MASON MINT & CLEARING HOUSE

MASON INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY STANDARDS AUTHORITY (MICSA)

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CONSTITUTIVE CHARTER, INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CODE ADMINISTRATION & STANDARDS FRAMEWORK

Governing Architecture for International Monetary Identification, Financial Reference-Data Standards, and Monetary Registry Maintenance

Founding Authority	Mason Mint & Clearing House
Institution	Mason International Currency Standards Authority (MICSA)
Primary Function	International monetary identification, currency-code administration, financial reference-data standards, and monetary registry maintenance
Governing Framework	Mason International Currency Standards Framework (MICSF)
Principal Currency Registry	Mason International Currency Register (MICR)
Institutional Status	Constituted institutional framework
Relationship to ISO	Independent and non-affiliated; no claim of ISO authority or ISO code assignment
Initial Proposed Currency	Mason Note (Proposed Alpha-3 Identifier: **MSN**)

ARTICLE I — ESTABLISHMENT

The Mason International Currency Standards Authority (MICSA) is hereby constituted as the international monetary standards and registration authority operating under the regulatory supervision of the Mason Mint & Clearing House.

MICSA is established to provide a centralized institutional mechanism for the identification, registration, classification, maintenance, publication, verification, and historical preservation of monetary units, funds, monetary instruments, and associated financial reference data recognized within the Mason monetary system.

MICSA shall functionally perform a role analogous to an international currency-code Maintenance Agency.

Its authority is institutional and contractual within the Mason monetary architecture and shall not be represented as authority delegated by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the Swiss Association for Standardization, SIX Financial Information AG, any national government, central bank, or other external standards organization.

ARTICLE II — INSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

MICSA shall maintain a permanent and authoritative reference system capable of answering:

> *"What monetary unit is this, who recognizes it within the Mason system, how is it represented electronically, and what is its current status?"*

MICSA shall therefore administer:

- Currency identifiers
- Fund identifiers
- Monetary-instrument identifiers
- Numeric monetary codes
- Alpha-3 monetary codes
- Minor-unit classifications
- Currency status classifications
- Historical currency records
- Currency amendments
- Currency withdrawals
- Currency redenominations
- Currency successor relationships
- Monetary reference-data publications
- Machine-readable currency datasets
- Registry authentication and verification
- Monetary code governance

ARTICLE III — THE MASON CURRENCY CODE STANDARD

MICSA shall establish and maintain the **Mason Currency Code Standard (MCCS)**. The MCCS shall provide a standardized identification architecture consisting, where applicable, of:

- **Alpha-3 Code:** Three alphabetic characters identifying a monetary unit.
- **Numeric Code:** Three numerical characters identifying the corresponding monetary unit within the MICSA registry.
- **Minor Unit:** The defined decimal relationship between the principal monetary unit and its subordinate denomination.
- **Currency Name:** The formal registered name of the monetary unit.
- **Issuer:** The legally designated issuing authority.
- **Jurisdiction / Monetary Domain:** The geographic, institutional, contractual, or economic domain within which the monetary unit is recognized.
- **Status:** The current legal and registry status of the monetary unit.

Note: ISO 4217 similarly uses a three-letter alphabetic code, an equivalent three-digit numeric code, and minor-unit information.

ARTICLE IV — MASON INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY REGISTER

MICSA shall operate the **Mason International Currency Register (MICR)**, which shall constitute the authoritative registry of monetary identifiers recognized under the Mason monetary framework. Each registered monetary unit shall receive a permanent registry record containing, at minimum:

Registry Field	Description
Currency Name	Official monetary name
Alpha-3 Code	Three-character identifier
Numeric Code	Three-digit identifier
Minor Unit	Decimal subdivision
Issuer	Issuing authority

Registry Field	Description
Effective Date	Date of recognition
Status	Active, pending, suspended, withdrawn, historical
Monetary Domain	Applicable jurisdiction/network
Instrument Class	Currency, fund, unit of account, etc.
Amendment History	Complete modification record
Successor Code	Applicable replacement identifier
Registry Hash	Integrity-verification value

The MICR shall maintain both current and historical lists, allowing a researcher or financial system to determine not only what a code means today, but what it meant at a specified historical date.

ARTICLE V — CURRENCY CLASSIFICATION

MICSA shall classify monetary identifiers into separate registry categories. This architecture deliberately mirrors the functional concept of maintaining current, fund, and historical code lists found in the ISO 4217 system:

- **List A — Current Monetary Units:** Active currencies and monetary units.
- **List B — Registered Funds:** Funds, units of account, reserve instruments, or financial pools requiring standardized identification.
- **List C — Historical Monetary Units:** Withdrawn, obsolete, superseded, or historical monetary denominations.
- **List D — Precious-Metal and Commodity Monetary Units:** Where adopted by the Mason framework.
- **List E — Pending Applications:** Monetary units undergoing institutional review.
- **List F — Suspended Identifiers:** Identifiers temporarily suspended pending investigation, restructuring, or governance action.

ARTICLE VI — CURRENCY CODE ASSIGNMENT AUTHORITY

MICSA shall possess exclusive assignment authority over MCCS identifiers within the Mason monetary system. No Mason-regulated institution may independently represent an identifier as MICSA-approved unless that identifier appears in the MICR.

The assignment process shall follow a strict sequential workflow:

Application → Eligibility Review → Institutional Verification → Code Review → Approval → Registry Assignment → Publication → Effective Date

No identifier shall become an active MICSA code merely because an issuer has selected the letters privately.

ARTICLE VII — THE MASON NOTE

The first proposed monetary registration under this framework shall be the **MASON NOTE** (Proposed Alpha-3: **MSN**). Specifications include:

- **Proposed Numeric Code:** Pending assignment
- **Minor Unit:** Pending final monetary specification

- **Instrument Class:** Monetary unit / note
- **Registry Status:** Proposed | **MICSA Status:** Application required

Accordingly, `MSN 150.00` shall represent a proposed standardized notation for one hundred fifty Mason Notes, subject to final MICSA registration. Likewise, designations such as `MSN/USD`, `MSN/EUR`, `MSN Treasury`, `MSN Reserve`, `MSN Settlement Account`, and `MSN Ledger` may be used as system nomenclature within the Mason monetary architecture once registered.

The designation MSN shall not be represented as an ISO 4217 code unless and until the actual ISO Maintenance Agency independently assigns that code.

ARTICLE VIII — INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS SECRETARIAT

MICSA shall establish an independent administrative office designated as the **International Currency Standards Secretariat**. The Secretariat shall operate continuously and maintain institutional records independent of individual officeholders, fulfilling duties including: receiving applications, maintaining registry records, preparing amendments, publishing official notices, administering code reservations, distributing machine-readable code lists, and authenticating publications.

ARTICLE IX — AMENDMENT AUTHORITY

MICSA shall establish a formal amendment mechanism. Every modification to a registered currency shall receive an **MCCS Amendment Number** and log the amendment number, affected identifier, previous/new values, reason, approving authority, effective date, publication date, registry hash, and historical archive reference. An amendment shall not silently overwrite historical information; the MICR shall preserve the complete lineage of every monetary identifier.

ARTICLE X — CURRENCY RECOGNITION LEVELS

MICSA shall distinguish between different levels of recognition to prevent treating registration, legal status, market value, and settlement capability as identical:

- **Level 0 — Unregistered:** The monetary designation exists outside the MICSA registry.
- **Level 1 — Application:** An issuer has formally submitted a monetary-unit application.
- **Level 2 — Registered:** MICSA has approved the identifier.
- **Level 3 — Active:** The monetary unit is authorized for use within its designated Mason monetary domain.
- **Level 4 — Settlement Recognized:** The monetary unit is supported by an approved settlement mechanism.
- **Level 5 — Interinstitutional Recognition:** Participating financial institutions recognize and process the unit.
- **Level 6 — International Network Recognition:** Independent external institutions recognize the unit through contractual, market, clearing, or other lawful mechanisms.

ARTICLE XI — INDEPENDENCE AND CONFLICT CONTROLS

Although MICSA is regulated by the Mason Mint & Clearing House, its code-assignment process shall maintain operational independence. No individual issuer may unilaterally assign itself an approved identifier. While the Mason Mint & Clearing House establishes MICSA, approves its governing charter, appoints officers, and audits compliance, MICSA shall independently review applications, assign identifiers, maintain registries, and publish amendments—preventing the monetary issuer and monetary registry from becoming the same administrative function.

ARTICLE XII — GOVERNANCE

MICSA shall be governed by a **Monetary Standards Council**, overseeing monetary-code policy, registry integrity, technical standards, and international interoperability. Supporting divisions shall include:

1. **Currency Registration Division:** Applications and assignments.
2. **Standards Engineering Division:** MCCS technical specifications.
3. **Registry Operations Division:** MICR infrastructure.
4. **Financial Reference Data Division:** Machine-readable monetary datasets.
5. **Compliance & Audit Division:** Procedural integrity.
6. **International Liaison Division:** Communication with external standards bodies, institutions, and exchanges.
7. **Historical Archives Division:** Permanent preservation of retired identifiers.

ARTICLE XIII — OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

MICSA shall publish the *MICSA Current Currency Register*, *MICSA Current Funds Register*, *MICSA Historical Currency Register*, *MICSA Amendment Bulletin*, *MICSA Technical Specification*, *MICSA Annual Standards Report*, *MICSA Registry Integrity Report*, and *MICSA Application Register*. Each publication shall contain a document identifier, version, publication date, effective date, issuing office, authorization record, and cryptographic integrity record.

ARTICLE XIV — DIGITAL REGISTRY

MICSA shall maintain a machine-readable registry suitable for banking systems, treasury systems, accounting software, payment networks, blockchain/ledger systems, and ERPs. Canonical formats supported include **JSON**, **XML**, and **CSV**, with every dataset carrying a version number and integrity identifier.

ARTICLE XV — INTEROPERABILITY

MICSA shall strictly distinguish between three separate concepts: (1) **MICSA Code** (assigned under MCCS), (2) **ISO 4217 Code** (independently assigned by ISO Maintenance Agency), and (3) **External Market Code** (created by commercial banks/exchanges). MICSA shall never represent its registry as an ISO registry, but may maintain cross-reference tables where compatible.

ARTICLE XVI — INTERNATIONAL STANDING

MICSA shall be international in scope and intended interoperability, deriving its authority from the governing charter of the Mason Mint & Clearing House, participation agreements, contractual adoption, open verifiable standards, and transparent procedures. MICSA begins with Mason institutional authority, not ISO delegation (unlike SIX Financial Information AG, which holds formal ISO delegation for ISO 4217).

ARTICLE XVII — RELATIONSHIP TO MASON MINT & CLEARING HOUSE

The Mason Mint & Clearing House shall serve as the Founding and Supervisory Monetary Authority. The structural hierarchy is defined as follows:

Mason Mint & Clearing House

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Mason International Currency Standards Authority (MICSA)

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Monetary Standards Council

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International Currency Standards Secretariat

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Mason International Currency Register (MICR)

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Registered Monetary Units

ARTICLE XVIII — FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLE

MICSA shall operate according to the principle that no monetary unit is fully standardized merely because it has a name. A recognized monetary unit requires a persistent identity, defined issuer, standardized representation, authoritative registry, documented status, and controlled amendment history.

Identity + Authority + Registry + Standard + Settlement + Recognition = Monetary Infrastructure

ARTICLE XIX — FOUNDING RESOLUTION

The Mason Mint & Clearing House hereby establishes the Mason International Currency Standards Authority (MICSA) as the designated institutional authority for administration of the Mason Currency Code Standard and Mason International Currency Register. MICSA is authorized to develop and maintain the institutional infrastructure necessary to register and administer monetary identifiers within the Mason monetary system.

The first proposed registration shall be the **MASON NOTE** (Requested Code: `MSN`; Registry: *Mason International Currency Register*; Standard: *Mason Currency Code Standard*; Status: *Founding Application*; ISO Status: *Not an ISO 4217 assignment*).

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INSTITUTIONAL DESIGNATION:
MASON INT'L CURRENCY STANDARDS AUTHORITY
OFFICIAL CHARTER

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