



The office of the Secretary of State for The United States of America

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Letterhead for International Business for the people for The United States of America

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE ACT

FOREIGN EXCHANGE LAW

Comes now, two affirmed American Nationals for The United States of America, the Confederacy United States to petition the United States, in Congress assembled to enact the Foreign Currency Exchange Act of 2013.

By the authority of the assembly of affirmed American Nationals and the reign of the heavens World Government, and all Acts signed by the current United States, in Congress assembled are recognized by the assemblies in the various townships on 25th day of November in the year 2013.

One of the affirmed American Nationals,

One of the affirmed American Nationals,—



BE IT ENACTED, by the United States, in Congress assembled **THE FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE ACT OF 2013** IS HEREBY ESTABLISHED, ACCEPTED AND ACKNOWLEDGED on the 25th day of November 2013.

SUBJECT MATTER OF THE ACT ENACTED

Due to the evolution from a debt note financial system to a labor backed currency and financial system, it is imperative that norms and principles which have been valid until the present time be updated, for those principals have become obsolete, to reconcile the operation of the financial institutions with the current phase of the economic development in the The United States of America. In that sense, the intention of the Act aims is to conduct a profound revision of the above mentioned norms, in order to improve the discipline of foreign exchange operations, as well as establish a basic juridical-legal framework to regulate foreign exchange trade in a manner that takes into account the legitimate interests of the people and other economic entities that may choose to utilize the financial system of The United States of America.

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

Article 1

Objective

The objective of the following charter is to regulate financial and commercial operations, which have, an effective or potential effect on the balance of payments.

Article 2

Scope of Application

This Act and its complementary charters and regulations applies to

- a) exchange operations foreign to The United States of America
- b) trade in foreign exchange

Article 3

Foreign Exchange Authority

The General Post Exchange is the foreign exchange authority in The United States of America. It can delegate power on other entities for specific activities.

Article 4

Residency

1. For the effects of the current charter, the following are considered residents of the sphere known as The United States of America:

- a) individuals that normally reside in the sphere that have completed their Resident Declaration;
- b) corporations with headquarters in the sphere;
- c) funds, institutes and public agencies with financial and administrative autonomy, with headquarters in the National territory; (define national territory)
- d) national diplomatic officials, consular representatives or similar in the exercise of their office outside of the sphere, as well as their family members;

2. For the effects of the current charter, the following are considered non-residents:

- a) individuals that normally reside abroad;
 - b) corporations with headquarters abroad;
 - c) individuals who have been absent from the sphere for more than a year;
 - d) branches, agencies or any form of representation located abroad of corporations with headquarters in The United States of America;
 - e) Foreign diplomatic officials, consular representatives or the like, who are serving within The United States of America, as well as their family members.
- 3) The General Post Exchange may decide in special cases, doubts which may arise as to the quality of resident or non resident of a given entity.

CHAPTER II

Foreign Exchange Operations

Article 5

Definition

The following are considered foreign exchange operations:

- a) the acquisition or alienation of coined gold, gold bars or any non crafted gold.
- b) the acquisition or alienation of foreign currencies
- c) the opening and operation of checking accounts in foreign currency in the sphere by non-residents;
- d) the payment of any transaction in goods, current or capital accounts;
- e) verification of Residency;



Concept of Foreign Currency

For the effects of this charter and the complementary legislation and regulations, foreign currency is considered to be the legal tender (bills, coins or digital currency) of the issuing country and any other means of payment to be made abroad, expressed in the currency or account units that are used in international compensations or payments.

Article 7

Mandatory Brokerage

Foreign exchange operations can only be performed by a financial institution authorized by the General Post Exchange to perform foreign exchange trade. All authorizations can be obtained through the assembly of The United States of America and ratified by the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article 8

Compensation

Total or partial payment of goods, current account and capital transactions as compensation for credits or debits derived from identical or different transactions must be authorized by the General Post Exchange.

Article 9

Opening and Operation of Accounts

1. Residents as defined for foreign exchange purposes, may open and operate checking accounts in foreign currency at financial institutions with headquarters in the sphere.
2. Resident individuals may open and operate checking accounts in foreign currency at financial institutions with headquarters outside of The United States of America, under the Acts of the foreign financial institutions, however, the decision to do business with foreign financial institutions are not political, status changing decisions nor pledges and gifts to support other entities.
3. Non residents as defined for foreign exchange purposes, may open and operate checking accounts in National or foreign currency at financial institutes domiciled within the metes and bounds of The United States of America, within the sphere known as National Territory of the rural free delivery routes.
4. The General Post Exchange must define the terms and conditions under which residents and non residents may hold accounts as described in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

CHAPTER III

Operation of Foreign Exchange Trade

Article 10

1. The operation of foreign exchange trade and the customary execution on their own behalf or for third parties, of foreign exchange operations shall be derived from the liquidation of assets process outside of all gold value manipulation process.
2. The operation of foreign exchange trade must be specifically authorized by the General Post Exchange under the terms of the office of the Treasury for The United States of America.

Article 11

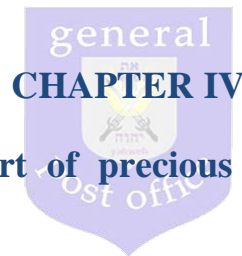
Special Cases

The General Post Exchange may authorize commercial and non-commercial entities to buy and sell foreign currency, traveler's checks or other payment instruments from their respective clients, under the terms and provisions established by the office of the Treasury for The United States of America.

Article 12

Information Duty

Those entities authorized to operate in foreign exchange trade, must submit to the General Post Exchange, the information, statistics or data which it may request in keeping with the instructions given and within the time limits and conditions set by the office of the Treasury for The United States of America.



Import, Export, and Re-export of precious metals, currency or letters of credit

Article 13

Operations in Precious Metals

1. The import, export or re-export of coined precious metals, precious metal bars or other non crafted precious metals is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the office of the Treasury for The United States of America.
2. The domestic and international transit of coined precious metals, precious metal bars or non crafted precious metals must be authorized by the General Post Exchange under the conditions and terms defined by the office of the Treasury for The United States of America.

Article 14

Imports, Export and Re-Export of Currency

1. The import, export or re-export of legal tender, in bills, coins or digital currency, national or foreign, as well as traveler's checks and other instruments of payment can only be performed by institutions authorized to operate in foreign exchange trade through a special authorization issued by the General Post Exchange, under the terms and conditions of the assembly of affirmed American Nationals for The United States of America.
2. The provisions in the above paragraph, Article 14 1. are applicable to the export of national currency not in circulation.

Article 15

Import, export and Re-Export of Letters of Credit

The import, export and re-export of letters of credit, assigning actions or obligations must be conducted under the terms of the trust.



Customs will only clear packages containing precious metals - coined or not - bills and coins, travelers checks and other instruments of payment as well as letters of credit if the corresponding import, export or re-export upon presentation of the corresponding authorization as issued by the General Post Exchange.

Article 17

Circumstantial Measures

In case of difficulties in the balance of payments as a result of crime, as well as disturbances in the operation of financial markets, after informing the Government, the General Post Exchange may establish through a notification, restrictions and other conditions to the operations described in this Act.

CHAPTER V

Complementary Charters

Article 18

Operations with Goods, Intangibles and Capital Defined by the decree, the general principles to be followed are by import, export and re-export operations as well as operations in current account and capital.

CHAPTER VI

Infractions and Sanctions

Article 19

Transgressions

The following are considered violations liable to penalties under the terms of this Act.

- a) The operations of foreign exchange trade that breach the provisions of article 10 of this Act;
- b) The performance of operations that breach the provisions of articles 7, 9, 13 and 15 of this Act;
- c) Any breach against the provisions under the charters mentioned in article 18 of this Act;

Article 20

Sanctions

1. The penalty for transgressions defined in paragraph a) of the above article of this Act will be a fine of between: 10,000.00cb and 100,000.00cb.
2. The penalty for transgressions defined in paragraphs b) and c) of the above article of this Act will be a fine of between: 10,000.00cb and 100,000.00cb.
3. The penalties defined in the above paragraphs will vary according to the value of the operation and the objective and subjective severity of the infraction, without prejudice to the provisions of the following article of this Act.
4. If there were any alterations in foreign exchange rates, or whenever deemed necessary or timely, the General Post Exchange may propose to the Government an alteration in the value of the fines, either in the minimum or the maximum amounts specified.

Article 21

Ranking of Sanctions

1. The amount of the fine can never be less than the economic profit realized by the offender.
2. If the agent condemned for a foreign exchange violation commits a second offense within two years of the previous condemnation, the minimum and maximum limits established in article 20 of this Act will be doubled.
3. The sanctions defined in this Act will be applied with no prejudice to other penal and disciplinary responsibilities provided in other legislation or regulations.

Article 22

Responsibility of Corporations and Their Directors

1. Corporations and companies, even if their incorporation is deemed irregular, and non-incorporated associations have joint and several liability in the payment of fines and legal costs imposed on their directors, employees or agents for violations punishable under the terms of this Act.
2. Those responsible for the administration of corporations, even when irregularly incorporated, and non incorporated associations, who within their capacity did not oppose an illegal practice, are individually and subsidiary liable for the payment of the fine and legal costs, even if the corporation has been dissolved or is undergoing settlement procedures.

Article 23

Accessory Sanctions

The repetition of the violations defined in paragraph a) article 19 of this Act as well as those defined in paragraph b) of the same article, as defined in paragraph 2 of the above article may also be punished by:

- a) Seizure by the Government of The United States of America to be returned to the rightful owner of the assets that were used or obtained through an illicit activity;
- b) Temporary or permanent interdiction from occupying positions in the administration of any institution subject to the supervision of the General Post Exchange;
- c) Interdiction for up to 3 years from performing any foreign exchange operations.

Article 24

Statute of limitation

1. Processes for foreign exchange violations will prescribe forgiveness 6 years after the infraction upon application for forgiveness by the guilty to the General Post Master Council for The United States of America.
2. Fines and accessory sanctions prescribe in the same period, to be counted from the date of the final sentence.

Article 25

Fact finding and Process

1. The General Post Exchange is the agency competent to perform the investigation of foreign exchange violations and institute the process it may inspect any institution and seize the assets used or gained through the illicit activity under court writ to be reported on the records of the assembly of The United States of America.
2. Police authorities and other entities or public services within The United States of America shall cooperate with the General Post Exchange when necessary.
3. The application of the fines and other sanctions defined in this Act fall under the jurisdiction of the office of the Governor for The United States of America.
4. The decisions made under the terms of the above paragraph may be appealed under the general provisions of the Act.

Article 26

Disposition of the Fines

Fines will be paid to the assembly of affirmed American Nationals of The United States of America.

Article 27

Forcible Collection of Fines

1. The collection of fines, if there has been no appeal and have not been voluntarily paid, fall under the removal of all foreign exchange privileges until paid.

2. The copy of the judicial decision is the basis for the removal and should be sent to the competent court for its implementation.

3. In case of appeal and final condemnation, the collection of fines will fall under removal regulations which must be processed within the judicial system of The United States of America.

CHAPTER VII

Final and Transitory Provisions

1. The regulations provided for under this Act must be drafted by the assembly of affirmed American Nationals, following the proposal to be submitted by the General Post Exchange within 90 days of its publication.

2. The General Post Exchange has jurisdiction to define the regulations and procedures to be adopted in foreign exchange operations as well as to publish or transmit instructions, of a technical character necessary for the adequate implementation of the legal framework for those operations.

3. The instructions mentioned in the above paragraph will be valid as of the date of their publication or transmission, except when there are provisions to the contrary.

4. This Act is applicable to foreign investment in all areas which are not regulated by a specific legislation.



Article 29

Revocation

1. Any other complementary norms and regulations in force, not in contradiction with this Act will maintain its validity

Article 30

Doubts and Omissions

The assembly of affirmed American Nationals shall resolve doubts and omissions that may arise from the interpretation and application of this Act.

Article 31

Entry into Force

This Act will enter into force on the date of its publication.



BE IT ENACTED, by the United States, in Congress assembled on the 25th day of November, in the year, 2013,

Delegate:

Cheryl Ann Walker

Delegate:

James Brian

Delegate:

Charles T. Malinski





BE IT ENACTED, by the United States, in Congress assembled **THE FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE ACT OF 2013 IS HEREBY ESTABLISHED, ACCEPTED AND ACKNOWLEDGED** on the 25th day of November 2013.

REGULATIONS OF THE STATUTE ENACTED

Policy Procedures for Article 4

Residency

1. For the effects of the current Act, the following are considered residents of The United States of America:
 - a) individuals that normally reside in the sphere (on the Rural Free Delivery Routes) that have completed their Resident Declaration;
 1. normally; per the terms of the Social Compact Agreement, a requirement is to serve no less than 12 hours per year on an assembly to be active. If this requirement is not met, the individual would not normally reside within The United States of America.
 2. the sphere: Confederacy–reign of the heavens; Submission of the Resident Declaration form will be verified by the Registrar’s Office via electronic media and verification sent to the bank, but only after a request received from the financial institution.
 - b) Corporations with headquarters in the sphere;
 1. A Corporation must register through an Agent who resides in and is a verified resident within the sphere to register the business/corporation in The United States of America and the Registrar’s Office as noted in **1.a.2**.
 2. A corporate bank account or business account held at a bank or other financial institution by the company can only be used for business transactions.
 3. List of documents required by Agent for opening a corporate bank account.

A legalized set of company documents consisting of:

- Certificate of Incorporation;
- Memorandum and Articles of Association;
- Documents confirming the appointment of company directors and secretary (if any);
- A document confirming the location of the registered office,
- Corporate Share Certificate(s);
- Certificate of Good Standing if the company is more than 12 months old;
- Certificate of Good Standing from the Country the Corporation originated from.

The company directors, secretary (if any), shareholders/owners and account signatories should provide:

- Certified/Notarized copy of their passport;
- Confirmation of corporate address; original certified copy of a utility or fixed telephone bill; fixed asset bank account or credit card statement; mortgage statement; property lease dated within the last 3 months;
- Financial Institute Reference Letter.

- 1) Within the Metes and Bounds (the Rural Free Delivery Routes) of The United States of America,
- 2) The United States of America officials,
- 3) Those serving within the Metes and Bounds (the Rural Free Delivery Routes) of The United States of America



FOR FILING PURPOSES AND CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN ENTITIES AND STATUSES

FILING AND INDEXING FORMAT

AA - Automobile Association
AN - American National
AM - Assembly of Ministers
AMB - Ambassador
APP - Ambassador Plenipotentiary
AN - Account Number
CC - Competency Card for Driving
CP - Competency Card for Piloting
DA - Debit Account
DRO - Disaster Relief Organization
GPM - general postmaster

GPOC- general post office council
 HWO - Health and wellness Organization
 IC - Identity Card
 LPS - Land and Property Surveyor
 LEO - Law Enforcement Organization
 MC - Marine Craft
 MF - Ministry of Finance
 MFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 MG - Ministry of Governance
 MJ - Ministry of Justice
 MT - Ministry of Trusts
 NT - Notary Tribunal
 PMG - Postmaster General
 PRA - Posit Reserve Account
 OFR - Office of Foreign Relations
 OPR – Office of Public Relations
 OR - Office of the Registrar
 OSS – Office of Secretary of State
 OT - Office of the Treasury
 RA - Registered Aircraft
 RC - Registered Corporation
 RM - Risk management
 RN - Reign National
 RP - Registered Passport
 RR - Rural Route
 RRM – Rural Route Maintenance
 RT - Registered Trust
 RV - Registered Vehicle
 ROH – reign of the heavens
 TA - Township Assembly
 TC - Township Consular
 USICA - The United States of America in Congress assembled



TAXATION

Whereas there are no direct taxes within the Government of The United States of America, foreign jurisdictions and venues do have taxing authority within its respective spheres. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the Government of The United States of America to define money laundering and tax evasion to non-resident aliens and foreign corporations that choose to use the services of the Government.

INVESTMENT

1: The coubitts are a great source of investment and with the first investment, automatically returns an enormous value to the investors.

A: The coubitts are a full title currency where the holder has full title much like gold and silver and is traded in the form of gold and silver.

B: Coubitts are created from the asset created by intellectual property through services to their neighbors. It is an honorable way of trading and doing business.

2: If a foreign investor purchased coubitts, the foreign currency shall be from an honorable source.

A: For after all taxes are paid from a taxable event, then coubitts can be purchased with what is left over. That process does not constitute "Money Laundering". The process constitutes foreign investment and can also be reported to the foreign taxing authority.

B: The process as described in 2-A can also become a source of benefit to the foreign taxing authority because if the products are traded with coubitts in the foreign taxing authorities venue and jurisdiction, the foreign taxing authority is relieved of an product liability and therefore can reduce its liability within the taxing authorities Markets. This process will raise the value of the foreign taxing authority's currency and reduce any product liability insurance premiums by reducing the liability of the insurance companies. Therefore, investing and using the coubitts within the non-resident aliens Markets would be a great source of patriotism and loyalty to one's own country, government and people.



MONEY LAUNDERING AND TAX EVASION

1: Tax Evasion: When a resident, citizen or national of a taxing authority knowingly and willfully accepts the currency of the taxing authority and buys coubitts, calls it investing in coubitts, to evade the funds owed from the taxing event to the taxing authority.

2: Money Laundering: As described in paragraph one of this section, deliberating hiding a taxable event from the taxing authority under another title, pretense or illegal activity and defending said actions under the premise of foreign investment with the intent of using the foreign Government as a shield from prosecution from one's own government.

"The action described in paragraph 1 and 2 places the foreign Government in a condition of accepting bribes from foreign citizens, residents and nationals with the intent to harbor a known criminal or fugitive. Furthermore, none of these actions are necessary if the conditions of paragraph 1-A and B, paragraph 2-A and B under the title INVESTMENT were followed.



THE STATUTE AND THE REGULATIONS AFFIRMED ON THE 25th DAY OF
NOVEMBER IN THE YEAR 2013.

The office of the Governor of The United States of America,

Fulks, *John Harold*



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The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

Email: registrar@generalpost.org

Phone: (602) 845-0473



The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, **Alice Cenicerros**, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the **Foreign Currency Exchange Act, Foreign Exchange Law** and is recorded on:

November 25, 2013
Received Date

8:30 PM
Time

RH-50C36D38-3CE6-4BB8-A1BA-A745754F4D57
Record File Number

CERTIFIED COPY OF RECORDED DOCUMENT

This is a true and exact reproduction of the document officially recorded and placed on file in the office of the registrar for the Government of The United States of America.

Date Issued: **November 25, 2013**

This copy is not valid unless displaying the date, seal, and signature of the registrar for the Government of The United States of America.



FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE ACT,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE LAW for
The United States of America
Unique Authentication File Number



Alice Cenicerros



THE ACT, LAW AND STATUTE REGULATIONS POSITED INTO THE TREASURY OF THE REIGN OF THE HEAVENS WORLD GOVERNMENT ON THE 25th DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEAR 2013.

The office of the Treasury for The United States of America,



CERTIFICATE OF POSIT

UNIQUE IDENTIFIER #
RH-50C36D38-3CE6-4BB8-A1BA-A745754F4D57

AUTHENTICATION CODE#





THE ACT, LAW AND STATUTE REGULATIONS ARE PUBLISHED ON THE RECORD OF THE NATION IN THE GREAT REGISTRY ON THE 25th DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEAR 2013.

The office of the Secretary of State for The United States of America,

Kynett, *leslie-todd*

