

# POINTE GROUP FINANCIAL POLICIES

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This paper is designed to hopefully clarify general Pointe Group financial policies. Please study it carefully before asking further questions. In the end, a deal will only be done the Buyer's way, especially because everyone knows that the Seller's items are worthless without the proper Buyer.

## PROOF OF FUNDS – NO WAY!

Have you ever noticed that requests for Proof of Funds are an instant turn-off for even legitimate buyers? Here are the reasons why the Pointe Group essentially ignores all such requests:

1. Brokers apparently believe that to provide Proof of Funds is to provide a bank statement for a cash account or to foolishly show up somewhere with a large amount of cash. There is no single Pointe Group bank account of pre-pooled money.
2. In today's economy, participating Pointe Group financiers are not so foolish as to have large amounts of their wealth in the form of cash. Most wealthy individuals are heavily invested in real estate, stock options, bonds, precious metals and other commodities. They simply do not keep much cash readily available. Even for medical emergencies, credit cards are commonly used.
3. Real deals in the Philippines with the targeted commodities are about 1 in 800, and in recent years perhaps only about 1 in 2000. It is well-known by all that the syndicates and individual scammers are out there in epidemic proportions! Neither Pointe Group financiers nor any other wealthy buyers are going to liquidate their investments just to pool cash into an account on such a low-probability *maybe*. However, because of impeccable banking connections, when genuine product is actually presented in the minimal test-buy amounts, full payment funds are easily sent with one or two phone calls.
4. Cash accounts are totally unnecessary because, in the real world of finance, to provide a Proof of Funds requires that a bank issue a credit line for a purchase. The first questions the bank asks is: What bonded and insured facility is the product stored at and who is the insurer?

5. This means that no bank will entertain any credit line request before Proof of Product and its accompanying proof of insurance policy interest. A seller must have his currency authenticated, stored, and insured before any kind of credit line is issued. For gold and platinum, this means that the product must be melted, refabricated, and assayed by an SEC-regulated lab, hallmarked and stored there, insured.
6. There are no official currency authenticators in the Philippines. There are only private authenticators such as those employed by the Pointe Group. Banks cannot authenticate pre-1990 US currency because it contains no security thread.
7. Therefore, no Philippine bank or money changer will accept pre-1990 US currency and thus all so-called SKRs of such are fraudulent. This can easily be confirmed by reporting such scammers to the BSP.
8. Since Sellers and Holders are unable to insure their currency, the only possible transaction is a point-of-sale “test buy”.
9. Proof of Funds (credit line details) can never be issued to broker networks because brokers have been known to shop such information around the world, resulting in numerous fraudulent and time-consuming and generally unsolicited offers.
10. In most countries, it is actually illegal to offer a product for sale which does not exist or is fake. In transactions worldwide, Proof of Product always comes first. Sellers should consult the Philippine Chamber of Commerce for advice on successful deals.
11. Go back and read Items 1 through 10. Proof of Funds is a no-no. Period. Sadly, your Seller will have to probably wait several years wondering why he is still poor looking for a buyer to provide Proof of Funds.

## **THE FOLLY OF PENALTY CLAUSES**

One offshoot from Geckomania has been the proposal of Buyer and Seller putting up performance bonds of about \$1 million each to be forfeited to the other party upon failure to either show product or payment within a certain agreed time. Apparently, brokers are becoming frustrated with fake buyers and sellers and have introduced a foolish “solution” to solve their woes. Hopefully, this section will point out the silliness of such a penalty system with our targeted commodities. In short: A fake Buyer will *a/ways* claim product is fake; a fake Seller will *a/ways* claim Buyer cannot pay.

1. A penalty clause may work for geckos because it will be plain and obvious to both parties (and any officiating bankers) whether a certain gecko is alive and of a certain species and minimum weight. Nobody would dare try to offer a rubber replica!
2. However, US currency offers are quite often counterfeit. With no official authenticators in the Philippines (even the US Treasury has no full-time agent in the country), who has the final word on whether the Seller has shown genuine currency?
3. Buyers are often told they have the final word. If the Buyer declares the currency to be fake, the Seller will simply accuse the Buyer of failure to purchase. In fact, the Buyer could be completely broke and premeditatively declare even genuine product fake in order to claim the penalty funds. Such a dishonest Buyer cannot lose.
4. Whether real or fake, the Seller is not going to leave his product without being paid. Hence, if a court case is filed, where is the evidence? No court case will ever ensue. Thus the \$2 million will be held by the bank(s), perhaps for years, until both parties can agree to a split.
5. We have mentioned the idea of such proposed Penalty Clauses to bankers and they have always scoffed at the idea for the above reasons. We could find no bank which would officiate.
6. Since the Penalty Clause is always proposed as the Seller's requirement, the Seller must put up his \$1 million first. Since no Seller has ever complied, we assume they could find no bank which would entertain their unenforceable folly.

## **ANTI-MONEY-LAUNDERING ACT (AMLA) IMMUNITY**

Currency sellers are worried about AMLA from time to time. This section serves to clear up AMLA misunderstandings.

1. Sellers are not depositing large amounts of cash into any bank account. They are simply selling privately-owned items which some consider to be collectibles. AMLA does not apply to private sales.
2. Payment money that is deposited into the Seller's account is simply wired from another bank (usually from Singapore), hence it is clean money. Banks by definition do not wire unclean money of criminal origin.
3. The only way that AMLA would apply to a Pointe Group purchase would be if a Seller asks for large sums of cash as payment. This alone would

- not trigger an AMLA inquiry. However, if at any time in the future, he wishes to use large cash amounts for purchases, send cash overseas without smuggling, or open a bank account, he may face an AMLA inquiry.
4. Those who would like complete anonymity will be advised by the Pointe Group after a successful Test Buy. Basically, this would involve opening an overseas corporate account.
  5. Regarding immunity from criminal charges, everything the Pointe Group or its agents and sellers shall do is perfectly legal. We also have a letter dated 24 February 2001 in our possession addressed to our Peerage from the United States Treasury which affirms complete worldwide immunity to all participants in any of our transactions. It states, "You are authorized as redemption and repatriation agent for historical notes and bonds, currencies issued by the Federal Reserve of the United States of America as granted by agreement of 6 June 1997. You and your representatives and persons involved in the handling or transportation of these instruments issued by the Federal Reserve of the United States of America are fully protected by Global Immunity."

## **NO BUYER LICENSES OR PERMITS REQUIRED**

The Pointe Group is often asked by foolish brokers for our license to buy commodities.

1. Our commodities, including US currency and precious metals, can be found in retail outlets all over the Philippines. Even street vendors have them for sale. None of these Sellers ever asks for a Buyer's license because *no such thing exists!* What Government Department would issue such a license? All that is required for a domestic transaction is for a buyer and seller to agree on price and logistics.
2. If a seller sells *from a retail outlet* or is selling a *titled item* such as a vehicle or real estate, then yes there is Government paperwork to be filed on the part of the *Seller*. However, such is not the case here, thus the Point Group in no way is required to verify such unrequired paperwork, nor do we request such proof.
3. Moreover, Point Group representative Zach Anderson has in his possession a letter (File/Ref # IOGIII-2010-FB255LT) addressed to him from Patria B. Angeles, Director of the BSP International Operations Department, attesting that Uncut Dollars, "Wells Fargo" US currency, and precious metals "may be freely traded (exported, imported, and sold/acquired domestically)" by Anderson. No further license, permit, or paperwork of any kind is required by the BSP or by any Philippine Law.

## **MOBILIZATION FUNDING**

Pointe Group has a *hindi-un-centavo* policy for all untested clients. This includes the standard ancient pleas for vehicle repair, confiscation recovery, women in labor, and sick babies. As soon as genuine test-buy product is presented in Makati, Seller will receive first-class treatment. A portion can be purchased 24 hours daily, even if banks are closed, to purchase luxury accommodations in Makati. Our strict zero-advance policy enables top pay for all genuine Sellers.

## **REAL PROVEN TEST-BUY PROCEDURES**

The Pointe Group uses simple logical procedures that are normal and easy for everyone to follow.

1. PAYOUT. The payouts are as follows and cannot easily be negotiated:
  - a. 70% of Face Value (FV) on all US Currency. This would typically mean that the Owner will receive 60% to 65%, while Brokers receive 5% to 10%. The 30% "Buyer's discount" is spent chiefly on banking fees, shipping, insurance, and salaries for the Southeast Asia staff, leaving the Pointe Group financiers with 5% to 7% of FV as a comfortable profit.
  - b. 80% of the most recent LBMA (London) fixed quote on all precious metals. This would typically mean that the Owner will receive 70% to 75% of LBMA, while Brokers receive 5% to 10%. The 20% "Buyer's discount" is spent chiefly on banking fees, refining and assay costs, shipping, insurance, and salaries for the Southeast Asia staff, leaving the Pointe Group financiers with 3% to 5% of LBMA as a profit. If LBMA drops even 5%, we lose money.
2. TEST BUY. Minimal Test Buy quantities must be presented to the Buyer in Makati
  - a. Uncut Dollars. 32 notes per sheet of \$100 notes; each sheet measures 53.72 by 63.00 cm; pre-1990 Series only; \$1,001,600 FV minimum; 313 sheets minimum; 10.24 kg minimum; two black alignment bars must appear at the top obverse of each sheet.
  - b. Wells Fargo. Series 1934, 1934A, and 1935 US Currency; each note measures 6.14 by 2.61 inches; \$30,000 FV minimum; 300 g minimum; denominations must be less than \$5000.
  - c. Precious Metal. Gold, platinum, silver only; any purity; 1 kg minimum.

3. ROLLOVER. Must be delivered to Buyer in Makati.
  - a. Uncut Dollars. Any amount up to \$300 million FV per Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30). We can authenticate about 8000 sheets per day. Uncuts may not be transacted inside a Philippine bank as PCGG errantly claims ownership (although BSP disagrees). There is no need to risk confiscation. Any 5-star hotel in Salcedo Village, Makati, is suggested.
  - b. Wells Fargo. No limit. Any mutually-safe venue in Makati. We can authenticate about 2500 bundles of 100 notes each (250,000 notes) daily.
  - c. Precious Metal. No limit. Will be escorted to an SEC-regulated assay lab in Parañaque. Only the Buyer's name will appear on lab paperwork, however ID is required of anyone entering the lab.
4. ACCEPTABLE BANKS. All Payees (including Brokers) should have at least one of the following bank accounts:
  - a. Any offshore bank, preferably a corporate account.
  - b. Any Main Headquarters Philippine Bank account. Branch banks are NOT approved.
5. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT. All payments to all Payees are wired immediately upon authentication. Although banking policies dictate clearance of funds, if any Payee is unable to confirm from his own bank officer that irrevocable payment has been wired in full, product is not released.
6. PRODUCT RELEASE. When all Payees are satisfied payment has been made, product is released to Buyer. From this point on, the product has exchanged ownership and is of no concern to the Seller.
7. THIRD-PARTY SOLUTIONS. In very rare extreme cases where banking hours or policies may delay a transaction, a third-party bonded and insured logistics provider may be hired. For example, an armored car may be rented overnight if necessary.

Updates to these Policies may be downloaded at  
[ultrafree.org/docs/Pointe\\_Group\\_Financial\\_Policies.pdf](http://ultrafree.org/docs/Pointe_Group_Financial_Policies.pdf)