



A confidential Presentation for
High Net Worth Investors.

Creating Wealth through **Private Placement**

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AN INTRODUCTION TO PRIVATE PLACEMENT

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This Guide is written with the intent of assisting those considering entering this market to make the right decisions. It explains some of the obscure or unclear aspects of Private Placement Programs and has been prepared from personal experience, and also plagiarizing content from papers produced by others who, because of the confidential and sensitive nature of these programs, prefer to remain anonymous.

None of the customary standards and practices that apply to normal, conventional business, investing and finance applies to Project Funding Programs. It is a "privilege" to be invited to participate in a Private Placement Transaction Program, not a "right." The trading administrators and managers have a virtually endless supply of financially qualified applicants.

WHAT IS A **PRIVATE PLACEMENT** PROGRAM?

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Private Placement Program or high-profit investment programs are safe, private and “only invite-to-join” trading programs for financial instruments (especially MTN). They are offered by the banks. These instruments are first bought early for their nominal value with a significant discount, which are sold afterwards for a higher price in the secondary market. The difference between the selling price and the purchase price is the profit of the supplier/investor. These programs are offered only to customers with high purchasing power and such transactions may only be carried out by licensed dealers. Most of the revenues are used to finance humanitarian purposes and business projects.

Private Placement Programs exist to ‘create’ money and money is created by creating debt. As an example, you as an individual can agree to loan \$100 to a friend with the understanding that the interest for the loan will be 10%, resulting in a total of \$110 to be repaid. What you effectively have done is creating \$10, even though that money cannot be seen initially. Banks do this sort of lending every day, however when the amount gets higher, it gives banks the power to create money. Private Placement Programs involve trading with discounted bank-issued debt instruments which defer payment obligations, or debts.

Theoretically, any person, company, or organization can issue debt notes. Debt notes are, in a sense, deferred payment liabilities. The Private Placement Program market is changing and it is no longer limited to governments and MTN, also, industrial companies and banks can issue their own debt instruments. Debt notes such as Medium Terms Notes (MTN), Bank Guarantees (BG), and Stand-By Letters of Credit (SBLC) are issued at the discounted prices by major world banks in the amount of \$-billions every day.

All trading programs in the Private Placement Program area include trading with discounted debt notes. Furthermore, in order to bypass the legal restrictions, this trading can only be done on a private level. This is the main difference between trading with Private Placement Program and "normal" trading, which is highly regulated. Private Placement level business transactions are free from the usual restrictions in the securities market. It is based on reliable, essential, special relationships and protocols.

However, none of these programs can be started unless there are sufficient funds to support each transaction. At this point, the customer is needed, because the banks and the covenantees are not allowed to trade with their own capital or with the capital of the costumers, as long as they do not have the sufficient funds.

It is important to understand the basic reasons for the existence of Private Placement Programs. This document explains the core concept of what money is and how it is created; controlling the demand for money and credit, and the process of issuing a debt note; discounting the note, and selling and reselling it in arbitrage transactions – and how all this leads to exceptional profits, often used for major project or (private) corporate financing.

Raising funds for a given project is usually at the top of the to-do-list when a company, foundation or a nation has a need. Conventional financing avenues can be quite disappointing in today’s environment, as banks and other financial institutions are strapped for cash, or lending requirements are too unforgiving. Many people working in finance today do not have the institutional memory to avail themselves of the mechanisms which were created to provide non-

recourse, non-repayable funding from the activities of a specialized system emitting from the top-levels within the banks, the IMF, and other authorities oversight.

At the highest levels in the world of project funding, not publicly known but in place for decades, Infrastructure, Humanitarian and Environmental projects have been built utilizing the Project Funding Program we have been discussing to work in developing and developed nations.

A Project Funding Program is internationally sanctioned by two worldwide monetary authorities and is operated under contract and license to a private banking organization that is tasked to generate new funds for the never-ending needs of projects.

It does this by utilizing a system of specialized trading involving the major banks, and other organizations under this system. By Leveraging an investor's assets safely, and using them to be the foundation for a non-recourse credit line from a major central bank, the program operates to create enormous project funding. This is a Project Funding Program operating for decades, silently and quietly in the background to fund large needs which cannot otherwise be funded for the benefit of a nation or a commercial enterprise.

Access to this program requires a minimum of 100- Million Euro in either cash in a recognized and approved bank, or a Standby Letter of Credit, a Bank Guarantee, a Medium-Term bank note, or certain other assets with full bank responsibility.

More details are provided to a principal signatory investor with an initial interview with the Intake/Compliance Officer of the program, along with documentation and other items necessary to evaluate the investor's qualifications for entry into a program.

THE **RULES** OF PRIVATE PLACEMENT

THE RULES OF PRIVATE PLACEMENT

All things considered, the trading administrators and their banks will favor the applicant who provides the best paperwork. An applicant should never underestimate what the trading entities know about him. Failure to provide full disclosure will disqualify the disingenuous. Clients must first prove that they are qualified, not the other way around. Until the client is accepted by Compliance, the Traders, and Trading Banks, no placement can occur.

The U.S. Patriot Act has introduced obligatory compliance procedures. Face-to-face interviews with compliance officers and program management are occasionally required, but generally not necessary. Any arrogant or demanding personality will be guaranteed to be rejected. Only the principal owner of funds is required as signatory. Corporations must empower an Officer or Director as sole, exclusive signatory by using a Corporate Resolution. Not only do the funds have to be on deposit in an acceptable bank; they must also be in an acceptable jurisdiction. It is felony fraud to submit documents or financial instruments that are forged, altered or counterfeit. Such documents are promptly referred to the appropriate law enforcement agencies for immediate criminal prosecution.

The practices, procedures and rules are determined by the U.S. Federal Regulatory Authorities, Western European Central Banks program management, licensed traders and trading banks. It is their decision whom to accept and whom to reject. Contract terms, yield, schedules, etc., are made to fit their needs and schedules – and not the caprices or demands of the investors. This marketplace is highly regulated and strictly confidential, and absolute confidentiality by the investor is a key element of every contract. A client who breaks confidentiality will precipitate instant cancellation.

HISTORY OF PRIVATE PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

The history of Private Placement Programs goes back to as far as the 1930's where it was developed, after the global depression, by the USA and Switzerland based on a unique money-lending/creation structure then operated in Siam (Vietnam). How well it worked (or not) has been lost in the annals of economic history. However, it was re-energised and significantly updated in 1944 when the world was reeling from the devastation inflicted by World War II. Economic destruction, human misery and dislocation existed on an unprecedented scale. The world listened and his initiatives eventually led to the establishment of the IMF, World and G7. The IMF and World Bank regulate a financing structure for which the first major application was the Marshall Plan, which financed the rebuilding of Europe and much of Asia after WWII.

The genesis of this marketplace was the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference of the world's leaders. The principles originally championed as answers to post World War II. Economic stability is still the impetus for the operation of these transactions today. These transactions started some fifty years ago and they have been growing and been continuously modified. In this article the procedure and the core of the Private Placement Program will be explained comprehensively. The U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve investment transactions are administered by selected western banks.

The Bretton Woods Conference was held with more than 700 participants representing 44 countries coming together and advocating for the establishment of an international banking system. International leaders have decided to adopt the US dollar as the standard global currency for international trade. It was

backed by gold, which was the most stable currency at the time. The adoption of the US dollar as the standard currency of international trade was the milestone that triggered the development of the banking instrument market.

To further solidify the universal acceptance of the U.S. Dollar as the standard world currency, the Bretton Woods Conference had to fix the price of gold backing the U.S. Dollar per ounce. The United States did not possess enough gold to continue stabilizing international economic expansion.

The US Treasury had to find a solution to continue creating US Dollars, that's why it created financial instruments, mainly Medium Term Notes (MTN, Medium Term Notes are negotiable debt securities with an interest rate. They are issued by governments or companies in international debt markets, to finance their medium and long-term capital needs), which were sold to major global banks.

Once the Federal Reserve cashed out the sale of the financial instruments in dollars, they were able to reintegrate into targeted segments of the global economy in accordance with the US Treasury and policies determined by the G-8 countries. The world's biggest banks exchanged their financial instruments. Private Placement Programs were born, but they were only served for banks and governments.

Since the 1990s, trading with bank instruments is part of the global economy. The world's largest holding companies of North American and European Banks are authorized to issue blocks of debt instruments such as Medium Term Notes, debenture instruments, and standby letters of credit at the behest of the United States Treasury for the United States Treasury Trust and Foundations and the United States Federal Reserve. The Instruments issued are backed by a treasury undertaking.

First and foremost, Private Placement Programs exist to 'create' money. Money is created by creating debt. For example, you as an individual can agree to loan \$100 to a friend with the understanding that the interest for the loan will be 10%, resulting in a total to be repaid of \$110. What you have done is to actually create \$10, even though you don't see that money initially. Don't consider the legal aspects of such an agreement, just the numbers. Banks are doing this sort of lending every day, but with much more money giving banks the power, essentially, to create money from nothing. Since Private Placement Programs involve trading with discounted bank- issued debt instruments, money is created due to the fact that such instruments are deferred payment obligations, or debts. Money is created from that debt. Theoretically, any person, company, or organization can issue debt notes (again, ignore the legalities of the process). Debt notes are deferred payment liabilities.

Example: A person (individual, company, or organization) is in need of \$100. He generates a debt note for \$120 that matures after 1 year, and sells this debt for \$100. This process is known as 'discounting'. Theoretically, the issuer is able to issue as many such debt notes at whatever face value he desires – as long as the buyers believe that he's financially strong enough to honour them upon maturity. Debt notes such as Medium Terms Notes (MTN), Bank Guarantees (BG), and Stand-By Letters of Credit (SBLC) are issued at discounted prices by major world banks in the amount of \$-billions every day.

Essentially, they 'create' such debt notes out of thin air, merely by creating a document.

The core problem is that to issue such a debt note is very simple, but the issuer would have problems finding buyers unless those buyers 'believe' that the issuer is financially strong enough to honour that debt note upon maturity. Any bank can issue such a debt note, sell it at a discount, and promise to pay back the full face value at the time the debt note matures. But would that issuing bank be able to find any buyer for such a debt note without being financially strong? If one of the largest banks in Western Europe sold debt notes with a face value of €1 million at a discounted price of €800,000 most individuals would consider purchasing one, given the financial means and opportunity to verify it beforehand. Conversely, if a stranger approached an individual on the street with an identical bank note, issued by an unknown bank, and offered it for the same sale price; most people would walk away. It is a matter of trust and credibility. This also illustrates why there's so much fraud and so many bogus instruments (and the joker-brokers and dreamers who promote them) in this market.

IT IS A LARGE **DEBT INSTRUMENTS** MARKET

IT IS A LARGE DEBT INSTRUMENTS MARKET

As a consequence of 'money creation' above, there is an enormous daily market of discounted bank instruments (e.g., MTN, BG, SBLC, Bonds etc) involving issuing banks and groups of exit-buyers (pension funds, large financial institutions, etc.) all operating in an exclusive Private Placement arena.

All such activities by the bank are done as 'Off-Balance Sheet Activities'. As such, the bank benefits in many ways. Off-Balance Sheet Activities are contingent assets and liabilities, where the value depends upon the outcome of which the claim is based, similar to that of an option. Off-Balance Sheet Activities appear on the balance sheet ONLY as memoranda items. When they generate a cash flow they appear as a credit or debit in the balance sheet. The bank does not have to consider binding capital constraints, as there is no deposit liability.

Confusion is common because most seem to believe that the money must be spent in order to complete the transaction. Even though this is the traditional way of trading-buy low and sell high-and also a common way to trade on the open market for securities and other instruments, it is possible to set up legal arbitrage transactions if there is a secondary buyer in place, and the trader can show he had the money in hand (the credit line, i.e.) before he executed the first round purchase.

The secret lies in the rate of turnover, that is to say the speed of the same investor fund is used and returned repeatedly. Programs that buy back property and sell back immediately to export to the secondary market are the fastest operating performances. The profits are paid to the investors every month. The investor determines the account to which the revenue will be transferred. Program banks offer a discontinuation of revenue for a deduction. The investor is solely responsible for the correct taxation of the investment income. The process that we explained above is a short simplification. In fact, the course of this trade is much more complex.

THE MINIMUM ENTRY LEVEL

THE MINIMUM ENTRY LEVEL

The minimum deposit to enter a Private Placement Program is usually \$100 million. Large institutions, funds and foundations sometimes deposit funds in their tens of billions to create money for major projects, particularly in the developing world. The World Bank, IMF and other global monetary authorities do not have any concerns about the inflationary effects of this new money, as it is always absorbed through labour and materials.

In these programs, you will enter into a JV with the trade group and have your 50% of profits paid to wherever you instruct them to pay it. Alternatively, you will enter into a generic contract where your profits are simply paid to you from the trading group. It is possible with some of these programs that you will be able to automatically roll-over your profits - a compound trade. This is an extraordinarily effective capital enhancement tool. Many buy/sell programs required you to withdraw your profits on a regular basis. It all depends on the jurisdiction and other considerations.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADING AND PRIVATE PLACEMENT

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADING AND PRIVATE PLACEMENT

All trading programs in the Private Placement arena involve trade with discounted debt notes in some fashion. Further, in order to bypass the legal restrictions, this trading can only be done on a private level. This is the main difference between Private Placement Program trading and 'normal' trading, which is highly regulated. This is a Private Placement level business transaction that is free from the usual restrictions present in the securities market. It is based on trusted, long-established private relationships and protocols.

Normal trading activity is performed under the 'open market' (also known as the 'spot market') where discounted instruments are bought and sold with auction-type bids. To participate in such trading, the trader must be in full control of the funds, otherwise he has no means of buying the instruments before reselling them. However, in addition to the widely recognised open market there is a closed, private market comprising a restricted number of 'master commitment holders'. These are trusts, foundations and other entities with huge amounts of money that enter contractual agreements with banks to buy a limited number of fresh-cut instruments at a specific price during an allotted period of time. Their job is to resell these instruments, so they contract sub-commitment holders, who in turn contract exit-buyers. This form of pre-planned and contracted buy/sell is known as arbitrage, and can ONLY take place in a private market (the Private Placement Program market) with pre-defined prices. Consequently, the traders never need to be in control of the client's funds.

No program can start unless there is a sufficient quantity of money backing each transaction. It is at this point that you, the client, is needed because the involved banks and commitment holders are not allowed to trade with their own money unless they have reserved enough funds, comprising money that belongs to clients, which is never at risk.

The 'host' trading bank is then able to loan money to the trader against your deposit. Typically, this money is loaned at a ratio of 10:1, but during certain conditions it can be as high as 20:1. In other words, if the trader can 'reserve' \$100 million of client funds, then the bank can loan \$1 Billion against it, with which the trader can trade. In all actuality, the bank is giving the trader a line of credit based on how much client funds he controls, since the banks can't loan leverage money without collateral.

Because bankers and financial experts are well aware of the 'normal' open market and of so-called 'MTN-programs', but are closed out of this private market, they find it hard to believe that it exists. Bankers in top-tier, global banks (where this trading takes place) are ignorant that this trading exists within their own institutions because it happens at a level far removed from their own mainstream corporate or retail banking operations.

ARBITRAGE AND LEVERAGE

ARBITRAGE AND LEVERAGE

Private Placement trading safety is based on the fact that the transactions are performed as arbitrage. This means that the instruments will be bought and resold immediately with pre-defined prices. A number of buyers and sellers are contracted, including exit-buyers comprising mostly of large financial institutions, insurance companies, or extremely wealthy individuals. The arbitrage contracts, provision of leverage funds from the banks and all settlements follow long-established and rapid processes.

The issued instruments are never sold directly to the exit-buyer, but to a chain of market participants. The involved banks are not allowed to directly participate in these transactions, but are still profiting from them indirectly by loaning money with interest to the trader as a line of credit. This is their leverage. Furthermore, the banks profit from the commissions involved in each transaction.

The client's principal does not have to be used for the transactions, as it is only reserved as a compensating balance ('mirrored') against the credit line provided by the bank to the trader. This credit line is then used to back up the arbitrage transactions. Arbitrage trading does not require the credit line to be used, but it must still be available to back up each and every transaction.

Such programs never fail because they don't begin before arbitrage participants have been contracted, and each actor knows exactly what role to play and how they will profit from the transactions. The trader is usually able to secure a line of credit typically 10 to 20 times that of the principal (the client's deposit). Even though the trader is in control of that money, the money still cannot be spent. The trader need only show that the money is unencumbered (blocked), and is not being used elsewhere at the time of the transaction.

Arbitrage transactions with discounted bank instruments are done in a similar way. The involved traders never actually spend the money, but they must be in control of it. The client's principal is reserved directly for this, or indirectly in order for the trader to leverage a line of credit. Confusion is common because the perception is that the money must be spent in order to complete the transaction. Even though this is the traditional way of 'normal' trading - buy low and sell high – and also the common way to trade on the open market for securities and bank instruments, it is possible to set up arbitrage transactions if there is a chain of contracted buyers, but only in a private market. This is why client's funds in Private Placement Programs are always safe and without any trading risk.

HIGH YIELD

HIGH YIELD

How Private Placement Programs yield your exceptional profits? This concept can be illustrated in the following example. Assume you are offered the chance to buy a car for \$60,000 and that you also find another buyer that is willing to buy it from you for \$65,000. If the transactions are completed at the same time, then you will not be required to 'spend' the \$60,000 and then wait to receive the \$65,000. Performing the transactions at the same time nets you an immediate profit of \$5,000. However, you must still have that \$60,000 and prove it is under your control. Compared to the yield from traditional investments, Private Placement Programs deliver a very high yield. 25%-100% (or more) per week is possible.

Assume a leverage effect of 10:1, meaning the trader is able to back each buy-sell transaction with ten times the amount of money that you, the client, has deposited with the program. In other words, you have \$10 million but the trader, because of his leveraged loan with the bank, is able to work with \$100 million.

PROTECTION OF INVESTMENT FUNDS

PROTECTION OF PLACEMENT FUNDS

Naturally, your first consideration will be the protection of your deposit. There have been many scams associated with Private Placement Programs, and the trade groups understand this. However, from their standpoint, they still have to show the funds as being under their 'control' to their host banks, in order to secure the leveraged funds from that bank, which will deliver the exceptional returns you entered the market to achieve. Different trade groups and the different programs operated between them use a variety of ways to secure your deposit.

Blocked funds: Your funds remain 'blocked' in your own account using a SWIFT MT760. An inter-bank mechanism that prevents you using the funds for any other purpose for the period your program is operating.

Sole signatory: The trade group may ask you to move your funds to an account with their host bank (always a global tier-1 institution) where the account will be under your sole signature. No funds can be moved from the account without your say-so.

Non-depletion: The account the traders open for you can also be non-depletion meaning that, no matter what, no funds can be taken from your account by anyone – other than you.

Escrow: Some programs will accept your deposit funds into an escrow account, always with a top- tier bank and under the control of an attorney or recognised and/or authorised escrow agent.

If you are EVER asked for any kind of up-front fee, under whatever pretext, you are definitely not dealing with a genuine trade group or one of their approved introducers.

NON-SOLICITATION AND DISCLOSURE

NON-SOLICITATION AND DISCLOSURE

As a direct consequence of the Private Placement Program environment where these transactions take place, a non-solicitation agreement has to be strictly followed by all parties involved. This agreement strongly influences the way the participants can interact with each other. Sometimes non-solicitation agreements foster scam attempts, due to the fact that at an early stage it is often difficult for the clients to recognize reliable sources to be in contact with. There is another reason why so few experienced people talk about these transactions. Virtually every contract involving the use of these high-yield instruments contains very explicit non-circumvention and non-disclosure clauses forbidding the contracting parties from discussing any aspect of the transaction for a specified number of years. Hence, it is very difficult to locate experienced contacts who are both knowledgeable and willing to talk openly about Private Placement Programs and the profitability of the transactions in which they figure. Genuine Private Placement Programs are closed to all but those closest to the market.

NEXT STEPS

NEXT STEPS

If you are considering entering a program please send the following information for an initial assessment.

- What amount do you intend to place?
- Do you have cash, or a financial instrument to be placed?
- In case of a financial instrument: How will the instrument be advised to the Trade Platform?
- Provide your Proof of Funds (POF) in the form of a screen shot of your current statement or a copy of the financial asset / instrument you want to place.
- Also provide a copy of your passport.

Your documents will be presented to the trading group. Your initial submission will be assessed and the best current option for you will be suggested.

THE FULL SET OF **DOCUMENTS REQUIRED** FOR A
SUBMISSION

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Once accepted it is recommend you follow their intake and transaction process diligently. Part of that process you will be asked to confirm (and perhaps prove) that your funds have been generated legitimately.

This is a list of the documents that are required for a proper submission: Understanding the Rules of the Road, Affidavit Requesting Information. Client Information Sheet, Corporate Resolution, Letter of Exclusivity, Letter of Intent, Letter of Cease & Desist Confirmation, Source of Funds Affidavit, Letter of Non-Solicitation & Request, Authorization to Verify Funds, Confirmation of Bank Officer, Passport, Proof of Funds. An updated template can be provided for your submission.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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Why haven't I heard about Private Placement Platforms before?

Many investors have, while many have not. From 1933 to April 5, 2012 SEC regulations did not allow advertising or solicitation of Private Placement Platforms in the United States SEC section 506 to stimulate the economy. During that 79 year period prior to April 5, 2012, participation was by "invitation only" or through a referral introduction since advertising and solicitation was not allowed. For this reason only a small number of individuals are familiar with the Private Placement Program.

What makes the \$100MM principal investment totally secure?

The \$100MM is deposited by the investor, in their own bank account with a Top 10 World Bank in London or Zurich. Only the investor has access to the bank account. The Private Placement Platform has no access to the account. The \$100MM is not traded, or act as a reserve, or a guarantee. The bank account is 100% insulated from any Private Placement Platform activity, exactly like bank CDs, bank checking accounts, or bank savings accounts.

Why is there a need for the \$100MM bank account to conduct Private Placement Platform trading?

Under European banking regulations, banks can only trade prime bank notes (Mid Term 10 Year Notes) through the Private Placement Platform instrument. These bank regulations require that an investor pledge \$100MM minimum to the Bank that has the Private Placement Platform relationship in place.

Why do banks have to go through Private Placement Platform instruments to trade (buy/sell) bank notes?

European banking regulations require it. Right or wrong when banking regulations were set up over 60 years ago, they were set up to benefit the few with high levels of wealth.

Are there any circumstances where the investor can possibly lose all or part of the \$100M principal?

No. The investors \$100M is in their own bank account, that is totally insulated from Private Placement activities. Private Placement Platforms do not use the funds. The \$100MM fund's only purpose it to meet banking regulation requirements.

How can I be completely sure that I will not lose all or part of the \$100MM principal?

The Private Placement Platform will provide proof in writing. In addition the bank account is opened up by the individual separate from the Private Placement Platform and the bank will explain and provide documentation stating that the bank account is totally insulated from any activity.

How can the returns be as attractive as represented?

Private Placement Platforms only trade prime bank notes by arbitrage. What arbitrage means is that the buy and sell contracts have to be "in hand" before the trade of the discounted bank notes take place. This is the safest way to trade because the deal is done before the deal takes place. This is all done by the trader for the Private Placement Platform. Since in the Private Placement Program traders only buy notes when they have a buyer at a higher price every trade has a

net positive gain due to the "controlled trading" practices. There is zero risk to the Private Placement Platform traders, and zero risk to the bank, and zero risk to the investor.

Is it possible for the Private Placement Platform to lose or have a poor return?

No. Every trade has a net positive return. Typically the minimum spread is 10% or more. So for every \$100MM trade of bank notes the Private Placement Platform will make 10% or more. It is not possible for the trader or investor to lose. It is not possible for the trader to make less. Every trade has a known net positive return before the trade is made. Traders will make these trades hourly and daily, so over a month period the 50% to 900%+ return is assured for the investors. The traders make double those numbers, however they split the profits with the investor.

Why don't banks and financial institutions participate directly, with involving investors?

Europe banking regulations require an individual to be engaged with a \$100MM minimum bank account for a maximum 10 month period. If banks could conduct these transactions on their own, they would. The banking regulations were set up for the benefit of the wealthy investor with \$100MM in liquidity.

How can this financial vehicle be so incredibly attractive?

It is by design. When European banking regulations were developed as they relate to Private Placement Platforms and trading of bank notes, they were designed to favour the wealthy investor involved in the Private Placement relationship.

Why do banks sell and buy Prime Bank Notes?

Some banks are forced to raise capital. They do it by liquidating Bank Notes (MTN - Mid Term Notes - 10 Year Notes). Other banks take advantage of this and buy these notes at a discount. Luckily the Private Placement Platform and the engaged investors benefit greatly in these transactions.

Why is this Private Placement Platform allowed in Europe and Asia Banks and not in the United States?

The SEC banking regulations in the United States consider the process an unfair advantage to the few wealthy investors capable of a \$100MM investment. In Europe the banking regulations still allow this activity which favours wealthy investors with their level of high liquidity.

Europe is undergoing financial difficulties. How does this affect me and my investment?

Some banks will always need to raise capital and they will need to sell bank notes. Other banks will want to buy these discounted bank notes. The Private Placement Platform and investor never hold these banks and for that reason the stability of the banks buying and selling the bank notes is of no concern. The Private Placement Platform and investor always wins, even when banks are distressed.

How can I be so sure about all of this?

During the process of engaging a new investor, the Private Placement Platform will review all aspects with the investor and will give it in writing. Separately the bank will review all aspects with the investor and will also give it in writing. All aspects are made transparent.

How can I be sure my process will be a smooth one?

Unfortunately the agents, brokers, and financial consultants that are often involved are many layers deep and this often results in a great deal of confusion. We will introduce you directly to the Private Placement Trading Platform in Europe with no middlemen, and no confusion. You will be engaged within 24 to 48 hours and will be provided competent service and documentation to give you complete confidence and transparency.

How do I start the engagement process?

The Private Placement Platform will only engage individuals that are capable of producing \$100M or more in liquidity. Once this is demonstrated they are happy to address all aspects with the investor.

What information do I need to supply to become engaged?

Applicants are required to show their financial capability by providing the following. Complete a simple 2 page client information summary (CIS) form which will be provided upon request. A copy of Account Statement, bank tear sheet or Bank Confirmation Letter proof of funds and a copy of Account Signatory's Passport (to confirm identity and demonstrate ability to travel to meet private placement platform group).

What assurances do I have that this information will be kept confidential?

A: We are required to keep all information confidential. A confidentiality agreement can be signed upon request. The Proof of Funds has no value except to show the applicant is financially capable. The Passport has no value, except to prove identity and to show that they are legally free to travel to meet our Private Placement Trading Platform and Bank in Europe.

How easy is it to get started?

Once you provide the 3 items requested above, you will be engaged with the Private Placement Platform in 24 to 48 hours and all disclosures will be made as represented, and you will be approved in one week.

Why can't the name of the Private Placement Platform be disclosed ahead of time?

The Private Placement Platform and Bank are perfectly willing to share all information but only to individuals who can demonstrate they are financially capable of the \$100M requirement. And naturally, we, as the facilitator, are looking forward to making the introduction to the Private Placement Platform and the Bank. The Private Placement Platform asks to only be engaged after the individual has demonstrated their financial capability and interest.

Can assets be used in lieu of \$100MM cash funds?

The \$100M must be transferable to the European Bank that is partnered with the Private Placement Platform. Rather than liquidating stocks, treasuries, bonds, and gold, many investors prefer to approach their bank to establish a line of credit against these assets. Most banks (especially Wealth Management Banks) will offer a line-of-credit equal to 90%-95% of their Treasuries holdings, 80%-90% against their Bond holdings, 50%-75% against their stocks/equity holdings, and

90%-95% against their gold or gold certificate holdings. That line-of-credit is then available to enter the Private Placement Platform. Banks will make this line of credit available normally in 24 to 48 hours with LIBOR based interested rates of 1.5% to 1.75%. Please call us if you need assistance in recommending a U.S. bank with this service.

Are there any known disadvantages to the Private Placement Platform Program?

Only the \$100MM minimum is a very high barrier to entry which excludes all but Ultra Wealthy Individuals. Other than the barrier to entry, there are no disadvantages the funds are 100% secure, and the returns are very high. We wish that we can offer a program for \$1MM, or \$10MM, or \$25MM, but due to European Banking Regulations \$100MM is the minimum. It is expected that in the next 6 to 18 months the minimum will be increased to \$500MM.

How is Confidentiality treated?

A: Because of the nature of the Private Placement Platform, confidentiality is treated with the highest priority. The client's information is kept completely confidential. The profits are kept completely confidential and not reported to anyone but the client. The funds can be wired to the bank account of the client's choosing.

Can the client conduct due diligence on the Private Placement Platform Program?

It is expected that the client will want to be fully satisfied and will want full transparent disclosure. The Private Placement Platform requires the client to first prove their financial capability and personal stability. The pre-qualified investor will then be presented the confidential information about the Private Placement Program with full disclosures. Of course during this entire process the client stays in control of their capital. The client is never under any obligation to proceed with the Private Placement Program. They will always be free to pursue the transaction or to decline the Private Placement Platform opportunity.

Why most Private Placement Program Investors fail and ours succeed?

The fact is there are very few Private Placement Program traders in the world. Most Private Placement Program brokers are unsuccessful because of one simple reason. They believe they have access to a Private Placement Program, where in fact they do not. Most Private Placement Program brokers have access to other Private Placement Program brokers, who have access to other Private Placement Program brokers, who have access to other Private Placement Program brokers, and they do not in fact have direct access to a real Private Placement Program. For this reason most Private Placement Program brokers never close a deal, and most Private Placement Program investors are unsuccessful. Our Private Placement Program investors will have direct and immediate access. We have direct access to the Private Placement Programs. If you have the minimum \$100MM, you will be engaged with the Private Placement Program in 24 to 48 hours. There are no broker middlemen between us and the Private Placement Program. All of our representations are accurate. All of our clients are successful and enter in the program in one week.

What are the most common reasons why investors are never able to enter the Private Placement Program?

The most common reasons are: Investor doesn't have the \$100MM minimum cash funding, doesn't have the money in an acceptable bank that participates with the Private Placement Program, doesn't have full control of the money (there are restrictions on the funds) doesn't have a good explanation of the origin

of the money (could be illegal funds) doesn't have cash or they don't have workable assets, tries to proceed according to their own rules, investor doesn't follow the required procedure, doesn't cooperate with the Private Placement Program Trading Group, delays the delivery of documents or send non-confirmed documents, the Investor's identity cannot be confirmed, the Investor is blacklisted for questionable activities or under criminal investigation.

After I show proof of funds what happens before I visit the Private Placement Platform?

A: Before the client goes to London, the Private Placement Platform executive administrator will talk and review everything with the client in great detail. He will talk to the client several times before the client visits London. He is very knowledgeable with extensive Private Placement and banking experience. All of the client's questions will be satisfied. After the client is satisfied he will visit him in his office. The client is free to bring individuals they wish with them during their visit. Of the client's that are capable and show proof of funds and become engaged with our Private Placement Platform Program: 100% that talk to the Private Placement Platform executive administrator go on to visit him in London, of those 100% have entered the program during their visit in London, of those 100% had a result as stated. Why 100%? There is nothing objectionable about the Private Placement Platform Program. Everything is as stated.

Can I approach the bank directly asking about Private Placement Platforms without an introduction?

Banks are in the humble and sensitive business of taking in money from average hard working individuals and pay them a very modest interest rate for their savings accounts, CDs, and checking accounts. With these cash reserves, these banks turn around leverage and borrow money from the Federal Reserve at very low interest rate, and then they make residential, commercial, and business loans. They are very careful not to project an image that they make, or can make, very much money except for very modest gains. So their policy is if they are approached by an investors directly about Private Placement Platforms, they are instructed not disclose any information or even admit that they engage in Private Placement Platforms. In fact they will not even admit that Private Placement Platforms exist. To admit they engage in such profitable activities would potentially tarnish their image of modesty. In fact very few in the top banks are even made aware of their Private Placement Platform activities. The information is on a "need to know basis". The fact is that maybe 1 in 100,000 or less individuals are capable of participating given the \$100MM minimum cash liquidity requirement. So for these reasons they will admit NOTHING. However when we introduce you as a "qualified and financially capable" investor the bank will admit and disclose EVERYTHING about their Private Placement Platform Programs and they become eager to satisfy the needs of these very select qualified individuals.

What do when banks like UBS in Switzerland that are difficult and will not want to move large amounts of cash their customer's accounts?

This is common among many banks. No bank wants to see cash money leave their account. About half will promptly accommodate your request. The other half will be very difficult and will not move your cash no matter what you do. Once you agreed to enter our Private Placement Program our bankers will make things very easy for you. Our banker's know how to enact International Banking Regulations. Even the most difficult banks must move you cash in 3 days or less once these International Bank Regulations are enacted. Without our expert banker's you could be delayed months, or years. With our banker's your bank will have no choice but to honor your choice and direction and do it in 3 days!

I heard it could take 6 months or longer for an American to open a bank account in Europe. Is this true?

Without our banker's assistance it is common for it to take 6 to 12 months to open a bank account in Europe. With our banker's assistance your account will be open in 24 hours.

Is it true that it could take 6 to 12 months for Americans to move large sums of money to a European bank?

Without our banker's expert assistance it could take 6 to 12 months to move even \$1MM to a European bank. With our banker's assistance moving \$100MM, or \$1B or more will be accommodated in 1 to 3 days and it will be done with ease to the investor.

What U.S. SEC regulations apply to European Private Placement Platforms?

Since this is a European based investment that takes place within Europe, only European banking regulations apply rather than U.S. SEC regulations. These regulations are in many ways more liberal allowing for larger gains to the investor.

DISCLAIMER

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ADVISORY NOTICE

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The Trading Platform Introductory Group maintains direct, and indirect relationships with Commercial Banks, Investment Banks, Private Investors, Lenders, Private Asset Managers, Private Traders and International Private Trading Platforms etc. primarily involved with Private Placements, Private Trading and Project Funding. They act as Legal and Due Diligence Compliance Officers for Trade Platforms and can also act as contracted Commercial and Financial Project and Business Consultants, Introducers, Brokers, Facilitators and Representatives in respect of major financial activity. They do not act as Financial or Security Dealers or Financial or Legal Advisors to any Applicant under any circumstances. They are capable of assisting in a very wide range of financial and commercial transactions through our extensive range of international financial connections built up over a lengthy period and operate totally discreetly to the highest ethical standards protecting our client's privacy, integrity and the confidentiality of the information entrusted. They have no Web Site and maintain a totally discreet presence and are only accessible by personal introduction. This is a highly discrete and confidential business arena and we are structured in such a way that attempting to trace us, our activities, or our business entities is usually impossible. As an organization partly with operations and facilities in the United Kingdom and with associated operations and facilities in Switzerland, Dubai and Hong Kong, they are required to draw to your attention that certain types of financial services that may be considered to be provided in or via the UK are governed and administrated in accordance with the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended) ("FSMA"), (the Act) and that in the normal course of our activities any facilities or services considered to be provided by us in or from the UK would in our view be facilities or services that are either not included within the definition of services covered by the Act or are services specifically exempted from the Act. Accordingly we are not required to be registered under the Act, and, in addition any such services or facilities rendered via Switzerland, Dubai or Hong Kong are similarly considered to outside the scope of their financial rules and regulations.

Nothing that we are involved with constitutes an offer to buy or sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell, or a recommendation to buy or sell, or invest in any financial or investment product or service including foreign exchange, futures or derivatives contracts, commodities or securities, neither does it constitute financial advice or financial management, etc., and any information supplied by us in respect of any potential financial transaction is intended for informational purposes only, and supplied by us, upon request, with the intended purposes of assisting parties acting as Principals to create acceptable contact, within acceptable levels of comfort, with the intention that they may consider and potentially conclude contractual arrangements between themselves, where deemed appropriate. They are alternative Investment Specialists - Cash & Asset Private Placement Co-ordination Specialists

Any party distributing this information is not necessarily a licensed investment or securities broker; nor is any party distributing this information or any of that party's associates or affiliates necessarily affiliated with, or endorsed by any financial institution or government or other regulatory agency.

All data or information supplied by us is supplied to the best of our knowledge but we make no representations as to its accuracy or completeness. The information presented will normally have been obtained from third party sources, including principals, bankers, traders, trading advisors and various facilitators, representatives and brokerage counter parties. As a consequence, while we carry out certain, but limited due diligence, it is essential that those

parties contemplating contractual arrangements as a consequence of the information, contacts and connections supplied by ourselves carry out their own detailed due diligence prior to making any contractual arrangements.

None of the information provided contains investment, legal, accounting, taxation or other advice and should not be relied upon for any specific investment or other purposes without appropriate due diligence. A competent professional should always be consulted before utilizing any of the information or concluding any arrangements, transactions or contracts.

They carry out no activities within the USA and any services provided or information supplied to anyone within the USA is supplied to such parties at their request and on the basis that we are not a United States Securities Dealer or Investment Advisor and are not providing services either in USA or associated with the USA or that would require us to be registered in USA for any such purpose. They do not solicit anyone or anything from anyone. We do not promote any financial activity. We react only to requests for information and all such information or material supplied is exclusively for the personal use of the recipient requesting it. None of the information that we issue in response to requests is or is to be regarded as a financial promotion or an invitation to engage in investment activity. The only persons to whom such information is addressed in response to their enquiries are those that are financially knowledgeable and capable and generally to be regarded as within the category known as High Net Worth Investors irrespective of the facts that none of the information provided is regarded as requiring such status to be formally acknowledged and none of it relates to any investment activity for which any form of registration or supervision is required.

Any party contemplating any financial transaction should be aware that there is technically no such thing as a “risk free” transaction. All financial transactions carry an element of risk, some more than others. In most cases the information that we provide relates to structures created with the intention of eliminating all significant risks normally encountered in financial transactions and in other cases less so. The details are usually set out in such a way that any recipient should be able to readily identify what they do and do not feel comfortable with. Any party contemplating a financial transaction must evaluate their own comfort levels and the level of risk of the transaction and the level of risk that it is prepared to accept in relation to the security of the transaction and the potential rewards available. Any party contemplating a financial transaction must therefore involve itself with evaluating the stages of the transaction to make itself aware of the risks and be willing to quantify them and either accept them in order to carry out the transaction or reject them, as appropriate.

All potential transactions have stages through which the parties involved as Principals must go and any Party not feeling comfortable with the passage through these stages or the results of these stages or any contractual arrangements proposed may freely withdraw at any time. There is never any requirement to enter into any contract without either taking appropriate advice or taking the time to evaluate the contract etc. There is never any requirement to sign a contract that any party does not feel entirely comfortable with. Any prospective Applicant for a Private Placement or Private Trading Contract or similar must be aware of or be reminded of the fundamentals of the “Private Placement and Private Trading” business. This is because none of the customary standards and practices that apply to normal, conventional business, investing and finance, apply to “Private Placements or Private Trading Programs”.

The “Private Placement and Private Trading” business is entirely private - and not publicly available. It is available “by invitation only” under certain very limited conditions. “Private Placements and Private Trading” is not in the “Public Domain”. It exists but it is not publicly recognized as existing for many reasons. In fact many Governmental and Quasi Governmental Organisations and their Web Sites make statements positively discouraging enquirers about the legitimate existence of such activities, at best, and stating that they are fraudulent, at worst. However notwithstanding this, these activities do exist but because they are not freely available to the general public and certain protocols are required before access is available, they are difficult access without appropriate introductions. “Private Placement Traders and Trade Platforms” are private organizations, and they are not publicly visible and are not offering any service to the general public, and in fact are not actually offering any service at all until certain protocols are established. “Private Placement Traders and Trade Platforms” will only react by acknowledging their existence and providing a proposal in respect of an offer by an “Investor” for the organization to “privately manage the investment of the Investor’s Cash Funds or Investment Grade Assets” under certain specified conditions.

“Private Placement Traders and Trade Platforms” operate in a private market place managing and operating specially created financial structures and programs utilizing categories of “Bank Obligations/Instruments” that are purchased and resold, in very large quantities and values, “Off Market” through special sections of International Banks, i.e.; not in within any conventional publicly visible market, and not through publicly available exchanges and markets, and normally on an “Inter Client/Inter Bank” basis, and at high margins, margins significantly higher than are achievable within normal public financial market activity, and under “strict control and supervision” by the major International Banks and their own Supervisory Authorities both Nationally and Internationally and in circumstances where the “Trades” carried out are “Closed Ended” meaning that purchases and re-sales are carried out virtually simultaneously and only with “Compliance and Financially Approved Counter Parties”, thereby eliminating “Transaction Risk” and where the Bank Credit Lines put in place for these transactions are normally required to be based upon the “Investor’s Funds or Assets”, normally structured on a “Non Depletion” basis, and where the structures do not normally allow the “Investor’s Funds or Assets” to either be put at risk or to be actually used for the transactions, providing full “Investor Safety”.

Because “Private Placement Traders and Trade Platforms” are not publicly visible, access is restricted to those that know these organizations or those that are introduced through someone who knows these organizations. Significant problems arise for potential “Investors” because they may have substantial difficulties in being introduced to viable and real “Private Placement Traders and Trade Platforms” or of being provided with precisely the type of transaction that they are seeking. Many types of transactions come and go on a regular basis but more particularly at the lower capital end and this area is unfortunately less reliable in some cases, and very unreliable in other cases, often through no fault of the Introducer, or even the relevant Trade Platform as all transactions at this lower level are structured by being “tagged” on to larger transactions or pooled depending upon availability, and availability is not always exactly when an “Investor” would like it to be. Notwithstanding the above it is still a privilege to be invited to participate in a “Private Placement Transaction” or a “private Project Funding Transaction”. It is not a right.

To obtain the privilege an interested party has first to be a “Qualified Applicant”. This business opportunity does not come to the interested party - the interested party has to come to it as a “Qualified Applicant”. Any interested party as “Prospective Participant or Investor” who refuses to follow the relevant procedures to become a “Qualified Applicant” in the correct format will achieve nothing. To be a “Qualified Applicant” requires the preparation and issue of

“Application and Compliance Documentation” which contains some “Confidential Personal and/or Corporate Financial Information”. Unless a “Qualified Applicant” has direct access to a “Trader or Trade Platform” then that “Application” has to be submitted via “Brokers/Introducers/Intermediaries” because there is no alternative. A “Qualified Applicant” who has does not already have direct access to a “Trader or Trade Platform” will never be provided with any access to or be introduced to any “Trader or Trade Platform” unless they are prepared to issue “Application and Compliance Documentation” via a “Broker/Consultant/Introducer/Intermediary etc” that qualifies them to be so introduced. This may not be ideal or even comfortable for some potential “Applicants” but there is rarely any alternative. It may be even less comfortable if as often occurs the “Applicant” has little or no way of knowing whether the “Broker/Consultant/Introducer/Intermediary etc” is likely to lead the “Applicant” through the right channel.

If an “Applicant” is not prepared to do this, or is only prepared to do this on his own terms, or with conditions, then this business is not for that person because this is not within the operational structure acceptable to Private Traders and Private Trade Platforms and their Compliance and Due Diligence Officers etc. If a prospective Participant or Investor wishes to become an “Applicant” then that prospective Participant or Investor has to supply everything requested of him as an “Applicant”, with total transparency, and has to have an open mind and be co-operative otherwise there can be no satisfactory progress.

Once an “Applicant” is “approved in principle”- the “Applicant” will become a “Qualified Applicant” and will receive “Proposals”. The prospective Applicant may have seen Summaries of Transaction Information previously but the “Proposals” made by the “Trader or Trade Platform” to a “Qualified Applicant” are the only matters of relevance ultimately. They may not necessarily coincide in all respects with the information provided by third parties because structures and transactions change, more often than not at smaller Capital Participation and Investment levels, and occasionally even better terms or more options than that indicated by third parties may be available. A “Qualified Applicant” never has any legal obligation to accept any “Proposals”. A “Qualified Applicant” never has any legal obligation to accept and sign any “Contract. The comfort level obtained by the “Qualified Applicant” is what matters and usually determines his actions.

If a little effort on the part of the "Applicant" is required to establish the quality and status of the “Applicant” and subsequently the quality, status and availability of such a “Private Trade Program” is too much for the "Applicant" then the "Applicant" would be best advised to seek alternative investment or commercial activity. The “Transaction Trading Administrators and Managers” and “Traders and Trade Platforms” have a virtually endless supply of “Applicants” wishing to become “Qualified Applicants” and they are not waiting for the "Applicant" and neither will they consider or accept any “Applicant” who fails to deal with them professionally and appropriately.

No formal advice is provided and all information is provided solely on this basis. Any opinions provided are only observations and are not advice. No warranty of any kind, either express or implied, is given. None of the information provided is available to the general public, it is not in the public domain nor is it intended to be and is only provided as a result of a private request.

All information and opinions provided are to assist prospective Contracting Parties to consider the basis for the acceptance of or conclusion of Contracts as Principals after making their own decisions and after taking such professional advice as is reasonable and without any guarantees as to accuracy, reliability or completeness and without liability or responsibility.

Information provided in any summaries that we may provide relates to potential transactions, based upon information made available by the Bank, the Trader, the Trade Platform, the Trader's or Trade Platform's Office, the Transaction or Platform Representative etc. as appropriate and is always provided, without responsibility to the recipient, at the request of the recipient, and all information provided is subject to contract between Principals. None of the information is provided as a Financial Promotion or an Invitation or Inducement to engage in any Financial Participation or Investment. Such information is only made available to parties qualified to involve themselves in such transaction and in particular to High Net Worth Investors, Individuals and Sophisticated Investors. The terms, conditions and procedures of any potential transaction may be changed and it may become filled or withdrawn from availability without notice. All Transactions are "Subject to Contract".

All of the information provided is provided solely on these terms and under these conditions and any recipient is required to keep the information strictly confidential and is not allowed to make the information available to others without our approval and consent in writing. We would always prefer to make such information known to a third party directly rather than indirectly and on these terms. Our integrity is of significant importance to us. The integrity of the information provided to us is of significant importance to us. All matters, information and documentation are dealt with in total confidence and with total respect. We expect the same from the parties we deal with. We reserve the right to reject all incomplete, inaccurate, misleading or unprofessional documentation and communications addressed to ourselves or received. Advice and assistance is freely available to all genuine enquirers.

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