Here is a brief overview of how your profits can be used to finance major projects in various industries:

1. Infrastructure: Profits can be invested in building or improving infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airports, and public transportation systems.
2. Solar and Wind: Profits can be directed towards renewable energy projects like solar and wind farms to promote sustainability and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.
3. Waste-to-Energy/Biomass: Investments in waste-to-energy or biomass projects can help convert waste materials into energy, contributing to environmental sustainability.
4. Hydro: Profits can be used to fund hydroelectric power projects, which generate electricity by harnessing the power of flowing water.
5. Hotels/Resorts: Investments in the hospitality industry can include building or expanding hotels and resorts to cater to tourists and travellers.
6. Gas/Oil: Profits from the gas and oil sector can be reinvested in further exploration, extraction, and distribution of fossil fuels.
7. Agriculture: Funds can be allocated to agricultural projects such as farms, food processing facilities, or sustainable farming practices to support food production.
8. All Other Sectors: Profits from various other sectors can be diversified into different industries based on investment opportunities and market trends.

It's important to note that when entering a Public-Private Partnership (PPP), it's crucial to comply with regulations and ensure transparency in financial transactions.

Recycling profits into further wealth creation can help sustain and grow investments over time. It's recommended to consult with financial advisors or experts in specific industries for tailored investment strategies and project financing options.

PROCTED CAPITAL / GUARANTEED INTEREST

INTRODUCTION

VISIBILITY AND CONTROL OF YOUR FUNDS AT 100%

It's unfortunate that the private placement and buy/sell programs sector in the global finance market has been marred by fraudulent activities and scams, leading to many individuals being misled into investing significant sums of money with the promise of extraordinary returns.

The aftermath of the 2007-2009 financial crisis has seen the proliferation of such unscrupulous schemes, prompting warnings from authorities like the FBI about the risks associated with these programs.

The internet has played a significant role in facilitating these fraudulent activities, providing a platform for scammers to target unsuspecting individuals and lure them into illegitimate investment opportunities. A large portion of what is promoted online may not be genuine, making it challenging for individuals to differentiate between legitimate investment options and fraudulent schemes.

However, amidst the prevalence of scams, there are genuine private "Tier-1" marketplaces where financial instruments such as Bank Guarantees (BGs) and Standby Letters of Credit (SBLCs) are traded by reputable independent traders and trading groups operating within top-tier banks worldwide. These legitimate opportunities exist for investors who conduct thorough due diligence, seek advice from trusted financial professionals, and proceed with caution.

It is crucial for individuals interested in participating in private placement and buy/sell programs to be vigilant, skeptical of unrealistic promises of high returns, and verify the legitimacy of any investment opportunity before committing funds. By being informed and cautious, investors can better protect themselves from falling victim to fraudulent schemes and make sound investment decisions in the global finance market.

HISTORY

The trading in bank instruments, such as medium-term notes and standby letters of credit, has been a significant industry since the 1990s.

These instruments are issued by large holding companies of banks in North America, Asia, and Europe, authorized by the United States Treasury. The genesis of this marketplace can be traced back to the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944, where principles were established for post-World War II economic stability. Despite economic changes over the last fifty years, these transactions have remained strong and viable, backed by Treasury undertakings.

Understanding this brief history can provide insight into the origins and resilience of these transactions in today's global economy.

CONSEQUENCES OF WORLD WAR II

1939: WORLD WAR II / AN ECONOMIC DISASTER …

With the World War II having ended, the main political and financial authorities of the sector met in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (USA). The motive of the assembly turned into to formulate a not unusual plan to rebuild the battle's big devastation and to impose international restraints upon forces which had two times caused the arena chaos all through the primary half of the 20th century and left monetary disintegrate in its conscious. To achieve this objective, these leaders aimed to strengthen globally acknowledged international organizations that can enforce and maintain political stability and promote and support global economic trade and collaboration.

Prominent economists globally support the establishment of a global banking system to manage a universally recognized form of payment. The idea was that having a central global authority and a universal currency, along with set exchange rates between all world currencies, would be the key to promoting growth and keeping economic stability worldwide.

THE BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE / 1944: THE ENGLISH PURPOSE… THE AMERICANS DECIDE…

THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR IS ADOPTED AS STANDARD CURRENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The meeting known as the Bretton Woods Conference took place on July 1, 1944, with over 700 attendees from 44 countries gathering to support the creation of a global banking system.

The economist John Maynard Keynes from England advocated for the implementation of a common currency. Nevertheless, the political circumstances surrounding state autonomy have ultimately hindered the implementation of a standard currency. Instead, global leaders chose to standardize the US dollar as the primary currency for international trade. It was supported by gold and considered the most reliable currency. The decision to use the US dollar as the official currency for global trade sparked the growth of the banking instrument market.

The United Nations, World Bank, IMF, and BIS were also established during the Bretton Woods Conference. The World Bank was designed to function in a way that aligns with the practices of typical commercial banks. It was established to act as a creditor for the most impoverished and underdeveloped nations. Funding from the World Bank was derived from evaluating the wealthiest countries. At present, it collects deposits from over 140 member nations and provides loans to the most impoverished countries requiring global funds.

1950 -1960: THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE U.S. DOLLAR BACKED BY GOLD

THE U.S. DOLLAR AT $35.00 AN OUNCE

The Bretton Woods Conference aimed to strengthen global trust in the U.S. Dollar by setting the value of Gold backing the currency at $35.00 per ounce. In the 1950s and 1960s, the price of gold on the open market had risen to nearly ten times its original amount. The United States Monetary system experienced considerable strain due to the requirement of supporting the U.S. Dollar with $35.00 an ounce of gold and meeting the growing demands of the global market with enough U.S. Dollars at the same time.

The US lacked sufficient gold to keep printing dollars needed to sustain global economic growth.

1971 NEW REGULATIONS

END OF THE GOLDEN AGE FOR THE U.S. DOLLAR

On August 15, 1971, President Richard Nixon abandoned the commitment to exchange paper dollars for gold when faced with a potential run-on on U.S. gold reserves. The United States moved away from the gold standard with the executive proclamation. With the absence of the gold standard, the concept of fixed exchange rates between all global currencies was abandoned, and by 1973, the IMF, the World Bank, and the Bank of International Settlements had all given up on the idea.

The U.S. Federal Reserve impacts domestic economic trends within the territorial boundaries of the United States through regulation of domestic bank reserve requirements and adjustments to the Federal Discount Rate.

Although they may work well within a company, they are not enough to meet the need for global regulation in the international market. The US Treasury broadened the responsibilities of the Federal Reserve System to oversee global markets, in addition to its usual domestic duties.

US TREASURY AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (BG'S, SBLC'S & MTN'S)

THE BIRTH OF PPP'S OR HOW TO CREATE US DOLLARS...

The US Treasury had to come up with a way to keep producing US Dollars, so it developed financial tools like Bank Guarantees (BG's)[1], Standby Letter of Credits (SBLC's)[2] and Medium-Term Notes (MTN's)[3], which are then sold to large international banks.

The most significant financial instruments of the issuing banks of the World Bank in US Dollars are issued by the US Treasury with the validation of the Federal Reserve. These transactions hold economic significance as the banking tools involve substantial dollar amounts, directly impacting the circulation volume of the US dollar.

After the Federal Reserve sells the financial instruments for dollars, they can be put back into specific parts of the world's economy following the guidelines set by the US Treasury and the G-8 nations.

The large global banks trade their financial tools. Private Placement Programs (PPP's) originate... However, they are exclusively for banks and governments ...

BANKS, INDIVIDUAL AND PPP's

HOW TO WIN EVERY TIME AND WITHOUT RISK

This option is highly beneficial both economically and financially for all involved, and it's truly extraordinary. We consistently come out on top, whether the economy is thriving or declining. If a country's economy is expanding, we benefit from positive speculation; if a country's economy crashes, debts are eliminated. Throughout it all, US Dollars are still being generated, ensuring success for everyone.

The banks now desire to utilize this system for laundering their liquidity as well as that of their clients who obtained it through unethical means like bypassing oil embargoes or money laundering. Recall the HSBC file from a couple of years back.

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[1] A bank guarantee is a form of financial assurance provided by a financial institution. The commitment from the bank guarantees that the borrower's obligations will be fulfilled. Put simply, if the borrower does not pay back a debt, the bank will take care of it. A bank guarantee allows the customer (or debtor) to purchase items, purchase equipment, or take out a loan.

[2] A standby letter of credit (SLOC) is a formal paper that assures a bank will make a payment to a seller if the buyer, or the bank's customer, fails to fulfill the contract. A standby letter of credit assists in enabling global trade among unfamiliar companies with varying laws and regulations. Even though a Standby Letter of Credit ensures the buyer gets the goods and the seller gets paid, it doesn't ensure the buyer's satisfaction with the goods. An SBLC is a common abbreviation for a standby letter of credit.

[3] Medium Term Notes are debt securities that can be traded and carry an interest rate. Governments or companies issue them in global debt markets to fund their medium and long-term capital requirements.

Banks will consequently set up and establish "subsidiaries" known as "trading platforms". They will present their big clients with the opportunity to invest in programs via their platforms. The profits, confirmed by the Federal Reserve (FED), come back in grey money and spring white.

However, if there is uncertainty regarding the source of the money, the Federal Reserve (FED) will only approve the transaction if a portion of the earnings is contributed to a charitable organization or a humanitarian government project.

VISIBILITY AND CONTROL OF YOUR FUNDS AT 100%

As mentioned in the prior chapter, PPPs are designed to "generate" money. Creating debt generates money.

"***For instance, when you, as a person, decide to lend $100 to a friend, with the agreement that the loan will have a 10% interest, making a total repayment amount of $110. The action you took resulted in generating $10, even if you do not immediately notice the money.***"

We should focus only on the numbers, not the legal implications of the agreement. Banks carry out this type of lending daily, but on a larger scale, allowing banks to essentially generate money out of thin air. Trading discounted bank-issued debt instruments in PPPs creates money, as these instruments represent deferred payment obligations or debts. Money is generated from that debt.

In theory, any individual, business, or entity could release debt notes (disregarding the legal aspects). Debt notes refer to obligations for postponed payments.

"*Example:* ***An individual, company, or organization requires $100. He issues a $120 promissory note with a 1-year maturity and then sells it for $100. This procedure is referred to as 'discounting'. In theory, the issuer can issue an unlimited number of debt notes at any chosen value, as long as buyers have confidence in his ability to repay them in full when they mature.***"

The PPP market is evolving and now includes industrial companies and banks, not just governments and MTNs, who can now issue their own debt instruments.

Major world banks issue debt instruments like Medium Term Notes (MTN), Bank Guarantees (BG), and Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) at discounted rates worth billions of dollars daily.

Issuing a debt note is straightforward, but finding buyers can be challenging unless they trust that the issuer will be able to repay the debt upon maturity. Any bank can distribute a debt note, offer it at a reduced price, and commit to repaying the entire nominal value when the debt note reaches its maturity date. However, could the issuing bank locate a purchaser for the debt note without it having strength?

"*Example:* ***one of the biggest banks in Western Europe sold €1 Million debt notes at a discount price of €800,000, many people would likely buy one if they had the financial resources and could confirm its legitimacy. On the other hand, if a stranger came up to someone on the street with a bank note from an unfamiliar bank and tried to sell it at the same price, most people would refuse. Trust and credibility are essential factors in this situation.***"

This also shows the reason behind the abundance of fraud and fake instruments in this market, including the joker-brokers and dreamers who endorse them.

Due to the process of 'money creation', there exists a large daily market for discounted bank instruments such as MTN, BG, SBLC, Bonds, etc. This market includes issuing banks and groups of exit-buyers (i.e. pension funds, large financial institutions, etc.) who all participate in a restricted Private Placement environment.

The bank carries out all these actions as 'Off-Balance Sheet Activities'. Therefore, the bank gains advantages in numerous ways. Off-Balance Sheet Activities are assets and liabilities that rely on the result on which the claim is based, just like an option. Off-Balance Sheet Activities only appear on the balance sheet as memorandum items. When a cash flow is generated, it is reflected as either a credit or debit on the balance sheet. The bank is not required to consider mandatory capital limits since there are no deposit obligations.

Prior to the crash of 2007-2009, PPPs were only accessed by major corporations and government entities that maintain a certain distance from the projects (governments, companies on stock exchanges, and banks cannot directly contribute funds to PPPs).

SINCE 2007 – 2009, PROGRAMS MUCH MORE ACCESSIBLE …

100% SECURE AND HIGH RENTABILITY…

Prior to 2007-2009, the standard minimum deposit was $100,000,000. Nevertheless, the sector has reached its lowest point in the extremely profitable market and now, thanks to the buy/sell programs arising from the PPP market, it is feasible to participate with $25,000,000 and expect high monthly returns. It is also possible to discover programs with significantly lower amounts in typical investment portfolios, offering a highly appealing yield.

Therefore, the market has transformed into two primary divisions:

- PROGRAMS FOR PRIVATE PLACES (PPP)

- PROGRAMS FOR BUY/SELL

MARKET EVOLUTION: PRIVATE PLACEMENT PROGRAMS (PPP)

PRIVATE PLACEMENT PROGRAMS (PPPs): Available for deposits under $25 million. Big organizations, investment funds, and charitable foundations occasionally invest tens of billions of dollars to generate funding for important projects, especially in developing countries. The World Bank, IMF, and other international monetary authorities are not worried about the inflationary impact of this new currency, as it is consistently offset by labour and materials.

You will partner with either a trade group or humanitarian foundation in these programs and designate where you want your 50% of profits to be paid. Instead, you can sign a standard contract where the trading group will just give you your earnings.

MARKET EVOLUTION: BUY/SELL PROGRAMS

BUY/SELL PROGRAMS: These have emerged from the PPP formula, in which traders utilize commodities, forex, and a range of bank instruments for trading. These autonomous trade desks are typically managed by individual traders and have the potential to produce weekly returns in the double digits on deposits as low as $50,000.

Nevertheless, it is crucial to emphasize that these programs are managed based on the trader's judgment and overall timetable. They are not consistently accessible. Numerous U/HNWI's, along with their family offices and wealth managers, opt for this "low entry" option simply to experiment with the process. They consistently return to the market with increased deposits. Some of these programs may allow you to automatically reinvest your earnings, resulting in a compound trade. An incredibly efficient means of increasing capital. While most other buying and selling programs demand that you regularly take out your earnings. Everything hinges on the jurisdiction and other factors. Below are illustrations of PPPs and Buy/Sell Programs in action.

'CONVENTIONAL' TRADING vs PRIVATE PLACEMENT

PLEASE READ THIS SECTION CAREFULLY TO GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING HOW THE EXCEPTION PROFITS ASSOCIATED WITH PPPS ARE GENERATED.

Every trading program within the Private Placement field includes transactions with discounted debt notes in some way. Additionally, to circumvent the legal limitations, this type of trading must occur on a private basis. This constitutes the primary distinction between PPP trading and traditional trading practices, which are subject to strict regulations.

This business transaction at a Private Placement level is not subject to the typical restrictions found in the securities market. It relies on secure, well-established personal connections and procedures.

Traditional trading is conducted in the 'open market' or 'spot market', where discounted securities are bought and sold through auction-style bids. To engage in such trading, the trader must have complete control of the funds, as otherwise they will not be able to purchase the instruments before eventually selling them.

Nevertheless, alongside the well-known open market, there exists a closed, exclusive market made up of a limited group of 'master commitment holders'. These are large sums of money controlled by trusts, foundations, and other entities that make deals with banks to purchase a set amount of newly issued securities at a set price within a certain timeframe. They are responsible for selling these instruments, so they enlist sub-commitment holders, who then enlist exit-buyers. This type of pre-arranged and agreed upon buying and selling is called arbitrage and is limited to occurring within a private market (the PPP market) with set prices in advance. As a result, the traders do not have to have control over the client's funds.

Nonetheless, every transaction requires sufficient funds for a program to commence. Clients are required to provide funds for banks and commitment holders to trade with their own money, ensuring that client funds are always protected and not at risk.

The trading bank acting as the "host" can offer loans to the trader using your deposited funds. Usually, this capital is borrowed at a 10:1 rate, although under specific circumstances it can go up to 20:1. To put it simply, if the trader can 'set aside' $100 million of clients' funds, then the bank can lend $1 billion using it, enabling the trader to engage in trading. In reality, the bank is providing the trader with a credit line determined by the amount of client funds he manages, as banks are unable to lend leverage funds without security.

Bankers and financial experts find it difficult to believe in the existence of a private market because they are familiar with the 'normal' open market and 'MTN-programs', yet are excluded from it. Bankers at major international banks are unaware of the existence of this trading within their institutions because it occurs outside of their primary banking activities that they focus on.

‘CONVENTIONAL’ TRADING vs PRIVATE PLACEMENT

Private Placement trading safety lies in the fact that transactions are carried out as arbitrage. This implies that the instruments will be purchased and then promptly resold at new prices. Multiple purchasers and vendors are involved in contracts, with exit-buyers mainly consisting of major financial institutions, insurance firms, or very affluent individuals. The arbitrage contracts, bank-provided leverage funds, and settlement procedures all adhere to well-established and swift processes.

The instruments issued are not sold directly to the final buyer, but rather through a series of market participants. The banks cannot directly take part in the transactions, but they are still making profit indirectly by providing the trader with a line of credit in the form of loan with interest. This is what they use as leverage. In addition, the banks make money from the fees associated with every transaction.

The client's main amount doesn't need to be utilized for the transactions, as it's simply held as a compensating balance ('mirrored') against the credit line given by the bank to the trader.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT PROGRAMS ARE ALWAYS SAFE AND WITHOUT ANY TRADING RISK…

This line of credit is then utilized to support the arbitrage deals. Arbitrage trading does not necessitate the use of credit, but it must be accessible to support every transaction. These programs always succeed as they only start after all arbitrage participants are onboarded, each actor understands their role and potential profit. The trader can usually obtain a credit line that is typically 10 to 20 times the amount of the principal (the deposit from the client). Despite having authority over the funds, the trader is still unable to use the money. The trader just must demonstrate that the funds are free of restrictions and are not being utilized elsewhere during the transaction.

This idea can be demonstrated with the following case study:

"***Imagine being given the opportunity to purchase a car for $30,000 and then discovering another buyer who is interested in buying it from you for $35,000. If you complete the transactions simultaneously, you won't need to use the $30,000 and then wait for the $35,000. Completing the transaction simultaneously results in an instant gain of $5,000. Nevertheless, you are required to possess $30,000 and demonstrate that it is within your ownership.***"

Client funds in Private Placement Programs are consistently secure and free from any trading hazards, which is the reason for their safety.

ARBITRAGE AND LEVERAGE...

Arbitrage deals involving discounted bank instruments are conducted in a comparable manner. The traders in question do not physically use the money, but they must have authority over it. The client's main purpose is either to use their principal directly for this purpose or indirectly to enable the trader to access a line of credit.

Misunderstanding is frequent as people believe that spending money is necessary to finish the transaction. While the typical method of trading involves buying low and selling high in the open market for securities and bank instruments, arbitrage transactions can be established in a private market with a series of contracted buyers.

HOW THE EXCEPTION PROFITS ASSOCIATED WITH PPPS ARE GENERATED.

In contrast to the return on traditional investments, these programs offer a considerably high yield. It is possible to achieve 100% (or more) per week. This is the way it happened:

Suppose there is a leverage effect of 10:1, allowing the trader to support each buy-sell transaction with ten times the invested amount in the program. Put simply, you possess $10 million while the trader, thanks to his leverage loan from the bank, can operate with $100 million. Also, consider the trader completing three buy-sell transactions per week, each generating a 5% profit.

"***Calculating a 5% profit per transaction for 3 transactions per week results in a total weekly profit of 15%. With a 10x leverage effect, this translates to a 150% profit per week.***"

Even if you share profits equally with your trading group or humanitarian foundation, you can still achieve a weekly yield in the double digits. This illustration remains conservative because Tier-1 trading groups, such as those we can introduce you to, can attain a significantly higher individual profit margin for each trade, along with a notably higher volume of weekly transactions.

PROTECTION OF FUNDS

100% SECURE

Naturally, the first thing you will think about is making sure your deposit is protected. Many fraudulent activities have been linked to PPPs, and the industry associations are aware of this. Nonetheless, they must still demonstrate to their host banks that they have control over the funds to secure leveraged funds and achieve the desired exceptional returns in the market.

Various trade associations and their respective programs employ a diverse range of methods to protect your deposit. However, the most secure and transparent option is:

THE INTERACTIVE BROKAGE ACCOUNT 100% SECURE / KEEP THE CONTROL OF YOUR MONEY

FREE MANAGEMENT OF INTERESTS

3 LEVELS OF SECURITY… 100% GUARANTEE… FULL MANAGEMENT…

If invited, an investor can open an "Interactive Brokerage Account" directly on the bank platform, enabling them to monitor their account around the clock and receive daily reports detailing all transactions and profits made. This account provides the following assurances:

Your funds are not being allocated.

The platform utilizes its own credit line. Your money acts as security (collateral) to access a specific line of credit for the program.

Single person who signs documents

The association might request you transfer your funds to an Interactive Brokerage Account with their partner bank (always a top global institution) where you will have sole signature control of the account. You cannot transfer any funds from your Brokage Account without your approval.

Not running out

The account that traders set up for you can also be non-depletion, ensuring that nobody except you can withdraw funds from it under any circumstances.

INTERACTIVE BROKERAGE ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS / ALSO WORKS WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

BG/SBLC/SKR

If you possess the financial instrument, you can also utilize this account with the following tools:

BG/SBLC/SKR

Your trading account must receive and verify these financial instruments from your original bank account through SWIFT MT760/MT542. A system within banks that restricts the use of your funds for the duration of your specific program.

The platform's payment of tax and compliance fees will now shift to the customer's responsibility. The fees are due upfront and equal to 1% of the initial deposit.

Connect the 1% to the specified bank account for the program. An Escrow Account managed by a lawyer or authorized escrow agent, always held with a prestigious bank. Made available upon account opening.

“*If you are required to pay any type of initial fee at any time, regardless of the reason given, you are not working with a legitimate business association or their authorized representative. Sprint …*”

NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-DISCLOSURE

3 LEVELS OF SECURITY… 100% GUARANTEE…

Due to the nature of the PPP environment in which these transactions occur, all parties are required to adhere strictly to a non-solicitation agreement. This agreement has a significant impact on how the participants are able to engage with one another. At times, non-solicitation agreements can lead to scams as clients find it challenging to identify trustworthy sources to engage with early on.

Another reason why knowledgeable individuals rarely discuss these transactions is because most contracts that use these high-yield instruments have strict non-circumvention and non-disclosure clauses, preventing the parties from talking about the transaction for a set period of time. Therefore, finding experienced contacts who are knowledgeable and willing to openly discuss this type of instrument and the profitability of the transactions they are involved in is very challenging.

"*Only those closest to the market have access to legitimate PPPs and Buy/Sell programs.*"

NEXT STEPS

If you are thinking about joining a program, kindly email me the requested information to: info@rmcmi-programs.com

Kindly include the following as well:

- Your CIS information
- Your evidence of available funds (Proof of Funds, POF)
- A duplicate of your existing passport

We are unable to enrol you in any programs without the information provided above. Based on this data, we will determine the optimal choice for you and send the details to the appropriate industry association. After reviewing your information, they typically respond to you within 48 hours to let you know if you qualify for the program.

After being approved, we advise you to carefully adhere to their intake and transaction procedure. During that procedure, you will need to verify that your funds have been obtained in a lawful manner.

As a wealth manager, advisor, or broker, it is important for you to establish your own fee agreement with your client. Once you have been in touch with the intake manager of the appropriate group, you will no longer be involved in any future conversations between them and your client.