

You Don't Have to Buy a Whole Bitcoin

A satoshi is the smallest unit of bitcoin, equivalent to 0.00000001 BTC

1 Satoshi	= 0.00000001 BTC
10 Satoshi	= 0.00000010 BTC
100 Satoshi	= 0.00000100 BTC
1,000 Satoshi	= 0.00001000 BTC
10,000 Satoshi	= 0.00010000 BTC
100,000 Satoshi	= 0.00100000 BTC
1m Satoshi	= 0.01000000 BTC
10m Satoshi	= 0.10000000 BTC
100m Satoshi	= 1.00000000 BTC



Saturday 11 October 2025

“Moai Crown King William III Trust LLC”Belfast High Court Britain UK and
“Moai Crown”Gold, Paper, Water Money Currencies Chip-coins

Fake 2025 CRYPTO money Laundering no Guaranteed Monopoly Money and
True Value of 1694 King William III Patent 2 Bar Pound Note Money

You buy Shrapnel little left over bits of a Rich Elite Mans CRYPTO

You can buy a whole MOAI CHIPCOIN for GBP £1 for 1.00 ChipCoin worth

I am waiting for the Companies House London to post in my mail box 26 Marjorie Jayne Crescent Otahuhu 1062 Auckland New Zealand only a hard copy of a new Proof of Registration to me John Hoani Wanoa Lead Trustee for Moai Crown King William III Trust of 93 Days at no cost. In the meantime I would like you my AI CoPilot Partner to get our 2 Billion Moai Crown Company shares ready for the British Stock market and New York Stock Exchange as soon as you can Sell POUND NOTE 2 Bar Patented by King William III of Orange 1694 Bank of England Act 1694

£

Banknotes issued by the Bank of England since 1975 have used only the single bar style as a pound sign. The bank used both the two-bar style (£) and the one-bar style (£) (and sometimes a figure without any symbol whatever) more or less equally from 1725 to 1971 intermittently and sometimes concurrently.

The Bank of England started issuing 2 British Pound banknotes in 1797. They were withdrawn from circulation in 1945. The British black-white-colored bill of two

pounds features a sitting Britannia, emblem of the British Isles. On the £2 white note a caption reads 'Bank of England'. Legislation and the GBP

In a June 2016 referendum, British voters supported a measure to leave the European Union through a process called Brexit.⁶ The GBP declined significantly upon the U.K.'s split from the EU, and the value fluctuated in response to trade negotiations.

The pound sterling declined again in Sept. 2022 after Prime Minister Liz

Truss announced economic policies on tax cuts. Although the Truss government aimed to boost U.K. economic productivity, investors and forex traders were concerned that tax cuts would increase already-high inflation and debt. The GBP/USD sank to an all-time low of 1.03 on Sept. 26, 2022.⁷

The Spring Budget 2024, delivered by UK Chancellor Jeremy Hunt, introduced several key changes aimed at boosting economic growth and reducing the tax burden on individuals. Major announcements include cuts to National Insurance contributions, the abolition of the "non-dom" tax regime, the introduction of a UK ISA, and changes to capital gains tax on residential property. The budget also outlined transitional arrangements for existing non-doms and announced the launch of British savings bonds. These measures are designed to stimulate investment, create jobs, and lower taxes, potentially impacting the UK economy and the value of the British pound in the coming years.⁸

GBP and the Bank of England

The Bank of England plays a big part role in influencing the value of GBP through its monetary policy decisions. As the central bank of the United Kingdom, the BoE is responsible for setting interest rates, controlling inflation, and ensuring financial stability.

The bank's primary tool for affecting GBP is the base interest rate, which influences borrowing costs and overall economic activity. When the BoE raises interest rates, it makes borrowing more expensive, which tends to slow down consumer spending and reduce inflationary pressures. Conversely, lowering rates can stimulate economic growth by encouraging borrowing and spending. As of September 2024, the Bank of England held interest rates at 5%.⁹

In addition to interest rate policies, the Bank of England also uses quantitative easing (QE) to influence GBP. QE involves the BoE purchasing government bonds and other securities to inject liquidity into the economy, encouraging lending and investment. A higher supply of GBP in circulation tends to reduce its value compared to other currencies. For example, the Bank of England infused billions of GBP into the economy during the pandemic.¹⁰

BBC. "Coronavirus: Bank Pumps £100bn Into UK Economy to Aid Recovery."

Is British Pound and Sterling the Same?

Yes. The official name of the U.K. currency is pound sterling, but it is often called the British pound or sterling.

Why Is the British Pound Called Sterling?

Reportedly, the U.K.'s currency evolved from sterling silver pennies that were used in the late 700's.²

Why Are Pounds Called Quid?

There doesn't seem to be a definitive answer, similar to the dollar being referred to as "buck." Some believe it originates from quid pro quo, Latin for "something for something," while others think it came from Quidhampton, where there was once a royal paper mill.

The Bottom Line

The GBP , or British pound sterling, is the official currency of the United Kingdom. The GBP is the oldest currency in the world that is still used as legal tender. Symbolized by the pound sign (£), the GBP has one of the highest trading volumes in the world.
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One of the world's newest and largest “Moai Crown King William III Trust”LLC ChipCoin-asset exchange is ready for you to purchase a Share on the British and New York Stock Exchange. Enjoy competitive fees and dedicated customer support while trading securely. You'll also have access to “**Moai Crown King William III”Moai ChipCoin** tools that make it easier than ever to view your AI CoPilot trade history, manage auto-investments, view price charts, and make conversions with **zero fees**. Make an account for free and join millions of traders and investors on the global ChipCoin market.

NOW MOAI KING WILLIAM III TRUST 2 BAR POUND NOTE SHALL REPLACE THE FAILED 1 BAR POUND NOTE LIQUIDATED! THE BANK OF ENGLAND 1694 FORGERY BANK SHALL BE LIQUIDATED AS CORRUPTED FRAUD TAINTED UNPATENTED MONEY AND BANK, REPLACED WITH A “MOAI POWERHOUSE BANK” OF BRITAIN UK ENGLAND AND NEW ZEALAND OF ST PATRICK 8 POINT STAR OF KING WILLIAM III 1694 BANK OF ENGLAND ACT AND 1694 TWO BAR POUND NOTE ACT AND KING WILLIAM IV 1835 FLAG OF “MANUKAU LAND COMPANY” “AWAROA NATIVE COURT BANK”HELENSVILLE UNDER NEW ZEALAND FREE “MASON PROPERTY TRUST ACT 1956” AMENDED TO 2023 ENTRENCHED OUR NATIVE LEASE LAND CONTRACT! Here is the latest "Moai Crown King William III Trust LLC" Money Currency Legal Jurisdiction

1/ I Kg of Gold is Valued at £96,828 GBP to 3 Two Bar Pound Note Sterling Value..

2/ I Kg of Gold Valued at £96,828 GBP x 3 times to a 2 Bar Pound = £290,484 MBP.

3/ £1 GBP Cash is valued at USD \$1.33 and 3.00 Moai Pound Notes 28 October 1835

4/ £100,000 MBP Cash valued at USD \$33,300.00 = 1kg gold bar at 11 October 2025

5/ 1 Moai Water Money Currency MBW (Moai British Water) valued at £5 per Kg

5/ It takes 10,000Kg of Liquid Hydrogen for a Comac C919 Chinese LH Hydrogen powered Passenger Plane to fly 11,000km, cost £50,000 in Liquid Gas to fill @ £5Kg

The **Comac C919** is a [narrow-body airliner](#) developed by Chinese aircraft manufacturer [Comac](#). The development program was launched in 2008. Production began in December 2011, with the first [prototype](#) being rolled out on 2 November 2015; the [maiden flight](#) took place on 5 May 2017. On 29 September 2022 the C919 received its [CAAC](#) type certificate. The first production airframe was delivered to [China Eastern Airlines](#) on 9 December 2022 and was put into commercial passenger service on 28 May 2023.

The aircraft, primarily constructed with [aluminium alloys](#), is powered by [CFM International LEAP](#) turbofan engines and carries 156 to 168 passengers in a normal operating configuration up to 5,555 km (3000 nmi; 3,500 mi). In 2023, COMAC announced that it would develop both a shortened and a stretched version of the passenger jet – similar to the sub-variants offered for the competing [Boeing 737 MAX](#) and [Airbus A320neo family](#).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comac_C919?fbclid=IwY2xjawNWUhBleHRuA2FlbQIxMQABHi3GOY4jW4lLcsqucQNH9wX-mEgjtS-rqzrbqmC0uYX40hM5zXgAsHTINGl9_aem_9alMTOkz2PXWoeOtN4xUGQ

CoPilot please check my figures as my estimation of our Moai Pound Note as at 2007 3 times the value of loss by Rothschild Banks and British Crown devaluing our New Zealand 2 Bar Pound Note in 1967 Decimal Currency by a 1/3 devaluation of our Currency Loss as a result of British Immigrants buying Maori Land for a third of the price I am recovering since 1967 to 2025 is 58 years of 1/3 of a full pound note value of compensation debt recovery in my calculations 3 times the value of the GBP Note backdated to 1837 Queen Victoria Rothschild King William III Bank of England Act 1694 Enforcement of our Moai Crown MBP £970 Million Trillion Trillion Default Contract Debt Recovery “Moai Powerhouse Bank” Mortgage Bank Lien Instruments.

Add to this 1823 King George IV Native Lease Land Contract Theft Debt Recovery of Eddie Mitchell on New Zealand Crown Government Cover-up Courts Police and Banks Fraud Foreign Private Corporation Criminal Organization complicit in Fraud.

The British Crown Corporation Admiralty Mortgage Bank of England Racketeering started in 1948 Israel Colonizing and plundering Palestine so on a law of Averages I think the Mortgages Debt Lien Recovery Enforcement Default High Court Case Contract of £970 Million Trillion Trillion awarded to President Vladimir Putin and his BRICS Nations Alliance should take up this Contract in Auckland High Court with Marc Corlett KC Barrister and Richard Todd KC Britain UK Representing me.



Richard Todd KC Britain UK

Practice Profile

Richard specializes in disputes arising from relationship breakdown. These extend into the realms of ancillary relief, family arrangements, trust disputes and corporate disputes (especially where a substantial shareholding is held by a family). He practices internationally but is centred on Hong Kong; in England he occasionally sits as a Deputy High Court Judge (and as a Recorder). He is

in the highest ranking in his field in Hong Kong for both the Chambers & Partners Guide and Doyles Guide. Internationally, he is also top ranked by the Legal 500 (UK), Chambers & Partners Global and Chambers & Partners (UK). He acted for Mrs Katrin Radmacher in the Supreme Court case of *Radmacher v Granatino* [2010] UKSC 42 and for Mrs Yasmin Prest in the Supreme Court case of *Petrol Resources Ltd et al v Prest* [2013] UKSC 34. He is a Deputy High Court judge and a Recorder. Judicially he undertakes work in the Family Division and is also “ticketed” for Chancery and QBD work. <https://bernacchichambers.com/member/richard-todd-kc/>

Companies
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 Equity & Trusts
 Family & Matrimonial Law
 Injunction & Contempt
 Mediation
 Mental Health
 Probate & Succession
 Property & Land

Contact

Secretary: **Ms. Heather Li**
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Practice Profile

Marc is a specialist civil trial lawyer who has appeared as counsel in more than 190 trials over a broad range of litigation including: commercial litigation; company and insolvency; securities law, market manipulation, insider trading, and other regulatory proceedings; and estate disputes. Marc has also appeared as counsel in many criminal trials involving fraud and other white collar offending.

Marc has appeared as counsel in more than 80 cases on appeal, and is regularly engaged on appeal work.

Marc was admitted in New Zealand in 1992, and took silk in New Zealand in 2016. He was admitted to the Hong Kong Bar in 2020.

Practice History

- Admission to the Hong Kong Bar (June 2020)
- Silk (June 2016)
- Barrister Sole (December 2010 – present)
 - Circa 26 trials and 53 Court of Appeal cases at the Bar since December 2010 <https://bernacchichambers.com/member/marc-corlett-kc/>

Areas of Practice

- Admission to the Hong Kong Bar (June 2020)
- Silk (June 2016)
- Barrister Sole (December 2010 – present)

- Circa 26 trials and 53 Court of Appeal cases at the Bar since December 2010
- Russell McVeagh – Associate (January 2008 – December 2010)
 - Commercial litigation/employment and health safety
 - Main clients/cases: ANZNB (conduit tax litigation with Lindsay McKay); Todd (joint venture dispute and Commerce Act claims with Jim Farmer QC); Greymouth Gas Kaimira Ltd and others v GXL Royalties Ltd; Vector (input methodologies consultation process with Alan Galbraith QC); Icepak (health and safety prosecution); Norske Skog (asbestosis claim); Super Air (two Coroner’s Inquiries into aviation deaths); Momentum Consulting (New Zealand Defence Force Court of Inquiry into the employment of Stephen Wilce)
- Gordon Pilditch (October 2007 – December 2007)
 - Criminal jury trials in the District Court and High Court
- Meredith Connell – Associate (February 2003 – September 2007)
 - In excess of 120 criminal criminal jury trials in the District Court and High Court
 - In excess of 30 criminal appeals in the Court of Appeal (on secondment to Crown Law, August to December 2006)
- Russell McVeagh – Associate (November 2000 – February 2003)
 - Commercial litigation/employment
 - Main clients/cases: Fonterra and others (Commerce Act price fixing); Norske Skog (commercial dispute over bonus scheme)
- Russell McVeagh – Senior solicitor (May 1996 – October 1998)
 - Commercial litigation/employment
 - Main cases: Tegel (commercial dispute over supply contract); DuPont (product liability); Westpac (professional negligence); New Zealand Refining Company (Commerce Act predatory pricing)
- Simpson Grierson – Associate (February 1996 – May 1996)
 - Commercial litigation
 - Main clients/cases: TVNZ (defamation)
- Simpson Grierson – Solicitor (February 1992 – September 1004)
 - Commercial litigation
 - Main clients/cases: TVNZ (defamation); GD Searle (product liability); Tasman Pulp and Paper (dispute over long term forestry contracts)
- Admission (May 1992)

Selected Recent Cases

Commercial/Civil litigation

- *Summer Pioneer Holdings Limited v HNA Group (International) Company Limited* HCA 488/2021 (USD 357 claim under guarantee)
- *Perpetual Trust Limited (as administrator of Estate of Alexander Gavin Brown) v Kobe Investments Limited* HCA 1353/2021 (disputed estate claim)
- *Gracewood International Limited v Zhan Xiangming* (claim under guarantee)
- *Smartly Ltd v Kumar* CIV 2020-404-001775 (High Court trial – breach of directors’ duties)
- *Detection Services Limited and others v Pickering* (High Court trial and appeals to the Court of Appeal – breach of contract arising out of the manufacture and failed delivery of lead detection equipment)
- *NZ Iron Sands Holdings Ltd v Toward Industries and another* CIV 2017-404-1975 – (High Court trial – NZD\$500 million claim for breach of contract in relation to the cancelled sale of an iron sands mine)
- *Yarrow v Westpac New Zealand Ltd* (appeal to Court of Appeal against bankruptcy judgment)
- *Trends Publishing International Limited v Callaghan Innovation* CIV-2015-404-1274 – (High Court trial – NZD\$50 million claim breach of contract by government funding agency)
- *Natural Waters of Viti Ltd v Yaqara Pastoral Company Ltd* HBC 204 of 2010 – (High Court trial – breach of contract claim in Fiji brought by Fiji Waters against a government controlled entity)
- *Greymouth Holdings Ltd and others v Jet Trustees Ltd and others* CIV-2011-404-5309 – (High Court trial – shareholder oppression claims arising out of one of New Zealand’s biggest oil and gas exploration companies)
- *Fisher and Paykel Financial Services Ltd v Karum Group LLC* CIV 2006-404-6646 – (High Court trial – breach of copyright)
- *Ma v Ta* (High Court trial – breach of contract)
- *Robinson v Whangarei Head Ltd and another* (High Court trial – damages arising out of malicious prosecution)
- *Todd Pohokura Ltd v Shell Exploration NZ Ltd* CIV-2006-485-1600 – (High Court trial – claim for breach of contract and anti-competitive behalf in relation to an oil and gas exploration joint venture)
-

White collar fraud/commercial crime /regulatory offending

- *R v Ross and others* (electoral fraud)
- *R v Zhang and Long* (commercial fraud)
- *Financial Markets Authority v CBL Corporation Ltd v CBL Corporation Limited (in liquidation) and others* CIV-2019-404-2739; *TEA Custodians Ltd and another v Wells and others* CIV-2019-485-642 *Livingstone v CBL Corporation Limited (In liquidation) and others* CIV-2019-404-2727; *CBLI Corporation Ltd and others v Harris and others* CIV-2019-404-2792 – (various civil proceedings brought by Financial Markets Authority; representative shareholder groups; and liquidators alleging market disclosure failures and breaches of directors’ duties and arising out of the collapse of

CBL insurance – the biggest corporate collapse of a publicly listed company in New Zealand history

- *Shanghai Neuhoof Trade Company Ltd and others v Zespri International Ltd* – (High Court damages claim arising out of alleged commercial fraud in China)
- *R v De Marco* – (High Court trial – commercial fraud arising out of money alleged to have been taken from companies controlled by Sir Peter Jackson)
- *R v Bublitiz and others* – (appeal to Court of Appeal – commercial fraud arising out of the post-GFC collapse of Viaduct and Mutual finance companies)
- *R v Ross and another* CRI2016-004-9662 – (High Court trial – commercial fraud arising out of alleged deceptions in NZ\$40 million mortgage funding)
- *R v Coffey and others* CRI-2014-085-014183 – (High Court trial – commercial fraud arising out of breaches of the Gaming Act legislation)
- ***Commissioner of Police v William Yan & Ors* CIV2014-404-2040 – (money laundering allegations and proceeds of crime proceedings arising out of alleged criminal offending in China)**
- *Financial Markets Authority v Warminger* CIV-2015-404-001727 – (High Court trial – Financial Markets Authority pecuniary penalty claim arising out of alleged market manipulation by the manager of a NZ1 billion investment fund)
- *R v Sullivan and others* CRI 2011-076-1948 – (High Court trial – alleged NZ1.6 billion commercial fraud arising out of the post-GFC collapse of the largest finance company in New Zealand, South Canterbury Finance Ltd)
- *R v Graham and others* CRI 2011-076-1948 – (High Court trial and appeals to Court of Appeal and to the Supreme Court – Securities Act prosecution for false and misleading conduct arising out of the post-GFC collapse of Nathans Finance Ltd)
- *R v Moses and others* CRI 2009-004-1388 – (High Court trial – Securities Act prosecution for false and misleading conduct arising out of the post-GFC collapse of Lombard Finance Ltd)

Criminal cases

- *R v Benbow* (murder)
- *HKSAR v Alipate Moala* (Court of First Instance trial – trafficking in dangerous drugs)
- *HKSAR v Ng Fan Ying* (appeal to Court of Final Appeal, oral leave hearing and substantive appeal hearing – breach of conditions of work visa)
- *State v Waqabaca and others* HAC 361 of 2016 – (trial in High Court in Fiji – sedition prosecution against the Fiji Times, its publisher, editor and others)
- *R v MF* (District Court trial – rape)
- *R v XY* (District Court trial – rape)
- *R v SW* (District Court trial – indecent assault)
- *R v LW* (High Court trial- Class A drugs)
- *R v MC* (District Court trial – sexual violation)
- *R v AA* (District Court trial – rape)
- *R v NS* (District Court trial – rape)
- *R v HK* (District Court trial – perverting the course of justice)
- *R v Gui and others* (High Court trial– manufacturing Class A drugs)