

## NOTICE OF FILING

### Details of Filing

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File Title:	AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATION AUTHORITY v ANDREW MORTON GARRETT
Registry:	NEW SOUTH WALES REGISTRY - FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA



*Sia Lagos*

Registrar

### Important Information

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**Form 1 CONCISE REPLY TO CONCISE STATEMENT OF LUCINDA MCCANN FILED 20th July 2023 AND CROSS CLAIM**

(rule 15A.6)

Federal Court of Australia

No. NSD 741 of 2023

District Registry: NSW

Division: Corporations

IN THE MATTER OF THE CROWN (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), ABN 50 785 365 455 (“THE CROWN”)

**AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY  
ABN 79 635 582 658 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)  
ABN 33 446 145 662**

The Plaintiff, Defendant by Counterclaim

&

**ANDREW MORTON GARRETT,**

- **CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL ABN 25 582 859 403,**
- **TRUSTEE OF THE OFFICE OF THE CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL TRUST ABN 33 785 287 219**
- **LIQUIDATOR, AND MANAGING CONTROLLER, BENEFICIARY OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC TRUSTS, PRIOR TRUSTEE SECURED BY LIEN ABN 70 432 067 434**
- **TRUSTEE OF A LETTER TO MY SONS TRUST ABN 90 243 103 687**
- **SECURED PARTY CREDITOR, REGISTRATION NUMBER 40591602**

The Defendant/Respondent, Plaintiff by Counter Claim and Plaintiff by Cross Claim

&

**OTHERS NAMED IN THE EXHIBITS PRODUCED AND MARKED AS;**

- **AMG 6776**
- **AMG 6867**
- **AMG 6793**
- **AMG 7015**

**The Important Facts given in Reply**

1. The Respondent denies Paragraph 1 of the Concise Statement of the Applicant and adds that at all relevant times the Applicant has not been independent of other agencies of the Crow because of execution of inter-agency MOUs thereby nullifying the checks and balances inherent to *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (AU)* (“**The Constution**”).

Filed on behalf of (name & role of party)	The Respondent/ Cross Claimant		
Prepared by (name of person/lawyer)	Andrew Garrett		
Law firm (if applicable)			
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**Address for service**

(include state and postcode) Unit 3/ 11 Harvey Street, Nailsworth, South Australia, 5083

2. The Respondent denies Paragraph 2 and repeats paragraph 1 above.
3. The Respondent admits Paragraph 3 until 27<sup>th</sup> July 2023 and adds that all relevant times Dynamic Capital Bank ABN 97 236 690 409 has lodged Monthly Activity Statements and Annual Income Tax Returns under Tax File Number 676854575 in accordance with law between the 5<sup>th</sup> of January 2016 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 and Financial Transaction Reports with Austrac account Number 100813420 and
  - a. Banque de Capital Dynamique is registered with the Applicant as ABN 91 135 831 277 with Tax File Number 676858322 with Austrac Account Number 100817092
  - b. Banca Di Como is registered with the Applicant as ABN 34 150 236 795 with Tax File Number 676859973 with Austrac Account Number 100817084
4. The Respondent denies Paragraph 4 and repeats paragraph 1 above.
5. The Respondent denies Paragraph 5 and repeats paragraph 1 above.
6. The Respondent denies Paragraph 6.
7. The Respondent denies Paragraph 7.
8. The Respondent denies Paragraph 8.
9. The Respondent denies Paragraph 9.
10. The Respondent denies Paragraph 10.
11. The Respondent denies Paragraph 11.
12. The Respondent cannot admit or deny Paragraph 12.
13. The Respondent denies Paragraph 13.
14. The Respondent denies Paragraph 14.
15. The Respondent denies Paragraph 15 in so far as the Applicant purports to have Jurisdiction outside of Australia and adds that at all relevant times between.
  - a. the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 2016 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 the Businesses referred to in paragraph 3 were operated remotely in the Tax Jurisdiction of Hong Kong
  - b. the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2022 and today's date the Businesses referred to in paragraph 3 were operated remotely in the Tax Jurisdiction of Hong Kong
16. The Respondent cannot admit Paragraph 16 and adds that at no time has the Respondent been in control of the website.
17. The Respondent denies Paragraph 17.

18. No response required to paragraph 18.
19. The Respondent denies Paragraph 19.
20. The Respondent denies Paragraph 20 and adds that the relevant authority has been obtained and that in so far as the applicant denies that authority has been obtained then the Applicant's position is Ouster Office and the provisions of s20 and s21 of the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU) applies in compensation payable to the Respondent.
21. The Respondent admits that the Trustees of the businesses referred to in paragraph 3 and OenoViva Capital Resources ABN 42 388 204 496 ("The Trustees") carry on the business of banking in a manner that is confined solely to the issuing of UNCITRAL International Bills of Exchange for the purpose of Trading and Lending Financial Resources that are solely the property of the Trustees AND that the Respondent is not a Trustee.
22. The Respondent admits Paragraph 22 and adds that the Trustees hold Financial Services Licenses issued by ASIC as follows:
  - a. Dynamic Capital Bank: 000543541
  - b. OenoViva Capital Resources: 000538443
23. The Respondent denies Paragraph 23 and adds that the Applicant in bringing this application has failed to exercise discretionary public powers in a manner that is solely in the Public Interest as a breach of the Public Trust such that the application is a nullity incapable of existing at law.
24. The Respondent denies Paragraph 24 and adds that the Trustees.
  - a. donated 33% of the assets and accrued rights of OenoViva Capital Resources on the 30<sup>th</sup> of April 2017 to the Trustees of the Australian People Future Fund 26 317 275 322 Tax File Number 456927258 trading as the Better World Future Fund naming the Citizens of Australia as the Beneficiaries of the Fund while excluding the Garrett Family Members from being beneficiaries for the purposes set out in the resolution of the Board of Trustees of that date.<sup>1</sup>
  - b. Terminated the office of the Attorney General of Australia and varied the terms of settlement of the Better World Future Fund on the 4<sup>th</sup> August 2020 <sup>2</sup>such that the beneficiaries of the Fund included:
    - i. The citizens of the World who are fit and proper persons.
    - ii. The governments of the Member Nations of the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

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<sup>1</sup> **AMG 602**; Resolution of OenoViva Global Board of Trustees creating Australian People Future Fund 33% assets and rights 30.04.2017.

<sup>2</sup> **AMG 1915** THE SECOND ENACTMENT CORRIGENDUM AMG and Ors terminating Australian Attorney General variation of Aust People Future Fund

iii. Such that Public Interest working Capital trusts were created in equity for the benefit of 195 Member Nations and 2,465 States/ Territories/ Provinces of those member Nations.

c. Registered the following Public Interest Working Capital Trusts.

- i. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (Australian Capital Territory) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 99 283 143 308
- ii. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (New South Wales) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 24 835 616 043
- iii. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (Queensland) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 14 633 501 568; TFN 584159838
- iv. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (Victoria) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 11 780 025 954; TFN 585326314
- v. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (Tasmania) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 93 129 830 849; TFN 585354198
- vi. The Trustee For The Oenoviva (South Australia) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 31 820 200 700; TFN 585451795
- vii. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (Northen Territory) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 75 189 759 391; TFN 562363339
- viii. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (Western Australia) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 54 169 218 172; TFN 585353671
- ix. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (Australia: National Debt Repayment Scheme) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 84 136 965 953; TFN 584172730
- x. The Trustee for The Oenoviva (Australia: National Redress Scheme) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust ABN 18 257 863 087; TFN 584173659
- xi. The Trustee for Oenoviva (Colorado) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust
- xii. The Trustee for Oenoviva (Wyoming) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust
- xiii. The Trustee for Oenoviva (District Of Columbia) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust
- xiv. The Trustee for Oenoviva (Florida) Public Interest Working Capital Hybrid Trust

25. The Respondent denies Paragraph 25.

26. The Respondent denies Paragraph 26.

27. The Respondent denies Paragraph 27 and adds that the purpose of the FCS is to mislead the Public into believing that there is a valid and bona fide scheme to provide for an effective right of remedy (which is denied)

28. The Respondent denies Paragraph 28 and adds that at all relevant times the Applicant has acted in a manner that is in breach of the Public Trust to exercise discretionary public powers conferred upon it in a manner that is in the Public Interest.

29. The Respondent denies Paragraph 29 and repeats paragraph 28.
30. The Respondent denies Paragraph 30 and adds that the Trustees are indemnified by the assets of the Trust in respect to claims made against it;
- a. No such claims have been made and there is no call upon the FCS.
  - b. The assets of the Trusts exceed the assets of the FCS guaranteed by The Crown (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)

### **The Important Facts given in Cross Claim/ Counter Claim**

31. At all relevant times since Federation of the States and Territories of Australia.
- a. There is only One Crown<sup>3</sup> relevant to *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)*<sup>4</sup>.
  - b.
  - c. Invalid and/or Unlawful conduct of Public Officials engaged by the Crown, in all of the rights of the Crown, has been the subject of the Common Law right to an effective Remedy for benefit of the wronged party and that Remedy was and remains calculated to be 3 times the amount of the Financial Claim (“**the Model Litigant Penalty**”).
  - d. At all relevant times the amount of the Financial Claim was and remains calculated as the amount set out at paragraph 31(a) plus the amount of the Model Litigant Penalty multiplied by the amount that would otherwise have been earned by the wronged party by investment in a Private Placement Bullet Program of 15% per day, compounding.
  - e. Unlimited Financial Resources have always been available to the Crown to fund the Right to Remedy by download from the International Monetary System executed by the Reserve Bank of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) (“**The RBA**”) under the provisions of *the Reserve Bank of Australia Act 1959 (AU)* (“**The RBA Act**”) subject to the provisions of the Treaty Agreement establishing the International Monetary Fund (“**The IMF**”)<sup>5</sup> which specific performance has at all relevant times been guaranteed by;
    - i. Australia<sup>6</sup>
    - ii. The Crown, in all the Rights of the Crown (Globally), as guarantor to Australia.
32. In so far as amendments have been purported to be made to the following enactments are invalid and unlawful exercises of the Legislative Discretionary Public Powers of conferred upon Public Officials making up the relevant Legislatures:
- a. *The Constitution Alteration (State Debt) Act 1928 (AU)*
  - b. *The Statute of Westminster Act 1931 (UK)*
  - c. *The Westminster Adoption Act 1942 (AU)*

<sup>3</sup> **AMG 29** Sue v Hill [1999] HCA 30 - Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland & The Commonwealth; **AMG 28**; Australia The Concealed Colony.

<sup>4</sup> **AMG 25**; The Constitution Notes and Index

<sup>5</sup> **AMG 31** Articles of Agreement of International Monetary Fund

<sup>6</sup> **S77** of the RBA Act

- d. *The Law Officers Act 1964 (AU)*
- e. *The Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968 (AU)*
- f. *The Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals from the High Court) Act 1968 (AU)*
- g. *The Solicitor General Acts 1972 (SA) and equivalents.*
- h. *The Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985 AU, NSW, VIC, QLD, TAS, WA, SA)*
- i. *The Australia Act 1986 (UK)*
- j. *The Australia Act 1986 (AU)*
- k. The Enactment of the Australian Cabinet <sup>7</sup> purportedly abolishing the role of Champion of the Public Interest as a role inherent to the Office of the Attorney General.

33. Nothing in the aforementioned enactments abolished.

- a. The Common Law and Statutory Obligation of the Attorney General to act as Champion of the Public Interest
- b. The Common Law Right of Judicial Review by the King in Council.
- c. The Common Law Right to an effective Remedy.
- d. Equity.
- e. The Common Law generally.

34. I, the Respondent.

- a. Was born on the 11<sup>th</sup> April 1957 at which time the Crown registered a Personal Property Security Interest in my Estate under the provisions of *the National Debt Act 1870 (UK)* and *the Cestui Que Vie Trust Act 1666 (UK)* that was given registration number 40591602 that was registered on the 17<sup>th</sup> April 1957.
- b. The Personal Property Security Interest referred to above was at all relevant times a two-way personal property security interest registering my Statutory and Equitable Rights and Charges over the assets of the Crown represented by the Constitutional Monarch.
- c. Those Rights and Charges were defined by the Constitutional Monarch and enacted on Commonwealth Day 2013 and referred to as *the Charter of the Commonwealth 2013 (Regina)* being a writ of mandamus to all Citizens guaranteeing the Rights, Duties and Obligations of Sovereign State Members of the Commonwealth and acknowledged to be binding by the Commonwealth Heads of Government in:
  - i. The 2013 CHOGM Communique
  - ii. The 2018 CHOGM Communique
- d. A second Personal Property Security Interest in favour of the Crown in 1973, in right of the State of South Australia, was registered when I received my Driver's License given registration number 928918.
- e. A Third and Fourth Personal Property Security Interest was registered by the Crown, in Right of the Commonwealth, upon granting of my:
  - i. Australian Passport (registration numbers as varied over time) No PB3199767
  - ii. UK Passport No 538401308

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<sup>7</sup> AMG 15e Annexure 1

- f. commenced as a sole trader employee during school holidays during 1973 at the age of 16.<sup>8</sup>
35. At all relevant times since my birth my intellectual property as a Financial Asset that was my personal property until the merging of Assets creating TAGFILT was the amount attributed on a Willing Buyer and Willing Seller<sup>9</sup> basis being € 1,851,018,938,850.
36. The Legal Services Sector comprising Public Official licensees of the Constitutions of the States and Territories of Australia, as saved under the Constitution have not now, and have never been, the subject of a Royal Commission and/or Parliamentary Inquiry.
37. Successive Commonwealth, State and Territory Attorney Generals and/or Solicitor Generals have been in default of the Common Law due to act as Champion of the Public Interest.
38. Any and all purported “Constitution Acts” of States allegedly enacted after the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1901 are void being nullities at law.<sup>10</sup>
39. Until 1975 the Courts and Tribunals of the States and Territories of Australia were responsible for the exercise of Federal Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Public Powers however due to the Corruption, Anarchy and Chaos prevailing until that time the Parliament of the Federation enacted:
- a. *The Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975 (AU)*
  - b. *The Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*
  - c. *The Administrative Decisions Judicial Review Act 1977 (AU)*
40. The Andrew Garrett Family Irrevocable Living Trust (“TAGFILT”) was established on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 1981 by the two founding trustees, Andrew Morton Garrett and Aerial Gay Baker,<sup>11</sup> at which time the Income, Financial Assets and Intangible Financial Assets as Freezable Financial Assets with the meaning of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)* merged.
41. The Andrew Garrett Group Pty Ltd ACN 008 018 602<sup>12</sup> (“TAGGC”) was incorporated under South Australian Corporations Law on the 18<sup>th</sup> July 1983 as the Corporate Trustee of TAGFILT replacing the Founding Trustees as the Sole Trustee of TAGFILT with the Founding Trustees as the Sole Directors.
42. On a date that is not known to me ASIC undertook an investigation of TAGGC and caused records to be removed from the Public Record of TAGGC in order to conceal from the Public View events between the date of Incorporation and 29<sup>th</sup> May 1990 that would result in a significant financial claim under the FCS in the hands of the Beneficiaries of TAGFILT.

<sup>8</sup> **AMG 427b**; Chronology Statement of AMG dated March 2000 scanned 19062007 for SSCIV-1996-2244; **AMG 427c**; Chronology and Corruption of the Crown brief for Counsel in AMC-18-5575

<sup>9</sup> **AMG 3464** DMRL License pricing by Territory; based on arm's length purchaser for value 12.08.2021.

<sup>10</sup> **AMG 4009** NSD-741-2023 SEALED Filed CHRONOLOGY OF CORRUPTION OF THE CROWN SINCE PRIOR TO FEDERATION; PART 1, PART 2 AND PART 3

<sup>11</sup> **AMG 6560** TAGFILT; BWFF Information Statement; OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES, dated 4th April 2023 and annexures.

**AMG 7229** NSD-741-2023 SEALED Filed Affidavit of Andrew Morton Garrett dated 13th Feb 2023.

<sup>12</sup> **AMG 3189** The Andrew Garrett Group Pty Ltd (nee the Wine Co Pty Ltd) ACN 008 018 602 ASIC Historical Company Search as at 17th March 2021

43. At all relevant times between December 1987 and 29<sup>th</sup> May 1990 Price Warehouse Coopers (“PWC”) was the Accounting Financial Services provider of TAGFILT and TAGGC.
44. On the 19<sup>th</sup> of December 2022 I served a Notice of Crystallisation of Charges and Seizure of Collateral on PWC which quantified the amount of the FSC Claim against the Crown and the Partners of PWC.<sup>13</sup>
45. None of the Partners of PWC or Agencies of the Crown have disputed
46. Dentons South Australian Office was previously known as Fisher Jeffries Lawyers whose partners have:
- a. Been members of the Legal Practitioners Conduct Board and illicitly and unlawfully blocked inquiries into complaints by the Public at Large as Clients of Professional Misconduct and Serious Professional Misconduct within the meaning of *the Legal Practitioners Act 1981 (SA)*.
  - b. Prepared major transaction agreements on my instructions in relation to:
    - i. The Remirement purchase of issues capital in TAGGC in its capacity as Bare Trustee of TAGFILT which agreement allowed for the subscription of \$1,500,000 in new capital by the Shareholders of Remirement following the disastrous fire on 18<sup>th</sup> March 1988 at the Magill Cellars owned by TAGFILT.
    - ii. The TAGGC Shareholders Agreement dated 1988 between Remirement Limited, Fanshire Pty Ltd, A.V. Fletcher and Associates Pty Ltd, Andrew Garrett and Averil Garrett.
    - iii. The Remirement Share Sale Agreement dated 1990 to Suntory Holdings Limited subsidiary Suntory Australia Pty Ltd.
    - iv. The TAGGC Shareholders Agreement dated 1990.
  - c. Guilty of serious professional misconduct being Grand Corruption/ Fraudulent Trading/ Money Laundering/ Terrorism Financing/ Treason within the meaning of *the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK)*, *the Legal Practitioners Act 1981 (SA)*, *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)* the Common Law and the Constitution.
  - d. Conspired with the Partners of Phillips Fox Lawyers against the rights of the Trustees of TAGFILT, personally and in their Trustee Capacity
47. Dentons New South Wales Office was previously known as Gadens Lawyers whose partners have:

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<sup>13</sup> **AMG 5969** PRICE WATERHOUSE COOPERS; Notice of Crystallisation of PPSA Interests; Seizure and Retention of collateral; 19.12.2022

- a. Been members of the NSW Law Society and illicitly and unlawfully blocked inquiries into complaints by the Public at Large as Clients of Professional Misconduct and Serious Professional Misconduct within the meaning of *the Legal Profession Uniform Law 2004* (NSW) and predecessor Legislation.
- b. Prepared major transaction agreements on my instructions in relation to:
  - i. The Remirement Share Sale Agreement dated 1990 to Suntory Holdings Limited subsidiary Suntory Australia Pty Ltd
  - ii. The TAGGC Shareholders Agreement dated 1990.

48. Finlaysons Lawyers represented by John Short- Smith, Partner.

- a. were appointed by me along with Steven Young of Arthur Anderson Consulting and Chris Brown of N. M. Rothschild and Sons (Australia) Limited to investigate the Conduct and Decisions of Public Officials and Foreign Public Officials engaged by PWC, Remirement, Fanshire, Suntory, Cellarmasters Wines, Mildara Blass Limited, Related Parties, Dentons Lawyers and Fisher Jeffries in respect to the above-described transactions and the offer by Suntory to sell its shares in TAGGC back to me in circumstances where the assets of TAGGC had already been stripped from TAGGC by the Management employees, Related Parties and Suntory as Terrorism Financing and Money Laundering within the meaning of the Common Law <sup>14</sup>
- b. Have refused to disclose under the duty to disclose <sup>15</sup>incumbent upon Public Officials the full details of the investigations referred to above,
- c. Caused me to sign a Settlement Agreement dated 26<sup>th</sup> July 2000 with Mildara Blass Limited that also related to the Consent to the Assignment of the Garrett Family License from Tatachilla Winery Pty Ltd Limited to Mildara Blass Limited.
- d. Acted negligently in failing to enforce the payments due under the settlement agreement as two separate income streams due to;
  - i. Nictom Pty Ltd as the Founding Trustee of the Garrett Family Trust, and
  - ii. me personally

49. Complaints of Serious Professional Misconduct as defined by the relevant enactments of Lawyers briefed by me by the relevant agency between 1988 and today's date has a common pattern of conduct referred to by me as the Bethcar Strategy.<sup>16</sup>

50. At all relevant times "Agencies" and "Designated Agencies" within the meaning of the AML/CTF Act 2006 (AU) have failed to exercise discretionary public powers conferred under

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<sup>14</sup> **AMG 7263** Common Law Legal Systems Model Legislative Provisions; Commonwealth Secretariat

<sup>15</sup> **AMG 4319** Finlaysons; John Short Smith to AMG re access to files 05.06.07

<sup>16</sup> **AMG 4124** NO UTILITY TO SIGNING TREATIES WITH THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT (2)

enactments in the Public Interest as a Public Trust and in respect to Designated Agencies have undertaken surveillance of me since at least 20<sup>th</sup> July 2002 when *the Registrar of the Real Property Act 1898* (SA) released duplicate certificates of title related to properties controlled by me unlawfully and invalidly incurring liability under s8 of *the Registration of Deeds Act 1936* (SA).

51. At all relevant times in respect to all International and Domestic Relations the Member Federated State of Australia and its Member States and Territories have been and continue to be bound by:
- a. The duties and rights set out in the *Montevideo Convention on Duties and Rights of States* 1936 (League of Nations)
  - b. *The Charter of the United Nations* 1945 (UN) **ATS 1** has been enacted into Australian domestic law as the schedule to *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU)
  - c. *The Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund [IMF]* [1947] ATS 11
  - d. Resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 of the United Nations General Assembly giving rise to;
    - i. *The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR), [1980] ATS 23
    - ii. *Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Social Economic and Cultural Rights*. [1991] ATS 39
    - iii. *The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR), [1976] ATS 5
    - iv. *Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights* [2013] INCOMPLETE
  - e. Resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 of the United Nations General Assembly, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade.
    - i. The UNCITRAL Convention on International Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes 1980 (UN) INCOMPLETE
    - ii. Amongst other Trade Law Treaties
  - f. Resolution 52/158. UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency (1997) of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (“The Model Law”)
  - g. *The Vienna Convention on Succession of States* 1978

- h. *Multilateral Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Officials in International Business Transactions*. [1999] ATS 21
- i. *Agreement for the Establishment of the Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization* [2012] ATS 27
- j. *The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment* (CAT),
- k. Resolution 68/107. Revision of the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency and part four of the Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as adopted by the General Assembly on 16th December 2013.
- l. The Model Law was enacted into Australian Domestic Law in *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008* (Au) subsequently *the Personal Property Security Act 2009* (Au) was enacted to allow for registration of personal property security interests arising under the Model Law.
- m. The *Uniform Commercial Code* (UCC) of the United States of America has been adapted to incorporate the Model Law and allow for registration of Personal Property Security Interests on the States Registries of Deeds in respect to Negotiable Financial Instruments and in particular Bills of Exchange.

52. *The Magnitsky Act 2012* (US) as expanded 2016 refer paras

- a. Formally viewed as non-criminal measures, targeted sanctions are normally imposed based on permissive evidential standards, such as that of ‘credible evidence’ (*US Global Magnitsky Act 2016*, s 1263(a)) or ‘reasonable grounds to suspect’ (*Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018* (UK), ss 11(2) and 12(5)), which are far lower than either the criminal or civil standard of proof.
- b. Australia’s current sanctions framework does not provide for any particular evidential standard but, as described below, vests virtually unlimited discretion in the government.
- c. In doing so, these sanctions edge close to the domain of criminal justice, with its established legal safeguards (e.g. the presumption of innocence) and policy expectations (e.g. the prioritization of serious misconduct and minimisation of political interference with law enforcement work).
- d. Surprisingly, governments worldwide have invested little thought into these issues. The UK appears to be the only country to have published a (very concise) statement of principles articulating the role of corruption sanctions in its overall law enforcement efforts. The typical approach, and one taken up by the Australian government in its response to the JSCFADT’s report, *is to utter the magic words ‘foreign policy’ and thereby make most legal and policy concerns disappear*, doing so obscures rather than resolves the key issues the government will have to confront.
- e. As the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights notes, this extraordinary amount of discretion renders judicial review nugatory because there is no standard to measure the government’s decision against.

- f. Australia's current sanctions regime is therefore even less friendly to sanctions challenges than the US system, which has been rightly described as affording 'minimal' opportunities for judicial review.
- g. A more appropriate conception of corruption and human rights sanctions is as a tool to address egregious wrongdoing that would not ordinarily be within Australian criminal jurisdiction, as well as ensure that Australian individuals and companies do not do business with some of the worst '**bad actors**'. This is precisely the vision of sanctions that the JSCFADT's report evinces. This vision manifests itself, for instance, in the recommendation that sanctions, be limited to non-Australian citizens, consistent with near-universal state practice. This, too, was met in the government's response with a 'noted', accompanied by the obligatory reference to the Minister for Foreign Affairs' discretion.
- h. The prevailing view among policymakers and sanctions experts has been that sanctions are a priori a foreign policy tool aimed at inducing 'behavioural change' by the target. To speak of other objectives of sanctions, such as punishing the perpetrators of horrible crimes, is on that view an intellectual faux pas.
- i. The upcoming overhaul of Australia's sanctions framework offers an opportunity to take stock of the international experience and develop a world-leading sanctions policy, especially in relation to corruption and human rights sanctions. Doing so will require a degree of clarity about what such sanctions are intended to achieve and how they will be wielded. Openness about what one will do in the future equals commitment, and so far this seems in tension with the government's eagerness to preserve room for manoeuvre
- j. In the end, though, a credible and effective application of sanctions will require a clarity of purpose and consistency in application, which can only be attained by determining how sanctions can best serve legitimate criminal justice objectives, including the punishment of perpetrators and disruption of criminal networks.
- k. Formulaic references to sanctions as a 'foreign policy tool' are, on the other hand, of limited utility.

53. The term "Public Official" and "Foreign Public Official" has the meaning prescribed in the *Convention against Corruption* (2006) **ATS 2** and predecessor treaties.

54. In the period prior to the establishment of ASIC in 1990;

- a. the States and Territories were responsible for enacting legislation in respect to regulating Corporations and Regulations of Public Officials engaged in;
  - i. The Legal Services Sector
  - ii. The Accounting Services Sector
  - iii. The Banking Services Sector
- b. the Corporations Regulators of the States and Territories demonstrated that Self-Regulation was Mis Regulation which led to the Federal Parliament establishing ASIC to independently regulate the State based Corporations regimes.

55. Continued anarchy and chaos (Lawlessness) in the Commonwealth, States and Territories relating to registration of Corporations, Businesses, Deeds and Tax Collection led to the Federal Parliament enacting.

- a. *A New Tax System (Tax Administration) Act 1999*
- b. *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (AU)*
- c. *A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999 (AU)*
- d. *A New Tax System (Pay As You Go) Act 1999*

### **JUDICIAL REVIEW AS A COMMON LAW RIGHT**

56. A Royal Commission and/or Parliamentary Inquiry is needed into the role of the Legal Services Sector in Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in which regard this Cross Claim and Counterclaim serves as an Application for Judicial Review of the Conduct and Decisions of all Agencies, Public Officials and Foreign Public Officials in matters related to the Respondent<sup>17</sup>; the evidence shows that the current inquiry by the Attorney Generals Department into Modernising will perpetuate the “Fake Regulation” found in the Hayne Royal Commission into the Financial Services Sector published on the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019 evidenced that the Public Officials engaged as Servants, Officers, Agents, Employees, Delegates and/or contractors of Agencies<sup>18</sup> responsible for regulating that sector were not fit for purpose and were in default of their role as Public Officials

57. The Incumbent Attorney General of Australia, Mark Dreyfus:

- a. delivered a speech to the Federal Legislature in respect to the Judicial Incapacity and Misbehaviour (Parliamentary Inquiry) Bill 2012 that was subsequently enacted.<sup>19</sup>
- b. was the Attorney General in Office between February and September 2013 at which time he was appointed as a Special Minister of State.
- c. Was responsible for tabling and enacting enactments that were contrived to defeat the Public Interest and the provisions of the Charter of the Commonwealth namely;
  - i. *The Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (AU)*
  - ii. *The Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (AU)*

58. At all relevant times between at least 1964 and today’s date the Solicitor Generals of the Commonwealth, States and Territories of Australia<sup>20</sup> and Judicial Public Officials appointed under various Court Enactments have wilfully breached the principles of Separation Powers enshrined in the Constitution in a manner that caused harm to the Constitutional Monarch being Grand Corruption as High Treason.

<sup>17</sup> **AMG 9**; Public Law an Australian Perspective French CJ delivered 6th July 2012

<sup>18</sup> Withing the meaning of *the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)* and

<sup>19</sup> **AMG 337**; House of Representatives Speech- Judicial Misbehaviour and Incapacity (Parliamentary Commissions) Bill 2012 - Mark Dreyfus QC MP

<sup>20</sup> **AMG 5780** The Constitutional Role of Solicitor General by Gabrielle Appleby 28.09.2012

59. On the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 I requested that the Commonwealth Solicitor General Mr Stephen Donaghue represent me in DCCRM-0073-2019 following the termination of appointment on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 of the Director of Legal Services Commission of South Australia and Mr Scott Laidlaw of Matthew Mitchell Solicitors for failing to act in accordance with my instructions.
60. The Solicitor General has been deemed to refuse my request to act under the provisions of *the Law Officers Act 1964* (AU).
61. The Australian Government Solicitor, Mr Michael Kingston, has refused to represent me in US Proceedings in the UD Federal District Court for the District of Colorado and the State of Colorado District Court as notified in my Complaint to the incumbent Prime Minister, Mr Anthony Albanese on the 4<sup>th</sup> July 2022 which email in 7 parts referred to the following case numbers;
- a. US Federal District Court Case No; 1;22-CV-00173-DDD-STV; *Garrett et al [sic.] v Garrett et al [sic.]*
  - b. US Federal District Court Case No; 1;22-CV-00206-DDD-STV; *Garrett et al [sic.] v Bankrupt Estate of Jersey Green & Ors*
  - c. US Federal District Court Case No; 1;22-CV-00243-DDD-STV; *Garrett v Secretary General and Secretariat of the United Nations (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) & Garrett et al [sic.]*
  - d. US Federal District Court Case No; 1;22-CV-00254-DDD-STV; *Garrett et al [sic.] v Suntory Holdings Limited [sic.] and Garrett et al [sic.]*
  - e. Colorado District Court Case No 2020CV30030; *Esch & Garrett v Precious & State of Colorado (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) & Carbonhelix LLC (Managing Controller Appointed)*
  - f. Colorado Court of Appeals No 22CA229; *Esch & Garrett v Precious & State of Colorado (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) & Carbonhelix LLC (Managing Controller Appointed)*
62. At all relevant times Public Officials engaged in Australia by Agencies and Designated Agencies have breached the principals of Rule of Law, Freedom of Speech, Separation of Powers, Privacy and communicated with Foreign Public Officials engaged by the United States of America interfering with the principle of “**Ex Debito Justitiae**”<sup>21</sup> owed by the United States of America to me as a personal property security interest registered with the above mentioned courts.
63. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2023 a Decisionmaker for the Department of the Attorney General made a Decision concerning an FOI application lodged by me and did not provide with the email delivery of that decision a copy of attachments “C” referred to in the Decision which complaint was first marked to the attention of Ms Susan Kiefel as a result of my complaint against the High Court to issue the proceedings marked as a Summons to Show Cause<sup>22</sup> with Lodgement

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<sup>21</sup> **AMG 1307**; Regina V Bow Street Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, ex parte Pinochet; Wikipedia Summary  
**AMG 1308a**; Regina V Bow Street Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, ex parte Pinochet (1998) UKHL 41  
**AMG 1308b**; Regina V Bow Street Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, ex parte Pinochet (1999) UKHL 2  
**AMG 1309**; Regina V Bow Street Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, ex parte Pinochet (1999) UKHL 17  
<sup>22</sup> **AMG 7078** Form 12- Summons to Show Cause Crown Attorney General v Johnson and Ors

Reference HCADLS0035922 and subsequently to the attention of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Hong Kong in respect to current proceedings that are on foot in that Honourable Court.<sup>23</sup>

64. It is not possible for any Common Law Court to enact Court Rules that avoid the duties and obligations of Public Officials to prepare affidavit Materials as to why a Constitutional Writ of any kind should not be issued.
65. Subsequent requests for review of the deemed refusal to disclose attachment “C” have also been deemed to be refused by parties representing the Attorney General including Public Officials employed under the provisions of the Public Service Act 1999 (Cth) by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the relevant Code of Conduct mandated under the provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption (2006) ATS 2.
66. S69(2A) of *the Judiciary Act* 1903 (AU) as enacted in 1983 is invalid and unlawful as it seeks to sidestep the duty and obligation of the Attorney General to act as Champion of the Public Interest being evidence of Erosion of Traditional Common Law Rights and Freedoms by Commonwealth Laws.<sup>24</sup>
67. I have engaged this Court’s Tribunal obligation to inquire and exercise Judicial Discretionary Public Powers Conferred under Enactments in the Public Interest as Public Trust.
68. At all relevant times during my 50 years of Trading it has been my experience that Australian Public Officials and American Public Officials have traded Fraudulently within the meaning of *the Insolvency Act* 1986 (UK) being acts of Insolvency and liability attributing to the Directors of Australia as a Corporation also registered with the United States Security Exchange Commission CIK; 0000805157 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 86 150 409 985; ABN 98 724 451 651 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817296.
69. The Crown, in all of the rights of the Crown is estopped from denying the facts set out above along with my capacities as disclosed in the materials evidenced in the Public Interest Disclosure Drive at the address as notified within the evidence entered on the court file.
70. On grounds that Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Vice Versa I deny the certification of pleadings prepared by Ms Lucinda McCann as Lawyer for the Applicant was prepared by Ms McCann on a Proper Basis and in fact is a breach of the Public Duty to disclose all relevant facts and evidence to this Honourable Court being Serious Professional Misconduct as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *the Legal Profession Uniform Law* NSW (2004).

Declared by the Respondent and Cross Claimant as being the proper basis to present some but not all of the relevant materials and Facts to this Court on Monday, 11 December 2023.

*Andrew Garrett*

<sup>23</sup> **AMG 7077** Letter to Judicial Clerks of The High Court of Hong Kong 22nd September 2023

<sup>24</sup> **AMG 1744**; Traditional Rights and Freedoms- Encroachments by Commonwealth Laws ALRC 129

**ANNEXURE 2**

## Lodgment Details

**Lodgment ID:** 1306856 **Transmission Date:** 9/04/2024 4:44:29 PM AEST  
**Lodgment Date:** 9/04/2024 4:44:29 PM AEST **Your File Reference:** Addendum to Reply 08.04.2024

## Cause of Action Details

**Filing:** Existing **Jurisdiction:** Federal Court of Australia (FCA)  
**Filing Registry:** NEW SOUTH WALES REGISTRY - FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA **File Number:** NSD741/2023  
**File Title:** AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATION AUTHORITY v ANDREW MORTON GARRETT  
**Cause of Action:** MISCELLANEOUS ACTION filed by AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATION AUTHORITY(A) on 20-JUL-2023

## Lodged Documents

Original Document	Document Type	Document Status	Fee	Requests
NSD 741 of 2023 ADDENDUM CONCISE REPLY AND CROSS CLAIM TO CONCISE STATEMENT OF LUCINDA MCCANN.pdf	Reply - Form 34 - Rule 16.33	Supporting Document	AUD\$ 0.00	

Total Cost (\$AUD): AUD\$ 0.00

## Parties for this Action

Sequence	Representative	Name	Matter Role Type	Lodged on behalf of	Corporate Type
1		OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES	Cross-Claimant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other
1	OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES	GARRETT, ANDREW MORTON	Respondent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other

## Contact for the File

**Surname:** ANDREW MORTON GARRETT **Given Names:**  
PERSONALLY, AND AS TRUSTEE  
OF THE ANDREW GARRETT  
FAMILY TRUST NO 4 ABN 42 388  
204 496 TRADING AS  
OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES

**Form 1 ADDENDUM dated 8<sup>th</sup> of April 2024 TO CONCISE REPLY AND CROSS CLAIM dated 11<sup>th</sup> December 2023 TO CONCISE STATEMENT OF LUCINDA MCCANN dated 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023**

(rule 15A.6)

Federal Court of Australia

No. NSD 741 of 2023

District Registry: NSW

Division: Corporations

IN THE MATTER OF THE CROWN (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), ABN 50 785 365 455 (“THE CROWN”)

**AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

**ABN 79 635 582 658 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)**

**ABN 33 446 145 662**

The Plaintiff, Defendant by Counterclaim

&

**ANDREW MORTON GARRETT,**

- **CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL ABN 25 582 859 403,**
- **TRUSTEE OF THE OFFICE OF THE CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL TRUST ABN 33 785 287 219**
- **LIQUIDATOR, AND MANAGING CONTROLLER, BENEFICIARY OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC TRUSTS, PRIOR TRUSTEE SECURED BY LIEN ABN 70 432 067 434**
- **TRUSTEE OF A LETTER TO MY SONS TRUST ABN 90 243 103 687**
- **SECURED PARTY CREDITOR, REGISTRATION NUMBER 40591602**

The Defendant/Respondent, Plaintiff by Counter Claim and Plaintiff by Cross Claim

&

**OTHERS NAMED IN THE EXHIBITS PRODUCED AND MARKED AS;**

- **AMG 6776**
- **AMG 6867**
- **AMG 6793**
- **AMG 7015**

**NOTE:**

1. The evidence shows this court has concealed evidence and submissions.
2. The purpose of materials filed and served from this date inwards in Courts and Tribunals of Australia is to demonstrate exhaustion of rights, and fraud on the Constitution by the court.

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Filed on behalf of (name & role of party)	The Respondent		
Prepared by (name of person/lawyer)	Andrew Garrett		
Law firm (if applicable)			
Tel	0450 831 708	Fax	02 9617 7125
Email	<a href="mailto:amg@betterworldfuturefund.org">amg@betterworldfuturefund.org</a>		
<b>Address for service</b> (include state and postcode)	Unit 3/ 11 Harvey Street, Nailsworth, South Australia, 5083		

## The Additional Important Facts relating to Surveillance given in Reply and as Cross Claimed

71. This Alleged Proceeding and the documents allegedly filed in support by the Alleged Applicant are incapable of existing at law, being an abuse of process for an improper collateral purpose, on the following grounds:
- A. *The Trustee Act 1936 (SA)* obliges Trustees to obtain legal advice and accounting advice in the management of Trust Assets to ensure proper lawful accounting for the Tracing of Equity.
  - B. The Legal and Accounting System of managing the trace of equity in courts and tribunals in Australia is hopelessly corrupted as found as an undisputed fact by impartial fair minded observers who have published their findings fact.
  - C. The current review of *the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)* (“**AML/CTFA**”) and *the Financial Transactions Reporting Act 1981 (AU)* (“**FTRA**”) is doomed to failure because Public Officials continue to fail to exercise discretionary public powers conferred under enactments exclusively in the Public Interest and there is no mechanism for enforcement.
  - D. Successive Federal, State and Territory Attorney Generals and Solicitors Generals avoid the Statutory, Equitable and Common Law duty as Champions of the Public Interest.
72. Commencing the 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1988<sup>1</sup> and/or 20<sup>th</sup> June 2002<sup>2</sup> and/or 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2004<sup>3</sup> and/or 10<sup>th</sup> November 2004<sup>4</sup> and/or 7<sup>th</sup> April 2005<sup>5</sup> and/or 25<sup>th</sup> June 2012<sup>6</sup> and/or 20<sup>th</sup> March 2016<sup>7</sup> and/or the 12<sup>th</sup> September 2016<sup>8</sup> and/or 17<sup>th</sup> February 2017<sup>9</sup> and/or the 18<sup>th</sup> March 2018<sup>10</sup> and/or the 8<sup>th</sup> March 2023<sup>11</sup> and/or the 17<sup>th</sup> July 2023<sup>12</sup> and/or the 4<sup>th</sup> March 2024<sup>13</sup> designated agencies and/or

<sup>1</sup> Date of Appointment of Andrew Vernon Fletcher as Director of the Andrew Garrett Group Pty Ltd also a Director of Woodroffe Industries Limited (nee Remirement) Limited as a corporation targeting terrorism and money laundering opportunities in the Absolutely Corrupt State of South Australia.

<sup>2</sup> Date of release of duplicate certificates of title of real property known as “Springwood Park” under the First National Australia Bank (NAB) Contract of Finance by the Registrar General in default of s8 of the Registration of Deeds Act 1936 (SA)

<sup>3</sup> Date of Sale of 100% of the Units issued in the Agwater Infrastructure Unit Trust for AUD\$12,733,000

<sup>4</sup> Date of execution of Deed of Priority in respect to First Mortgage 8909699 registered over the Property known as “Springwood Park”.

<sup>5</sup> Date of conversion of Interest in a Deed of Priority in respect to Mortgage 8909699 securing AUD\$10,000,000 paid by Creditnet Bank Internationale to the Trustees of TAGFILT into issued capital in the Holy Grail Property Trust owning the property known as “Springwood Park”.

<sup>6</sup> Date of Exercise of Information gathering powers of Australian Commissioner of Taxation with 120 Public Officials in the field investigating 5 locations pursuant to Operation Winebar.

<sup>7</sup> Date of Commencement of issuing Domestic Bills of Exchange (Inland Bills) drawn on the balance sheet values of the Drawer payable by the Crown (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) pursuant to admissions of Liability made in writing to the Trustee of the Drawer in payment of Commercial Financial Transactions.

<sup>8</sup> Date the Respondent was prevented from departing Sydney International Airport to relocate to the Tax Jurisdiction of SAR Hong Kong.

<sup>9</sup> Date of Exercise of Information Gathering Powers of Australian Commissioner of Taxation in Operation Galaxy seizure of all books and records of entities related to me including Mortgage 8909699

<sup>10</sup> Date of Interception by Designated Agencies of Heads of Agreement for the sale and purchase of the issued capital of Progressive People Australia Pty Ltd.

<sup>11</sup> Date the Respondent was prevented from departing Adelaide International Airport to relocate to the Tax Jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

<sup>12</sup> Date of Interception of Information Memorandum of offer to sell 50% stake in ABA Holdings in Brasil

<sup>13</sup> Date of seeding a virus into the IT systems of the Respondent interfering with Banking Processes.

their predecessor agencies breached privacy and rule of law by implanting Malware and Viruses in IT systems related to the Respondent and by surveillance of the respondent and entities related to the respondent intercepting Commercial Agreements for the sole purpose of money laundering, terrorism financing and profit sharing through taxation revenues assessed against Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 Entities within the meaning of *AMLCTFA and FTRA*.

- A. The incumbent Commonwealth Attorney General has demonstrated a propensity to avoid acting in the Public Interest during his tenure as Special Minister of State of the Public Service in drafting and enacting *the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (AU)* and *the Public Governance and Performance Act 2013 (AU)* in a manner designed to defeat the stated purpose of the Charter of the Commonwealth.
- B. The incumbent South Australian Attorney General has demonstrated a propensity to avoid acting in the Public Interest in a manner designed to defeat the stated purpose of the Charter of the Commonwealth by refusing to respond to a Freedom of information application under *the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (AU)*.
- C. The proceeding was commenced in a manner that was rushed in circumstances where the Applicant knew, because of the surveillance referred to above, that the Respondent was incapacitated as a result of discharge from Hospital on the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 and recovery from surgery for correction of an Abdominal Hernia that arose through a wound which weakened the abdominal wall incurred as a result of Robotic Prostate Surgery on the 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020 to treat Prostate Cancer.
- D. The Justice presiding in this court committed a Fraud on the Court, in circumstances where the Applicant did not have standing to bring the proceedings; had not complied with the Legal Services Directions; had not complied with the Court Rules; being on Judicial Notice of all the relevant Laws and Treaties related to the matters arising from the Application alleging Criminal Offences under s7 and s8 of *the Banking Act 1959 (AU)* as Indictable Offences and the right to a fair hearing in which regard His Honour was on written notice dated 25<sup>th</sup> July 2023 of the medical condition, admitted to evidence in the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2023, caused prejudice to the Respondent and:
  - i. Remarkd on the medical Condition of the Respondent and made orders on the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 that the hearing be heard in a manner that was rushed in circumstances where the Applicant did not provide any evidence that:
    - a. the Applicant had no standing to Commence the Proceeding and did not dispute the appointment of the Respondent as Liquidator and Managing Controller to the Applicant.
    - b. the Respondent's correspondence dated 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2022 – 13<sup>th</sup> January answered the Applicant's concerns but were not provided in evidence by the Applicant as a Model Litigant and breach of the Legal Services Directions.

- c. the Respondent was, until the 27<sup>th</sup> of July 2023, the Managing Trustee of Dynamic Capital Bank registered on the Australian Business Register as an Investment Bank with the Australian Commissioner of Taxation.
  - d. the Respondent had lodged Income Tax Returns and Monthly Activity Statements with the Australian Commissioner of Taxation for the period 5<sup>th</sup> January 2016 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 as notice to the Applicant.
  - e. Has not ever acted as a Deposit taking institution in the territory of Australia and blurred to line between the rules applicable to an ADI and a Private Investment/ Merchant/ Trading Bank operating as a Trust.
  - f. Between the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 2016 and the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2022 the Respondent was domiciled for Tax Purposes in the Tax Jurisdiction of the Special Administrative Region for SAR Hong Kong.
  - g. the Public was at risk from the alleged Banking Activities that were the subject of a MOU dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2022 to establish Dynamic Capital Bank in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- ii. provided copy of the Transcript of the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 hearing without providing the Respondent procedural fairness to be served in accordance with the Court Rules causing prejudice to the Respondent when suitable orders good have been moulded to preserve the Status Quo and an undertaking from the Respondent to not receive any thing of value for deposit from parties other than entities related to him as Ouster of Office.
  - iii. Made a Decision dated 14<sup>th</sup> of August 2024 and published reasons as *Australian Prudential Regulation Authority v Garrett* [2023] FCA 956 heard ex-parte that abdicated Public Office and the Common Law and Statutory Judicial duty to inquire,
    - a. without providing a copy of the Transcripts of that hearing to the Respondent as procedural fairness to enable the Respondent to properly consider an application for Common Law Judicial Review of the Decisions and the Conduct of the Justice Presiding and/or engage the Statutory process of Appeal as of a Common Law Right.
    - b. as criminal trespass on the Estates represented by the Respondent.
    - c. incurred penalty personally for making orders of injunction without possession of all material facts invoking the provisions of s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* being a personal debt to pay treble the face value of the Balance Sheet of all Entities relating to the Respondent as a legally enforceable barrier to transact and trade own value anywhere in the world.

- d. Failing to find that the making of the Orders of incurred the same liability for Penalty of the Applicant as an agency of the Crown.
    - e. Failing to exercise Judicial Discretion requiring the usual Undertaking for Damages to be given by the Applicant.
    - f. Brought the reputation of the Respondent into disrepute being Criminal Defamation for ulterior collateral purpose acting on the instructions of another in breach of Separation of Powers.
  - iv. Made decisions that the Registry be instructed by Chambers to not accept materials lodged for filing by the respondent without providing:
    - a. reasons for refusal as Ouster of Office, or
    - b. the Respondent an opportunity to be heard in respect to the materials regarding relevance and material facts as matters arising in the proceeding as Ouster of Office.
  - v. Made decisions that the Registry be instructed by Chambers to remove materials filed by the Respondent that had been accepted for filing without providing:
    - a. reasons for refusal as Ouster of Office, or
    - b. the Respondent an opportunity to be heard in respect to the materials regarding relevance and material facts as matters arising in the proceeding as Ouster of Office.
  - vi. Decided and made orders on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2024, later condensed to reasons published as *Australian Prudential Regulation Authority v Garrett (Contempt Application)* [2024] FCA 235 that abdicated the duty to inquire as criminal trespass on the Estates represented by the Respondent as Ouster of Office.
  - vii. Decided to proceed with hearings on the 15<sup>th</sup> December 2024 and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2024 despite being on notice of an Application for Recognition of a Foreign Proceeding dated that would ordinarily would have invoked Judicial Notice to be the subject of an own motion Automatic Stay under International Trade Model Law reflecting the failure of the Australian Judiciary at all levels to exercise Judicial Discretionary Public Powers Conferred under enactments in the public interest as Ouster of Office.
- E. The Courts of Australia do not interpret Legislative Intent in the Public Interest to enable effective Whistleblower protections and instead apply the Chevron Deference Doctrine to deliver decisions favourable to agencies such as the alleged applicant.

- F. On the 1<sup>st</sup> May 2016, I served a Notice of Crystallisation of Personal Property Security Interests/ Seizure of Collateral/ Appointment as Managing Controller on National Australia Bank Limited (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), Treasury Wine Estates Limited (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), Make Wine Pty Ltd (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), Foster's Brewing Group Pty Ltd (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), and SAB Miller Beverage Investments Pty Ltd (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed).
- G. Solicitors purportedly acting for Companies under external management brought proceedings in the Federal Court of Victoria as VID 404-2016 *Treasury Wine Estates Limited v Andrew Garrett* and VID 423 of 2016; *National Australia Bank Limited v Andrew Garrett* in circumstances where all material facts were not discovered by the Justices presiding and the lack of standing of those solicitors in circumstances where 27 occasions of perjury by those solicitors resulted in strike out of offending materials such that the facts of the case were mis-stated, despite being aware of an applications for leave for removal under Rule 40 of the High Court of Australia Rules dated 27<sup>th</sup> May 2016 supported by affidavit of the same date directed to the High Court filed as HCA-A30-2016 and HCA-A31-2016 and the automatic stay that ought to have applied.
- H. On the 1st of June 2016 Justice Nettle rejected the above described proceedings and then rejected the Applications for leave to file and serve the Applications for Removal, supported by affidavits dated 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016, publishing reasons that were incomprehensible described in a letter from the High Court to me dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of June 2016 and became the subject of Notices of Appeal.
- I. On the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2024 I wrote and requested a response from Chief Justice Gaegler of the High Court of Australia<sup>14</sup> in respect to:
- i. The failure of the prior Chief Justice, Ms Kiefel, to:
    - a. list an application for Judicial Review dated and issue of a writ of Quo Warranto/ Ouster Office in respect to the decision of the Decision Maker referred to at paragraph 63 of this Reply and Cross Claim.
    - b. Respond to my letters dated 21<sup>st</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023 redirected on the 9<sup>th</sup> April 2004 to the attention of Chief Justice Gaegler.
  - ii. Serious issues arising from the creation of the offices of Solicitor General in the Commonwealth, the States and Territories of Australia which office applies the clandestine information gathering services of designated agencies reporting to the Attorney General of Australia to breach separation of powers in the courts of Australia and cause judgements that avoid the Financial Liabilities of the Crown under the right to an effective remedy and defeat the Public Interest in

cases such as those related to the Respondent and entities related to the Respondent.

- iii. Notices of Appeal dated 20<sup>th</sup> June 2016 of Decisions of Nettle J dated 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016 and otherwise that have not been listed for hearing.
  - iv. Freedom of Information Application in respect to the matters brought to the attention of the High Court of Australia since 24th December 2004.
- J. None of the Chief Justice, the CEO of the High Court or any Registrars have responded to my letter that was served by email and also lodged in an application for Judicial Review of the decisions and conduct of:
- i. Kudelka J, Liesl: First Defendant
  - ii. Director of Public Prosecutions of the Commonwealth: Second Defendant
  - iii. Solicitor Generals of State of South Australia and Commonwealth; Third Defendant.
  - iv. Commissioner of Taxation and personnel: Fourth Defendant
  - v. Attorney Generals of State of South Australia and Commonwealth: Fifth Defendant.
- K. I have reviewed the portal where I lodged my applications for Judicial Review to the High Court of Australia and have discovered the application made by me on the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2024 has been rejected:
- i. *Garrett v. Kudelka & Ors*; Form 12 - Application for constitutional or another writ; 26 March 2024; Rejected; LOD-009633.
  - ii. *Garrett v. Johnson*; Form 12 - Application for constitutional or another writ; 4 September 2023; Rejected; LOD-007935.
- L. Due to orders made by this court I have discontinued using any email address with the word Bank as part of that address in which regard [andre.garrett@dynamic-capital-bank.com](mailto:andre.garrett@dynamic-capital-bank.com) was the email used in the creation of my account with the High Court.
- M. The High Court registry requested on the 9<sup>th</sup> April 2024 that I establish a new account with the email address [amg@betterworldfuturefund.org](mailto:amg@betterworldfuturefund.org) and concurrently responded with a reply to my request to change the access email to the existing account to the new address being a passage of 9 days' time.
- N. The Letters Patent in respect to the Royal Commission into the Financial Services Sector and the administration of the Royal Commission by the Royal Commissioner was deficient in failing to inquire into the conduct of the Legal Profession in providing advice to the wronged parties and the wrongdoers in which regard the respondent lodged 5 complaints with the Commission.

- i. AMG 530a 21/03/2018 Royal Commission Complaint re National Australia Bank PWF.0001.0001.3571 submitted 21st March 2018.
  - ii. AMG 530b 21/03/2018 Royal Commission Complaint re Commonwealth of Australia Bank PWF.0001.0001.3627 submitted 22nd March 2018.
  - iii. AMG 530c 21/03/2018 Royal Commission Complaint re Commonwealth Bank of Australia PWF.0001.0001.8373 submitted 5th June 2018.
  - iv. AMG 530d 21/03/2018 Royal Commission Complaint re Reserve Bank of Australia PWF.0001.0001.8388 RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA submitted 5th June 2018.
  - v. AMG 530e 21/03/2018 Royal Commission re National Commercial Funding PWF.0001.0001.9501 submitted 31st July 2018
- O. The Neglect of the Crown through failure of the Royal Commission, the Courts and Tribunals of Australia to inquire into the complaints of the Respondent, and other wronged parties, in respect to the terrorism financing and money laundering activities of Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 entities experienced by the Respondent since 25<sup>th</sup> May 1988 until today's date is criminally negligent conduct of the Crown designed to conceal evidence of Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK) and the liability arising under the Rules of Tracing and the Right to an Effective Remedy as a Duty and Obligation of a State withing the meaning of the Montevideo Convention 1936, the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Commonwealth.
- P. In circumstances of government negligence/ corruption, the law allows for the Respondent to stand in the shoes of government and exercise powers that are peculiar to government exercising judicial discretion and seek enforcement judgements in courts other than those of the King.
- Q. The above-described corrupt conduct is repeated in the Royal Commissions and or parliamentary inquiries into:
- i. 2010 ASIC.
  - ii. Institutional Responses into Allegations and Complaints of Child Sex Abuse <sup>15</sup>
  - iii. 2014 ASIC.
  - iv. Aged Care Sector.
  - v. 2015 Farce that was the Own Motion Inquiry by Commonwealth Ombudsman into ASIC
  - vi. 2017 Stirling Inquiry into ASIC.
  - vii. Franchising.
  - viii. Management of Police Informants; Lawyer X
  - ix. The National Disability Insurance Scheme

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<sup>15</sup> The avoidance of the State to comply with the right to an effective remedy, hereinafter referred to as the Bethcar Strategy summarized on transcripts on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 2014 by the CEO of the NSW Department of Family and Community.

- x. Austrac faces parliamentary inquiry over AML effectiveness, financial institution oversight 'failings.
  - xi. Others as shown in the materials disclosed in the Public Interest Disclosure Drive.
  - xii. The list is long where Public Officials pay lip service only to complaints and then fail to make the Complainant whole.
- R. The Alleged Originating Process was commenced in a backdrop of abject failure of Financial Regulators to Regulate <sup>16</sup> being negligence in government, at best, which process consists of:
- i. P\_NSD741\_2023\_2136953 Originating Application APRA filed 20.07.2023 L. McCann allegedly dated 13.07.2023.
  - ii. P\_NSD741\_2023\_2136996 Concise Statement APRA filed 20.07.2023 L. McCann allegedly dated 13.07.2023.
  - iii. P\_NSD741\_2023\_2137002 Affidavit APRA filed 20.07.2023 N.H. Palmer allegedly sworn 18.07.2023.
  - iv. P\_NSD741\_2023\_2137019 Affidavit APRA filed 20.07.2023 C.A. Sheehan allegedly sworn 18.07.2023.
- S. Neither the Originating Application or The Concise Statement is compliant with the provisions of the *Civil Disputes Resolution Act* 2011 (AU) to file and serve a Genuine Steps Statement under s6, s8, 29, s10 of that act and therefore the whole of the Originating Process is a Nullity.
- T. The Affidavits in support of the Originating Process exclude relevant materials related to the Originating Process which omission was intended to mislead and deceive the Court in breach of the paramount duty to the Court and therefore the whole of the Originating Process is a Nullity.
- U. The Judicial Officer presiding is on Judicial Notice of all relevant laws and treaties and failed to make even a cursory inquiry of;
- i. Compliance with proper Court processes that are the subject of Statute and Court Rules,
  - ii. Compliance with the paramount duty as inherent jurisdiction of this court.
- V. My inquiry reveals that, as is the case with the commencement of AMC-5575-2018; *Regina v Garrett* that became DCCRM-0073-2019; *Regina v Garrett*, none of the documents referred to at paragraph 71(a) above have ever been certified with compliance with the Legal Services Directions by the Office of Legal Services Co-ordination under s55ZF of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 (AU) in which regard the Registrar erred in

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<sup>16</sup> AMG 85; the farce of fake regulation royal commission exposed Australia March 2019;

accepting the documents for filing without evidence of compliance being a fraud on the Constitution and the Citizens and Visitors to the territory of Australia.

- W. A failure to obtain compliance with the Crown Common Law Model Litigant Laws of Australia, both statutory and authoritative, and also comply with the Court Rules must result in the proceedings to be declared a nullity and penalties applied to legal practioners under s20 and s21 of the Chater of the United Nations Act 1945 causing harm to
  - i. the Public Purse and
  - ii. the Public Confidence and
  - iii. the Constitutional Monarch being treason punishable by life imprisonment.
  
- X. It is common practice for designated agencies, and predecessor agencies, to spy on Australian Citizens in breach of Privacy Model Laws in order to obtain a financial advantage by deception and facilitate Tax Revenues that are Ill gotten from the Joint Venture between the Crown and its Licensee Tranche 1 and Trance 2 Entities.
  
- Y. Each event of utilising the resources of the Crown to obstruct legitimate economic Activities by citizens of Australia wherever they are trading in the territory of the world must result in the proceedings to be declared a nullity and penalties applied to legal practioners under s20 and s21 of the Chater of the United Nations Act 1945 causing harm to
  - i. the Public Purse, and
  - ii. the Public Confidence, and
  
- Z. The Respondent/ Counter Claimant/ Cross Claimant relies on the Mark Dreyfus Indictment produced and shown at the Annexure.

Signed



.....  
Andrew Morton Garrett  
In all capacities

## NOTICE OF FILING

### Details of Filing

Document Lodged:	Outline of Submissions
Court of Filing	FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA (FCA)
Date of Lodgment:	3/02/2024 3:39:05 PM AEDT
Date Accepted for Filing:	3/02/2024 3:39:11 PM AEDT
File Number:	NSD741/2023
File Title:	AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATION AUTHORITY v ANDREW MORTON GARRETT
Registry:	NEW SOUTH WALES REGISTRY - FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA



*Sia Lagos*

Registrar

### Important Information

This Notice has been inserted as the first page of the document which has been accepted for electronic filing. It is now taken to be part of that document for the purposes of the proceeding in the Court and contains important information for all parties to that proceeding. It must be included in the document served on each of those parties.

The date of the filing of the document is determined pursuant to the Court's Rules.



Form CP14  
Federal Court (Criminal Proceedings) Rule 3.01  
Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 section 23BA to section 23BH

## Indictment

No. 741 of 2024

### REMOVED TO THE JURISDICTION OF SAR HONG KONG<sup>1</sup>

Federal Court of Australia & The High Court of Hong Kong

District Registry: NSW & Hong Kong

Division: Mixed

**Andrew Morton Garrett**

Prosecutor

**Mark Dreyfus<sup>2</sup>**

94<sup>th</sup> Accused

<sup>1</sup> **AMG 6857**: NOTICE OF REMOVAL; HCMP-1855-2022 IN THE MATTER OF THE CROWN (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED 13<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2023.

**AMG 6957**: RE AMG 6857 NOTICE OF REMOVAL NSD-741-2023 TO HCMP-1855-2022 DEBT OF AUSTRALIA TO BRAZIL (ACCOUNT OF ABA HOLDINGS) 13<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2023.

<sup>2</sup>

1. <https://www.ag.gov.au/crime/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorism-financing>

*Australia and the United Kingdom discussed **the scourge of grand corruption** and how best to use tools at our disposal to hold corrupt officials to account and to restrict the enabling environment in which corruption takes place. We discussed opportunities to support global efforts to fight corruption and assist those who are harmed by corruption and noted the role of civil society in our anti-corruption efforts. These stakeholders play a crucial role in combatting corruption.*

*Australia and the United Kingdom have a long history of co-operation to counter illicit financing and related threats. In order to deepen this co-operation, and recognising the benefit of this dialogue, we agreed to continue the dialogue with its next iteration to be hosted by Australia in 2024 as we work to stem the global flow of illicit funds together.*

2. [Modernising Australia's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regime - Attorney-General's Department - Citizen Space \(ag.gov.au\)](#)

*On 20 April 2023 the [Attorney-General announced](#) public consultation on proposed reforms of Australia's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) regime.*

*The Australian Government is committed to protecting the integrity of the Australian financial system and improving Australia's AML/CTF regime to ensure it is fit-for-purpose, responds to the evolving threat environment, and meets international standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the global financial crime watchdog and standard-setter.*

Filed on behalf of (name & role of party)	The Respondent/ Cross Claimant		
Prepared by (name of person/lawyer)	Andrew Garrett		
Law firm (if applicable)			
Tel	0450 831 708	Fax	02 9617 7125
Email	<a href="mailto:amg@betterworldfuturefund.org">amg@betterworldfuturefund.org</a>		

**Address for service**

(include state and postcode) Unit 3/ 11 Harvey Street, Nailsworth, South Australia, 5083

**Michael Lee**696<sup>th</sup> Accused**John Lonsdale**885<sup>th</sup> Accused

Those named in the Schedules of Proscribed Accused annexed hereto and shown in the Exhibits Produced and Marked as AMG 6776, AMG 6793, AMG 6867, AMG 6876n (dated 30<sup>th</sup> July 2023) and AMG 7015

**Indictment**

The Prosecutor charges the 94<sup>th</sup>, 696<sup>th</sup> Accused, the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused and those named in the schedule with the following offences:

1. On the 10<sup>th</sup> September 2012 the 94<sup>th</sup> Accused delivered a speech to the Australian Parliament in respect to *the Judicial Misbehaviour and Incapacity (Parliamentary Commissions) Bill 2012* knowing the alleged facts contained in that speech were false and misleading being an abuse of process for an ulterior collateral purpose knowing that the

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*The Australian Institute of Criminology estimates that serious and organised crime costs the Australian community up to A\$60.1 billion in 2020-21, with illicit financing at the centre of most crime types.<sup>1</sup> It directly impacts the safety and wellbeing of Australian communities, and exploits and distorts legitimate markets and economic activity. The AML/CTF regime is a central part of Australia's efforts to prevent criminals from enjoying the profits of their illegal activity and stopping funds from falling into the hands of terrorist organisations.*

*No legitimate business wants to wittingly, or unwittingly, assist the laundering of money that aids the commissioning of serious crimes including terrorism, child abuse and the illicit drug trade. The purpose of the AML/CTF regime is to assist businesses to identify these risks in the course of providing their services. In doing so, the AML/CTF regime sets out a range of measures to protect regulated entities that are at the front line in preventing serious financial crimes. These obligations build resilience against misuse by criminals within regulated sectors and require the reporting of certain transactions to government for use as financial intelligence to combat money laundering, terrorism financing and other serious financial crime. These reports are vital in understanding and stopping the flow of illicit funds into, out of and within Australia.*

**Part 1** of this consultation paper proposes reforms that will **simplify and modernise the operation of the regime**. The need to streamline obligations has long been called for by industry and was recommended by the 2016 Report on the Statutory Review of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (the 2016 Statutory Review). The 2016 Statutory Review found that the regime is overly complex and impedes the ability of regulated entities to understand and comply with their AML/CTF obligations. In particular, the scale, structure and density of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Rules Instrument 2007 (No. 1) (the Rules) was considered to be a significant issue, rendering the Rules hard to follow and largely inaccessible particularly for small business. The feedback from industry indicated that there is a pressing need to simplify the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (the Act) and Rules, and streamline AML/CTF obligations.

**Part 2** of this consultation paper proposes extending the AML/CTF regime to certain high-risk professions, including lawyers, accountants, trust and company service providers, real estate agents and dealers in precious metals and stones (also known as tranche-two entities). Out of more than 200 jurisdictions, Australia is now one of only 5 jurisdictions in the FATF Global Network, alongside China, Haiti, Madagascar, and the United States, that do not regulate tranche-two entities.

purported exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 94<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the Speech was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law being incomplete and likely to mislead the International Community, The Parliament, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under s10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, s55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)* being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914 (au)* and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK)*, *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU)* *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

2. Between the 10<sup>th</sup> of September 2012 and the 18<sup>th</sup> September 2013 the 94<sup>th</sup> Accused held Public Office as:
  - a. Cabinet Secretary: 14<sup>th</sup> September 2010 - 4<sup>th</sup> February 2013 and from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022 until today's date.
  - b. Legal Services Sector Practitioner: 1975-
  - c. Member of Parliament for Isacs from the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2007 also acting as the Chair of the House of Representatives Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee.
  - d. Attorney General: 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2013 - 18<sup>th</sup> September 2013.
  - e. Shadow Attorney General: 19<sup>th</sup> September 2013-31<sup>st</sup> May 2022.
  - f. Special Minister of State: 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013-18<sup>th</sup> September 2013
  - g. Minister for the Public Service and Integrity: 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013-18<sup>th</sup> September 2013

At all relevant times during the period that the 94<sup>th</sup> accused has held Public Office he has known of the corruption that is systemic in the Australian Judiciary (Territory, State and Federal), the Financial Services Sector, the Accounting Services Sector and the Legal Services Sector (“**Tranche 2 Entities**”) and has failed in his public duty to address those issues enacting and/ or failing to enact and/or enacting as a nullity at law:

- a. *the Cabinet Definition of Role of the Attorney General engineered to exclude the common law duty for an Attorney General to act as Champion of the Public Interest.*
- b. *the Judicial Misbehaviour and Incapacity (Parliamentary Commissions) Act 2012 (AU) engineered to fail at the final hurdle of establishing a permanent Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into Judicial Misbehaviour.*
- c. *the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (AU) engineered to fail at the final hurdle by failing to enact the Public Interest Disclosure Act Rules.*
- d. *the Public Governance Performance and Accountability 2013 (AU) engineered to fail at the Public Services Level where exercise of discretionary public powers conferred under enactments would fail to make Act of Grace Payments.*

*At all relevant times the 94<sup>th</sup> Accused failed to cause any enactments in the Australian Parliament to*

- a. *Regulate Tranche 2 entities in an effect manner consistent with Rule of Law.*
- b. *Facilitate the Right to an effective Remedy as a fundamental Human Right.*
- c. *Cause the Prime Ministers, Premiers, and Chief Ministers of Australia to comply with their Trustees duties to trade Financial Assets in their Possession and Control held for the benefit of the Citizens of Australia declared in the Tax Returns of OenoViva Capital Reseources and the Better World Future Fund for the Financial Year Ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.<sup>3</sup> Creating the OenoViva (Australia) Public Interest Working Capital Trusts.*

knowing that the purported valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments on the 94<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest at all relevant times being Continuous Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the Indictment was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia*

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<sup>3</sup> AMG 7345 NSD-741-2023 SEALED Filed OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL TRUSTS

*Constitution Act 1900* (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU) being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914* (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986* (UK), *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008* (AU) *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AU).

3. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 (allegedly) the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused signed:
  - a. A document purporting to be an Originating Process as an abuse of process for an ulterior collateral purpose being an Indictment in an invalid form, other than Form CP14 in breach of the Court Criminal Rules, ("**The Indictment**") to commence these proceedings knowing that the purported valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the Indictment was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA), s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (AU), s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995* (Au), s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903* (AU) and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU) being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914* (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil

and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK), the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU) the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law and the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

- b. A document purporting to be an Concise Statement as an abuse of process for an ulterior collateral purpose being an Indictment Information in an invalid form, other than Form CP15 in breach of the Court Criminal Rules, (“**The Indictment Information**”) in support of the Originating Process referred to in paragraph 1(a) above in these proceedings knowing that the purported exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the Indictment was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)* being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914 (au)* and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK), the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU) the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law and the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

4. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of July the 882<sup>nd</sup> and the 883<sup>rd</sup> Accused swore affidavits as an abuse of process for an ulterior collateral purpose (“**The Affidavits**”) in these proceedings in support of the Indictment and the Indictment Information referred to in paragraph 1(a) and 1(b) above and dated 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023 being 5 days before the execution of the Affidavits, knowing that the purported valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the Originating Process was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights contrary to the public Interest being an offences under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA), s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (AU), s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995* (Au), s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903* (AU) and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU) being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914* (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986* (UK), *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008* (AU) *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AU).
5. On the 20<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused and the 878<sup>th</sup> Accused filed the Indictment, the Indictment Information and the Affidavits commencing these proceedings as an Indictment in an invalid form that was not certified as compliant with *the Legal Services Directions* (2015) by the Office of Legal Services Co-ordination relying on the Affidavits knowing that the purported exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the above described was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the

Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)* being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914 (au)* and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK)*, *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU)* *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

6. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused and the 788<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused issued a Press Release dated 25<sup>th</sup> July 2023 to the Media<sup>4</sup> (“**the Media Release**”) as an abuse of process for an ulterior collateral purpose to generate publicity on the 25<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 prior to the hearing set down for the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 in order to cause bias and prejudice knowing that the purported exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the above described was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* thereby interfering with

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<sup>4</sup> AMG 6876o APRA Media Release 25th July 2023

Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU) being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914* (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 (amongst other Articles) of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 (amongst other Articles) of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986* (UK), *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008* (AU) *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AU).

7. On the 25<sup>th</sup> of July 2023.

- a. the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused and the 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused, sent an Email attaching a PDF of a letter dated 24th July 2023 (“**The Letter**”) addressed to the Prosecutor, a PDF of the Indictment Information, A PDF of the Affidavit and Exhibits Certificate knowing the information contained therein, was absent the Indictment and that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the above described was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA), s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (AU), s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995* (Au), s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903* (AU) and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU) being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the

meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914* (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986* (UK), *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008* (AU) *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AU).

- b. the 696<sup>th</sup> Accused used his position to pervert the administration of Justice with the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused and the other accused acting on instructions of others thereby breaching separation of powers by correspondence knowing the Prosecutor to be incapacitated due to surgery as conspiracy against rights together with the 875<sup>th</sup> and 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused knowing the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the above described was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA), s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (AU), s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995* (Au), s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903* (AU) and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU) being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914* (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty

Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law*, *the Insolvency Act 1986* (UK), *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008* (AU) *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AU).

8. On the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 2023

- a. the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused and the 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused arranged for personal service of the Indictment, in breach of the Rules of Service. Hard Copy of the Indictment, the Indictment Information and the Affidavits were effectively served on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2023 (collectively "**The Prosecution Materials**") knowing the Prosecutor to be incapacitated due to surgery as conspiracy against rights together with the 875<sup>th</sup> and 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused knowing the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the above described was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA), s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (AU), s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995* (Au), s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903* (AU) and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU) being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914* (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series

No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law*, *the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK)*, *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU)* *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

- b. the 696<sup>th</sup> Accused used his position to pervert the administration of Justice and proceeded to the first court hearing ex-parte, in a manner that was rushed in conspiracy with the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused and 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused, knowing that;
- The rules of service had not been complied with by the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused and,
  - the Prosecutor was incapacitated due to surgery and unable to make any form of submissions and/or file materials in defence.

being conspiracy against rights together with the 875<sup>th</sup> and 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused knowing the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the above described was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)* being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914 (au)* and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and

Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK), the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU) the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law and the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

- c. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 2023 the 886<sup>th</sup> Accused affirmed an Affidavit before the 881<sup>st</sup> Accused purporting to outline steps in service of the Prosecution Materials upon the Prosecutor knowing that Affidavit and the Prosecution Materials were incomplete and were absent at least to following relevant exhibits:
- My Letter to APRA dated 24<sup>th</sup> January 2022 <sup>5</sup>
  - My email of service of the Originating Process of HCMP-1855-2022; IN THE MATTER OF THE CROWN (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) Filed on the 11<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 on the 888<sup>th</sup> Accused<sup>6</sup> in Three Parts plus annexures.
  - My email dated 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2022 at 12.48 pm plus annexures<sup>7</sup>
  - My Letter to the 881<sup>st</sup> Accused dated 13<sup>th</sup> January 2023 plus annexures.
  - Other Materials referred to in my emails to Dentons<sup>8</sup>

being conspiracy against rights together with the 875<sup>th</sup> and 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused knowing the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the above described was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal*

<sup>5</sup> AMG 5072 Stamped Document 20-3 Case 122-cv-00173-DDD; Garrett; Letter to CEO of APRA 24.01.2022 re invalidity of MOUs and Bank

<sup>6</sup> Penny Wong, Foreign Minister; AMG 5858 SERVICE OF HCT(HK)-1855-2022; IN THE MATTER OF CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL (LIQUIDATOR; MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ORS

<sup>7</sup> AMG 5978 APRA; ASIC; RBA; ETC A MONGREL BUNCH OF COCONUTS annexing AMG 5072

<sup>8</sup> AMG 6424 Email to ASX APRA and ASIC regarding Treasury NAB appointment on the 3rd May 2016 AMG 6134 Form 504 APRA ABN 79 635 582 658 @ 09.01.2023 served.

AMG 552; Creditnet Response letter to APRA 17th August 2009 repeating Letter of 2004

AMG 525; Calls for APRA, ASIC to answer to mega regulator to end the banking scandals.

AMG 523; APRA A HEAR NO EVIL SEE NO EVIL REGULATOR 19.08.2018

AMG 350; NAB CBA Recommended for Criminal Charges 24.08.2018.

*Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA), s18BA of the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU), s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au), s38, sz55ZF and s69 of the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU) and s75 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU) being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of the Crimes Act 1914 (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK), the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU) the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law and the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU).**

- d. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of August 2023 the 696<sup>th</sup> Accused used his position to pervert the administration of Justice and proceeded to the second court hearing ex-parte, in a manner that was rushed in conspiracy with the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused - 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused and made orders and published reasons<sup>9</sup> knowing that.
- the Prosecutor was incapacitated due to surgery and unable to make any form of submissions and/or file materials in defence.

being conspiracy against rights together with the 875<sup>th</sup> and 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused knowing the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to in the above described was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the

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<sup>9</sup> *Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority v Garrett* [2023] FCA 956

Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, sz55ZF and s69 of the *Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)* being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of the *Crimes Act 1914 (au)* and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK)*, the *Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU)* the *Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and the *Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

9. The 880<sup>th</sup> Accused prepared an purported Updated Outline of Submissions purportedly dated 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2023 and received by the Prosecutor on the 5<sup>th</sup> August 2023 knowing the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to the Updated Outline of Submissions described in the Prosecution Materials was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, sz55ZF and s69 of the *Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of the *Charter of the United*

*Nations Act 1945 (AU)* being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914 (au)* and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK), the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU) the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

10. On the 13<sup>th</sup> September 2023 the 875<sup>th</sup> and 878<sup>th</sup> Accused on behalf of the 885<sup>th</sup> Accused sent me a letter dated the 11<sup>th</sup> September 2023 knowing that the Orders made and Reasons given by the 696<sup>th</sup> Accused were invalid and unlawful being a nullity at law and that the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to the Updated Outline of Submissions described in the Prosecution Materials was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA)*, s18BA of *the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of *the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au)*, s38, sz55ZF and s69 of *the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU)* and s75 of *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)* thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)* being a **Serious Commonwealth Offence** as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of *the Crimes Act 1914 (au)* and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian

Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law*, *the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK)*, *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU)* *the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law* and *the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.

11. On the 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2023 I was sent an email by the 889<sup>th</sup> Accused attaching:
  - a. A Notice of Change of Solicitor/ Notice of Acting dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2023 signed by the 890<sup>th</sup> Accused lodged on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September 2023 and filed on the 12<sup>th</sup> of September 2023.
  - b. An Interlocutory Application dated 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023 signed by the 890<sup>th</sup> Accused, lodged 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023, and filed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2023
  - c. Statement of Charge dated 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023, lodged 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023, and filed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2023
  - d. Affidavit affirmed by the 890<sup>th</sup> Accused, dated 21<sup>st</sup> September 202, lodged 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023, and filed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2023 including Document Bundle BA-1
12. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2023 I was sent an email by the 889<sup>th</sup> Accused attaching:
  - a. Affidavit affirmed by the 890<sup>th</sup> Accused, dated 6<sup>th</sup> October 2023, including Document Bundle BA-2
  - b. Applicant's Brief of Documents attaching a copy of the above-described Interlocutory application lodged 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023, and filed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2023
13. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of January 2024 at 4.50 pm the 889<sup>th</sup> Accused sent me an email attaching a Letter signed by the 890<sup>th</sup> Accused also dated 10<sup>th</sup> January 2023 referring to Subpoena issued by me.
14. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of January the 889<sup>th</sup> Accused sent an email to Chambers that was false misleading and deceptive.
15. That letter, email and the conduct referred to at paragraphs 9 - 12 above was deficient compliance with *the Legal Services Directions 2015* and did not refer to my rights to call witnesses under *the Criminal Code Act 1995 (AU)*, *the Crimes Act 1995 (AU)*, *The Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU)*, *the Federal Court Criminal Rules*, *the Federal Court (Criminal Jurisdiction) Act 2009 (AU)*, *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)* *the Charter of the Commonwealth 2013 (AU)* *the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (AU)*, *the Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (AU)*, *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)*, *the Common Law* and the Paramount Duty of the 889<sup>th</sup>

Accused, the 890<sup>th</sup> Accused and the 891<sup>st</sup> Accused as Solicitor owed to the Court as officers of the Court.

16. The Conduct and Materials authored and enacted by the 889<sup>th</sup> -891<sup>st</sup> Accused was at all relevant times informed by the prosecutorial duty to disclose incumbent upon the 875<sup>th</sup> - 876<sup>th</sup> Accused knowing that the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to the Updated Outline of Submissions described in the Prosecution Materials was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA), s18BA of the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU), s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au), s38, sz55ZF and s69 of the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU) and s75 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU) being a Serious Commonwealth Offence as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of the Crimes Act 1914 (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK), the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU) the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law and the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)*.
17. Between the 5<sup>th</sup> October and today's date the 696<sup>th</sup> Accused and 887<sup>th</sup> Accused have refused to file documents lodged for filing by me and/ or removed from the Court File documents previously reviewed and approved in accordance with the Court Rules acting on the advice of another person in breach of separation of powers each event if the above described conduct knowing that the information referred in the Prosecution Materials that

purported to be valid exercise of discretionary Public Power conferred under Enactments by the 875<sup>th</sup> Accused was not exercised in the Public Interest being a Breach of the Public Trust incumbent to holding in Public Office and that the information referred to the Updated Outline of Submissions described in the Prosecution Materials was conduct that was Invalid, Unlawful, Grand Corruption as High Treason within the meaning of the Common Law and was incomplete being likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights knowing the Documents referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above was incomplete and likely to mislead the Court, the Public and the Prosecutor as conspiracy against rights being an offence under a10A of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (SA), s18BA of the Federal Court of Australia Act 1976 (AU), s11.2, s11.5(1), s80.1(1)(c), s80.1(2), s136.1, s137.1, 137.2 of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Au), s38, sz55ZF and s69 of the Judiciary Act 1903 (AU) and s75 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK) thereby interfering with Freezable Financial Assets as offences under the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations 2013 (Regina), s20 and s21 of the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU) being a Serious Commonwealth Offence as professional misconduct being fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, breach of duty, breach of discipline or any other misconduct in the course of duty, within the meaning of s15GE(2)(i), (j), (l), (m) of the Crimes Act 1914 (au) and the Convention against Corruption 2006 (Australian Treaty Series No 2) as trespass on the Equitable Estates of the Prosecutor and entities related to him as breaches of Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Social Cultural and Economic Rights. (Australian Treaty Series No 23) and the Optional Protocol (Australian Treaty Series No 39), contrary to the Public Interest as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of *Corporations Law, the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK), the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU) the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law and the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AU)* as follows:

- i. Lodgment ID: 1276024, Transmission Date:31/12/2023 2:49:07 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 31/12/2023 2:49:07 PM AEDT, processed: 2/01/2024 12:10:37 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- ii. Lodgment ID: 1276009, Transmission Date: 30/12/2023 1:19:45 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 30/12/2023 1:19:45 PM AEDT, processed: 2/01/2024 12:10:24 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- iii. Lodgment ID: 1275962, Transmission Date: 29/12/2023 1:51:08 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 29/12/2023 1:51:08 PM AEDT, processed: 29/12/2023 3:37:02 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- iv. Lodgment ID: 1275817, Transmission Date: 27/12/2023 12:27:01 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 27/12/2023 12:27:01 PM AEDT, processed: 27/12/2023 3:11:08 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.

- v. Lodgment ID: 1275804, Transmission Date: 27/12/2023 11:45:19 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 27/12/2023 11:45:19 AM AEDT, processed: 28/12/2023 9:09:14 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- vi. Lodgment ID: 1275769, Transmission Date: 26/12/2023 1:36:07 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 26/12/2023 1:36:07 PM AEDT, processed: 28/12/2023 9:10:38 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- vii. Lodgment ID: 1275768, Transmission Date: 26/12/2023 12:52:07 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 26/12/2023 12:52:07 PM AEDT, processed: 28/12/2023 9:10:17 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- viii. Lodgment ID: 1275767, Transmission Date: 26/12/2023 12:49:36 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 26/12/2023 12:49:36 PM AEDT, processed: 28/12/2023 9:09:40 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- ix. Lodgment ID: 1274890, Transmission Date: 21/12/2023 2:55:47 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 21/12/2023 2:55:47 PM AEDT, processed: 28/12/2023 10:10:37 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- x. Lodgment ID: 1274827, Transmission Date: 21/12/2023 1:29:12 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 21/12/2023 1:29:12 PM AEDT, processed: 28/12/2023 10:09:53 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xi. Lodgment ID: 1270818, Transmission Date: 11/12/2023 3:29:50 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 11/12/2023 3:29:50 PM AEDT, processed: 18/12/2023 9:23:57 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xii. Lodgment ID: 1270463, Transmission Date: 10/12/2023 11:31:22 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 10/12/2023 11:31:22 AM AEDT, processed: 28/12/2023 10:59:53 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xiii. Lodgment ID: 1270402, Transmission Date: 8/12/2023 5:40:49 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 8/12/2023 5:40:49 PM AEDT, processed: 28/12/2023 11:43:06 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xiv. Lodgment ID: 1270054, Transmission Date: 8/12/2023 10:54:00 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 8/12/2023 10:54:00 AM AEDT, processed: 8/12/2023 3:44:55 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xv. Lodgment ID: 1270043, Transmission Date: 8/12/2023 10:42:37 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 8/12/2023 10:42:37 AM AEDT, processed: 13/12/2023 8:35:02 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xvi. Lodgment ID: 1270038, Transmission Date: 8/12/2023 10:35:41 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 8/12/2023 10:35:41 AM AEDT, processed: 13/12/2023 8:35:38 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.

- xvii. Lodgment ID: 1270031, Transmission Date: 8/12/2023 10:25:36 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 8/12/2023 10:25:36 AM AEDT, processed: 13/12/2023 8:36:03 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xviii. Lodgment ID: 1270025; Transmission Date: 8/12/2023 10:17:00 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 8/12/2023 10:17:00 AM AEDT, processed: 13/12/2023 8:36:34 AM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xix. Lodgment ID: 1266178, Transmission Date: 28/11/2023 2:06:04 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 28/11/2023 2:06:04 PM AEDT, processed: 28/11/2023 2:08:59 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xx. Lodgment ID: 1266168, Transmission Date: 28/11/2023 1:59:03 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 28/11/2023 1:59:03 PM AEDT, processed: 28/11/2023 2:10:10 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xxi. Lodgment ID: 1266152, Transmission Date: 28/11/2023 1:28:17 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 28/11/2023 1:28:17 PM AEDT, processed: 28/11/2023 1:52:48 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xxii. Lodgment ID: 1248908, Transmission Date: 9/10/2023 10:47:07 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 9/10/2023 10:47:07 AM AEDT, processed: 9/10/2023 11:41:42 AM AEDT, being the date and time of the Offence. **SERVICE OF HCMP-1855-2022,**
- xxiii. Lodgment ID: 1248090, Transmission Date: 5/10/2023 2:55:31 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 5/10/2023 2:55:31 PM AEDT, processed: 5/10/2023 3:07:00 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xxiv. Lodgment ID: 1248068, Transmission Date: 5/10/2023 2:35:49 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 5/10/2023 2:35:49 PM AEDT, processed: 5/10/2023 3:06:12 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xxv. Lodgment ID: 1247927, Transmission Date: 5/10/2023 11:54:12 AM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 5/10/2023 11:54:12 AM AEDT, processed: 5/10/2023 3:05:30 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xxvi. Lodgment ID: 1247562, Transmission Date: 4/10/2023 1:50:18 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 4/10/2023 1:50:18 PM AEDT, processed: 5/10/2023 3:08:05 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xxvii. Lodgment ID: 1247354, Transmission Date: 3/10/2023 7:09:49 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 3/10/2023 7:09:49 PM AEDT, processed: 4/10/2023 2:53:42 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xxviii. Lodgment ID: 1247299, Transmission Date: 3/10/2023 5:11:56 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 3/10/2023 5:11:56 PM AEDT, processed: 5/10/2023 3:09:19 PM AEDT being the date and time of the Offence.
- xxix. Lodgment ID: 1247050, Transmission Date: 3/10/2023 12:31:39 PM AEDT, Lodgment Date: 3/10/2023 12:31:39 PM AEDT, processed: 4/10/2023 12:11:22 PM

AEDT being the date and time of the Offence. **ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND  
AFFIDAVIT**

Date: 3 February 2024



RESERVE BANK  
OF AUSTRALIA



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Signed by Andrew Morton Garrett, Relator,  
Prosecutor, Ex-officio, Liquidator and  
Managing Controller Appointed to the Crown  
(Liquidator and Managing Controller  
Appointed), Crown Attorney General  
exercising discretion under s61 of *the  
Commonwealth of Australia Act 1900* (UK)  
and s56 and s64 of *the Judiciary Act 1903*  
(AU) acting in the Public Interest as the  
Relator.