

# QFS

## ANNOTATIONS



**Jeff Demmers**

# QFS ANNOTATIONS

These are the most commonly used QFS Annotations. Use this guide to become familiar with and further understand the QFS and how it applies to you. Compiled from a variety of trusted sources and condensed into simple paragraphs.

D1 and D2 stand for Dubai1 and 2, which are code words and have nothing to do with Dubai itself.

D1 = Dubai 1, USA.  
D2 = Dubai 2, China.

## **Discriminations:**

**T** = Level, Tier

**T1** = Governments

**T2** = Military, those groups that assembled the RV

**T3** = Humanitarian Organizations/Groups and SKR Groups (Safe Maintenance Receipt - Whales)

**T4** = Internet Group

**T4A** = Individuals with SKRs, now part of T3

**T4B** = Individuals, Internet Groups, Coin Holders

**T5** = Audience

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**2FA** = Two-Factor Authentication Definition. Two-factor authentication (2FA) is a security process that increases the likelihood that a person is who they say they are.

**ABDC** = Asset Backed Digital Currency is an asset-backed cryptocurrency or token is a cryptocurrency that utilizes a physical asset, such as real estate, for investment and revenue purposes. They are considered to be the most reliable because the revenue system is backed by a physical asset which can be seen and accessed and therefore, it is easier to trust.

**AIIB** = The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank that aims to improve economic and social outcomes in Asia. The bank currently has 105 members, including 14 prospective members from around the world. The breakdown of the 105 members by continents are as follows: 42 in Asia, 26 in Europe, 20 in Africa, 8 in Oceania, 8 in South America, and 1 in North America. The bank started operation after the agreement entered into force on 25 December 2015, after ratifications were received from 10 member states holding a total number of 50% of the initial subscriptions of the Authorized Capital Stock.

**ALGO** = Crypto-Algorand (Palladium). Algorand is a decentralized blockchain technology network, with its native currency being known as ALGO. The idea behind Algorand was to combine features of mainstream, well-established cryptocurrencies—such as decentralization, transactions without a central authority, easy-to-divide tokens—but with added speed and less computing power necessary to run the system.

**ASC** = ACC (Asset Chain Collection) is a “Distributed General Ledger” It’s a tool of the A.I. asset digitization for global applications. It is referred to as “The A. I. Exchange”. Between mainstream tokens in the market with asset standard tokens the Asset Collection Chain jointly forms and documents the digital asset interchange object – SDR digital currency. Each global “node” establishes a “regional: General Ledger Token (GLT) for regional circulation and this the digital currency SDR (Special Drawing Rights) will be the main exchange coin along with tokens of each international node’s general ledger token on the international exchange. In this “monetary ecosystem” each node’s token can use GLT (General Ledger Token) to realize regional circulation and each GLT can use ACC to realize international circulation.

**AUM** = Assets Under Management (AUM) is the total market value of the investments that a person or entity handles on behalf of investors. AUM fluctuates daily, reflecting the flow of money in and out of a particular fund and the price performance of the assets. Funds with larger AUM tend to be more easily traded.

**BASEL ACCORDS** = The Basel Accords are a series of three sequential banking regulation agreements (Basel I, II, and III) set by the Basel Committee on Bank Supervision (BCBS). The Committee provides recommendations on banking and financial regulations, specifically, concerning capital risk, market risk, and operational risk. The accords ensure that financial institutions have enough capital on account to absorb unexpected losses.

**BASEL IV** = Basel IV is the informal name for a set of proposed banking reforms building on the international banking accords known as Basel I, Basel II, and Basel III. It is also referred to as Basel 3.1. It is scheduled to begin implementation on Jan. 1, 2023.

**BCBS** = The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) is a committee of banking supervisory authorities that was established by the central bank governors of the Group of Ten countries in 1974. The committee expanded its membership in 2009 and then again in 2014. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision was formed in 1974 by central bankers from the G10 countries, who were at that time working towards building new international financial structures to replace the recently collapsed

Bretton Woods system. The committee is headquartered in the offices of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland. Member countries include Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The BCBS was formed to address the problems presented by the globalization of financial and banking markets in an era in which banking regulation remains largely under the purview of national regulatory bodies. Primarily, the BCBS serves to help national banking and financial markets supervisory bodies move toward a more unified, globalized approach to solving regulatory issues. Formed without a founding treaty, the BCBS is not a multilateral organization. Instead, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision seeks to provide a forum in which banking regulatory and supervisory authorities can cooperate to enhance the quality of banking supervision around the world, and improve understanding of important issues in the banking supervisory sphere.

**Blockchain** = A Blockchain is a peer-to-peer decentralized distributed ledger technology that makes the records of any digital asset transparent and unchangeable and works without involving any third-party intermediary.

**BoA** = Bank of America is one of the world's leading financial institutions, serving individual consumers, small and middle-market businesses and large corporations with a full range of banking, investing, asset management and other financial and risk management products and services. The company provides unmatched convenience in the United States, serving approximately 68 million consumer and small business clients with approximately 3,900 retail financial centers, approximately 16,000 ATMs and award-winning digital banking with approximately 56 million verified digital users. Bank of America is a global leader in wealth management, corporate and investment banking and trading across a broad range of asset classes, serving corporations, governments, institutions and individuals around the world. Bank of America offers industry-leading support to approximately 3 million small business households through a suite of innovative, easy-to-use online products and services. The company serves clients through operations across the United States, its territories and approximately 35 countries. Bank of America Corporation stock (NYSE: BAC) is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

**BIC** = Bank Identifier Code (BIC). International bank code systems have been established to allow money transfers between banks from different countries. One of these is called the Bank Identifier Code (BIC). The BIC is an eight-letter designation identifying the bank, country and city, and are assigned by the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT). Although the US has its own coding system, banks located there also have a SWIFT code which enables them to complete international money transfers.

**BRICS** = BRICS is an acronym for five leading emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The first four were initially grouped as "BRIC" (or "the BRICs") in 2001 by Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill, who coined the term to describe fast-growing economies that would collectively dominate the global economy by 2050; South Africa was added in 2010.

**CBDC** = Central Bank Digital Currency. A CBDC is a high-security digital instrument; like paper banknotes, it is a means of payment, a unit of account, and a store of value. And like paper currency, each unit is uniquely identifiable to prevent counterfeiting. Digital fiat currency is part of the base money supply, together with other forms of the currency.

**CBI** = Central Bank of Iraq. The term Iraqi Central Bank refers to the National Central Bank of Iraq. Established as Iraq's independent central bank by law in 2004, the bank manages domestic monetary policy and supervises the country's financial system. Commonly referred to as the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI), it is headquartered in Baghdad and has four branches in Basrah, Mosul, Sulaimaniyah, and Erbil.

**CC** = Credit Card.

**CD** = A certificate of deposit (CD) is a savings account that holds a fixed amount of money for a fixed period of time, such as six months, one year, or five years, and in exchange, the issuing bank pays interest. When you cash in or redeem your CD, you receive the money you originally invested plus any interest.

**CDARS** = The Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS), was a US for-profit service that broke up large deposits (from individuals, companies, nonprofits, public funds, etc.) and placed them across a network of more than 3000 banks and savings associations around the United States. This allowed depositors to deal with a single bank that participates in CDARS but avoid having funds above the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) deposit insurance limits in any one bank. In 2021, the service was reconfigured with several other offerings of IntraFi Network (formerly Promontory Inter-financial Network) into IntraFi Network Deposits and IntraFi Funding.

**Chase Bank** = In August 1995, Chemical Bank of New York and Chase Manhattan Bank announced plans to merge. The merger was completed in August 1996. Chemical's previous acquisitions included Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, in 1991, and Texas Commerce Bank, in 1987. Although Chemical was the nominal survivor, the merged company retained the Chase name since not only was it better known (particularly outside the United States), but also the original charter of Chase required that the name be retained in any future business ventures. Hence, even today, it is known as JPMorgan Chase. In December 2000, the combined Chase Manhattan completed the acquisition of J.P. Morgan & Co. in one of the largest banking mergers to date. The combined company was renamed JPMorgan Chase. In 2004, the bank acquired Bank One, making Chase the largest credit card issuer in the United States. JPMorgan Chase added Bear Stearns and Washington Mutual to its acquisitions in 2008 and 2009 respectively. After closing nearly 400 overlapping branches of the combined company, less than 10% of its total, Chase will have approximately 5,410 branches in 23 states as of the closing date of the acquisition. According to data from SNL Financial (data as of June 30, 2008), this places Chase third behind Wells Fargo and Bank of America in terms of total U.S. retail bank branches.

**Chinese Elders** = The Chinese Elders were composed of different multigenerational Chinese families living in the Philippines who over centuries, owned and held the responsibility for around 90% of the world's gold, lending it out to countries for establishment of their financial systems. There were five top Chinese Elders who were responsible for the Global Currency Reset and RV release of funds. Ancient

Chinese Families (Elders), along with ancient European Sovereigns, have long pooled and still control the vast majority of physical assets on Planet Earth, and have for many centuries. This epic wealth exists in a variety of holding areas, in a variety of trusts, and is dispersed strategically throughout the world, with little to nothing known about them for security reasons. Cumulatively they are generally understood as the “Global Collateral Accounts.” These Global Collateral Accounts have devout keepers who watch over them and protect them as humanity’s assets, not their own. These “keepers” exist all over the world, and go unknown to the general public, again for obvious security reasons. These Global Collateral Accounts underwrite every sovereign bond, currency, debt instrument in our modern banking system, without exception, regardless of the amount of debt instruments produced, as they can cover any man-made debt.

**CHIPS** = The Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS) is the primary clearing house in the U.S. for large banking transactions. As of 2015, CHIPS settles over 250,000 of trades per day, valued in excess of \$1.5 trillion in both domestic and cross-border transactions. CHIPS and the Fed wire funds service used by the Federal Reserve Bank combine to constitute the primary network in the U.S. for both domestic and foreign large transactions denominated in U.S. dollars.

**CIPS** = The Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS) is a payment system which offers clearing and settlement services for its participants in cross-border RMB payments and trade. Backed by the People's Bank of China (PBOC), China launched the CIPS in 2015 to internationalize RMB use. CIPS also counts several foreign banks as shareholders including HSBC, Standard Chartered, the Bank of East Asia, DBS Bank, Citi, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group and BNP Paribas. In 2021, CIPS processed around 80 trillion yuan (\$12.68 trillion), with about 1280 financial institutions in 103 countries and regions having connected to the system.

**Collateral Accounts** = Collateral Accounts means one or more of the Cash Proceeds Account, the Cash Collateral Account and any other Securities Accounts or Deposit Accounts established with or in the possession or under the control of the Collateral Agent into which cash or cash Proceeds (including cash Proceeds of insurance policies, awards of condemnation or other compensation) of any Collateral are deposited from time to time, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement or the Credit Agreement, collectively.

**CR** = Contract Rates or Exchange Rate Contract means, with respect to any person, any currency swap agreement, forward exchange rate agreement, foreign currency future or option, exchange rate collar agreement, exchange rate insurance or other agreement or arrangement, or combination thereof, the principal purpose of which is to provide protection against fluctuations (Float) in currency exchange rates.

**DAPPS** = Decentralized Blockchain Applications. A decentralized application is a software program constructed on a blockchain composed of two main elements: the first is a smart contract, which are software programs that automatically manage transactions and agreements between parties without the need for intermediaries such as banks or lawyers.

**DCMS** = Digital Currency Management System. Digital currencies do not have physical attributes and are available only in digital form. Transactions involving digital currencies are made using computers or

electronic wallets connected to the internet or designated networks. In contrast, physical currencies, such as banknotes and minted coins, are tangible, meaning they have definite physical attributes and characteristics. Transactions involving such currencies are made possible only when their holders have physical possession of these currencies. Digital currencies have utility similar to physical currencies. They can be used to purchase goods and pay for services. They can also find restricted use among certain online communities, such as gaming sites, gambling portals, or social networks. Digital currencies also enable instant transactions that can be seamlessly executed across borders. For instance, it is possible for a person located in the United States to make payments in digital currency to a counterparty residing in Singapore, provided they are both connected to the same network.

**DEMAT** = Dematerialization Account (Demat). Demat Account or provides the facility of holding stocks and securities in electronic format. Shares are stored in a Demat account, thus facilitating the easy exchange of stocks in the market during online trading. A Demat Account holds all the investments of an individual like stocks, government securities, bonds, exchange-traded funds, and mutual funds in one secured place.

**DLT** = Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) is a protocol that enables the secure functioning of a decentralized digital database. Distributed networks eliminate the need for a central authority to keep a check against manipulation. DLT allows for storage of all information in a secure and accurate manner using cryptography. The same can be accessed using "keys" and cryptographic signatures. Once the information is stored, it becomes an immutable database and is governed by the rules of the network. The idea of a distributed ledger is not totally new, and many organizations do maintain data at different locations. However, each location is typically on a connected central system, which updates each one of them periodically. This makes the central database vulnerable to cyber-crime and prone to delays since a central body has to update each distantly located node.

**EAS** = The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system commonly used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information, such as weather and AMBER alerts, to affected communities. EAS participants – radio and television broadcasters, cable systems, satellite radio and television providers, and wireline video providers – deliver local alerts on a voluntary basis, but they are required to provide the capability for the President to address the public during a national emergency.

**EBS** = Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). An order to activate the EBS at the national level would have originated with the President and been relayed via the White House Communications Agency duty officer to one of two origination points – either the Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) or the Federal Preparedness Agency (FPA) – as the system stood in 1978. Participating telecommunications common carriers, radio and television networks, the Associated Press, and United Press International would receive and authenticate (by means of code words) an Emergency Action Notification (EAN) via an EAN teletypewriter network designed specifically for this purpose. These recipients would relay the EAN to their subscribers and affiliates. The release of the EAN by the Aerospace Defense Command or the Federal Preparedness Agency would initiate a process by which the common carriers would link otherwise independent networks such as ABC, CBS, and NBC into a single national network from which even independent stations could receive programming. "Broadcast stations would have used the 2-tone Attention Signal on their assigned broadcast frequency to alert other broadcast stations to stand by for a

message from the President." The transmission of programming on a broadcast station's assigned frequency, and the fact that television networks/stations and FM radio stations could participate, distinguished EBS from CONELRAD. EBS radio stations would not necessarily transmit on 640 or 1240 on the AM dial, and FM radio and television would carry the same audio program as AM radio stations did.

**EIN** = An Employer Identification Number (EIN) is a nine-digit number assigned by the IRS. It's used to identify the tax accounts of employers and certain others who have no employees. The IRS uses the number to identify taxpayers who are required to file various business tax returns. EINs are used by employers, sole proprietors, corporations, partnerships, non-profit associations, trusts, estates of decedents, government agencies, certain individuals, and other business entities.

**FDIC** = The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent federal agency insuring deposits in U.S. banks and thrifts in the event of bank failures. The FDIC was created in 1933 to maintain public confidence and encourage stability in the financial system through the promotion of sound banking practices. As of 2020, the FDIC insures deposits up to \$250,000 per depositor as long as the institution is a member firm. It is critical for consumers to confirm if their institution is FDIC insured.

**GCR** = Global Currency Reset. A standard definition would be a return to a global currency system that all nations would agree upon. The last time nations gathered together to agree upon a new global currency system was in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. While World War II was still going on leaders from nations around the world decided on a new global currency system. This led to the formation of global organizations like the International Monetary Fund and GATT, which later became the World Trade Organization.

**GLT** = A General Ledger Token (GLT). In accounting, a General Ledger (GL) is a record of all past transactions of a company, organized by accounts. General Ledger (GL) accounts contain all debit and credit transactions affecting them. In addition, they include detailed information about each transaction, such as the date, description, amount, and may also include some descriptive information on what the transaction was.

**GESARA** = GESARA is an acronym for Global Economic Security And Reformation Act and has been written and refined by great minds of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries in order to reset planet earth and humanity on a sustainable governance foundation.

**GPSG** = The Global Payments Steering Group (GPSG) sees six founding members and will be the first interbank group for global payments based on blockchain technology.

**HP** = Humanitarian Projects. A humanitarian project provides material or logistical assistance to a group of people or a country in need of aid. Projects vary among those necessitated by man-made disasters, natural disasters, poverty and aid development.

**HSBC** = The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was established British Hong Kong in 1865 and was incorporated as The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1866, and has been based in Hong



Kong (although now as a subsidiary) ever since. It was renamed "The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited" in 1989.

**IMF** = The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that promotes global economic growth and financial stability, encourages international trade, and reduces poverty. Quotas of member countries are a key determinant of the voting power in IMF decisions. Votes comprise one vote per 100,000 special drawing rights (SDR) of quota plus basic votes. SDRs are an international type of monetary reserve currency created by the IMF as a supplement to the existing money reserves of member countries.

**IOTA** = Crypto-IOTA(Iridium), IOTA (MIOTA) is a distributed ledger designed to record and execute transactions between machines and devices in the Internet of Things (IoT) ecosystem. The ledger uses a cryptocurrency called MIOTA to account for transactions in its network. IOTA's key innovation is Tangle, a system of nodes used for confirming transactions. IOTA claims that Tangle is faster and more efficient than typical blockchains used in cryptocurrencies.

**IoT** = the Internet of Things (IoT) is the concept of connecting any device (so long as it has an on/off switch) to the Internet and to other connected devices. The IoT is a giant network of connected things and people – all of which collect and share data about the way they are used and about the environment around them. That includes an extraordinary number of objects of all shapes and sizes – from smart microwaves, which automatically cook your food for the right length of time, to self-driving cars, whose complex sensors detect objects in their path, to wearable fitness devices that measure your heart rate and the number of steps you've taken that day, then use that information to suggest exercise plans tailored to you. There are even connected footballs that can track how far and fast they are thrown and record those statistics via an app for future training purposes.

**IQD** = Iraqi Dinar Currency.

**IR** = Indonesian Rupiah Currency.

**ISO 20022** = ISO 20022, first introduced in 2004, is an international standard for relaying electronic messages between financial institutions. It was created to give the financial industry a common platform for sending payments messages and exchanging payments data, using a central dictionary, a standard modelling methodology, and a series of Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Abstract Syntax Notation (ASN.1 ) protocols. Standards are a critical factor when initiating financial transactions and reporting financial activity. An international standard is a way to simplify interoperability between service providers and clients, and enable the efficient, consistent and secure exchange of files. Traditionally, large global financial institutions have had tendencies to develop, approve and implement standards without seeking input from other organizations. This has resulted in inconsistency, and a lack of customization, leaving overwhelmed IT departments with the task of handling on-boarding, testing and managing ongoing partner relationships. The ISO 20022 financial messaging standard was designed to remedy this, as a flexible framework providing an internationally agreed business message syntax, where user organizations and developers will use the same message structure, form and meaning to exchange transaction information globally.

**JPMS** = J.P. Morgan Securities. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC operates as an investment management company. The Company offers wealth planning, education funding, research, securities, brokerage solutions, consulting programs, and portfolio management services. J.P. Morgan Securities serves customers worldwide.

**LLC** = Limited Liability Company. An LLC, or limited liability company, is a type of business entity that a company can form by filing paperwork with the state. An LLC can have one owner (known as a "member") or many owners. The words "limited liability" refer to the fact that LLC members cannot be held personally responsible for business debts. In a dispute with a business creditor, members may lose the money invested in the company but their personal assets aren't at risk. LLC members also aren't usually liable for a co-owner's negligence or wrongdoing in business matters. Corporations also offer this liability protection, but sole proprietorships and partnerships do not. An LLC is governed by a written operating agreement that describes the way the business will be run, the roles of the members, and the way profits will be shared. But LLCs are very flexible in the specifics of the agreement. In contrast, corporations have a rigid structure of officers, directors, and shareholders.

**LOBSTR** = A Simple and Secure STELLAR(XLM) Wallet. One of the most secure and easy to use wallets for Stellar (XLM) is Lobstr. Not the official client but anyway recommended by the Stellar team, it offers multiple features such as encryption, PIN option in the mobile version and Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) for both mobile and web browser . The Lobstr wallet provides multi-coin support when it comes to the Stellar project. In this platform you can find the Stellar Lumens coin and all its tokens. It's a web wallet you might use with any kind of a browser, doesn't matter the device you're operating with. There's also a mobile app available for both Android and iOS operating systems. Once you create yourself an account you can use it in both versions without pairing devices. You can access your coins in a secure manner, thanks to the additional factor verification.

**MBS** = Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) are investment products similar to bonds. Each MBS consists of a bundle of home loans and other real estate debt bought from the banks that issued them. Investors in mortgage-backed securities receive periodic payments similar to bond coupon payments.

**NBA** = Nominated Bank Account, Nominated Bank Account means an account which you can set up and can be accessed by using your issued card and PIN and/ or card details as authorized by the accountholder.

**NDA** = A non-disclosure agreement (NDA) is a legally binding contract that establishes a confidential relationship. The party or parties signing the agreement agree that sensitive information they may obtain will not be made available to any others. An NDA may also be referred to as a confidentiality agreement. Non-disclosure agreements are common for businesses entering into negotiations with other businesses. They allow the parties to share sensitive information without fear that it will end up in the hands of competitors. In this case, it may be called a mutual non-disclosure agreement.

**NEER** = The nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) is an unadjusted weighted average rate at which one country's currency exchanges for a basket of multiple foreign currencies. The nominal exchange rate is the amount of domestic currency needed to purchase foreign currency. In economics, the NEER is an indicator of a country's international competitiveness in terms of the foreign exchange (forex) market.

Forex traders sometimes refer to the NEER as the trade-weighted currency index. The NEER may be adjusted to compensate for the inflation rate of the home country relative to the inflation rate of its trading partners. The resulting figure is the real effective exchange rate (REER). Unlike the relationships in a nominal exchange rate, NEER is not determined for each currency separately. Instead, one individual number, typically an index, expresses how a domestic currency's value compares against multiple foreign currencies at once. If a domestic currency increases against a basket of other currencies inside a floating exchange rate regime, NEER is said to appreciate. If the domestic currency falls against the basket, the NEER depreciates.

**NESARA** = National Economic Security and Recovery Act (NESARA) was a set of proposed economic reforms for the United States suggested during the 1990s by Harvey Francis Barnard. Barnard claimed that the proposals, which included replacing the income tax with a national sales tax, abolishing compound interest on secured loans, and returning to a bimetallic currency, would result in 0% inflation and a more stable economy.

**NFC** = Near-Field Communication (NFC) is a short-range wireless connectivity technology that uses magnetic field induction to enable communication between devices when they're touched together or brought within a few centimeters of each other. This includes authenticating credit cards, enabling physical access, transferring small files and jumpstarting more capable wireless links. Broadly speaking, it builds on and extends the work of existing ecosystems and standards around radio frequency ID tags (RFID). NFC extends RFID and contactless capabilities with more dynamic features enabled by modern smartphones. All modern phones now support NFC chips and applications, such as Apple Pay and Google Pay, to take advantage of the billions of RFID tags and terminals already deployed. NFC makes it easier to load multiple cards into a single phone for payments, municipal transit, building access, opening car doors and other use cases. NFC supports interactive applications built on basic RFID capabilities such as automatically pairing Bluetooth headphones and Wi-Fi connections. It can also automatically pull up data or an app from a poster or ad. It was originally intended to be used to transfer files between phones using Android Beam. Modern services, such as Google Nearby Share, employ NFC to configure wireless services across faster networks like Bluetooth or Wi-Fi direct. NFC is limited to short-range communication, which has important implications for physical access security. A user must be within 3.5 inches (10 cm) of an NFC terminal to process a payment or open a door. Another important aspect is that no power is required for the basic mechanics of listening to and responding to NFC requests. This makes it possible to implement in items that lack a battery, such as credit cards. NFC also complements wireless technologies such as Bluetooth, Ultrawideband (UWB), Wi-Fi direct and QR codes. Its most significant advantage is that it is the easiest wireless technology for setting up a connection, which makes it useful for IoT devices. However, it is not as good at maintaining a connection over distances or for long periods.

**NSC** = No Spread Charge. Most brokers are offering spread-based account types and a few are offering a zero spread account in addition. Sometimes you can switch between a spread or a zero spread account. If you do a calculation between these two account types you will always see that the zero (no) spread account is cheaper for you. Less trading fees will bring you a higher profit.

**Paymaster** = A Paymaster is a person or entity who acts as a neutral third party in transactions between two individuals, entities, businesses, etc. The Paymaster ensures due diligence, ensures the transaction is legitimate, and makes sure to carry out the transaction safely and effectively. A Paymaster is often an attorney because attorneys have the ability to use an Attorney Trust Account, also known as “IOLTA Trust Account.” These accounts are used mostly for short-term escrow transactions. A IOLTA Trust Account provides an extra level of security because it is carefully monitored by the state bar in which the attorney is licensed. As an attorney, the Paymaster is subject to large penalties and could even be disbarred if funds are misappropriated. An individual contacts the Paymaster and the two parties enter into a transaction. The Paymaster will review the agreement to understand who is paying, who is receiving the payment, what they are paying/getting paid for, and when payment should be complete. The buyer will wire money into the IOLTA Trust Account, and then the Paymaster will disburse the funds based on the agreement and any other instructions by the parties. A Paymaster is beneficial because it provides a trusted third party to facilitate the payment and disbursement of funds. Paymasters are often used for transactions involving goods, services, or products that usually involve large amounts of money.

**POA** = Power of Attorney. A Power of Attorney is a legal document. It gives one person, or more than one person, the authority to manage your money and property for you.

**POD** = Payable on Death (POD) is an arrangement between a bank or credit union and a client that designates beneficiaries to receive all of the client’s assets. The immediate transfer of assets is triggered by the death of the client. Though morbid, these structures are important to understand. Payable on death is also referred to as a Totten trust.

**QFS** = Quantum Financial System (QFS) is building a Virtual Private Network (VPN) for the Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS). It’s a network based on Sovereignty and Commerce. To coordinate a national research effort encompassing Federal agencies the academic community, and industry leaders already underway. The White House National Quantum Coordination Office (WHNQCO) has released A Strategic Vision for America’s Quantum Financial System Networks. February 2020, Quantum Financial System (QFS) provides pristine clean integrity in the movement of funds from Central Banking sources to destination accounts. The QFS will cover the new global network for the transfer of asset backed funds and can replace the US- Centrally Controlled SWIFT System. A key benefit of QFS is to protect all parties from corruption, usury, and manipulation within the banking system and ensure banks are monitored and protected with regard to the agreed upon contract of the transfer fund process. QFS is completely independent from the existing centralized system and makes all other transfer systems obsolete due to its advanced capabilities. QFS is NOT crypto currency but instead it is asset-backed digital currency. QFS reigns supreme in the photonic technology at 3.5 trillion frames per second.. It replaces obsolete IP dynamic routing with the true physical GPS authentication between sender and receiver routing while upholding 100% financial security and transparency of all currency holders. Protocols will be instituted with QFS so that Artificial Intelligence will control the transfers and independently be allowed to control the global financial network unless the highest level of approval is given. An Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) program will handle instant settlements in real time without delays. The A.I. assigns a “digital” number to every fiat Dollar/Euro/Yen in every bank account all over the world. “Digital” numbers are monitored in real time. The physical GPS location between sender and receiver will be set up to provide unbreakable security when it was ledger-ed with regard to who sent it, and what account received it. Sovereign

Currency of the United States is USN. Digital Currency. Conversion in the future from a Fiat crypto currency into gold backed Basel III IV and V compliant coin. The coins themselves and the virtual coins will have barcodes (ownership) and GPS tracking devices (location) ACC (Asset Chain Collection) is a “Distributed General Ledger”. It’s a tool of the A.I. asset digitization for global applications. It is referred to as “The A. I. Exchange”. Between mainstream tokens in the market with asset standard tokens the Asset Collection Chain jointly forms and documents the digital asset interchange object – SDR digital currency. Each global “node” establishes a “regional: General Ledger Token (GLT) for regional circulation and this the digital currency SDR (Special Drawing Rights) will be the main exchange coin along with tokens of each international node’s general ledger token on the international exchange. In this “monetary ecosystem” each node’s token can use GLT (General Ledger Token) to realize regional circulation and each GLT can use ACC to realize international circulation.

**QP** = Qubit Processor. In quantum computing, a qubit or quantum bit is a basic unit of quantum information—the quantum version of the classic binary bit physically realized with a two-state device. A qubit is a two-state (or two-level) quantum-mechanical system, one of the simplest quantum systems displaying the peculiarity of quantum mechanics. Examples include the spin of the electron in which the two levels can be taken as spin up and spin down; or the polarization of a single photon in which the two states can be taken to be the vertical polarization and the horizontal polarization. In a classical system, a bit would have to be in one state or the other. However, quantum mechanics allows the qubit to be in a coherent superposition of both states simultaneously, a property that is fundamental to quantum mechanics and quantum computing.

**RBAC** = Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), often known as Role-Based Security (RBS), is a system access control mechanism. It requires assigning permissions and privileges to approved users to grant them access. Role-based access control is used by most big companies to give their employees different levels of access depending on their positions and responsibilities. This protects sensitive data and ensures that employees have only the information and activities they need to complete their jobs. A role-based access control role is allocated to each employee in a company, and this position determines which permissions the system grants the user. You can assign a user the roles of administrator, expert, or end-user, and restrict their access to certain resources or tasks. Some employees may be permitted to create and modify files, while others may only be permitted to view them.

**RC** = Redemption Center. A local currency exchange center.

**RTGS** = Real-Time Gross Settlement. The term real-time gross settlement (RTGS) refers to a funds transfer system that allows for the instantaneous transfer of money and/or securities. RTGS is the continuous process of settling payments on an individual order basis without netting debits with credits across the books of a central bank. Once completed, real-time gross settlement payments are final and irrevocable. In most countries, the systems are managed and run by their central banks.

**RV** = Revaluation, Currency Revaluation. Currency Revaluation is the active decision of a government to increase or decrease the value of its own currency in relation to other currencies. Revaluation occurs exclusively in fixed currencies, when the currency in question is pegged to another currency.

**SA** = Sweep Accounts. A sweep account is an arrangement between a bank and its customer – typically a business. It is an efficient cash management tool that handles business funds on a daily basis and is offered by most commercial banks. It can be utilized between a cash account and investment account or a line of credit.

**SDEX** = Stellar Decentralized Exchange. The Stellar Decentralized exchange allows you to trade from your own wallet. It also allows you to keep total control of your keys and digital assets. This platform stores the order book “on-ledger”, and has transaction settlement on-ledger and it builds its order matchmaking into its protocol.

**SDR** = Special Drawing Rights (SDR) refer to an international type of monetary reserve currency created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1969 that operates as a supplement to the existing money reserves of member countries. Created in response to concerns about the limitations of gold and dollars as the sole means of settling international accounts, SDRs augment international liquidity by supplementing the standard reserve currencies.

**SGB** = Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs) are government securities denominated in grams of gold. They are substitutes for holding physical gold. It is one of the preferred investment options for investors looking for secure investment. SGBs are issued in multiples of one gram of gold where the investors will obtain a holding certificate for it. Also, they are easily convertible into Demat form. There are no heavy designing charges levied therein. Furthermore, the interest can be earned on sovereign gold bonds, unlike physical gold which usually lies as an idle investment. Sovereign gold bond scheme can diversify your portfolio. The wise investors keep themselves updated about the sovereign gold bond upcoming issues for the potential investments.

**SKR** = Secure Storage Receipts. Safe Keeping Receipt's, or SKR's, are bank instruments that are on the rise as collateral for alternative financing. An SKR is a financial instrument that is issued by a safekeeping facility, bank or storage house. In storage, assets or other valuables are in a safe, secure and protected an area or Safekeeping, is where an asset owner elects to place that asset in the care of an Agent, usually a Bank or a Financial Institution and receives an acknowledgement from the Bank as to their “Safekeeping” of that asset.

**SSN** = Social Security Number or an individuals federal identification number.

**Starlink** = Starlink is a satellite internet company owned by Elon Musk, the founder of aerospace company SpaceX. According to Starlink, its primary mission and the first order of business is to bring high-speed internet to people who don't currently have access to it, meaning primarily homes in rural areas. Ideal for Remote Locations: Starlink is ideally suited for areas where connectivity has been unreliable or completely unavailable. People across the globe are using Starlink to gain access to education, health services and even communications support during natural disasters. Starlink will assist the QFS in transmitting secured financial data. Starlink is monitored and protected by the United States Space Force.

**SWIFT** = The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT). Swift is the main secure transfer-order method banks use to request payments from other institutions. Formed in 1973 and based in Belgium, Swift is the primary mechanism for financing international trade, making cross-border payments, and transferring money internationally. In 2021, around 42 million transactions were sent via Swift each day, up from the 32 million sent each day in 2015. The Swift network accounts for trillions of dollars in financial transactions and is a vital link in world trade. Although Swift is responsible for trillions of dollars worth of financial transactions each year, Swift isn't actually responsible for the transfer of funds. Instead, Swift is more like a messaging and routing service that sends and facilitates payment orders. Within the Swift network, each bank is assigned a unique code containing either eight or eleven characters known as a bank identifier code (BIC) (also known as a Swift code or Swift ID). To use Swift, you must know the BIC for the bank you want to send money to.

**TANGLE** = The IOTA Tangle is an innovative type of distributed ledger technology (DLT) that is specifically designed for the Internet of Things (IoT) environment. The IOTA technology is based on a new type of DLT, not the traditional blockchain model. It was created by the IOTA Foundation, a non-profit foundation incorporated and registered in Germany. The IOTA Foundation's mission is to support the development and standardization of new DLTs, including the Tangle. The design limitations of existing blockchain systems for some applications led to the development of virtual currency alternatives that could be used to serve different purposes. IOTA Tangle was developed to enable micro-transactions without fees for the growing ecosystem of IoT devices. IoT devices are network-enabled devices, including products such as smart appliances, home security systems, computer peripherals, wearable technology, routers, and smart speaker devices that have Wi-Fi connections, Bluetooth connections, or near-field communication (NFC). Tangle was created with the promise of high scalability, no fees, and near-instant transfers.

**T Bills** = Treasury Bills.

**TIN** = Tax ID Number.

**TIPS** = Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. Treasury inflation-protected securities (TIPS) are a type of Treasury security issued by the U.S. government. TIPS are indexed to inflation in order to protect investors from a decline in the purchasing power of their money. As inflation rises, rather than their yield increasing, TIPS instead adjust in price (principal amount) in order to maintain their real value.

**TOD** = Transferable on Death. The transfer on death (TOD) designation lets someone receive assets at the time of their benefactor's death without going through probate. This designation also lets the account holder or security owner specify the percentage of assets each person receives, which helps the executor distribute the person's assets after death. With a transfer on death registration, the named beneficiaries have no access to or control over a person's assets as long as the person is alive. A transfer on death designation is generally used for brokerage accounts, stocks, bonds, and other investment types.

**Tranche** = Tranche is a French word meaning slice or portion. They are commonly found in mortgage-backed securities (MBS) or asset-backed securities (ABS). Tranches are pieces of a pooled collection of securities, usually debt instruments, that are split up by risk or other characteristics in order to be marketable to different investors.

**Trotten Trust** = See Payment on Death, POD.

**USN** = United States Note. The New Gold-Backed US ‘Rainbow’ Note (Fiat Dollar Replacement).

**UST** = United States Treasury.

**VB** = Venezuela Bolivar Soberano Currency.

**VD** = Vietnamese Dong Currency.

**VPN** = A Virtual Private Network (VPN) extends a private network across a public network and enables users to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if their computing devices were directly connected to the private network. The benefits of a VPN include increases in functionality, security, and management of the private network. It provides access to resources that are inaccessible on the public network and is typically used for remote workers. Encryption is common, although not an inherent part of a VPN connection. A VPN is created by establishing a virtual point-to-point connection through the use of dedicated circuits or with tunneling protocols over existing networks. A VPN available from the public Internet can provide some of the benefits of a wide area network (WAN). From a user perspective, the resources available within the private network can be accessed remotely.

**WAN** = A wide area network (also known as WAN), is a large network of information that is not tied to a single location. WANs can facilitate communication, the sharing of information and much more between devices from around the world through a WAN provider. WANs can be vital for international businesses, but they are also essential for everyday use, as the internet is considered the largest WAN in the world.

**WF** = Wells Fargo & Company is an American multinational financial services company with corporate headquarters in San Francisco, California; operational headquarters in Manhattan; and managerial offices throughout the United States and internationally. The company has operations in 35 countries with over 70 million customers globally.

**Whales** = A banking term referring to individuals whom have very large sums of money.

**WHNQCO** = Established in 1976, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy – which houses the National Quantum Coordination Office – advises the President and others within the Executive Office of the President on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of the economy, national security, homeland security, health, foreign relations, and the environment.

**WM** = Wealth management is an investment advisory service that combines other financial services to address the needs of affluent clients. Using a consultative process, the advisor gleans information about the client’s wants and specific situation, then tailors a personalized strategy that uses a range of financial products and services. Often, a holistic approach is taken within wealth management. To meet the complex needs of a client, a broad range of services—such as investment advice, estate planning, accounting, retirement, and tax services—may be provided. While fee structures vary across comprehensive wealth management services, typically, fees are based on a client’s assets under management (AUM).



**WMT** = Wealth Management Team. Building a Wealth Management Team The affluent are searching for unbiased, multidimensional solutions for protecting, growing and distributing their wealth. Therefore, wealth management has become the latest catch phrase in the financial services industry to describe a business targeting these individuals.

**XDC** = Crypto - XinFin(Copper).

**XLM** = Crypto - Stellar(Silver).

**XRP** = Crypto - Ripple(Gold).

**XRPL** = Crypto - XRP Ledger.

**ZIM** = Zimbabwe Zim Bond.