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INTERNATIONAL TRADE & AGENCY EXPERT
SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL COMMODITY TRADER (SPCT)
Buyer and Seller of Commodities Worldwide
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FTN EXPORTING

TRIBE 2020

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TRADE RULES FOR INTERMEDIARIES BROKERS AND ENTREPRENEURS (TRIBE)

‘Society of Professional Commodity Traders’ 2020 onwards (SPCT)
Unified Society of Commodity Traders (USCT)
International Chambers for Intermediaries and Traders (ICIT) 2020

The PIA is now the PCT (Professional Commodity Trader) (SPCT)
International Sourcing Specialist (ISS) replaces past term ‘PSI’ or ‘SI’(USCT)
Primary Agent (PA) replaces the term Primary Intermediary (PI) (USCT)

TRIBE PRACTITIONER

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These rules have been refined as the status of the informed PCT grows. These rules are now geared to service the needs of the PCT, over the needs of the ISS. The idea of these rules is to support a PCT in dispute with string members, in where such breach attracts argument in support of the rules. These rules also services guidance for the PCT trading alone, on the condition that the basic aspect of traded supported by the FTN Exporting doctrine of trade is observed. TRIBE Rules and acronyms there in cannot to be fully interpreted by a person who has not studied the FTN Exporting Doctrine of Trade. The many ill Informed undisciplined trade intermediaries world wide may not reply upon nor use these rules. A USCT member as endorsed by FTN Exporting is a peer to peer trading aspect. The SPCT member is a PCT prepared to form string deal with USCT members while acting as Buyer, Seller and Principal of Agency. TRIBE rules are now established and will remain in force for period of five years at a time from 2020. Yearly updates are not longer required. Past rules cannot be referred to once a current set of rules are apparent.

TRIBE 2020 is formally released: **February 28, 2020**

Subject to final correction for 3 months of its release.

TRIBE Rules of Association is offered freely as an unrestricted PDF download via www.smice.net as well as online for PCT's, end buyers and suppliers worldwide to scrutinise and understand that all Professional Commodity Traders who have been supported and endorsed by FTN Exporting and are now trading in their name as highly informed specialists who adhere to these strict set of in-house rules.

New major changes 2020 February Edition

- (1) The PCT now regulates their own commission payment rate when trading with USCT endorsed string members
- (2) The PCT now guarantees commission payments even if a P.A is used

©TRIBE 2018-20

1st Edition, Released: 4th November 2002 (as URITI)

The name 'URPIB' became apparent in 2005 up to 2016 (now outdated).

The name TRIBE now resets these rules for the next 10 years or more except for minor changes

TRIBE: First Beta Draft Release 6 December 2016

Editing, Grammar / Spelling checks are ongoing in 2019-2020.

Trivial mistakes and obvious errors do not apply

Rules come into provisional effect when posted.

Part (1) Revision Beta Released : 1 May 2019

Effective Date: July 1, 2019

Amended Copy: **28 August 2019**

All copies of these released prior to: **February 28, 2020**, this copy take precedence.

TRIBE: A distinctive or close-knit group headed by ONE leader.

E&O.E: Errors and Omissions Excepted

With kind thanks for the assistance served by Mr James Guard (SPCT No. 0007) USA, in editing the original base version.

TRIBE Article 1, § 1-42

General Initial Aspects and Definitions

1. An informed 'Private Commodity Trader' (PCT), may also be defined as a 'Seller', 'Buyer' or 'Buyer and Seller' and or 'Principal', in the 'united' form, when such an entity is 'acting' for another 'undisclosed Principal' such as an End Buyer or Supplier when trading alone, or when in charge of a formed 'string,' is headed by a nominated 'P.A,' as declared by the 'PCT.'
2. A PCT carries the 'SPCT' members status, all informed others carry a USCT status.
3. The 'P.A,' is defined as being as 'Primary Agent,' of the 'PCT,' when 'surrendering' a potential business proposition to the PCT for closing.
4. A 'P.A' who has not studied a legitimate 'FTNX Doctrine of Trade' cannot be nominated holding a place as a 'P.A.'
5. The word 'informed' here means 'one who has studied legitimate and valid' material produced by FTN Exporting defined as the 'FTN Exporting Doctrine of Trade.'
6. The term 'legitimate' expressed in this paragraph means,' as acquired from FTN Exporting directly.'
7. When informed an entity soliciting end buyers or/and sourcing products while is an active string carries the title as an 'International Trade Specialist' or when specified under the single acronym of 'ISS' as relevant when applied under these rules.
8. Under TRIBE Rules of Association (TRA), an informed trader or 'PCT' as well as the 'P.A' and 'ISS' and member of any string supported by the P.A, may depend on these rules and apply the virtues of such, up to a level which supports the study taken.
9. Study means the study and practices of the basic trading procedures as specified within the scope of FTN Exporting Doctrine of Trade, excluding advanced trading aspects.
10. Those who are not informed can only be associated with USCT member string – if a USCT member within such a string endorses the outsider participation, due to the potential of business being created.
11. The 'PCT' shall recognise all members attached to the nominated P.A.
12. All 'ISS' members whether attached or not are encouraged to study these rules, before becoming a part of a 'peer to peer' trading group as headed by a 'PCT.'
13. A 'PCT' at all times conducts business, 'on behalf of undisclosed principals', meaning; the Supplier or entity in 'Possession' of export-ready goods being offered, and /or End Buyer taking 'Possession' of goods as ordered, being purchased from the 'PCT.'
14. The PCT is not obligated in allowing anyone to use its name unless permission in expressed form is apparent as per document served or email entry.
15. All other PCT's regardless of status attached to the PCT heading the deal earn a commission payment for services rendered, but only if the PCT has earned a gross profit, from the same deal, from where the commission payment shall be drawn from to pay attached string members.

16. No buy/sell transaction can be commenced by a 'PCT' unless goods from a supplier have first been secured or assured, in expressed form. Not exception to this premise rules is allowed.
17. No string member for one side of a deal may confer with string member on the other side of the deal, in effect bypassing the PCT heading the deal, while an active deal in place.
18. Race, creed, lore, custom, political affiliation, gender or religious beliefs, play NO part with the 'nature of business' being 'enacted upon' and that; 'racial prejudice' or any 'assertions' based on 'prejudicial' matters shall NOT be 'entertained', nor 'tolerated', by any 'Principal' or by those 'attached' to such.
19. Matters of 'embargo' or 'Sanctions' are matters of 'Government and politics' and not of 'individuals', in where matters for 'Government' in a 'repressed regime', are NOT matters 'related' to 'individuals' trading from such countries is the assumption.
20. In where an informed 'PCT, with 'good intent', is 'trading' from a Country where 'embargo' or 'sanctions' are in force , and such 'secures goods' from one Country where 'sanctions /embargo applies', for 'selling' to another where 'no sanctions/embargo applies', such may 'seek protection' under these 'Rules' and maybe 'attached' to a principal acting as an informed 'Buyer/Seller' adhering to these Rules
21. The 'Principal' and 'PCT' of a 'string Contract' shall, at all times, 'protect' the 'lawful interests' of any 'person' they are 'involved' with 'unconditionally', in where such is providing or has provided 'valuable information' which leads to the 'closing' of a successful 'Transaction'.
22. The 'Principal' of a 'string Contract' shall NOT enter into 'unlawful business Transactions'.
23. A deal entered into illegally has no support of these Rules or Doctrine of Trade.
24. No PCT who has been noted for acting dishonourably and or in contrary to these rules and or FTNX doctrine of trade, may not use or rely on these rules.
25. The entity governing the rules is FTNExporting is also a PCT when trading; in where these rules apply accordingly, in where only FTN Exporting may break a rule in refining aspect of such rules or when experimenting with new initiatives. Whether or not a string deal in place.No other PCT has this discretion.

TRIBE Article 2, § 1-18

Parties to a 'String' Contract

1. A 'String Contract' is defined as a 'party of like-minded entities', enacting in a 'group' situation, as a whole, in the nature of business of 'buying and selling goods, or related services', for 'gains' or 'commissions', in where one 'side' of a deal commences with a 'Supplier in possession of goods', or services, and ends with an 'End Buyer' willing to 'buy and take possession of such goods', or acceptable services.
2. All 'Transactions' involving a 'String Contract' must have 3 (three) 'Principals' apparent when a trade is taking place.The 'Supplier' the 'Buyer/Seller' (PCT) and the 'End Buyer.' This unique trading group is defined as an 'In Trinity' business application and is considered the leading trading application to apply, which produces the best results
3. The term 'In Trinity' is specific in 'meaning' that even though 3 (three) said 'Principals' to a 'Contract' may prevail, as it pertains to the commercial aspects of business application being applied, in where the 'meeting of minds' of the 'transacting party' has led to a 'Contract Forming' and 'Signing', and in where each said 'Principal' to the contract, is treated as an 'independent' entity.
4. Each independent entity intertwined in one single business transaction, in part bears a share of 'personal liabilities' and 'obligations' to the nature of business being applied, including 'bearing fiduciary' or 'legal consequences' of their own 'actions'.
5. An entity 'paying for' and 'accepting possession of goods' or services being 'ordered', is defined as an 'End Buyer' and a 'Principal'.(In Trinity)

6. An entity 'paying for' but not 'obtaining possession of goods' being 'ordered', is defined as a 'PCT or 'Buyer/Seller' and a 'Principal'.(In Trinity)
7. An entity 'accepting payment' and 'offering goods its owns' as 'sourced' is defined as a 'Supplier' and a 'Principal'. (In Trinity)
8. The 'PCT' is 'Conveyancing' a transaction; its skill in doing so is apparent when enacting 'In Trinity' or in a stringily the way to the final deed and contract.
9. A 'Supplier' offering 'export ready' goods 'in possession' of such, or an entity who is providing 'expert services' for 'payment' of such 'services', is also defined as being a 'Principal'.
10. If the Supplier is officially using a 'Tenured' Agent or Broker, then this entity shall be treated, as one would a 'Supplier' but not a Principal.
11. 'Export ready' specifically means a 'Supplier in Possession' of 'clean goods' as the owner of such goods, and the property in them, being offered, in where such is 'Ready, Willing and Financially Able' (RWA) to 'export' such goods.
12. The term 'Clean' shall refer to mean: in 'good condition as ordered' as it physically applies to actual goods.
13. The terms 'Clean' shall also refer to mean 'Clean' production of transport documents, as sighted by the confirming bank or banking issuing a credit, in where no ambiguity or alterations are present, as presented for 'at sight' inspection, not in contrary to the terms of the financial instrument supporting the initial transaction.
14. The terms 'at sight' simply refers to mean that the issuing or confirming bank handling the transport documents, will examine such documents 'at sight' by the terms and conditions of the financial instrument supporting such.
15. An 'ISS' or 'P.A' holding position in an appropriate 'String' is NOT 'allowed' to be a 'Signatory' of a 'Contract'.
16. The principal shall not accept an 'Offer, Assurance of Supply' or contract unless it's signed by another principal.
17. The 'nature of the business' being 'enacted' upon, is 'independent' to the 'obligations' and 'responsibilities' of each 'Principal' to the 'Contract', as it pertains to 'performance'.
18. Any entity using the name of the 'Principal' to obtain a 'favourable' position in a 'Transaction', for their 'own private benefit' is 'acting dishonourably'.

TRIBE Article 3, § 1-24

Position of the Informed PCT

1. A 'PCT' and 'Principal of Agency', as well as all those providing 'support' or services to such, no matter the 'nature' of Agency type of business apparent, is one who has studied the said FTNX 'Doctrine of Trade' intently and has agreed to 'conduct' business under the auspices of such a 'Doctrine', in where such also 'supports' the application of these 'Rules' in the course of business they are plying and procedures attached to such, at any current period of time.
2. It is the onus of the 'Principal'(PCT) to try and establish matters of safe and proper basic trading procedures, as specified in the 'FTNX Doctrine of Trade', as per a current authentically acquired copy held, when dealing with an End Buyer or Supplier, whether one is trading on the 'Basic' but formal aspect.
3. A 'Supplier' and/or 'End Buyer' is NOT 'bound' by these 'Rules', but maybe 'ostensibly bound' by such 'Rules' by default, due to the 'nature' of business being enacted upon and the Doctrine held in part of fully.
4. A 'PCT' purchases 'Documentary Title' to the goods as offered by a 'Supplier' and sells such 'Documentary Title' to his client, the 'End Buyer', so such may 'obtain possession' of such goods when 'physical delivery' occurs.

5. A 'PCT' does NOT conduct business on the 'physical attributes' of 'goods' being 'purchased' or 'sold'.
6. Where the 'Buyer/Seller'(PCT) is advising his immediate 'Primary Agent' (PA), the 'Agent' is 'responsible' for advising all other 'ISS' accordingly, on the 'side' of any formed or yet to form 'Transaction'.
7. Outsiders and ill-informed traders may ONLY become 'attached' to a 'group' and ONLY for the 'deal in hand' being considered, If 'information' provided is deemed 'viable' and in where the 'Outsider' is prepared to follow directions served by the P.A and 'Step Back' while doing so.
8. A PCT inviting an outsider to participate in a string transaction is vouching for the outsider and bears responsibilities of the outsider and consequences therein.
9. The term 'Stepping Back' is a technical term in where the 'PCT' following the FTNX Doctrine and 'TRIBE' agrees to 'Step Back' and allows another PCT to whom he or she is attached with, heading a string; to examine and test the enquiry brought before it.
10. No actual 'Stepping Back' in the physical form occurs and that the application is applied 'In Spirit.' All participants to a deal remain privy to the deal until its conclusion.
11. There 'CANNOT' be one 'Buyer' and another 'Seller' acting upon the whole active string.
12. Two entities holding 'Buyer/Seller' (PCT) status CANNOT trade with each other in a string unless one party 'steps back' to the other.
13. The entity NOT holding supply 'steps back' to the entity who does (at their 'discretion' to accept the 'stepping back' process; no other option exists.)
14. The 'Seller' (PCT) holding supply does NOT 'Step Back' to anyone and may assert its position to 'force' upon another, located on both sides in his string, including and entity holding the 'End Buyer.'
15. The same 'Seller' acting on his side, or as 'Buyer' acting on the other side of the 'Fence', cannot be forced to enact on a deal, or be dictated to, about procedures of Doctrine and or 'TRIBE' Rules, by an active ISS member, End Buyer or Supplier.
16. The 'Primary Rule' amongst all others, when 'Confusion' is apparent on the matter of 'Status', such is settled once the entity 'Holding Supply' is 'identified' and 'declared'.
17. The entity 'Holding Supply', may or may not be the actual person securing supply, but is specifically, the person 'sitting on the fence line' heading the deal and is prepared to bear ' legal liabilities and consequences in doing so on both sides of the fence.
18. Poorly informed or 'flawed' terms often seen used by 'ill-informed Intermediaries' and string deals', such as; amongst others-'LOI, RWA, ICPO, NCNDA, BCL, POP, PB, MPA, SLC, MT 103,799, SWIFT etc.etc, ASWP' and variants of such, are NOT 'entertained' by a practitioner of the FTNX 'Doctrine of Trade' or these Rules.
19. Such entities touting such flawed procedures must not intentionally be allowed to form a string with a 'PCT' or 'ISS' already attached.
20. In where a 'Combination' of flawed 'Procedures' are acceptable the 'PCT' considering such may attempt to 'rectify' the flawed part of any 'Offer' made, before proceeding upon the course of the looming 'Transaction', but ONLY in where the 'majority' of information has been 'advised correctly' in the first instance.
21. Simple, apparent and obvious' matters of 'mistakes' are 'dismissed' as such, once 'corrected'.
22. An 'ISS' once attached to a 'PCT', and after the attachment is over, shall NOT give or disclose any information, trading insights, or advice, to anyone else, including those conjoined in a string.
23. Any information passed to one 'ISS' member, whether verbal or in expressed form, is not information to be shared with other ISS members in the same string or 'Outsiders.'
24. This is an important rule that must no be broken. The 'PCT' acts for the whole group attached, and personally with each member in his group may be assumed from the start. It is a dishonourable act to breach this rule.

25. Each member in a string must report an issue or matters of procedures, or trading matter / directives not understood, to the 'PA' representing such, or directly to the 'PCT' heading the group if no 'PA' is apparent.

TRIBE Article 4, § 1-22

The PCT

1. An 'informed' entity who has become a 'specialist' regarding to sourcing 'End Buyers' and/or 'Suppliers', as per the 'FTNX Doctrine', is said to be an 'Informed Sourcing Specialist' (ISS) when acting in a live string and PCT when acting alone.
2. A nominated P.A is both a sourcing specialist and a string management specialist.
3. A 'PCT' not prepared to take up the mantle of a 'controlling' middle 'Buyer/Seller', and 'Principal' or trades without the 'protection' and 'guidance' of a middle controlling, trusted 'Buyer/Seller', as per these 'Rules', should NOT be trading in commodities or related business, unless they are prepared to act on the transaction until failure or success is apparent, or is prepared to surrender a transaction to another PCT prepared to consider and accept such .
4. A PCT who is sourcing suppliers and who secures a supplier but is not yet ready to close a potential deal as a PCT is defined as an ISS rated peer to peer trader.
5. Upon surrendering a deal via an 'OTS' the orthodox deal, reverts to an in-house protected deal in where the person surrendering a supplier which is accepted, becomes the P.A in the deal or active string in place.
6. A PCT cannot source products if it is not prepared to close on such a deal or does not have a PCT secured to surrender such a deal to.
7. A 'PCT' may 'confer' with other 'like-minded peers' in securing information about the 'honourable status' of 'Principal' they are intending to seek 'attachment' with and who will be closing a deal to contract stage and ultimately protecting and paying out on commission payments.
8. A 'Buyer/Seller' shall NOT 'attempt' to trade on his 'own', once 'accepting' information from another 'PCT.' Such is a dishonourable act.
9. A PCT who accepts information from another PCT must not and cannot use such information personally at a later time without involving the PCT who served such information in the first place.
10. A 'PCT' or anyone else attached to string including active or inactive 'P.A' or 'ISS' where a deal has closed and 'Commission' was paid out; must not convey in any manner, that they have closed, or were part of a string which closed an export-import or related transaction, whether in jest or if true.
11. Any disclosures about these matters, including the sum of commission earned by an attached person, is highly classified and confidential information.
12. The 'PCT' if asked to verify such information, must totally deny and refute all such claims made as being private and confidential.
13. It is a dishonourable act to breach matters advised in confidence, and a breach contract confidentiality, pertaining to the closed as well.
14. Any e-mail advised by the 'PCT' giving a 'positive reply' to an 'enquiry' of a 'PCT', implying or advising directly that an 'attachment' is in place, shall 'ensure' that 'good and honourable intention' apply at all times, and that 'above all else', the 'Principal' shall

- 'ensure' that the 'interests' of the 'temporary', or 'fully attached 'ISS', is 'protected' at all times.
15. Accepting 'viable advice' of a 'PCT comes to ISS', whether such is 'informed or not', is an 'acceptance of attachment' for only the nature of 'business in hand' or yet to be 'formed'.
 16. It is preferred and prudent to avoid transactions offered by ill-informed others and 'outsiders' unless it has intently passed the 'Due Diligence' test.
 17. Any e-mail correspondence giving advice or assistance provided to an 'PCT', after first contact is made, in where the 'Principal' has indicated an 'interest' to the enquiry being made, is 'prima facie' evidence that 'attachment' and 'IPG (Irrevocable Payment Guarantee) Protocol' is in 'force' for the Transaction that 'may eventuate' from this interaction, once 'valuable, worthy and viable' information has been released to the 'Principal'.
 18. Any e-mail giving advice, as provided by or to a standing attached 'ISS', in the first instance, or anyone else in the second instance, whether a deal is formed or not, after first contact is made, in where the 'Principal' declares to indicate 'no interest' in said inquiry, is a 'rejection' of the inquiry and of 'automatic attachment' as it pertains to the relevant 'inquiry' made at that time, even if 'valuable' information is submitted after such a 'rejection' has taken place.
 19. 'Silence' of reply by a 'Principal', to a 'PCT, come ISS' making an e-mail inquiry, is 'rejection' of the inquiry.
 20. 'Idle' chatting on 'general' matters about 'attachment', or other 'related' matters of trade, is NOT considered an 'attachment'.
 21. In case of any misfortune, in where the 'ISS' has suffered a 'loss of life', when 'commission payment(s)' were 'due and payable', such 'commission(s)' shall be 'paid' to the 'nearest, living relative' who is 'aware' of such 'due payment(s)' and has 'lodged a claim' accordingly, shall be 'paid' accordingly, once 'due diligence' confirms the status of the claimant 'unambiguously' as being 'true and correct'.
 22. The 'promise' to 'pay commission(s)' is NOT a 'supporting premise' to the idea that once such commission is 'earned', such commission will be 'paid'.
 23. All such promises supporting an IPG made, whether stipulated or not is conditionally endorsed on the aspect that a deal being enacted upon by a string member, has closed and that the principal has made a gross profit.

TRIBE Article 5, § 1-10

Mandated Entities

1. 'Mandated Entity': A person who holds 'special permission', 'verifiable' by 'written authority' to act on 'behalf of a Principal' and who has offered 'proof' of claimed 'Mandate-ship' on 'request', to anyone 'transacting' in a 'string Contract' who is attached to such a 'Principal', usually where no m payment of commission is involved.
2. An official 'Mandated Agent' obtains their 'own commission(s)' from their respective 'Principal', and has NO part or share in 'ISS' protected commission payments.
3. A 'genuine Mandate holder' does NOT ask for 'payment' of goods with a 'transferable financial instrument' and must be prepared to accept only a 'restricted financial instrument'.
4. A person holding the position in a 'string Contract' next to the 'End Buyer', and/or 'Supplier', is NOT a 'Mandate holder' to that 'End Buyer' or 'Supplier' simply by 'virtue' of the position he, or she, holds in the 'string Contract', unless such holds 'written documentation' which 'verifies' his or her 'Mandate-ship', which in turn 'confirms' his or her 'authority' in being able to 'sell or buy goods' on behalf of such said named 'disclosed Principal', 'offering' goods.
5. 'Delegatus non Potest Delegare', FTNX Doctrine applied maxim therein,' declares to mean, amongst other things: A 'Mandated Agent or Broker 'CANNOT' 'mandate' another 'entity' to do his 'bidding' and/or 'work', unless the Principal authorises such in expressed written form.

6. A person, once a 'Mandated position' is ascertained as being true, is 'acting' on behalf of a 'disclosed Principal Supplier' or 'End Buyer', and as such is 'treated' as a 'Principal' until the actual 'Principal' takes over the position of its 'Agent or Broker' at contract signing time.
7. Being 'ignorant' of these 'Rules', or of the 'Doctrine' it supports, is NO 'excuse' for an 'ISS' to 'act' in an 'unacceptable manner', that such ought to have 'known' to be an 'unacceptable manner'.
8. A PCT must not in any circumstance disclose to supplier the end buyer or end buyer to the supplier as the basis of doing business until the financial instrument from the end buyer has been secure and accepted.

TRIBE Article 6, § 1-10

Ostensible Authority

1. A 'Principal /Buyer/Seller' needs only to 'declare' his/her status on 'formal' stationery/letterhead to show the 'intent' of the 'trader's position'.
2. The 'Buyer/Seller' must NOT 'disclose' his 'End Buyer' to 'Supplier', or Visa Versa in any 'Transaction', before any 'Financial Instrument' has been 'accepted'.
3. If above said disclosure is to be made legitimately apparent, then it's the 'PCT' who is responsible for releasing such, as prescribed in the Doctrine held and in the Rules.
4. The 'disclosure' of any 'End Buyer' or 'Supplier', to each other when associated in a string or to their 'competitors', to seek or obtain a better price, is NOT 'allowed' under any circumstances.
5. If the 'closing' of a 'deal' is apparent, 'no party' in the said the 'deal' is 'allowed to disclose' such dealings or parties to such 'deal', to those 'not involved' in such a 'deal', on the 'side' on the deal apparent, and must ensure that all such matters remain 'strictly confidential' at all times.
6. In every case, the 'Buyer/Seller' must NOT disclose the 'Principal' on the 'sell-side' of the deal to the 'other side' of the 'deal', as it relates to a 'string Contract' part of the process and to each 'Principal' privy to the 'Contract'.
7. The 'Buyer/Seller' bears consequence for revealing another 'Principal', held in trust, which leads to 'circumvention' of any 'PCT-ISS' in the group he is 'heading and protecting'. This is deemed as a dishonourable act.
8. Any 'PCT-ISS', attached to a PCT' also 'bears consequence' for 'revealing' another 'Principal' or 'matters' of the 'deal' being enacted upon, within a 'string Contract', which leads to 'circumvention' of anyone in the group he or she is a 'part' of. This is deemed as a dishonourable act.
9. If it is 'later discovered' that an 'ISS' has 'disclosed information' to another 'party', once such 'disclosure' is given 'in trust' of an 'informed Principal', the 'Principal' has the 'right' to NOT 'pay' ANY 'commission(s)' to the 'dishonourable trader' should a 'Transaction' later close.
10. A 'forfeiture application' in where 'payment' of a 'deposit', as 'issued' by the 'End Buyer in return for 'early disclosure' of 'evidence of supply', in where such a 'deposit' is 'lost and collected' by the Principal for 'breach of Contract' situation, is NOT 'defined' as a 'commission payment' nor 'earnings', or gross profit and may not be 'shared' with others in a standing 'String Contract.'

TRIBE Article 7, § 1-18

Right to Sell

1. The 'Principal and PCT' will observe and be 'governed' by the 'Laws' of their 'domiciled' Country or the Country from which they are 'trading' – whichever is applicable.
2. 'Ignorance' of the 'domestic Law' is NO 'defence' to the 'Actions' of the 'PCT.';
3. An 'ISS' members CANNOT be 'held responsible' for their 'actions', concerning the 'matters' of 'Domestic Laws', as long as they were 'Acting Under Instructions' from their 'Principal' at that time'.
4. It is the 'duty' of 'PCT' to 'act' within the 'realm' of 'International Trade Laws and Rules' and not 'attempt' in such a realm to 'apply excuses' or place blame on an 'ISS' who was following instructions served by the 'PCT.'
5. 'Domicile Laws' take 'precedence' over 'International Trade Rules and Laws' if 'local laws' do NOT 'allow' for, in effect, a 'PCT' in their own country to 'Solicit Suppliers' or 'End Buyers', in where 'Disclosed Information' pertaining to any disclosures made of a 'Supplier' or 'End Buyer' shall be 'passed' to a 'Buyer/Seller' outside the jurisdiction of local Laws, in particular, and much more so, if 'UCP Banking Rules' and/or 'Incoterms Delivery Rules' are NOT 'allowed use' in the 'Country' the 'PCT' is situated in.
6. An 'PCT' who 'trades' under the premise of 'acting' on behalf of an 'undisclosed Principal' without being attached to a 'PCT' prepared to close on a potential deal shall 'bear FULL consequences' of his 'own doing', and cannot 'rely', as a 'defence against legal action', that they are 'Ignorant of the Law' or acting for another PCT as it pertains to 'Agency' or the 'position' from which he or she was 'attempting' to trade.
7. The 'PCT' shall NOT 'intervene in' and/or 'take over' ANY 'Transaction' he or she was not 'involved' in from the very 'beginning'.
8. The beginning of the deal is inferred when an OTS is surrendered from one PCT to another.
9. If an 'ISS' has 'acted in accordance' with the 'instructions' of his attached 'Principal' prior to 'entering' a 'legally binding situation', then such in effect 'does' so 'without risk of legal consequences'.
10. When 'ostensible authority' has been obtained, the 'Buyer/Seller' is NOT 'required' to 'disclose' its 'Ostensible Authority' meaning, inter alia, the 'Buyer/Seller' has 'Sourced' a 'Direct verifiable Product' for purchase consideration, from the owner in possession of such; whether secured with or without the 'assistance' of 'others' as secured in written form.
11. This said matter of 'Ostensible Authority' MUST be 'apparent', as 'secured' by the 'Buyer/Seller' BEFORE 'offering' goods secured, to potential 'End Buyer(s)' as secured by way of a written, offer or quote whether in PDF or in an e-mail.
12. 'Ostensible Authority' may come in the form of: (a) a 'Quote' or 'Offer', (b) an 'e-mail' or (c) with the issue of any in-house process created by the 'PCT' as described in the Doctrine held once an offer or quote is first secured.
13. 'Ostensible Authority' obtained 'in verbal form' is not accepted, nor considered in such a form.
14. Before 'attempting' to 'close a deal' and enforce 'stepping back' procedures, it is 'imperative' that the 'Principal' has, in his 'possession', at least a 'written Quotation' or 'offer' as 'directly issued' from an 'export-ready (RWA) Supplier' and is not selling an 'on the spot' type of goods also defined as 'Spot' type of sales.
15. It is, in fact, deemed a 'Fraudulent Criminal Act' to make an offer for the sale of goods which have not been ascertained as being genuinely assured or offered by a supplier in possession of such.
16. Any 'PCT come ISS' attached in a 'String' submitting to its Principal, an offer for goods, in a deceptive manner; to hide the fact that no such goods have been clearly secured, or not as secured at that time, shall immediately be dismissed from the group, for dishonourable conduct.
17. The 'right' to sell secured goods 'occurs' at the point when the 'Buyer/Seller' has a 'Quotation' or 'Offer' from an 'export-ready Supplier in possession of goods'.
18. A 'PCT' must without recourse 'Buy' goods secured from a 'Supplier' by signing a contract with such, in where it clearly indicates that the 'PCT' has signed the purchase contract, and is

legally obligated to perform, before the signing the contract to sell such goods to an End Buyer, becomes formally apparent.

19. A 'Buyer/Seller' not 'heading the deal' CANNOT be 'expected' to and is not 'obliged' to 'accept to trade' on a 'deal' as 'started by others' is an aspect of trade that must not be broken.
20. Any PCT prepared to taken and support string members can only do if a supplier is disclosed to the PCT doing the closing.
21. A Person not prepared to disclose a supplier cannot be attached to a PCT.
22. A PCT has discretion on this matter and is not obligated to issues a commission pay order in return for information being disclosed.

TRIBE Article 8, § 1-13

Chain of Command

1. The 'Buyer/Seller' (PCT) is the 'controlling entity' of the whole 'ISS' group if such is formed on both 'sides' of the fence in a specific order as further described.
2. Next comes the PA (Primary Agents) of the 'Principal' acting on an active 'Transaction' on the 'sellers side of the fence', followed by The 'Principal', acting on the buyer's side of the fences in said specific order. Next comes the string members, if any, who are attached to the PCT, in where those of the seller's side is equal in status to those on the end buyers side.
3. The USCT endorsed 'ISS' once attached to a 'Principal' is the last entity in a formal string.
4. The duties of the USCT endorsed or informed ISS member in a string is to source end buyer or supplier, using in-house document format and USCT endorsed procedure to do so as specified in the 'FTNX Doctrine of Trade.'
5. Any 'Outsider' by default, 'attracting the interest' of any informed 'ISS' and string such is attached with, shall be obligated to advise the 'Outsider', about the nature of business or reason for contact. If unsure on how to reply, the ISS shall contact the PA and ask for advice; or his Principal, if no PA is apparent.
6. Whether an entity in a string is informed or not; Any such member who does not contribute to the overall progress pertaining to 'the nature of business' specified herein and the FTNX Doctrine, may be removed from the string by the entity, inviting said applicant to participate in such a string, whether such an invitation was conferred by the 'PA' or 'PCT.'
7. To 'Contribute to the Overall Progress' of the string, is referring to entities who are 'Hanging Onto the String Attachment' without the entity providing one single 'Offer' or 'Assurance of Supply' within 3 months of being attached in any given year.
8. This also applies to invited 'ISS' members, joining a string; and in where the member has not made contact with the 'PCT', for a period of 3 months, in any given year.
9. The 'PCT' and /or 'P.A', has ultimate discretion on this matter in where the suggestion made should be strongly considered.
10. The 'ISS' conferring the attachment of the 'Outsider' bears all responsibilities and liabilities of the 'Outsider', and any issues they create causing an adverse effect to the string or any deal therein being formed. It is the duty of the 'ISS' to ensure outsider they attach understand what is expected of them.
11. A 'Buyer/Seller', who receives 'information' via an 'Outsider', is fully 'obligated to protect' ALL interests of the 'Outsider' in the 'Transaction' being attempted at ALL times, 'regardless' of whether an 'IPG' is 'in force or not'.
12. A PCT working alone, with no string members being present, must apply the orthodox trading aspect and must not use in-house processes when doing so.

TRIBE Article 9, § 1-4

Disclosed and Undisclosed position

1. The informed 'PCT' if at any time is approached by another 'Principal' to act as his 'Agent or Broker', in house procedures are learned, in where the 'PCT' is still obligated to perform as defined under these 'Rules' and 'Doctrine' held; unless the 'Private Trader' under protest, is specifically overridden on such matters by the principal, who must bear consequences of his or her actions.
2. The 'PCT' makes its own decision whether or not to take up such a representative position, and that even although allowed, it is not a recommended position to take; as the directives of the 'Principal' will usually be found to override parts of these rules and matter of doctrine.
3. Ideally, the 'PCT' is best suited to act for a 'Disclosed Principal' in their own State or Country; in where any disputes or legal issues can be promptly and fairly serviced.
4. If the tenured 'Agents or Broker' accepts such a position, it may still utilise its own 'ISS' members to assist the 'PCT', but only if permitted to do so has been given by the 'Principal' in where the 'Principal has no business' with such entities.

TRIBE Article 10, § 1-9**Commission Earned**

1. Payments of 'Commissions' are 'earned', when a Transaction is 'started' because 'valuable information' has been 'disclosed' enabling such a 'start', as 'disclosed' to the 'Buyer/Seller' heading a 'deal' by those 'attached' to such.
2. Commission payments once 'earned' are payable when the transaction has closed, in where the 'Principal' heading the deal, then pays each 'ISS' who assisted in the deal by what is specified further below, 'with a good and honourable intent.'
3. When no 'string' members are 'involved' in a deal, the 'Buyer/Seller' is seeking to make a 'net profit' on a 'Transaction closed', alone as initiated by the 'Buyer/Seller' process, in which case the principal may apply its rate of return and avoid matters below pertaining to commission rates.
4. A gross rate of 4.0 % or more of the buy price is being inferred where the maximum rate is not more than 9.0 %.
5. Commissions are 'payable' when goods are 'sold', from the 'gross profit earned by 'Buyer/Seller' heading the deal who then 'enacts' to make 'Commissions Payable' to those who have 'assisted' in the 'closing' of the deal in an attached string.
6. All 'Commissions', once 'paid', are 'deemed' to be 'income' and therefore most Countries will treat such as attracting 'Income Tax', is best 'assumed' from the start, as per 'local Taxation Laws'.
7. Beneficiaries must make their arrangements about matters of Taxation and income
8. The 'PCT come ISS' members receiving a commission payment must ensure their financial affairs about tax matters are adhered to.
9. Any 'Trader' following these rules, making 'false claims', or breach matters of confidentiality, especially those type of claims which can 'adversely affect others' in the same 'trading group' is defined as an entity who is 'acting dishonourably'.
10. Any entity claiming to be a 'Buyer/Seller and Principal of Agency', touting the virtues of a valid current FTNX Doctrine held and these Rules, who obviously is lacking skill, to perform at such a level, where another entity has confidentially reported the matter to the SPCT heading the deal, on good faith, shall cause the SPCT to investigate there claims made privately, and if correctly found, the applicant will be banned from trading with informed others.
11. It is the duty of every member of a string and all 'Principals' therein, trading as per these Rules, and FTNX Doctrine of Trade, to follow these Rules to the 'best of their ability' and with 'Good and Honourable Intent' more so in matters where the PCT is paying commissions.

12. All persons must be aware that the payments of commission carries a risk of circumvention and that the safest aspect where circumvention cannot occur is apparent when a PCT trades alone on their own deal and closes such accordingly amongst two other principals .
13. The chances of circumvention is reduced when a person who has studied the doctrine ,and is prepared to follow these rules and is acting as an honourable PCT .

TRIBE Article 11, § 1-40

Commission Payments and added Understandings

1. Commission payments and understandings reach herein may change at will, as specified in these rules, in any given set of rules apparent ; and that, once a rate is promised to a 'P.A' or 'ISS', in a string, the standing 'TRIBE' Rate and or formulation used in a deal, at that time prevails.
2. If advice on this matter has changed during the course of an active transaction, the promised previous rates already served applies.
3. The 'PCT' offering to 'supervise', and thus assist to protect the payout of earned 'Commission' rate, as earned by attached 'ISS' string members, will do so with 'Good and Honourable' intent, and that the 'PCT', for taking on such an added burden, shall not be held legally liable for such 'Commission' payments if, for all its best efforts, and due to 'unforeseen events' the 'PCT' has not earned a gross profit or made 'no money' from the deal that has successfully closed using 'ISS' members one the IPG has been issued.
4. All IPG's are subject to the deal being closed no matter how such an 'IPG' is worded otherwise.
5. The 'PCT' heading a deal for other sting members shall, however 'HONOUR' all payments of commission due, per these Rules, once a deal has closed 'Successfully' in where 'Money' was earned to define a gross profit, whatever such a profit maybe.
6. The use of these rules must be apparent on all documents concerning string members including all IPG's, or no support of these rules may be declared.
7. An Informed ISS member may ask for the inclusion of these rules when acting with an informed principal, whether or not the principal is an informed trader.
8. The 'Irrevocable Payment Guarantee' (IPG) served to indicate as much, is a personal 'Guarantee' of the 'PCT' heading the deal in that; if 'money' was earned from the deal as a profit, the 'PCT' will 'Guarantee' payment to those attached to the PCT assisting with the deal closing. Before this event the 'PCT' shall agree to 'Honour' such payments, once formally incepted, is the understanding.
9. Any 'ISS' member attached to a 'Principal', expecting a 'Commission' payment, may draw the following 'conclusion' to infer a 'minimum net entitlement', without the 'Principal' needing to 'specify' such further, once declared within an active string.
10. A commission payment is actually 'earned' but not collectable if the information disclosed by an 'ISS' leads to the signing of an offer, and payable once a delivery has been successfully closed.
11. One payment to one 'ISS' prevails, whether such is on either side or working on both sides of the fence.

12. The rate paid to the 'PA' administering payments is always more than any single 'ISS' payout.
13. The profit made by the 'PCT' is private and not open to discussion or disclosures.
14. The buy and sell prices, such shall not mean that the differential is what will be secured as a gross profit by the PCT.
15. The virtues of the IPG is that payment will be made, as offered, if the deal supporting such is successfully closed, and no payment is due in support of any 'IPG' made, if the deal being enacted upon does not close.
16. Does not 'Close' means the 'PCT' has made no gross profit on the deal.
17. A closed deal leading to a breach of contract is a closed deal which has not earned the PCT a gross profit.
18. The 'PCT' heading a string deal has the discretion to pay a higher commission payment rate to its 'P.A', who in turn may do the same to those in a string who have worked more, and less to those who have worked less, in bringing a deal to successfully close.
19. A USCT member conjoined in a string is not allowed to accept a 'Commission Payment' from any other Principal outside a string, involved in an active transaction.
20. An ISS member who befriends a supplier or end buyer in a manner that serves interests of the supplier or end buyer when an active deal is apparent, in an attempt to control the deal; to favour the interests of newly befriended principal, shall be ejected from the string and deal formed therein, and shall have any commission payments due forfeited for dishonourable intent and disloyalty.
21. The 'PCT' acting on the buyers side on this side of a transaction (as Seller), makes a 'gross profit', once an active deal has closed, from which, once all 'operational expenses' (OPX) of 'delivery, statutory fees, LDD, bank charges, currency fluctuation, mitigation expenses, and commission(s)' have been 'accounted', or assumed to be 'accounted for', leaving 'residue gain' as a 'net profit' for the benefit of the 'Buyer/Seller.'
22. It is from this 'Net' Profit, after the 'PCT' has subtracted its own 'Profit' and any added 'Operational Expenses'(OPX), that all commissions are paid from, to each ISS member in a string assisting the 'PCT' in the closing of a deal.
23. In all cases, a general provisional 'Commission Rate' being assured, by a 'Principal' to his P.A 'early' via issuance of an informal IPG advice, in the trading process, in where an 'actual' final payment rate per each member in a string is fixed later in the process, by the issuance the Pro-forma invoice as issued prior to payment being made.
24. The 'Actual' rate is the legally binding and payable rate unless verifiable 'unforeseen circumstances' prevent the collection of such funds.
25. The rates that shall apply as per the TRA 2020 as are as follows.
26. The PCT is allowed to nominate payment rate to protected string members.
27. Such payment or rate offered is final and not open to argument.
28. An entity not accepting such a rate should not submit nor surrender the deal to a participating PCT.
29. A P.A if apparent, or PCT directly must advise its string member of a commission rate by email before submitting or surrendering the deal to the PCT. This if an informal rate subject to change.
30. Any member found to be deceptively adding more participants to collect commission payments share who are not entitled to such a share ; the PCT has the right NOT to pay commission to the offending party or person, in where the forfeited share is disbursed to remaining string members on the offenders side of the deal evenly.
31. In where if a small group of string members actual act on both side of the fence, the effect is applied accordingly at the appropriate aspect result in higher proportional payment rates using the basis prescribed.

32. Above is the proper formal aspect to be applied by any PCT heading its deals. The PCT working alone does not have to consider such matters accordingly PCT's stepping back to their assigned title within a formed active string; the said above rates apply.
33. A PCT heading a deal nominates a trusted 'P.A' who may be paid a lump sum rate so it can pay each ISS member attached to the P.A. assisting in matters of closing or sourcing products unless the PCT heading the deal takes over such responsibilities at such a time.
34. In all cases the PCT is guaranteeing the commission rate and assuring payment will be made once collected, within 7 days of each collections.
35. In all cases a ISS or P.A member may argue for a better formal or informal payment rate before disclosing information, if the initial rate offered is representing less than 0.25% of the sell price applied to the goods being traded.
36. As it applies to single deliveries so such applies for each successful delivery in a revolving transaction.

TRIBE Article 12, § 1-3

Payment and Associated Matters

1. For any 'Delivery Mode' used, the rate of commission payments made is applied based on actual goods 'Buy Price' component and not when other factors such as the freight component are apparent.
2. The string members acting upon an active deal will know if the deal being acting upon fails or succeeds without the PCT or PA having to update the progress of the deal as such, each member obtaining a commission pay order must remain with the deal until its conclusion where the deal travels to and from the PCT heading the deal on 'both side of the fence' through the string as per the side the active deal is apparent.

TRIBE Article 13, § 1-2

Commission: E-mail Serviced Irrevocable Payments Guarantee (eIPG)

1. 'eIPG' protection mechanisms means 'E-mail' applied 'Irrevocable Payment Guarantee' application. 'IPG' means the 'same' and 'carries' the 'same virtues' as an 'eIPG', under the Auspices of an 'Instantaneous Contract', application.
2. Email advice is legally binding when enacting on matters of commission payments.

TRIBE Article 14, § 1-44

Acceptable Products and Services:

1. A 'PCT' or those surrendering a deal in favour of an ISS in-house status, shall NOT trade-in or attempt to trade with, the following 'Products' or 'Entities' who ply such. The 'PCT' whether trading alone or in a string should refrain from dealing in small quantities.
2. In 20 or 40 Feet 'FCL' deals, 100 'MT' of a product, minimum, carrying a high unit value for ordered goods, exceeding USD\$1000.00 per 'MT' at 'FCA' would be an 'acceptable' low-end starting point.
3. In 'NBC' deal, any revolving shipment with a minimum set quantity sold as assessed at 10000 MT or more, is a good deal to consider.
4. Any single NBC shipment exceeding 15,000 MT up to no more than 250,000 MT is an acceptable deal to consider.
5. Advanced Traders and Entrepreneurs, may also trade in the following products from 2020. Any Machinery and the likes where it's Shipped' on the deck or below deck, exceeding USD\$1,000,000.00 as the buy value could be considered. Any Productive farm / Productive

acreage, over USD\$50 million dollars could be considered, subject to foreign acquisition policies and laws of the country offering such 'property'. Any Building in excess of 50 Million dollars located overseas, could be considered. The use of heavy-lift aircraft for short terms delivery modes pertaining to the sale of machinery may be used.

6. The following aspects below must be observed intently.
7. 'PBG' otherwise known as 'financial instruments' carrying title as 'Prime Bank Guarantees'. This includes Bank Warrants, SLC's, Pension Funds, Medium Term Notes (MTN) and the likes must not be transacted upon, by any USCT or SPCT endorsed or a registered member.
8. Any form of 'Gold Bullion' (or other precious metals) held in 'electronic depository' form. Physical trading in Gold, in any form, is 'allowed' where NO 'Certificate' is apparent on such Gold – this is also defined as 'Deep Storage Gold', (DSG) 'Alluvial Gold' or 'Dust'. 'DSG' MUST be 'refined' at Buyer's cost to obtain 'Formal Assayers Certification.' The 'Incoterms' delivery mode that is allowed is be applied is 'CPT' which the 'PCT' is allowed to apply for this specific Commodity or similar.
9. Any form of 'Diamonds' held in 'electronic depository' or physical form may NOT be traded. Physical trading in any other 'precious stones' is also NOT 'allowed.'
10. Any 'weapons' or 'material', whether raw or processed, 'used' to 'make' weapons or devices of 'mass destruction', must not be traded upon.
11. Counter-trades are allowed to be tried by USCT members who have the skill to conduct such a transaction.
12. Any 'military equipment' and such associated materials to make such equipment are generally NOT 'allowed', except those deemed the type of 'commonly used', military equipment, where the government of the producing country and the supplier entertains enquiries made by USCT members.
13. Any 'biological material' that could be 'misused' to the 'detriment' of humans. (Medical equipment and medicines 'allowed' at the discretion of the 'Principal'.)
14. A 'felon', or 'person', who has been 'tried' under 'Westminster' or 'Democratic' type of judicial system, 'incarcerated' in a prison for ANY reason involving matters of 'theft, arson, fraud or deception' may NOT be involved the nature of business with an informed 'Principal' applying TRIBE Rules of Association.
15. The 'private trader and / or entrepreneur' whether involved in a string or not, shall not 'trade, resell, plagiarise, or surrender any commercial or personally held 'trade secrets, copyright material' or matters considered 'secretive by nature' belonging to any entity, whether they are involved with, or not handling such material, including information provided by a principal to members of a string and peers therein.
16. The 'PCT or ISS' shall not practice any business that suggests 'money laundering' or any associated 'criminal activity', such as the 'trafficking of people' or 'prohibited substances', this includes accepting bribes or 'Kickbacks.'
17. Any 'Transaction' in which the 'parties' are not transacting in the 'same written language' as the principal heading the deal is not allowed.
18. An 'undischarged bankrupt' may only trade in the position of a 'ISS', while 'attached', and may not trade in the 'position' of a 'Principal' defined as a 'Buyer/Seller', or 'PA.'
19. A person of 'diminished mental capacity', or a person who cannot 'comprehend' the 'language' of a 'deal' they are entering into may not become involved in a 'USCT TRIBE' endorsed string deal. This aspect includes ANY person under 21 years of age.
20. Any 'other' commodity 'traders' who ask for 'T/T, MT/SWIFT type of payments', 'PBG payments' or an 'active' or 'inactive' SLC 'upfront', are NOT to be entertained.
21. Likewise, 'trading' in such 'instruments' is NOT 'allowed'. This rule serves an exception to the matter of payment of a deposit.
22. Any 'Producer' or 'Supplier' or entity, in any Country, in where such has been noted for 'blatant long term human rights violations' are to be 'avoided'.

23. No business can be conducted with any Principal located in a Country where a violent or civil dispute' has broken out.
24. A 'Private Trader or Entrepreneur' shall NOT be 'involved' with any 'exporter' or 'importer' of live animals.
25. A 'PCT' must, at all times, ensure that the 'Product' they are dealing with is indeed 'merchantable', 'appropriate' and readily 'sourced' from reputable 'Suppliers'.
26. Further, the 'PCT' must have made 'reasonable effort' to ascertain, by whatever means, that the 'Product' they are dealing with is 'safe, legal and genuine', and is 'generally acceptable' as a 'tradable and merchantable product', worldwide.
27. 'Private Traders' shall NOT trade on 'Offers' and/or 'Contracts' where 'UN or USA Sanctions' are 'in force' UNLESS 'permission' is sought in writing from relevant authorities located in the country of the PCT.
28. A 'PCT' must not enact or engage with selling goods to known terrorist organisations.
29. 'Dishonourable' or 'ill-informed' traders and 'Offers' they ply, 'contrary' to the 'Doctrine' and these 'Rules', must NOT be entertained.
30. All matters of shipping 'Charter Party Contracts.' Private Traders may ONLY transact on 'CFR' or 'CIF' Transactions, in where 'matters of shipping' is tenured by the 'Supplier'.
31. Delivery modes 'DAP or DAT', Incoterms may not be by USCT members.
32. All matters of a Transaction are not entertained, where trading terms, in part or fully, are apparent such as 'LOI, ICPO, PO, NCNDA, ASWP, MPFA, POP, BCL, MT 103 ext.etc., SWIFT T/T, BG, SLC, FCO, DDP, DAT, EXW or DAP'.
33. 'USCT Endorsed Members' in support of current 'TRIBE' Rules 2020, may ONLY use the following delivery modes—FAS, FOB, CFR, CIF, FCA, CPT and CIP, as per current 'Incoterms' and variants, such as 'CFR & Insurance' or 'FOB & Freight' and advance new trading variants supported by the FTN Exporting doctrine of trade.
34. Dealing in scrap metal allowed where the metal is processed into individual types.
35. Dealing in any form of 'safe' waste, such as those used in the recycling industry allowed. Dealing in sewage type of waste is not allowed.
36. Dealing in currency, cash or other forms of security is not allowed unless the PCT is holding a current securities license.
37. No 'Bonny Light' crude oil from 'Nigeria' is to be considered nor touted by any USCT Member.
38. No fuel or crude oil or other products from sanctioned countries (with the USA) may be traded nor advised upon, as serving advice is also a breach of sanction laws.
39. No Trans-shipped goods allowed.
40. No product from a mine may be traded unless the mine is fully operational.
41. A product carrying higher price but lower carbon emissions are always sourced and considered first over a product which is cheaper but has higher carbon emissions.
42. A PCT shall remain focused at all time within the bound of the trade being conducted in where the PCT shall not be swayed, distracted or intimidated in taking an offer or situation that is not within the bounds of the doctrine.
43. A PCT may not offer 'investments' and returns on 'investments' but may create 'investment projects' of a fee for others to scrutinise and enact upon.
44. Any person making racist comment about another person, or who is know for racist rants and taunts online, cannot trade as an International Commodity Trader using these rules.
45. Any person who targets another race of people as being dishonourable race, cannot use these rules or trade within a string with those using or abiding by theses rules.
46. Social sites, private traders and trading groups or platforms may not be supported under these rules, nor from string deals if applied by an informed entity found trading online amongst an ill informed string.

TRIBE Article 15, § 1 - 9**Honourable Intent**

1. A 'PCT' shall NOT transact in 'bad faith' or 'dishonourable' manner.
2. Any 'PCT' who 'circumvents' others, or produces 'Offers' without 'ostensible authority', shall be deemed to be a 'dishonourable trader', and shall NOT be allowed to trade within a 'String Contract'.
3. Once the 'infringing party', or person, has been 'identified' as having 'transacted in a manner' that is defined as being in 'bad faith', this person shall be 'banned' in participating in a 'USCT' endorsed string deal.
4. 'Dishonourable acts' are defined as, among other things, 'wilfully deceiving' an 'End Buyer', 'Supplier' or any other 'Private Trader' in the course of a 'Transaction', with the bad 'intention' of interfering or hindering the 'successful closure' of an active 'Transaction'.
5. A 'PCT' who 'falsely represents' that they have secured a 'Principal', about a 'Transaction', is 'acting dishonourably'.
6. Any 'ISS' acting in contrary to the 'directives' of his 'Principal' is 'acting dishonourably'.
7. Any 'PCT' conjoined in a string headed by an informed principal, who intention is to 'spy upon' or 'steal material' belonging to the string or principal, for their undisclosed purposes is acting dishonourably.
8. No member of a string or principals may conjoin with a dishonourable person in the closing of a transaction.
9. Any 'PCT' rightly found to be a dishonourable trader, in where commission payment is due, the principal shall have such payment canceled and apportioned to the rest of the remaining string, if upon first contact the 'PCT' is unable to offer an explanation, why such should not be deemed a dishonourable person, in light of what was discovered. A PCT who is found to be dishonourable, by 'truth or evidence', is shunned by all PCT-ISS members.

TRIBE Article 16, § 1 - 4**Laws and Goods**

1. An endorsed 'PCT', as 'officially' trading under the 'Doctrine', includes support of 'proper' applications of current 'UCP Banking Rules', 'Incoterms Delivery Rules', and 'English Common Law' of 'Contract Formation', or in part thereof.
2. The 'PCT', shall at all times, trade in 'documents' and NOT the 'physical' goods about such 'documents'.
3. Only 'statutory' or 'Federal Laws', in the 'Exporter's Country', are capable of 'overriding' these 'Rules', in which only 'FTN Exporting Australia', or its founder as creator of these rules and Doctrine of Trade has 'governance' over such 'Rules'.
4. All contract issued and used by endorsed and registered USCT members, must now carry a 'Good Samaritan', clause.

TRIBE Article 17, § 1-12**Performance Guarantee (P.G)**

1. Other than that which has been already 'advised' regarding the use of a 'Performance Guarantee' (P.G) the 'PCT' has limited discretion whether or not to secure such an instrument in the course of the transaction based on each deal being enacted upon, from the supplier. In the first instance a P.G shall be sought from all suppliers, is the expectation.
2. Under NO circumstance shall a 'SLC' supported 'Performance Guarantee' be 'opened' as 'active or inactive', in ANY form whatsoever, to favour an 'End Buyer' before the 'financial instrument' pertaining to the product being purchased has been 'lodged' and 'accepted' into the 'account' of the 'PCT' associated and controlling the deal in hand.

3. 'Private Traders and the PCT' shall NOT 'transact' on any deals in which the Transaction 'calls' for the 'Performance Guarantee' to be lodged 'prior' to the lodgement of an 'active financial instrument'.
4. The term 'Performance Bond' is NOT an 'appropriate' term of 'reference' for use under 'TRIBE', in where the term 'Performance Guarantee' (PG) shall be used at all times.
5. The 'PCT' shall have option to offer a 'LDD' (Late Delivery Discount) on 'Invoice', as a 'deduction' from their 'own envisaged gains', when no 'P.G.', is available as 'secured' from 'Supplier', when serving an end buyer.
6. Even where a 'P.G.' is offered by a 'Supplier', the entity acting as 'Buyer/Seller' is NOT 'obligated' to provide such for the 'benefit' of the 'End Buyer' and may still, at their discretion, offer the 'LDD' application accordingly.
7. The value of any or 'P.G.' shall NOT exceed up to 2.50% of any portion of 'gross gains' envisaged and that whether secured or not from the supplier, the 'PCT' shall incorporate the expense of a 'P.G.', if applicable, in the deal being transacted upon.
8. The 'P.G.', may be described as a 'percentage rate', or as a 'dollar rate', as per Metric Ton (MT).
9. The SLC type of instrument supporting a 'P.G' shall be specified as a percentage.
10. The 'PCT' has discretion whether or not to secure a 'P.G'.String member have no such discretion.
11. The 'PCT' may secure a 'P.G' for the benefit of its transaction without passing the benefit to its End buyer, if no 'P.G' was offered to such an entity in the course of a transaction.
12. When conducting business not in the orthodox manner , the PCT shall use in-house process, terms and references in the first instance.

TRIBE Article 18, § 1-12

Shipment Date

1. As far as the 'ISS' is concerned, NO 'Transaction' shall be allowed to proceed where a 'shipment date' is more than 21 (Twenty) days after the 'issue' of the 'Bill of Lading' (BOL).
2. A 'Bill of Lading' for all 'FOB' of 'FCA' Transactions, shall mean a 'received' bill, in where the 'PCT' is asked to 'assist' the 'End Buyer' in obtaining the 'Bill of Lading'. 'Liner Waybills' are NOT 'accepted'.
3. Transactions involving a 'CIP', 'CFR' or 'CIF' Incoterms delivery mode shall require a 'shipped' bill of lading . In all such Transactions, the 'Shipment date' shall mean the date when the Bill of Lading' is issued.
4. First 'Delivery Date' of less than 30 days from 'Offer' issuance, is NOT acceptable, as it applies to a closed transaction. This 'First Delivery Date' is not to be confused with the 'Transaction' time frame.
5. First Delivery 'Date', in where 'Days' are defined as 'Calendar days' and NOT 'Banking Days', as far as the 'PCT' is concerned as applicable to his business application.
6. Applications to do with 'UCP' rules and Banks, use 'Banking' days.
7. All Transactions are for 'Future Delivery Contracts'. No ocean-going 'SPOT' Transactions are allowed.
8. In a complete 'Transaction' time frame' from the perspective of the supplier and 'PCT', a 'Future Delivery' is where an offer and contract is accepted by the 'PCT' as advised by the supplier, in where 10 'Days' thereafter or less, the 'PCT' shall have advised the financial instrument, in where within 10 'Days' or less the supplier has accepted such a financial instrument. 30 days thereafter, the first delivery is ready to be shipped, and subsequently delivers every 30 days apply for revolving shipments.
9. It is assumed that from the perspective of the supplier, the 'PCT' will need 50 days, from when the contract is signed and returned to when 1st Delivery eventuates, this defines the aspect of the future delivery date.

10. The transaction time from for the perspective of the 'PCT' testing the intentions of various 'End buyers.' It could be deemed as 'any period', as dictated by the valid offer made at that time, in where once the offer is accepted, the actual time frame to 1st Delivery commences count.
11. Without the attributes of sourcing being apparent, from are period of time when an end buyer accepts an offer and contract and advises the financial instrument to the 'PCT' to pay for goods ordered, to the time for the first shipment to be loaded on boards a ship (at FOB) the 'Private Trader' must allow a period of not less than 60 days for first delivery to occur; is best assumed.
12. Future Delivery 'Transactions', therefore are 'Transactions' where goods are secured, the End Buyer has been secured an in where the 'PCT' alone or when heading a string, take 60 'Days' or more to completely close an active deal, based on the price of goods secured 60 'Days' earlier or longer.

TRIBE Article 19, § 1-20

Matter of Documentary Credits

Types of 'allowable' and 'acceptable credits' as used by a 'PCT':

1. As far as the 'PCT' is concerned, a 'current' version of a 'UCP' formatted, Bank issued 'Irrevocable, Transferable, Documentary Letter of Credit', whether 'pre-advised' or 'active', is the 'first' preferred 'acceptable instrument' that a 'PCT' should strive to 'secure', if such a financial instrument is being issued by a top 100 ranked bank of the world, otherwise the credit will need to be advised as 'Confirmed.'
2. Confirmation of the Credit is made by the 'bank' of the 'PCT', at the 'expense' of the 'issuer' in the first instance, or another bank that can correspond with the advising bank of the 'PCT' in the second instance.
3. A 'PCT' shall NOT transact on any deal in where 'MT / SWIFT', or other methods, apply for full 'payment' of goods.
4. A Supplier 'purporting' to offer goods shall NOT be considered a 'genuine Supplier' if they 'request payment' in the form of a 'Transferable Letter of Credit'.
5. The 'Buyer/Seller' shall allow the 'transferable instrument' to be 'transferred' ONLY to a 'Supplier's account', as a 'non-transferable instrument.'
6. A 'PCT' is NOT allowed to use 'Back-to-Back' Letter of Credit Procedures under 'TRIBE Rules of Trade'.
7. Under current UCP Rules, Post Office Box (P.O. Box) addresses can no longer be cited on a credit.
8. The 'credit' MUST be issued from a 'Top 100 Ranked, World-Class Safe Bank', (otherwise the 'credit' MUST be advised as 'confirmed') to the account of the 'Buyer/Seller', as the second preferred application.
9. An 'In-house credit', may be created and used by the 'PCT' heading the deal, as a last resort, if a potential of a deal exists where the 'PCT' has secured a 'Confirmed' credit from the end buyers without the transferrable status being applicable. Only a 'Confirmed credit' may 'back' the issuance of an 'in-house credit' as 'confirmed' by the bank of the 'PCT.'
10. Before the issuance of an in house credit may prevail, the terms 'bank issued' credit must not appear on the offer or contract made by a supplier. The term 'Bank' issued credit must apply when the 'PCT' is advising end buyers.
11. The 'PCT' must inform the supplier if a in house credit is going to be used to pay for goods sought, and that the 'PCT' is offering payment using a 'UCP'(as current) endorsed privately issued corporate credit'
12. Any 'transferable' credit 'transfer fee' is paid by, as 'agreed by', the 'End Buyer', when 'transfer' is initiated, as per the 'request' of the 'advising bank' as made applicable to the 'DLC issuing bank', or the pCT may seek such fee's form the supplier in the second instance.

13. The 'End Buyer' obtains an 'Offer'. The 'Offer' must stipulate to imply, in 'agreement', that all 'transfer fees' are for the account of the 'End Buyer' and that such is a separate expense to the price of actual goods offered.
14. A PCT must assume that the advising bank is only interested in examining credits issued by the highly respected leading bank of the world.
15. A PCT must have a standing business bank account and must pay fees to maintain such an account.
16. It may also be assumed that new traders may need to open a business account and hold a small amount of cash in such an account when they start trading and not attempt to open such an account when a financial instrument is secured months or years later.
17. It may be assumed that Bank will look at all DLC's being advised, strictly on merit whether such is lodged at the counter of a bank or into the account of the trader.
18. It is important that all credits are issued to the PCT is by a bank carrying a preferred top 100 world bank ranking, but not more than a top 125 bank ranking is the preferred type of credit.

TRIBE Article 20, § 1-9

Terms and Trading Conditions

1. Where a 'pre-condition' to a Transaction is the 'supply' of a 'Bank Comfort Letter' (BCL) or similar, whether associated with the issue of an 'ICPO' or 'LOI' or not, shall NOT be 'entertained' under any 'circumstances' by a 'USCT Endorsed TRIBE Trader'.
2. The 'Doctrine' and these 'Rules' are 'governed', as owned by 'FTN Exporting', shall not be used 'in part' with other 'Procedures' not supported by the 'FTN Doctrine'.
3. Under 'TRIBE', a 'Quotation' and/or 'Offer' and subsequent 'Contract' must prevail to 'establish grounds' under 'Contract Law', which 'defines' inter alia 'acceptance, legal capacity and consideration'. Such an aspect is deemed an 'orthodox' transaction.
4. 'English Law' and ability to 'govern' in 'foreign applications', is ostensibly the 'leading jurisdiction' in 'International Trade.' A 'PCT' using 'TRIBE' to guide commodity transaction or related business, shall apply 'English Law' and 'foreign governance' of such, to 'reinforce' and 'favour' their own 'Trading' activities.
5. All 'International airline pilots' and 'shipmasters' are 'required' to 'speak English fluently', accordingly the 'International Language' of use by a 'PCT' acting as 'Buyer/Seller' applying 'Contract' and 'general business', is the 'English Language'.
6. 'Local Laws and Customs' are for 'local use' and shall NOT be used in 'extraterritorial' dealings.
7. In the settling of 'disputes', the 'universal' application of the LCIA (London Commission of International Arbitration) process is the 'preferred' application. In all cases the 'PCT', acting as 'Seller' to the 'End Buyer', may select 'his Country' and methods to be 'used' to 'settle' such 'disputes'.
8. The 'Supplier' to the 'Buyer' come 'Seller' may choose a 'jurisdiction' and method of 'Arbitration' to which the 'Buyer' must accept.
9. A 'dispute' between an 'End Buyer' and 'Buyer/Seller' may not mean to 'imply' that such a 'dispute' is with the 'Buyer/Seller', as well as his 'Supplier'; and 'vice versa'. Accordingly, the entity 'holding supply' may 'dictate' Contract 'Terms and Conditions', as well as the method of 'Arbitration.'

TRIBE Article 21, § 1-4

Corporate Business Forms and Documents

1. All 'forms', 'documents', 'Contracts' and 'in-house applications' and publications are 'copyright applications', whether such are 'beta form', 'examples' or when 'apparent' in a 'live deal', are 'owned' by 'FTN Exporting'.

2. Such 'documents' are offered for 'personal use' to those who have 'legally purchased' the 'FTNX Doctrine' from a legitimate publisher, or as per a copy 'sanctioned' by FTN Exporting on their open unrestricted 'website'.
3. Information on any FTN Exporting website may not be used unless expressed written author is first given.
4. Only applicants taking up the FTNX study may use the documents we have provided for personal use, when trading, as templates.

TRIBE Article 22, § 1-21

Contract Versus Financial Instrument

1. No 'parties to a trade' are 'permitted' to 'present' the 'Contract of Sale' to a 'financial institution' as a 'pre-condition' of 'doing business' unless the 'financial institution' is the 'End Buyer' to 'goods being offered'. 'Banks deal in finance' and NOT 'Contracts'.
2. Any 'loan' needed to 'open' a 'DLC' is an 'obligation' of the 'lender' to the 'banker'. Once 'opened', the bank affects its 'implied guarantee' to the 'Seller'.
3. An end buyer must have a letter of credit account open at his own bank before requesting a PCT to serve an offer.
4. 'Bank issued guarantees' are NOT 'allowed' to be 'accepted' by a 'PCT'.
5. A 'PCT' shall NOT 'transact' on the virtues of a 'Bill of Exchange'.
6. Full payment of goods in cash, may NOT be 'asked for' or 'sought', by the 'PCT' when selling goods.
7. 'Deposits' may be sought in advance once a 'suspect' offer has been excepted.
8. The terms 'suspect' here refers to elements of the offer made to an end buyer where such is noted on previous occasions as 'lacking performance or buying intent.'
9. 'Deposits' may also be automatically 'demanded' of a first time 'End Buyer', by a standing 'Buyer/Seller', if after 1 (One) viable 'Offer' has been 'rejected', a 2nd (Second) 'Offer' is 'demanded' by the end buyer.
10. A deposit paid in advance is defined as an 'End Buyers Performance Deposit' (BPD)
11. A format deposit shall 'represent' not more than 5% (five per cent) of the 'first' 'Shipment value' whether single or a revolving contract is being served.
12. Once an 'Offer' with added terms related to the 'Deposit' is applied on such, and 'accepted' as 'legally binding', the actual deposit is 'lodged' to the account of 'Seller' prior to 'Contract issuance'.
13. A deposit is also requested from end-buyers who have sought an offer for goods from a 'PCT', when such goods could have been easily sourced by the end buyer, within the end buyers country, or a neighbouring country.
14. In return for the 'Deposit', a filled-in 'PPI Certificate' is 'surrendered' to the end buyer with the 'issuance' of the 'Contract', to ensure the aspect that, 'Something for Something' (Quid Pro Quo) protocol is apparent.
15. In essence if the end buyer does NOT 'Perform' on the 'second time', forfeiture of the 'Deposit' also supports the 'idea' that the end buyer has purchased the surrendered 'PPIC', and albeit the valuable information it contains; valuable as it pertains to suit the needs of an 'End Buyer' looking for a supplier; for goods that the end buyer was seeking to buy.
16. Aspects of the above said 'Buyers Performance Deposit' application may be lodged, with a bank-issued 'SLC', eCheque' or as 'Cash' via a SWIFT lodgement made directly into the account of the 'PCT.'
17. A 'PCT', or 'PA' or 'ISS' conducting business as a roving commodity trader, must not represent the principal heading a deal unless specifically authorised to do so in writing.
18. Unless permitted by any 'TRIBE updates', a 'PCT' is not 'allowed' to issue an 'Offer' that refers to, or relies upon, any other 'provisions' or 'protocol' pertaining to the application of

an acceptable delivery modes other than those which are 'endorsed' under the current '©ICC Paris, France', rules defined as current 'Incoterms' (2010) as indicated herein.

19. The PCT is not allowed to tout any other methods of payment other than advised in TRIBE, in conjunction with UCP Rules (current) as administered by ©ICC Paris, France.

TRIBE Article 23, § 1-5

DLC Transfer Fees / DLC Confirmation Fees

1. 'Article 38' of 'UCP', unless such changes in the future, applies where 'both' parties have 'contractually agreed' upon; that the 'transfer fee' is made for the 'account' of the 'End Buyer' as an 'unconditional application', in the first instance; 'confirmation' of a 'credit' is made by the 'End Buyer' to the 'Sellers bank'.
2. In the second instance to a 'free bank', at 'its counter', in the Country of the 'Seller' could also be effectively applied.
3. If a 'Supplier' requires a 'credit' from the 'Buyer' to be advised as 'confirmed', the 'Supplier' shall 'initiate' process to 'confirm' the 'credit' to the 'Buyer's bank', at their 'expense.'
4. A 'Top 100' world-ranked bank does not need its credit to be endorsed as 'confirmed' as such, the added expense, of adding such a confirmation if insisted upon, is for the account of the supplier.
5. The transfer fee is paid on the first call in where the call is made to the advising bank to service an MT message to the End Buyers bank to pay for the transfer fee immediately, to the advising bank, as already indicated on the credit it has issued to the seller's bank.
6. The Transfer fee can be paid directly into the account of the PCT , when then pay their bank.

TRIBE Article 24, § 1 - 10

Intermediary: Sanctuary

1. Any 'Intermediary' approaching any 'Buyer/Seller' who has 'declared' to also be a 'TRIBE' adhering trader, infers explicitly that the 'Buyer/Seller' shall 'automatically protect' the interests of anyone approaching them in any manner, with information, and that should such information lead to the closing of an import-export or related deal, the 'Buyer/Seller' shall 'collect' and 'protect' commission(s) for each said 'protected entity' unconditionally.
2. The 'Buyer/Seller' is NOT allowed to use the 'information' given, in where a deal has 'collapsed', in where later should the 'Buyer/Seller' decide to use such 'vital information', as provided by the 'ISS' string member or others in the past, on 'another deal' yet to apply in the future; such must first 'notify' the said 'entity' who originally gave such 'vital information' to the 'PCT' or 'PA', before any such information is used.
3. If the entity who provided such information, cannot be contacted after 'various attempts', the 'Principal' MAY use such 'information', in where a 'commission portion' is 'secured and held' on their 'behalf' for 'claiming' within 6 months of closing a deal.
4. By contacting the 'PCT', the aspect of 'Sanctuary' is an automatically 'applied mechanism' that allowing the 'ISS' or others, 'disclosing upfront', 'vital information' in a 'quick manner' for purpose of 'evaluation', without having the deal 'stalling.'
5. Any unsolicited information arriving into the e-mail inbox, of the 'PCT' in where it's acknowledged as being worthy for further consideration, automatically protects the information and entity providing such, unconditionally, until the information is tested in where success or failure is recorded as per the nature of business apparent.
6. In where an 'ISS' or any formed 'group', being 'protected' by the 'Buyer/Seller', has provided 'information' to such in the course of a Transaction, or otherwise, which leads to the 'discovery' of other 'Principal(s)' by default, then the original 'ISS/Group' shall be 'entitled' to the 'payment of commission' unconditionally, should the 'Buyer/Seller' later contact (or vice versa)

such a 'Principal', person or party in where a Transaction is 'closed'. 7. If a PCT the normal course of business, legitimately on its own sources and secures goods to the same Principal that other PCT's have tried and fail to secure, then the PCT is entitled to trade on such goods alone for his own benefit if the condition no information prior was served to the PCT who secured the supplier, as served by another PCT prior.

7. The terms prior in the above context mean 6 months or less prior.
8. The terms 'reasonable' when used under these rules means, within 10.0% value or less of the matter being addressed or assessed at any given time as it applies to contract formation rules. Where days are inferred the reference is converted to hours, in where every 24 hours of a timeline attracts 2.4 hours discretion more or less, in defining matters as being reasonably inferred.
9. In where 10 weeks or more is used as a reference point 10.0% of 10 weeks is served to do with the issue of 'within reasonable' time.
10. The terms 'reasonable' time may not be applied against a validity date.
11. In matters of avoiding delay in deliveries on a revolving transaction falling on a festive period leading to Christmas day and New Year's day; all dates of first delivery apply the 10th up to the 15th day of the month, and no later than the 15th day of the same month and not before the 5th day of the same month.

In Summary: TRIBE 2020 28 FEBRUARY EDITION

In General

The said rules have become stable, and now will attract changes and review every 5 years, as we consider the growing number of ISS members trading as a PCT.

TRIBE Rules and acronyms there in cannot be fully interpreted by a person who has not studied the FTN Exporting Doctrine of Trade.

Once a transaction closes, FTN Exporting shall pay from its net profit a sum of money as it deems fit on behalf of the whole group defined as a 'FTNX ©Human Humanitarian Donation' for the benefit of a third world country.

FTN Exporting holds governance world wide over the doctrine it created and these rules.

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Past outdated rules of trade now being replaced with more refined 'TRIBE.'**

'TRIBE' updates all trading matters indicated, in all currently supported FTN Exporting publications 2015 onwards.

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Produced by founder

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PRINCIPAL and CEO FTN EXPORTING (1988)

Melbourne Australia

Education (old original long standing site maintained) www.ftnexporting.com

Active trading website for USCT / SPCT members: www.smice.net

Private Personal Website of the Author: www.ftnx.net

Entity carrying a current USCT logo may apply these rules on their website in where the listing ends stating that these rules are created by FTN Exporting.