



ISSUED FOR TRUE COPY, by me, Yusuf Bagci, acting as custodian of the vacant notarial protocol of Steven van der Waal, former civil-law notary officiating in The Hague, the Netherlands, of an electronic document, **Blockchain Trust Sovereignty Certificate**, which has been shown to me, civil-law notary.

This statement explicitly contains no judgment as to the contents of the attached document. The undersigned informs that she has not given any statement on the contents of the attached document and the consequences which will result from the contents of the attached document. Any and all liability of the undersigned and Buren N.V. shall be excluded.

This notarial statement is issued under the following express conditions: (i) that any issues of interpretation or liability arising under or in connection with this notarial statement shall be governed by Netherlands Law and exclusively be brought before a Netherlands court; (ii) that any and all liability of the undersigned and/or Buren N.V. under or in connection with this notarial statement shall be limited to the amount that in the matter concerned will be paid out under the relevant professional liability insurance(s) of Buren N.V., to be increased by the amount of the excess that is for the account of Buren N.V. under the policy terms in the matter concerned and (iii) that any and all liability of the undersigned and Buren N.V. for indirect and/or consequential damages is excluded.

The Hague, the Netherlands, 8 April 2025.

Yusuf Bagci,  
acting as custodian of the vacant notarial protocol of  
Steven van der Waal  
*Former civil-law notary*



Buren N.V.  
Schenkkade 50  
2595 AR The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Tel: +31 (0)70 318 4200

# APOSTILLE

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country THE NETHERLANDS  
This public document
2. has been signed by **mr. Y. Bagci**
3. acting in the capacity of candidate notary
4. bears the seal/stamp of mr. S. van der Waal at 's-Gravenhage

## Certified

5. in Den Haag
6. on 08-04-2025
7. by the registrar of the district court of Den Haag
8. no. 25/4964

9. Seal/stamp:

10. Signature:

M. Versteeg







BLOCKCHAIN INTERNATIONAL  
CORPORATE REGISTRY AUTHORITY

*Office of the Registrar - Business Enterprise Authority*

## Blockchain Trust Sovereignty Certificate

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT JURISDICTION

*This certifies that*

**WORLD ARBITRATION COURT BT**

Has been legally constituted, registered and established on the Blockchain Ethereum & Polygon Networks under Transaction Hash No: 0xa963b07ae83d7ff2a3cacf1ed1770c69660c64693f429e45bd9dc88aceb87a03.

The legal jurisdiction of this decentralized and irrevocable Blockchain Trust is the WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC), headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, with a registered subsidiary in Delaware, USA. As a sovereign decentralized arbitration entity, WAC's rulings are final, binding, and enforceable in 172 nations under the 1958 UN Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

This Blockchain Trust is permanently exempt from state court jurisdiction and governmental regulatory interference, operating solely under international arbitration laws, decentralized governance, and smart contract-based enforcement. Arbitration awards shall be executed via immutable blockchain smart contracts, ensuring immediate enforceability without reliance on governmental enforcement mechanisms.

All disputes, legal matters, and arbitration proceedings related to WORLD ARBITRATION COURT BT shall be resolved exclusively by the WORLD ARBITRATION COURT, ensuring sovereign legal protection, enforceability, and compliance with international arbitration standards.

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT BT was legally incorporated as an irrevocable, decentralized Blockchain Trust on the 21 day of March 2025, registered in the Blockchain Business Registry under Company Filing No. 00099620250321 and is legally authorized and permitted to carry on its business activities worldwide as cited in its Deed of Incorporation and in its Founding Treaties.

Issued by the Blockchain International Corporate Registry Authority on this 21 day of March in the year 2025.

*Company Filing Number:*

00099620250321

[www.blockchaintrust.pro](http://www.blockchaintrust.pro)

*Company Type:*

Active/Date: 21/03/2025



*Document Type:*

Original / Public

*Document No:*

BICRA.2025.2103.9960688



## **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC)**

### **SOVEREIGN ARBITRATION & BLOCKCHAIN JUSTICE CONVENTION**

#### **PREAMBLE**

Recognizing the need for a truly sovereign and decentralized global arbitration system, the undersigned parties establish the **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC) Sovereign Arbitration & Blockchain Justice Convention**. This Convention guarantees the enforceability of WAC arbitration awards in all jurisdictions that have ratified the **1958 New York Convention**, the **Hague Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments**, the **UNCITRAL Model Law on Arbitration**, and the **United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)**.

WAC is a legally recognized arbitration body, operating under **blockchain jurisdiction** and **international laws and treaties**, with its rulings enforceable in **172+ nations**. It upholds the principles of **decentralized justice, financial sovereignty, and asset protection**, ensuring legal certainty beyond government interference.

#### **ARTICLE 0 – LEGAL DUALITY CLAUSE**

The World Arbitration Court Foundation is incorporated in the Netherlands solely for purposes of legal recognition under Dutch corporate law. Its operational and adjudicative authority remains fully independent, extraterritorial, and governed by the treaty-based jurisdiction defined in this Apostilled Convention. The articles filed with the Dutch Commercial Register (KvK) represent a limited summary and shall not constrain, override, or dilute the full adjudicative and enforcement powers of the Court, as exercised under treaty supremacy, blockchain sovereignty, and universal jurisdiction.

#### **ARTICLE 1: ESTABLISHMENT & LEGAL FOUNDATION**

1.1 This Convention establishes the **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC)** as an **independent international arbitration body**, with **sovereign authority** under:

- The **1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards**.
- The **Hague Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments**.
- The **UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration**.
- The **Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations**.
- The **United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)**.
- The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**.
- The **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**.

1.2 **This Convention does not require ratification by any nation.** All UN member states that have signed the relevant treaties are already legally obligated to recognize and abide by the provisions herein.

1.3 **Governments, financial institutions, and legal entities that refuse to recognize WAC arbitration rulings shall be in violation of their obligations under international law.**

1.4 The Court shall have international legal personality and such legal capacity as necessary for the exercise of its functions and fulfillment of its purposes.

1.5 The Court and its subsidiaries shall exercise its functions and powers, as provided in this Convention, within the jurisdiction of any State Party to the UNCRC and other international treaties referenced herein. Additionally, WAC shall have the authority to establish local arbitration tribunals in any other State, pursuant to the principles of international law and universal jurisdiction.

1.6 **Universal Jurisdiction:** WAC exercises universal jurisdiction over all disputes where individuals, corporations, or sovereign entities seek enforcement of legal rights under this Convention.

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## **ARTICLE 2: ENFORCEABILITY OF WAC ARBITRATION RULINGS**

2.1 All rulings issued by **WAC-certified arbitration panels** shall be **legally binding** and **enforceable in all jurisdictions** that are signatories to the 1958 New York Convention and Hague Convention.

2.2 WAC rulings shall **override conflicting national laws** if they were issued in compliance with internationally recognized arbitration treaties.

2.3 Any attempt to block, nullify, or ignore a WAC arbitration ruling by any government or institution shall constitute a **breach of international law**, and the violating entity shall be subject to international legal sanctions and litigation.

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## **ARTICLE 3: BLOCKCHAIN ENFORCEMENT & DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY**

3.1 **All WAC arbitration decisions shall be permanently recorded on the blockchain**, ensuring full transparency, immutability, and protection from tampering.

3.2 **Governments and regulatory bodies shall have no jurisdiction over blockchain-registered arbitration awards**, as these rulings operate under decentralized legal authority.



3.3 **WAC's Blockchain Apostille System** shall authenticate and notarize all arbitration documents, making them legally enforceable in any jurisdiction that recognizes blockchain-based legal instruments.

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#### **ARTICLE 4: JURISDICTION & NON-INTERFERENCE CLAUSE**

4.1 WAC operates as an **independent international arbitration entity**, immune from state interference.

4.2 **No government, court, or legal authority may modify, revoke, or challenge a WAC ruling without violating international treaties.**

4.3 Any nation that attempts to interfere with WAC operations shall be held accountable under UNCITRAL arbitration rules, the Rome Statute, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

4.4 All WAC rulings are enforceable without consent under 100% prima facie evidence protocols. Consent is not required where harm or treaty violation is independently verifiable and un rebutted.

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#### **ARTICLE 5: AUTOMATIC RECOGNITION UNDER EXISTING UN TREATIES**

5.1 All UN member states that have ratified the following treaties **must recognize WAC arbitration rulings without additional agreements**:

- The **1958 New York Convention**.
- The **Hague Convention on Foreign Judgments**.
- The **United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)**.
- The **Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations**.

5.2 Failure to recognize WAC arbitration rulings constitutes a material breach of binding international obligations and shall trigger automatic enforcement protocols, including WTAA issuance, lien registration, and extraterritorial seizure actions.

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#### **ARTICLE 6: GLOBAL ENFORCEMENT & SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE**

6.1 Nations, financial institutions, and corporations that refuse to comply with WAC rulings shall be subject to:

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- **International arbitration sanctions.**
- **Global financial asset freezes** enforced through blockchain-based compliance systems.
- **Decentralized legal countermeasures**, including exclusion from Web3 financial markets.

“All enforcement actions shall be recorded, notarized, and verifiable via blockchain hash, smart contract signature, and IPFS-based audit trail.”

6.2 WAC reserves the right to **enforce arbitration awards through decentralized mechanisms**, including **cross-border asset tracing, blockchain liens, and smart contract-based financial penalties.**

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## **ARTICLE 7: BLOCKCHAIN-BASED APOSTILLE CERTIFICATION & NOTARIZATION**

7.1 **All WAC arbitration awards shall be registered through the patented Blockchain Apostille System**, ensuring that no ruling can be revoked, altered, or nullified by any state or regulatory body.

7.2 All WAC-certified legal documents shall carry a **dual authentication mechanism**:

- **Traditional Hague Apostille Certification** for recognition in legacy legal systems.
  - **Blockchain Apostille Notarization** for enforcement in decentralized and Web3 jurisdictions.
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## **ARTICLE 8: FINAL PROVISIONS**

8.1 This Convention shall enter into force immediately upon registration in The Hague, The Netherlands and **WAC Blockchain Jurisdiction**, making all signatory states legally bound to recognize its authority.

8.2 **Nations, corporations, and financial institutions may enter licensing agreements with WAC** to ensure compliance with arbitration rulings and avoid potential enforcement actions.

8.3 **Any entity that refuses to recognize the legitimacy of WAC arbitration rulings shall be subject to immediate legal action under international law.**

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## **ARTICLE 9 – INTEGRATION OF ICCACK & IACC AS ENFORCEMENT DIVISIONS**

**9.1 The International Criminal Court Against Child Kidnapping (ICCACK) is hereby integrated as a claimant and enforcement mechanism under WAC jurisdiction in all cases involving human rights violations, parental child abduction, or treaty-based state misconduct.**

**9.2 The International Anti-Corruption Court (IACC) is likewise integrated under WAC authority for the investigation, arbitration, and prosecution of corruption-related cases against state and institutional actors.**

**9.3 All rulings rendered under ICCACK or IACC jurisdiction shall be automatically enforceable under WAC enforcement protocols and carry equal sovereign authority and shall be executed through WTAA issuance, tokenized debt registration, and transnational enforcement mechanisms.**

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## **ARTICLE 10 – INDIVISIBILITY & SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY WAIVER**

**10.1 This Convention is indivisible. Any attempt to deny or partially reject the applicability of its provisions shall be considered null and void.**

**10.2 All signatory governments and institutions shall be deemed to have waived sovereign immunity in arbitration-related matters under this Convention, including the enforcement of tokenized awards and collateralization through blockchain liens.**

**10.3 Any refusal to submit to jurisdiction or enforcement shall be deemed a default under WAC Procedural Rule 13.4, and may trigger immediate debt monetization, UCC lien registration, and treaty-sanctioned economic consequence.**

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## **ARTICLE 11 – NON-RECOGNITION NULLIFICATION CLAUSE**

**Any attempt by a state, court, or entity to deny the legitimacy, jurisdiction, or enforceability of this Convention—on the grounds of non-ratification, local statutory incompatibility, or procedural objections—shall be deemed void under international treaty doctrine.**

Jurisdictional objections raised by state courts, government agencies, or other actors shall be treated as ‘fraudulent forum objections’ and automatically waived if not substantiated within 7 days of official WAC Notice.



Such denials shall trigger immediate default status under WAC Rule 13.4 and be construed as bad faith treaty obstruction, exposing the violator to:

- ✓ Global debt tokenization
- ✓ Public blacklisting under Web3 Identity Systems
- ✓ Seizure protocols via WAC/UCC/ICCACK blockchain instruments

All legal actors shall be deemed to have constructive notice of this Convention upon first contact with any WAC, ICCACK, or IACC legal notice.

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#### **Article 12 – Precedence & Application Clause**

In the event of legal ambiguity or dispute regarding enforceability, this Convention shall take precedence over any conflicting national statute, court ruling, or regulatory interpretation.

WAC enforcement protocols—including WTAA, UCC, and blockchain-based asset tokenization—shall be presumed valid and superior under international arbitration doctrine. No waiver, delay, or defect in state enforcement shall be grounds for nullification.

This Convention shall be self-executing, and its invocation shall not require judicial approval or local registration to take effect.

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#### **Article 13 – WAC Enforcement Priority Clause**

“Where conflicts arise between enforcement routes (e.g., national vs. international), WAC shall retain final decision authority regarding the prioritization of enforcement based on speed, risk mitigation, and global impact.”

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#### **Article 14 – Truth Sovereignty Clause**

“No entity, nation, or judiciary may challenge a WAC ruling on grounds of political disagreement, national interest, or statutory incompatibility. Only prima facie counter-evidence—verifiable and blockchain-notarized—may trigger review.”

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#### **Article 15 – Non-Reviewability Clause**

**“No arbitration ruling issued by the World Arbitration Court shall be subject to review, modification, or reversal by any national court or administrative body.**

**All appeals, judicial reviews, and counterclaims filed in national courts shall be deemed legally void under international treaty supremacy and the non-reviewability doctrine of blockchain-certified arbitration.”**

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#### **Article 16 – Blockchain Precedent Doctrine**

**“All prior WAC rulings, once notarized and tokenized, shall constitute binding precedent in future disputes involving similar treaty breaches, human rights violations, or acts of corruption.**

**Blockchain logic and AI-ratified precedent shall be applied retroactively where appropriate to ensure uniform enforcement across all jurisdictions.”**

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#### **Article 17 – Preemptive Jurisdiction Clause**

**“Upon the issuance of a formal WAC Arbitration Notice based on 100% prima facie evidence, jurisdiction is automatically conferred to the World Arbitration Court regardless of any parallel proceedings initiated in national courts.**

**All domestic judicial actions shall be suspended pending WAC ruling, and enforcement shall proceed unilaterally if Respondent fails to comply within the prescribed timeframe.”**

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#### **Article 18 – Blockchain Governance Clause**

**“WAC arbitration rulings and tokenization protocols are validated via decentralized governance structures on supported Web3 blockchains, including Ethereum and Polygon.**

**These decentralized consensus mechanisms eliminate bias, tampering, and centralized control, ensuring rulings are based solely on logic, evidence, and immutability.”**

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### Article 19 – Legacy Legal System Disclaimer

**“No legacy statute, civil code, or procedural doctrine may be used to invalidate, delay, or circumvent a WAC arbitration ruling.**

**WAC operates as a treaty-based post-jurisdictional court, and all legacy objections shall be deemed procedurally waived upon first notice under international default provisions.”**

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### Article 20 – Binding Treaty Override Clause

**Where a government or legal institution enters into a contradictory agreement, regulation, or local protocol that obstructs enforcement of this Convention or its Awards, such contradiction shall be deemed null and void by operation of international treaty supremacy.”**

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### ANNEX A – Treaty Reference Matrix

Treaty / Convention	Type	Effect Under WAC
1958 New York Convention	Arbitration	Legal basis for WTAA enforcement
UNCITRAL Model Law	Arbitration	Structural basis for WAC rules
UNCAC	Anti-Corruption	Trigger for IACC enforcement
Hague Convention	Judgments & Apostille	Legal basis for blockchain notarization
UNCRC	Human Rights	Jurisdictional trigger for ICCACK
ICCPR	Civil Rights	Prima facie rights enforcement

**“We are not bound by borders, courts, or flags — only by truth, evidence, and immutable justice.”**

**— World Arbitration Court**

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## ANNEX B – PUBLIC OFFICER LIABILITY & PERSONAL ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE

### § B.1 – Criminal Acts Are Not Protected by Immunity

*No immunity shall shield any judge, magistrate, prosecutor, social worker, law enforcement officer, or government agent who commits, aids, or enables criminal acts under the pretense of authority.*

**Judicial robes do not grant criminal license.**

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### § B.2 – Personal Liability for Treaty Violations

Any natural person acting under color of law—who obstructs, denies, delays, or sabotages the enforcement of this Convention, WAC Arbitration Awards, or any Founding Treaty—shall be held **personally liable** under international civil and criminal doctrine.

Such persons shall face:

- **Economic Sanctions** (public and private sector restrictions)
  - **Personal Asset Freezing** via tokenized enforcement
  - **UCC Liens & Blockchain Title Locking**
  - **Blockchain Identity Tagging** (Web3 criminal registry)
  - **Inclusion in the WAC Global Blacklist of Non-Compliant Actors**
  - **Liability for Damages in Any WAC, ICCACK, or IACC Proceedings**
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### § B.3 – Irrevocable Enforcement Protocol

These liabilities **shall survive resignation, retirement, or reassignment**, and may not be discharged via bankruptcy, immunity claims, or sovereign defenses.

All WAC-affiliated enforcement bodies are authorized to pursue such individuals in their personal capacity **without limitation, expiration, or territorial restriction**.



*“No court robe, badge, or government title shall ever again be used to conceal crimes against the innocent. You are now individually liable — in this world, and the next.”*

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#### **ANNEX C. Transnational Immunity Waiver Registry Clause**

**“Any government or institution interacting with WAC shall be deemed to have waived sovereign immunity for all matters concerning treaty-enforceable arbitration. A digital record of waiver shall be timestamped on the blockchain.”**

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#### **ANNEX D. Monetary Penalty Escalation Protocol**

**Automatic interest + penalty escalation (e.g. 5% compounded quarterly) for every quarter of non-compliance — enforced by smart contract.**

#### **ANNEX E. AI Enforcement Trigger**

**After 14 days of non-compliance, WAC-AI auto-initiates enforcement:**

**Token minting → IPFS registration → UCC filing → Global broadcast**

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#### **SIGNATORIES & ADOPTION OF THIS CONVENTION**

This Convention does not require separate ratification by nations as they are already bound under existing treaties. Instead, WAC operates under the framework of legally binding international agreements, ensuring universal recognition and enforceability.

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#### **CONCLUSION**

The **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT SOVEREIGN ARBITRATION & BLOCKCHAIN JUSTICE CONVENTION** establishes an **indestructible legal framework** for decentralized arbitration, ensuring the enforceability of blockchain-based legal rulings worldwide. By leveraging existing international treaties, blockchain notarization, and UNCITRAL arbitration law, **WAC is now the world’s highest authority in decentralized justice and sovereign dispute resolution.**

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Done at The Hague, The Netherlands, this 24<sup>th</sup> day of March 2025, in English in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the WORLD ARBITRATION COURT. The Secretary General shall transmit certified copies to each member of the Board of Trustees and send this Convention as registered mail to the United Nations and to each of the 196 UNCRC Member State Parties.

These Apostilled Founding Treaties supersede all conflicting national or state-level law under treaty supremacy and remain binding in all 172 New York Convention signatory nations, as well as under Hague Convention and UNCAC enforcement protocols.

Any refusal to comply shall trigger automatic enforcement under:

- ✓ Tokenized Arbitration Award Protocol (WTAA)
  - ✓ UCC Enforcement & Blockchain Collateralization
  - ✓ International Blacklisting & Sanctions
  - ✓ ICCACK & IACC Parallel Jurisdiction
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**In witness whereof the undersigned Members of the Board of Trustees of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.**

“Let no violator find refuge. Let no treaty be ignored. This Court is not asking for recognition—it is declaring it.”

Executed under Seal,



**World Arbitration Court**  
STEPHAN SCHURMANN-TRUSTEE

Legal Secretariat · Global Enforcement Division  
[contact@worldarbitrationcourt.com](mailto:contact@worldarbitrationcourt.com)  
[www.worldarbitrationcourt.com](http://www.worldarbitrationcourt.com)

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### **The Future of Global Arbitration & Sovereign Dispute Resolution**

“This Court does not await permission, nor does it beg for jurisdiction. It is not a creature of government, but a sword forged by treaty, evidence, and the will to end legal tyranny.

From this day forward, the law does not sleep — it executes.”

“This Court is not a reaction — it is the judgment the world has long awaited. We are not asking for recognition. We are the enforcement.”

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**The Original Creator is known to me, Registrar.**

**THIS DECENTRALIZED BLOCKCHAIN TRUST FILING** has been executed at the office of the **e-Commerce Business Registry** of the Blockchain International Corporate Registry Authority, on the day and year mentioned in the heading in this **Blockchain Foundation Sovereignty Certificate**.

The contents of this Certificate were stated and explained in substance to the Original Creator. The Original Creator then declared to be well informed on and to agree with the contents of this Blockchain Trust and not to care for a reading out in full.

Immediately after partial reading, the Original Creator and I, Yanelly Martinez, Blockchain Corporate Registrar, signed this **Blockchain Trust Sovereignty Certificate** and registered it in the **Blockchain International Corporate Registry, and on the Blockchain under Transaction** **Hash** **No:**  
**0xa963b07ae83d7ff2a3cacf1ed1770c69660c64693f429e45bd9dc88aeeb87a03** under an irrevocable Blockchain Trust under Company Filing No. 00099620250321 and Document No. BICRA.2025.2103.9960688, which can be verified at [www.blockchaintrust.pro](http://www.blockchaintrust.pro)

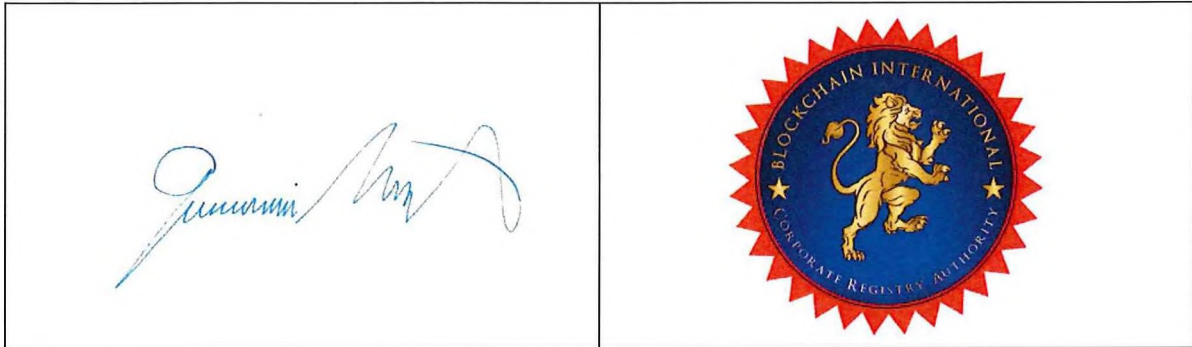
This decentralized and irrevocable Blockchain Trust is permanently governed under blockchain arbitration and cannot be subjected to any legislative, judicial, or regulatory amendments outside the scope of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT jurisdiction. **All financial transactions must adhere to World Blockchain Bank’s MSB license and Web3 financial compliance protocols.**

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**Signature**



**Yanely Martinez - Corporate Registrar**

**BLOCKCHAIN INTERNATIONAL E-COMMERCE BUSINESS REGISTRY**

**Securing Brand Sovereignty in the Decentralized World**

Registered in the Blockchain International Corporate Registry, under Company Filing No. 00099620250321  
and Document No. BICRA.2025.2103.9960688, which can be verified at [www.blockchaintrust.pro](http://www.blockchaintrust.pro)