YOUR SECRET WEALTH

Bulletproof Protection for Your Assets in an Age of Total Surveillance

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PART ONE: THE WAR ON YOUR WEALTH

Introduction: Welcome to the Great Extraction

It has often been said that it's easier to make money than to keep it. That's not just a cute saying your accountant throws around at cocktail parties. It's a brutal economic reality that's getting worse by the day.

Right now, as you're reading this, there are people plotting to take your money. I'm not talking about common criminals. I'm talking about governments, ex-spouses, business partners, opportunistic lawyers, and an entire ecosystem of parasites who view your bank account as their personal ATM.

And here's what really pisses me off: Most of them will rob you while claiming the moral high ground.

The tax collector isn't "stealing"—he's collecting your "fair share." Your ex-wife isn't taking half your business—she's getting what she "deserves." That plaintiff's lawyer isn't shaking you down—he's seeking "justice" for his client.

It's theft dressed up in a three-piece suit and a judge's robe.

The Modern Wealth Extraction Machine

Think about all the ways your wealth is under assault right now, in 2026:

Government Overreach: Tax authorities worldwide are more aggressive than ever. They've got AI systems combing through your transactions. They've got automatic information sharing agreements with nearly every country on Earth. The IRS knows about your foreign bank account before you do. HMRC in the UK can freeze your accounts without even telling you first. And if you think your home country's tax system is bad, wait until you see the global reporting frameworks they've signed you up for without asking.

Litigation Explosion: We live in the most litigious period in human history. Slip and fall in someone's driveway? Million-dollar lawsuit. Have a business deal go south? You're getting sued. Hell, someone doesn't like your tweet? Defamation suit. The legal system has become a weapon of wealth redistribution, and you're the target.

Divorce Devastation: Fifty percent of marriages end in divorce. And in that divorce, the courts will gleefully hand over half of everything you built to someone who may have contributed nothing to building it. I've watched clients lose businesses they spent 30 years building because they got married without proper protection.

The Transparency Trap: Here's where it gets really ugly in 2026. The global financial system has declared war on privacy. The Common Reporting Standard (CRS) means your offshore bank is snitching on you to your home government. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) has turned every foreign financial institution into a deputy tax collector for Uncle Sam. And just when you thought it couldn't get worse, they're rolling out CRS 2.0 and something called the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF).

That's right. They're coming for your Bitcoin now too.

The 2026 Surveillance State: It's Worse Than You Think

Let's talk about what's actually happening right now, in 2026, because this is where most "experts" are still living in 2019.

CRS 2.0 went live on January 1, 2026. That means your offshore bank isn't just reporting your account balances anymore. They're now reporting your e-money wallets, digital currency holdings, and certain crypto investments. The net is tightening. Loopholes like self certification have been closed.

CARF started on January 1, 2026 in early-adopter countries. Crypto exchanges are now required to do full due diligence on you and report your crypto transactions to tax authorities. The first automatic exchange of this information happens in 2027. If you thought crypto was your escape hatch from the financial surveillance state, I've got bad news for you.

Penalties have gone nuclear. In the UK, failure to register with HMRC now costs you £1,000 plus daily penalties. Repeated violations? Try £5,000 plus daily penalties. The EU is hitting repeat violators with fines up to €100,000. They're not playing anymore.

But here's the really interesting part—and this is something most people have completely missed:

On March 26, 2025, FinCEN dropped a bombshell. They issued an interim final rule that **exempts all U.S. companies and U.S. persons from Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) reporting requirements.**

Let that sink in.

While the rest of the world is tightening the noose on financial privacy, the United States just gave its companies a massive exemption. The BOI reporting now primarily targets foreign entities registered to do business in the U.S.

What does this tell you? It tells you that despite all the public rhetoric about "transparency" and "fighting money laundering," the U.S. government still understands that financial privacy has value. They want to know what foreigners are doing with U.S. entities, but they're not interested in making life impossible for Americans using American structures. Foreigners using US LLCs have significant privacy advantages too.

This is a huge strategic shift that creates significant opportunities if you know how to use it.

Why "Hiding" is Dead and "Structuring" is King

Let me be brutally honest with you: The days of "secret" Swiss bank accounts are over. The days of having an offshore account that nobody knows about are over. The days of hiding cash in a Panamanian bank and hoping nobody finds out? Over.

Anyone selling you that fantasy is either stupid or lying to you.

But here's what they don't tell you: **You don't need secrecy. You need structure.**

There's a massive difference between hiding assets (illegal, stupid, will land you in prison) and structuring assets (legal, smart, will keep you rich and free).

The super-wealthy have known this for centuries. They don't "hide" their wealth. They structure it in ways that make it functionally impossible for anyone to take it from them, even when everyone knows it exists.

Let me give you a real-world example that illustrates this perfectly.

The Client Who Woke Up Frozen

A few years back, I had a client—let's call him James—who woke up one morning to discover that every single one of his UK bank accounts was frozen. He couldn't access a penny. He went online to sell stocks to raise cash. Couldn't do it. The sale was blocked.

He called me in a panic. "What the hell is going on?"

Turns out, a government agency had gone to court on an "ex-parte" basis to freeze all his assets. Ex-parte means he wasn't notified. He wasn't represented. He didn't get to explain his side. The government walked into court, told their story to the judge, and walked out with an order to freeze everything this man owned.

Why? Because he'd been involved in a business deal a decade earlier that they were now investigating. Never mind that he hadn't been charged with anything. Never mind that he might be completely innocent. They froze everything first and figured they'd sort out the details later.

James couldn't make his mortgage payments. Couldn't pay his insurance. Couldn't pay for his kids' school. Couldn't even buy groceries with his own money.

But here's the thing: James was smart. A year before this happened, I'd helped him set up an offshore structure. He had a Cook Islands trust that owned a Nevis LLC, which held accounts in Switzerland and Singapore. None of those accounts were in his name. None of those assets were legally "his."

So while his UK life was frozen solid, he had access to funds that allowed him to pay his bills, hire top-tier lawyers, and fight the freeze without going broke in the process. It took two years, but eventually the investigation concluded with no charges filed and his UK accounts were unfrozen.

Without that offshore structure, James would have been destroyed. He would have lost his homes to foreclosure, his businesses to bankruptcy, and his family to financial devastation—all while being innocent.

That's the world we live in now. They can destroy you first and ask questions later.

The question is: Are you protected?

The Personal Cost of Inaction

I want you to really think about this scenario for a moment, because it's not hypothetical. It happens every single day to people who thought it could never happen to them.

Imagine waking up tomorrow morning and discovering that:

- Your bank accounts are frozen
- Your brokerage accounts are locked
- Your ability to sell property is blocked
- You can't access your own money to hire lawyers
- You have no idea why this is happening
- Nobody is obligated to tell you

Now imagine that same scenario, but you have an offshore structure in place. You have accounts in jurisdictions that don't recognize foreign court orders. You have a trustee in the Cook Islands who answers to Cook Islands law, not your home country's courts. You have an LLC in Nevis that holds liquid assets you can access.

The difference between these two scenarios is the difference between financial destruction and financial security.

But most people don't act. They think, "That won't happen to me." Or, "I'll deal with it if it becomes a problem." Or my personal favorite: "I don't have enough money to make it worthwhile."

Let me address that last one directly. If you have more than $250,000 in liquid assets, you have enough to make asset protection worthwhile. If you own a business, you absolutely need asset protection. If you're a high-income professional (doctor, lawyer, business owner), you need asset protection yesterday.

Because the parasites don't just target billionaires. They target anyone who has something worth taking.

PART TWO: THE FOUNDATION OF YOUR FORTRESS

Own Nothing, Control Everything: The Philosophy That Changed My Life

This principle is the beating heart of every sophisticated asset protection strategy ever created: **Own nothing, control everything.**

When I first heard this phrase, I thought it was just clever wordplay. Then I started working with genuinely wealthy families—the kind who've had money for generations—and I realized this is how they actually operate.

Think about it. If you don't legally own the Ferrari, nobody can sue you and take the Ferrari. If you don't personally own the rental properties, a judgment against you personally can't touch the rental properties. If you don't own the brokerage account with $5 million in it, a creditor who gets a judgment against you can't garnish that account.

But if you control all of those assets through legal structures, you get all the benefits of ownership without the liability exposure.

You drive the Ferrari whenever you want. You collect the rent from the properties. You can direct investments in the brokerage account. But legally, they're not yours. They belong to a trust. Or a foundation. Or an LLC owned by a trust.

This is how the wealthy stay wealthy while everyone else gets picked clean by lawyers and tax collectors.

And before you start thinking this sounds "shady," let me be clear: This is 100% legal. It's the same strategy used by the Rockefellers, the Kennedys, and every major family fortune you've ever heard of. The only difference is that they had lawyers from white-shoe law firms structure this for them a century ago, while you're reading about it here.

Let's talk about how to actually build this structure.

Trusts: The 900-Year-Old Weapon of the Elite

Trusts were first used in England in the 12th century. Knights heading off to fight in the Crusades needed someone to manage their lands while they were gone. They would convey the land to a trusted individual (hence "trustee") who would manage it and return it when the knight came home.

Over time, the Chancery Court in London formalized this arrangement, and the trust was born.

Here's the beautiful thing about trusts: They separate legal ownership from beneficial ownership. The trustee owns the assets legally. You (the beneficiary) benefit from them. This separation is what creates the protection.

To create a trust, you need three parties:

The Settlor: This is you. You're the person who creates the trust and transfers assets into it. You might transfer cash, stocks, business interests, real estate—anything of value.

The Trustee: This is the person or entity that legally owns and manages the trust assets. In sophisticated offshore structures, this is typically a professional trustee company in a jurisdiction like the Cook Islands or Nevis.

The Beneficiaries: These are the people who benefit from the trust. This could be you, your spouse, your children, or anyone you designate.

Here's where it gets interesting. You can structure a trust so that you maintain significant control over the assets during your lifetime. You can serve as the "protector" of the trust, giving you the power to replace trustees, change the trust's jurisdiction, and make other key decisions. You can draft a "letter of wishes" that guides the trustee in how to manage and distribute the assets.

But legally, you don't own any of it. The trust does. And that makes you judgment-proof.

The key is drafting the trust properly. A poorly drafted trust can be challenged in court. A properly drafted trust in the right jurisdiction is virtually impenetrable.

Foundations: The Continental European Alternative

If trusts are the Anglo-American solution to asset protection, foundations are the Continental European equivalent.

A foundation is a legal entity, similar to a corporation, but without owners or shareholders. Instead of trustees, you have a foundation council. Instead of a trust deed, you have foundation articles and bylaws. Instead of a letter of wishes, you have a charter that specifies the foundation's purpose.

Panama and Liechtenstein are the most popular jurisdictions for private interest foundations.

I've used Panama foundations for clients who prefer the slightly more formal structure, or who are from civil law countries where the concept of a trust is foreign (no pun intended).

A Panama foundation is particularly interesting because:

- It's a separate legal entity with its own legal personality
- It can own assets in its own name (unlike a trust)
- There are no shareholders or members
- The foundation council manages it, but you can maintain control through the charter and as a "protector"
- You can specify that assets are ultimately to be distributed to named beneficiaries (like your children)
- It's not required to file public accounts or registers in Panama

In practice, a Panama foundation functions very similarly to a Cook Islands or Nevis trust. The choice between them often comes down to personal preference, the specifics of your situation, or the recommendations of your lawyer.

The critical thing is that you establish the foundation or trust before you need it.

The Art of Fraudulent Conveyance Defense

This is where a lot of people screw up, so pay attention.

If you transfer all your assets into a trust on Monday and get sued on Tuesday, that transfer is going to be considered a "fraudulent conveyance." A court will set aside the transfer and let your creditors grab the assets anyway.

Fraudulent conveyance laws exist to prevent people from moving assets beyond the reach of creditors when a claim is imminent or pending.

The good news is that different jurisdictions have different rules about how long a creditor has to challenge a transfer as fraudulent.

In Nevis, the statute of limitations is two years. That means if you set up a Nevis trust today, and someone tries to sue you three years from now, they cannot successfully argue that your transfer to the trust was fraudulent—even if they can prove you transferred the assets specifically to avoid their claim.

In Panama, it's three years for foundations.

In the Cook Islands, it's insanely protective. A creditor has to prove beyond a reasonable doubt (that's a criminal standard, not civil) that the transfer was made with intent to defraud that specific creditor, and they have to do so within two years.

The lesson here is simple: **Set up your asset protection structure now, while the skies are clear.**

Don't wait until you're being sued, or going through a divorce, or under investigation. By then it's too late to do it properly.

That said, even if you're in the middle of a crisis, there are creative strategies we've used to protect clients' assets. I'm not going to publish those techniques in public, but if you're in urgent need, contact me directly at richard@libertymundo.com and we can discuss your specific situation.

PART THREE: OFFSHORE STRUCTURES THAT ACTUALLY WORK

The Cook Islands: Your Nuclear Option

If you're serious about asset protection—I mean truly serious, to the point where you want the most bulletproof structure legally available—there is one jurisdiction that stands above all others: **The Cook Islands.**

I'm not exaggerating when I say that a properly structured Cook Islands trust is the nuclear option of asset protection. It is virtually impossible for a U.S. court (or any other country's court) to break.

Why? Let me count the ways.

1. Foreign Judgments Are Not Recognized

If a creditor gets a judgment against you in the United States, the United Kingdom, or anywhere else, that judgment is worthless in the Cook Islands. The creditor has to start from scratch and file a new lawsuit in a Cook Islands court.

Think about what that means. Your creditor has already spent perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars winning a judgment against you at home. Now they have to hire Cook Islands lawyers, fly to a tiny island nation in the South Pacific, and re-litigate the entire case under Cook Islands law.

2. The Burden of Proof is "Beyond a Reasonable Doubt"

In most civil cases, the burden of proof is "preponderance of the evidence" (more likely than not, or 51%). In the Cook Islands, a creditor trying to challenge a transfer to a trust must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the transfer was fraudulent.

That's the same standard used in criminal cases. It's an almost impossible standard to meet in a civil asset protection case.

3. The Statute of Limitations is Two Years

A creditor has to bring a fraudulent transfer claim within two years of the transfer, depending on the circumstances. After that, the transfer is bulletproof—even if it actually was made to defraud that creditor.

4. Creditors Must Post a Bond

To even bring a case in the Cook Islands challenging your trust, the creditor has to post a substantial bond (typically $25,000 to $100,000) to cover your potential legal costs if they lose. This alone is enough to deter all but the most determined (or desperate) creditors.

5. The Duress Clause

Cook Islands trust deeds include what's called a "duress clause" or "flee clause." This provision instructs the trustee to ignore any instructions from you (the settlor/beneficiary) if you are acting under duress—such as a court order compelling you to repatriate assets.

So even if a U.S. court orders you to bring the money back, and even if you want to comply to avoid contempt charges, the trustee is required by the trust deed to refuse.

In the landmark case *FTC v. Affordable Media*, a U.S. court did hold the defendants in contempt and sent them to jail for failing to repatriate assets from their Cook Islands trust. The defendants sat in jail for six months. And the assets stayed in the Cook Islands, completely protected.

Eventually, the court released them because it became obvious that they genuinely could not force the trustee to return the money. The structure worked exactly as designed.

Now, I'm not suggesting you should plan to go to jail to protect your assets. The point is that the structure held even under the most extreme pressure from the U.S. government.

For 99.9% of cases, the creditor takes one look at a Cook Islands trust, realizes they're facing years of litigation in a foreign jurisdiction with an almost impossible standard of proof, and they walk away.

That's the power of a Cook Islands trust.

Nevis: The Creditor's Nightmare

If the Cook Islands is the nuclear option, Nevis is the heavily armed fortress right behind it.

Nevis is a tiny Caribbean island that has built its economy in part on being an asset protection haven. And they're very, very good at it.

The Nevis LLC

The Nevis Limited Liability Company is one of the most powerful tools in the asset protection arsenal. Here's why:

1. Charging Order Protection

In most U.S. states, if you get sued personally, a creditor can get a charging order against your LLC membership interest. A charging order is supposed to be the creditor's exclusive remedy—they can intercept distributions from the LLC, but they can't force liquidation or take control of LLC assets.

But some states allow creditors to go beyond the charging order and foreclose on your membership interest, especially if you're the sole member.

Nevis doesn't play that game. In Nevis, the charging order is the exclusive remedy, period. And here's the kicker: **The charging order expires after three years.**

That means even if a creditor gets a charging order, it's only good for three years. After that, it's gone, and they have to start over.

2. No Recognition of Foreign Judgments

Just like the Cook Islands, Nevis does not recognize foreign judgments. A creditor has to re-litigate the entire case in Nevis under Nevis law.

3. Massive Bond Requirement

To bring a case in Nevis, a creditor must post a bond, typically $100,000 or more. This bond is meant to cover your legal costs if the creditor loses.

Think about the economics from the creditor's perspective. They've already won a judgment against you. Now they're being asked to:

- Hire Nevis lawyers
- Post a $100,000 bond
- Fly to a Caribbean island for court proceedings
- Prove their case beyond a reasonable doubt
- Do all of this knowing that even if they win, there's more litigation ahead

Most creditors will simply give up. It's not economically rational to pursue.

4. Two-Year Statute of Limitations on Fraudulent Transfers

Just like the Cook Islands, Nevis has a short statute of limitations on fraudulent conveyance claims—two years. After that, the transfer is untouchable.

The Nevis Asset Protection Trust

In addition to the Nevis LLC, you can also establish a Nevis Asset Protection Trust. This functions similarly to a Cook Islands trust, with many of the same protections.

In practice, many sophisticated structures use both. The Cook Islands trust owns the Nevis LLC. The LLC holds the bank accounts and liquid assets. This creates multiple layers of protection across different jurisdictions.

The Multi-Layered Fortress: Trust + LLC + Banking

The most sophisticated offshore structures don't rely on a single jurisdiction or a single entity type. They use multiple layers, each in a different jurisdiction, each adding another wall of protection.

Here's a typical structure:

Layer 1: The Trust (Cook Islands or Nevis)

At the top of the structure is an asset protection trust established in the Cook Islands or Nevis. This trust is the legal owner of everything below it. The trustee is a professional trust company in the Cook Islands or Nevis.

You are a beneficiary of the trust. You may also serve as "protector" of the trust, giving you certain powers such as the ability to replace the trustee.

Layer 2: The LLC (Nevis or Wyoming)

The trust owns 100% of a Limited Liability Company. This LLC is where the day-to-day action happens. The LLC opens bank accounts, holds investments, owns real estate, conducts business.

Many structures use a Nevis LLC for the additional layer of Nevis protection. Some use a Wyoming LLC if they want charging order protection under U.S. law without the foreign LLC stigma.

You serve as the manager of the LLC. This means you have day-to-day control over the LLC's assets and operations. You can wire money, trade stocks, buy property—whatever the LLC is authorized to do.

But you don't own the LLC. The trust does. So a judgment against you personally cannot reach the LLC's assets.

Layer 3: Banking and Investment Accounts (Multiple Jurisdictions)

The LLC holds accounts in one or more foreign banks. The specific jurisdictions depend on your goals, but popular choices include Switzerland, Singapore, Liechtenstein, and certain offshore banking centers.

Some clients split their assets across multiple banks in multiple countries for additional diversification and protection.

The key is that these accounts are in the name of the LLC, not in your personal name. And the LLC is owned by the trust, not by you personally.

The Power of Jurisdictional Separation

Notice what we've done here. We've separated ownership, control, and management across multiple jurisdictions:

- **Ownership**: The Cook Islands trust owns everything
- **Control**: The Nevis LLC controls the day-to-day operations
- **Management**: You manage the LLC
- **Banking**: The assets are held in Switzerland or Singapore or both

If a creditor wants to attack this structure, they have to fight legal battles in at least three different countries, each with laws specifically designed to protect offshore structures.

It's not impossible to penetrate. Nothing is. But it's so expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain that almost no creditor will try.

Jurisdictions to Avoid (And Why BVI Failed Us)

Not all offshore jurisdictions are created equal. Some are excellent for legitimate business operations but terrible for asset protection. Some are privacy havens on paper but cooperate fully with foreign governments in practice.

Let me save you some pain and money by telling you which jurisdictions to avoid for serious asset protection work:

1. British Virgin Islands (BVI)

The BVI is the most popular offshore jurisdiction in the world for forming companies. There are good reasons for that—it's easy, it's cheap, and it's well understood by international banks and law firms.

But for asset protection? It's nearly useless.

Why? Because **the BVI recognizes and enforces foreign judgments.** If you get sued in the U.S. or UK and the creditor wins, they can take that judgment to the BVI and enforce it there. You get zero protection from the offshore structure.

Additionally, the BVI has been under intense pressure from the EU and U.K. to improve transparency. They maintain a registry of beneficial owners that can be accessed by law enforcement. They're part of CRS and fully cooperate with tax information exchange requests.

Use BVI for holding companies, for legitimate international business structures, for anonymity in everyday business dealings. But don't use it for asset protection.

2. Jersey, Guernsey, and Other Crown Dependencies

These are great places with sophisticated financial services industries. But they're essentially extensions of the United Kingdom for legal and regulatory purposes.

They recognize foreign judgments. They cooperate fully with U.K. and EU authorities. They're not going to protect you against a determined creditor or government.

3. Caribbean Jurisdictions Without Strong Asset Protection Laws

Not every Caribbean island is created equal. Some (like Nevis) have bulletproof asset protection statutes. Others have weak or non-existent protections.

Belize can be good. Anguilla is acceptable. But places like Turks and Caicos, Cayman Islands (for asset protection specifically), and others don't offer the same level of protection as Nevis or the Cook Islands.

The bottom line: Just because a jurisdiction is "offshore" doesn't mean it's good for asset protection. You need to look at the specific laws on the books and the jurisdiction's track record of standing up to foreign courts and governments.

The New Players: Dubai, Labuan, and the Digital Nomad's Paradise

While the traditional offshore jurisdictions remain the gold standard for asset protection, a new generation of financial centers is emerging that offer intriguing opportunities—especially if you're willing to relocate or establish tax residency outside your home country.

Dubai: The Middle East's Financial Powerhouse

The United Arab Emirates has made a massive push to become a global financial hub, and they're succeeding. The Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) and Abu Dhabi Global Market (ADGM) operate under English common law, offer 100% foreign ownership, and provide a sophisticated regulatory environment.

Dubai is particularly attractive if you're willing to become a tax resident there. The UAE has no personal income tax, no capital gains tax, and no wealth tax. Combine that with a high standard of living, modern infrastructure, and a strategic location between Europe and Asia, and you can see why family offices are flocking there.

From an asset protection standpoint, Dubai isn't as bulletproof as the Cook Islands or Nevis. But if you establish tax residency there and structure your holdings through DIFC entities, you can achieve significant protection while also solving your tax problem.

Labuan, Malaysia: Asia's Hidden Gem

Labuan is a federal territory of Malaysia that operates as an international business and financial center. It's got favorable tax treatment (3% on certain structures), it's fintech-friendly, and it's increasingly popular with digital nomads and online business owners.

Labuan entities can be used in multi-layered structures, often combined with trusts in other jurisdictions. It's not a replacement for Cook Islands or Nevis, but it's a useful tool in the toolbox.

Mauritius: The Gateway Between Africa and Asia

Mauritius has positioned itself as the financial hub for Africa and the Indian Ocean. It offers a 3% effective tax rate for Global Business Companies, has a strong professional services sector, and maintains adherence to international AML standards (which makes it easier to open bank accounts and work with international partners).

For clients doing business in Africa or Asia, Mauritius can be an excellent mid-tier holding company jurisdiction.

The Digital Nomad's Advantage

Here's something interesting that's happened over the past few years: The rise of remote work and digital nomad visas has created new opportunities for tax and asset protection planning.

Countries like Portugal, Estonia, and several others now offer digital nomad visas or special tax regimes for new residents. If you can establish tax residency in a favorable jurisdiction, you can potentially eliminate or drastically reduce your tax burden while simultaneously setting up offshore asset protection structures.

Estonia, for example, offers e-Residency, which allows you to form and manage an EU company entirely online. While e-Residency itself doesn't confer tax residency, you can combine it with physical relocation to Estonia (or another favorable EU country) and achieve significant tax and structural benefits.

The key is being willing to move. If you're tied to a high-tax, aggressive jurisdiction (like the U.S., U.K., or most of Western Europe), your options are more limited. But if you're willing to relocate to Dubai, Lisbon, Singapore, or another favorable jurisdiction, a whole new world of possibilities opens up.

Where NOT to Bank in 2026

Setting up the right corporate and trust structure is only half the battle. You also need to figure out where to actually hold your liquid assets—your cash, your investment accounts, your precious metals.

This is where a lot of people screw up, because they focus so much on the structure that they forget about the banking piece.

Here's the problem: Most offshore banks are now part of the CRS information-sharing regime. That means they're automatically reporting your account balances and investment income to your home country tax authority every year.

For many people, that's fine—as long as you're properly reporting and paying taxes on the income, CRS compliance doesn't hurt you. But if you value privacy, or if you're concerned about your government having real-time access to your foreign financial information, you need to be more strategic.

The U.S. Banking Exception

Here's one of the most interesting quirks of the global financial system: **The United States is not part of CRS.**

The U.S. has FATCA, which requires foreign banks to report on U.S. account holders. But the U.S. doesn't participate in CRS, which means U.S. banks don't automatically report foreign account holders to their home countries.

This creates a situation where non-U.S. persons can bank in the U.S. with significantly more privacy than they'd have in their home countries.

Of course, opening a U.S. bank account as a non-resident is not easy, especially post-9/11 and post-Patriot Act. But it can be done, particularly through certain banks that specialize in international clients or through accounts opened in the name of a U.S. LLC (owned by your offshore trust).

The CRS Workaround: Tax Residency Shopping

If you're stuck with CRS, there's another strategy: Become a tax resident of a country that either doesn't participate in CRS or doesn't receive information even though they're technically part of it.

For example, **Hong Kong is part of CRS but has opted not to receive information.** If you establish tax residency in Hong Kong and provide your offshore bank with proof of that residency, the bank will report your information to Hong Kong—which then does nothing with it, because Hong Kong doesn't tax foreign-source income anyway.

Other jurisdictions with favorable treatment include Monaco (if you can afford to become a resident), Singapore (territorial tax system), and certain Central American countries.

The key is that you have to actually establish bona fide tax residency, not just get a residency card or passport. Banks are getting sophisticated about detecting "fake" residency established solely to avoid CRS reporting.

Crypto: The Banking Alternative?

We'll talk more about cryptocurrency in the next section, but it's worth noting here that many people are looking at crypto as an alternative to traditional banking precisely because it's not (yet) subject to the same reporting and control mechanisms.

Holding significant wealth in Bitcoin or stablecoins in self-custody wallets is becoming a legitimate part of asset protection strategies. But it comes with its own risks and complexities, which we'll address shortly.

PART FOUR: THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION

Cryptocurrency: Your Freedom Money (Or Government Trap?)

Let's talk about the elephant in the room: cryptocurrency.

For the past 15 years, crypto evangelists have been promising that Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies would liberate us from government control of money. "Be your own bank!" they said. "Uncensorable money!" they said. "Financial freedom!"

And you know what? They were partially right.

Cryptocurrency does offer a level of financial freedom and privacy that's impossible with traditional banking. If you hold Bitcoin in a hardware wallet that only you control, no government can freeze those funds. No bank can block your transaction. No court order can seize your keys (unless you give them up).

But here's the uncomfortable truth that the crypto zealots don't like to admit: **The government is catching up, fast.**

And in 2026, the regulatory net is tightening around crypto in ways that are going to shock a lot of people.

The Coming Crypto Reporting Avalanche

Remember when I mentioned CRS 2.0 and CARF at the beginning of this book? Let's dive into what that actually means for your crypto holdings.

The Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) went into effect on January 1, 2026, in early-adopter countries including the U.K., Cayman Islands, and others. More countries will follow in 2027.

Under CARF, cryptocurrency exchanges and other "Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Providers" are required to:

- Conduct full KYC/due diligence on all customers
- Report all crypto transactions to tax authorities
- Provide information on account balances, transactions, and capital gains
- Exchange this information automatically with other participating countries

The first automatic exchange of CARF information happens in 2027. That means in 2027, your home country tax authority will receive a full report of your crypto activity from every exchange you've used in CARF-participating countries.

But wait, it gets better (worse).

In the United States, starting January 1, 2026, brokers and exchanges must report gross proceeds and **cost basis** on the new IRS Form 1099-DA.

Here's why cost basis reporting is a big deal: The IRS now knows not just that you sold crypto, but exactly how much profit you made. They can calculate your capital gains liability automatically. And if you don't report it correctly, they know.

Oh, and here's a fun detail: **Cost basis must be reported on a wallet-by-wallet basis.** You can't aggregate all your wallets and report an average cost basis. Each wallet is tracked separately.

This is a compliance nightmare for anyone who's been actively trading or moving crypto between wallets. But it's also a massive data collection exercise by tax authorities.

So Is Crypto Dead for Asset Protection?

Not at all. But the strategy has to evolve.

The days of thinking you can just buy Bitcoin on Coinbase, move it to a hardware wallet, and operate in total secrecy are over. Coinbase is reporting your purchases to your home government. Your wallet isn't as anonymous as you think (Bitcoin's blockchain is completely transparent—every transaction is public).

But crypto still offers unique advantages for asset protection if you use it correctly:

1. Self-Custody Means True Ownership

If you hold crypto in a hardware wallet or other self-custody solution, you have true ownership in a way that's impossible with traditional assets. No bank can freeze it. No government can seize it without your cooperation. It's yours in the most fundamental sense.

2. Portability and Accessibility

Crypto is the most portable asset class in human history. You can carry $100 million in Bitcoin across any border in the world with nothing more than a 12-word seed phrase memorized in your head. Try doing that with gold or cash.

If you need to flee a country quickly, having a portion of your wealth in crypto can be a lifeline.

3. Censorship Resistance

Crypto transactions can't be blocked by governments or banks. If your traditional banking is shut down, you can still transact in crypto.

4. Integration with Offshore Structures

You can hold crypto within your offshore trust and LLC structure. The LLC can hold Bitcoin directly, or hold accounts at offshore crypto exchanges, or own shares in crypto-related investments.

The key is doing it with your eyes open about the tax reporting requirements and compliance obligations.

How to Hold Digital Assets Offshore (Legally)

Here's how sophisticated clients are structuring crypto holdings in 2026:

Strategy 1: Offshore Trust/LLC Owns Crypto Directly

Your Cook Islands trust owns a Nevis LLC. The LLC opens accounts at crypto exchanges (preferably ones based in favorable jurisdictions). The LLC also holds hardware wallets with Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other crypto assets.

You, as manager of the LLC, have day-to-day control over the crypto holdings. You can trade, move funds, or hold as you see fit.

Legally, the crypto belongs to the LLC, not to you personally. This provides asset protection (a judgment against you can't seize the LLC's crypto), while you maintain control.

From a tax perspective, you may still have to report the LLC's holdings and any taxable events (like sales of crypto). But you get the asset protection benefits.

Strategy 2: Self-Directed IRA Holds Crypto

For U.S. taxpayers, one of the most powerful strategies is holding crypto within a self-directed IRA.

With a self-directed IRA, your retirement account can invest in alternative assets, including cryptocurrency. The IRA opens an account at a crypto exchange (through a custodian) and purchases Bitcoin or other crypto.

The gains grow tax-deferred (traditional IRA) or tax-free (Roth IRA). When Bitcoin goes from $60,000 to $600,000, you pay zero taxes on that $540,000 gain as long as it stays in the IRA.

This isn't technically "offshore," but it achieves many of the same goals: asset protection (IRA assets are protected from creditors in most states) and tax efficiency.

You can even combine this with offshore strategies by having your IRA invest in an offshore LLC that then holds the crypto. This is advanced-level planning, but it's being done.

Strategy 3: Privacy Coins and Mixing

This is where things get legally dicey, so I'm going to tread carefully.

There are cryptocurrencies (like Monero) that are specifically designed for privacy. Unlike Bitcoin, where every transaction is visible on the blockchain, Monero transactions are encrypted and untraceable.

There are also "mixing" services that blend your Bitcoin with other users' Bitcoin to obscure the transaction trail.

Now, using privacy coins or mixers is not inherently illegal. But it raises red flags with regulators and law enforcement. If you're ever audited or investigated, the fact that you used privacy-enhancing techniques is going to be viewed with suspicion.

The Tokenization Wave and Your Wealth

Here's something that's getting less attention than it deserves: **The tokenization of real-world assets.**

We're entering an era where traditional assets—real estate, stocks, bonds, commodities, art, even shares of private companies—can be represented as tokens on a blockchain.

Why does this matter? Because tokenization combines the benefits of traditional assets with the benefits of crypto: liquidity, 24/7 trading, fractional ownership, global accessibility, and smart contract automation.

Imagine owning a tokenized share of a Manhattan office building, held in your Nevis LLC, tradable 24/7 on a global exchange, with rental income automatically distributed to your wallet via smart contract.

That's not science fiction. It's happening right now in 2026, and it's going to explode over the next decade.

For asset protection purposes, tokenized assets can be held in the same offshore structures as crypto. They're portable, they're liquid, and they're harder for creditors to identify and seize than traditional real estate or securities.

This is cutting-edge stuff, and most lawyers and accountants aren't even thinking about it yet. But if you're building a wealth fortress for the next 20 years, tokenized assets need to be part of your strategy.

Tax Compliance: Don't Be Stupid

I want to be crystal clear about something: Everything I'm describing in this book is legal. You can hold crypto offshore. You can use privacy coins. You can structure your affairs to minimize taxes.

But you have to comply with reporting requirements.

If you're a U.S. taxpayer and you have crypto held offshore, you need to:

- Report foreign accounts on FBAR (FinCEN Form 114) if the aggregate value exceeds $10,000
- Report foreign entities on Form 5471 (corporations), Form 8865 (partnerships/LLCs), or Form 3520/3520-A (trusts)
- Report all taxable transactions (like sales of crypto) on your tax return
- Pay taxes on capital gains, even if the crypto never comes back to the U.S.

The penalties for failing to report are severe. We're talking six figures in fines plus potential criminal prosecution.

Don't be stupid. Structure your affairs for maximum protection and minimum taxes, but comply with the reporting rules.

PART FIVE: ADVANCED STRATEGIES & FINAL THOUGHTS

The Art of Living Poor While Being Rich

One of the most underrated aspects of asset protection is what I call "lifestyle asset protection."

It doesn't matter how sophisticated your offshore trust structure is if you're driving a Lamborghini, living in a $10 million mansion, and posting photos of your yacht on Instagram. You're painting a target on your back.

Plaintiffs' lawyers love wealthy defendants who look wealthy. Juries love to punish rich people who flaunt it. Judges are human—they're less sympathetic to someone who's crying poverty while clearly living large.

The art is to be rich without looking rich. Or more precisely, to appear asset-poor even if you're actually quite wealthy.

Here are some strategies the smartest clients use:

1. Mortgage Everything

If you must live in a mansion in your home country, make sure it has as big a mortgage as possible. Ideally, that mortgage is from a finance company owned by your offshore trust or foundation.

On paper, you're mortgaged to the hilt. In reality, you're just paying "mortgage payments" to your own structure.

This makes you look judgment-proof to creditors. Why sue someone whose primary residence is underwater?

2. Lease, Don't Own

The Ferrari in your driveway should be leased, ideally by your offshore LLC. Same with the vacation home, the boat, even the artwork on your walls.

Legally, you own nothing. It's all owned by entities that are beyond the reach of your personal creditors.

3. Live Below Your Means (On Paper)

Your tax return should show a modest income. You're not flying private jets or staying at five-star hotels—at least not on your personal credit card. The LLC pays for those things as "business expenses."

You want your financial profile to look as boring and middle-class as possible, even if your actual lifestyle is quite comfortable.

4. Keep Your Mouth Shut

This is the most important one: Don't tell people about your offshore structures.

Don't brag to your friends about your "secret" Swiss bank account. Don't tell your mistress about your Cook Islands trust. Don't post on social media about your asset protection strategies.

The best asset protection is asset protection that nobody knows exists.

I've seen cases fall apart for plaintiffs because they couldn't find any assets to go after. The defendant appeared to be broke. They lived modestly. Their financial disclosure showed almost nothing. The plaintiff's lawyer eventually gave up because there was nothing to collect.

Meanwhile, the defendant had millions safely tucked away offshore, accessible whenever needed.

That's the art form.

Multi-Jurisdictional Mastery

The most sophisticated structures don't rely on a single jurisdiction. They spread the risk across multiple countries, multiple legal systems, multiple entities.

Here's an example of a truly advanced structure:

Trust Layer: Cook Islands Asset Protection Trust
Corporate Layer 1: Nevis LLC (owned by the trust)
Corporate Layer 2: Wyoming LLC (owned by the Nevis LLC, used for U.S. operations)
Banking Layer: Swiss bank accounts and Singapore brokerage accounts (held by the Nevis LLC)
Crypto Layer: Hardware wallets holding Bitcoin, held by the Nevis LLC
Real Estate: Properties owned by separate single-purpose LLCs (each owned by the trust), with mortgages from a finance company also owned by the trust
Precious Metals: Physical gold and silver stored in Singapore or Switzerland vaults (owned by the Nevis LLC)

Notice what we've done:

- Different asset classes are in different structures or jurisdictions
- Multiple layers of entities
- Multiple countries involved
- Multiple legal systems
- No single point of failure

If a creditor attacks one piece, the rest is insulated. If one jurisdiction turns hostile, you can migrate to another. If one bank freezes an account, you have others available.

This is how the truly wealthy protect their assets. It's complex, yes. It requires professional help to set up and maintain. But it's also virtually bulletproof.

The Post-Pandemic Wealth Landscape

We need to talk about what's happened to wealth and the global economy over the past few years, because it's directly relevant to why asset protection is more important than ever.

The COVID-19 pandemic was the largest economic disruption since World War II. Governments worldwide responded with unprecedented monetary and fiscal stimulus. In the U.S. alone, trillions of dollars were injected into the economy through stimulus checks, PPP loans, expanded unemployment, and Fed money printing.

This created what economists call "excess wealth"—roughly $13 trillion in the U.S. alone above pre-pandemic trends. People were sitting on cash. Asset prices soared. Younger people in particular saw massive wealth gains as they piled into stocks and crypto.

But here's what happened next: That excess wealth has largely disappeared. It was destroyed by inflation as governments cranked up the printing presses.

What does this mean for you?

1. Governments Are Desperate for Revenue

The pandemic stimulus created massive government debts. Now governments are desperate to collect revenue to pay for it. Tax enforcement is intensifying. Reporting requirements are expanding. They're coming after offshore accounts, crypto holdings, and anything else they can find.

2. Wealth Inequality is Increasing

The pandemic accelerated wealth concentration. Billionaires got richer. The wealthy increased their share of total wealth. This creates political pressure for wealth taxes, higher capital gains taxes, and more aggressive redistribution.

Translation: If you're wealthy, you're a target.

3. Financial Instability is the New Normal

We've had a pandemic, a crypto crash, a banking crisis, soaring inflation, and geopolitical chaos—all in the span of five years. The old assumption that markets and institutions are stable is dead.

You need structures that can survive volatility, bank failures, currency collapses, and political upheaval.

4. The Generational Wealth Transfer is Happening

Baby boomers are aging. Over the next 20 years, an estimated $84 trillion in wealth will transfer to younger generations. This is the largest wealth transfer in human history.

If you're part of this transfer (either as a boomer with wealth to protect or as a younger person receiving wealth), you need strategies to protect that wealth from taxes, creditors, and your own family's potential dysfunction.

All of this points to one conclusion: Asset protection isn't a luxury for the ultra-rich anymore. It's a necessity for anyone with significant wealth who wants to preserve it through what's likely to be a turbulent next few decades.

What the Super-Rich Know That You Don't

Let me share some observations from working with genuinely wealthy families—the kind who've had money for generations, not the nouveau riche who made $50 million in tech and think they've figured it all out.

1. They Think in Generations, Not Years

When a wealthy family sets up a trust structure, they're not thinking about next year's tax return. They're thinking about their grandchildren and great-grandchildren. They're building structures that will last 100 years.

This long-term thinking fundamentally changes how you approach asset protection. You're not looking for quick fixes or clever loopholes. You're building institutions.

2. They Use Professionals, Not DIY

I've never met a truly wealthy family that tried to set up their own offshore trust using a template from the internet. They hire the best lawyers, the best accountants, the best trustees.

Yes, it's expensive. A properly structured offshore trust with all the supporting entities might cost $50,000 to $100,000 to set up, with annual maintenance costs of $10,000 to $30,000.

But that's a tiny fraction of what they'd lose if the structure fails or if they get successfully sued.

3. They Diversify Across Jurisdictions, Asset Classes, and Currencies

Old money doesn't keep everything in U.S. stocks denominated in U.S. dollars in U.S. banks. They spread their wealth across multiple countries, multiple currencies, multiple asset classes.

Some assets are in Switzerland. Some in Singapore. Some in real estate across different countries. Some in precious metals. Some in art and collectibles. Some in businesses. Some in crypto.

If any one country goes crazy, or any one asset class collapses, or any one currency hyperinflates, they're protected.

4. They Operate with Total Discretion

You will never see a truly wealthy family bragging about their wealth on social media or in the press. They're practically invisible.

Their houses are owned by LLCs with opaque names. Their art collections are held in trusts. Their charitable giving is done through private foundations. Their names don't appear on public records.

Anonymity is a form of protection.

5. They Plan for Worst-Case Scenarios

Wealthy families have contingency plans for everything: political instability, currency collapse, war, revolution, asset seizures, you name it.

They have second passports. They have residences in multiple countries. They have bank accounts and assets stashed in safe havens around the world. They have trusted advisors in multiple jurisdictions who can help them if things go sideways.

They hope for the best but plan for the worst.

That's the mindset you need to adopt if you want to build a true wealth fortress.

Your Action Plan for 2026

Alright, let's get practical. You've read this entire book. You understand the threats, you understand the strategies, you're convinced you need to do something.

What do you actually do next?

Here's my recommended action plan, in order of priority:

Step 1: Take Inventory

Make a comprehensive list of all your assets:

- Bank and investment accounts
- Real estate
- Business interests
- Vehicles and personal property
- Intellectual property
- Crypto holdings
- Anything else of value

Also make a list of all your liabilities and potential exposures:

- Debts
- Pending or threatened lawsuits
- Business partnerships that could go bad
- Marital status and divorce risk
- Professional liability (if you're a doctor, lawyer, etc.)

This inventory will help you and your advisors determine what kind of structure you need.

Step 2: Consult with Professionals

This is not a DIY project. You need to work with lawyers and advisors who specialize in offshore asset protection.

Interview at least two or three firms. Ask about their experience with the specific jurisdictions you're considering. Ask for references from past clients.

Expect to pay a consulting fee just for the initial planning session. Good advice is not cheap.

Step 3: Choose Your Jurisdictions

Based on your situation, decide which jurisdictions make the most sense for your structure. It could look something like:

- Cook Islands or Lichtenstein for the trust
- Hong Kong, Nevis or Panama for the LLC
- Switzerland, Singapore and UAE for banking
- A U.S. jurisdiction (like Wyoming or Delaware) for a domestic LLC for non US residents.

Step 4: Set Up the Structure

Work with your advisors to actually create the trust, LLC, and supporting documents. This process typically takes 4-8 weeks.

You'll need to:

- Draft the trust deed and LLC operating agreement
- Select and engage the trustee
- Open the initial bank accounts
- Transfer assets into the structure

Step 5: Fund the Structure

Transfer enough assets to the structure to make it worthwhile, but not so much that you create liquidity problems for yourself or trigger gift taxes.

Step 6: Maintain and Update

An offshore structure is not "set it and forget it." You need to:

- File all required tax reporting forms every year
- Maintain your relationship with the trustee
- Keep the LLC in good standing
- Update the structure as laws change or your circumstances change

Many clients schedule an annual review with their asset protection attorney to make sure everything is still optimal.

Step 7: Live Your Life

Once the structure is in place, you can breathe easier knowing that you're protected. You can take business risks that you wouldn't have taken before. You can sleep at night knowing that a lawsuit won't destroy everything you've built.

But remember: The structure only works if you use it properly and maintain discretion.

The Time to Act is Now

I want to end this book with a hard truth: Most people will read this, think "this is interesting," and then do absolutely nothing.

They'll tell themselves they'll look into it later. They'll convince themselves it's too expensive or too complicated. They'll rationalize that they don't really need it.

And then one day they'll wake up to frozen bank accounts, or a massive lawsuit, or a divorce filing, or a tax investigation. And by then it's too late.

Insurance is only available before the fire starts.

The best time to set up an asset protection structure was five years ago. The second-best time is today.

Not next month. Not after you "make a bit more money." Not after you "find the time to research it more."

Today.

Because the global regulatory environment is getting tighter, not looser. The CRS 2.0 and CARF frameworks are just the beginning. Governments worldwide are coordinating their efforts to track wealth and eliminate privacy.

The window for effective offshore asset protection is still open in 2026, but it's narrowing. Ten years from now, the strategies I've described in this book may not be available anymore. The jurisdictions may have been pressured into compliance. The loopholes may have been closed.

Act now while you still can.

A Personal Note

I want to close with something personal.

I didn't write this book to make friends or win popularity contests. I wrote it because I've seen too many good people destroyed by a system that's rigged against them.

I've watched people lose everything they built because they didn't have proper protection in place. I've seen families torn apart, businesses destroyed, lives ruined—all because someone didn't take asset protection seriously until it was too late.

I've also seen the other side. I've seen clients walk away from devastating lawsuits with their wealth intact. I've seen people weather divorces, business failures, and government investigations without losing their financial security. I've seen families preserve their wealth across generations.

The difference between these two outcomes isn't luck. It's planning.

The strategies in this book work. They're legal. They're time-tested. And they're available to you right now.

But only if you act.

I hope this book has convinced you that asset protection isn't just for billionaires or tax cheats or people doing something wrong. It's for anyone who's built something valuable and wants to keep it.

If you'd like help setting up your own personalized asset protection structure, I work with a limited number of clients each month. You can reach me at richard@libertymundo.com.

Stay free. Stay protected. And don't let the parasites win.

ABOUT LIBERTY MUNDO

Liberty Mundo was established to help people who want to pay less taxes and gain more freedom in an increasingly controlled world.

We help clients worldwide with tax minimization strategies, international relocation, and comprehensive asset protection. We take a holistic approach in putting together strategies that will increase our clients' freedom, dramatically reduce or eliminate taxes, and create bulletproof protection against litigation, seizure, and government overreach.

At the same time, we put structures in place to make clients judgment-proof. In effect, our clients become immune from lawsuits in any jurisdiction, protected against creditors, and insulated from the economic and political instability that's becoming the new normal.

Our Services Include:

Asset Protection Structures: Cook Islands and Lichtenstein trusts, offshore LLCs, multi-jurisdictional holding structures, and advanced strategies for high-net-worth individuals.

Tax Optimization: Legal strategies to minimize or eliminate income taxes, capital gains taxes, and estate taxes through international structures and strategic tax residency.

International Relocation: Assistance with obtaining residency and citizenship in favorable jurisdictions, including Monaco, UAE, Portugal, Singapore, and other tax-friendly countries.

Cryptocurrency Planning: Compliant offshore structures for holding digital assets, self-directed IRA strategies, and integration of crypto with traditional asset protection.

Banking and Investment: Introductions to offshore banks, brokerage firms, and precious metals storage facilities in secure jurisdictions.

Estate Planning: Generational wealth transfer strategies, dynasty trusts, and structures designed to preserve wealth across multiple generations.

Our clients gain more freedom by reducing political risk. This can be looked on as citizenship insurance. If you have multiple citizenships and residencies, you will always have safe havens to go to, no matter what's going on in your home country. You will never be trapped in any one place.

We work with successful entrepreneurs, business owners, high-income professionals, and families who understand that in 2026, asset protection isn't optional—it's essential.

Working With Us

We typically work with 2-3 new clients per month to ensure that each client receives personalized attention and sophisticated, custom-tailored strategies.

Our minimum engagement for comprehensive offshore asset protection structures starts at $10,000 for setup plus annual maintenance fees. For clients with complex situations or very high net worth, fees are determined based on the scope of work required.

We don't offer cookie-cutter solutions. Every structure is custom-designed for the client's specific circumstances, risk profile, and goals.

If you're interested in discussing your situation and exploring whether we're a good fit, contact us at **admin@libertymundo.com** or visit our website at www.libertymundo.com.

In your initial email, please include:

- A brief description of your current situation (net worth range, primary assets, residency/citizenship)
- Your primary concerns (lawsuit protection, tax reduction, privacy, etc.)
- Any urgent timing issues (pending litigation, upcoming tax deadlines, etc.)

We'll respond within 48 hours to schedule a confidential consultation.

Liberty Mundo: Helping you achieve freedom in an increasingly unfree world.

Disclaimer: This e-book is provided for informational and educational purposes only and does not constitute legal or tax advice. The strategies described may not be suitable for everyone and must be implemented with the guidance of qualified professionals familiar with your specific circumstances. Laws and regulations vary by jurisdiction and change frequently. Asset protection planning must be undertaken in compliance with all applicable laws, including proper tax reporting and disclosure requirements. Liberty Mundo and the author assume no liability for any actions taken based on information contained in this book.

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SECRET WEALTH FORTRESS

In SECRET WEALTH FORTRESS, Richard Barr exposes the hidden threats to your assets in an era of relentless surveillance and legal predation. This essential guide reveals the strategies the super-rich employ to safeguard their wealth, offering practical steps to build your own bulletproof protection system against litigation and government overreach. Discover how to navigate the complex world of offshore trusts, multi-jurisdictional mastery, and asset management to secure your financial future.