MOHAWK NATION
OF GRAND RIVER
SECRETARIAT

BOOK XVIII OF THE REGISTER'S BOOKS

The Bank and the Treasury

How the Nation keeps its people's money and its own: the Grand River dollar, accounts, payments, loans, the proof of reserves, the programme against money laundering, budgets and public spending — each step, who does it, and the standards behind it.

One of five books: I, The Constitution of Offices · II, The Officers' Guide · III, The Forms · IV, Rebuilding the Register · V, The Bank and the Treasury.

First edition · October 2026

The Bank and the Treasury

Book XVIII of the Register’s books

Edition	First edition, October 2026
Mohawk Publication Number (MPN)	_____ — entered when the Register issues it
Published by	The Mohawk Nation of Grand River Secretariat · Grand River Territory, Ohsweken
To cite it	The Bank and the Treasury, Mohawk Nation of Grand River Secretariat, 2026, and its MPN

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Version and date	1.0 — 26 October 2026
Status	For publication
Classification	Public
Approved by	The Secretary-General, on publication; the approval entered in the Gazette
Changes	First edition. Each later change is listed here, with its version, date and Gazette entry
A genuine copy	Its SHA-256 fingerprint is listed in the Catalogue of the Register’s books, and on the Nation’s Ledger. A copy whose fingerprint differs is not the published edition
Written	In plain language, to ISO 24495-1. Generated from the Register’s own definitions, so it says what the Register does

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THE PROMISES

What the bank promises

	The promise	How it is kept
1	Every Grand River dollar is backed by a Canadian dollar	Checked every day; the proof of reserves published
2	Members’ savings are never lent	Loans come only from the Nation’s loan fund; the Register will not lend more than the fund holds
3	Nothing is ever overwritten	Every movement is a balanced transaction, written once; a mistake is corrected by a reversing one
4	Large sums need two officers	Above GR$5,000, a second officer approves
5	Every customer can check their own record	Each night’s payments are sealed; “Sealed ✓” beside each one opens its proof, checked by the customer’s own phone
6	The whole cost of a loan is known before it is taken	Every payment shown; repaying early costs no further interest

WHY A bank is trusted only as far as it can be checked. These promises are made so that anyone — a member, a court, another bank — can check that they are kept.

Plain words

This book is written to ISO 24495-1, the standard for plain language. Where it uses a banking word, the word is explained where it first appears, and in the glossary at the back.

SECTION 1

Who’s who

The offices of the Treasury and the bank, and what each rank may do.

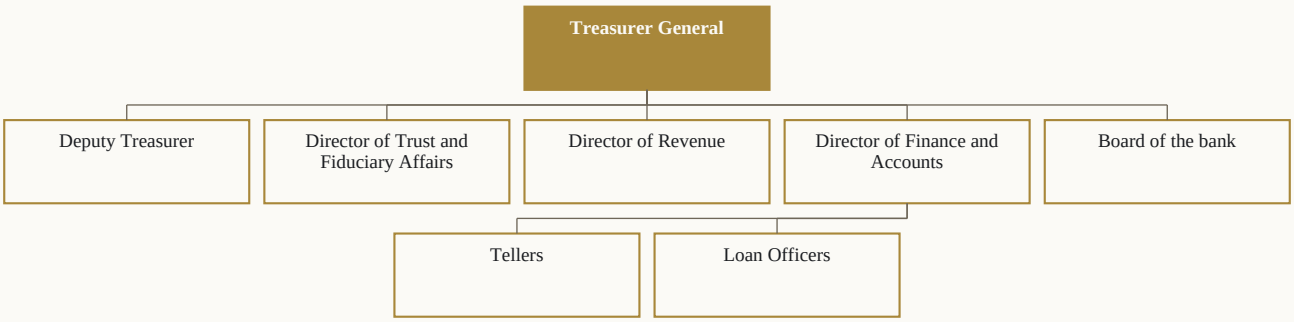
The Treasurer General heads the Treasury; the Board of the bank governs the bank; the Chief Compliance Officer answers to the Secretary-General.

Its colour: **Gold**

WHO’S WHO

The offices

The chart below shows the offices by their lines of report: the head at the top, and each office beneath joined to the one it answers to.



The Chief Compliance Officer stands outside this chart on purpose: the office answers to the Secretary-General, so that no one whose business it examines can direct it.

The ranks

Rank	Level	May file	May approve
Teller	1	Their forms	—
Treasury Officer	2	Their forms	Cash counts, deposit receipts, closures
Loan Officer	2	Their forms	Cash counts, deposit receipts, closures
Chief Compliance Officer	3	All forms	Reconciliations, disbursements, large cash, hardship, complaints; freezes (Compliance)
Director of Finance and Accounts	3	All forms	Reconciliations, disbursements, large cash, hardship, complaints; freezes (Compliance)
Deputy Treasurer	3	All forms	Reconciliations, disbursements, large cash, hardship, complaints; freezes (Compliance)
Treasurer General	4	All forms	Everything: budget transfers, freezes

SECTION 2

The money

How the Nation’s money is kept: one unit, two sides to every movement, nothing ever overwritten.

For everyone who touches it.

Its colour: **Gold**

THE MONEY

The Grand River dollar

The bank works in Grand River dollars (GR$). One Grand River dollar is one Canadian dollar, fully backed: for every Grand River dollar in members' accounts, a Canadian dollar is held in the Nation's real account at a bank. It is stable — its value does not rise or fall — and it is not an investment.

Every movement has two sides

Every movement of money is a transaction of two or more entries that add up to nothing: what goes into one account comes out of another. Money arriving from outside the Nation is booked against the **Outside** account, so the Nation always knows exactly what it holds for its members.

A deposit of GR$100 into Mary HILL's account	In	Out
Mary HILL's account	GR$100.00	
Outside (money from beyond the Nation)		GR$100.00
Together	GR$100.00	GR$100.00

RULE No screen can change a balance. A balance is only ever the sum of its entries; to correct a mistake, record a reversing transaction, with the reason.

The accounts

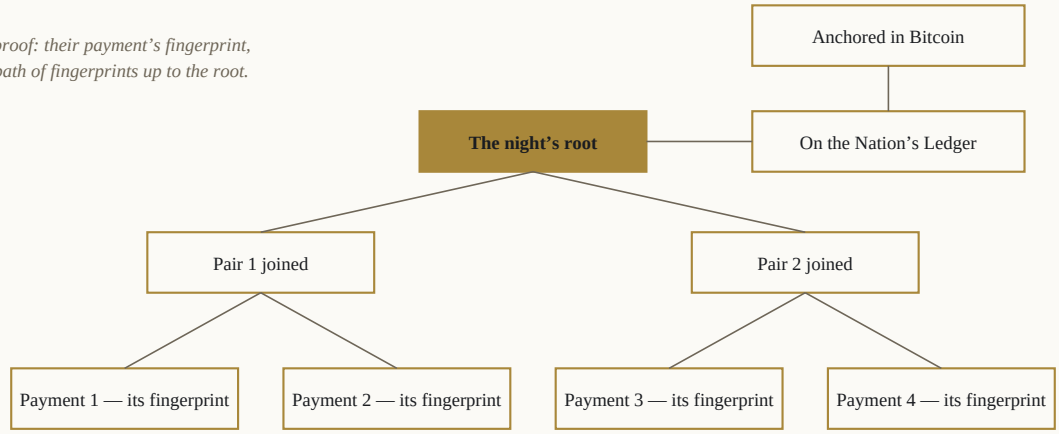
Kind	Whose
Resident accounts	Each resident's own
Business accounts	Each business on the Business Registry
Youth accounts	A resident under 18, overseen by their guardian
Outside	The Nation's side of money from and to the world
The loan fund	The money the Nation may lend — never members' savings
Interest	What borrowers pay above what they borrowed

Each transaction sealed

Each transaction's fingerprint is chained to the one before it. Each night, the day's fingerprints are gathered and joined in pairs, again and again, into one fingerprint — the night's **root** — which goes onto the Nation's Ledger, itself anchored in Bitcoin. Beside each payment in My Register, "Sealed ✓" opens its proof: the payment's fingerprint and the short path up to the root. The customer's own phone works the root out again, so the check does not rest on the Nation's word — and it reveals nothing about anyone else's money.

Read the drawing below from the bottom up. Each payment of the night is a leaf; each pair is joined into one fingerprint above it, until a single root remains. The root is written on the Ledger, so a change to any payment would show.

A customer’s proof: their payment’s fingerprint, and the short path of fingerprints up to the root.



How one night’s payments are sealed: a Merkle tree, as Bitcoin uses.

SECTION 3

Day to day

Opening accounts, taking money in and paying it out, paying by phone, and the businesses that take Grand River dollars.

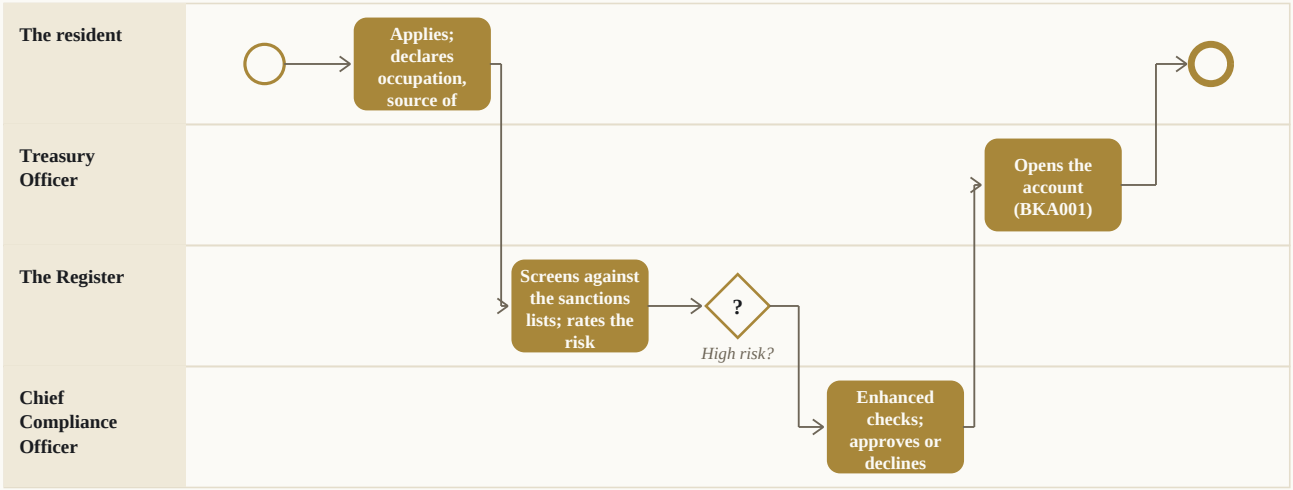
The daily work of the Tellers and Treasury Officers.

Its colour: **Gold**

DAY TO DAY

Opening an account

How to read the diagram: each row is one party — The resident, Treasury Officer, The Register and Chief Compliance Officer. Follow the steps left to right, from the start to the end. A diamond marks a decision — High risk? — and the path that follows each answer.



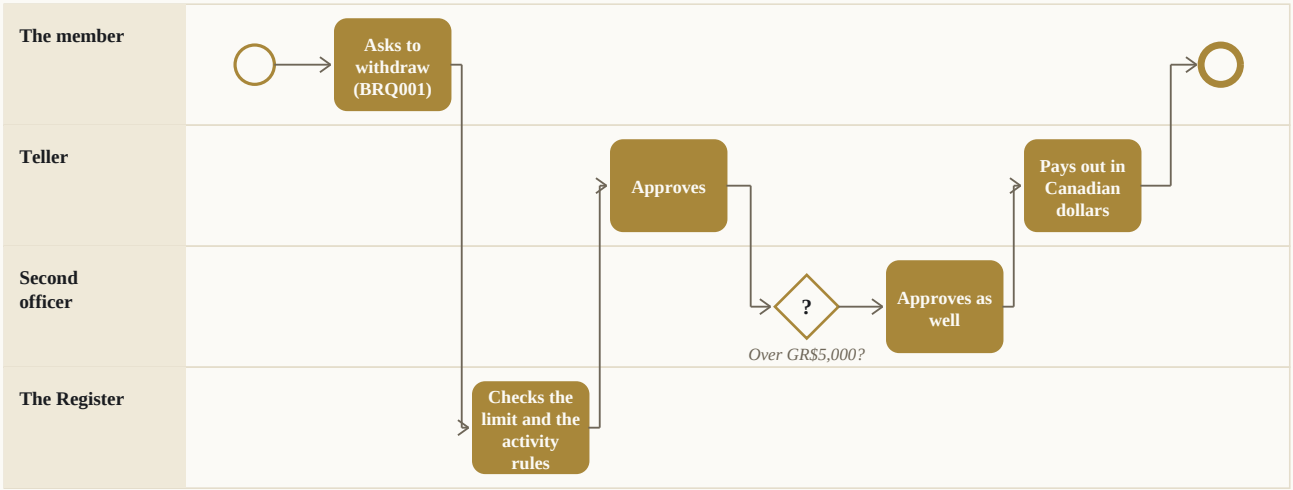
Opening an account, by who holds it at each step.

Taking money in

A deposit is recorded only from a real receipt: the cash counted with a second officer, the cheque in hand, the e-Transfer or bank deposit seen. Record its source where it is above the Nation’s threshold. Cash of 10,000 or more — in one transaction, or several within 24 hours — also needs a Large cash transaction record.

Paying money out

How to read the diagram: each row is one party — The member, Teller, Second officer and The Register. Follow the steps left to right, from the start to the end. A diamond marks a decision — Over %s%s? — and the path that follows each answer.



The amount	Who approves
Up to GR$1,000 a day	One officer
Above the daily limit, up to GR$5,000	One officer, after checking it fits the account’s declared activity

The amount	Who approves
Above GR$5,000	Two officers, neither of them the requester

Paying by QR code

A member or business shows a QR code: a fixed amount for one sale, used once and expiring in 15 minutes, or an open one for a shop counter. The payer scans it on the phone that holds their My Register and enters their wallet PIN; the money moves at once, within the daily limit, and the payee’s screen turns to Paid. Five wrong PINs lock QR payments for 15 minutes.

Businesses that take Grand River dollars

A business on the Business Registry may choose to accept Grand River dollars, and set a discount for paying in them, up to 20 per cent. The discount is taken off at the QR payment, so the customer simply pays less; the public list shows who accepts them, and at what discount.

Youth accounts

A savings account for a resident under 18, opened and overseen by the guardian recorded on their entry, who sees it, adds to it, sets a daily spending limit and savings goals. No loans; no overdraft. At 18 it becomes an ordinary account, and the young person’s own customer review falls due.

SECTION 4

Loans

Lending from the Nation’s loan fund — never from members’ savings — and helping borrowers through hard times.

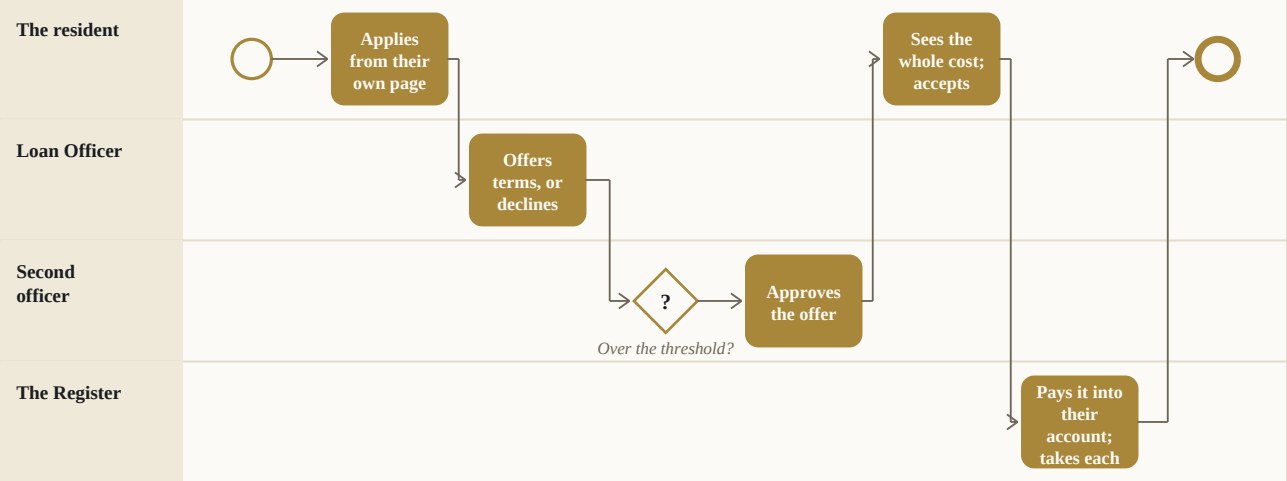
The Loan Officers, with a second officer above the threshold.

Its colour: **Gold**

LOANS

From application to repayment

How to read the diagram: each row is one party — The resident, Loan Officer, Second officer and The Register. Follow the steps left to right, from the start to the end. A diamond marks a decision — Over the threshold? — and the path that follows each answer.



Each loan product sets its rate (0 for interest-free), a one-time fee, the largest amount and the longest term. The resident sees the whole cost and every payment before accepting. Reminders go before and after each due date; after 30 days in arrears, an alert is raised. Repaying early costs no further interest. Principal goes back to the loan fund; interest to the Nation’s interest account.

RULE	The Register will not lend more than the loan fund holds. Members’ savings are never lent.

When a borrower is struggling

Offer a Loan hardship arrangement before arrears grow: smaller payments, a pause, a longer term. Tell the borrower its whole cost; they agree freely, or not at all. This follows the G20 Principles on Financial Consumer Protection: fair treatment, disclosure, and help for those in difficulty.

SECTION 5

Reserves

Proving every day that every Grand River dollar is backed — and keeping the Stellar network in line.

The Treasurer General is answerable; two officers sign.

Its colour: **Gold**

RESERVES

The daily reconciliation

Every day, three figures are compared: what the Register says is owed to account-holders; what the Nation's real account holds, by the bank's own statement; and, once the Grand River dollar is on Stellar, the amount on the network. They must agree. Two officers sign the Reconciliation sign-off; the proof of reserves (RSV001) is published — totals only, never anyone's balance — and goes on the Ledger.

WATCH FOR If the figures do not agree, stop paying out until the difference is found and explained in writing. A difference is never "rounded away".

The Grand River dollar on Stellar

On the Stellar network there are two accounts: the issuer, which creates Grand River dollars, and the distribution account, which holds them on members' behalf. The amount on the network is kept equal to what the Nation owes its members. The issuer's secret key never touches the website: the Register prepares the transaction that brings the network into line, officers sign it on their own devices — two signatures for the issuer — and the Register sends what they signed.

RULE Never type, paste or photograph the issuer's secret key on any computer that is online.

SECTION 6

Against money laundering

Keeping the bank clean: knowing its customers, watching what passes through it, and reporting what should be — without ever tipping anyone off.

The Chief Compliance Officer runs it, answering to the Secretary-General.

Its colour: **Gold**

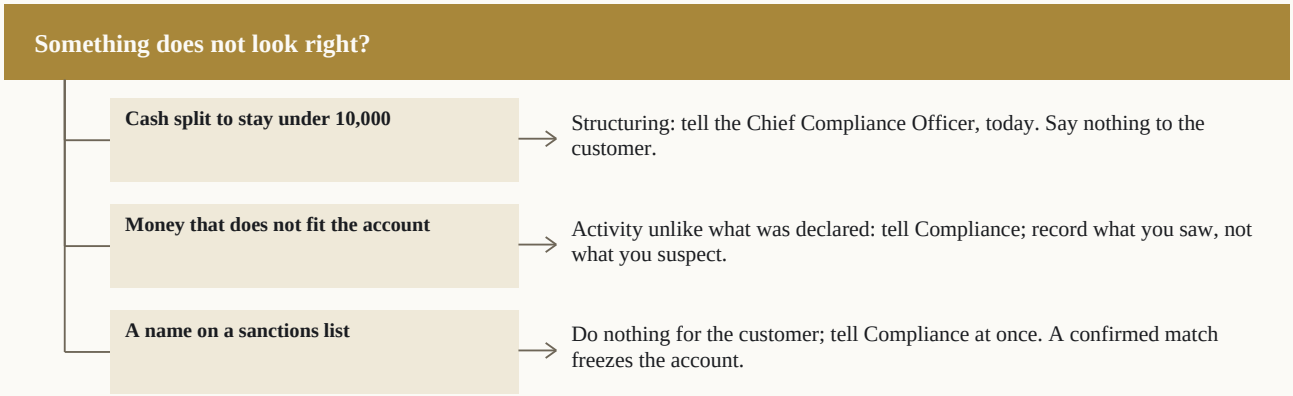
AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING

The programme

Part	What it does
Know your customer (KYC001)	At opening: occupation, source of funds, purpose, expected activity, and whether they hold public office. A risk rating, which Compliance may change, with reasons
Sanctions screening	Against the UN, Canadian and US (OFAC) lists, at opening and every day. A confirmed match freezes the account
Monitoring	Rules watch transactions; each alert becomes a case (AMC001)
Cases	Compliance closes each with its reasons, or makes a suspicious transaction report (STR001)
Records	Kept for at least five years, never deleted

RULE Never tell a customer that their activity has raised an alert, is being looked at, or has been reported. Telling them — "tipping off" — can let money and people disappear, and is forbidden by the FATF Recommendations.

How to read the tree: start at the question — "Something does not look right?" — and follow the first branch that applies. Each branch ends in what to do.



SECTION 7

The Treasury

The Nation’s own money: what it is paid, what it spends, and how anyone can see both.

The Treasurer General, the Director of Finance and Accounts, and the Director of Revenue.

Its colour: **Gold**

THE TREASURY

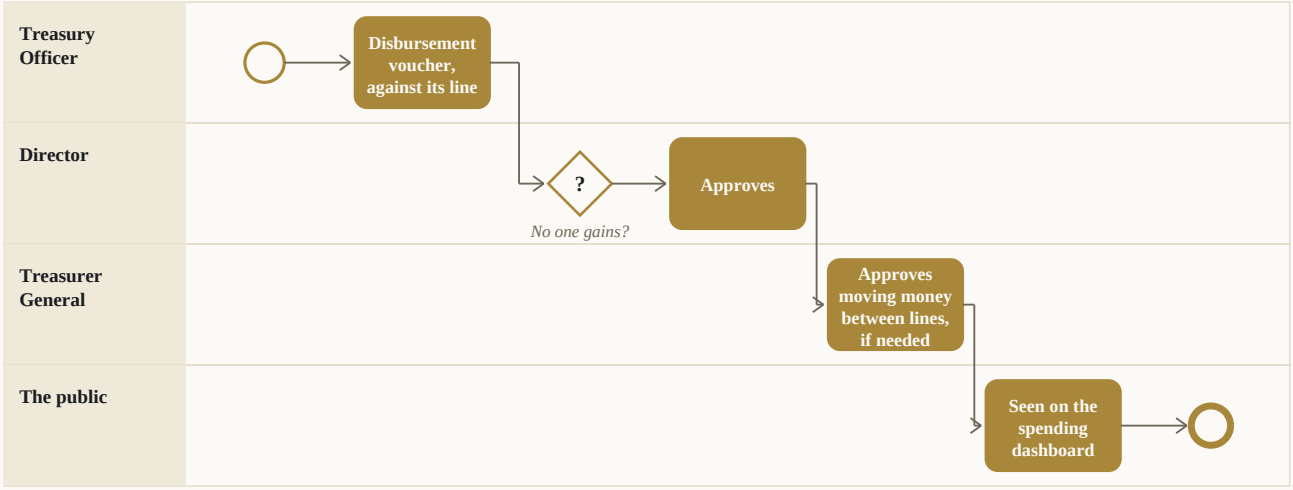
Payments to the Nation

A payment request (PRQ001) appears on the payer’s own page, with instructions for each way the Nation accepts: Interac e-Transfer, PayPal, cash, cheque or money order, bank deposit, card in person. The payer says how they paid; an officer confirms receipt, which posts it to the Treasury ledger and issues a receipt (RCP001). A PayPal payment of the right amount, to the Nation’s own account, confirms itself.

Budgets and spending

Each fiscal year’s budget (BGT001) sets amounts for named lines; adopting it goes on the Ledger. Spending is recorded against a line as a disbursement (DIS001), with its voucher. The public dashboard shows each line’s amount, what has been spent and what remains, the year’s revenue, and grants paid by programme — after the IMF Fiscal Transparency Code.

How to read the diagram: each row is one party — Treasury Officer, Director, Treasurer General and The public. Follow the steps left to right, from the start to the end. A diamond marks a decision — No one gains? — and the path that follows each answer.



RULE No one approves a payment they, their family or their business would gain from. The voucher asks, and the answer is on the record.

SECTION 8

Standards and forms

The standards the bank and the Treasury follow.

Its colour: **Gold**

STANDARDS

The standards

Standard	For
The FATF Recommendations	Against money laundering and terrorist financing
International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)	The Treasury’s accounts
IMF Fiscal Transparency Code (2019)	Budgets and public spending, open to all
G20 High-Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection (2011)	Fair treatment, disclosure, help in difficulty
UN Convention against Corruption (2003)	Integrity in public money
ISO 4217	Currency codes: CAD; the Grand River dollar as GRANDRIVER on Stellar
Stellar’s SEP-1 (stellar.toml)	How wallets and exchanges know the Grand River dollar
Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision (2012)	A guide for how the Board governs the bank
IADI Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems (2014)	For protecting members’ deposits, when the Nation adopts it

The forms

Form	Approved by	Within
Cash count	Treasury Officer or above	24 hours
Deposit receipt	Treasury Officer or above	24 hours
Large cash transaction record	Chief Compliance Officer or above	24 hours
Reconciliation sign-off	Chief Compliance Officer or above	24 hours
Disbursement voucher	Chief Compliance Officer or above	5 days
Budget transfer	Treasurer General or above	10 days
Loan hardship arrangement	Chief Compliance Officer or above	5 days
Complaint about the bank	Chief Compliance Officer or above	10 days
Account freeze or release	Treasurer General or above	4 hours
Account closure	Treasury Officer or above	5 days

Each form is in Book XIV, on paper.

SECTION 9

Scenarios

Real work, start to finish — and good work beside work that is not.

Its colour: **Gold**

SCENARIOS

Mary HILL opens an account

Mary applies from My Register: a teacher; her wages; for savings and paying bills; a few hundred a month; holds no public office. The Register screens her against the sanctions lists — no match — and rates her low risk. A Treasury Officer opens her account. She brings GR$250 in cash: the Teller counts it with a second officer and records a Deposit receipt; her account shows GR$250, and the Outside account the other side.

A withdrawal of GR$6,000

A member asks to withdraw GR$6,000 to their bank account. It fits their declared activity. Because it is above GR$5,000, the Teller approves and a second officer approves as well; only then is it paid out by e-Transfer, and the next reconciliation shows it.

Three deposits in one day

A customer deposits 3,400, 3,300 and 3,500 in cash at three counters in one afternoon. The Register's rules raise an alert; it becomes a case. The Chief Compliance Officer looks at the account, finds no explanation, and makes a suspicious transaction report. No one tells the customer.

Recording a deposit

GOOD	NOT LIKE THIS
· The cash counted with a second officer; the deposit receipt filed; its source recorded	· "Recorded it now, the receipt will come later" · Counting alone, at the end of a busy day

Why: A deposit with no receipt behind it is money the Nation says it holds but cannot show. The count by two protects both officers.

A loan in arrears

GOOD	NOT LIKE THIS
· A call before the second missed payment; a hardship arrangement offered; its whole cost explained	· Waiting for the alert at 30 days · A new loan to pay off the old one

Why: Early help keeps a borrower paying and the loan fund whole; a new loan on top of an old one deepens the hole.

An alert on an account

GOOD	NOT LIKE THIS
· Tell the Chief Compliance Officer; write down what you saw	· "Just so you know, the bank's looking at your account" · Asking the customer to explain, to "sort it out"

Why: Tipping off is forbidden: it can let money and people vanish, and puts the officer in the wrong.

SECTION 10

Rebuilding the bank

If the bank’s records were lost, or could not be trusted: how they are restored and proven.

With Book XVII.

Its colour: **Forest**

REBUILDING THE BANK

In order

	Step
1	Stop all payments out. Nothing leaves until step 6 passes
2	Restore the bank’s journal from the latest good backup (Book XVII)
3	Work every balance out again from its entries — never take a balance on trust
4	Check each night’s root against the Ledger, and the Ledger against Bitcoin
5	Enter the paper — deposit receipts, cash counts, vouchers — in the order they were made
6	Reconcile: owed, held in the real account, on Stellar. They must agree
7	Resume payments; announce it in the Gazette

WHY Members can prove their own payments with the “Sealed ✓” proofs they hold, and the Stellar network keeps its own record of the Grand River dollar, apart from the Nation’s machines. Between them, a lost record can be rebuilt and checked.

Words used

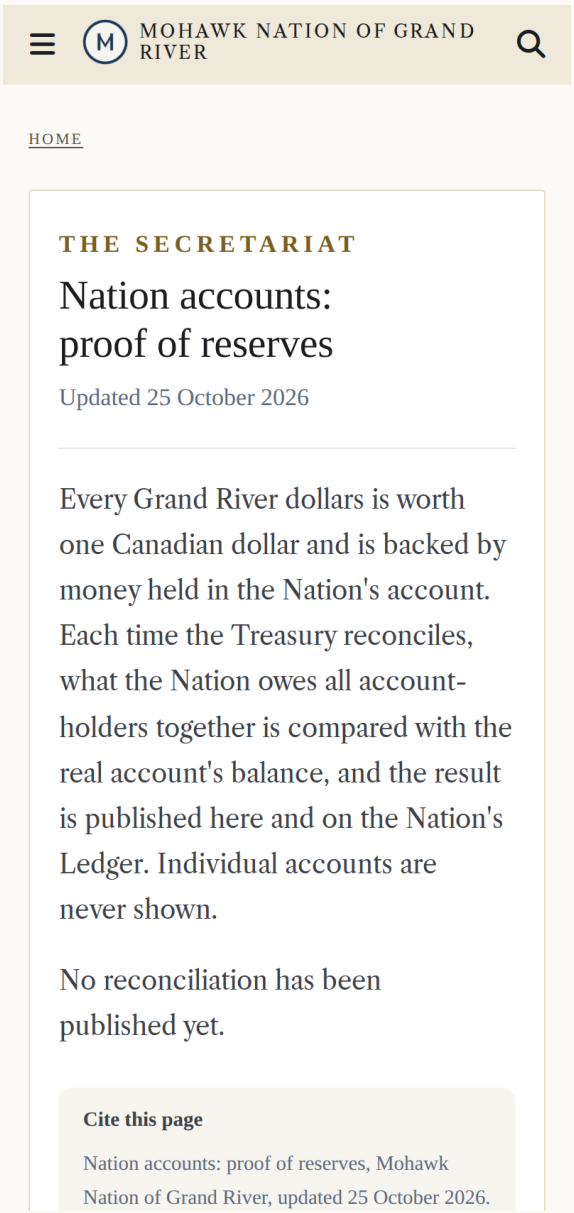
Word	Meaning
Reconciliation	Checking that what is owed to members equals what is held
Proof of reserves	The published total of what is owed and what is held
Merkle tree	A way of joining many fingerprints into one, so any single one can be proven to be in it
Tipping off	Telling anyone that their activity is being looked at or reported
Structuring	Splitting cash into smaller sums to stay under a reporting threshold
Enhanced due diligence	The closer checks for a higher-risk customer

SECTION 12

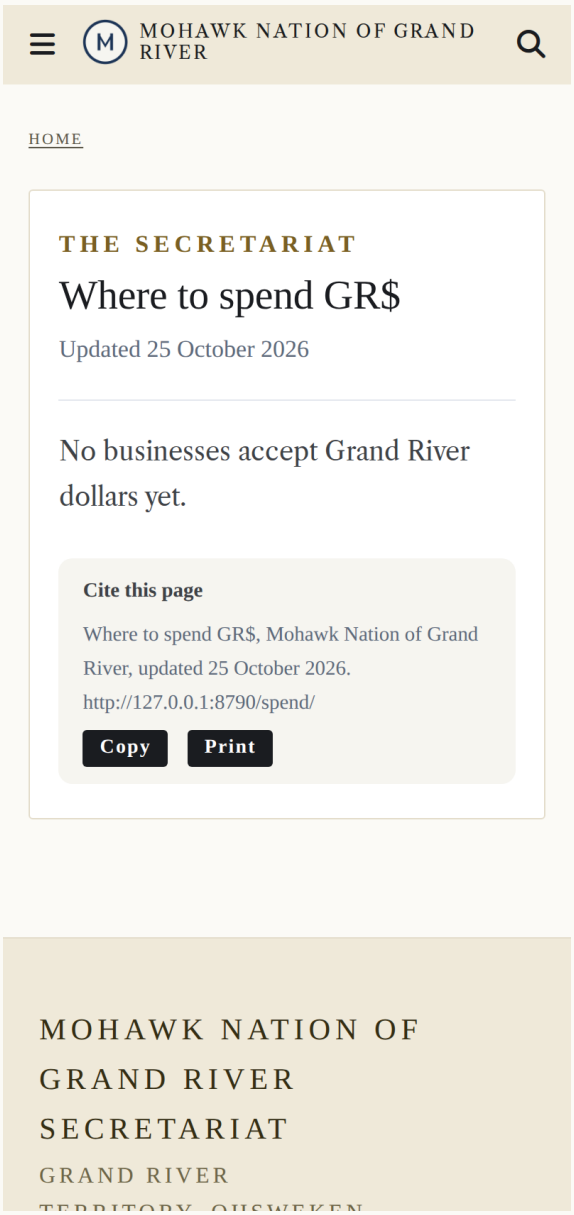
On the screen

The bank’s public pages, as anyone sees them.

Its colour: **Gold**



The proof of reserves



Where to spend Grand River dollars

SECTION 11

How it works, and how we compare

The benchmarks the Nation measures itself against, the standards it follows, and the questions an expert or critic would ask — answered.

Its colour: **Cover tan**

How we compare

Benchmark	What they do	What the Nation does
The EU’s MiCA Regulation (2023)	An e-money token must be backed one to one and redeemable at par, at any time	One GR$ is one Canadian dollar, held in full, redeemable through the Secretariat
Stablecoin attestations	Usually monthly, by an accounting firm	A proof of reserves every day, on the Ledger; an independent audit each year is recommended
Desjardins and the credit unions	Banks owned by their members, serving their communities	A bank for the Nation’s members, lending only from its own fund
Canada’s Aboriginal Financial Institutions	Indigenous lenders financing Indigenous business since the 1980s	The Nation’s loan fund, and its businesses taking GR$

Questions an expert or critic would ask

Is this a bank under Canadian law?
The Nation keeps accounts for its members within its own order. Where its work touches Canadian bank accounts and residents, rules on money services and anti-money-laundering may apply in practice; counsel should confirm them before withdrawals open.

Who audits the bank?
The daily proof of reserves shows the totals agree; it is not an audit. An independent audit each year, to IPSAS, is recommended before the bank grows.

Are deposits protected?
Not yet by insurance. They are protected by being held in full, never lent; deposit protection, after the IADI Core Principles, is the next step.

What if the bank holding the reserves closes the account?
Keep the reserves at two institutions, so the loss of one does not stop the bank.