

The Usurists

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LEST WE FORGET





100PROZENT GELD SM

100PERCENT.MONEY

TO REORGANISE a bank into a 100PERCENT.MONEYSM or 100PCMSM “ring-fenced” deposit-taking institution with one hundred percent liquid money, and its other traditional operating units, is easy if there are sufficient liquid assets available to cover the deposits — Underlying complexity is simplicity — www.100PCM.com will be glad to help.

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|---------------|---|--|
| Step 1 | The bank, savings bank or other financial institution is restructured into | |
| | (i) A Deposit taking institution and its other operating units, such as: | |
| | (ii) A Commercial and consumer lending institution | |
| | (iii) A Brokerage, foreign exchange and other business entity, if applicable. | |
| Step 2 | (iv) Cash in bank |) Are transferred to the Deposit taking institution. |
| | (v) Central bank deposits |) If demand deposits are not 100% covered by cash in bank |
| | (vi) Demand (sight) deposits |) and central bank deposits, they must be covered (1) by |
| | |) selling assets for cash or (2) transferred to savings or |
| | |) time deposit accounts with depositors’ consent. |
| Step 3 | (x) Commercial and other |) Are transferred to the Finance institution with sufficient |
| | Loans receivable, and |) financial assets, and liabilities in the nature of savings and |
| | Other assets |) time deposits, borrowings and long-term liabilities. |
| Step 4 | (xi) Equity capital is allocated |) The least amount to the Deposit taking institution. |
| | according to regulatory |) Reasonable amount to Mortgage lending institution. |
| | requirements |) Remainder to brokerage, F/X and other business |
| | |) entity. |

100PCMSM – Deposit-taking institution — The Deposit taking institution is effectively an agency of the Central bank, holding all customer deposits in legal tender and equivalents, providing one hundred percent coverage in liquidity money to its depositors at all times.

The Deposit taking bank is the only entity of the former bank that handles customers’ withdrawals and payments.

The Deposit taking institution is qualified for recognition as a 100PERCENT.MONEYSM Bank and 100PERCENT.MONEYSM License.

FIN – Commercial and consumer lending institution — Commercial and consumer lending is effectively an intermediary function, taking

- re-discountable bills of exchange
- commercial paper
- loans secured by assignments and pledges of underlying inventory and accounts receivable
- making mortgage loans on the security of real property.

and lending out the proceeds on a short, medium and long-term term basis, matching the maturities of funds raised with funds placed.

The Commercial and consumer lending business, which is not taking deposits but money for investment, should not require a banking license, *per se*, depending on the jurisdiction, and should not be subject to stringent banking supervisory rules and regulations, but to specific, less stringent, rules and regulations, thereby streamlining the organization by reducing operating costs.

TRD – Trading, brokerage, foreign exchange, and derivatives entity — The Trading, brokerage, F/X and other entity engaging in the execution of stock and bond transactions, derivatives, and wealth

management would not be a fully licensed bank, and therefore subject to less regulatory supervision than a commercial or savings bank, thereby streamlining the organization by reducing costs.

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Let's try a conversion:

The following rounded approximate balance sheet of Deutsche Bank ("DB"), as reported in the German federal gazette *Bundesanzeiger* for the 2016 year end, shall serve as a demonstrable example for reorganization into (1) a 100PERCENT.MONEYSM or 100PCMSM Bank, (2) a Financial commercial and consumer lending operation in the nature of a finance company, and (3) a Trading and wealth management entity; all of which are representing DB's main activities.

DB is an internationally active systemically important financial institution headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany. DB claims to report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as follows:

ASSETS				LIABILITIES			
	To:				To:		
Cash & central bank deposits	PCM		180,000	Demand deposits at zero interest	PCM	200,000	
				Demand deposits at interest	PCM	130,000	
Due from banks & central bank repos	PCM	10,000		Total customer demand deposits			330,000
Due from central bank transfers etc.	PCM	10,000		Term deposits	FIN	120,000	
Securities receivable	TRD	20,000		Savings deposits	FIN	90,000	210,000
			40,000	Total customer deposits			540,000
Trading assets - stocks and bonds	TRD-PCM	170,000					
Positive market value of derivatives	TRD	500,000		Negative market value of derivatives	TRD		460,000
Classified financial assets	FIN	90,000		Stock & bond trading liabilities	TRD		60,000
Financial assets			760,000	Short-term borrowings	FIN		20,000
Marketable financial assets	FIN		60,000	Long-term liabilities	FIN		170,000
Loans receivable	FIN		410,000	Other non-classified liabilities	FIN		160,000
				Miscellaneous liabilities	FIN		120,000
Other assets	FIN		150,000	Total liabilities			1,530,000
				Reserves		50,000	
				Residual		20,000	
				Total reserves & residual			70,000
Total assets			1,600,000	Total liabilities & residual			1,600,000

DB's assets can be ranked in three segments and weighted accordingly:

1. TRD Trading of securities, foreign exchange, derivatives	€ 760 billion	— 55%
2. FIN Commercial and consumer financing	€ 410 billion	— 30%
3. 100PCM SM Deposit / payments function as demonstrated by holding of cash and central bank deposits, interbank S/T receivables	€ 220 billion	— 15%
Other ancillary assets	€ 1'390 billion	
Total approximate assets as of 12/31/2016	€ 210 billion	
	€ 1'600 billion	

Sufficient assets are allocated into each of the three operations PCM, FIN and TRD in order to create an appropriate residual also known as "capital equity & reserves".

To create a 100PERCENT.MONEYSM Bank, all assets and liabilities marked PCM in the above consolidated balance sheet are allocated to the new 100PCM entity, which would show a deficiency of €140 billion in liquid assets that is covered by selling €140 billion worth of Trading assets for cash. .

ASSETS				LIABILITIES			
	To:				To:		
Cash and central bank deposits trsfed			180,000	Demand deposits at no interest		200,000	
				Demand deposits at interest		130,000	
Due from banks, central bank repos		10,000					330,000
Due from central bank transfers		10,000					
From trading assets partial liq to cover deficit		140,000		Residual ("equity capital & reserves")			10,000
			160,000				
Total assets			340,000	Total liabilities			340,000

The following is a reconciliation of the Trading assets account showing the remaining balance which is transferred to TRD (see last pro-forma balance sheet below):

Reconciliation of Trading assets:		
Trading assets - stocks and bonds (above)		170,000
Less: Transfer to DB 100PMC to cover deficit		-140,000
Balance after transfer to DB 100PMC	TRD	30,000

To create a FIN Financing entity, all assets and liabilities marked in the above consolidated balance sheet as FIN are allocated into the FIN entity, sufficient to create an appropriate residual.

Deutsche-Bk Finance Company ("FIN")							
ASSETS				LIABILITIES			
Loans receivable			410,000	Term deposits			120,000
Marketable financial assets			60,000	Savings deposits with notice			90,000
Other assets			150,000	Total term & savings deposits			210,000
Classified financial assets			90,000	Short-term borrowings			20,000
			710,000	Long-term liabilities			170,000
				Other non-classified liabilities			160,000
				Miscellaneous liabilities			120,000
							470,000
							680,000
				Residual ("equity capital & reserves")			30,000
Total assets			710,000	Total liabilities & residual			710,000

To create a TRD Trading entity, all assets and liabilities marked TRD are allocated as follows:

Deutsche-Bk Trading Company ("TRD")							
ASSETS				LIABILITIES			
Trading assets (balance from DB 100ONC)			30,000	Stock and bond trading liabilities			60,000
Positive market value of derivatives			500,000	Negative market value of derivatives			460,000
Securities receivable			20,000				520,000
			550,000	Residual ("equity capital & reserves")			30,000
				Total liabilities & residual			550,000

Deutsche Bank is trying to bring down operating costs and turn its annual loss into a profit by closing branches and firing staff. The 100PERCENT.MONEYSM at Deutsche Bank could be accomplished at "a flick of the wrist" without the trauma of cuts and bruises.



The **Vollgeld-Initiative** is coming to a vote at a referendum in Switzerland presumably in 2018 and wants to have the **Vollgeld 100PERCENT. MONEYSM** System enshrined in the federal constitution. Aggregated Swiss banks are currently well funded with 101 percent of demand (sight) deposits covered by Swiss National Bank deposits to make the change. The British ring-fencing of retail banking under Banking Reform Act 2013 is becoming law effective on 1st January 2019.

The 100% money movements in other countries include MONETATIVE in Berlin, POSITIVE MONEY in the UK and New Zealand, SENSIBLE MONEY in Ireland, MONNAIE HONÊTE in France, PRIMIT in Italy, VIVANT in Belgium, COMER in Canada, AMI in the United States, and other countries. 100PERCENT.MONEYSM and monetary finance are no longer taboo subjects. The genie is out of the bottle, and bank directors are well advised to stay up-to-date and under cover.

For more information, please visit www.100PCM.com