

Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange

What the Difference between the Bills of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque, Bank Note Financial/commercial Instrument, Giro, and all other forms of cash, i.e money. all types of loans are all fraudulent in so many ways, all Direct Debts are all Fraudulent in everyway ? There is no difference between anyone of them, there are all in fact the same, even though different words are used to confuse many people, to which it seems to do a pretty good job doing this, many walk around blindly, everyday yet don't have a clue, to where their cash comes from, who creates it, how it is created, and who the the true credit holder, and who is the true banker? here to help you understand this part. Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, I.e such as Financial Instruments, Commercial Instruments, Legal or lawful Tender instruments, and all types of many instruments are not independent payment undertakings (debt obligations) there are all one and the same thing, the maker; drawer from one person to another the payee/seller or representative to pay. They are codified under the Bills of Exchange 1882, which were developed and interpreted by courts and High Court ruling of Lord Denning. As the Real Contract is only between the two parties on this instrument the third in any court case acts then as a trustee only.

The use of Bills of Exchange / Promissory Notes

Historically, only the Promissory note, which now known as the financial instruments were used as a method of financing and to supporting all types of financing, which was all domestically and for international (cross-border) trade, although now-days, Bills of Exchange/Promissory Notes including a lot more instrument now created in many ways to be used in any-ways, which are all Financial Instruments are also used for cross-border financing, but still can be use by anyone who fully understand the Bills Of Exchange in all countries. Bills of Exchange/Promissory notes, i.e Financial Instrument, Commercial Instruments, Legal or lawful Tender are NOT independent as these are all seen as Note CASH. As the Bills of Exchange the Promissory Note and Bank Notes, Giros, Cheque, including all the Legal Documents all types, are all instruments that you alone sign, date, that the company or employer tells you this a contract it is not so, this is in fact a financial instruments a promissory note which is a Bills of Exchange as everything come from the original Promissory Note before this, it was known as a IOU. This is an important characteristic of these many many different types of financial instrument out there. A contract must by law have three parties within it, you the agent and a witness to the agreement of the signing freely of the contract, this then becomes binding in law. This is the law of the land under the bills of exchange. If they are on other instruments such as Purchase Agreements or other underlying transactions, they are generally always excepted unless there is a mistake made on the instrument, only then can then drawee send it back to the maker and request he of she correct the mistake, but the bill meaning Note or to whom the bill made out to for the payment cannot refuse by the drawee nor the payee, if they want to be paid in cash, they must accept the Promissory Note as clearly stated within the law on the Bills Of Exchange 1881 India & 1882 England. If they want full payment or what ever payment is agreed upon between the main two parties, drawer and payee, the one wanting payment the other the drawer/maker create the instrument to be discharged to the party to whom it is payable to.

•As an example, in the case of a buyer wanting to buy goods, or property/s from a seller, with the intention of paying in 6 months, or in full payment upon demand, the purchase agreement will lay between the buyer and the seller and not the Bank or the Drawee who are Public Servants within the Banking Office are all bound to the Bills of Exchange. Any Bank worker not doing so, is therefore taking full personal and commercial liability upon themselves to break the constitutional laws of the land there are bound to this, the (BOE) is therefore creating a tortious act by their own hands and omission with intent. In other words a Drawee cannot say we don't except this, or this is not a form of payment we can except, he or she has no authority or any powers to do so. The contract is not with the Bank Worker who is merely just your employee as a drawee only, it dose not matter what titles they hold they are all drawees end of've.
Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes are NOT independent payment undertakings (debt obligations) from one person to another. They are codified under the Bills of Exchange Act 1882, which were developed and interpreted by courts as clearly stated High Court Judge Lord Denning.

The use of Bills of Exchange / Promissory Notes

Historically, the IOU then the promissory note is a Bills Of Exchange which is a financial instruments were used as a method of financing and to support financing, both domestically and for international (cross-border) trade, although nowadays, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes are mainly used for cross-border financing. And also in your own country especially England, as this was the Birth place of all good lores/laws. The Bills Of Exchange comes in many forms. it is all CASH 'i.e money.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes are not independent as many have been lead to believe. This is an important characteristic of these financial instrument. If they are on other instruments such as Purchase Agreements or other underlying transactions, they are generally accepted as a payment in full therefore you sign and date this is the instrument that is a Promissory Note that releases the full funds to the seller payee account.

As an example, in the case of a buyer wanting to buy any goods/property/s from a seller, with the intention of paying in 6 months or in full payment, the purchase agreement will only lay between the buyer and the seller. And not the Drawee the Bank Workers, the estate agents, nor the solicitors, but all bank workers who is your Employee your the Employer. Therefore these are your Fiduciary/Trustee acting as Servant in your Public Office, as the bank is a our public Office. This is a 100% Fact not many know this let alone understand it.

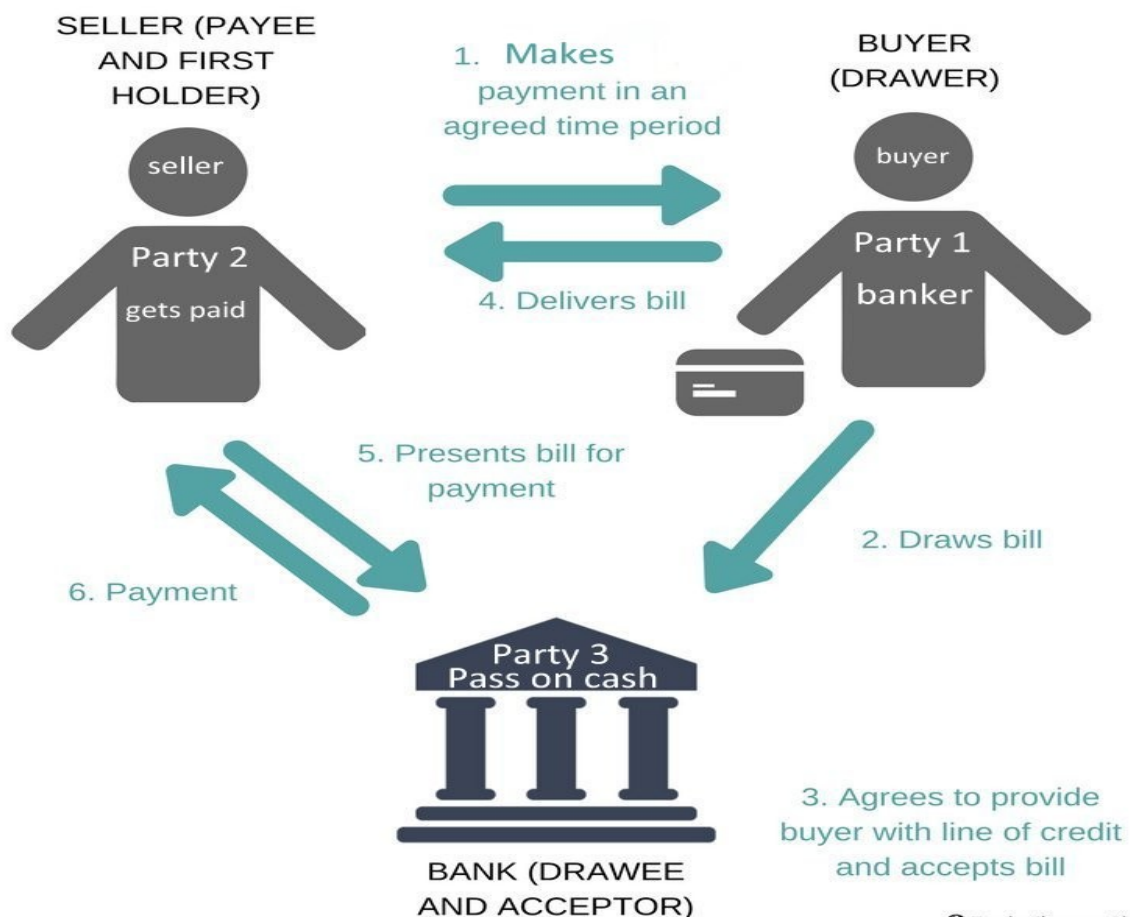
•The buyer will agree to pay part or full payment through a bill of exchange, which can be guaranteed by a bank the drawee that they will pass the part payment or the full payment to the seller payee account, it is all the bank/drawee is allowed to do. They cannot interfere not stop that transaction between the the seller and buyer. nor can they refuse the Bills of exchange. As the bills of exchange is CASH As clearly stated on the Bills Of Exchange and by The Lord Denning judgement that says a bill of exchange: **Lord Denning** judgement that says a bill of

exchange once tendered (Signature) Execute the instrument has to be ... in this England court that a bill of exchange a **promissory note** is to be treated as cash.

- In this case, a seller/payee would arrange for the goods to be delivered or release the property to the buyer, and the buyer/drawer/maker of the bill would then draw a bill on the bank (Drawee) to accept this honourably discharge the part or full payment to the seller/payee, or he or she can be in dishonour then, by stopping this transaction, is therefore interfering with the seller and buyer. This then Constitutes a TORT, plus Treason, and also wilfully with intent committing Fraud, and any document they do is then brings this also into “Uttering laws”.

- By doing so, the bank/drawee will incur primary full personal and commercial liability of that “exchange”, which is in favour of the seller/payee to receive in part like paying in six months or in full payment to seller/payee of his or her account. All the Bank can do is transfer it to the right seller/payee account, they cannot stop this transaction from one party to another, they do not have any powers or authority to do so. Be mindful in what you do to another always.

- A Bank cannot give you credit as it has none, the BANK merely hold asset, trust, funds, cash for safe keeping's it all it can do, it cannot lend you anything as it has nothing to loan you, the true credit holder is the Drawer the maker of the Note I.e Promissory Note, this Bill is then used to access the Trust of the Drawer the make he or she has under the Cestui Que Vie “Trust” as clearly stated on the Bank Of England Web-Page. The Key words are Note and Trust as the drawer has many different trust in his or her name, Name and NAME with many many numbers attached to him or her alone. The Drawee who has only three things to do within our Banks Offices, these are Duties, Responsibilities and Obligations are that they pass on the payment/s to the seller account, that it. Or not doing so is then Breach of their Office they Hold as a Servant/Fiduciary/Trustee.



As clearly seen from the illustration it shows clearly, who's actually who?

and who does what. the (3)Banks/drawee/acceptor cannot give you any credit as it has none, the Bank cannot loan nor lend you anything, as it has nothing to loan nor lend to you, this is 100% :Facts, only the man/woman who hold all Credit, and do hold Full unlimited Credit as they can contract with anyone unlimited, this is also a 100% fact, as they are the Creator of all the Credit, and are the only true credit holders of their private credit, to their own private trust, their are then in fact the creditors who are the beneficiary of the their own private trust and all the trust accounts they each all hold- without the man/woman there would be no credit. what is the one thing these other societies want from you to sign what? think about it carefully. All Securities only lay with the Drawer/maker/creator/of all types of credit. That the Seller/payee seeks this payment upon the agreement with the drawer/maker. It is not with the Bank nor the workers within the bank offices as drawee. (1) - So the The Seller (1) Payee; wants to Sell something as in property this can be anything, a pencil to land, house, horse, car, bike, washing machine, cloths whatever the property is of the seller who wishes to sell as he/she needs or want this CASH. To which they have the full rights to do so, by the laws of Banking. The (1) Seller/payee with the (2)drawer/maker can contract with each other as many times as they wish to, and the (3)Drawee must obey and must fulfill his or her duty or be in breach of their duties and Office. Thereby taking full personal and commercial liability upon themselves by stopping or interfering between the two parties to the original agreement that the (3)Drawee has no say as the agreement contract was not with (3)drawee. (2) - The Buyer (2) Drawer; who wishes to buy the Property from the seller (1) Payee; once they both agree, that they will except this substance for value for value "Exchange", the substance is the Promissory Note, i.e CASH, the Seller agree to except this as part or full payment, then as the contract is only between the seller and the buyer the payee and the drawer, and not the Drawee. The Drawer can pass the instrument to the Payee, who then endorse (signing it tendering the bill) the back of the instrument, like one signs a cheque, and then hand it to the drawee Bank, who then put the instrument into the seller payee account, and cash is available there and then to the seller/payee, but this is not needed a simple letter stating that he or she the seller payee will except the part or full payment on this instrument, prints their name and signs it, this is enough to send with the instrument to the (3)Drawee the bank must release the part or full funds into the (1)Seller payee account. Or with the seller agreement the (2)drawer can post instrument to the bank to be payed into the (1)seller/payee account. The (3)Drawee must do this or face a tort action lawsuit. The Bank of England is a Public Office therefore all Banks worldwide is all our banks the people banks this is a Public Office all who work within it are mere Drawee ONLY. Acting as Servant/Fiduciary/Trustee. But most bank works now are Corporate men and women who are not allowed to be in any of our civil and public offices 100% Fact.

(3) - The Bank who is (3) Drawee: must except this instrument and must pass on the payment part or in full, from the buyer who is the drawer; maker of the instrument who hold who is the bearer of the Bill, has full substance and value as he/she is the beneficiary of his or her trust accounts, this must be passed on to the seller who is the Payee; account. Its that simple really. As all are bound to the Bills Of Exchange (BOE).

Definitions

All Types of instruments contain an unconditional order (in respect to Bills of Exchange) or an unconditional promise or on demand/PN (in respect to Promissory notes/Bank Notes). As per the Bills of Exchange Act 1882, the definitions are follows:

Bill of Exchange 1881-1882

“A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing Drawer/Maker, addressed by one person to another Payee/Seller, signed by the person giving it Drawer/Maker, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to Payee/Seller to pay on demand (P/N) or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer”. Great Britain (1882) Bills of Exchange Act 1882. The Instrument must have a penny stamp as stated in the Stamp Duty 1891 section 34; sub sec 1. The Bearer can be yourself so paying yourself or paying it to another person even gifting it to another person. Who then becomes the bearer of the Bill meaning the seller/payee. Only the Maker the beneficiary hold this full titles and everything within it. As he or she are the only one who can release the funds/assets/CASH/ I.e money. Because they hold full unlimited credit as they are the only one who can create this credit and are the only true credit holder.

Promissory notes

A promissory note is an ‘**unconditional** promise’ not subject to any conditions of any societies, other than in writing made by one person to another signed by the maker, engaging to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer. **BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882. Part IV.** The bearer can be yourself or to the payee who now holds the instrument. You are accessing your trust and paying yourself, or your accessing your trust to pay the payee.

All instruments are generally subject to same core requirements:

- Instrument must contain an unconditional order or promise demand (respectively)
- Must be in writing filled out the correct area and then sign and date the instrument.
- Must be addressed by one person to another person or company.
- Must be signed by the drawer-maker (the person making the order or promise/demand) that the payee must be paid and discharge the amount clearly stated on the instrument. within the 72 hrs, if they bank drawee dose not do this then it becomes fully labial for the full amount upon the instruments, this must be returned into cash into the drawer/maker and creator of the bill into his or her account, or pass it to the seller/payee account, what the bank drawee cannot do, is keep the instrument, cannot send it back, unless their is a spelling mistake, or the penny stamp duty is not on it or there is no signature that the instruments must be tendered by the drawer/maker of the bill, nor can they refuse the instrument,
- Instrument dose require the drawer or the maker to pay: to the payee clearly stated on the instrument the Bills of Exchange Promissory Note.

All instruments must all define the payment terms, (through the order or the promise/demand), it must be made either when requested, required on demand or at a fixed future time, and the sum of money must be disclosed and who it’s payable to and when. To release the full fund to the payee. The drawee must not withhold this as they are in Breach of their Fiduciary/Trustee duties, obligations and responsibilities of the public servant they each hold as a Drawee in all bank worldwide.

Promissory notes/Bills of Exchange and all instrument are all one and the same thing CASH. i.e money this holds substance and value.

1.Unconditional order of promise/demand

If the promissory note Bills of Exchange is unconditional, then such as being able to release securities, or just a simple I owe you will be considered as a Promissory Note which is the Bills Of Exchange, because the promissory note comes from the IOU same as the Bank Notes only come from the Promissory Note and the Bills Of Exchange comes from the Promissory note the IOU. There would be no Bank Notes as the Blue print for this is the Promissory Note. In fact the Promissory Note hold more Substance and Value than a BANK Note. Banks Notes are all Printed of a Printing Machine, the Promissory note must be filled out by a man or woman hands and signed and dated this is then tendering the Bill and to how much to whom the payment is for. Its how all CASH Bank Notes are Created then. We are therefore trading with each other meaning we are contracting, we do not contract with Servants/Fiduciary/Trustee these are our employees, we hire them under the bills of Exchange they are all Bound to this constitutional law of the land. Therefore all Employees of ours must show proof of their Oaths of Offices they took to hold this public office as a doctors or mp or any royals that want to enter our head of state office, becomes a servant/fiduciary/trustee in our office and they all take direction order from us, as we are the government and we govern all of them, under this Bill Of Exchange and TORT laws Seven Principle of Public Office.

1.In writing and signing by the drawer (BOE) the maker (PN)

With the various means of electronic communications (e.g. emails) rather than paper documents, the 'Electronic Communications Act 2000' now means that a Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange could potentially satisfy a paper based signature. Previously, electronic signatures could be used for Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes in accordance with the 1882 Act, however, in many jurisdictions, the 'original document' is required, therefore electronic signatures may be deemed invalid. This is often problematic when these instruments are transferred to other parties, and documenting this way.

1.Time for payment

As mentioned earlier, the time for payment can be defined as a future point in time or on demand. However, when the event is 'indeterminable' or 'uncertain' (e.g. payment when a political situation occurs), it's often to consider the instrument as a Promissory note. As everything is a Promissory Note that you alone sign and date as the Drawer the maker, the true credit holder.

1.Sum certain

The 'amount due' should be very clear, even if there is interest rate charged (which is perfectly acceptable in Bills of Exchange / Promissory notes). Providing the interest rate is 'fixed' or ascertainable, rather than X% above LIBOR, it's often seen as unclear. Because it all Fraud this

'Libor': meanings; the basic rate of interest used in lending between banks on the London interbank market and also used as a reference for setting the interest rate on all types of other loans.

1. Governing law and jurisdiction

The governing law that applies to all chain between drawers i.e maker, acceptors i.e drawee, and endorsers i.e payee can often be fairly complex to start with, when there are chains. The chain of contracts depends on the nature of the two parties the drawer and payee only, the instruments and location of parties. The validity of such contracts needs to be valid in each local jurisdiction, when dealing with trust, cash, money, funds, assets, wealth. Please always refer back to the Bills Of Exchange if in doubt. It really does not matter where you live upon this earth nor in which country, where ever there is a BANK there are all Bound By the Bills of Exchange its the lores/law. This is what Govern everyone, as everyone has their own true status in law then, as clearly stated in all the above above and below.

Frequently Asked Questions

Can I negotiate or transfer Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes?

Yes, all instruments by law has to be transferred or negotiable or non negotiable instruments promissory notes Bills Of Exchange chegues, bank notes, giros, many forms of payments as instruments . Between the two Parties involved or even to oneself payments can be made into your own account, able to transfer the rights or title of these instruments to other parties the payee. A holder payee can receive a bill, becomes the bearer of the Bill providing they become a holder before it's overdue, upon demand there is no date set, its open, he or she can cash that there and then, or pay themselves by putting in the instrument a few days later or when ever they have time to do so, if in good faith, the title of that bill. This includes the acceptor (bank/drawee), drawer (buyer/maker) or endorser (seller/payee).

How does delivery work?

In order to complete the contract under a Bill of Exchange/Promissory note, delivery must take place. Delivery can mean actual or constructive. Or registered Post by Royal Mail or a Private post Company, An acceptor (Drawee) must accept liability and endorsement of the instrument whereby the seller/payee signs the back of the instrument or send a document stating he or she accept this instrument as full payment, once delivered in order for the contract of the endorsement by the payee must be in writing and signed or by the endorser/Payee, written on back of the instrument, Tendering the Bill meaning signing it, to the full amount of the instrument. Or Payee/seller who can also write out stating that he or she except the instrument as full payment, this then endorsement can be with or without recourse (see our article on recourse and non-recourse payments around forfeiting). Look at the meaning of the word 'recourse' and 'non-recourse' and also 'forfeiting', only then will you know for yourself.

How does payment happen?

Generally the acceptor-drawee / maker-drawer of Bills of Exchange/Promissory notes respectively are liable to make payment to the seller-payee once presentation of the instrument occurs. Drawee must pass on the full 'Payment' or can be made to a person acting on behalf of the holder (e.g. a collecting bank) or the drawer can pay him/her/self, providing the holder treats such payment as discharging the payer's-drawer-maker of the liability of the person to be paid in full the seller-payee or to him/her/self. Because you are the Beneficiary of your own private trust, there for its your funds and your CASH that you can move around to anyone of your accounts if you have more than one or many accounts, or can also make a gift to some one else, but the Drawee must pay this into who ever it is to be paid to, the name upon the bill to whom it is to be paid to, the drawee cannot say who can and who cannot receive this cash, or that they don't except this, or that they don't see it as a payment, of funds this instruments that is bound by the (BOE). The Drawee has wilfully with intent committed a tortious act. Breach of the Office.

Meaning Of Endorser

Its to declare that you agreed to sign meaning tendering the bill (a check or bill of exchange/promissory note) on the back to make it payable to oneself stated payee or to drawee who accept responsibility for paying it forwards that clearly states to who the instrument to be discharged to. One hopes this simple explanation will help you fully understand to what a Bank Note is which is new printed promissory note which is made by the drawer on the original promissory note and only then do the Bank Note come into existence, everything comes from the original Promissory Note the Bills of Exchange. to what other types of Instruments are out there, are all still connected to the Bills Of Exchange a Promissory Note. The mere fact remains that England been bankrupt since public was notified in the year 1931 and all Banks Worldwide are all Bankrupt, therefore all bank are all operating under the Bills Of Exchange worldwide. All this information has been withheld and suppressed from everyone.

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