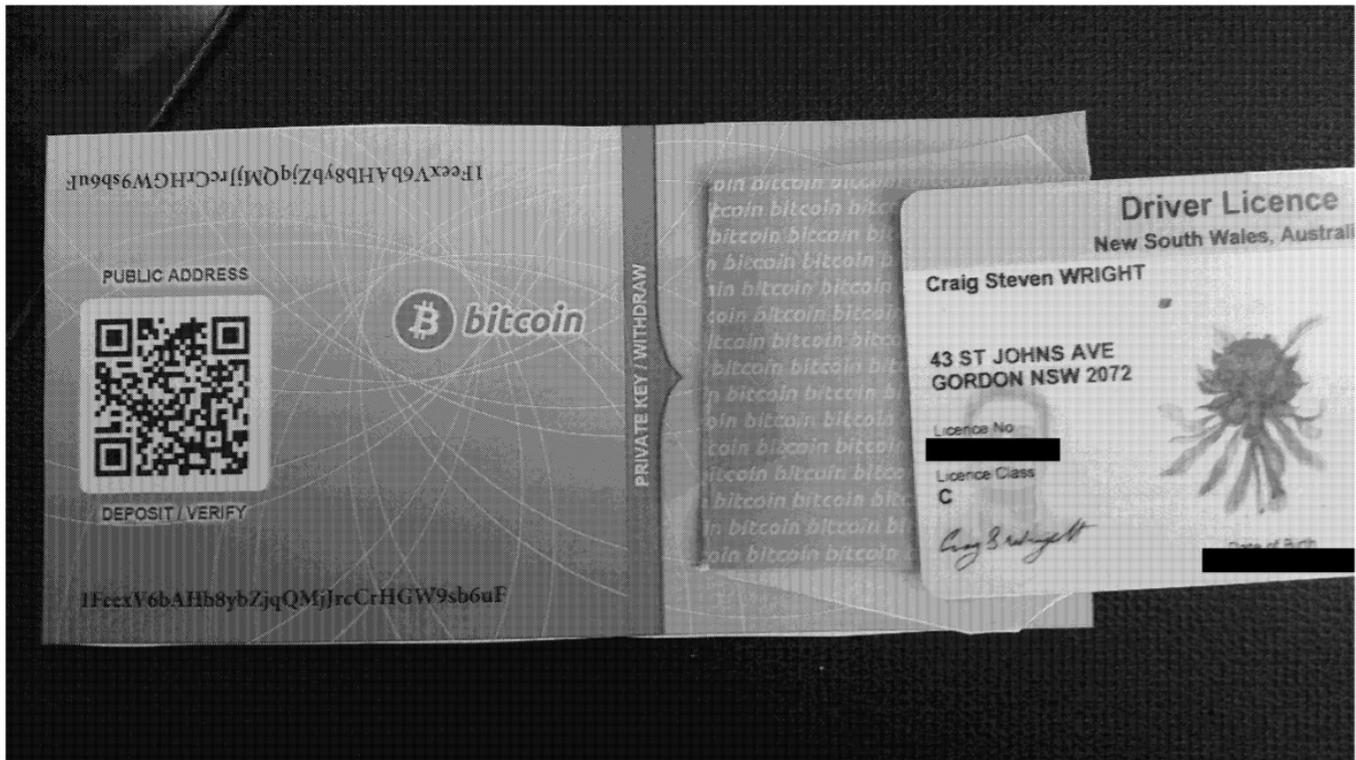


The Faketoshi Tale of 1Feex

Craig Wright has a long, long history with 1Feex... Since late 2013.

[MyLegacyKit](#)



Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/829/60/kleiman-v-wright/>

Written by Arthur van Pelt

***ABOUT EDITS** to this article: as more material might become available after publication of this article, it will have edits and updates every now and then. In that sense, this article can be considered a work in progress, to become a reference piece for years to come.*

Pictured above is a paper wallet for the 1Feex address. A paper wallet is an offline mechanism for storing Bitcoin, to keep one's Bitcoin holdings safe from cyberattacks, malware or other internet theft. The image shows, at first glance, a genuine paper wallet, with Craig Wright's driving licence,

apparently attached to the paper wallet to give it more authenticity and credibility, as they were used in the early days of Bitcoin. But what does the image show at second glance?

Find out in this article, where we make a rundown in historical order of all the currently known occasions and events where Craig Wright, the most well known Satoshi Nakamoto cosplayer due to the mindboggling number of debunks of his false claims and sloppy forgeries, used the 1Feex address in his Bitcoin scam history that started after the death of Dave Kleiman in April 2013.

Let's start with the inception of the 1Feex address.

March 1, 2011: Bitcoin public address

1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGW9sb6uF (from now onward: 1Feex) was created on this day when a so far [unknown hacker dropped exactly 79,956 BTC on it](#), stolen on that same day from the Mt Gox exchange during the transition of Mt Gox from the old owner Jed McCaleb to the new owner Mark Karpelès.

Since March 1, 2011, the 1Feex address has almost literally only been collecting dust, as around 400 small to very small transactions — called 'dust' in the Bitcoin community — have reached the 1Feex address. These dust transactions amount to a total of 1.21 BTC at the moment of writing, nevertheless.

On the other hand, no transaction has ever left the 1Feex address since its creation day. In addition, no publicly verifiable signing has ever taken place in relationship to the 1Feex address. It almost appears as if the Mt Gox hacker lost the private key of the 1Feex address over ten years ago, doesn't it?

September 25, 2013: Russian 'WebMoney exchange', as they called themselves, WMIRK adds Bitcoin to its digital currency exchange portfolio. Some will probably think, what does this fact have to do with the 1Feex

Bitcoin address? Don't worry, I'll come back to that later.

wmirkAlex Posted September 25, 2013

Money Maker



Exchangers
1
116 posts

Attention!
Our service started working with **bitcoin!** Sell bitcoin via fast money transfer systems (WU, MG, RIA, Contact).

Please contact us:
ICQ: 6 3 1 1 1 9 7 0 6 (Alexandra), 5 6 8 4 3 4 8 2 1 (Denis) or 2 5 5 1 3 1 (Roman)
Mail: support@wmirk.ru
Skype: wmirkIrina, wmirkAlex, WMIRK.ru

+ Quote

2 weeks later...

wmirkAlex Posted October 7, 2013

Source: <https://topgoldforum.com/topic/34382-wmirk-wmirkru/#comment-201244>

The stage is now set for Craig Wright to enter the scene. Craig, who learned about Bitcoin in July 2011 and who bought his first few handfuls of Bitcoin on Mt Gox in April 2013, started to randomly pick public Bitcoin rich list addresses in the second half of 2013 to try to advance his Australian tax fraud in that era.

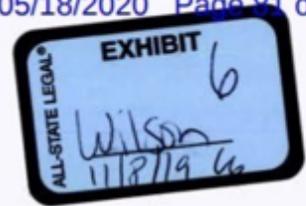
One of the many Bitcoin addresses that Craig Wright randomly picked from the Bitcoin rich list was: 1Feex.

October 9, 2013: Here is where we find an early example of Craig Wright using one of those public addresses from the Bitcoin rich list, to subsequently claim he owns, and controls, those randomly picked public addresses. That false story of controlling Bitcoin assets would quickly change though, because Craig, under growing pressure of Australian Taxation Office (ATO), who requested he started to provide evidence to these outrageous claims, had to hide the fact that he couldn't sign any of these public addresses, and at the same time he had to avoid paying tax on 'his' Bitcoin assets. So, after many times falsely declaring trusts all over the

globe are in play in his business endeavors, in exactly a year from this moment, in October 2014, all Craig's—imaginary—Bitcoin holdings will end up in a 'real trust'. October 2014 is where the Tulip Trust myth really lifts off.

Back to October 9, 2013. On this day, Craig Wright sends an email to the ATO in the person of Michael Hardy about "*confidential discussions about the main addresses we control as a group*".

The reader will find the 1Feex address at the red arrows throughout this article.



From: Craig S Wright
 Sent: Wednesday, October 9, 2013 1:42 PM
 To: Hardy, Michael
 CC: 'Jamie Wilson'; Ramona Watts
 Subject: Discussion

Hello Michael,
 As we have noted, all discussions are to remain confidential.

There are a couple recent transactions. For the most part, we will be trading these as sparingly as possible. The main addresses we control as a group include the following ones listed below.

We can setup a mapping and plan to in our system. For Australian XBT holders and merchants, we will be recording and reporting TFN transactions and recording these. We will have these audited.

For privacy, we are developing a means to hide transactions whilst still reporting tax obligations. We would like to involve the ATO technical teams in this process.

The addresses are in my control now as a matter of fate and other circumstances. David Reese and David Kleiman have both been essential parts of this project. Both of these gentlemen who I had the good fortune to call friends passed away this year. David Reese was a friend of my grandfather before he died of Parkinson's. David Kleiman was my best friend.

The following addresses are not planned to be used. The idea is to have a future reserve function and to be able to backup and bond transactions.

I do have doubts about trusting the ATO with this information. I hope that you understand this. I am not admitting anything to do with the creation of this currency, just that we (and there are remaining others to the we outside of Australia) strongly desire to make a robust online international economy using XBT. At present, we are in the process of finalizing an agreement with a listed Australian company for the development of a core banking solution based on XBT that we plan to deliver globally from Australia. We are seeking to become an ADI and obtain an AFSL.

I hope that you understand the trust we are placing in the ATO and that we do want to roll out a global solution from Australia that I hope this trust is not misplaced and that this information remains confidential.

The addresses are:

Wallet (Address)	Balance XBT	\$AU	Market
1FJuzzQFVMbiMGw6lTcXefdD64amy7mSCF	6,999.00	\$1,012,755.30	\$144.70
18JPragfuDVHWWG8ABQ15cghJFetnXUjBD	24,404.51	\$3,531,331.96	\$144.70
1MyGwFAJvTB5rGJa32M6Yh46cGirUta1K	30,000.04	\$4,341,005.95	\$144.70
12ib7dApVFvg82TXkycWBNpN8kFyIAN1dr	31,000.04	\$4,485,706.09	\$144.70
16Ls6azc76ixc9Ny7AB5ZPPq6oiEL9XwXy	40,000.04	\$5,788,005.95	\$144.70
1cXNTyXj4xPGopFYZNY5xf5M1EPJjvBZV	40,000.04	\$5,788,006.10	\$144.70
16cou7Ht6WJTzuFyDBnht9hmvXytg6XdVT	53,000.04	\$7,669,106.24	\$144.70
1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcrHGw9sb6uF	79,957.04	\$11,569,784.36	\$144.70
1933pPhhK3ZgFQNLGSDXvgCn32k2buXY8a	111,114.60	\$16,078,282.66	\$144.70
	416,475.36	\$60,263,984.60	



Misc	3,518.63		
COIN			
1LXc28hWx1t8np5sCAB2EaNFqPwqJCuERD	34,512.83	\$4,994,006.36	\$144.70
Other			
12HddUDLhRP2F8JjpKYeKaDxot5wUvx5nq	40,000.04	\$5,788,005.95	\$144.70

Other wallet addresses are:
 1ALXLVNj7yKRU2Yki3K3yQGBSTBPof7jyo

October 11, 2013: Part of an affidavit filed by Craig Wright on November 4, 2013 at New South Wales Supreme Court (the illegal conversion by Craig Wright that took place in this timeframe was recently penalized with a whopping \$100 million by a Jury in Miami; my more detailed report about Craig Wright's conversion was published on [Bitcoin Magazine](#) and the [Nasdaq website](#)), this Statutory Declaration signed by Stephen D'Emilio and Adrian Fong shows another instance where Craig Wright falsely claimed to own, and to have control over, the 1Feex address.

Also note the 16cou address in this list of five Bitcoin addresses, as I will come back to that later also.

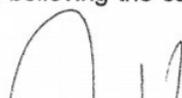
Statutory Declaration

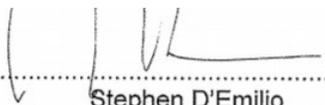
OATHS ACT 1900, NSW, EIGHTH SCHEDULE

I, Stephen D'Emilio, of Level 3, 2 Bligh Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Solicitor, do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

1. I am the solicitor acting for Mr Craig Wright and Hotwire Pre-emptive Intelligence Pty Ltd.
2. On 11 October 2013, Mr Wright came into my office and showed me his HTC mobile phone (**Wright mobile**).
3. On the screen of the Wright mobile, I viewed and verified the following Bitcoin wallet addresses:
 - (i) 1JzzLXuwn45S9HvBqAhkhWa3GhyG3zm64;
 - (ii) 168Rc6wJdL4chWhEUQwywi4sHub6erf2s;
 - (iii) 1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGW9sb6uF; 
 - (iv) 1933phfhK3ZgFQNLGSDXvqCn32k2buXY8a; and
 - (v) 16cou7Ht6WjTzuFyDBnht9hmvXytg6XdVT (**Bitcoin wallet addresses**).
4. I viewed the Bitcoin wallet addresses by scrolling down the screen on the Wright mobile.
5. It appeared to me that if Mr Wright wanted to, he could control all of, and make transactions in, the Bitcoin wallet addresses.
6. I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the *Oaths Act 1900*.

Declared at Sydney on 11 October 2013

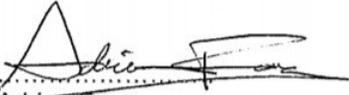



.....
Stephen D'Emilio

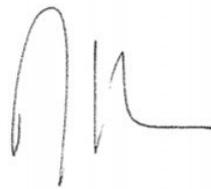
in the presence of an authorised witness, who states:

I, Adrian Fong, a solicitor certify the following matters concerning the making of this statutory declaration by the person who made it:

- (i) I saw the face of the person;
- (ii) I have known the person for at least 12 months.


.....
Adrian Fong

11 October 2013



Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/24/4/kleiman-v-wright/>

February 2014: Craig Wright contacts Kleiman estate.

Vel Freedman, head of Ira Kleiman's counsel, described this process in every shocking detail in his Closing Arguments on November 23, 2021 during the recent Kleiman v Wright trial. Here is where Ira Kleiman gets involved with the 1Feex address (and a lot more Faketoshi scam nonsense).

Vel Freedman:

"But Dave dies unexpectedly in 2013, and Craig sees an opportunity. As we've discussed, Craig takes the partnership's assets for himself, his access to the Bitcoin because they mined it into a trust. But he needs title to the intellectual property, so he can sell it. So he files sham lawsuits against W&K to steal its intellectual property and he forges Dave's signature on a contract weeks before — that is dated weeks before Dave dies, which says that Dave gives Craig 570,000, half of the 1.1 million Bitcoin — to Craig, gives Craig all of W&K's shares and all of W&K's intellectual property, all in exchange for a minority stake in a company that doesn't even exist yet and a company that amounted to nothing called Coin-Exch. Of course, Dave isn't around to dispute this outrageous contract. So Craig just forges Dave's signature on it.

But Craig's greedy. He then takes all the IP he stole from W&K and he applies to the Australian Taxation Office for tens of millions of dollars in tax rebates. Which, as you might expect, results in a tax audit. The ATO doesn't want to cut the \$10 million check without proof. And so they start digging. It seems that, like the IRS, the evidence shows that the ATO was dogged. They examined everything. And when they start doing that, Craig is forced to start revealing the truth about his partnership with Dave to defend himself from the Australian authorities. To be sure, he's not entirely truthful with the ATO either. And he forges documents with them too. For example, he lies to them about supercomputers. And he gets himself in trouble in Australia as well. Eventually, the Australian Taxation Office finds that he forged documents and that he lied to them. When his Australian lawyers, that never tell a lie, find out that he submitted forged documents to the Australian Taxation Office, they fire him too. Think about that for a minute. His own lawyers fire him for forging documents. And that's why you've seen documents in this case from the Australian Taxation Office.

[...]

As with many stories, it's Craig's greed that results in his downfall. He had almost gotten away with it. But in September 2013, he applies for \$10 million tax refunds from the Australian government based on the intellectual property he had stolen. The Australian government quickly audits Craig's companies — Ms. Vela, if you could jump ahead with me — quickly audits Craig's companies. And then after auditing his companies, in February of 2014, they begin asking questions about W&K. Can you guys jump ahead for me, please. I'm on Page 40. Craig finally reaches out — do we have a technological issue? It was then, right after W&K — right after the ATO reaches out about W&K, five days later, all of a sudden Craig Wright reaches out. Make no mistake. This is not a good man doing a good deed. This is a desperate man attempting to protect the fruits of his theft and protect himself from the Australian Taxation Office breathing down his neck. He needed the Kleimans to help him convince the Australian government that

his actions against W&K were proper. So he emails Ira Kleiman and he promises them fool's gold."

March 2, 2014: Craig Wright creates an email forgery where Dave Kleiman (who was not among the living anymore since about 10 months) talks about a lot of Bitcoin addresses. Almost casually, paper wallets are also mentioned, for the 1Feex address and other Bitcoin addresses.

Craig then backdates the email forgery to October 31, 2012, and sends it to John Cheshier of the ATO (with his wife Ramona Watts on the CC) on March 10, 2014. This email forgery is then only eight days old.

From: Craig S Wright
Sent: Monday, March 10, 2014 2:25 AM
To: John Cheshier
CC: Ramona Watts
Subject: FW: Bond villains

SysUserProp: 88334F2CCA0D8E51C8530404366F9B82

Part 1 / 2 (have this one).

From: Dave Kleiman <dave@davekleiman.com>
Sent: 2012-10-31 14:27:41
To: 'Craig Wright'
Subject: Re: Bond Villains

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

Hash: SHA1

Craig,

You need to use that FB picture of yours for a corporate profile. Then with a UK group you can be Bond and the villain all at the same time.

Right now, the trust holds the following keys:

12fZ2HxkLjG9zn1u44XYsFFYKHM4A2zCea
12tkqA9xSoowkzoERHMWNKsTey55YEBqkv
16Ls6azc76ixc9Ny7AB5ZPPq6oiEL9XwXy
12HddUDLhRP2F8JpKYeKaDxxt5wUvx5nq
1P3S1grZYmcqYDuaEDVDYobJ5Fx85E9fE9
1MyGwFAJjVtB5rGJa32M6Yh46cGirUta1K
145YHsQU7HMzkRnD5SBSuFAzQgCYnAnLkN
16TPVCpvtJ6FkV5xNKBp35aMo4BWFgxiEY
1KbrSKrT3GeEnuTuuYYUSQ35JwKbrAWJYm
1fImiYFQWTzdLiCBxtHHnNiW7WAWPUcer
1MHdm5XZMrfoZFoUktEaGhYevmdiXoc4x4
18JPragfuDVHWWG8ABQ15cghJFemXUjBD
1LXc28hWx1t8np5sCAb2EaNFqPwqJCuERD
1FpqQnKQCgDkJFMC94JL8FpRyHTZ3uRVZ1

1F34duy2eeMz5mSrvFepVzy7Y1rBsnAyWC

1JtpgqC3SSeCeYWEDJkfyFH7RuhY4Vp1

18k9tin39LKegFzHe8rxSgvJXDpuMriGJq

They are all in one wallet, so we need to be careful of backups and also loss.

I have created a paper wallet for a couple of the holdings (as an offline backup and in case). These are:

1933phfhK3ZgFQNLGSDXvqCn32k2buXY8a

1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGw9sb6uF



12ib7dApVFvg82TXKycWBNpN8kFyiAN1dr

1FJuzzQFVMbiMGw6JtcXefdD64amy7mSCF

Most of these go back to 2010 and 2011 when you first transferred them, but I have moved a few of the online ones. There are only single copies of the paper wallets and there is no backup.

The rest are with you.

The keys are setup in the TrueCrypt Drive on the main server at <http://www.seyhost.com/>.

The backups are with <http://www.netcetera.co.uk/> in both the UK and as a third in the Isle of Mann.

Respectfully,

Dave Kleiman - <http://www.ComputerForensicsLLC.com> - \

<http://www.computerforensicsexpertwitnesses.com>

4371 Northlake Blvd #314

Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410

561.310.8801

PS As you will see on the SF List, there are ways to handle things without it being personal. Check my password response.

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----

Version: GnuPG v2.0.17 (MingW32)

iQGcBAEBAgAGBQJTEsqPAAoJEAQV5sviP8wtV0gL/ixV/h/axBfdtVCSANDxqEus

9UGU4tS0R+q5+osM8ypoOjpwuaWOAKIAf2rjUQWrBOH3QAYL+DmcyB08v5ELuCCQp

ouhP5O6TC1HQBQx5kfaDVoDm7/ofuMtIXkGyyVuXVOn1mZJEFcOqKewwkp32uyb1

OL7zAsGtE2A6e5/GkfKd1o2hTrhBlnDp/8F3dFykXCvUth0ywBz8pVkcREQ+b5Fs

549u6JYVc0y0JGOGZP7w8jUYwksG04Ghdw6+WeBkGGH1CnJrKPVQFGluRyUFM04B

Oa9aMkhFBAYHG06SRhmk7v8kZLfyxGlxuyDwSqK8VegBEEKoiWyl1fdpqFgmHVT+

+RFzao6VF+cfAw/8DeWviG9Egpy2yGkhv1J1ifGzPI5ulzvcft/vMtpl6Rh1XC4

yU1yG9utVkoTkCxQExSC344j5m/4xOmhrvA5mFzY39wcabxv13jNdPNpB/mXkfF

ii6YRCZeO7HiSQI8QVBYYvWhz4dD0suzsG0m2BFHAW==

=C6y4

-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/268/19/kleiman-v-wright/>

How do we know this is a forgery created on March 2, 2014? From an expert

report by Dr Edman, the forensic expert in the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit, acting on behalf of Ira Kleiman. Again that pesky date stamp in the PGP signature, isn't it Craig?

E. DEF_00028008

42. I reviewed DEF_00028008, which contains a purported email sent by Dave Kleiman to the Defendant in October 2012 regarding a purported list of keys allegedly held in a trust. DEF_00028008 was originally produced by the Defendant as a .mht file.⁵

43. DEF_00028008 contains a cryptographic signature allegedly created by Dave Kleiman. I used GnuPG to extract and analyze certain information from the GPG signature and I have attached that output at Exhibit 28. The GnuPG output indicates that the cryptographic signature associated with DEF_00028008 was created on or about March 2, 2014 according to the computer on which the signature was created—approximately one year after Dave Kleiman died.

44. Accordingly, it is my opinion that DEF_00028008 does not appear to be an authentic email from Dave Kleiman to Craig Wright but instead appears to be manipulated.

⁵ The Defendant later produced a .msg file corresponding to this email; however, given that the alleged email from Dave Kleiman was “forwarded” to John Chesher and CC’ed to Ramona Watts, any email header information contained therein reflects the email from Craig Wright and not the alleged email from Dave Kleiman.

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/548/3/kleiman-v-wright/>

By the way, make no mistake about who is creating all the forgeries that pop up in Craig Wright’s fraudulent Bitcoin career since the second half of 2013. Although Craig wants you to believe he is continuously being hacked over the years, with ever-changing narratives about who these supposed hackers might be and what their — insert random conspiracy theory — motives are, the hard fact is; Craig Wright is the only person, on each and every occasion, with means, motives, incentives and opportunity to create all the forgeries. Hence we find Magistrate Judge Reinhart ruling “[***Dr Wright willfully created the fraudulent documents.***](#)” during the discovery phase in the

Kleiman v Wright lawsuit.

For those who just can't get enough of how Craig's forgeries are unraveled by forensic experts like Dr Edman in the Kleiman case, with examples of how Craig is sending emails TO HIMSELF to then alter them in the text and metadata to make it look like someone else, in many cases Dave Kleiman, send the email, should read [this Affidavit of Dr Edman](#).

And another example of how Craig Wright had the means to create Bitmessage emails on Dave Kleiman's behalf is shown elsewhere in the Kleiman v Wright court docket on the CourtListener website.

Read it, and weep, how sloppy forger Craig Wright "*perhaps unintentionally*" produced a keys.dat file in the Kleiman case.

Similarly, Wright also claimed that almost all communications between him and David Kleiman were, conveniently, through mediums that did not preserve a record. Ex. 11, at 55:7-56:11.²¹ At the same time, Wright has turned over numerous self-serving records of communications between himself and David Kleiman that are provable forgeries.

For example, Wright has turned over messages from an application called "Bitmessage" that purport to be exchanges between him and David Kleiman. Nonetheless, the creator of Bitmessage testified that some of these messages are dated from before he even released the application and that he is "as certain as you could possibly be that they are forgeries." Ex. 12, at 23:8-24:2, 28:9-37:3, 146:6-17. Wright also produced (perhaps unintentionally), a "keys.dat" file containing the private key that was necessary to send the messages from the bitmessage account he claims was associated with David Kleiman. In other words, Wright undeniably had the ability to send these messages. ECF No. [500-2], at 31-32. Dr. Edman's report is chock full of additional forensic evidence demonstrating that other email communications Wright produced as from Dave Kleiman are manipulated forgeries. *Id.*

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/512/kleiman-v-wright/>

I. DEF_00247440

1. In my previous expert report, I analyzed several documents which contain Bitmessages purportedly sent from, or to, Dave Kleiman. As described in my report, Bitmessage is a decentralized and encrypted communications protocol that can be used by one person to send encrypted messages to another person.

2. Since the submission of my previous report, I have analyzed additional documents to supplement my previous analysis. Specifically, I identified DEF_00247440 which is a “keys.dat” file produced by the Defendant. The keys.dat file is associated with Bitmessage and contains Bitmessage application configuration settings, as well as private encryption keys associated with Bitmessage addresses. (Ex. 1-2.) The Bitmessage Wiki¹ notes that the keys.dat file “contains sensitive data that can be abused to impersonate others.”

3. I reviewed the contents of DEF_00247440 and identified multiple Bitmessage “address blocks” containing private keys for Bitmessage addresses that documents produced by the Defendant purportedly associate with Dave Kleiman and others. I used the Bitmessage software available on its Github page to verify that the private key information contained within DEF_00247440 corresponds to the relevant Bitmessage addresses contained therein.

4. Thus, the Defendant had the means to send Bitmessages from the addresses listed in DEF_00247440 and, therefore, Bitmessages sent from these addresses could have been sent by the Defendant.

¹ A wiki is a web site on which users collaborate to create and maintain content. Bitmessage uses a wiki to provide information on the program, as well as information regarding its operation and communications protocol.

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/500/2/kleiman-v-wright/>

Around March 2014: Craig Wright forges a Deed of Loan for 650,000 Bitcoin.

From the Kleiman v Wright case we have learned more about this Deed of

Loan, that Ira Kleiman received from the ATO, as we find the following quote in the [Complaint material filed in the case](#):

*"Further, a 2012 contract **provided to Ira by the ATO** lists Bitcoin wallets containing over 650,000 bitcoins (the "2012 Deed of Loan"). Next to the list of wallets and total bitcoin held, there is a handwritten annotation stating: "as agreed, all wallets to be held in UK in trust until all regulatory issues solved and Group Company formed with Dave K and CSW." (Ex. 15 at 9). This annotation is in Craig's handwriting."*

Backdated to October 23, 2012 but forged around March 2014, this Deed of Loan contains several inconsistencies by which we can determine that this is undoubtedly another Craig Wright forgery, in which the 1Feex address is mentioned. Let's have a closer look at this beauty.

DEED OF LOAN

PARTIES

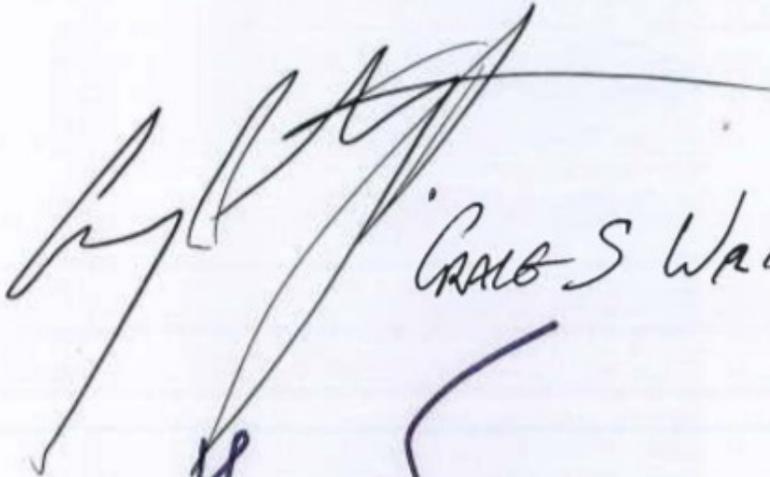
Design by Human Ltd (08248988) UK
(Mortgagee)

AND

Craig Wright R&D (ABN 97 481 146 384)
(Mortgagor)

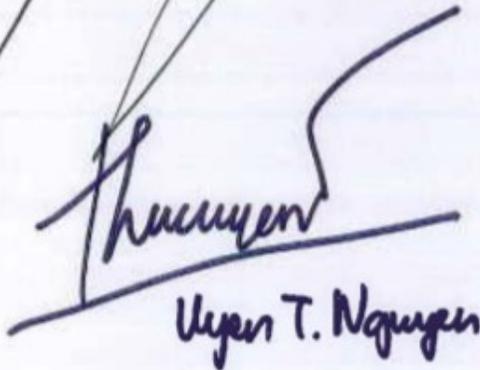
AND

Denariuz Seychelles Trust
(Guarantor)



Craig S. Wright

Confidential
Not to be disclosed.



Uyen T. Nguyen

THIS DEED dated 23 day of October 2012

BETWEEN:

Uyen Nguyen of Design by Human Ltd (08248988) UK
(Mortgagee)

And

Craig Steven Wright of Craig Wright R&D (ABN 97 481 146 384)
(Mortgagor)

And

Panoptcrypt Pty Ltd for Denariuz Seychelles International Trust
(Guarantor)

RECITALS

- A. The mortgagee has, at the request of the guarantor, if applicable, agreed to lend money (in the form of Bitcoin) to the mortgagor in accordance with and subject to the terms of this deed.
- B. The guarantor, if any, and the mortgagor acknowledge that the money referred to in this deed has been received by the mortgagor.
- C. It is noted that the Mortgagee holds a sum of Bitcoin (in wallets noted in appendix A) for a trust that wishes to extend the uptake and value of Bitcoin globally.

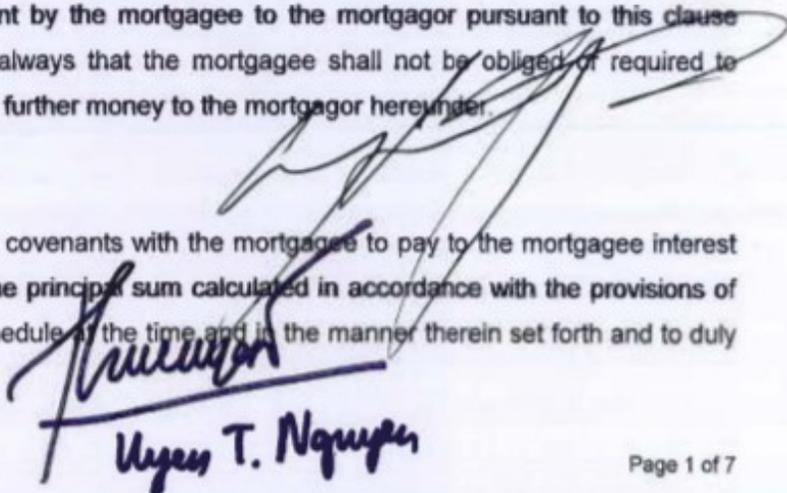
OPERATIVE PART

1. Loan

- (a) The mortgagee has at the request of the guarantor, agreed to lend to the mortgagor the principal sum shown in the first schedule on the drawdown date shown in the first schedule.
- (b) The mortgagee may at the request of the mortgagor lend further amounts of money to the mortgagor and all such amounts shall be deemed to be money lent by the mortgagee to the mortgagor pursuant to this clause provided always that the mortgagee shall not be obliged or required to lend such further money to the mortgagor hereunder.

2. Interest

The mortgagor covenants with the mortgagee to pay to the mortgagee interest in respect of the principal sum calculated in accordance with the provisions of the second schedule at the time and in the manner therein set forth and to duly



Uyen T. Nguyen

Appendix 1:
Bitcoin block addresses transferred:

12tLs9c9RsALt4ockxa1hB4ITCTSmxj2me	10,000.00
1933phfhK3ZgFQNLGSDXvqCn32k2buXY8a	111,114.00
1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGw9sb6uF	79,957.05
1f1miYFQWTzdLiCBxtHHnNiW7WAWPUccr	10,009.25
1MHdm5XZMrfoZFoUktEaGhYevmdiXoc4x4	12,950.00
18JPragfuDVHWWG8ABQ15cghJFetnXUJBD	24,404.50
1LXc28hWx1t8np5sCAb2EaNFqPwqJCuERD	34,512.80
1FpqQnKQCgDkJFMC94JL8FpRyHTZ3uRVZ1	10,689.03
1F34duy2eeMz5mSrvFepVzy7Y1rBsnAyWC	10,770.52
1JtpgqCf3SSeCeYWEDJjkfYFH7RuhY4Vp1	10,000.00
18k9tin39LKegFzHe8rxSgvJXDpuMriGJq	10,000.00
1HtTw9zR9wWffgV8Jy8MqsaeVI7ZXrjdq6	1,014.00
18pn4NQ7NgsJjeuFjazeTdVRnsmfw5ofTz	750.00
12fZ2HxkLjG9zn1u44XYsFFYKHM4A2zCea	23,249.04
12tkqA9xSoowkzoERHMWNKsTey55YEBqkv	28,150.04
16Ls6azc76ixc9Ny7AB5ZPPq6oiEL9XwXy	40,000.04
12HddUDLhRP2F8JjpKYeKaDxt5wUvx5nq	40,000.04
1P3S1grZYmcqYDuaEDVDYobJ5Fx85E9fE9	50,000.04
1MyGwFAJjVtB5rGJa32M6Yh46cGirUta1K	30,000.04
145YHsQU7HMzkRnD5SBSuFazQgCYnAnLkN	10,000.00
16TPVCpvtJ6FkV5xNKBp35aMo4BWFgxiEY	10,000.00
1KbrSKrT3GeEruTuuYYUSQ35JwKbrAWJYm	10,000.00
1FLFnbN7m5psLfvLEwYfRUUJ34YkmV3dM	3,700.00
1A6SDef1TJAM8Saw2SqmQFGhkWR1y3qMx2	4.65
16cou7Ht6WjTzuFyDBnht9hmvXytg6XdVT	53,000.00
12ib7dApVFvg82TXKycWBNpN8kFyiAN1dr	31,000.04



*As agreed.
Held in all wallets to be
in trust in UK in trust
covers all regulatory
Group Company
formed
Duke
+ (SCW)*

[Signature]
Uyen T. Nguyen

The Deed of Loan exposes itself as a backdated forgery immediately on the

first page. The party mentioned as "mortgagee", Design By Human Ltd (0828988) UK, was an empty shelf company that Craig Wright obtained on January 3, 2014 from CFS (who had renamed Design By Human Ltd to Moving Forward In Business Ltd on October 15, 2013), after which Craig Wright renamed Moving Forward In Business Ltd to C01N Ltd on January 7, 2014. In the following months, Craig started to file all kinds of backdated nonsense in the UK to make it appear as if this Design By Human Ltd company had always belonged to him.

Or, belonged to Dave Kleiman?

Because in fact, in front of the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) Craig Wright made it appear as if Dave Kleiman had obtained the Design By Human company around October 2012, as can be seen in this 2014 forgery, a chat-between-Dave-and-Craig-that-never-happened-in-real-life.

25/10/2012 Thu



I have used CFS in the UK.
I have 2 companies in the UK.
Design by Human
Permanent Success

I will handle the details for
you.

Dave

14:53

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/550/2/kleiman-v-wright/>

For further context, this Deed of Loan forgery was created during, and meant to advance, Craig Wright's Australian tax fraud era (2013–2015) where he was requested, under growing scrutiny of the ATO Refund Integrity department, where all the Bitcoin came from that Craig claimed to 'own', or otherwise have access to, directly or indirectly.

The ATO was, not unsurprisingly, not amused to learn about the next Craig Wright forgery. In one of their Decision reports from Craig's tax fraud era (learn more about this era in the [Faketoshi, The Early Years series](#) written with CryptoDevil), we find the following quotes about this Deed of Loan forgery. For example, we learn that on March 17, 2014 this Deed of Loan was already known to the ATO (and that's why I'm dating it around this period):

13. On 17 March 2014, John Chesher sent a response to an ATO information request sent on 5 March 2014, in relation to you and DeMorgan. This included responses to questions, and documents in support of those responses. The following information was provided:
 - a. You were not a director of W&K but on occasion served as alternate director.
 - b. You transferred IP to W&K during the 2010 income year, with a value set at \$5,000.
 - c. You entered into an agreement with W&K on 2 April 2013 (REF: CEWK03). Under this deed, loans from you to W&K referred to in a previous agreement (CEWK01) were deemed to have been paid in full and the purchaser is stated to have accepted the new terms as full satisfaction of CEWK01.
 - d. Uyen Nguyen accepted the position of US resident director of W&K on 1 July 2013. You advised that Dave Kleiman request she hold this position.
 - e. On 9 July 2013, Uyen Nguyen transferred all software and related algorithms to you in exchange for the release of W&K from existing debts. The document that is contended to give effect to this transfer referenced NSW Supreme Court (NSWSC) cases 2013/225983 and 2013/245661. The relevant statements of claim were filed at the NSWSC on 25 July 2013.

14. Also provided was a 'Deed of Loan' in relation to the Seychelles trust (Loan Deed). This deed is contended to establish the loan to you of 650,000 bitcoin from Design by Human Ltd, explained at paragraph 11 above. It is contended that rights to the equity of this 'trust' were used as consideration for the acquisition of software in transactions involving you and the related entities. It is noted in this deed that:
 - a. The trustee of the Trust is 'Design by Human Ltd' (08248988) UK;
 - b. The deed is dated 23 October 2012;
 - c. The deed is executed by Uyen Nguyen for Design by Human. The 'Consent to Act' document at the end of the deed states that Uyen Nguyen accepts the position of Chief Operating Officer of Design by Human from 18 October 2012 and consents to act as Director from the later date of 30 June 2013;
 - d. The mortgagee (identified in the deed as Design by Human) agreed to lend money in the form of bitcoin to the mortgagor (identified in the deed as you).
 - e. The loan is for 650,000 bitcoin;
 - f. You are to repay the loan by 30 June 2020; and
 - g. Appendix 1 lists bitcoin blockchain addresses stated to have been transferred and contains a note that 'As agreed all wallets to be held in the UK in trust until all regulatory issues solved and Group Company formed with Dave K and CSW'.

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/547/3/kleiman-v-wright/>

In April 2014, the ATO finds that the Bitcoin addresses mentioned in the

Deed of Loan are used for “the MJF transactions”, which is about the Mark Ferrier/MJF Mining Potemkin Village that Craig Wright has raised as part of his Australian tax fraud. More about that in the [Faketoshi, The Early Years series](#). Also, it appears that Craig Wright initially provided an unsigned version of the Deed of Loan which was unacceptable to the ATO.

18. On 2 April 2014, John Chesher provided Andrew Miller with a list of all bitcoin wallets used for the MJF transactions. He advised that these were ‘off blockchain’ transactions, which is understood to mean that there was no transfer of bitcoin between the wallets of the purchaser and the vendor of the software recorded on the blockchain (a publicly available ledger of bitcoin transactions), but rather an entire bitcoin wallet and key were provided by the purchaser to the vendor. It is noted that the wallets and bitcoins purportedly transferred in the transaction under which the MJF software was acquired, comprise the majority of wallets and bitcoins referred to in the deed of loan entered between you and the trustee of the Seychelles trust.
19. On 8 April 2014, we issued a second interim report to Coin-Exch, explaining our view that there was no supply or acquisition of software or IP given the conflicting contractual documents and that even if there was, there was no consideration provided for any associated acquisition, as a result of the deed of loan not being signed by an authorised person and hence having no effect.

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/547/3/kleiman-v-wright/>

A bit further down this ATO report we find some more information about the findings of the ATO around this Deed of Loan.

- An Uyen Nguyen oopsie, quickly ‘repaired’ by Craig Wright.
- The ‘Seychelles trust’ (which is the still to be raised Tulip Trust scam) existence is being questioned, and for good reasons as we know now.
- And didn’t we hear the excuse “the terms of the trust do not allow you access to any information before 2015” before, but with ever changing years?

84. On 28 March 2014 we advised you that there is no record of Uyen Nguyen ever holding the position of Director of Design by Human. Companies House records were then updated on 10 April 2014 to enter Uyen Nguyen retrospectively as director, as of 12 October 2012.
85. An Appendix to the Loan Deed lists what were described as the 26 bitcoin blockchain addresses which were the subject of the Deed and contains a note that "As agreed all wallets to be held in the UK in trust until all regulatory issues solved and Group Company formed with Dave K and CSW (CW)". The Loan Deed states that the money referred to in this deed, which appears to be a reference to bitcoin, has been received by you.³²
86. It is noted that 22 of the 26 listed bitcoin addresses the subject of the Loan Deed were the same public addresses for wallets purportedly transferred off blockchain to MJF on 15 August 2013 and 15 September 2013. As a result of that transfer, it appears that 4 wallets purportedly remained available in the Seychelles trust (to the extent such a trust actually existed) with a total of 275,071 bitcoin.³³ One of these remaining four wallets was allegedly sold by DeMorgan to Denariuz Pty Ltd (a company related to you) and purportedly exported by you as a paper wallet to a company in Singapore. You have given two separate addresses as evidencing the existence of this particular wallet.
87. On 7 January 2014 the company name for the purported corporate trustee of the Seychelles Trust changed from Design by Human to C01n Ltd and according to Companies House records you were appointed as its Director.³⁴
88. However, despite holding this position, at the interview of 18 August 2014, you said that you were unable to identify any beneficiaries of the Seychelles trust. Further, despite repeated requests for a copy of the trust deed for the Seychelles trust, you have stated that you are unable to obtain that information as the terms of the trust do not allow you access to any information until 2015.

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/547/3/kleiman-v-wright/>

The final nail in the coffin comes more to the end of the ATO report. No Seychelles Trust, no 650,000 Bitcoin ever existed in this trust. So the Deed of Loan was based on... nothing but false information and backdated forgeries.

109. We do not accept that the Seychelles Trust existed as a matter of law or fact during the relevant tax period. Further or alternatively, we do not accept that a pool of 650,000 bitcoin was in fact held according to the terms of the Seychelles Trust during the relevant tax period, or that any equitable interests in the Trust were effectively created or assigned. Notwithstanding that you asserted at interviews on 11 and 18 August 2014 that you created the trust, you could not advise us of the identity of any beneficiaries of this purported trust, or its terms. This in our view is consistent with the Trust not having any beneficiaries (and hence not existing), and or not being constituted and settled in the manner asserted. The Deed of Loan of itself does not in our view demonstrate the effective establishment of the Seychelles Trust or the holding of 650,000 bitcoin pursuant to its terms.
110. Additionally, the Deed of Loan states that you received a loan from the trust. However you purportedly assigned your right to draw down on this loan to your related entities in exchange for shares they issued. The related entities are then said to have assigned this right in payment to DeMorgan for software and IP. This could not have occurred in our view because the Trust either did not exist, did not in fact have 650,000 bitcoin settled upon it, or, had already advanced you the loan funds under the Deed of Loan.
111. It follows that we do not consider the related entities provided any consideration for their purported acquisitions by assigning 'equitable interests' for the purposes of paragraph 11-5(c) of the GST Act. Additionally, we do not consider there were any legally effective arrangements in place during the relevant tax period to have obliged them to provide consideration for their purported creditable acquisitions.
112. Furthermore, we consider that the purported pool of 650,000 bitcoin which were the purported subject of the Deed of Loan between you and the trustee of the Seychelles trust would have been substantially depleted once and to the extent, the wallets were transferred to MJF off blockchain. At the interview conducted on 18 August 2014, you have confirmed that there are no other sources of funds available to these entities to pay the required consideration.⁴³ Taking into account the purported invoices issued to Coin-Exch, Hotwire and Cloudcroft, we consider that there were insufficient funds available under the Deed of Loan (assuming the trust existed) remaining for draw down under the loan agreement for the relevant entities. This, we consider supports our conclusion that paragraph 11-5(c) of the GST Act was not satisfied.

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/547/3/kleiman-v-wright/>

And to avoid any misunderstanding about how Craig Wright's fraudulent tax return scheme worked, the ATO summarized the set up as follows:

"132. Subsection 165–10(2) of the GST Act defines a 'scheme' broadly to include any arrangement, agreement, course of action or course of conduct. In your case we consider there was a scheme which involved you acquiring

software from MJF and W&K in order for it to be on supplied to your related entities so as to generate GST refunds in Coin-Exch, Hotwire and Cloudcroft. You had initially planned to use bitcoin to fund these transactions in such a way that you would never lose control or access to those bitcoins.

133. However, on receipt of the private binding ruling advising you that the supply of bitcoin in consideration for an acquisition would be a taxable supply, you altered the scheme to insert the Seychelles trust to which you transferred the bitcoin.

134. Once possessed of the bitcoin, the trustee then entered into a loan agreement with you enabling you to draw down on the loan in bitcoin. You assigned your right to draw down on the loan to your related entities, who in turn assigned the rights to pay for software and IP, the assignments not being taxable supplies. Consequently, your related entities made creditable acquisitions of software and IP but had negative net amounts because there was no corresponding GST liability arising from their provision of consideration.

135. On this scheme (which is particularised further below), the avoiders are Craig Wright, Coin-Exch, Cloudcroft and DeMorgan.

136. The scheme that generated the GST benefits for the avoiders specified below involved 8 steps.

a. Step 1: You caused a trust to be established in the Seychelles

b. Step 2: You acquired software from MJF at a purported cost of \$38,461,471, in order to generate a GST credit with a corresponding GST liability by MJF which would never be paid

c. Step 3: You initiated a court action to confirm legal title to W&K software at an inflated value, being \$58,786,649

d. Step 4: You entered into a Deed of Loan with trustee of the Seychelles trust in order to access 650,000 bitcoin

e. Step 5: You assigned the right to call for the bitcoin under the Deed of Loan to your related entities Coin-Exch

f. Step 6: You sold the intellectual property and software above to your family trust (DeMorgan) and Cloudcroft at a price reflecting the purported cost bases.

g. Step 7: DeMorgan licensed the software and IP to entities related to you. The licences were paid for by rights to call for bitcoin provided to those entities by you.

*h. Step 8: The related entities lodged BAS and claimed input tax for the acquisition of the licenced software, **resulting in significant refunds.**"*

Craig Wright's explanation of the 650,000 Bitcoin Deed of Loan

Now let's see what Craig Wright had to say about this Deed of Loan forgery during his [deposition in the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit on April 4, 2019](#). He was not very cooperative to share his knowledge about the Deed of Loan, to say the least.

"BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, do you recognise Plaintiff's Exhibit 7 which has been just marked and placed before you?

A. I recognise two documents joined together, yes.

Q. What are the two documents that are joined together?

A. You have deed of loan as a front page. Page 1 of 7, 2 of 7, 3 of 7, 4 of 7, 5 of 7, 6 of 7 of a document, and then page 7 of 7 of a separate document. So, potentially two, if not three, documents, put together as one.

Q. Page 7 of 7 belongs to what document?

A. Not this one.

Q. Do you know what document it does belong to?

A. I would need to look at records. I do not know.

Q. Looking at the first six pages, which you say are one document; is that correct?

A. The first six pages, you mean not the first six, but the cover page does not have a thing, and then that starts at page 1. So, page 2, which is on here as page 3 of 10, page 4 of 10, page 5 of 10, page 6 of 10, page 7 of 10, and page 8 of 10 are parts of the same document that is not complete.

Q. Sitting here today you have no idea what page 9 of 10 document is — strike that. Sitting here today you have no idea what page 9 of 10 — strike that again. Sitting here today you have no idea what document page 9 of 10 belongs to; is that correct?

A. That is not what I said.

Q. What document does page 9 of 10 belong to?

A. A different document that is not this one.

Q. Which document?

A. I do not have documents in front of me. I cannot match them.

Q. So, sitting here today you do not know what that document — what that page — what document that page belongs to?

A. I cannot match them, no, and page 10 of 10 is a separate document as well. You will notice no page numbers or anything like that, so that is also out of — so there are possibly four documents constructed into one.

Q. Who has all the originals of these documents?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I do not know.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Do you have the originals of these documents?

A. Unless my lawyers have gone through and found things in boxes, then I do not know.

Q. Does Ms. Nguyen have the originals of this document?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I do not know what Ms. Nguyen has. I have not spoken to

Ms. Nguyen in three plus years.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Can you look at page 9 of 10.

A. Yes.

Q. There is a signature at the bottom; is that your signature?

A. Yes.

Q. And there is a signature above that; is that Ms. Nguyen's signature?

A. I believe so.

Q. The handwriting on the right-hand side of all the Bitcoin wallets listed there, whose handwriting is that?

A. That looks like mine.

Q. Do you recognise what this appendix list of Bitcoin is?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. Answer if you can.

THE WITNESS: I think you are confounding two different things. There is a random note talking about wallets and a set of addresses. Where I talk about wallets, wallets are files, computer files, etcetera, so you have done a typical error that most people do in calling Bitcoin addresses wallets. So, you have taken two completely separate things, because I have this habit of writing wherever the hell I feel like it, usually over documents people complain that I write on, because I write notes whenever I feel like writing notes, and saying that they are related.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. So, is it your testimony here today that the note in your handwriting on the right-hand side of this document is completely unrelated to the list of Bitcoin block addresses on the left-hand side of the document?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I cannot say what it is. It is all wallets, and then there is a list of addresses. They are two different things. I have made a note. I would need to look at records to be able to match up what that was. I have left myself a note at some point. I cannot necessarily say what my note was.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Do you have those records that you could look that up?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: My lawyers have all the records I have. If anything is in there that goes to further, then that would be there.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Did you have counsel help you draft this document?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. He has already testified that this appears to be a compilation of multiple documents that were put together in error.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Did counsel help you draft page 9 of the document?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. Answer if you can.

THE WITNESS: There is no page 9 of the document. This is a compilation of multiple documents.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Exhibit. Did counsel help you draft page of the exhibit?

MS. MARKOE: He is referring to page 9 at the top.

THE WITNESS: By "counsel", do you mean my lawyers?

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Yes.

A. Possibly. I had lists of different addresses done by lawyers at different times.

Q. Which lawyers created lists of different addresses?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: I do not know which lawyers produced different lists at different times. I have had more lawyers than birthdays!

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Can you list all the lawyers that you have had that helped you draft lists of Bitcoin addresses?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You can answer, to the extent you remember.

THE WITNESS: That would be Clayton Utz. There would be M & K. There would be the split off from M & K that I cannot remember the name of — one of the M & K partners split off and formed his own firm — and I used both those firms. There would be High Secured. There would be — I should

remember the name. The most famous law firm in Panama that got into the Panama papers, I used them too.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Do you recall the name?

A. No, I do not. I should do, because it was a big thing of discussion including everyone, and I think I blocked it out of my mind because of that. There were more law firms than I care to remember.

Q. Can you tell me what you meant by your handwritten note: "As agreed. All wallets ..." What do you mean "All wallets"?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: "All wallets" means all wallets, as in files, computer files, or other such things, that hold Bitcoin.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. And you say "As agreed". Agreed with who?

A. I would need to look at the rest of the document. I am not going to speculate what a page out of a mysterious document, where this is page 7 of 7 that has been attached incorrectly to a different document, means.

Q. So, sitting here today you do not recall what "As agreed" means; is that correct?

MS. MARKOE: Objection: mischaracterises his testimony.

THE WITNESS: I understand what "As agreed" means.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. You do not recall who the agreement was made with?

A. This is a note written on a thing that may or may not have any relationship to the original document, that I have one page of addresses, that I do not memorise all the addresses from, that has been constructed between four other documents and handed to me.

Q. And: "... held in UK in trust ..." Are you aware, sitting here today, of moving wallets to be held in a UK trust?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. Answer if you can.

THE WITNESS: No UK trust was ever set up.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Can you go to page 2 of 10 for me at the top.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you see where it says the last party, Denariuz Seychelles Trust?

A. Yes.

Q. Who are the trustees of this trust?

A. I do not know.

Q. Who are the beneficiaries of this trust?

A. Another trust.

Q. What is the trust's name that is a beneficiary?

A. I would need to look at records.

Q. Do you have those records?

A. Not on me.

Q. Have you given those records to your lawyers?

A. I have a box of — well, actually, I had, I do not know how many boxes. There were many, many boxes that they spent many days going through, and if it is in there, it would be there.

Q. And if it is not there?

A. When things get closed down, the requirement is for Australian records to be kept for a number of years afterwards and British records to be kept for a number of years afterwards. The Seychelles records requirement is under a year, and once anything hits a period of one year, and the Seychelles trust is no more, it goes the way of anything that is no longer needed to be held, which generally means the shredder.

Q. The Denariuz Seychelles Trust, does it no longer exist?

A. It no longer exists.

Q. When did it cease to exist?

A. Probably around December 2013.

Q. And the wallet existed, what assets did it hold?

A. Again, I could not answer that.

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. So, sitting here today, you have no idea what assets the Denariuz

Seychelles Trust held?

A. Sitting here today, I could not answer what assets the companies I founded hold.

Q. Okay. At the top, "Design by Human Ltd"?

A. Yes.

Q. What is this?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: It is a company name.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Was it a trust?

A. It is a company.

Q. Did it ever change its name?

A. You have already covered that one. Yes, Design by Human had changed its name.

Q. To? What did it change its name to?

A. Again, I do not remember which one is which. We covered that as well. I do not remember which particular one changed its name to C01N or Denariuz, so I would need the records to check those facts, otherwise I will be saying it changed to C01N when in fact it changed to Denariuz and I will get it wrong, and I do not want to do that.

Q. Dr. Wright, you keep saying you checked the records but then tell me that you do know where the records are. What would you do if you needed to figure this information out?

A. I do not need to figure this information out.

Q. Why not?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: Because we are talking about companies that have been liquidated and no longer need to hold records.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. The assets held by the Denariuz Seychelles Trust where are they currently held?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Again, I do not even know where the current assets of my current things that I have founded happen to be right now. So you are asking me when I do not know my current company, and what it holds in four continents, where did this other trust that has now gone years ago, where does it have assets that you cannot even tell me what they are.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Under this trust document, Dr. Wright, you are entitled to borrow 650,000 Bitcoin; is that right?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Which trust document? There is no full document here.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Sorry, I misspoke. I strike that. Under this deed of loan you are entitled to borrow up to 650,000 Bitcoin; is that correct?

A. The partial deed of loan, yes.

Q. Did you in fact borrow 650,000 Bitcoin?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: How does this relate to anything, sorry?

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, please answer the question unless you are instructed otherwise by your counsel.

A. I did not borrow 650,000 Bitcoin.

Q. How much did you borrow?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I do not know how much I actually borrowed.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. To take these loans, did you have to communicate with Ms. Nguyen?

A. No.

Q. Who was the one who you spoke to in order to take the loans?

A. I do not remember his last name. He worked for a company called High Secured. His first was Mark.

Q. Was it Mark Ferrier?

A. No. He had nothing to do with anything in Panama, nor did he have

anything to do with High Secured.

Q. Can you go to page 7 of 10 for me.

MS. MARKOE: At the top again for the record.

MR. FREEDMAN: Yes, at the top, thank you.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Do you see the reference at the bottom to Permanent Success Limited?

A. Yes.

Q. What was Permanent Success Limited?

A. A company.

Q. Was it related to a trust in any way?

A. I do not know.

Q. Can you let me know what it says at the bottom there, "and all related trusts"; what does that mean?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: It means any related trusts.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Were there trusts related to Permanent Success Limited?

MS. MARKOE: Objection: rule of completeness.

MR. FREEDMAN: You can answer.

THE WITNESS: I do not know. I cannot take part of a document, and part of other things, and incomplete records and then construct everything you expect me to know. As I have stated before, I do not know the structure of BITC or nChain or nChain Holdings or any other company that exists right now, so I cannot actually even tell you what I have now, and yet you are saying, "What happened years ago?"

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Do you have any way of contacting Mark from High Secured?

A. He is in a federal penitentiary in the USA.

Q. Which federal penitentiary?

A. I do not know. I did not follow his case.

Q. Is there a way you can determine his last name and let us know what it is

later?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: You can do searches on High Secured. There is this thing called Google. You go into this task bar, you type in "High Secured", and search.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Did you pay back the loans that you took under this deed of loan?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: None of your God damn business. This has nothing to do with anything there. Does it say that it has to be paid back? Does it say what it is? You are asking about the management of a trust that has no relationship to Mr. Kleiman, no relationship to a company Dave Kleiman has worked for, no relationship to anyone who has ever been in the USA as a resident or a citizen at any point in human history, no relationship to anyone who has been in North America from Mexico up in human history, that entire continent. No person who has ever been anything to do with residing or citizenship in that part of the world has had anything at all to do with this trust, assets in this trust, management of this trust, control of this trust, etcetera. And then you want me to talk about incomplete records that have been constructed in bits and chucked together from four different documents as if this is real evidence.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Did you pay back the loans that you took from under this deed of loan, Dr. Wright?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You can answer if you can.

THE WITNESS: I do not have any records in front of me. I do not have the rest of the records for this, so — —

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. So? Could you finish your response, please.

A. So when you can give me all the financial records of things, I will answer against them.

MS. MARKOE: Objection. Okay, withdrawn. I strike my own.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Do you go [edit: know] where Ms. Nguyen is now, Dr. Wright?

A. Earth.

Q. Do you know where on earth she is?

A. I am assuming land.

Q. Dr. Wright, I would appreciate if you would co-operate with me so we could get this done. Do you know the whereabouts of Ms. Nguyen?

A. I stated earlier I have not had any contact with Ms. Nguyen for over three years. That would generally mean I do not have any knowledge. I can restate in other forms if you want or I can be narky about it.

Q. Does Ms. Nguyen still maintain a trust role in relation to companies that are related to you?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. She is no longer a trustee of any trusts related to you?

MS. MARKOE: Objection. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: That is what I just said.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. When did she stop becoming a trustee of trusts related to you?

A. 2015.

Q. Did you help Ms. Nguyen disappear?

MS. MARKOE: Objection.

THE WITNESS: You are presuming that she has disappeared. I do not know. You are asking me about someone I have not had contact with. My sister — I have not had contact with my older sister in four years. She has not disappeared. She is a hippy, and I am a hyper capitalist. We get on like oil, water, petrol and a match. But my mother would know so she has not actually disappeared."

Now let's go to Craig Wright's testimony on the stand on November 9, 2021 during the Kleiman v Wright jury trial. Where Craig in April 2019 at least still admitted it was his handwriting on the Dead of Loan (and it clearly is, of

course), he now even starts backtracking on that fact!

"BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, did you not have an agreement in place with Dave Kleiman to hold Bitcoin wallets in trust until you could form a group company with them?

A. There was small amounts at one stage that was put in as an agreement, as a pre-incorporation document.

Q. Let's take a look at your own handwriting, Dr. Wright.

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please bring up P048.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, do you see the title of the document, "Deed of Loan"?

A. I see that.

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please bring us to Page 7. Page 6. Let's go to — try 8 then. Sorry. Page 8—7 at the bottom.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Is that your signature, Dr. Wright?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Is that your handwriting, Dr. Wright?

A. No.

Q. Do you see it mentions Dave K. at the very end? It says: "Wallets" and "Dave K" and it's got Bitcoin addresses, Bitcoin block addresses on it?

A. Looks like: "Dale."

MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, Plaintiffs offer —

MS. MCGOVERN: Objection, Your Honor. The witness has stated it's not his handwriting. Foundation. Foundation, Your Honor. Authenticity and foundation.

THE COURT: It goes to the weight. Overruled. It will be admitted into evidence.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 048 received in evidence.)

MR. FREEDMAN: Publish this to the jury.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. It says: "Deed of Loan" there, Dr. Wright, correct?

A. That's what it says.

MR. FREEDMAN: Last, Ms. Vela, please bring us to Page 8.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, I asked you if it was your signature on the bottom of that page, correct?

A. Can you just go through this one by one, please, on this document?

Q. Yes, I will, but first answer this question and then we'll go through it. Your signature?

A. No.

MS. MCGOVERN: Your Honor, I believe the witness simply wants to look at the document.

THE COURT: Yes, the witness does, but let's continue.

THE WITNESS: I would like to look at the document.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Not your signature, Dr. Wright?

A. Not my signature.

MR. FREEDMAN: Counsel, I'm going to the deposition of Dr. Wright, April 4th, 2019, Page 299, lines 20 through 24. Ms. Vela, can you not put anything on the screen.

MS. MCGOVERN: One second, Your Honor, please.

THE COURT: Certainly.

(Pause in proceedings.)

MS. MCGOVERN: Lines 20 to 24?

MR. FREEDMAN: 20 to 24.

MS. MCGOVERN: Page 298? What is it?

MR. FREEDMAN: 299.

MS. MCGOVERN: No objection, Your Honor.

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please play clip number 6 about the signature.

(Video played.)

MR. FREEDMAN: Ms. Vela, can you please put back up Exhibit P48. Can you bring us back to Page 8.

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, is that your handwriting on the side? I believe you just testified: "No."

A. No. At the time when I first looked at this document, I didn't look at it properly. I was angry. You got me angry and I didn't examine the document correctly. I will say now that no.

Q. So are you admitting that you previously testified it was your handwriting?

A. I didn't look at the document properly, and I should have noted a number of irregularities with this document. I didn't. I'm sorry that I was angry at the time and I didn't look at the document properly. I admit that.

MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, it's a party deposition. We would like to play Dr. Wright's — Ms. Vela, can you please play clip 7.

(Video played.)

BY MR. FREEDMAN:

Q. Dr. Wright, let's read what you testified was your handwritten note on the side. It says: "As agreed. All wallets to be held in UK in trust until all regulatory issues solved and group company formed with Dave K. and CSW." Do you see that?

A. That was not what I said.

Q. CSW is your initials, Craig Steven Wright?

A. No. And as I said, that looks like my handwriting. It's similar, but it's different.

Q. I'm sorry. CSW is not your initials?

A. It is not my initials.

Q. What are your initials, Dr. Wright?

A. If you're talking about initialing something or — there are two different ways of saying that. If you're saying did I initial this and those are my initials, then the answer is no. Are my initials technically CSW, then that is yes.

Q. So your initials are CSW, correct?

A. My initials are CSW.

MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, I'm about to start another module. I'm happy to keep going, but if the Court wants to take a break now.

THE COURT: This is a good time to stop. So it is obviously 12:55, Ladies and Gentlemen. Let's go ahead and take a one-hour recess for lunch. Have a pleasant lunch."

June 18, 2015: The 1Feex address is used by Craig in an escrow transaction requested by Calvin Ayre.

Now that scamming the ATO with the 1Feex address had basically failed, one would think Craig Wright will give up using this address that wasn't, isn't and never will be his property.

But no. Craig has only warmed up, and will now defraud Calvin Ayre during the June 2015 bailout with the 1Feex address.

Case 9:18-cv-80176-BB Document 829-60 Entered on FLSD Docket 12/1

P-213

Case No. 9:18-CV-89176-BB

From: Craig S Wright
Sent: Thursday, June 18, 2015 1:51 AM
To: 'c' <c@wyno.ca>
CC: 'JLP' <jlp@wyno.ca>; 'Stefan Matthews' <smatthews@sterling.ph>; Ramona Watts
Subject: RE: for 1:30 meeting
Attachments: 20140618_114709.jpg

SysUserProp: 88334F2CCA0D8E51C8530404366F9B82

We have the amount in a paper wallet so the process is just to have this held jointly.
I will go over the process of validating the amount with Stefan

From: c [mailto:c@wyno.ca]
Sent: Thursday, 18 June 2015 10:36 AM
To: Craig S Wright
Cc: JLP
Subject: Re: for 1:30 meeting
Good...help us with the escrow account info so we can get this moving.

C...

From: Craig S Wright <craig@rcibr.org>
Date: Wednesday, June 17, 2015 5:34 PM
To: C <c@wyno.ca>
Subject: RE: for 1:30 meeting
OK

We still force the ATO with the 8 and have it all moving which is where it matters ☺

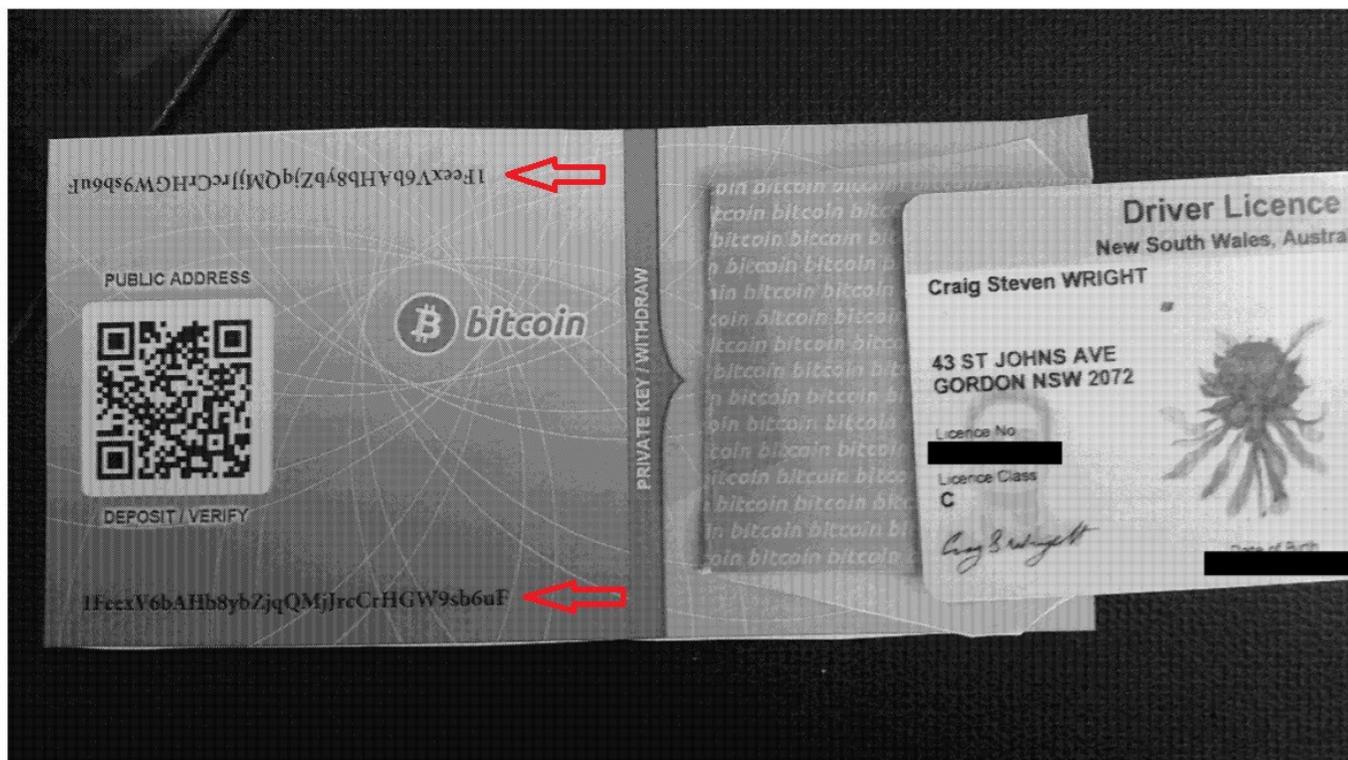
From: c [mailto:c@wyno.ca]
Sent: Thursday, 18 June 2015 10:30 AM
To: Craig S Wright
Cc: Stefan Matthews; JLP
Subject: Re: for 1:30 meeting
We simply can not move on this time line..we need to push this out to next year. Now I need to focus on the Lol and the agreements to get you going...we have enough money to do this without much help from the government as long as we can get this ramped up ASAP and show some strength and this is were we need the focus.

C...

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/829/60/kleiman-v-wright/>

As can be read above, for this escrow transaction "so we can get this moving" (meaning, Calvin Ayre will make the funds available for Craig's

bailout), a paper wallet for the 1Feex address is used by Craig Wright. This paper wallet, however, is provably a forgery that pretends to represent some \$20,000,000, which is 80,000 Bitcoin multiplied by \$250 which was the price of Bitcoin by the end of the month of June in 2015.



Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/829/60/kleiman-v-wright/>

The most comprehensive information about this paper wallet forgery is provided by WizSec Bitcoin Research, who wrote a [tweetstorm](#) with a complete takedown of this fake 1Feex paper wallet.

"A brief history of Craig Wright's false claims to own the [@1FeexV6](#) Bitcoin address containing 80k BTC (one of many addresses he's claimed to own even though they belong to other people), over which he's launched a spurious lawsuit to harass Bitcoin developers:"

"Wright claims he purchased these bitcoins in 2011 via transaction from WMIRK, a small Russian money exchanger that didn't even deal in Bitcoin until 2013, and even then only in tiny amounts. As proof of his claim, Wright has a purchase order he says his ex-wife typed up for him."

"In reality, the [@1FeexV6](#) address is from one of the earliest [@MtGox](#) hacks, which has been well known and documented since long before Wright's lawsuit."

"An email from "Dave" dated 2012 says he created a paper wallet of [@1FeexV6](#) along with several other Bitcoin rich list addresses. The email was debunked in the Kleiman case as being a forgery created in 2014, well after Dave Kleiman's death."

"Following up on this claim, Wright was showing around the following printed paper wallet circa mid-2015, seemingly in order to convince potential bailout investor Calvin Ayre that Wright's claimed Bitcoin holdings were real."

*"Knowing Wright, "validating" this paper wallet would just involve scanning the public key and verifying that yep it has 80k BTC on it! (which you can obviously do with **any** address) Unsurprisingly, the paper wallet is a lazy forgery, no doubt hastily thrown together for Calvin."*

"It's just a standard paper wallet generated with <http://bitcoinpaperwallet.com>, which Wright has then altered to look like it contains the [@1FeexV6](#) address instead. For reference, this is how a real paper wallet for the [@1FeexV6](#) address from this time period should have looked."



"First, note the address text in Wright's version. The font is wrong, it's missing an embossing effect, and the text is misaligned. It's just been sloppily replaced."



"Second, note how the QR code is different. While Wright's code also contains the @1FeexV6 address, the real wallet generator uses high-redundancy codes, whereas Wright's looks like a basic low-redundancy code pasted in from <http://the-qr-code-generator.com>. It's not even aligned

properly."



"Third, the background pattern is wrong. In 2015, <http://bitcoinpaperwallet.com> generated unique background patterns depending on the actual address contained. Wright's wallet **does** contain a unique pattern, but it's for some other address, not [@1FeexV6](#)."



"Also worth noting that this unique background feature was only implemented in mid-2014, placing strict bounds on when the forgery could have been created."



Martin Leitner-Ankerl
@sunitram



Replying to @MyLegacyKit and @hascendp6

I recognize the guilloche pattern on that paperwallet (because it was me who implemented it). bitcoinpaperwallet.com had that pattern generator starting from June 25th 2014, and removed it later:

cantonbecker/bitcoinpaperwallet

Dynamic "guilloche" patterns, denominations,...



1k lines changed +1034 -130

 **cantonbecker** committed June 25, 2014 733d471

github.com

Dynamic "guilloche" patterns, denominations, languages. · cantonbecker/bitco...
Replaced dozens of high-res JPG images with dynamic front/back design generator. Languages are applied to wallets via HTML/canvas. Background ...

11:48 AM · Dec 18, 2021 · Twitter Web App

"So Wright is suing people because he claims his private keys got hacked, despite previously telling his own funders that the key was in unhackable

storage. Will Wright disavow this paper wallet and admit to defrauding Calvin, or insist that it's real and torpedo his own lawsuit?"

All quotes and images so far taken from the [WizSec Bitcoin Research tweetstorm](#).

This paper wallet forgery has also been discussed in detail in a special podcast episode of "[Dr Bitcoin — The Man Who Wasn't Satoshi Nakamoto](#)".

March 21, 2019: Ira Kleiman, bamboozled for many years by Craig Wright, believes that *"any cryptocurrency held in the following addresses (or any bitcoin transferred out of these wallets)"* belongs at least in part to him. And here we go, there's the 1Feex address again in a filing in the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST NO. 5:

Discovery is still ongoing and Plaintiffs currently lack sufficient knowledge to identify the public addresses of *all* cryptocurrency belonging to Dave Kleiman or his estate. Plaintiffs will supplement the response to this Request as more information is made available during the discovery process.

Based on information available to Plaintiff today, however, Plaintiffs believe that any cryptocurrency held in the following addresses (or any bitcoin transferred out of these wallets), belongs at least in part, to Plaintiffs:

1. 12tls9c9RsALt4ockxa1hB41TCTSmxj2me
2. 1933phthK3ZgFQNLGSDXvqCn32k2buXY8a
3. 1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMJJrcCrHGW9sb6uF
4. 1f1miYFQWTzdliCBxtHHniW7IWAUccr
5. 1MHdm5XZ111rfoZFoUId&GbYevmdiXoob4
6. 18JPragfuDVHWWG8ABQ15cghJFetnXUJBD
7. 1LXc28hWx1t8np5sCAb2EaNFqPwqJCuERD



8. 1FpqQnKQCgDKJfMC94JL8FpKYH1Z3uKvZ1
9. 1F34duy2eeMz5mSrvFepVzy7Y1rBsnAyWC
10. 1JtpgqCf3SSeCeYWEDJjkfYFH7Ruhy4Vp1
11. 18k9tin39LKegfzHe8rxSgvJXDpuMriGJq
12. 1HtTw9zR9wWffgV8Jy8MqsaeV17ZXrjdq6
13. 18pn4NQ7NgsJjeuFjazeTdVRnsmfw5ofTz
14. 12fZ2HxkljG9zn1u44XYsFFYKHM4A2zCea
15. 12tkqA9xSoowkzoERHMWNKsTey55YEBqkv
16. 16Ls6azc76ixc9Ny7AB5ZPPq6oiEL9XwXy
17. 12HddUDLhRP2F8JjpKYeKaDxxt5wUvx5nq
18. 1P3S1grZVmcqYDuaEOVOYobJ5Fx85E9fE9
19. 1MyGwFAJjVtB5rGJa32M6Yh46cGirUta1K
20. 145YHsQU7HMzkRnD5SBSuFAzQgCYnAnlkN
21. 16TPVCpvtJ6FkV5xNKBp35aMo4BWFGxiEY
22. 1KbrSKrT3GeEruTuuYYUSQ35JwKbrAWJYm
23. 1FLFnbN7m5psLfvLEwYtRUUjJ34YkmV3dM
24. 1A6SDeflTJAM8Saw2SqmqFGhkWR1y3qMx2
25. 16cou7Hl6WjTzuFyDBnht9hmvXytg6XdVT
26. 12ib7dApVFvg82TXKycWBNpN8kFyiAN1dr

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/699/2/kleiman-v-wright/>

However, the Jury in the Kleiman v Wright case found "*no positive connection*" between Dave Kleiman and Bitcoin, we can read in Carolina Bolado's article "[No Proof Bitcoin 'Inventor' Owed Friend, Juror Tells Law360](#)" published December 23, 2021.

Attorneys for Ira Kleiman, who represents his brother's estate, couldn't come up with enough evidence to convince the jury that Dave Kleiman

evidence to convince the jury that Dave Kleiman was involved in developing the technology or mining bitcoins, according to the juror, who asked to remain anonymous.

"They never proved to me without a shadow of a doubt that he was involved in bitcoin in any way," the juror said. "Everybody said he wasn't a miner, he wasn't a coder. I just felt like he may have written papers for Dr. Wright, and that's where their friendship was."

Jurors deliberated for more than a week, as the two holdouts in Kleiman's camp pored through all the evidence, according to the juror.

"They finally realized there was no positive connection with bitcoin," the juror said. "That's when they agreed that as far as liability towards bitcoin, there was none."

May 16, 2019: Bitcoin public address 16cou gets a signing. And within two days, we will learn why this is highly relevant. The signed message is:

"Address 16cou7Ht6WjTzuFyDBnht9hmvXytg6XdVT does not belong to Satoshi or to Craig Wright. Craig is a liar and a fraud."

Source: <https://news.bitcoin.com/craig-is-a-liar-early-adopter-proves-ownership-of-bitcoin-address-claimed-by-craig-wright/>

So the reader might think, what does that have to do with the 1Feex address?

Well...

May 18, 2019: As an immediate result of the signing two days earlier, Craig Wright urgently creates a new forgery of the Statutory Declaration that we saw earlier under October 11, 2013. The reader might remember that this Declaration contains both the 16cou and the 1Feex address. We notice on this new forgery though, that the 1Feex address, and all other addresses, have suddenly disappeared on this 2013 Declaration. We can only guess at this moment, but it appears that the signing of the 16cou address made this whole Declaration moot, Craig must have thought.

At all times, Craig obviously found it necessary to come up with a complete new set of public Bitcoin addresses on this Declaration forgery. He then takes a snapshot of his latest homework, and posts the image in his Slack room, where Twitter user Marianne Jett picks it up, and posts the image on Twitter, stating:

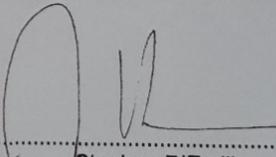
"See how REAL doc from Craig Wright w/ ink signature (not scan) on Bitcoin addresses Stephen D'Emilio had of CSW's HTC phone doesn't match hacked/leaked doc from Exhibit 4 pg 38. It's why we need court & can't trust hacked docs."

Statutory Declaration
OATHS ACT 1900, NSW, EIGHTH SCHEDULE

I, Stephen D'Emilio, of Level 3, 2 Bligh Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Solicitor, do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

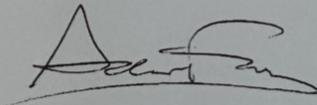
1. I am the solicitor acting for Mr Craig Wright and Hotwire Pre-emptive Intelligence Pty Ltd.
2. On 11 October 2013, Mr Wright came into my office and showed me his HTC mobile phone (**Wright mobile**).
3. On the screen of the Wright mobile, I viewed and verified the following Bitcoin wallet addresses:
 - (i) 1fvzclotpgannjwouo6juguag3wg1w4yjr;
 - (ii) 12c6DSiU4Rq3P4ZxziKxzl5LmMBrzrJX;
 - (iii) 1GkQmKAmHtNfnD3LHhTkewJxKHVSta4m2a;
 - (iv) 12cbQLTFMXRnSzkfKuoG3eHoMeFtpTu3S; and
 - (v) 1dYoBoF5vDmPCxwSsUZbbYhA5qjAfBTx9 (**Bitcoin wallet addresses**).
4. I viewed the Bitcoin wallet addresses by scrolling down the screen on the Wright mobile.
5. It appeared to me that if Mr Wright wanted to, he could control all of, and make transactions in, the Bitcoin wallet addresses.
6. I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the *Oaths Act 1900*.

Declared at Sydney on 11 October 2013


.....
Stephen D'Emilio

in the presence of an authorised witness, who states:

I, Adrian Fong, a solicitor certify the following matters concerning the making of this statutory declaration by the person who made it:

 1

So how do we know this version of the Statutory Declaration is a Craig Wright forgery? Because the Declaration version shown at October 2013, with the 1Feex and 16cou addresses, is the version filed at the New South Wales Supreme Court in November 2013. Craig Wright never challenged it as a forgery over the course of the Kleiman v Wright lawsuit, not before creating this new Declaration forgery, not after creating this new Declaration forgery.

This new Declaration forgery was only created by Craig Wright as a desperate response to the signing two days earlier, to entertain his dedicated followers with the latest distraction of the, for them painful, truth: Craig Wright is not Satoshi Nakamoto, but just a cosplaying con man.

February 5, 2020: Craig claims that on this day the private key to 1Feex (and another address) is stolen by hackers, according his "FIRST WITNESS STATEMENT OF DR CRAIG STEVEN WRIGHT". This witness statement is from the non-public Pineapple Hack lawsuit of Craig Wright against several Bitcoin developers, but as it happened, a filing in the Kleiman v Wright court docket gives us the opportunity to obtain this witness statement from another lawsuit anyway.

Section B: TTL's digital assets

Introduction

32. I was the victim of hacking on my home computer network, which occurred on or around 5 February 2020. I describe the hack in more detail in paragraphs [52] to [58] below. The hackers have not been identified.
33. Among the information taken during the hack are the private keys necessary to access approximately 111,000 unsplit Bitcoin recorded at two different addresses,  1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGW9sb6uF (and the BCH equivalent of this address, 1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGW9sb6uf, both together referred to as "1Feex") and 12ib7dApVFvg82TXKycWBNpN8kFyiAN1dr ("12ib7") (together, "Addresses"). The digital assets in the 1Feex and 12ib7 Addresses are owned by TTL. At the time of the hack the digital assets in these addresses were worth approximately £900m.

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/794/3/kleiman-v-wright/>

June 12, 2020: Blockstream receives letter from Craig's counsel ONTIER, mentioning the 1Feex address. Letter is immediately posted on Twitter by Samson Mow, who states "*Idiotic letter that #Faketoshi's lawyers are sending around.*"



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Bitcoin Core

E.A.O.: Wladimir van de Laan; Jonas Schnelli; Pieter Wuille

By Email: business@blockstream.com

Dear Sirs,

Notice Regarding Ownership of BTC

We act for Tulip Trading Limited (“**Tulip**”); we also act for Dr Craig Wright, the individual behind the pseudonym ‘*Satoshi Nakamoto*’ the creator of Bitcoin.

Tulip owns the unsplit Bitcoin in the following addresses:

- 1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGw9sb6uF (“**1Feex Address**”); and
- 12ib7dApVFvg82TXKycWBNpN8kFyiAN1dr (“**12ib7 Address**”).



The 1Feex Address contains 79,957.20350967 BTC, with a sterling equivalent value of approximately GBP 609 million. The 12ib7 Address contains 31,000.06906135 BTC, with a sterling equivalent of approximately GBP 236 million.

On or around 5 February 2020, access to and control over those Addresses was stolen during a hack on Dr Wright’s computer network. The private keys to those Addresses were stored in an encrypted file on that network, as was part of the information required to open that file. Both the encrypted file and related information were stolen during the hack and deleted from the network.

Tulip and Dr Wright believe that, as those responsible for the “*Bitcoin*” Core blockchain (BTC), you have duties in relation to transactions on that blockchain in circumstances where you have notice of the interests involved, including in particular avoiding illegitimate transactions being entered on the blockchain where you have notice of the same. As a result, we hereby put you on notice that:

1. As stated above, Tulip is the legal owner of the “*Bitcoin*” Core in the 1Feex and 12ib7 Addresses;
2. Tulip intends to recover control over the Addresses and the “*Bitcoin*” Core contained therein;

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Authorised and Regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority

3. Any movement of the “*Bitcoin*” Core in those Addresses would constitute a contravention of Tulip’s ownership of and rights to the “*Bitcoin*” Core in the 1Feex and 12ib7 Addresses; and
4. Any assistance or other action or inaction by any party in connection with the movement of the “*Bitcoin*” Core involved in or connected to the “*Bitcoin*” Core blockchain would also constitute a contravention of Tulip’s ownership of and rights to the “*Bitcoin*” Core in the 1Feex and 12ib7 Addresses.

Finally, Tulip owns the right to the name “*Bitcoin*” and the Bitcoin database. References in this letter to Bitcoin Core should not be read in any way as relinquishing Tulip’s rights to the name “*Bitcoin*” or the Bitcoin database. Our clients point out in this regard that the BTC Core (“*Bitcoin*” Core) network did not seek permission to use the Bitcoin name or database, in respect of which Tulip reserves all of its rights without limitation.

We will be in touch again shortly. In the meantime, Tulip reserves all of its rights in relation

to the matters set out above and generally without limitation.

Yours faithfully,

SCA ONTIER LLP

SCA ONTIER LLP

Source: <https://twitter.com/Excellion/status/1271468034931036160>

Immediately followed by a [highly anticipated tweet from Riccardo Spagni](#) (well known under his alias "fluffypony" from the Monero cryptocurrency project) where he posts images of the lawsuit where the Mt Gox hack, leading to 80,000 Bitcoin ending up on the 1Feex address:

"Just so we're clear, Craig Wright has just openly admitted (via his lawyers) to be the guy that stole 80k BTC from Mtgox. The screenshots below show the court documents indicating the "1Feex" address is where the stolen Mtgox funds were sent. What do you have to say, [@CalvinAyre](#)?"

[Thu Mar 3 20:45:02 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** yep
[Thu Mar 3 20:45:11 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** since there is a possibility it was compromised
[Thu Mar 3 20:45:28 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** replied to a couple of emails (solving people's issues)
[Thu Mar 3 20:45:38 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** I also located the bitcoin transaction causing all the bitcoins to disappear
[Thu Mar 3 20:45:46 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** in the wallet
[Thu Mar 3 20:45:57 2011] **mtgox:** which was it?
[Thu Mar 3 20:46:09 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** <http://blockexplorer.com/tx/e67a0550848b7932d7796aee16ab0e48a5cfe81c4e8cca2c5b03e0416850114>
[Thu Mar 3 20:47:30 2011] **mtgox:** was this the only one?
[Thu Mar 3 20:47:39 2011] **mtgox:** so they only took 80k?
[Thu Mar 3 20:47:57 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** looks so
[Thu Mar 3 20:48:36 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** they took a big bunch of what was on the wallet
[Thu Mar 3 20:48:45 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** the remaining was withdrawn by people via the site
[Thu Mar 3 20:49:53 2011] **Mark Karpelès:** when I restored the wallet there was only 1.3 btc, which were owned by someone who did a deposit (directly credited to his account)

Source: <https://twitter.com/fluffypony/status/1271471545790222336>

November 4, 2020: An individual called Chadwick Austin claims ownership of the 1Feex address in an email to court Florida. The email is available on the Kleiman v Wright court docket on the CourtListener website.

There are several people like Mr Austin, who claim to own the 1Feex address. He's only taken as an example that, despite it being well known that the 1Feex address contains the Bitcoin stolen from Mt Gox, there are more scammers around like Craig Wright.

From: Chadwick Austin <
Sent: Wednesday, November 4, 2020 10:15 AM
To: FLSDdb_efile Blooms
Subject: ===Cchadwicka===

CAUTION - EXTERNAL:

I am writing you about Craig Wright and his fraudulent claims. As a matter of fact, the bitcoin address beginning in 1Feex...(with 79957 bitcoin) belongs to me. *[off the record, I just need to get my mnemonic phrase from the support ticket I made on *June 3, 2011* for account number 48994 at Bitstamp.net]*

I am also undergoing a legal process headed in Baltimore, MD under Tamera Fine's jurisdiction. The account had KYC problems and Bitstamp wont let me in the account to get my, "Intellectual Property" (mnemonic phrase)

I will testify in court at your discretion concerning this matter. Craig Wright is a fraud. Also, please tell Craig Wright to stop sending a few hundred satoshi to my 1Feex address every few days so he can try and claim he has a similar signature and the account belongs to him. Craig Wright is a liar.

Chadwick

below is an email Tamera sent me. Just for you to read.

Fine, Tamera (USAMD)
To:Chadwick Austin
Thu, Jul 16 at 2:44 PM

Mr. Austin: I have not been able to reach you, and our offices are closed due to the COVID-19 outbreak. I have reviewed this but I think that you misunderstand the situation. Your account was seized and forfeited. If I am able to get the process reversed, then the accounts will likely go back to the website, BitStamp. We will not be determining the bona fides of any account or claim.

As you can see, I do not need any information from you and, indeed, cannot use it. You should wait for notification from the government or BitStamp about the status of your account.

Thank you.

/Tammy

Tamera L. Fine

Chief, Asset Recovery Unit

===Cchadwicka===

===Cchadwicka===

CAUTION - EXTERNAL EMAIL: This email originated outside the Judiciary. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking on links.

Source: <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/6309656/621/kleiman-v-wright/>

February 24, 2021: Craig Wright announces his plans, according "[Craig Wright Plans to Take Legal Action Against BTC Developers, Hopes to](#)

[Recover Over \\$3B in 'Stolen Bitcoin'](#)", to try recover access to the Bitcoin on the 1Feex address after the February 5, 2020 Pineapple Hack.

Quote from the article, penned down by, there he is again, Riccardo Spagni:

Finally, we have confirmation, via his lawyers, that Craig Wright is the Mt Gox hacker (see his claim of ownership on the 1Feex address). I'd imagine those affected by the Mt Gox hack will want to pursue Craig Wright for his theft of their BTC.

And how right Riccardo was. Meet Mr Danny Brewster, a Bitcoin OG (Original Gangster, around in the Bitcoin space since the early days) who made his counsel Anderson Kill P.C. send a letter to Craig Wright.

ANDERSON KILL P.C.

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Via e-mail and courier

February 24, 2021

Ontier LLP
Halton House
20-23 Holborn
London
EC1N 2JD
UK

Dear Counsel

Re: 79,957.20350967 BTC, BCH, BCH ABC, BSV

This law firm represents Mr. Danny Brewster. Our client is a victim of the 2011-2013 hack of the MtGox Bitcoin Exchange.

According to independent security auditor WizSec, MtGox's hot wallet was completely drained to the bitcoin wallet at the following Bitcoin address:

- 1FeexV6bAHb8ybZjqQMjJrcCrHGW9sb6uF (the "1Feex address")



in a single transaction on March 3rd, 2011.¹ This information has since been publicly confirmed in writing by Mark Karpeles, MtGox's CEO.

In a letter you sent on behalf of your client Tulip Trading Limited in June 2020 (the "June 2020 Letter"), you state that your client Tulip "owns the unspent Bitcoin in" the 1Feex Address. Your letter further states that "the 1Feex address contains 79,957.20350967 BTC, with a sterling equivalent value of approximately GBP 609 million."

You assert that those funds were stolen from Craig Wright: "On or around 5 February 2020, access to and control over those Addresses was stolen during a hack on Dr Wright's

¹ <https://archive.is/7I3zQ>

New York, NY ■ Los Angeles, CA ■ Stamford, CT ■ Washington, DC ■ Newark, NJ ■ Philadelphia, PA

Source with full letter: <https://twitter.com/BtcDanny/status/1364729604863389696>

April 29, 2021: The aforementioned witness statement by Craig Wright,

written on April 29, 2021, and quoted on February 5, 2020 already, continues with:

"The 1Feex was originally purchased in February 2011. The purchase was funded by Liberty Reserve Dollars (a form of digital currency used at the time. which I had received for my work for online casinos), through an online Russian exchange, WMIRK. I approached the exchange and asked them how much Bitcoin I could buy with my Liberty Reserve Dollars (which I had been accumulating since 2005 and the exact amount of which I cannot recall), which is how the quantity was arrived at. I do not know from whom the exchange purchased the Bitcoin or what its procedures were for doing so. However, the Bitcoin was delivered on 1 March 2011. as the Blockchain record shows."

And here's where the September 25, 2013 announcement of WMIRK, where they declared to start with Bitcoin trading, should come to mind...

"One of the reasons for my decision to buy the Bitcoin that was transferred to 1Feex and 12ib7 was because I had significant holdings of Liberty Reserve Dollars (as I have described above), which could only be spent in a limited number of places. Whilst Liberty Reserve Dollars may theoretically have been pegged to the US\$, they were only as valuable as what they can be exchanged for. As far as I recall, I instructed the exchange (WMIRK) by telephone to buy the Bitcoin using my Liberty Reserve Dollars, but, having done so, I left the rest of the transaction to Lynn. As Thave explained, the Bitcoin that was transferred to the Addresses was purchased and held on trust. It now belongs to TTL subject to the terms of a trust known as the Tulip Trust.

I am aware that there have been rumours and speculation that TTL does not own the 1Feex Address and some individuals have even asserted that they own the 1Feex Address. In that regard:

a. *It is alleged that the 1Feex coins were stolen in 2011 from a Japanese digital asset exchange called Mt Gox and even that I was responsible for such theft. This is not true. As I have explained, the 1Feex coins were purchased from a third party in exchange for Liberty Reserve dollars in late February 2011, and transferred into the 1Feex Address on 1 March 2011.!' The well-publicised hack of Mt Gox took place later in June 2011. I had nothing to do with the hack or any other alleged earlier hacks. Mt Gox has been in liquidation since 2014 and neither the liquidator nor the Japanese police have contacted me regarding the coins in the 1Feex address despite the fact that TTL's ownership of the 1Feex Address has been public knowledge since 2018. I also made a public statement [on CoinGeek] on this matter [on 16 June 2020](#) where I referred to all the above matters.*

b. *On 4 November 2020, I became aware that an individual from the USA by the name of Chadwick Austin wrote to U.S. District Judge Bloom (who is hearing the Florida Proceedings) to assert that he was the rightful owner of the 1Feex address. However, he has not pursued his claim and my solicitors have responded to it in detail.*

c. *Furthermore, as Mr Cain has described, my solicitors receive emails from time to time asserting claims to ownership by third parties but none appear credible (some seem nonsensical) and none have provided any evidence. I have nothing to add to Mr Cain's evidence in that respect.*

The purchase of the Bitcoin is evidenced by a contemporaneous purchase order (the "Purchase Order"), that was prepared by my then wife, Lynn (Wright).

And so far for Craig's witness statement from the Pineapple Hack case. One can wonder how this case will end for Craig Wright when it comes to his claims on the 1Feex address, knowing that he produced several forgeries and conflicting statements with this Bitcoin address ...

My 2sats: not well. To be continued, no doubt!

Thanks for reading.



Dr Craig S Wright 

@ProfFaustus



Replying to [@MyLegacyKit](#)

Loser talk

8:57 PM · 03 Jul 18

Sure, Craig. Whatever.