): "Business Trusts - There are other arrangements known as trusts because the legal title to property is conveyed to Trustee(s) for the benefit of Beneficiaries, but which are not classified as trusts for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code, because they are not simply arrangements to protect and conserve the property for the Beneficiaries."
 - b. Restatement of the Law of Trusts, 2d, American Law Institute, Washington, D.C. as adopted in all states, declares that at trust: "Must split title to property between legal and equitable parts. One person must hold property (legal title and possession and control) for the benefit of another (beneficiary - equitable title - the owner). the equitable owner has to possess the right to the performance of certain duties and the exercise of certain powers by the holder of legal title (the Trustee), which can be compelled in a court of equity." The transfer of property into a trust must be by "gift". It is a basic requirement for a trust that the grantor

must donate the assets to the trust. Under the common law of contracts, any "consideration" given for the property would create a common law contract and not a trust. Thus, the Entity herein is exempt from the Trust provision of the Code as far as the IRS is concerned.

c. Restatement of the Law of Trusts, 2d, American Law Institute, Washington, D.C.: "The Restatement of this subject does not deal with business trusts
..... A Statement of the rules of law relating to the employment of a trust as a device for carrying on business is not within the scope of the Restatement of this subject. Although many of the rules applicable to trust are applied to business trusts, yet many of the rules are not applied, and there are other rules which are applicable only to business trusts. The business trust is a special kind of business association and can best be dealt with in connection with other business associations."

Article Eighteen

- 18.1 Determination of Principal: The Board of Trustee(s) shall have full authority to determine what shall constitute principal of the Entity Corpus/Estate, gross income therefrom, net income distributable under the terms of this Contract/Indenture in regards to the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) of Capital Units, and to allocate between principal and income, and such determination shall be conclusive.
- 18.2 Charitable Donations: From time to time the Board of Trustee(s) may make charitable donation(s) from a portion of the net income of this Entity, to those in need and/or to causes deemed worthy by the Board to receive such charitable contributions. The amount of the donation and the worthiness of the recipient shall be determined solely by the Board of Trustee(s) pursuant to section 501(c)(3) or any other corresponding section of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

Article Nineteen

- 19.1 Limited Liability: Sufficiency of Notice is hereby given to all persons or legal entities doing business with, extending credit to, contracting with, or having a claim against this Entity, that the Board of Trustee(s) is not personally liable when dealing with Trust property or any other trust business, and such persons must look only to the Assets of the Entity Corpus/Estate for payment of or settlement of any debt, tort, any kind of damages, judgment, or decree, or for any indebtedness which shall become payable there under. No Trustee shall be liable for the act or mission of a Co-Trustee, nor any other person whatsoever, whether employed by such Trustee or not, or for anything other than his own personal breach of the Trust Contract.
- 19.2 Liability - only to Assets: This Common Law Contract in Trust Form hereby grants total liability to the Trustee(s) and the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) and hereby restricts liability to the Assets only of this Entity. The Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) and the Trustee(s) shall in their collective capacity, and not as individuals, assume or incur only such liability as shall attach to the Entity assets. This liability, as pertaining to the Entity assets, shall not in any manner jeopardize their individual or personal assets or holdings. Any fiscal loss, for whatsoever reason, suffered as individuals in rendering services as Members of the Board of Trustee(s) or Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) shall be reimbursed to the individual from the Entity properties-assets to the same extent as a non-interested third party, except for any loss sustained by or as a result of their breach thereof.
- 19.3 Notice to Third Parties: In every written contract, pledge, or obligation, given or executed by the Board of Trustee(s) on behalf of this Entity, it shall be required that there be inserted, or caused to be inserted, a NOTICE to the effect that neither the Trustee(s) nor officers nor agents nor Certificate of Beneficial Holder(s) shall be personally liable when dealing with this Entity's properties or business matters, or for any kind of obligation resulting therefrom, or for any type or class of claim.

Article Twenty

- 20.1 Loans and Advances: Any Trustee is authorized to loan or advance funds to this Entity for any purpose, and any such loan together with stipulated interest shall hold a first lien against the designate property of this Entity, and shall be repaid therefrom, so long as any such loan or advance is recorded in the Minutes. Any Trustee is further authorized to deal with this Entity in general business matters, provided only that in all such transactions, the Trustee shall retain therein the management obligation. The Board of Trustee(s) shall enter into financial transactions with any Trustee, Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder, Trust Manager, Officer, Executive or other related person only for stipulated consideration and upon stipulated security.

Article Twenty-One

- 21.1 Restriction of Investment Interest: Under NO circumstances shall the Exchanger(s) have any interest in any investment made by the Board of Trustee(s) other than such common law legal interest as would a stranger to this Entity in the particular transaction. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as conferring power upon the Exchanger(s) to reacquire the Entity Corpus/Estate, or any part thereof, by substituting other property of an equivalent value.

Article Twenty-Two

- 22.1 Operating Funds: Funds accruing for the benefit of this Entity shall constitute the operating funds of the Entity Corpus/Estate. The Board of Trustee(s) may authorize liquidation of assets for the purpose of adding to said operating funds. The Board shall, as it deems proper and necessary, provide for operating funds through any type of borrowing, either unsecured or directly or indirectly secured. The Board of Trustee(s) may also designate third parties to hold funds for specific purposes necessary to the use and operation of this Entity.
- 22.2 Use and Purpose of Funds: The use and purpose of such funds shall include, without limitation, the following items:
- (a) Reasonable compensation of the Trustee, Managers, and any person or Entity providing services, articles, or utilities to this Entity; and
 - (b) Expenses in the operation, maintenance, cleaning, repairing and otherwise caring for the Corpus assets of this Entity; and
 - (c) Expenses in the providing of necessary supplies, equipment, and materials related to the business of this Entity, either by purchase, lease, rental or otherwise; and
 - (d) Payment of property taxes, charges, assessments of license fees on behalf of the Entity; and
 - (e) Insurance premiums with respect to policies on behalf of the Entity; and
 - (f) Legal, bookkeeping, accounting, and other professional expenses on behalf of the Entity.
 - (g) Payment of any and all other expenses as deemed necessary or appropriate by the Board of Trustee(s).
- 22.3 Books - Record Keeping: The Board of Trustee(s) shall maintain the books, records, documents, and accounts of this Entity. This function may be delegated to a bookkeeper or accountant other than an employee of this Entity. No formal accounting shall be required to be made to or on behalf of the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) by the Board of Trustee(s).

Article Twenty-Three

- 23.1 Use of Other Names: In any matter for which doing business in this Entity's name is not deemed to be legal, the Board of Trustee(s) is authorized to do business in the name of one or more individual Trustee(s), with appropriate reference to their common law capacity provided that such does not adversely affect the legality of either the business done or this Entity itself and acknowledgement by the Master Trust.
- 23.2 Unincorporated Business Organization: In any matter for which doing business as a Common Law Contract in Trust Form as analogous to a Business Trust Format is not deemed to be acceptable and/or legal, the Board of Trustee(s) is hereby authorized to do business as an: (i) Unincorporated Business Organization (UBO); or (ii) as a Business Trust (BT); through a "General Business Manager" or "Business Manager", provided that such does not adversely affect the legality of either the business done or this Entity itself.

Article Twenty-Four

- 24.1 Management - Officers: The Board of Trustee(s) shall, at its discretion, have power in connection with the management and control of this Entity. The Trustee(s) shall annually elect from among their number a Chairperson of the Board. The trustees may elect or appoint, from among their number or otherwise, or may authorize the Manager or Bailee-Manager to appoint, one or more Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, one or more Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers and such other officers or agents, who shall have such powers, duties and responsibilities as the Board of Trustees may deem to be advisable and subject at all times to the approval of the Board of Trustee(s). Two or more offices may be held by the same person, except the duties of the Bailee-Manager and Secretary shall not be performed by the same person.
- 24.2 The Bailee-Manager appointed by the Creator/Master Trust shall serve as Bailee-Manager which is analogous to being the chief executive officer of the Entity and shall serve until removed by death, incapacitation, resignation, or by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustee(s).
- 24.3 Authority of Officers: The Board of Trustee(s) may specify, expand upon, or restrict the authority of the various Officers so appointed by so stating in written resolution(s) in the Minutes.
- 24.4 Execute Covenant of Privacy: Each person appointed an Officer of the Entity by the Board of Trustee(s) must first: (i) Agree to the terms and conditions of the Covenant of Privacy; (ii) Execute the Covenant of Privacy; and (iii) The copy of the executed Covenant of Privacy by any person appointed to a position of management shall be made a permanent, but non-public, part of the records of this Entity.

Article Twenty-Five

- 25.1 Contracted Services/Workers: The Board of Trustee(s) shall have the power to contract for the services of any assistants, agents, brokers, attorneys, barristers, solicitors, clerks, aides, contractors, sub-contractors, investment counsel, or any others as it shall deem expedient for the proper function of the Entity. The Board of Trustee(s) shall appoint an Executive Secretary as herein defined and shall appoint other Officers and Executives as not herein before defined. Any Trustee or other person so appointed may hold two or more Offices or positions simultaneously in this Entity.
- 25.2 Compensation: Reasonable compensation of each Trustee, Manager, Officer, executive or other position herein defined, shall be fixed and paid at the discretion of the Board of Trustee(s). Any Trustee, Manager, Officer, Executive or person in any position shall have the right to waive any compensation for their services.
- 25.3 General Manager or General Trust Manager: In the event there is no Bailee-Manager and there is instead a General Manager or General Trust Manager, the Board of Trustee(s) may delegate to this Manager the power and authority to select, appoint, dismiss, set compensation for, and in the day-to-day operation manager a staff who shall be required to report to the General Manager or General Trust Manager, all upon the final approval by the Board of Trustee(s).

Article Twenty-Six

- 26.1 Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder ("CBI"):
- a. A Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder (CBI) can hold no more than One Hundred (100) Capital Units and in the alternative the CBI can hold any fraction thereof; and
 - b. Legal and Equitable Title, viz. fee simple title, to the assets of this Entity are vested solely in the Entity and not in the CBI; and
 - c. The CBI holder is granted total liability, i.e., liability of the Entity is restricted to its assets only; and
 - d. The CBI holder is entitled to absolute Privacy.

Article Twenty-Seven

- 27.1 Power to Amend: This Contract/Indenture may be altered, amended, or modified at anytime only by a written resolution, i.e., an "Addendum", executed by all active Trustee(s). The Board of Trustee(s) shall have the sole power and authority to so amend this Entity. Two thirds (2/3) majority vote by the Board of Trustee(s) shall be required to amend. This "Addendum" shall be in writing, attached hereto, incorporated by reference as if printed herein, and made a permanent part of the records of this Entity. However, any "Addendum" shall: (i) First - Conform to the principles of Common Law; (ii) Shall not nullify nor void any provision expressed as being irrevocable in this Contract/Indenture; (iii) Shall not be inconsistent with the basic purpose and intents of this Entity; and (iv) Shall not in any way, shape, form, or fashion take away any contractual right(s) of the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s).

Article Twenty-Eight

- 27.1 The Protector: A Protector is defined as a person who is not an active member of the Board of Trustee (s) nor an Officer of the Entity. This person-Protector shall be independent and not under the control, influence, nor manipulation of the Entity. For the Series Trust the Executive Trustee of the Master Trust shall act in this role.
- 27.2 Reason for Protector: In the event of an unresolved disagreement, deadlock, stalemate, or impasse among the Trustees and/or the Board of Trustees, the voting Board of Trustee(s) shall nominate and select a Protector for the purpose of forming a Committee of Arbitrators to settle this unresolved predicament.
- 27.3 Selection of Protector: A Protector may be nominated and selected by a majority of voting Board of Trustee(s). The nomination and selection of a Protector shall be recorded in the Entity's Minutes in detail.
- 27.4 Protector's Selection: The Committee of Arbitrators shall consist of the Protector and two (2) other persons that are independent and not under the control of the Entity. The selection process by the Protector of the other two (2) members of the Committee of Arbitrators shall be as follows:
- (a) The Executive Trustee shall prepare a list of five (5) prospective arbitrators. None of the persons on this list shall be active Trustee(s) nor Officer(s) of the Entity. The persons on this list shall not be under the control, influence, nor manipulation of the Entity. This list of independent persons, as herein defined, shall be presented to the Protector;

and

- (b) The Protector shall select two (2) persons from the list of prospective arbitrators and the Protector and the two (2) persons the Protector selects shall then become the Arbitration Committee and/or Committee of Arbitrators.

27.5 Power of Committee of Arbitrators: The Committee of Arbitrators power and authority shall be strictly limited to the following purpose and intent:

- (a) The Committee of Arbitrators shall convene; (i) Elect a Chair-person and Secretary to record minutes of any meeting; (ii) Set up guidelines for the Committee of Arbitrators to function and reach a final disposition on the matter at hand; (iii) All for the purpose and intent of resolving a disagreement, deadlock, stalemate or impasse among the Trustees and/or Board of Trustees.
- (b) The power and authority of the Committee of Arbitrators shall include, but is not limited to, the following: (i) Investigate; (ii) Set up hearing(s); (iii) Question principals; (iv) Call witnesses to testify; (v) Look at Entity records - no copies shall be made of confidential records; and to effectuate any other necessary step(s) to reach a final disposition on the issue or matter in dispute; and
- (c) The ruling of the Committee of Arbitrators shall be binding on the Board of Trustee(s) and shall be binding on any court of competent jurisdiction; and
- (d) The Protector and selected members of the Committee of Arbitrators shall have no other powers or authority; except
- (e) The Protector and selected members of the Committee of Arbitrators shall have the right to resign and this resignation shall be in writing.
- (f) The Trustee(s) shall have the right to demand resignation of the Committee of Arbitrators within a reasonable time after a final decision has been rendered by the Committee.

Article Twenty-Nine

29.1 Restriction of Meetings: No one, other than the Trustee(s) themselves, shall have the authority to request the Board of Trustee(s) to hold any regular or any special meeting and the Trustee(s) are specifically required to disregard and resist any such external pressures.

Article Thirty

30.1 Disclosure of Documents: No document, record, bank account, or any other written information dealing with the internal affairs or operations of this Entity shall be disclosed to any third party, except upon formal written approval by the Board of Trustee(s) given at a regular or special meeting.

30.2 Reliance on Entity Documents: Any person shall be entitled to rely upon a copy of the original Declaration of Trust and any Entity instrument, such as the Contract and Indenture, duly executed in accordance with the provisions therein, to the same extent as the original document, when, and only when, such copy is approved for disclosure by the Board of Trustee(s). An approved copy of a Minute, the accuracy and authenticity thereof attested to by the simple signature of the Executive Secretary, which Minute authorizes specifically what the Board determines to do or to have done, shall be sufficient notice and evidence that such an act is within the power of the Entity for those doing business with the Entity. Anyone lending or paying money or money's worth to the Board of Trustee(s) shall not be obliged to see the Minute pertaining to the application thereof.

Article Thirty-One

31.1 Duration and Termination: This Entity shall exist and continue for a term of Ninety-Nine (99) years from the date on the Acknowledgment and

Declaration of the Contract and Indenture which Creates Master's Debt Free America at the end of the Contract and Indenture. This Entity shall also be renewable if renewed prior to its termination date.

- 31.2 The procedure to follow in the case of termination of this Entity shall be specifically set forth in this Contract/Indenture.
- 31.3 The procedure to follow to renew this Entity shall be specifically set forth in this Contract/Indenture.
- 31.4 Beyond Termination: The Board of Trustee(s) shall have continuing authority to act and conclude the affairs of this Entity to the extent necessary beyond the date of termination. In the event that this Contract/Indenture, Acknowledgment and Declaration, or any part thereof, was recorded and made a matter of public record, a Notice of Termination shall also be recorded and published.
- 31.5 Dissolution: Upon termination, i.e., at the termination date of this Entity, or at the discretion of the Board of Trustee(s) as provided herein, the Board shall pay all remaining obligations of this Entity and distribute the remaining assets to the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) in direct proportion to the number of Capital Unit(s) held by each Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s). Upon receiving receipts for the distribution of the remaining assets to the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s), the Board shall automatically be discharged hereunder, provided that its administration and distributions have been made in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Contract/Indenture and Minutes. A court of competent jurisdiction may be called upon to review and correct any dispute in distribution only.
- 31.6 Early Dissolution: The final dissolution of this Entity prior to the time stipulated in this contract and indenture shall not occur without a clear and substantial showing of necessity. The requisite showing of necessity has been made where it can be shown that the purpose(s) of this Entity, as contemplated in this contract and indenture are no longer capable of fulfillment, or the business of this Entity cannot be continued. In addition, by the unanimous vote of the voting Board of Trustee(s); at its own determination and discretion; and without any external influence, the voting Board of Trustee(s) may invoke early dissolution of the Entity. Reasons for early dissolution and/or terminating events include, but are not limited to: (i) Conditions or circumstances that may threaten the value of the Corpus/Estate of the Entity; (ii) For good cause; and (iii) Financial circumstances that could effect the individual Trustee or the individual Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) or all of the above adversely even to the point of financial devastation.

Article Thirty-Two

- 32.1 Renewal of Contract/Indenture: This Entity Contract/Indenture shall be renewable. This Contract/Indenture may be renewed prior to its termination date for any reasonable term not to exceed the original term, so long as it is deemed by the Board of Trustee(s) to be in the best interest of all the parties to this Common Law Contract in Trust Form. If any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder objects to the renewal, the Board may, in its discretion, distribute to the objecting Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder such portion of this Entity's assets as the objecting Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder would have been entitled to had the Entity terminated. In the event this occurrence is completed the Board of Trustee(s) may continue this Entity with the remaining Corpus/Estate, Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s). In that event the Board of Trustee(s) shall redistribute the Capital Units formerly held by the objecting Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder to the remaining Capital Unit Holders on a pro rata basis.
- 32.2 Resolution to Renew: A resolution of any such renewal shall be entered into the Minutes of this Entity. If this Entity's Contract/Indenture has been recorded, notice of renewal shall also be recorded and published as necessary. Any vote concerning renewal shall take place not more than One Hundred Twenty (120) days nor less than Sixty (60) days before the terminating date of this Entity. In the event the Entity is renewed for a new term, in like manner the Entity can again be renewed before the terminating date of any renewal term.

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Article Thirty-Three

- 33.1 Certificates of Capital Units: The entire beneficial interest of the Entity, derived from the principal, namely, the Corpus/Estate assets, shall be divided into exactly One Hundred (100) Capital Units and issued by Certificate of Beneficial Interest ("CBI") evidencing ownership of such Capital Units. Capital Units may be subdivided into units of smaller denomination, or, in issues subsequent to the creation of this Entity and the consummation of this Contract/Indenture, smaller denominations may be merged into larger ones, but the total Capital Units shall never be less than nor greater than One Hundred (100) Units.
- 33.2 Creator Issue Certificates: Upon creation of this Entity, the Creator shall issue a Certificate(s) of Beneficial Interest of all One Hundred Capital Units to the Exchanger(s) and/or the Exchanger's designee(s). These Capital Units or parts thereof, subsequent to the initial issue, shall be strictly limited in transferability as set forth below. The identity of the initial Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) shall be recorded and set forth in Minute Number 4, which Minute shall be incorporated herein by reference and made a part of the permanent records of this Entity immediately upon its execution.
- 33.3 Issue Recorded: All transfers of ownership of these Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) of Capital Units must be recorded by the Executive Secretary on the "Register of Certificate of Capital Units of this Entity", such Register being conclusive proof as to the proper Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s). These Certificate(s) are non-assessable, non-taxable, and have an undeterminable value. No assignment or transfer of Entity Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) will be effective unless and until such assignment or transfer is duly approved and recorded by the Board of Trustee(s). The Board of Trustee(s) will issue Certificate(s) representing ownership of Capital Units to each Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder ("Holder") of record. The share of any distribution due any Holder, including any final distribution upon the termination of this Entity will be conclusively determined by that Holder's proportionate share of Units as recorded in the Register of Certificates of Capital Units of this Entity.
- 33.4 Capital Unit Holder(s): No legal or equitable title to any of this Entity's Corpus/ Estate assets or the income therefrom shall vest in any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) ("Holder") until the termination of this Entity. Neither shall the income nor the principal of this Entity be liable for any debts of any Holder. The holding of Capital Units does not entitle the Holder to any management power, rights, or authority. The Holder's Certificate of Capital Unit(s) shall become absolutely null and void, as though the certificate never existed, and of no further force or effect at the time of death, divorce, insolvency, bankruptcy, in competency, conviction or judgment against said Holder; however, this shall not operate to dissolve, terminate, or in any other manner affect the Entity Corpus/Estate nor any of its business operations or affairs; nor may the heirs, legal representatives, or transferees of a Holder demand a division of the assets of this Entity, nor any special accounting, nor any right whatsoever, except that any transfer of Capital Units duly recorded as set forth herein shall entitle the new Holder to the exact same right(s) as the prior Holder.

Article Thirty-Four

- 34.1 Surrender and transfer of Certificates: The lawful Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of any Capital Unit, as recorded in the Register of Certificates of Capital Units of this Entity, may, by proper writing surrender to the Trustee(s) or assign to another person or entity all claim to their Capital Unit(s) as evidenced by their Certificate(s). The Board of Trustee(s) shall thereafter, at its discretion and approval, make any transfer deemed necessary of the surrendered or assigned Capital Unit(s) as evidenced by the surrendered or assigned Certificate(s), taking into account the wishes or suggestions made by the previous Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Units. Any transfer is effective only after: (i) The old Certificate(s) are surrendered to the Board; (ii) The assignment or transfer is duly noted in said Register of Certificates of Capital Units of this Entity; and (iii) A new Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) is issued to the new Holder(s). All rights of any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder terminate upon the death of that Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Units.
- 34.2 Transfer of Assets by a Certificate of Beneficial Holder: In the event a CBI Holder is to receive asset distribution from this Entity in accordance with this contract and indenture, to include, but not limited to, the following: (i) Article Fourteen, in particular Sections 14.3 No Qualified Trustee or 14.4 Quorum; (ii) Article Thirty One, in particular Sections 31.3 Dissolution or 31.4 Early Dissolution; (iii) Article Thirty Two, in particular Section 32.1 Renewal of Contract/Indenture; or (iv) for any other reason, the CBI Holder has the right of contract to act as Exchanger to have created a new Entity of like kind and class if the CBI Holder so chooses. Thereafter, if the CBI Holder so chooses, the assets to be received by this CBI Holder could be transferred from the name of this Entity to the name of the newly created Entity and/or transferred to and in the name of any designate, including the CBI Holder, so stipulated in writing by the CBI Holder. A reasonable time shall be allotted to the CBI Holder to bring about this transfer of assets.
- 34.3 Request - Certificate Holder: Any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder may file a written assignment called "Request of Transfer after Death" of that person's Certificate(s) of Capital

Unit(s) with the Board of Trustee(s) naming any person(s) or entity to whom they desire their Capital Units to be transferred to upon their death. Such written assignment request shall be considered and approved or rejected by the Board of Trustee(s) in the same manner as other request for transfer of Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) with details of the request noted in the Minutes.

- 34.4 Death - Certificate: If upon the death of any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) there is contained in the Minutes of this Entity an approved "Request of Transfer after Death" of that person's Certificate of Beneficial Interest of Capital Unit(s), then, upon proper notice of such death, the Board of Trustee(s) shall note the death in said Register of Certificates of Capital Units of this Entity and shall issue new Certificate(s) of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) according to such approved transfer. However, if no such approved Request of Transfer after Death appears in the Minutes, then the Board of Trustee(s) shall re-issue the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) as defined in this Article Thirty Three.
- 34.5 Reservations as to Certificate: The Board of Trustee(s) reserves the right, by unanimous vote, to declare any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) issued to any person other than the Exchanger(s) wholly null and void - to be effected by appropriate resolution in Minute and also recorded in the Register of Certificates of Capital Units of this Entity. The Capital Units shall automatically revert to the Board of Trustee(s) which shall re-issue the unit(s) at the discretion of the Board. Such effected Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) shall be notified of such action in writing by the Board of Trustee(s) on the day appropriate resolution was made by the Board of Trustee(s). This section shall apply to any Certificate Holder dying without giving assignment of Certificate to the Trustee(s).
- 34.6 Appeal: The effected Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) may request an Appeal Hearing before the Board of Trustee(s) regarding the Boards forfeiture of any of their Certificate(s) of Capital Unit(s). This Appeal Hearing shall take place at an agreed upon location within: not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days of Notice to the effected Certificate Holder. The effected Certificate Holder may appear: in person pro se; with a representative or legal counsel; and may have witness(s) testify concerning the matter. The Board of Trustee(s) shall give a final disposition in writing to the effected Certificate Holder within thirty (30) days of the Appeal Hearing. The written decision by the Board of Trustee(s) shall be final as to the Certificate Holder and to any Court of competent jurisdiction and the written decision shall not be subject to judicial or any other review.

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Article Thirty-Five

- 35.1 Distributions: If it is determined by the Board of Trustee(s) that there is income distributable to the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s), the Board shall, at its own discretion distribute such income to the Certificate Holder(s) according to his/her/their proportionate share. If after such distribution any income remains, it shall be deemed to be principal and allocated to the Corpus/Estate. The proportionate share of distributed income to which each Certificate Holder is entitled is not discretionary but is determined solely on a pro rata basis of the number to Capital Unit(s) held by the Certificate Holder.
- 35.2 Intervals of Distribution: The Board of trustee shall make a determination as to the existence or non-existence of distributable income at convenient intervals no greater than annually and shall record such determination in said Minutes.
- 35.3 Waiver - Distribution: Any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) ("Holder") may waive a right to any distribution if a written Declaration of Waiver is delivered to the Board of Trustee(s) prior to the date when the distribution is to take place and such waiver is accepted and approved by the Board and recorded in the Minutes of this Entity. The effect of such waiver shall be to allocate the share such Holder would have been entitled to receive to the remaining Holder(s) on a pro rata proportionate basis, solely for that particular distribution.
- 35.4 Distribution Necessary: The Board of Trustee(s) may accumulate for or distribute to the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) of Capital Unit(s) such portion of the income or principal of the Corpus/Estate as the Board deems necessary for the support, care, maintenance, education, medical expenses, or emergencies of the Certificate Holder. The Board shall have the power: (i) To distribute principal and/or income to the Certificate Holder; or (ii) To make decisions or distributions of the Corpus/Estate in whole or in part for delivery or valuation as is established by the Board of Trustee(s) to be the fair value of the part or portion; or (iii) The Board of Trustee(s) may convert the Corpus/Estate or any portion thereof into cash and distribute the net proceeds to the Certificate Holder(s) for the above expressed purposes. There shall be no court approval involved in the making of any such distribution; the determination of the Board of Trustee(s) shall be final and conclusive.
- 35.5 Advances: Any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) of legal age and competence or the legal guardian of any minor or incompetent Certificate Holder may apply to the Board of Trustee(s) for an advance towards future distributions of both income and principal. The Board may only consider such applications based upon emergency circumstances such as those relating to health, education, or maintenance. The Board in its discretion may distribute to such Certificate Holder any sum which the Board feels is consistent with the purpose and intent of this Contract/Indenture and the rights of any other Certificate Holder(s). Any such distribution shall be charged to the account of such Certificate Holder and deducted from any future distribution of assets, or of income of that Certificate Holder. Should future income distributions be insufficient to cover any such advances, the balance of such advance shall be deducted from any share of the Entity assets to be distributed to such Certificate Holder upon termination. Any decision of the Board of Trustee(s) shall be final as to the decision to distribute or not to distribute the sum of any such advance. The Power of the Trustee(s) is absolute.
- 35.6 Stop Action: To defray a loss, any scheduled or non-scheduled distribution to Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder(s) of Capital Unit(s) may be adjusted or withheld by the Board of Trustee(s) when due. The Board of Trustee(s) shall have the power and authority to initiate any legal procedure deemed necessary to defray losses in connection with transactions through and under this Contract/Indenture.

Article Thirty-Six

- 36.1 Limitation of Beneficial Interest: The Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holders of Capital Unit(s) have no equitable nor legal interest in the income or principle of this Entity. However, in the event it is determined that each Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) ("CBI") has a future (or present) interest in the income or principal of this Entity; That interest shall be free from the control, interference, or partition by any spouse of a married CBI and/or common law spouse. A CBI shall not have any right, power, nor authority to anticipate, pledge, hypothecate, assign, sell, transfer, alienate, or encumber his/her/their future (or present) interest in this Entity Corpus/ Estate in any way; nor shall any such interest, of a CBI in this Entity, in any manner be liable for or subject to the debts, liabilities, obligations of, claims, or judgement(s) against such CBI. "Any assignment or attempted assignment hereof is void". Such provision is intended to destroy both the "right" and "power" to assign, and any purported assignment is totally void.

Article Thirty-Seven

- 37.1 Pour-Over Will: The Exchanger(s) of this Entity may prepare and execute a Pour-Over Will and this document shall become a permanent record of this Entity.

Article Thirty-Eight

- 38.1 Spendthrift Provision: The interest of the Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder of Capital Unit(s) under this Contract/Indenture shall not be subject to assignment, alienation, pledge, hypothecation, attachment, or claims of creditors nor judgment(s) of such Certificate of Beneficial Holder(s). This Entity shall hold all property in its own name ("fee simple"), i.e. Light - Series Trust, and shall not be subject to the liability of the personal debts or torts of the Exchanger(s), Creator, any Trustee, any Certificate of Beneficial Interest Holder, any Officer, any personnel, or agent thereof.

Article Thirty-Nine

- 39.1 Construction of Language: Reference herein to the masculine gender shall include the feminine and the neuter genders and the singular shall include the plural as is necessary for proper construction.
- 39.2 Section Headings: The section or paragraph headings are for convenience only and in no way define, limit, extend, or interpret the scope of this Contract/Indenture and are not to be construed as part of this Contract/Indenture.

Article Forty

- 40.1 Severance: In the event any provision, sentence, paragraph, clause, section, or resolution of the Board of Trustee(s) conflict with applicable law - such provision, sentence, paragraph, clause, section, or resolution of the Board of Trustee(s) shall be deemed amended to conform to applicable law provided it can be so amended without materially altering the purpose and intentions of this Contract/Indenture - however, such conflict shall not affect other provisions of this Contract/Indenture which can be given full force and effect without the conflicting provision. To this end, the terms, conditions, covenants, mutual covenants, stipulations, or considerations of this agreement are declared to be severable.
- 40.2 Waiver: No waiver of any right under this Contract/Indenture shall be deemed effective unless contained in a writing signed by the party charged with such waiver, and no waiver of any right arising from any breach or failure to perform shall be deemed to be a waiver of any future right or of any other right arising under this Contract/ Indenture.

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Article Forty-One

- 41.1 Initials: This Contract/Indenture shall be properly executed at the bottom of the Acknowledgment and Declaration of the Contract and Indenture which Creates this Entity by the Affiant - Exchanger(s) and the Affiant - Creator. The Exchanger(s) shall and the Creator may affixed their initials to each page thereof, except for the signatory page; The Asseveration of Witnesses page; and the Proof of Asseveration of Witnesses page; Proof of Acknowledgment and Declaration of the Contract and Indenture.

Article Forty-Two

- 42.1 Good Faith: All persons herein are entering into this Contract/ Indenture in good faith on the assumption that all disclosures and information are complete and accurate to the best of their knowledge and belief. These assumptions are material to the Creator and to this Contract/Indenture. In the event disclosure has been withheld, for whatever reason, any court of competent jurisdiction shall order that the Creator of this Entity shall not be held responsible for any act or action in the creation of this Entity whatsoever.

Article Forty-Three

- 43.1 Venue: Notwithstanding that the creation of this Entity is protected from governmental interference by: (i) the Declaration of Independence of 1776, (ii) the 1787 Constitution for the united States of America, (iii) the 1791 Bill of Rights, and further protected by (iv) Article I Section 10, Article IV Section 2 of the 1787 Constitution of the united States of America; however,
- 43.2 This Declaration of Contract and Indenture of Light - Series Trust, a Private Common Law Contract in Trust Form, a Pure Trust Organization, an Unincorporated Business Organization shall give the Trustee(s) the unlimited right, power, and authority to make decisions regarding venue.
- 43.3 This Entity shall not have any place of fixed domicile at which to receive service of legal documents unless its net worth is under an amount determined by the Board of Trustee(s).
- 43.4 No authority is granted to receive legal service or answer subpoena of any court except in criminal cases.
- 43.5 The Board of Trustee(s) with the unlimited right, power, and authority to make decisions regarding venue shall take into consideration but are not limited to the following: The Common Law practice that: (i) this Contract/ Indenture shall grant the power to designate the state and county where an action is to be tried; (ii) the general right of a defendant to be sued in the county of his residence, i.e., this Entity may have a C/O of a location in the City of Norfolk, Commonwealth of Virginia mailing location;
- (iii) this Contract/Indenture shall be governed and construed under that adopted portion of the Common Law of England and as further defined in the Constitution of the united States of America; and further that (iv) this Exchanger's intent was to create an Entity as defined in Article One herein with all the inalienable right afforded by our Creator and the Constitution of the United States of America, and as more particularly outlined in paragraph one above, and had no intent at the time of it's creation to create a Virginia Statutory Trust falling under the jurisdiction of the Virginia Code.
- 43.6 However, as an exception in criminal cases, a "registered agent" may be established for process of service.
- 43.7 No "process of service" on this Entity shall be legal and effective unless first served on the person authorized to receive process of service for this Entity. No employee shall be authorized to receive "process of service", except as appointed by the Board of Trustee(s).
- 43.8 Law Governing: This "Trust Estate" constitutes a NON-STATUTORY Common Law Contractual Organization. It is the creation of the sovereign prerogative and contractual powers of natural born, de jure preamble Citizen(s) of the 50 freely associated compact states of the American union. The creation of such a contractual organization is protected by Article I Section 10 of the 1787 Constitution of the united States of America and as further defined above. It is, "created under the common law of contract and does not depend upon any statute for its existence" - 156 American Law Reports 28.
- 43.9 This "Trust Estate" is not dependent upon, and accepts no powers, benefits or privileges from any statue. It, therefore, is not subject to any statute governing statutory trusts, corporations, associations, partnerships, or any other statutory type business or any statutory act relative to Trusts. Such statutory Acts shall have no applicability or force of law on this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.
- 43.10 A PURE TRUST IS NON-STATUTORY. A Pure Trust is not subject to legislative control. The supreme Court holds that the entity is created under the realm of equity under the common law and is not subject to legislative restrictions as are corporations and other statutory entities created by legislative authority. Croker v. MacCloy, 649 US Supp 39.

- 43.11 "All subjects over which the sovereign power of the state extends [i.e. corporations or other statutory entities] are objects of taxation [and regulation] but those over which it does not extend are exempt from taxation [and regulation]. This proposition may almost be pronounced as self-evident. The sovereignty of the state extends to everything which exists by its authority or its permission." *McCulloch v. State of Maryland*, 4 Wheat, 316.
- (a) The Pure Trust derives no power, benefit, or privilege from any statute". - *Crocker v. Malley*, 264 U.S. 144, *Gleason v. McKay* 134 Mass 419, *Goldwater v. Oltman*, 634).
 - (b) *Elliot v. Freeman*, 20 U.S. 178 ruled that a Pure Trust is not subject to legislative control. The U.S. Supreme Court holds that Trust relationship comes under the realm of equity, based upon the common law and is not subject to legislative restrictions as are corporations and other organizations created by legislative authority.
 - (c) 13 Am Jur 2d, pg 379, Paragraph 51 "One of the objectives of business trusts is to obtain for the trust associates, most of the advantages of corporations, without the authority of any legislative act and with the freedom from the restrictions and regulations generally imposed by law upon corporations."
 - (d) "The United States adopted the Common Laws of England with the Constitution." - *Caldwell v. Hill*, 176 S.E. 383 (1934).
 - (e) "Law of the Land means the Common Law" - *Taylor v. Porter*, 4 Hill 140, 146, *State v. Simon*, 2 Spears, 761, 767.
 - (f) "The Common Law of England, so far as it is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or the Constitution or the laws of this state, is the rule of decision in all the courts of this state. ~22.2 Calif. Government Code.
 - (g) "Even Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, when brought inland, is subject to the Common Law remedy, the same as Equity; and cannot supersede the sovereign citizens' God endowed/given unalienable/inalienable rights, and these same rights as secured in the and under the Constitution of the United States of America." - Title 5 U.S.C., ~559, Cl. 2, Title 28 U.S.C. ~2072, *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 at 491 (1966)

Article Forty-Four

- 44.1 Creation of Additional must be issued by NSC Master Trust: (i) Series and (ii) Investment Program(s) with appropriate ancillary document(s) and contract(s): The Board of Trustee(s) are authorized to create, from time to time, such additional "Series of Units" and "Investment Program(s) with appropriate ancillary document(s) and contract(s)" with such investment objectives as the Board of Trustee(s) in their discretion, determine to be appropriate. Any "Series of Units" and "Investment Program(s) with appropriate ancillary document(s) and contract(s)" created by the Board of Trustee(s) of this Entity as "Creator / Creator/Fiduciary Trustee" shall be subservient and subordinate to this Entity and in particular to this Article Forty-Four or Article Forty-Five or Both Articles, except, as otherwise agreed upon by the party or parties committed thereto.
- 44.2 Any newly created "Investment Program(s) with appropriate ancillary document(s) and contract(s)", along with all agreement(s) thereto and future agreement(s) thereof, between this Entity and the party or parties committed thereto and the entity created hereunder shall all be incorporated by reference as if printed herein and made a permanent part of the record(s) of this Entity.
- 44.3 Hereinafter either entity created, i.e., "Series of Units" and "Investment Program(s) with appropriate ancillary document(s) and contract(s)" shall be referred to as "Series" or "Series of Units" as applicable to each entity referenced.
- 44.4 Any consideration received by the Entity for the issue or sale of Units of a particular Series of Units, together with all assets in which such consideration is invested or reinvested, all income, earnings, profits and proceeds thereof, including any proceeds derived from the sale, exchange or liquidation of such assets, and any funds or payments derived from any reinvestment of such proceeds in whatever form the same may be, shall be held and accounted for separately from the other assets of the Entity and of every other Series of Units and may be referred to herein as "assets belonging to" that Series. The assets belonging to a particular Series of Units shall belong to the Series of Units for all purposes, and to no other Series of Units, subject only to the rights of creditors of that Series of Units. In addition, any assets income, earnings, profits, or funds, or payments and proceeds with respect thereto, which are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular Series of Units shall be allocated by the Board of Trustee(s) between and among one or more of the Series of Units in such manner as the Board of Trustee(s), in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable. Each such allocation shall be conclusive and binding upon the Unitholders of all Series of Units for all purposes, and such assets, income, earnings, profits, or funds, or payments and proceeds with respect thereto shall be assets belonging to that Series. The assets belonging to a particular Series of Units shall be so recorded upon the books of the Entity, and shall be held by the Board of Trustee(s) in trust for the benefit of the Unitholders of that Series of Units. The Assets belonging to each particular Series of Units shall be charged with the liabilities of that Series of Units and all expenses, costs, charges, and reserves attributable to that Series of Units. Any general liabilities, expenses, costs, charges, or reserves of the Entity which are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular Series of Units shall be allocated and charged by the Board of Trustee(s) between or among any one or

more of the Series of Units in such manner as the Board of Trustee(s) in their sole discretion deem fair and equitable. Each such allocation shall be conclusive and binding upon the Unitholders of all Series of Units for all purposes. Without limitation of the foregoing provisions of this Section 44.1, but subject to the right of the Board of Trustee(s) in their discretion to allocate general liabilities, expenses, costs, charges, or reserves as herein provided, the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular Series of Units shall be enforceable against the assets of such Series of Units only, and not against the assets of the Entity generally. Any person extending credit to, contracting with, or having any claim against any Series of Units may look only to the assets of that Series of Units to satisfy or enforce any debt, liability, obligation, or expense incurred, contracted for, or otherwise existing with respect to that Series. No Unit holder or former Unit holder of any Series of Units shall have a claim on or any right to any assets allocated or belonging to any other Series of Units.

- 44.5 Limitation of Personal Liability of Unit holder: The Board of Trustee(s) shall not have any power or authority to make any contract or incur any liability whatever on behalf of the Unit holder(s) individually, or bind them personally.
- 44.6 Right to Redeem Units: The Board of Trustee(s) are authorized to redeem, from time to time, Units for cash in amounts determined pursuant to Section 44.6.
- 44.7 Agreements with Regulatory Authorities: The Board of Trustee(s) are authorized, in their discretion, to enter into, modify and terminate agreements with federal or state regulatory authorities, which agreements may restrict but not amplify their powers under this Declaration of Contract and Indenture. Such agreements shall be signed by all the Trustee(s) for the time being and shall, during their effectiveness, be binding upon the Trustee(s) as fully as though incorporated in this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.
- 44.8 Distributions to Unitholders: Dividends and distributions on each Series of Units of the Entity may be paid with such frequency as the Board of Trustee(s) determine, which may be daily or otherwise pursuant to a standing resolution or resolutions adopted only once or with such frequency as the Board of Trustee(s) may determine, to the holders of each Series of Units of the Entity, from such of the income and capital gains, accrued or realized, or assets of each Series of Units of the Entity, as the Board of Trustee(s) may determine, after providing for actual and accrued liabilities. All dividends and distributions shall be distributed pro rata to the holders of each Series of the Units in proportion to the number of Units in each series held by such holders at the date and time of record established for the payment of such dividends or distributions, except that in connection with any dividend or distribution program or procedure the Board of Trustee(s) may determine that no dividend or distribution shall be payable on Units of any Series as to which the Unit holder's purchase order or payment has not been received by the time or times established by the Board of Trustee(s) under such program or procedure. Such dividends and distributions may be made in cash or Units or a combination thereof as determined by the Board of Trustee(s) or pursuant to any program that the Board of Trustee(s) may have in effect at the time for the election by each Unit holder of the mode of the making of such dividend or distribution to that Unit holder. Any such dividend or distribution paid in Units will be paid at the net asset value thereof as determined in accordance with Section 44.13.
- 44.9 Inasmuch as the computation of net income and gains for federal income tax purposes may vary from the computation thereof on the books, the Board of Trustee(s) shall have the power in their discretion to distribute for any fiscal year as ordinary dividends and as capital gain dividends, respectively, amounts sufficient to enable the Entity to eliminate any liability for Federal income tax in respect to that year. If any distribution is made to Unitholders from any source other than accumulated undistributed net income, or net income of the current fiscal year, such payment shall be accompanied by a written statement showing the source or sources of such payments and the basis of computation thereof. Nothing in this Section 44.5 shall limit the right of the Board of Trustee(s) to make any distribution pursuant to the termination of the Series or Entity.
- 44.10 Number of Units: The number of Units of each Series shall be unlimited. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed a limitation on the rights of the Board of Trustee(s) to issue additional Units of any Series with the same rights and privileges as existing Units of the same or any other Series. The Board of Trustee(s) shall have the right to sell or exchange such additional Units of any Series without offering the same to the holders of the then outstanding Units of the same or any other Series.
- 44.11 Obligation to Redeem Units: Each holder of Units of any Series shall have the right at such time(s) as may be permitted by the Board of Trustee(s) of this Entity to redeem all or part of his/her/their Units of any Series at a redemption price equal to the net asset value per Unit of such Series next determined in accordance with Section 44.8 after the Units of such Series are properly tendered for redemption. Payment of the redemption price shall be in cash; provided, however, that if the Board of Trustee(s) determine, which determination shall be conclusive, that conditions exist which make payment wholly in cash unwise or undesirable, the Entity may make payment wholly or partly in securities or other assets belonging to the Entity at the value of such securities or assets used in such determination of net asset value. Payment for such units of any Series shall be made to the Unit holder within seven (7) days after the date redeemed.

- 44.12 Net Asset Value: The net asset value per Unit of each Series is determined at such times and on such days as the Board of Trustee(s) may determine. Such determination of net asset value shall be made solely by the Board of Trustee(s); any assistance shall be requested as they shall deem necessary and appropriate. As a general rule, the net asset value is determined by dividing the value of the net assets of the Entity allocated to such Series (being the value of the assets belonging to that Series of the Entity less the liabilities of that Series of the Entity) by the total number of Units of that Series outstanding. If, for any reason, the net income of any Series of units, determined at any time, is a negative amount, the Board of Trustee(s) shall have the power with respect to that Series of Units: (i) to offset each Unit holder's pro rata share of such negative amount from the accrued dividend of such Unit holder, or; (ii) to reduce the number of outstanding Units of such Series of Units by reducing the number of Units of each Unit holder by a pro rata portion of that number of full and fractional number of Units which represents the amount of such excess negative net income, or; (iii) to cause to be recorded on the books of such Series of units an asset account in the amount of such negative net income (provided that the same shall thereupon become the property of such Series of units with respect to such Series of Units and shall not be paid to any Unit holder), which account may be reduced by the amount, of dividends declared thereafter upon the outstanding Units of such Series of Units on the day such negative net income is experienced, until such asset account is reduced to zero; (iv) to combine the methods described in clauses (i) and (ii) and (iii) of this sentence; or (v) to take any other action they deem appropriate, in order to cause (or in order to assist in causing) the net asset value per Unit of such Series of Units to remain at a constant amount per outstanding unit immediately after each such determination and declaration. The Board of Trustee(s) shall also have the power not to declare a dividend out of net income for the purpose of causing the net asset value per Unit to be increased. The Board of Trustee(s) shall not be required to adopt, but may at any time adopt, discontinue or amend the practice of maintaining the net asset value per Unit of the series of Units at a constant amount.
- 44.13 Transfer of Ownership: The interest of any Unit holder in Units of any Series of the Entity shall be freely transferable and shall be transferred on the books of the Entity by the Unit holder, or by his/her/their attorney thereunto duly authorized, upon written request of the Unit holder pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Board of Trustee(s).
- 44.14 Lost Certificates: In case of the loss or destruction of any certificate of units, the Board of Trustee(s) may, under such terms as they may deem expedient, issue a new certificate in place of the one so lost. Status of Units: Units of any Series hereunder shall be personal property, giving only the rights in this Declaration of Contract and Indenture and in the certificates, if any, specifically set forth. The ownership of Units of any Series shall not entitle the Unit holder(s) to any title in or to the whole or any part of the Entity Property, or right to call for a partition or division of the property or for an accounting, nor shall the ownership of Units constitute the holder(s) as partners.
- 44.15 Limitations of Personal Liability: The Board of Trustee(s) shall have no power to call upon the Unitholders of any series for the payment of any sum of money or assessment whatever for that Series, unless otherwise defined herein.
- 44.16 Transfer Agent: The Board of Trustee(s) shall employ NSC Master Trust as the Transfer Agent for the issuing of Units herein provided for, and for the transfer thereof in case of change of ownership. The Board of Trustee(s) may, in lieu of employing a Transfer Agent, cause the Entity to transfer its own Units. Any Transfer Agent shall also pay to the Unitholders, when so instructed by the Board of Trustee(s), and insofar as it has the necessary funds for this purpose, their respective dividends or other distributions as declared by the Board of Trustee(s), such payments to be made to the Unitholders as they appear in the records of such Transfer Agent.
- 44.17 Meetings; Notice; Voting; Consent Meeting: Meetings of the Unitholders shall be held at such times and places and shall be governed by such procedures as may be specified from time to time by the Board of Trustee(s) or in the respective notices, or waivers of notice thereof.
- 44.18 Notice of all meetings of the Unitholders shall be given in the manner which shall be specified from time to time by the Board of Trustee(s).
- 44.19 The Unit holder(s) shall be entitled to vote or may vote by proxy. Unit holder(s) of a particular Series or a limited number of Series, only the Unit holder(s) of such Series shall be entitled to vote thereon. No action taken by the Unit holder(s) at any meeting shall in any way bind the Board of Trustee(s). Unit holder(s) may by majority vote of Unitholders of their particular Series or a limited number of Series make written recommendations for that particular Series or a limited number of Series to the Board of Trustee(s). Unit holder(s) shall be an advisory committee only; all recommendation(s) to the Board of Trustee(s) shall be in writing. The recommendation shall be accompanied with an ancillary document containing full documentation of the names of all Unit holder(s) who voted for the written recommendation.
- 44.20 Any action taken by Unitholders may be taken without a meeting if holders of a majority of Units entitled to vote on the recommendation consent to the action in writing and the written consents are filed with the records of the meeting of Unitholders. Such consent shall be treated for all purposes as a vote taken as a meeting of Unitholders. No action taken by the Unitholders at this or any meeting shall in any way bind the Board of Trustee(s).
- 44.21 Condition Precedent to this Article: The Board of Trustee(s) are authorized to act under this Article so long as their actions do not directly or indirectly nullify or compromise the common law purpose(s) and intent(s) of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture.

Article Forty-Five

- 45.1 Issuance of other Negotiable Instruments and Enhancement(s): The Board of Trustee(s) are hereby authorized to issue, sell, exchange, enhance, or barter for cash, securities, benefit(s), or asset(s) and for such amounts as are determined by the Board of Trustee(s), in their discretion to be appropriate, any other approved type of, to include but not limited to, Entity stock, share(s), certificate(s), trust certificate(s), unit(s) of trust, bond(s), guarantee(s), financial guarantee(s), enhancement(s), credit enhancement(s), or whatever, provided the Condition Precedent as stated in Section 44.15 of Article Forty-Four is not compromised as defined.

Article Forty-Six

- 46.1 Proprietary Information; Confidentiality; Non- Disclosure Non-Circumvention & Obligation of Secrecy:
- 46.2 THIS DECLARATION OF CONTRACT AND INDENTURE CONTAINS SENSITIVE AND HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. THE METHODOLOGY AND FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN ARE CONSIDERED A TRADE SECRET AND NOT TO BE REVEALED NOR COPIED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, EXCEPT, AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY COURT ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS DEFINED HEREIN OR AS EXCEPTED BY THE ORIGINATOR- CREATOR IN WRITING.
- 46.3 Exchanger(s) agree: (i) That the proprietary information disclosed by Creator to Exchanger(s) is confidential and proprietary information exclusive to the Creator and that the information provided is not available to the public domain in this configuration; (ii) That the Exchanger(s) shall use this proprietary information disclosed solely for the purpose of forming this Entity and shall not allow this proprietary information to be used for any other purpose whatsoever; and (iii) That the Exchanger(s) shall afford this proprietary information disclosed by the Creator for the sole purpose of creating this Entity and upon the creation of this Entity the terms, conditions, covenants, mutual covenants, stipulations and performance agreed to by the Exchanger(s) shall be legally binding upon this Entity and further this Entity agrees that:
- 46.4 The Trustee(s); The Certificate of Capital Unit(s) Holder(s) of Capital Units; The officers, employees, or anyone connection or related to this Entity directly or indirectly, that is given access to this Declaration of Contract and Indenture shall treat the herein word language as sensitive and highly confidential and that this Entity hereby further contracts with Originator- creator as follows:
- a. That this Declaration of Contract and Indenture is a proprietary right of Originator-creator and shall not be disclosed, shared, copied, nor divulged, to any third party whatsoever without the written permission of the Originator-creator; and
 - b. That said Proprietary information of Originator- creator is valuable and confidential and is shared by Originator-creator solely for the benefit of this Entity as expressed in this Declaration of Contract and Indenture; and
 - c. Non-Disclosure shall consist of, to include but not limited to: (i) Any Disclosure; (ii) Making any Copy by machine or in writing; (iii) Sharing of information or ideas contained herein; or (iv) The Divulging of any material or information included in the format design, prototype, or configuration of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture, to any third party whatsoever without written permission from the Originator-creator; and
 - d. Non-Circumvention. By the execution of this agreement it is understood and agreed that if circumvention be caused or permitted, directly or indirectly, then and in that event, Originator- creator shall be entitled to any legal remedy to include punitive damages, attorney's fees, court cost, and in addition to all income, commissions, profits, pay benefits, or any other thing of value to which this Entity, or anyone related to this Entity, committing or permitted such circumvention is or may become entitled to by reason of or through any transaction or concluded through, by or under such circumvention; and
 - e. A violation or breach of Confidentiality; Non- Disclosure Non-Circumvention or Obligation of Secrecy under this agreement shall constitute a fraudulent action in any court of competent jurisdiction and further this Entity by violation or breach of this agreement waives any defense of insufficient notice and the signing of this agreement shall constitute "sufficiency of adequate notice" as to the highly sensitive and confidential nature of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture as defined herein.
 - f. The Exchanger(s) executing hereunder acknowledge and confirm that by his/her/their execution of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture that the intent of this Entity is to be legally bound by the terms of this Declaration of Contract and Indenture, in particular this ARTICLE FORTY-FOUR.

ARTICLE FORTY -SEVEN

47.1 CLARIFICATION OF ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 116TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION H.R. 6154.

The declaration of contract and indenture as originally signed on December 7, 1995, shall be modified to incorporate, and comply with the "Crypto-Currency Act of 2020". All original articles of the declaration of contract and indenture can be interpreted as per this ACT. Specifically addressing the following definitions as defined in Sec 2. Final release of any Financial Instrument must be approved by the Executive Trustee,

(1) CRYPTO-COMMODITY. —The term "crypto commodity" means economic goods or services, including derivatives, that—

- (A) have full or substantial fungibility.
- (B) the markets treat with no regard as to who produced the goods or services; and
- (C) rest on a blockchain or decentralized cryptographic ledger.

(2) CRYPTO-CURRENCY. —The term "crypto currency" means representations of United States currency or synthetic derivatives resting on a blockchain or decentralized cryptographic ledger, including—

- (A) such representations or synthetic derivatives that are reserve-backed digital assets that are fully collateralized in a correspondent banking account, such as stable coins; and
- (B) synthetic derivatives that are—

- (i) determined by decentralized oracles or smart contracts; and
- (ii) collateralized by crypto-commodities, other crypto-currencies, or Cryptocurrencies—also known as "digital currencies" or "virtual currencies"—are designed to work as a medium of exchange and are created and stored electronically. Depending on the type of cryptocurrency, it may have characteristics of either fiat money or money backed by some underlying asset(s) or claim(s). Fiat money refers to instruments that do not have intrinsic value but that individual and institutions are willing to use for purposes of purchase and investment because they are issued by a government. Government-issued currencies, including the U.S. dollar following abandonment of the gold standard, are traditional fiat money. Some types of cryptocurrencies may have similar characteristics as fiat money because they are not backed by any other assets. Other types of money may be backed by assets (such as a commodity). The

U.S. dollar was a type of asset-backed money prior to abandonment of the gold standard. Some types of cryptocurrencies may have similar characteristics to this type of money. For example, stable coin is a type of cryptocurrency that is backed by an asset, such as a fiat currency or a commodity.

(3) CRYPTO-SECURITY. —

- (A) IN GENERAL. —The term "crypto-security" means all debt and equity that rest on a blockchain or decentralized cryptographic ledger.....

(8) PRIMARY FEDERAL DIGITAL ASSET REGULATOR. —The term "primary Federal digital asset regulator" means—

- (A) the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, with respect to crypto-commodities;
- (B) the Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and the Comptroller of the Currency with respect to crypto-currencies; and
- (C) the Securities and Exchange Commission, with respect to crypto-securities.

(9) RESERVE-BACKED STABLE COIN

The term "reserve-backed stable coin" means a digital asset that—

- (A) is a representation of currency issued by the United States or a foreign government;
- (B) rests on a blockchain or decentralized cryptographic ledger; and
- (C) is collateralized on a one-to-one basis by such currency, and such currency is deposited in an insured depository institution.

(10) SMART CONTRACT. —The term "smart contract" means a computer protocol intended—

- (A) to digitally facilitate, verify, or enforce the negotiation or performance of a contract; and
- (B) to allow the performance of credible transactions without third parties

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Transitional Procedure for all previous issued Series Trust, Financial Instrument and Contracts/Agreements.

1. The Board of Trustee(s) has established a two-year working period to move all documents into a digital form and proper classifications to be managed as one of the following categories, subject to changes.
 - a. Approved Assets that meet the H.R. 6154 standards as bases for a Stable Cion backing.
 - b. Agreements that can convert into smart contracts and processed into the digital systems to support stable backed cion.

2. Jurisdiction

- a. Establish a tribunal at the Hague level to handle multiple claims against any asset, contract and other items in this new world digital system.
- b. Treat all contracts as law and assets. Proof of burden remains in the plaintiff's arena; trust would only defend in as established tribunal held at the Hague or other approved jurisdictions.
- c. Financial Instruments shall utilize USD as the primary denomination does not place the financial instruments under any additional legal framework. Trust uses the USD only as a matter of convenience and standardization in compliance with H.R 6154 and as a Constitutional Entity under the United States of America. Actual currency basis for any transaction shall be within the framework of the private trust agreements.

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The Sovereign Buyer(s)

- The Sovereign Buyers are Governmental International World Organizations, and their sources of funds for payments are from Gold-Backed Collateral Accounts.
- The Sovereign Buyer is a Consortium of Trusts, Organizations, and Foundations; it is also not any particular country but pertains to multilateral entities connected with "The G-20 Countries".

CLOSING PROCEDURE

1. Imperative that sellers have no connections with criminal activity and that their files are proper to pass the Due Diligence.
2. After that they will receive the documents, namely Genealogy & PSA (Profit-Sharing Agreement) to sign.
3. In a specific order of the files, each seller will receive a CONTRACT based on their assets.
4. Once the contract has been received, they will be paid 1% Payment in 24 hours and 9% Payment in 3-5 days and then the remaining Payments in tranches of 10 %.
5. It is Sovereign Buyer therefore that will be the highest pricing all around, as other in-between buyers would also putting their files onto our desk.
6. Once the file is approved, Seller will receive the CONTRACT and within 24 hours. Normally Seller will get Contract from Sovereign Buyer in 2 to 4 weeks in accordance with specific order of priority.
7. Seller will get 20% Net of the Gross price
8. Rest 80% goes to Humanitarian Projects & supranational institutions. SELLERS CAN SUBMIT HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS.
9. The lawyers cooperate with Sovereign Buyer's Paymaster to arrange the outgoing of the fees over the QFS and arranging for sellers & facilitators the Diplomatic Passports and Sovereign Status.
10. The inspection will be done through a classified team of experts on the location of the assets.
11. Transportation will be done through them by military or diplomatic jets.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Please submit full updated KYC with the Genealogy for FACILITATORS.

- Template of Genealogy will be provided
- Template of KYC will be provided
- Instructions for photographs and videos as the Proof of Life (PoL) will be given

The **National Economic Security and Recovery Act (NESARA)** is a set of proposed economic reforms for the United States was signed by Congress and then into law on October 10, 2000, by President Clinton, under orders by U.S. military generals at the White House under duress.

NESARA implements the following changes:

1. Zeros out all credit cards, mortgage, and other bank debts. (Due to the illegal banking activities)
2. Abolish the Income Tax.
3. Abolishes the IRS.
4. Creates a 14% flat rate non-essential new item only sales tax.
5. Increases benefits to senior citizens.
6. Returns Constitutional Law to all courts.
7. Reinstates the original Title of Nobility amendment.
8. Establishes new Presidential and Congressional Elections within 120 days after NESARA is announced.
9. Monitors Elections and prevent illegal elections activities of special interest groups.
10. Creates a new U.S. Treasury, currency back by precious metals. (ending the Bankruptcy of 1933 initiated by Franklin Roosevelt)
11. Forbids the sale and America birth certificates records as chattel.
12. Initiates new U.S. Treasury in alignment with Constitutional Law.
13. Eliminates the Federal Reserve System.
14. Restores financial privacy.
15. Retrains all judges and attorneys in Constitutional Law.
16. Ceases all aggressive, U.S. government military actions Worldwide.
17. Establishes peace throughout the planet.
18. Release enormous sums of money for humanitarian purposes.
19. Releases over 6,000 patents of suppressed technologies, including free energy, antigravity and sonic healing technologies.

NSC has operated under constitutional law since the 1990s. Our stance has remained the same since the 1990s as the original Farm Bill was transformed into NESARA and **Global Economic Security and Recovery Act** or **Global Economic Security and Reformation Act (GESARA)**. The implementation has taken a global awakening to combat elites as seen by 911, and other false flag events continue to block this program worldwide at all costs.

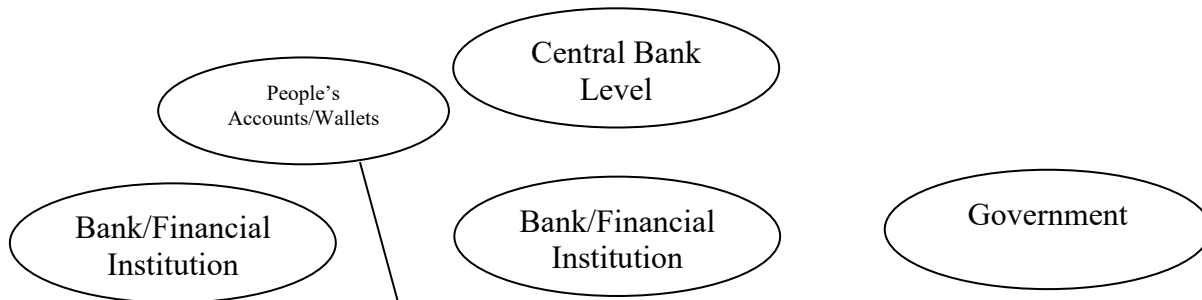
Financial Institution of the Future:

Establishing financial freedom goes beyond having the ability to have no restriction on the use of funds. True financial freedom is that each sovereign being has the right to 100% financial privacy. The last 100s of years has been plagued with nominee accounts and off-balance sheet funds that only allowed the controlling entities and agencies to work in the shadows in the name of government so called national and banking security etc... ending in misused of funds and corruption. What's the solution?

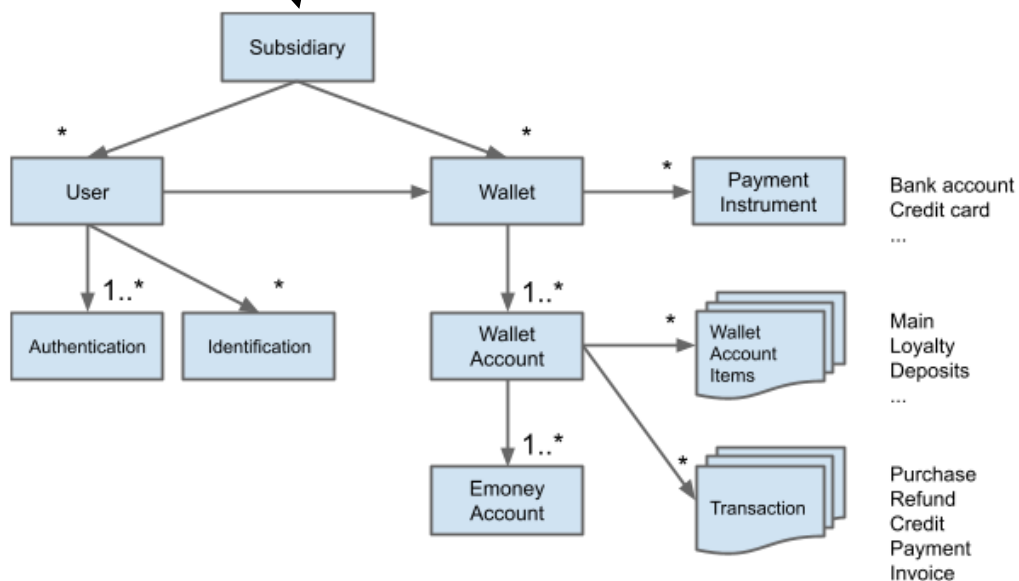
First ask yourself, is it the amount of funds or wealth that's the issue or is it the type of transaction that's the issue. If you eliminate the size of the account everyone becomes equal, so then we only deal with the transaction type. Even if the wrong people have funds, they can't transact illegal business we have still accomplished our objectives. Now with Quantum computing we can track every transaction to ensure compliance with international laws

Building the financial services to support World Standing Together will strive to maintain financial privacy while providing robust commercial and private commerce.

World Structure for Jupiter Financial Group:

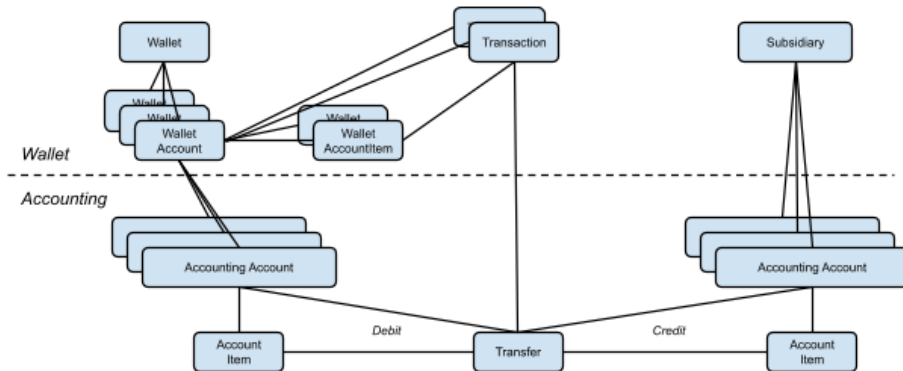


Wallets / Accounts are held at the central bank level or moved to a commercial financial institution by the account holder. Wallets would have the same basic functions within international standards. This provides the highest level of confidentiality on a country-by-country level.



The accounting concept would provide interface at the transactional level.

Accounting concept



The following diagram illustrates the currencies, and what money is transferred / exchanged if required. The transaction-amount only determines the applicable consumer-amount and merchant-amount. Only if the consumer-amount and merchant-amount have different currencies, the amount must be exchanged when transferred.

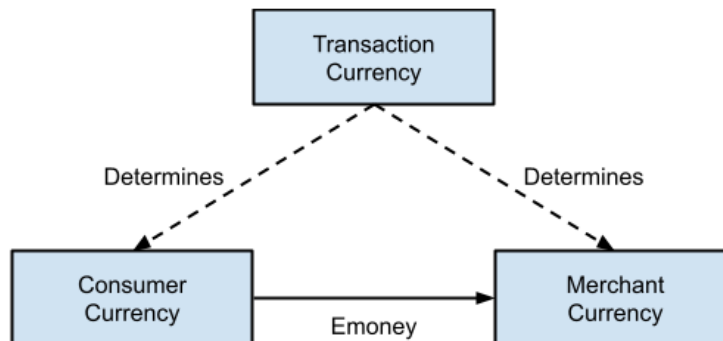
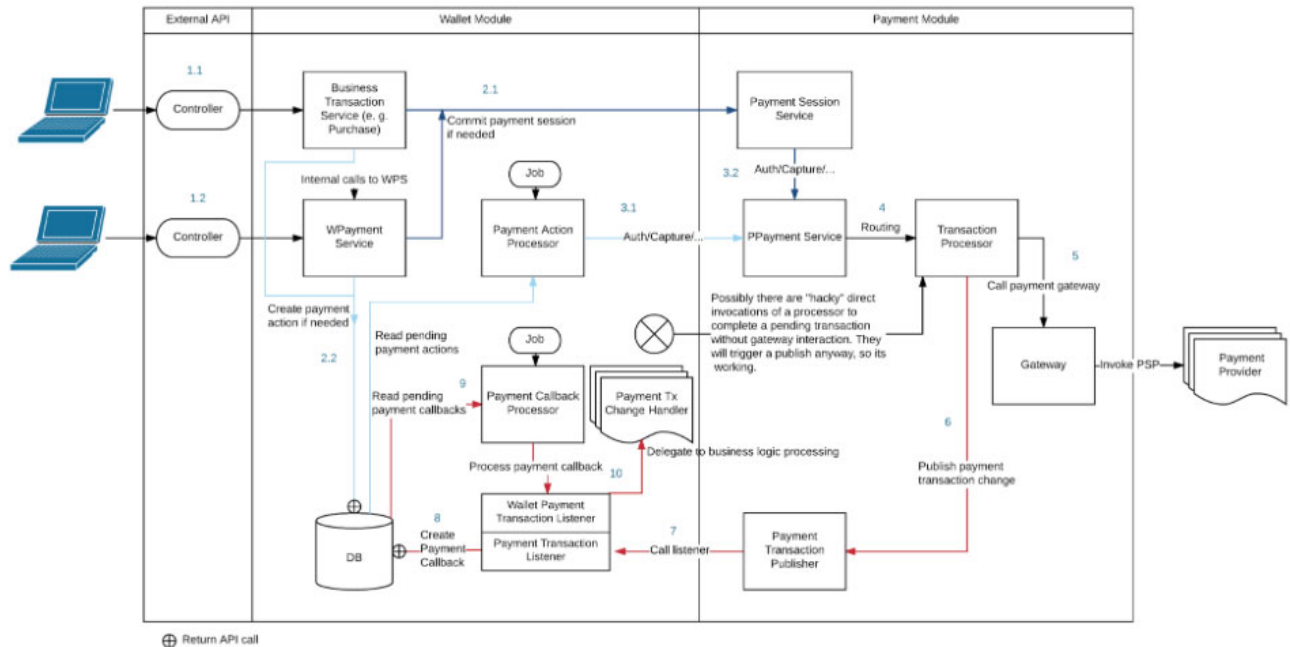


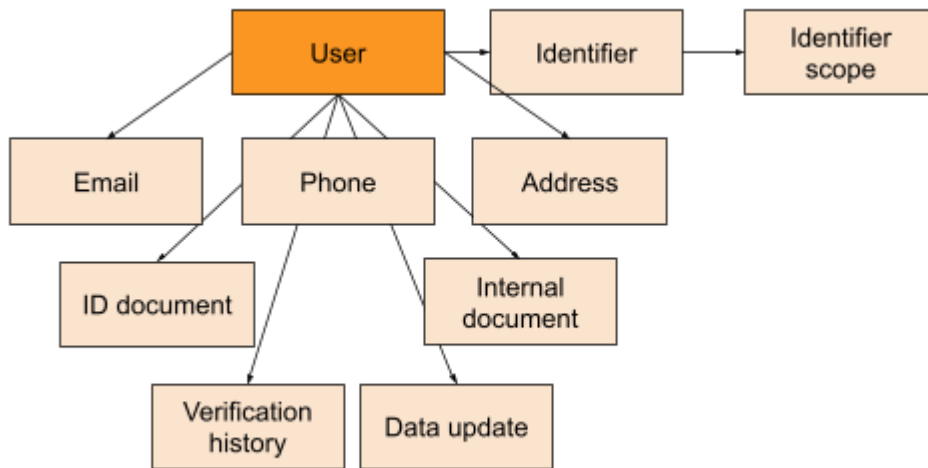
Diagram below with flow description:

- 1.1 Client invokes an API which is implementing a business transaction service which requires a payment transaction.
- 1.2. Client invokes the API of the WPaymentService directly (e. g. Funding/Withdrawal)
- 2.1 Both business transaction and payment service need to commit the payment session if used.
- 2.2 In case there is no payment session commit with a direct PPayment Service call, or no payment session at all, a payment action will be created.

- 3.1 In case a payment action has been used, the processing job will invoke the payment action processor to also call the PPayment Service operation as defined by the payment action.
- 3.2 In case a payment session has been committed and it is incoming money, the respective operation of the PPayment Session will be called (Auth/capture/..)
4. Internal payment transaction routing to the responsible payment transaction processor containing the transaction and gateway information
5. Processor delegates to the payment gateway
6. Processor calls payment transaction publisher to inform about the received status from the gateway
7. Publisher calls all registered payment transaction listeners
8. Payment transaction listener impl in Wallet module creates a payment callback db entry
9. Payment callback job reads pending payment callbacks and invokes processing
10. Wallet payment transaction listener delegates to the payment transaction change handler. These handlers are responsible for implementing the actual business logic that will finish (or fail) the business transaction.



Creating the User Module:



The **User** represents a customer legal entity that is the legal contract partner for a Subsidiary. A user is also typically the owner of a wallet. A user has the following attributes which can be stored in the database:

- ID
- birth country
- birth place
- citizenship
- creation datetime
- date of birth
- display name
- first name
- gender
- invited by
- IP address
- is on watch list flag
- language
- last name
- nation code
- occupation
- personal number
- primary address ID
- primary email ID

- primary phone ID
- registration source
- source of income
- status
- subsidiary ID
- verified address flag
- verified bank account flag
- verified birth place flag
- verified citizenship flag
- verified date of birth flag
- verified email flag
- verified gender flag
- verified identification document flag
- verified name flag
- verified nation code flag
- verified personal number flag
- verified phone flag
- verification level

Know your customer (KYC) is the process of a business identifying and verifying the identity of its clients. The concrete KYC requirements (mandatory user data, acceptable verification process, applicable limits) are defined through the bank and anti-money laundering regulations which may be different from country to country.

The User module of the CoreWallet provides basic implementations of common steps of the widespread KYC procedures. It supports:

- Email verification.
- Phone verification.
- Personal user data verification / ID documents upload

Please note that payment instrument (credit card or bank account) verification is not a part of the User module, but a part of the Wallet module, because payment instruments are associated with a wallet and not with a user. Nonetheless, the information about the successful bank account verification (verified bank account flag mentioned above) is stored with the user as changing the value of this flag may trigger a change of the KYC level of the user.