National Sales Corps holds the Guardian Position

Contents

WST™ / NSC™ GLOBAL RISK MANAGEMENT MANUAL

A Common-Law, Trust-Based, Multi-Jurisdiction Humanitarian Risk Governance System

----

1. INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

The WST™ Global Risk Management Manual establishes the policies and governance frameworks required to identify, assess, mitigate, and manage risk across:

- World Standing Together™
- National Sales Corps™
- Jupiter Financial Group™
- League of Champions™
- Qenex Communications™
- All WST National, Regional, City & Local Charters worldwide

WST operates internationally as a **private trust, humanitarian PMA structure**, where:

- Duty overrides regulation
- Honor overrides enforcement
- Common-law principles supersede statutory assumptions
- Fiduciary responsibility governs all decisions

The purpose of this manual is to:

- Protect people
- Protect assets
- Protect trust integrity
- Protect cross-border operations
- Ensure long-term humanitarian success

----

2. WST TRUST GOVERNANCE & COMMON-LAW DUTY

All WST and NSC operational frameworks are grounded in:

- Trust Indenture
- Fiduciary obligation
- Private contract
- PMA jurisdiction
- International good-faith principles
- Duty of care under common law

WST fiduciaries must:

- Avoid harm
- Act with full transparency
- Maintain integrity
- Provide remedy when needed
- Document every decision
- Uphold the humanitarian purpose

These duties remain constant regardless of **which nation WST is operating within**.

----

3. RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

WST views risk as:

- A governance function
- A duty of honor
- A fiduciary responsibility
- A transparency requirement
- A humanitarian protection mechanism

Risk management is proactive, preventative, and continuous.

----

4. DEFINITIONS & CORE PRINCIPLES

Risk:

Any condition that may cause harm, delay, failure, loss, dishonor, breach of trust, or negative impact on communities.

Core WST Principles:

1. Transparency
2. Accountability
3. Duty of Care
4. Common-Law Honor
5. Good Faith & Remedy
6. Community Protection
7. Sovereign Non-Interference
8. Documentation & Integrity

----

5. RISK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Risk flows through multiple levels of authority:

- **Project Manager (PM)** — identifies risk
- **Oversight Officer** — verifies and reports
- **Financial Officer** — treasury-related risk
- **Regional Director** — operational governance
- **National Director** — national-level oversight
- **Trustee Council** — final authority for severe risks
- **International Governance Panel** — for nation-to-nation issues

---

----

6. SEVEN RISK DOMAINS

1. Governance & Fiduciary
2. Legal & Common-Law Duty
3. Operational & Delivery
4. Financial & Treasury
5. Technology & Cyber
6. Environmental & Social (ESG/ESI)
7. Reputation & Public Trust

----

7. RISK MANAGEMENT LIFECYCLE

1. Identify

2. Classify

3. Assess & Score

4. Mitigate

5. Implement

6. Monitor

7. Escalate (if needed)

8. Close

----

8. RISK IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Risks must be reported:

- Immediately when identified
- By any team member
- Using PM-04
- Logged into the Risk Register

Sources include:

- Field operations
- Treasury audits
- Contractor performance
- Community feedback
- Government interactions
- ESG findings
- Technology events

----

9. RISK CLASSIFICATION & SCORING MODEL

Probability: Low / Medium / High
Impact: Low / Medium / High
Urgency: Normal / Priority / Immediate

Risk Rating = Probability × Impact

----

10. MITIGATION PLANNING

All moderate/high risks require a MAP:

- Description
- Root cause
- Corrective steps
- Responsible party
- Deadline
- Verification

----

11. MONITORING & OVERSIGHT

- Quarterly Risk Reviews
- Monthly high-risk follow-up
- Treasury oversight
- ESG review
- Technology monitoring
- Trustee audits

----

12. ESCALATION PROCEDURES

Risk must escalate when:

- Safety is threatened
- Legal conflict arises
- Government intervention appears
- Misappropriation is suspected
- Fiduciary duties are compromised

Escalation Path:

1. Oversight Officer
2. Regional Director
3. National Director
4. Trustee Council
5. International Governance Panel

----

13. PMA ARBITRATION & DISPUTE RESOLUTION

All internal disputes follow PMA protocols:

- Notice
- Opportunity to cure
- Private arbitration
- Trustee intervention

----

14. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (ESG/ESI)

Projects must:

- Avoid environmental harm
- Strengthen communities
- Promote fair labor
- Respect indigenous rights
- Improve long-term sustainability

----

15. RECORDKEEPING & LEDGER STANDARDS

All risk items must be:

- Documented
- Time-stamped
- Archived
- Logged in the JFG ledger (if financial)

----

16. ANNUAL GOVERNANCE REVIEW

WST conducts annual global review:

- Pattern analysis
- Governance improvements
- Policy updates
- Training enhancements

----

17. TRAINING & COMPETENCY

Required:

- Annual Risk Training
- PMA Governance Certification
- Fiduciary Duty Certification
- ESG/ESI Training
- Cybersecurity Certification

----

18. TOOLS & FORMS

- PM-04
- Risk Register
- MAP
- QR-3 Risk Review
- Trustee Notices

===

EXPANDED INTERNATIONAL RISK GOVERNANCE SECTION

----

19. INTRODUCTION TO SOVEREIGN ENGAGEMENT & NATION-LEVEL RISK

WST operates in multiple nations, each with unique:

- Cultural
- Political
- Legal
- Economic
- Environmental
- Humanitarian
- Diplomatic

structures.

Nation-level risk is one of the highest categories of systemic risk.

---

20. JURISDICTIONAL LAYERS & CONFLICT AREAS

Risk arises when layers overlap:

- Trust Law
- Common Law
- Statutory Law
- Constitutional Law
- Indigenous Law
- International Treaties
- Customary Law

Understanding **which law applies** prevents conflict.

---

21. INTERACTIONS WITH NATIONS & MINISTRIES

Engagement must be:
- Respectful
- Diplomatic
- Transparent
- Documented
- Non-confrontational

WST must clarify:

"We are a humanitarian trust, not a corporate commercial entity."

---

22. REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION FOR GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Before engagement, prepare:
- PMA Jurisdiction Statement
- Trust Indenture Summary
- Humanitarian Mission Brief
- Non-Commercial Declaration
- Partnership Intent Letter
- ESG/ESI Compliance Note

---

23. DIPLOMATIC & NEGOTIATION PROTOCOL

Key principles:
- Never argue legal theory
- Avoid political alignment
- Emphasize humanitarian purpose

- Clarify sovereignty respectfully
- Document every meeting
- Maintain good faith

---

24. MULTI-LAW RISK IN COMPLEX ENVIRONMENTS

Some nations have:
- overlapping jurisdictions
- tribal vs. federal conflicts
- treaty disputes
- inconsistent enforcement
- corruption risks

This requires **Jurisdiction Mapping** before approval.

---

25. INDIGENOUS NATIONS & TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

Engagement requires:
- Cultural respect
- Treaty recognition
- Leadership consultation
- Community approval

Risk arises when national governments dispute indigenous rights.

---

26. INTERNATIONAL LAW, TREATIES & CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS

Consider:
- UN principles
- Import/export restrictions
- Human rights protections
- International sanctions
- Data privacy laws

---

27. ANTI-CORRUPTION & INTEGRITY PROTECTIONS

WST maintains **zero tolerance** for:
- bribes
- facilitation payments

- political sponsorship
- resource control agreements

---

28. RED FLAG SITUATIONS

Escalate immediately if:
- government attempts asset seizure
- requests for unlawful payments
- threats of arrest
- political interference
- harassment by regulators

---

29. GLOBAL POLITICAL, REGULATORY, AND SECURITY RISK

Before entering any nation:
- Evaluate political stability
- Assess government structure
- Map regulatory risk
- Review intelligence reports
- Engage with trusted advisors

---

30. NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Analyze:
- Government trustworthiness
- Rule of law strength
- Corruption index
- Economic conditions
- Social pressures
- Media environment

---

31. COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT PLAYBOOK

For every nation:
1. Pre-Entry Assessment
2. Government Introductions
3. Documentation Package Delivery

4. Ministerial Briefings

5. Formal Cooperation Proposal

6. Ongoing Diplomatic Management

7. Quarterly Sovereign Risk Review

32. PROGRAM CONTINUITY IN UNSTABLE ENVIRONMENTS

Strategies include:

- Remote operations
- Distributed supply chains
- Local partnerships
- Technology redundancy (Qenex)
- Multi-country hubs
- Rapid evacuation protocols

33. SOVEREIGN RISK GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

WST must operate with:

- Honor
- Neutrality
- Transparency
- Protection of life
- Respect for sovereignty
- Trust responsibility
- Non-interference

WST QUICK-START RISK GUIDE

WHAT IS RISK?
Any condition that may cause harm, delay, failure, loss.
distionor, breach of trust, or negative impact on
communities.

WHEN TO REPORT A RISK?
Immediately once identified– no delays, no assumptions.

WHO REPORTS?
PM. Oversight Officrr Financial Officer, Contiactors, Truste

THE 7 RISK DOMAINS
1. Governance / Fiduciary
2. Legal / Common-Law Duty
3. Operational / Delivery
4. Financial / Treasury
5. Technology / Cyber/Communications.
6. Environmental / Social (ESG/ESI)
7. Reputation / Public Trust

RISK SEVERITY QUICK CHECK
– LOW = controlled, minimal impact
– MEDIUM = needs corrective action
– HIGH = must escalate immediately

REQUIRED TOOLS
– PM-04 Risk & Impact Statement Trustee Council.

END GOAL
Protect people, assets, trust-integrity, and humanitarian

WST™ / NSC™ GLOBAL RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (For Leadership)

The **World Standing Together™ (WST™)** Global Risk Management Program establishes a unified, trust-based governance framework that protects humanitarian missions, assets, people, and sovereign relationships across all nations where WST operates. Built on **common law, fiduciary duty, trust indenture, transparency, and honor**, this system ensures reliable, safe, ethical, and sustainable operations worldwide.

Purpose

The program provides a comprehensive method to identify, assess, mitigate, monitor, and govern risks across:

- Water, energy, health, education, and community development programs
- International and cross-border operations
- National, regional, city, local, and indigenous charters
- Treasury functions (JFG™)
- Personnel, technology, and infrastructure (QNXC™)

Its purpose is to **prevent harm, ensure continuity, and strengthen humanitarian outcomes** while preserving integrity and sovereignty.

Core Operating Principles

The WST Risk Management System is founded on:

- **Common-law duty of care**
- **Fiduciary responsibility to beneficiaries**
- **Transparency and good faith in all dealings**
- **Protection of life, assets, community, and environment**
- **Non-political, non-military, non-commercial humanitarian purpose**
- **Documentation, accountability, and remedy**

Risk is governed not by bureaucracy, but by **duty, honor, and trust law**.

Seven Risk Domains

1. Governance & Fiduciary
2. Legal & Common-Law Duty
3. Operational & Delivery
4. Financial & Treasury
5. Technology & Cybersecurity
6. Environmental & Social (ESG/ESI)
7. Reputation & Public Trust

These domains allow leaders to anticipate threats before they materialize.

Risk Management Lifecycle

All risks follow an eight-step process:

1. Identify
2. Classify
3. Score
4. Mitigate
5. Implement
6. Monitor
7. Escalate (if required)
8. Close

High-severity risks require immediate escalation to **Regional Directors, National Directors, or the Trustee Council**.

Global & Nation-Level Considerations

WST operates across multiple legal environments, creating unique risks involving:

- Ministries and national governments
- Indigenous nations
- International law & treaties
- Political instability
- Regulatory conflicts
- Anti-corruption exposure
- Cross-border logistics
- Jurisdictional misunderstandings

To mitigate sovereign risk, WST emphasizes **diplomacy, documentation, transparency, clarity of mission, and non-interference**.

Leadership Obligations

Executives, trustees, and directors must:

- Ensure compliance with trust governance
- Maintain high ethical standards
- Protect communities and personnel
- Oversee mitigation and corrective actions
- Enforce documentation and reporting requirements
- Safeguard treasury integrity and project continuity
- Promote a global culture of accountability and trust

End Goal

The WST Global Risk Management Program ensures:

- **Humanitarian protection**
- **Operational stability**
- **Financial integrity**
- **Sovereign respect**
- **Long-term sustainability**
- **Global trust and partnership**

It positions WST to operate safely and effectively in every nation, community, and humanitarian environment for the next **200 years and beyond**.

WST™ / NSC™ FUTURISTIC RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A Trust-Based, Common-Law-Centered Framework for Sovereign Humanitarian Systems

---

INTRODUCTION

As global systems shift from statutory frameworks toward **common-law, private membership, and trust-based governance**, traditional risk management models no longer fit the operational reality of sovereign humanitarian programs such as:

- World Standing Together™ (WST™)
- National Sales Corps™ (NSC™)
- Jupiter Financial Group™ (JFG™)
- League of Champions™ (LOC™)
- Qenex Communications™
- PMA-operated charters and sovereign communities

A new approach is required—one grounded in:

- **Common law responsibilities & natural rights**
- **Private trust governance (indentures, Articles, fiduciary duty)**
- **Long-term humanitarian program continuity**
- **Distributed sovereignty (charters, communities, nations)**
- **Technological evolution (AI, ESG, cybersecurity, satellite systems, comms)**

This Risk Management Program sets the foundation for identifying, assessing, mitigating, and monitoring risks **across a global trust ecosystem operating outside traditional corporate jurisdictions**.

PHILOSOPHY OF RISK UNDER COMMON LAW & TRUST GOVERNANCE

Under common-law and trust authority:

• **Risk is a matter of DUTY, not regulation.**

Fiduciaries, trustees, officers, and operators must "do no harm" and prevent foreseeable injury or loss.

• **Transparency and good faith are mandatory.**

Information must be disclosed truthfully to avoid fraud, omission, or breach of trust.

• **Contracts and agreements are binding by consent.**

Risk arises not from statutes but from **breach**, **non-performance**, or **dishonor**.

• **People, not corporations, hold responsibility.**

Decision-makers are personally accountable for negligence or mismanagement.

This creates a **higher standard of care**—appropriate for sovereign humanitarian operations.

FUTURISTIC RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (FRAMEWORK)

The program is built on **7 Risk Domains** and **8 Operational Functions**.

I. SEVEN RISK DOMAINS

1. Governance & Fiduciary Risk

Risks related to trustees, officers, project managers, and PMA members failing to meet fiduciary duties.

Includes:

- breach of trust
- mismanagement
- unauthorized decisions
- lack of documentation
- poor oversight
- succession gaps

---

2. Legal & Common-Law Risk

Risks involving:

- dishonor in agreements
- failure to remedy disputes
- lack of proper notices
- inadequate recordkeeping
- jurisdictional conflicts
- violation of international norms

This replaces statutory "compliance" with **honor, clarity, and treaty-level discipline**.

3. Operational Risk (Programs & Charters)

Covers failures in:

- project execution
- supply chain
- labor or contractor performance
- technical deliverables
- community engagement
- milestone tracking

4. Financial & Treasury Risk

Aligned with trust accounting:

Includes:

- improper disbursement
- ledger inaccuracies
- fraud or misappropriation
- treasury system breakdown
- currency/token valuation risk
- failure to maintain asset backing

5. Technological & Cyber Risk

In the future environment:

- AI governance
- Qenex™ comms infrastructure
- identity protection
- data sovereignty
- satellite system vulnerabilities
- cyber intrusion or espionage

6. Environmental & ESG/ESI Risk

Based on ISO 26000 + WST standards:

- community impact
- environmental harm
- poor social outcomes

- governance failures
- violations of indigenous rights
- resource mismanagement

---

7. Reputational & Public Trust Risk

In a global humanitarian network:
- misinformation
- breach of transparency
- loss of trust in leadership
- cultural dishonor
- breach of PMA privacy principles

II. EIGHT CORE FUNCTIONS OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

8. Risk Identification System

All operators, PMs, and trustees must document risks:
- during submission
- during reviews
- during funding cycles
- during quarterly oversight

Tools:
- PM-04 Risk & Impact Statement
- QR-3 Risk & Compliance Update
- Rapid-Risk Alerts via Qenex™
- Trustee Briefing Summaries

---

2. Risk Classification & Scoring

Each risk is scored:

Probability: Low / Medium / High
Impact: Low / Medium / High
Urgency: Immediate / Quarterly / Annual

Trust lens applied: "What is the duty? What is the harm? What is the remedy?"

---

3. Risk Mitigation Planning

Requires:
- honor-based negotiation

- corrective action plans
- additional fiduciary oversight
- restructuring of roles or responsibilities
- strengthened contract terms
- PMA internal arbitration

---

4. Continuous Monitoring

Performed through:

- QR-3 reports
- Quarterly reviews & oversight
- Treasury audits
- Project site visits
- Real-time digital dashboards

All risks must be logged into a central WST/JFG risk ledger.

---

5. Escalation Pathways

If a risk jeopardizes:

- humanitarian mission
- fiduciary duty
- funding integrity
- community welfare

Then the issue escalates to:

1. Oversight Officer
2. National Director
3. Trustee Council
4. Executive Trustees

---

9. Documentation & Ledger Integrity

All risk decisions must be:

- recorded
- timestamped
- placed into the project file
- referenced in the trust ledger (finance or governance)

This protects WST legally and ethically.

---

7. Dispute Resolution & PMA Arbitration

Under common-law PMA jurisdiction:

- disputes are resolved privately
- arbitration is binding
- honor and remedy come first
- statutory litigation is avoided

---

8. Governance Review & Continuous Improvement

Annually:

- update the risk manual
- review patterns across charters
- audit compliance with duty of care
- adjust training & project procedures
- strengthen global risk posture

WST RISK MATRIX

PROBABILITY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LOW	Minimal	Minor	Critical Risk
MEDIUM	Minor Risk	Moderate Risk	Serious Risk
HIGH	Serious Risk	Critical Risk	Critical Risk

WST QUICK-START RISK GUIDE

WHAT IS RISK?

Any condition that may cause harm, delay, failure, loss. distionor, breach of trust, or negative impact on communities.

WHEN TO REPORT A RISK?

Immediately once identitied– no delays, no assumptions.

WHO REPORTS?

PM. Oversight Officrr Financial Officer, Contiactors, Truste

THE 7 RISK DOMAINS

1. Governance / Fiduciary
2. Legal / Common-Law Duty
3. Operational / Delivery
4. Financial / Treasury
5. Technology / Cyber/Communications.
6. Environmental / Social (ESG/ESI)
7. Reputation / Public Trust

RISK SEVERITY QUICK CHECK

– LOW = controlled, minimal impact
– MEDIUM = needs corrective action
– HIGH = must escalate immediately

REQUIRED TOOLS

– PM-04 Risk & Impact Statement Trustee Council.

END GOAL

Protect people, assets, trust-integrity, and humanitarian