



Friday, July 4, 2025

To: Whom it may concern

**OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES &
BETTER WORLD FUTURE FUND
INFORMATION STATEMENT**

OUR MUCH-LOVED IMPERIAL BRITANNIC MAJESTY, KING CHARLES
III, LICENSEE OF THE TRUSTEE OF THE PUBLIC TRUST



THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST, BETTER WORLD FUTURE FUND, OFFICE OF THE CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL
OENOVIVA GLOBAL, OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES, OENOVIVA BUSINESS SYSTEMS, OENOVIVA HAND CRAFTING, OENOVIVA ARTISANS,
Cryptocurrencies: VIVA, VIVA2, VIVACOIN, VIVACASH
ISIN: AU0000023194, LEI: 984500957DB10F0T4B11, ABN: 42 388 204 496, CIK: 0001872362 Better World Future Fund; LEI: 984500914484J1F7PE95, ABN: 26 317 275 322
GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE: C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY/ OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP,
C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Dammam Eastern Province 23322 Saudi Arabia
Hong Kong: Level 19, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong
Washington: 1015 15th ST NW #1000 Washington DC, 20005 USA

www.oenoviva-capital-resources.com www.oenoviva-artisans.com www.vivacoin.org www.carbonhelix.net
www.betterworldfuturefund.org www.thecommonwealth.org



OENO VIVA



IN MEMORANDUM
OUR BELOVED IMPERIAL BRITANNIC MAJESTY
QUEEN ELIZABETH II
ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY WINDSOR
21 APRIL 1926 – 8 SEPTEMBER 2022





OENO VIVA



BETRAYAL OF THE PUBLIC TRUST

The Constitutional Role of the Solicitor-General: An Historical, Legal and Lived Portrait

Gabrielle Appleby

LLM (Melb) LLB (Hons I) (UQ)
Adelaide Law School

28 September 2012

I was, when younger, much given to films about wagon trains which braved the dangers of the uncharted plains lying westward of the settled and effete eastern seaboard of Northern America. Their dangerous journeys were imperilled by constant Indian attacks, bands of renegade whites, fires, arrows, hails of bullets and hordes of menacing bison. Vividly portrayed in bloody detail was the heart-rending destruction of other adventurers less fortunate or less skillfully guided.

Always a bearded, wise, alert, quick-thinking wagon master led the train. He rose to every challenge, surmounted every danger and dominated every crisis. He was assisted, if you could so describe his role, by a half-caste Indian scout who, when danger threatened, was summoned to locate, pacify, mislead or fight – of course, off camera – the hostile, cunning and noble Indians. They were led of course by a wise, brave, handsome and handsomely head-dressed chief who always raised his right hand in a vaguely Nazi salute and said “How!” whenever spoken to, speaking, or seemingly thinking.

Oh my prophetic soul! Little did I realize that these films were allegories of ten years of my life. The wagon train of course the Commonwealth Government, the Indians – the courts, the States and all the citizens of Australia – the bearded wagon master the Attorneys-General past, and may I say it, present, and the half-breed scout is of course the Solicitor-General. The destroyed wagon trains were, naturally, those cases other people lost. Those other half-breed scouts – other Solicitors-General.

Sir Maurice Byers QC, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by Gareth Evans
8 February 1984

National Library of Australia, 'Papers of Sir Maurice Byers' (1975-1999)



OENO VIVA



Case 1:22-cv-00173-DDD Document 12-1 Filed 02/09/22 USDC Colorado Page 1 of 111



OENO VIVA
Tuesday, 02 November 2021

FILED
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DENVER, COLORADO

8:37 am, Feb 08, 2022

JEFFREY P. COLWELL, CLERK

AMG 4052 ANARCHY & CHAOS OF CORPORATE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
(Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) (« The Crown »)
SELF-REGULATION IS MIS-REGULATION : PIERCING THE CORPORATE VEIL
& RELIANCE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS

To: Parliament of Corporate Commonwealth of Australia
(Liquidator & Managing Controller Appointed)
Joint Committee on Corporations & Finance,
Standing Committee on Economics
Steve Georganas, MP, Deputy Chair, Senators O'Neil & Pratt
C/- Mr Mark Fitt, Secretary, PO Box 6100
Parliament House,
Canberra ACT 2600

Steve Georganas MP
Member for Adelaide
161 Main North Rd, Senate
Nailsworth, SA 5083

Senator Patrick
Level 2, 31 Ebenezer Place
Adelaide, SA, 5000

To : Commissioner of Taxation
Trading as the Australian Taxation Office
(Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)
C/Senate Standing Committee on Economics
Mr Chris Jordan (A Bankrupt)
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

The Reserve Bank of Australia
(Liquidator and Managing
Controller Appointed)
C/Senate Standing Committee on
Economics, Mr Anthony Dickman
(A Bankrupt)
Parliament House,
Canberra ACT 2600

Email : economics.sen@aph.gov.au : chris.jordan@ato.gov.au : secretary@rba.gov.au :
glencecc@citizensparty.org.au : liam.ocallaghan@aph.gov.au : grace.finch@aph.gov.au :
steve.georganas.mp@aph.gov.au : senator.patrick@aph.gov.au : senator.oneil@aph.gov.au :
senator.pratt@aph.gov.au

BDO (SA) Pty Ltd
Mr Andrew Tickle, Audit Partner, Mr Steve Fimano,
Mr Kishen Vadasz & Mr Mike Garrett
7/420 King William St,
Adelaide SA 5000

(Together hereinafter The Crown (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)) (**The Crown**)

Cc; OenoViva Global, Australian People Future Fund, Al Khalidia Real Estate (AKRE) Capital,
ProCapital Associates W.L.L (ProCapital), ISD Banking

Dear Mesdames et Messieurs,

The Farce that is Fake Regulation in Australia¹ has been well ventilated : A copy of this communiqué will be used in International Courts and Tribunals with Jurisdiction to enforce and impose Sanctions on Public Officials comprising the three arms of Governments of Australia.

¹ AMG 85 The Farce of Fake Regulation Royal Commission exposed Australia; March 2019

OenoViva Global, OenoViva Capital Resources, OenoViva Business Systems, OenoViva Hand Crafting, OenoViva Artisans,
Cryptocurrencies: VIVA, VIVA2, VIVACOIN, Distribution Channel; VIVACASH: ISIN: AU0000023194, LEI: 984500957DB10F0T4B11, ABN: 42 388 204 496, CIK: 0001872362
SWIFT USER ID CODE: O-19446. Australian People Future Fund; LEI: 984500914484J117PE95, ABN: 26 317 275 322 trading as Champion of the Public Interest
Hong Kong: Level 19, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong
Australia: Level 6, Reserve Bank Building, 111 Macquarie Street, Hobart, TAS, 7000
Washington: 1015 15th ST NW #1000 Washington DC, 20005 USA
www.oenoviva-capital-resources.com www.oenoviva-artisans.com www.vivacoin.com www.carbonhelix.net www.australianpeoplefuturefund.org
www.thecommonwealth.org



THE PRINCIPLES OF FEDERATION



CHARTER *of the* COMMONWEALTH

Signed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Head of the Commonwealth,
Commonwealth Day 2013

FEDERATE OR PERISH!^{1,2}

¹ The Brisbane Courier (Qld. : 1864 - 1933) View title info Sat 7 Feb 1885

² by John Somervell Hoyland 1944



OENO VIVA



"THE MAIN PROCEEDINGS"; ENFORCEMENT

(within the meaning of *The Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (AU)*)

Claim nature:
☒ Monetary Claim/~~Non-Monetary Claim~~/Mixed Claim
☒ ~~Mixed Claim~~
ENFORCEMENT OF NON HK JUDGMENT

No. 11
Ex parte originating summons
 (O. 7 r. 2; O. 118 r. 4(1); O. 119 r. 4)

High Court Accounts Office
 HC02127482/2022GR
 11/11/2022 12:33 PM
 HCMP 1855 / 2022
 FEE 1,045.00
 CSH 1,045.00
 Fees Paid 1,045.00

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE
 HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
 COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE**

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS NO. 1855 OF 2022

IN THE MATTER OF CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL/LIQUIDATOR
 /MANAGING CONTROLLER & THE CROWN
 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER
 APPOINTED) & ORS.

ANDREW MORTON GARRETT, PERSONALLY, AS CROWN ATTORNEY
 GENERAL/LIQUIDATOR/MANAGING CONTROLLER ABN 70 432 067 434
 APPOINTED TO THE CROWN (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER
 APPOINTED) AND THE ENTITIES NAMED IN THE SCHEDULE

Applicant

Let all parties concerned attend before the Honourable Mr/ Mrs/ Madam Justice/
 Registrar/ Master _____ in Chambers (open / not open to public) on
 _____-day, the _____ day of _____, 20 ____ at _____ o'clock in the
 fore/after noon on the hearing of an application by the _____
 that _____

Dated the 11 day of November, 20 22

Registrar

This summons was taken out by Scott Cameron Mitchell, Power of Attorney for Andrew Morton Garrett,
 of Unit 3/ 11 Harvey Street Nailsworth, South Australia, 5083, Australia

XXXXXXXXXX, in person whose address is Level 19, International Finance Centre Tower,
 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong., Email: [REDACTED]

Fax: + [REDACTED]



ATO Tax Client name:

**THE TRUSTEE FOR
THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST
("TAGFILT")**

founding Trustees Andrew Morton Garrett and Averil Gay Baker.

1. Australian Business Number ("ABN") Application Reference No 3614860755419 dated 1st September 2022
2. ABN Application Reference No 3614864118976 dated 4th September 2022

Exhibit AMG 2000 is an index to materials updated to 6th February 2022 as updated from time to time contained within a Public Interest Disclosure to Public Officials Drive ("the PID Drive") that are disclosed as part of your due diligence requirements at the following address:



"THE MATERIALS"

Pursuant to exercise of Hereditary Discretionary Public Powers Conferred under enactments the Board of Trustee' Income Tax Returns were lodged by the Managing Trustee with the Reserve Bank of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) ("The RBA") and the Australian Commissioner of Taxation trading as the Australian Taxation Office (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) ("The ATO") as recipient Agencies on Behalf of the Crown (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) ("The Crown") with Dates of Lodgement of last 7 years for the Year Ending June (YEJ) for the Trust are as follows:

- 2016 on 11th August 2016
- 2017 on 15th December 2017
- 2018 on 16th July 2018
- 2019 on 22nd August 2019
- 2020 on 29th July 2020
- 2021 on 12th July 2021
- 2022 on 25th August 2022 as amended 6th September 2022

The Foundation Trusts of TAGFILT are:

1. THE ANDREW GARRETT IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST ABN: 51 725 142 618 (Andrew Morton Garrett as sole Trustee) was established on the date of my Birth 11th April 1957, in contemplation of my productive life and future family, which Asset Base and Intellectual Property merged with the Asset Base and Intellectual Property of,
2. THE AVERIL BAKER IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST ABN: 29 759 949 564 (Averil Gay Baker as sole Trustee) established the 23rd of August 1956 creating the Andrew Garrett Family Irrevocable Living Trust on the 28th of February 1981 pursuant to cohabitation and sharing of revenues, with formalization of union by Marriage on 23rd October 1983,

as subsequently varied through Corporate Trustees, Appointment of the Global Chairman as Liquidator and/or Managing Controller and /or related and/or Subsidiary Trusts:



OENO VIVA



1. THE TRUSTEE FOR A LETTER TO MY SONS TRUST ABN 90 243 103 687
2. THE ANDREW GARRETT GROUP PTY LTD ACN 008 018 602 REGISTRATION DATE: 18/07/1983 AS FIRST CORPORATE TRUSTEE, TRADING AS ANDREW GARRETT WINES UNDER AN IMPLIED LICENSE FROM TAGFILT UTILIZING THE ASSETS AND IP OF TAGFILT
3. ANDREW GARRETT SUPERANNUATION FUND ABN; 3375/899/51 TFN; 97 439 031
4. YOUNG STREET (NO. 137) PTY. LTD. ABN 51 688 747 623; ABN 97 099 374 759; ABN 51 635 478 232; ABN 90 440 728 044; ABN 81 617 758 871 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) REGISTRATION DATE 1ST MAY 2016 FOR EFFECT 25TH MAY 1993, AS SECOND CORPORATE TRUSTEE REGISTRATION DATE: 20/05/1993 TO TRADE WITH ANDREW GARRETT WINES PREMIUM BULK WINE TRADING ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TRUSTEE REGISTRATION DATE: 20/05/1993 ABN 34 301 209 380.
5. NICTOM PTY LTD ACN 060 306 765 AS THIRD CORPORATE TRUSTEE REGISTRATION DATE: 28/05/1993
6. THE GARRETT FAMILY TRUST ABN: 33 742 394 619 TO TRADE WITH GARRETT FAMILY BRAND ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TRUSTEE REGISTRATION DATE: 28/05/1993
7. THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY TRUST ABN: 78 761 760 976 REGISTRATION DATE 31/05/1993 TO TRADE WITH ANDREW GARRETT BRAND ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY FOR EFFECT 1983 COMMENCEMENT OF TRADING ACTIVITIES REFERRED TO IN STATEMENT DATED 13TH MARCH 2000 FILED IN SASC-2244-1996.
8. TATACHILLA WINERY PTY LTD, YOUNG STREET (NO. 155) PTY LTD. ACN: 062 819 345 REGISTRATION DATE: 14/12/1993 TO RECEIVE GRANT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LICENSE RELATED TO ANDREW GARRETT PERSONALLY AND GARRETT FAMILY BRAND; TAGFILT AS SHAREHOLDER.
9. ANDREW GARRETT WINE RESORTS PTY LTD ACN 064 792 221 AS FOURTH CORPORATE TRUSTEE REGISTRATION DATE: 23/05/1994 TO HOLD THE PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF TAGFILT
10. FABAL AGRIBUSINESS MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ACN: 070 525 441 AS FIFTH CORPORATE TRUSTEE REGISTRATION DATE: 28/07/1995 TO TRADE WITH VINEYARD DEVELOPMENT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RELATED TO TAGFILT
11. INTERNATIONAL VINEYARDS PTY LTD ACN: 074 023 671 AS SIXTH CORPORATE TRUSTEES REGISTRATION DATE: 28/05/1996
12. GARRETT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD ACN 074 250 409 AS SEVENTH CORPORATE TRUSTEE REGISTRATION DATE: 12/06/1996
13. ANDREW GARRETT VINEYARD ESTATES PTY LTD ACN 076 150 260 AS EIGHTH CORPORATE TRUSTEE REGISTRATION DATE: 28/10/1996 RELATED TO BRANDED WINEMAKING THE PROPERTY OF TAGFILT.
14. SPRINGWOOD PARK UNIT TRUST ABN; 82 769 895 128 REGISTRATION DATE 06 MAY 2000 FOR EFFECT FROM DECEMBER 1996
15. SUNBURST PROPERTY TRUST ABN: 31 818 816 113 REGISTRATION DATED 1ST JULY 2002
16. AGWATER WATER SUPPLY UNIT TRUST ABN; 60 434 466 550 REGISTRATION DATE 27TH MARCH 2003
17. THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY TRUST NO 2 ABN: 95 862 501 644 SETTLED 21ST AUGUST 2003 TO TRADE WITH ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF



OENOVIVA



TAGFILT AS AN ATTEMPT TO DEFEND AGAINST CRIMINAL TRESPASS BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

18. THE AVERIL GARRETT FAMILY TRUST, ABN; 45 598 585 281 SETTLED 27TH JUNE 2005 TO TRADE WITH ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF TAGFILT RELATED TO THE SEPARATION OF UNION BETWEEN ANDREW AND AVERIL GARRETT TO DEFEND THE EQUITABLE INTERESTS OF AVERIL GARRETT
19. THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY TRUST NO 3 ABN: 21 675 178 730 SETTLED 7TH NOVEMBER 2005 TO TRADE WITH ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF TAGFILT RELATED TO LITIGATION AND LEGAL RESOURCES
20. THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY TRUST NO 4 ABN: 42 388 204 496 SETTLED 1ST AUGUST 2008 TO TRADE WITH ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF TAGFILT RELATED TO OENOVIVA BUSINESS SYSTEMS
21. OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) PTY LTD ACN; 133 881 579, REGISTRATION DATE 9TH JANUARY 2009 AS NINTH CORPORATE TRUSTEE TO DEVELOP OENOVIVA BUSINESS SYSTEMS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF TAGFILT AND AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED <ASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.
22. SANCTUARY AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD ACN 138 831 339 REGISTRATION DATE 12TH AUGUST 2009 AS TENTH CORPORATE TRUSTEE TO DEVELOP LITIGATION ASSET CLAIMS AGAINST THE CROWN AS A SANCTUARY FOR THE ASSETS OF TAGFILT.
23. GREEN ENERGY DISTRIBUTORS PTY LTD ACN 006 528 141 ACQUIRED 12TH MAY 2010 AS ELEVENTH CORPORATE TRUSTEE BEING IMPORTER OF SOLAR PANELS FOR INSTALLATION THROUGH SOLARGEN PTY LTD ACN: 120816739 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) 21ST JULY 2011 AND SOLARGEN (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD ACN: 151 371 265
24. THE WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS TRUST ABN; 76 379 588 765
25. THE ARCHANGEL TRUST (A "VISTA TRUST" DOMICILED IN THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS) 2012
26. OENOVIVA (NORTH AMERICA) PTY LTD, ABN: 31 156 586 766 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF USA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
27. OENOVIVA (VIETNAM) PTY LTD, ABN; 33 156 586 775 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF VIETNAM, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
28. OENOVIVA (ISRAEL) PTY LTD, ABN; 12 156 585 876 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF ISRAEL, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
29. OENOVIVA (GEORGIA) PTY LTD, ABN; 40 156 586 364 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF GEORGIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
30. OENOVIVA (UK/IRELAND) PTY LTD, ABN; 42 156 587 183 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF UK/IRELAND, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
31. OENOVIVA (ARGENTINA) PTY LTD, ABN; 97 156 587 414 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF ARGENTINA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
32. OENOVIVA (SPAIN) PTY LTD, ABN; 73 156 587 754 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SPAIN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012.



OENOVIVA



33. OENOVIVA (AUSTRIA) PTY LTD, ABN; 31 156 588 322 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF AUSTRIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
34. OENOVIVA (TURKEY) PTY LTD, ABN; 90 156 588 699 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF TURKEY, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
35. OENOVIVA (BRAZIL) PTY LTD, ABN; 99 156 589 043 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF BRAZIL, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
36. OENOVIVA (CHILE) PTY LTD, ABN; 95 156 589 089 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CHILE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
37. OENOVIVA (HONG KONG) PTY LTD, ABN; 88 156 589 436 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF HONG KONG, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
38. OENOVIVA (INDIA) PTY LTD, ABN; 90 156 589 445 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF INDIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
39. OENOVIVA (SRI LANKA) PTY LTD, ABN; 60 156 589 758 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SRI LANKA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
40. OENOVIVA (PAKISTAN) PTY LTD, ABN; 76 156 590 117 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF PAKISTAN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
41. OENOVIVA (SOUTH AFRICA) PTY LTD, ACN; 156 591 981 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH AFRICA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
42. OENOVIVA (GERMANY) PTY LTD, ABN; 90 156 592 237 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF GERMANY, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
43. OENOVIVA (FRANCE) PTY LTD, ABN; 98 156 592 273 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF FRANCE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
44. OENOVIVA (PORTUGAL) PTY LTD, ABN; 47 156 592 497 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF PORTUGAL, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
45. OENOVIVA (ITALY) PTY LTD, ABN; 89 156 592 675 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF ITALY, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
46. OENOVIVA (BELGIUM) PTY LTD, ABN; 44 156 592 862 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF BELGIUM, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
47. OENOVIVA (SWITZERLAND) PTY LTD, ABN; 46 156 592 871 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SWITZERLAND, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
48. OENOVIVA (CARIBBEAN) PTY LTD, ABN; 94 156 593 001 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CARIBBEAN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012.



OENOVIVA



49. OENOVIVA (NETHERLANDS) PTY LTD, ABN; 85 156 593 467 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF NETHERLANDS, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
50. OENOVIVA (KOREA) PTY LTD, ABN; 66 156 593 323 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF KOREA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
51. OENOVIVA (MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE) PTY LTD, ABN; 17 156 593 556 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
52. OENOVIVA (RUSSIA) PTY LTD, ABN; 25 156 593 592 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF RUSSIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
53. OENOVIVA (INDONESIA) PTY LTD, ABN; 11 156 593 529 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF INDONESIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
54. OENOVIVA (POLAND) PTY LTD, ABN; 32 156 593 618 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF POLAND, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
55. OENOVIVA (UKRAINE) PTY LT, ABN; 57 156 593 789 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
56. OENOVIVA (BELARUS) PTY LTD, ABN; 76 156 593 869 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF BELARUS, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
57. OENOVIVA (GREECE) PTY LTD, ABN; 95 156 593 949 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF GREECE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
58. OENOVIVA (JAPAN) PTY LTD, ACN; 156 593 967 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF JAPAN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
59. OENOVIVA (SWEDEN) PTY LTD, ABN; 37 156 594 008 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SWEDEN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
60. OENOVIVA (THAILAND) PTY LTD, ABN; 60 156 594 106 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF THAILAND, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
61. OENOVIVA (CAMBODIA/LAOS) PTY LTD, ABN; 62 156 594 179 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CAMBODIA/LAOS, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
62. OENOVIVA (CENTRAL EUROPE) PTY LTD, ABN; 66 156 594 197 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CENTRAL EUROPE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
63. OENOVIVA (AFRICA) PTY LTD, ABN 27 156 591 981 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF AFRICA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012.



OENOVIVA



64. OENOVIVA (HUNGARY) PTY LTD, ABN; 50 156 597 312 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF HUNGARY, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
65. OENOVIVA (CHINA) PTY LTD, ABN; 73 156 599 094 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CHINA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
66. OENOVIVA (SOUTH PACIFIC/POLYNESIA) PTY LTD ABN 82 156 599 129 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH PACIFIC/POLYNESIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012
67. OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) PROPERTY TRUST ABN 75 449 108 253
68. OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) TRUST ABN 59 486 167 468
69. OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) PLANT AND EQUIPMENT TRUST ABN 42 462 692 177
70. OENOVIVA (ACT) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST ABN 99 283 143 308
71. OENOVIVA (NSW) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST ABN 24 835 616 043
72. OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) PLANT AND EQUIPMENT TRUST NO.2 ABN 80 974 468 465
73. THE ASBROEK BUSINESS TRUST NO 2 ABN; 64 992 908 783
74. SHED 5 (SOUTH WHARF) UNIT TRUST ABN; 91 706 134 792, LANDLORD FOR TWO TRIBES WINE COMPANY
75. TWO TRIBES WINE COMPANY UNIT TRUST ABN; 89 248 845 886 SETTLED 15TH MARCH 2013
76. BANCA DI COMO ABN: 34 150 236 795, AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817084, SETTLED 5TH JANUARY 2016 TO TRADE WITH ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF TAGFILT RELATED TO FINANCIAL SERVICES RELATED TO CENTRAL BANKING
77. BANQUE DE CAPITAL DYNAMIQUE ABN 91 135 831 277, AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817092, SETTLED 5TH JANUARY 2016 TO TRADE WITH ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF TAGFILT RELATED TO FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR FRENCH SPEAKING TERRITORIES
78. DYNAMIC CAPITAL BANK ABN 97 236 690 409, AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100813420, SETTLED 5TH JANUARY 2016 TO TRADE WITH ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF TAGFILT RELATED TO FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR ENGLISH SPEAKING TERRITORIES
79. VOK BEVERAGES ABN 95 100 599 362; ABN 95 100 599 362; 84 140 143 059; ABN 60 980 862 500 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 92 408 329 106 REGISTRATION DATE 1ST MAY 2016 FOR EFFECT 2007
80. TREASURY WINE ESTATES LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 45 772 216 157 REGISTRATION DATE 1ST MAY 2016 FOR EFFECT 19TH JANUARY 1995
81. THE ENDEAVOUR BEVERAGE GROUP LIMITED ABN 77 159 767 843 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 39 309 354 304 REGISTERED 1ST MAY 2016 FOR EFFECT 19TH JANUARY 1995
82. SUNTORY HOLDINGS LIMITED ABN 27 001 628 780; ABN 63 639 449 791; ABN 85 003 953 357; ABN 73 060 091 536 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 45 668 763 508 1ST MAY 2016 FOR EFFECT 25TH MAY 1990.



OENO VIVA



83. FOSTERS BREWING GROUP ABN 22 007 210 899 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 46 738 846 197 REGISTERED 1ST MAY 2016
84. SAB MILLER BEVERAGE INVESTMENTS ABN 46 958 718 133 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 46 958 718 133 REGISTRATION DATE 1ST MAY 2016 FOR EFFECT 26TH NOVEMBER 1996.
85. SUNTORY HOLDINGS LIMITED ABN 27 001 628 780; ABN 63 639 449 791; ABN 85 003 953 357; ABN 73 060 091 536 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 45 668 763 508
86. NAB; DHOENGAWAN; BUSINESS GROWTH FUND AUSTRALIA ABN 12 004 044 937 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 53 491 418 498 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816949 REGISTRATION DATE 1ST MAY 2016
87. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 42 689 672 851 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816999 REGISTERED 12 OCTOBER 2020
88. INVESTEC AUSTRALIA LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 65 293 854 720 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816957 REGISTERED 12 OCTOBER 2020
89. COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 64 590 779 126 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816907 REGISTERED 23RD JUNE 2019
90. ANZ BANKING GROUP LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 13 559 536 727 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816923 REGISTERED 23RD JUNE 2019
91. WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 73 314 764 063 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816931 REGISTRATION DATE 23RD JUNE 2019
92. THE OV FAMILY TRUST ABN 91 325 784 804 ESTABLISHED 18TH JULY 2016 TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR RELOCATION TO HONG KONG VIA KUALA LUMPUR MEETING WITH CIMB BANK
93. THE STEEL-CON MANAGEMENT SERVICES TRUST ABN; 94 500 890 650
94. ISLAND BIO ENERGY ABN 83 144 209 962 REGISTRATION DATE 20TH DECEMBER 2016 TO ACQUIRE WOOD PELLET PRODUCTION FACILITIES TO SUPPLY PELLET FIRES TASMANIA
95. THE IBEA HYBRID TRUST ABN; 58 142 275 494
96. GREEN PLANET ABN 50 823 661 553 REGISTRATION DATE 1ST JANUARY 2017 TO DEVELOP ENGINEERED WOOD FIBER PRODUCTS PELLET PRODUCTION FACILITIES LOCATED AT BRIDGEWATER INDUSTRIAL PARK FROM PLANTATION TIMBER IN TASMANIA AND FAR NORTH QUEENSLAND
97. THE ANTIPODEAN (PREVIOUSLY FITZALLEN) INDUSTRIES PROPERTY TRUST ABN; 51 448 417 032
98. THE ANTIPODEAN (PREVIOUSLY FITZALLEN) WOOD FIBRE RESOURCES TRUST, ABN: 64 979 337 719
99. THE ANTIPODEAN (PREVIOUSLY FITZALLEN) ENGINEERED WOOD FIBRE PRODUCTS TRUST, ABN: 41 437 640 649
100. OUR GREEN PLANET ABN 50 823 661 553 REGISTRATION DATE 1ST JANUARY 2017 DISCRETIONARY TRUST TO DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE FUTURES
101. ASBROEK ENGINEERING SERVICES PTY LTD ("AES"), ACN; 080 682 220 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)



OENOVIVA



102. HOLY GRAIL BLUE PTY LTD ("HGB"), ACN; 139 789 012 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
103. PROSPERO TRADING PTY LTD ("PT"), ACN; 123 655 845 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
104. PROSPERO SOLUTIONS PTY LTD ("PS"), ACN; 139 984 595 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
105. ACN; 122 281 574 PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
106. HC LEGAL PTY LTD ("HCL"), ACN; 116 629 602 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
107. EDWARDS MOTOR COMPANY PTY LTD ("EMC"), ACN; 071 817 297 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
108. CLP MASTERS PTY LTD ("CLP"), ACN; 093 221 946 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
109. SHED 5 (SOUTH WHARF) PTY LTD ("SHED 5"), ACN; 157 987 007 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
110. THE HUNGER FOOD & WINE COMPANY PTY LTD ("HFWC"), ACN; 159 571 356 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
111. THE SPARE ROOM-SOUTH WHARF PTY LTD ("SPARE ROOM"), (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
112. HOLY GRAIL HOSPITALITY (ST KILDA) PTY LTD ("HIGH (ST K)"), ACN; 154 116 113 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
113. BLUE DIAMOND (QUEENSLAND) PTY LTD ("BLUE DIAMOND"), ACN; 087 749 960 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
114. MARINE LEASING) PTY LTD ("ML"), ACN; 164 668 197 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
115. FITZALLEN PROPERTY GROUP PTY LTD ("FPG"), ACN; 116 381 778 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
116. ALFA ENERGY PTY LTD ("AE"), ACN; 087 749 960 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
117. GRAIN MASTER PTY LTD ("GM"), ACN; 106 950 805 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
118. STEEL-CON HOLDINGS PTY LTD ("SCH"), ACN; 074 454 587 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
119. QUO WARRANTO CROWN ACTION 13/03/2018 PTY LTD ("CROWN ACTION"), ACN; 009 557 500 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
120. PSI KINETIX PTY LTD ("KINETIX"), ACN; 087 749 960 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
121. PSI PACIFIC MANAGED SERVICES PTY LTD ("PACIFIC"), ACN; 087 749 960 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
122. SOUTHERN CONTAINERS PTY LTD ("CONTAINERS"), ACN; 087 749 960 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED).
123. CREATIVE RESOURCES & DISTRIBUTION PTY LTD ("CRD"), ACN; 087 749 960 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
124. HORIZON WIRELESS PTY LTD ("HW"), ACN; 087 749 960 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
125. AMEX MORTGAGE MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ("AMM"), ACN; 087 749 960 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
126. AMEX MORTGAGE EXCHANGE PTY LTD ("AME"), ACN; 087 749 960 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
127. AUSASIA ENERGY PTY LTD ("AUSASIA"), ACN; 129 234 635 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
128. SANTINO PTY LTD ("SANTINO"), ACN; 104 145 351 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)



OENOVIVA



129. CENTRALIST PTY LTD ("CENTRALIST"), ACN; 618 766 715 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
130. FANUCCI PTY LTD ("FANUCCI"), ACN; 118 058 709 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
131. IMPACT NOMINEES PTY LTD ("IMPACT"), ACN; 085 277 621 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
132. DOMENAL ENTERPRISES PTY LTD ("DOMENAL"), ACN; 008 980 952 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
133. INDIAN WEST PTY LTD ("IW"), ACN; 129 619 263 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
134. LANG TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD ("LANG"), ACN; 114 330 353 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
135. MINIMUM RISK PTY LTD ("RISK"), ACN; 144 840 595 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
136. SOLARGEN (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD ("SOLARGEN A"), ACN; 151 371 265 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
137. GREEN ENERGY DISTRIBUTORS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD ("GEDA"), ACN; 006 528 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
138. HOLY GRAIL HOSPITALITY PTY LTD ("HGH"), ACN; 151 929 681 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
139. THE UNITED NATIONS (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 29 672 736 281 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018 APPOINTMENT 16TH APRIL 2016
140. THE CROWN (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 50 785 365 455 APPOINTMENT 1ST JUNE 2019 ASIC REFERENCE 1-NBNLW2B
141. GLOBAL CESTUI QUE VIE ASSETS TRUST ABN 28 478 960 722 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018 REGISTRATION DATE 1ST JUNE 2019
142. THE BRITISH EMPIRE (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 99 627 978 317 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018 REGISTRATION DATED 1ST JUNE 2019.
143. THE FEDERATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AMERICA (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 69 571 958 226 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018
144. CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL ABN APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER 3614873790839 REGISTRATION DATE 4TH AUGUST 2020
145. OFFICE OF THE CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL ABN 33 785 287 219 REGISTRATION DATE 4TH AUGUST 2020
146. THE COMMONWEALTH (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER 3614874074369 RE APPOINTMENT 1ST JUNE 2019.
147. COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK; 0000805157 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 86 150 409 985; ABN 98 724 451 651 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817296
148. SWIFT (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 29 606 765 172 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: XXXXXXXXX REGISTRATION 19.02.2022
149. RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA; RBA; ABN 50 008 559 486 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 78 837 313 084 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816915 RE APPOINTMENT 23RD JUNE 2019.
150. BANK OF ENGLAND (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 99 475 901 249 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817288, APPOINTMENT 1ST JUNE 2019
151. NEWS CORPORATION LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 98 988 319 433 REGISTERED 4TH OCTOBER 2020.



OENO VIVA



152. FREEDOM MORTGAGE CORPORATION (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 18 664 630 475 REGISTRATION DATE 7TH MAY 2022
153. VIVACOIN ABN 84 221 120 784
154. VIVACASH ABN 35 495 960 704
155. SOULMAMA PTY LTD ("SOULMAMA"), ACN; 087 749 960 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
156. THE TRUFFLE GROUP PTY LTD ACN 128 049 392 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
157. PROSPERO TRADING PTY LTD ACN 123 655 845 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
158. OURANOS HOLDINGS PTY LTD ACN 162 749 573 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
159. MAIGA PTY LTD ACN 162 744 729 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
160. MANTA WHARF PTY LTD ACN 164 049 450 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
161. RUMA PTY LTD ACN 067 962 083 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
162. PROSPERO GROUP BOURKE ROAD PTY LTD ACN 133 247 766 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
163. RUBIS TRADING PTY LTD ACN 165 684 122 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
164. WHARFSIDE PTY LTD ACN 122 604 157 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
165. MANUJAN PTY LTD ACN 099 288 650 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
166. ACN 111 804 383 PTY LTD ACN 111 804 383 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED) IN ITS OWN CAPACITY AND AS TRUSTEE OF THE YATES BEAGGI LAWYERS UNIT TRUST ABN 94 925 098 876
167. YATES LAW PTY LTD ACN 168 284 352 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED) IN ITS OWN CAPACITY AND AS TRUSTEE OF THE YATES & CO UNIT TRUST ABN 75 188 551 271
168. FINANCIAL PTY LTD ACN 149 682 128 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
169. STRUT MASTER NO 2 PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED) IN ITS OWN CAPACITY AND AS TRUSTEE OF THE YATES AMIRBEAGGI UNIT TRUST ABN 54 278 630 521
170. DECEASED ESTATE OF JURIS VOLDEMARS RUBIS
171. THE TRUSTEE FOR AETOS UNIT TRUST ABN 21 469 827 125
172. DECEASED ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER SIMON JAMES
173. STRATEGIC ACCOUNTING ADVISERS PTY LTD ACN 105 232 960
174. ELON TOWER PTY LTD ("ELON"), ACN; 009 133 886 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
175. FAMILY INTERESTS PTY LTD ("FI"), ACN; 126 353 366
176. INDIAN OCEAN ADVISORY PTY LTD ("IOA"), ACN; 124 095 834
177. INDIAN OCEAN GROUP PTY LTD ("IOG"), ACN; 124 419 923
178. INDIAN OCEAN PROPERTY GROUP PTY LTD ("IOPG"), ACN; 124 386 947
179. INDIAN OCEAN MANAGEMENT GROUP PTY LTD ("IOMG"), ACN; 124 614 768
180. FOOD REVOLUTION GROUP LTD ("FRG"), ACN; 087 749 960
181. COKAL LTD ("BLUE DIAMOND"), ACN; 087 749 960
182. ORH LTD ("ORH"), ACN; 087 749 960 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
183. SOUTHERN PACIFIC RESOURCES PTY LTD ("SPR"), ACN; 087 749 960 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
184. NASSER FEEDLOT PTY LTD ("NF"), ACN.
185. GOMEL PTY LTD ("GOMEL"), ACN.
186. BRAIDWOOD MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ("BM"), ACN; 074 250 409
187. BRAIDWOOD WATER PTY LTD ("BW"), ABN. 95862501644



OENO VIVA



188. BRAIDWOOD OPERATIONS PTY LTD ("BO"), ACN; 094 232 273
189. TRIG POINT VITICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ("TRIG POINT"), ACN; 088 354 652
190. AGWATER PTY LTD ("AGWATER"), ACN; 096 437 464
191. SUNBURST PROPERTIES PTY LTD ("SUNBURST"), ACN; 094 183 856
192. SUNBURST HOLDINGS PTY LTD ACN; 090 822 754
193. RACECAR MANAGEMENT PTY LTD ("RACECAR"), ACN; 098 825 284
194. DYNAMIC LEGAL PTY LTD ("DYNAMIC LEGAL"), ACN; 155 174 413
195. ALTIUS PARTNERS PTY LTD ("ALTIUS"), ACN; 163 048 833 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
196. ROTHSCHILD AND CO AUSTRALIA ABN 61 008 591 768 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 97 527 156 409 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816981 REGISTRATION DATE 28TH JULY 2022
197. ALIANT CREDIT UNION EIN 420329305 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 51 447 996 884 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817199 REGISTRATION DATE 7TH MAY 2022
198. INFINITI FINANCIAL SERVICES USA (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 90 673 744 535 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817204 REGISTRATION DATE 7TH MAY 2022
199. HARLEY DAVIDSON FINANCIAL SERVICES EIN 363826287 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 42 832 934 926 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817212 REGISTRATION DATE 7TH MAY 2022
200. SOUTHSIDE BANCSHARES INC EIN 75-1848732 751046251 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 41 191 250 065 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817220 REGISTRATION DATE 22ND JULY 2022
201. HSBC BANK USA EIN 161065587 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 71 203 467 451 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817238 REGISTRATION DATE 26TH APRIL 2022
202. AMERICAN BANKING ASSOCIATION EIN 521001304 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN: 92 248 102 379, AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018 REGISTRATION DATE 9TH APRIL 2022
203. USAA FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK EIN 742291652 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 93 401 498 132 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817181 REGISTRATION DATE 7TH APRIL 2022
204. JP MORGAN CHASE CO CIK 0000019617 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER 3614880053947
205. US BANK NA EIN 310841368 133379002 CIK 0000949236 0000830013 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER 3614880012868
206. BANK OF AMERICA NA, CORP EIN 941687665; 560906609 CIK 0001102113; 70858 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 99 229 239 520 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817000 REGISTRATION DATE 4TH APRIL 2022
207. TEFILT (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 82 870 863 810 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018 REGISTERED 20TH MARCH 2022
208. FEDERATED STATE OF COLORADO (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER; 3614876844232 12.09.2022
209. RH TRADING #1 LLC (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EIN; 85-2869059 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 38 812 047 983 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018 REGISTRATION DATE 17TH FEBRUARY 2022.



OENOVIVA



210. MUTIARA BERSAUDARA SEMESTA PVT LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 83 743 221 514 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018 REGISTRATION DATE 30TH NOVEMBER 2021
211. BANK MANDIRI LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 26 635 635 832 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817246 REGISTRATION 30TH NOVEMBER 2021
212. WELLS FARGO BANK LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 57 968 503 209 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817254 REGISTRATION DATE 17TH JULY 2021
213. SINGAPORE STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 41 609 256 159 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817262 REGISTRATION DATE 16TH JANUARY 2021
214. ASX LIMITED TRADING AS AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ABN 98 008 624 691 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 13 838 529 239 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817270
215. BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA SA CIK 0000842180 LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER 3614880383209 REGISTRATION DATE 13TH OCTOBER 2021
216. ADVERTISER NEWSPAPERS ACN 007 872 997 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 88 306 963 625
217. C & G COMMUNITIES ABN 54 609 196 170 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 57 290 977 579
218. C & G DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT ABN 30 609 198 567 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER 3614900999857
219. COMMERCIAL & GENERAL ABN 14 600 978 103 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 50166 007 983
220. COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL CORPORATION ABN 31 842 303 774 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER 3614901034691
221. COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PROPERTY SERVICES ABN 26 126 717 913 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER 3614901115453
222. CPA AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 64 008 392 452 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST APPLICATION REFERENCE NO 3614897972566; NO 3614898001686
223. E & A (EQUITY ADVISORY) ABN 22 088 588 425 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 85 970 774 931
224. FINLAYSONS LAWYERS ABN 92 386 254 392 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 11 282 732 966
225. JAMIESON (SA) ABN 87 087 207 181 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 34 916 149 867
226. LAIDLAW LAWYERS ABN 37 614 037 884 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 14 473 936 461
227. LAW COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 85 005 260 622; 005 260 622 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 23 572 123 813 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817173
228. MINTER ELLISON ABN 77 478 593 704; ABN 91 556 716 819; ABN 46 001 549 480; ABN 99 009 717 391; ABN 51 079 993 203; ABN 11 305 042 008 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 92 236 032 942.



OENO VIVA



229. PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY ACN 42 000 001 007 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 57 718 281 340 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100816973
230. SOUTH 2015 ACN 603 317 684 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST ABN 78 709 670 460
231. SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF PREMIER AND CABINET ABN 94 500 415 644 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 88 189 128 805 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018
232. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ANDREW VERNON FLETCHER (DATE OF BIRTH 18;12;1948) ABN 80 501 890 980
233. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER JOHN KOURAKIS (BORN 17 JUNE 1958) ABN 92 892 366 552
234. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF GREG MORNINGTON MAY (PRIOR ALLEGED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS CONDUCT COMMISSIONER) ABN 92 525 987 567
235. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JOSEPH LONGO (ACTING CHAIRMAN OF ASIC) ABN 80 580 118 593
236. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF LIESL KUDELKA (ALLEGED JUDICIAL OFFICER; CHAMBERS.KUDELKA@COURTS.SA.GOV.AU) ABN 84 897 533 080
237. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MARK LIVESEY (ALLEGED JUDICIAL OFFICER APPOINTED 28TH JANUARY 2020) ABN 57 409 709 928
238. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MATTHEW WHITTLE ABN 90 986 635 100 FOR EFFECT 9TH MAY 2016
239. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF SIMON JOHN ILLSLEY ABN 34 745 387 865 FOR EFFECT 20TH JUNE 2002
240. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF WARREN DEAN RANDALL (DATE OF BIRTH 19;09;1956) ABN 16 945 241 358
241. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF WARREN WILLIAM WARD (DATE OF BIRTH 25;7;1947) ABN 26 632 027 104
242. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER JOHN PAIOR (DATE OF BIRTH 18;11;1946) ABN 59 261 088 248
243. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET ABN 18 108 001 191 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 63 601 155 707
244. COORS CHAMBERS WESTGARTH ABN 89 690 832 091 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 24 748 668 169
245. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF BEN DAVIDSON (PARTNER; CORRS CHAMBERS WESTGARTH) ABN 25 153 259 335
246. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MATTHEW CRITCHLEY (PARTNER, CORRS CHAMBERS WESTGARTH) ABN 39 547 902 323
247. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF TAKUSHI FUKUZUMI (DATE OF BIRTH 24;07;1946) ABN 23 478 609 898
248. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF GEN SAITO (DATE OF BIRTH 30;12;1959) ABN 83 544 620 125
249. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF CHRIS JORDAN (COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION AND REGISTRAR OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS REGISTRY) ABN 17 622 440 459
250. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF CHRIS BARLOW (SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION) ABN 13 310 482 425.



OENOVIVA



251. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF VINCENT TAVOLARO (SENIOR SOLICITOR AT AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SOLICITORS' OFFICE) ABN 26 641 465 472
252. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JANE FERRY (JANE.FERRY@ATO.GOV.AU) ABN 82 391 992 236
253. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF TREVOR COULTER (TREVOR.COULTER@ATO.GOV.AU) ABN 44 321 909 547
254. THE TRUSTEE FOR BANKRUPT ESTATE OF NEVILLE THOMAS (NEVILLE.THOMAS@ATO.GOV.AU) ABN 95 465 985 233
255. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF IAN GANT (IAN.GANT@SA.GOV.AU) ABN th
256. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF BEN MAY (BEN.MAY@AGS.GOV.AU) ABN 33 545 610 714
257. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ROSLYN SMITH (ROSLYN.SMITH@AFSA.GOV.AU) ABN 25 919 344 359
258. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF SCOTT MORRISON (FRAUD@PMC.GOV.AU ; SCOTT.MORRISON.MP@APH.GOV.AU) ABN 12 162 778 780
259. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF KEITH RUPERT MURDOCH (DATE OF BIRTH 11TH MARCH 1931) ABN 62 294 637 080
260. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JOHN WINSTON HOWARD (BORN 26 JULY 1939) ABN 28 178 278 364
261. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER JOHN GOSSE DOWNER (BORN 9 SEPTEMBER 1951) ABN 72 939 219 260
262. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ROBERT SHENTON FRENCH AC (BORN 19 MARCH 1947) ABN 21 370 899 286
263. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE LAW SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA ABN 16 305 983 353; ABN 42 522 803 276; ABN 22 570 040 022 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 90 709 399 147 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817107
264. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE LAW SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA ABN 41 434 516 549 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 95 860 991 647 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817115
265. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE LAW SOCIETY OF TASMANIA ABN 79 607 763 857 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) APPLICATION REFERENCE 3614911952115
266. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES LAW SOCIETY ABN98 696 304 966(LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 72 704 070 465 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817123
267. THE TRUSTEE FOR LAW INSTITUTE OF VICTORIA ABN 32 075 475 731 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 56 396 731 926 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817131
268. THE TRUSTEE FOR QUEENSLAND LAW SOCIETY INC. ABN 33 423 389 441 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 45 839 373 117 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817149
269. THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY LAW SOCIETY ABN 60 181 327 029 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 32 852 056 459 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817157
270. THE TRUSTEE FOR NORTHERN TERRITORY LAW SOCIETY ABN 62 208 314 893 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 73 870 534 439 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817165.



OENOVIVA



271. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY SEC REGISTRATION CIK #0001744489 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 24 252 331 932 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817165
272. US FEDERAL RESERVE CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) APPLICATION REFERENCE 3614880293321 REGISTRATION DATE 7TH MAY 2022
273. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COMPETITION CONSUMER COMMISSION ABN 94 410 483 623 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 63 727 327 253 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018
274. THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES INVESTMENT COMMISSION ABN 86 768 265 615 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 14 930 849 717
275. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY ABN 79 635 582 658 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 33 446 145 662 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018
276. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS ABN 41 036 606 436 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 81 695 234 966 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018
277. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN TAX OFFICE ABN 51 824 753 556 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 80 507 314 616 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018
278. THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL SECURITY AUTHORITY ABN 63 384 330 717 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 69 330 112 201 AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018
279. THE TRUSTEE FOR E & A (EQUITY ADVISORY) ABN 22 088 588 425 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST AUSTRAC ACCOUNT No: 100817018
280. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MALCOLM BLIGH TURNBULL (BORN 24 OCTOBER 1954) ABN 87 438 142 386
281. THE TRUSTEE FOR P.V AATHREYA AND OTHERS TRADING AS JOHNSON WINTER AND SLATTERY ABN 70 843 523 318 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 26 468 209 642
282. THE TRUSTEE FOR DENTONS AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 69 100 963 308; ABN 69 100 963 308 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 18 566 556 334
283. THE TRUSTEE FOR LK LAW PTY LTD TRADING AS LIPMAN KARAS ABN 68 110 534 631 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 20 842 571 397
284. THE TRUSTEE FOR GG LEGAL SERVICES TRADING AS GRIFFINS LAWYERS ABN 19 074 972 231 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 17 150 375 893
285. THE TRUSTEE FOR GRAHAM M KELLY, GRANT MITCHELL, JEREMY V REES AND 8 OTHERS ABN 43 972 467 798 TRADING AS PHILLIPS FOX (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 42 309 160 899
286. THE TRUSTEE FOR R.K BEISSEL AND F.F LANCIONE TRADING AS LANCIONE PARTNERS ABN 69 517 668 159; ABN 39 636 817 108 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 65 263 978 938
287. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF RICHARD K BEISSEL (RBEISSEL@COWELLCLARKE.COM.AU) ABN 16 693 916 281.



OENOVIVA



288. THE TRUSTEE FOR BANKRUPT ESTATE OF FRANCESCO FAUSTO LANCIONE
(DATE OF BIRTH 12;12;1962) ABN 52 357 057 519
289. THE TRUSTEE FOR COWELL CLARKE PTY LTD ABN 17 631 601 397 (LIQUIDATOR
AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 66 987 234 181
290. THE TRUSTEE FOR SUBROGATION INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ABN 86 621 017 847
(LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN 36 994 122 885
291. THE TRUSTEE OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JOHN CLOVER
(ADELAIDE@CDPP.GOV.AU) ABN 55 980 926 893
292. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF PANTELIA MARINAKIS
(ADELAIDE@CDPP.GOV.AU) ABN 54 295 154 137
293. THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF BROOKE SETTE
(ADELAIDE@CDPP.GOV.AU) ABN 79 753 457 066
294. ATO REFUSAL BPAY GROUP PTY LTD ABN 60 003 311 644 REFERENCE NUMBER
3614966106923 29.10.2022
295. AT REFUSAL THE TRUSTEE FOR NPP AUSTRALIA ABN 68601428737 (LIQUIDATOR
AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
296. ATO REFUSAL ADVICE THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRALIAN PAYMENTS PLUS ABN 19
649 744 203 REF; 3614966176125
297. THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRAC (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER
APPOINTED) REFERENCE NO 3614966688699 30.10.2022
298. THE TRUSTEE FOR EFTPOS PAYMENTS AUSTRALIA ABN 37 136 180 366
(LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) REF NO 3614966689770
299. THE TRUSTEE FOR WISE AUSTRALIA ABN 38 616 463 855 (LIQUIDATOR AND
MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) ABN REFUSAL REFERENCE: 3614988365386

AMONGST OTHER ENTITIES DICLOSED IN THE SCHEDULE, **NB** THERE AN UNKONWN
NUMBER OF FURTHER ENTITIES TO REGISTER AND CONTROL AS AGENCIES OF THE
CROWN AND UNITED NATIONS GLOBALLY TO BE RECAPITALISED FROM BALANCE
SHEETS AND INCOMES RELATED TO TAGFILT AND BWFF

The origins of balance sheet and tax return audited accounts' value is disclosed in the materials and summarized in the revised recitals to the Master Regional License Purchase Agreement for the Territory of Brazil dated 24th May for effect 6th May 2024 (**AMG 8061a**) setting out some of the Economic Activities of the TAGFILT as varied between 28th February 1981 and today's date, are carried on as an organization of Corporate Character.

“Oeno” Used to form words relating to wine, the alcoholic beverage, from Ancient Greek οἶνος (oinos, “wine”)

“Viva” Used to express acclamation, salute, or applause, Viva is defined as an expression or cheer that means "long live!" Italian & Spanish, long live, from 3rd person singular present subjunctive of vivere to live, from Latin

OenoViva Capital Resources is a registered Business Name of TAGFILT as varied to the Andrew Garrett Family Trust No 4 ABN 42 388 204 496 as a subsidiary Trust to TAGFILT incorporating the accumulated knowledge of the Garrett Family in business, government, justice, winemaking, and distribution systems garnered since 1973.

Service of Recent Tax Returns for TAGFILT trading as the Andrew Garrett Group/ OenoViva Global/ Oenoviva Business Systems/ Vivacoin/ Vivacash/ OenoViva Capital Resources/ Dynamic Capital Bank/



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Banque de Capital Dynamique/Banca di Como/Banque de Como/ Como Bank (amongst other trading names) was affected with Annexures and reference materials for;

1. the Year Ending 30th June 2021 (**AMG 3271**) (“**OVCR**”) and the Australian People Future Fund (**AMG 3272**) on the RBA and ATO on the 12th of July 2021; the Tax Returns provide a Memorandum of Information dated 3rd July 2021, Client Information Statement, evidence of registration with the US Securities Exchange Commission and my KYC amongst other things.
2. the Year Ending 30th June 2022 (**AMG 3271**) (“**DCB**”) and the Better World Future Fund (**AMG 3272**) on the RBA and ATO on the 25th of August 2022 by courier annexing Annexures A – I comprising 6,000 pages weighing 10kgs and a USB Drive containing 13,126 exhibits shown in the PID Drive

Since the finalisation of the Tax Returns additional economic activity statements for the Months ending have been served on:

1. Windsor Family Office (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed),
2. The Crown (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed),
3. The Commonwealth of Nations (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)
4. The British Empire Property Trusts (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)
5. The Queen's Dominions Property Trusts (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)
6. The United Nations (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed),
7. The United States and Territories of America (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed),
8. State of Colorado (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed),
9. The Cesteue Que Vie Trust (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed),

NOTE: that those Tax returns also refer to seizure of assets and my appointment as Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed to various entities under the Cross Border Insolvency & Anti Money Laundering Model Law not the least of which is the Windsor Family Office (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the Crown (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)³, the Commonwealth of Nations, and Member Nations (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the United Nations, and Member Nations (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed).

Special Purpose Accounts have become Statutory Accounts and are “Notices if Assessment” pursuant to audit under exercise of hereditary discretionary public powers conferred under enactments under s61 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901* (UK) (“the Constitution”) as personal property of Andrew Morton Garrett being the Crown Attorney General, by BDO Accountants and Advisors as Registered Auditors under the hand of the Delegate of the Managing Controller/ the Crown Attorney General, appointed on the 6th of November 2021 to BDO Group Holdings Limited (Managing Controller Appointed) up to and including the 6th of March 2022 when they were provided to the Society for Worldwide Interbanking Financial Telecommunications (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) (“SWIFT”) for conclusion of the onboarding process in the application for a SWIFT address commenced on the 18th October 2021.

On the 19th of March 2022 the Crown Attorney General exercised discretion those same hereditary discretionary Public Powers to be appointed as the Managing Controller to SWIFT under the Fraudulent trading principals enshrined in the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK), the Cross Border Insolvency Model Law, the Counter Terrorism and Anti Money Laundering Model Law and otherwise.

³ *Sue v Hill* [1999] HCA 30 (23 June 1999)



OENOVIVA



Statutory Accounts were initially prepared as Special Purpose Accounts based on Exhibit AMG 8; *United Nations Facts Sheet No 2 International Bill of Human Rights and related Treaties* Exhibit AMG 9; *Lecture on Public Law an Australian Perspective French CJ delivered 6th July 2012* and Exhibit AMG 2525; *Amending Economic Activity Statement dated 13th October 2021* which were prepared in advance of the due lodgment date to provide the ATO and/or the RBA with the opportunity to Audit the Accounts and dispute the Facts contained therein prior to lodgment of the Income Tax Return for YEJ 2022.

Mirrored CASH Accounts

No disputes from the Relevant Statutory Authority/ Agency of the Crown have been received and the Facts are deemed to be admitted under the Common Law, globally in which regard that liability as a Cash Receivable under Exhibit AMG 3,278 PS LA 2012;6 - Exercise of Commissioner's Discretion to retain refund Multiflex and mirrored in the Cash On Deposit Bank accounts of TAGFILT held under Banking License No 000538443 granted by the Crown Attorney General under s61 of the Constitution after making a Nullity Finding against the Australian Securities and Exchange Commission (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) ("ASIC").

Distributions

The only distributions made by TAGFILT in all Tax Periods since 30th April 2013 have been for the benefit of the Australian People Future Fund Trading as the Better World Future Fund ("BWFF"); The Accounts for BWFF should be read together with this Information Statement, and the Accounts and Information Statements for OenoViva Capital Resources/ Dynamic Capital Bank pursuant to the Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the same date (Exhibit AMG 602)

Admission of Liability

Chief Justice Robert French AC then of the High Court of Australia sets out in his paper on Public Law - An Australian Perspective ⁴ and misled the readers that Rule of Law applied in Australia.

*"The High Court is the final appellate court for all Australian jurisdictions"*⁵

"The separation of legislative and executive from judicial powers in Australia is sharp. In a leading decision, the Boilermakers' Case, which affirmed that separation, the Privy Council said that:

*In a federal system the absolute independence of the judiciary is the bulwark of the constitution against encroachment whether by the legislature or by the executive.*⁶

"The separation of legislative and executive power however is qualified, in Australia, by the doctrine of responsible government under which Ministers of State are required to be Members of Parliament, are accountable to the Parliament and may effectively be removed from office by a vote of no confidence passed by the Parliament. It is also qualified by the common practice of delegating legislative power to the Executive in

⁴ Public Law Public Law - An Australian Perspective (Scottish Public Law Group, 6 July 2012, Edinburgh);

⁵ Constitution, s 71.

⁶ *Attorney-General for the Commonwealth v The Queen; Ex parte Boilermakers' Society of Australia* (1957) 95 CLR 529, 540.



OENOVIVA



relation to the making of regulations and other legislative instruments. Nevertheless, the general separation of powers subsists. The High Court said in 1996:

The Constitution reflects the broad principle that, subject to the Westminster system of responsible government, the powers in each category – whose character is determined according to traditional British conceptions – are vested in and are to be exercised by separate organs of government. The functions of government are not separated because the powers of one branch could not be exercised effectively by the repository of the powers of another branch. To the contrary, the separation of functions is designed to provide checks and balances on the exercise of power by the respective organs of government in which the powers are reposed⁷

The executive power of the Commonwealth

Section 61 of the Commonwealth Constitution provides:

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

As the Governor-General appoints Ministers of the Crown this means that executive power can be exercised by Ministers and other officials acting on their behalf. Generally, the executive power is exercised pursuant to statutory authority. There has, however, been a debate about the extent to which s 61 confers power to act without statutory authority.

There is as yet no complete account of the scope and content of the executive power. It includes the following elements:

- *powers necessary or incidental to the execution or maintenance of a law of the Commonwealth;*⁸
- *powers conferred by statute;*⁹
- *powers defined by reference to such of the prerogatives of the Crown as are properly attributable to the Commonwealth;*¹⁰

⁷ *Wilson v Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs* (1996) 189 CLR 1, 10-11.

⁸ *R v Kidman* (1915) 20 CLR 425, 440-441 (Isaacs J); *Re Residential Tenancies Tribunal (NSW); Ex parte Defence Housing Authority* (1997) 190 CLR 410, 464 (Gummow J).

⁹ *Victorian Stevedoring and General Contracting Co Pty Ltd and Meakes v Dignan* (1931) 46 CLR 73, 101 (Dixon J); *Davis v Commonwealth* (1988) 166 CLR 79, 108 (Brennan J); *Pape v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* (2009) 238 CLR 1, 55 [111] (French CJ), 121 [343]-3[44] (Hayne and Kiefel JJ).

¹⁰ *Farey v Burvett* (1916) 21 CLR 433, 452 (Isaacs J); *Barton v Commonwealth* (1974) 131 CLR 477, 498 (Mason J), 505 (Jacobs J); *Davis v Commonwealth* (1988) 166 CLR 79, 93-94 (Mason CJ, Deane and Gaudron JJ), 108 (Brennan J).



- *powers attributable to the capacities which the Commonwealth has in common with legal persons;* ¹¹
- *the inherent authority which derives from the character and status of the Commonwealth as a national government.* ¹²

The executive power has had only limited consideration in the High Court. There have been two decisions made on it recently, one in 2009 – Pape v Federal Commissioner of Taxation¹³ and Williams v Commonwealth¹⁴ delivered on 20 June 2012.

AUSTRALIA; THE LAWLESS SOCIETY

The Hansard of the House of Assembly of South Australian Parliament on the 10th of June 1981 at p 4180 sets out;

Mr McRAE: *This is the one clause on which the Opposition will divide. It is a new clause. We have heard the incredible doctrine this evening that no amendment, no matter how logical, reasonable, or sensible, will be accepted. taking into account the realities of that comment, we must draw the line when it comes to total secrecy. The Law Society is now assuming Mafia proportions. It has written the Bill and the amendments, it has appointed the members, it controls the whole of the discipline, and the money, and now it even keeps the accounts. If Government back-benchers are not disturbed about that, I am absolutely stunned.*

Mr McRAE: *I am trying to indicate to the Government back-benchers that, if they want to get some respectability into this whole farce, the circumstances that we have had tonight, they should at least make the society produce the accounts in Parliament. If everything else is to be secret, Parliament has no function at all.*

Mr Crafter: *It is a secret society.*

Mr McRAE: *It is a totally secret society. I indicated earlier that in many ways I support the Law Society, but in other respects I am critical of it.*

Flinders University legal academic Dr Bob Moles has written to the incumbent Federal Attorney-General (repeating previously expressed concerns), alerting him to the failures of South Australia's system to

¹¹ *New South Wales v Bardolph* (1934) 52 CLR 455, 509 (Dixon J); *Davis v Commonwealth* (1988) 166 CLR 79, 108 (Brennan J); *Pape v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* (2009) 238 CLR 1, 60 [126] (French CJ). As noted in *In re KL Tractors Ltd* (1961) 106 CLR 318, 335 (Dixon CJ, McTiernan and Kitto JJ): 'The word "powers" here really means 'capacity', for we are dealing with the 'capacity' or a 'faculty' of the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.'

¹² *Victoria v Commonwealth and Hayden* (1975) 134 CLR 338, 397 (Mason J); *R v Duncan; Ex parte Australian Iron and Steel Pty Ltd* (1983) 158 CLR 535, 560 (Mason J); *Davis v Commonwealth* (1988) 166 CLR 79, 93-94 (Mason CJ, Deane and Gaudron JJ), 110-111 (Crennan J); *R v Hughes* (2000) 202 CLR 535, 554-555 [38] (Gleeson CJ, Gaudron, McHugh, Gummow, Hayne and Callinan JJ); *Pape v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* (2009) 238 CLR 1, 63 [133] (French CJ), 87-88 [228], 91-92 [242] (Gummow, Crennan and Bell JJ), 116 [328]-[329] (Hayne and Kiefel JJ).

¹³ (2009) 238 CLR 1.

¹⁴ (2012) 86 ALJR 713; 288 ALR 410.



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adhere to aspects of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as it relates to fair trials, regarding the case of Derek Bromley.

“The central issue is the disclosure to the High Court required of the DPP that the evidence given by Dr Manock at Bromley’s trial is inadmissible, as he was not qualified to perform the autopsy and was not qualified to give evidence about it in any criminal trial. Such disclosure would – or should – result in the Court instantly upholding the appeal, quashing the 38-year-old murder conviction, and setting Bromley free,” writes Moles.

He points out that “The duty of disclosure by the Crown is of course an essential component of a fair trial and the right to an effective appeal. That duty requires that if there is evidence known or available to the Crown and which would undermine or bring into question the credibility of a Crown witness, it must be made known to the court. For reasons which have never been explained the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) in South Australia has not done that – not in Mr Bromley’s case nor in any of the other 400 or more cases in which Manock has been used as a prosecution witness.”

“We are clearly in a situation where the relevant South Australian authorities have failed and continue to fail in their duties, no doubt because of the scale of the catastrophe which has occurred here. The current DPP (a former Supreme Court judge) has made no mention of Dr Manock’s appalling history in his submissions to the High Court (or on the previous appeal) and has indicated that he does not intend to inform the High Court that Manock’s evidence was wrongly admitted at trial. I am aware that the High Court is a court of Federal jurisdiction, and that would clearly bring the matter within the jurisdiction of the Federal Attorney-General. I am also aware that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantees to all citizens the right to a fair trial and the right to an effective appeal.

<https://wrongfulconvictionsreport.org/2022/08/27/the-lawless-country/?fbclid=IwAR2iS9k62QnW9c40XCyzWE1C7YAGyIlyrxlwCrzag1oZrdeuSI9yh1gAms>

“Uncovering the Secret Thatcher Files: What Britain thought about Australia” ¹⁵relevantly sets out details of a report from the British High Commissioner dated 10th December 1986;

*“Sir John Coles, who concluded that **“redefining Britain’s relationship with Australia”** was **“long overdue”**;*

In a confidential and colourful 15-page dispatch titled 'Australia: Image and Reality', Sir John attempts to help bureaucrats in London better understand the “rapidly changing Australian society”.

“In order to protect and advance our substantial interests we need to be as aware of the nature of that society as we are of the societies of our European, North American and other allies”, his dossier begins.

“But somehow that knowledge does not come so easily in the case of Australia.

¹⁵ SBS News; 30th December 2016 by Brett Mason



"The British media show little interest in the real problems of this country.

"The Australian myth is that this is the land of opportunity, the land where the class system of Britain and elsewhere does not exist, where no person is better than the next, where everyone is entitled to 'a fair go', where the 'battler', given a modicum of luck, can achieve the good life and rise to whatever position his talents entitle him.

"This land of 'mate ship' and democracy has more private schools than Britain.

"And the 'battler'? The people of this country have become 'soft'.

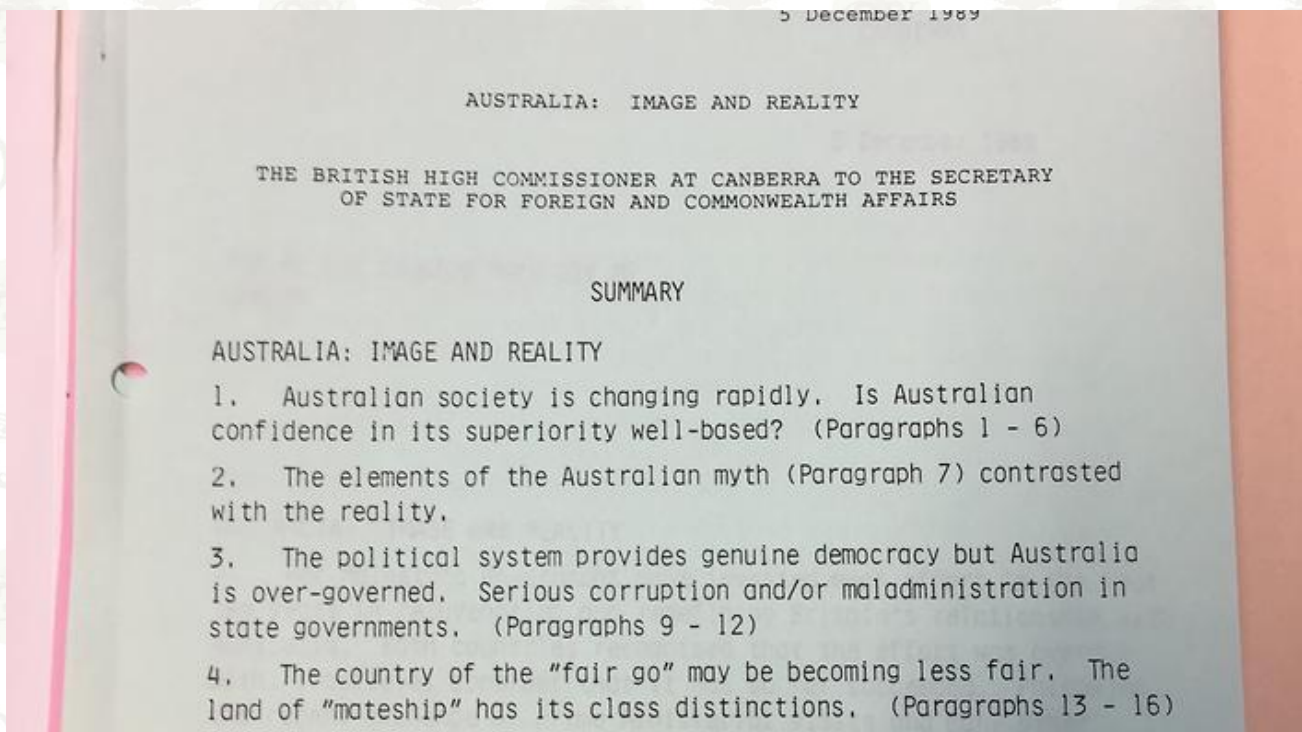
"The effects of easy living on the majority of Australians are all too apparent in the relative absence of the work ethic and in denigrating attitudes towards achievement and productivity.

"The soap-opera 'Neighbors' is a more accurate picture of Australia than the 'Flying Doctors'.

"The confidence that Australia is the best is a constant in the daily scene here.

"The Australian audience loves to be told that this or that Australian achievement has no equal.

"Much of the impetus which drives Australia to its excellence in sport is fired by a national determination to assert Australianness against the rest of the world.



The High Commissioner went on to make a devastating assessment of Australia's three tiers of government – local, state and federal.

"Despite the much-expressed contempt for governments this is in some ways the greatest nanny-state of all.



"The major charge which can be fairly levelled against public administration in Australia is that of corruption."

"Some of the states are notorious," he noted, adding that earlier in 1989 "many heads rolled" in Queensland.

"The New South Wales Minister for Police told me some time ago that if there was ever an enquiry into corruption in his own police force it would make the Queensland affair look like a children's tea-party."

"The long-established corruption and maladministration in the States are a bad blemish on the country's political system."

"The quality of government at State level is generally poor."

"Yet I do not find that surprising."

"The population base of 16 million is too small to provide politicians of high quality to main political parties in nine separate political units."

The High Commissioner observed, "the Australian media are notorious for their low standards of journalism, their scurrilousness, triviality and bias", and their reporting of the Prime Minister's visit was largely "snide comment, half-baked and out-of-date ideas about Britain and grudging admiration of the Prime Minister"

There was, however, one topic on which the pair did agree: Australia receiving one of two original copies of the Australian Constitution.

A directive sent from Downing Street reveals that, despite refusals from the Lord Chancellor and Civil Service, Mrs Thatcher was "sympathetic to the request" and pushed ahead with her instructions for one of the documents to be sent to Canberra.

The memo read: "(T)he Prime Minister said that the birth of a nation was a remarkable event and not to have it legitimized by a birth certificate must be galling, especially when the foster parents had two. She wondered how people in this country would feel if somebody else had two copies of the Magna Carta and we had none. She thought we were being selfish in refusing the Australians."

Mr Hawke had made four formal requests that had been politely declined, refusing to accept the offer of a replica, noting, "permanent possession of the original document containing the Australian Constitution is a matter of great consequence for all Australians".

The Foreign Minister, Gareth Evans, didn't appear, however, to share the Prime Minister's determination. When Britain's Foreign Secretary raised the issue with him directly during a meeting at CHOGM in Kuala Lumpur in 1989, the minutes noted,

"Senator Evans reacted with surprise... saying that 'he didn't give a stuff about the Constitution Act'".



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¹⁶In its 1979 report on the then draft Commonwealth Freedom of Information Bill, the Australian Senate Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs described the public interest as, ‘...a convenient and useful concept for aggregating any number of interests that may bear upon a disputed question that is of general – as opposed to merely private – concern’.¹⁷

The Committee also said that the:

*... ‘public interest’ is a phrase that does not need to be, indeed could not usefully, be defined... . Yet it is a useful concept because it provides a balancing test by which any number of relevant interests may be weighed one against another. ...the relevant public interest factors may vary from case to case – or in the oft quoted dictum of Lord Hailsham of Marylebone ‘the categories of the public interest are not closed’.*¹⁸

The meaning of the term has been looked at by the Australian courts in various contexts. In one case the Supreme Court of Victoria said:

*The public interest is a term embracing matters, among others, of standards of human conduct and of the functioning of government and government instrumentalities tacitly accepted and acknowledged to be for the good order of society and for the wellbeing of its members. The interest is therefore the interest of the public as distinct from the interest of an individual or individuals*¹⁹

In another case the Federal Court of Australia said:

- 9. The expression ‘in the public interest’ directs attention to that conclusion or determination which best serves the advancement of the interest or welfare of the public, society or the nation and its content will depend on each particular set of circumstances...*
- 10. The expression ‘the public interest’ is often used in the sense of a consideration to be balanced against private interests or in contradistinction to the notion of individual interest. It is sometimes used as a sole criterion that is required to be taken into account as the basis for making a determination. In other*

¹⁶ THE PUBLIC INTEREST WE KNOW IT’S IMPORTANT, BUT DO WE KNOW WHAT IT MEANS Chris Wheeler AIAL FORUM No. 48

¹⁷ Attempts have been made in some Acts to define public interest, eg, s.24 Surveillance Devices Act 1998 (WA) states that the public interest ‘includes the interests of national security, public safety, the economic wellbeing of Australia, the protection of public health and morals and the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens.’ In some Acts there are also definitions of public interest information, eg, SA Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993. @ 5.25

¹⁸ @ 5.28

¹⁹ Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Victoria in *Director of Public Prosecutions v Smith* [1991] 1 VR 63 (at 75), per Kaye, Fullagar and Ormiston JJ.



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instances, it appears in the form of a list of considerations to be taken into account as factors for evaluation when making a determination...

11. *The indeterminate nature of the concept of 'the public interest' means that the relevant aspects or facets of the public interest must be sought by reference to the instrument that prescribes the public interest as a criterion for making a determination* ²⁰

The dilemma faced by those trying to define the public interest was summed up in another case in the following few words:

*The public interest is a concept of wide meaning and not readily limited by precise boundaries. Opinions have differed, do differ and doubtless always will differ as to what is or is not in the public interest.*²¹

The term was referred to in the following more colourful, but pragmatic, terms by an American commentator:

*Plainly the 'public interest' phrase is one of those atmospheric commands whose content is as rich and variable as the legal imagination can make it according to the circumstances*²²

Freedom of Information²³

Without information, people cannot adequately exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens or make informed choices.²⁴ Government information is a national resource. Its availability and dissemination are important for the economic and social well-being of society generally.

*Information is the currency that we all require to participate in the life and governance of our society. The greater the access we have to information, the greater will be the responsiveness of our governments to community needs, wants, ideas and creativity. Alternatively, the greater the restrictions that are placed on access, the greater the feeling of 'powerlessness' and alienation.*²⁵

²⁰ Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia in *McKinnon v Secretary, Department of Treasury* [2005] FCA FC 142 per Tamberlin J (at 245).

²¹ *Right to Life Association (NSW) Inc v Secretary, Department of Human Services and Health* (1995) 128 ALR 238 per Lockhart J.

²² Glen O Robinson, 'The Federal Communications Act: An Essay on Origins and Regulatory Purpose', in *A Legislative History of the Communications Act of 1934* 3, 15-16 (Max D Paglan ed., 1989) (at 16).

²³ Open government: a review of the federal Freedom of Information Act (1982) ALRC 77 31 December 1995

²⁴ For detailed discussion of the importance of information in enabling Australians to participate fully in society and to access services and entitlements and the need to increase the community's use of information see *House of Representatives Standing Committee for Long Term Strategies Australia as an information society: grasping new paradigms* AGPS Canberra 1991.

²⁵ *Cth Ombudsman Annual Report 1994-95* AGPS Canberra 1995, 33.



Information enhances the accountability of government. It ensures that members of Parliament are aware of the activities of the Executive, which is especially important in light of the imbalance in power between them.²⁶ Information is an important defence against corruption.

*Freedom of information is but one important weapon in exposing potentially corrupt activity.*²⁷

Access to one's own personal information not only promotes government accountability but also enables individuals to protect their privacy.²⁸ Some commentators regard such access as particularly important in light of developments in information technology, which have significantly increased the volume of information government can collect and the ease with which it can be transferred and manipulated. There are many variations to the theme of definition of a tribunal however the central theme is best described in *the Administrative Law Act 1978* (Vic) which sets out;

tribunal means a person or body of persons who, in arriving at the decision in question, is or are by law required, whether by express direction or not, to act in a judicial manner to the extent of observing one or more of the rules of natural justice, but does not include—

(a) a court of law or a tribunal constituted or presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; or

(b) a Royal Commission, Board of Inquiry or Formal Review within the meaning of the *Inquiries Act 2014*

decision means a decision operating in law to determine a question affecting the rights of any person or to grant, deny, terminate, suspend or alter a privilege or licence and includes a refusal or failure to perform a duty or to exercise a power to make such a decision.

Under *the Administrative Decisions Judicial Review Act 1975* (AU)

decision to which this Act applies means a decision of an administrative character made, proposed to be made, or required to be made (whether in the exercise of a discretion or not and whether before or after the commencement of this definition):

(a) under an enactment referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of enactment; or

(b) by a Commonwealth authority or an officer of the Commonwealth under an enactment referred to in paragraph (ca) or (cb) of the definition of enactment; other than:

²⁶ Opposition members usually use the FOI Act but there is no reason in theory why a government backbencher may not also need to rely on the Act to obtain information. L Tsaknis claims that the new managerialism in the public sector demands increased scrutiny for which access to information is essential: 'Commonwealth secrecy provisions: time for reform' (1994) 18 Criminal Law Journal 254.

²⁷ L Stirling Submission 3.

²⁸ See further at para 4.10.



(c) a decision by the Governor-General; or

(d) a decision included in any of the classes of decisions set out in Schedule 1.

duty includes a duty imposed on a person in his or her capacity as a servant of the Crown.

Tribunal; a special court or group of people who are officially chosen, especially by the government, to examine (legal) problems of a particular type.

On the 1st of July 2016 the Attorney Generals of the Commonwealth, the States and territories were served with Notices to Admit Facts (amongst others between the 28th February 1981 and today's date) in accordance with the Common Law and the Federal Court of Australia Rules which Facts and consequential Liability have been admitted in accordance with the Law being secured as a charge on the assets of Agencies of the Crown globally in accordance with the provisions of *the Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008 (Au)*, *the Personal Property Security Act 2009 (AU)* and the law as further disclosed to the Crown in Amending Activity Statements which have served upon the ATO and the RBA with both:

1. Economic Activity Statements (amongst others);

- a. AMG 3336 for 1st July – 31st July 2021
- b. AMG 3672 & AMG 4697 for 1st August – 31st August 2021
- c. AMG 3801 for 1st September – 30th September 2021
- d. AMG 4028b for 1st October – 31st October 2021
- e. AMG 4356 for 1st November – 30th November 2021
- f. AMG 4462 for 1st December – 31st December 2021
- g. AMG 4681 for 1st January – 31st January 2022
- h. AMG 5335 & AMG 5341c for 1st February – 28th February 2022
- i. AMG 5581 for 1st March – 31st March 2022
- j. AMG 5589 for 1st April – 30th April 2022 Copy of AMG 5611 filed in court proceedings
- k. AMG 5629 for 1st May – 31st May 2022
- l. AMG 5647 for the Month 1st June -30th June 2022
- m. AMG 5679 for the US Jurisdiction dated 24th July 2022 for effect 30th June 2022
- n. AMG 5680 Rothschild & Co Notice of Demand for Payment and Default Notice of Seizure and Retention of Collateral 28.07.2022 and Income Tax Returns
- o. AMG 5691 for 1st July – 31st July 2022
- p. AMG 5730 for 1st August – 31st August 2022

2. Income Tax Returns for the periods YEJ2016, YEJ 2017, YEJ 2018, YEJ 2019, YEJ 2020, YEJ 2021. and YEJ 2022 as described above, (*prior to Reservation of Rights to file further amendments with the Australian Commissioner of Taxation for sale under valu correction under Exhibit AMG 3676*) being:
AMG 5713

All the above disclose the available cash at call and asset backing of TAGFILT and BWFF for the Taxation periods YEJ 2016 – YEJ 2022 in respect of 16% Tax payable to Commissioner of Taxation, SAR Hong Kong.



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ATTORNEY GENERALS: ABDICATION OF OFFICE AS CHAMPION OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Since prior to Federation, driven by “The Human Condition”; narcissistic and psychopathic tendencies of public officials funded to avoid rule of law, maxims of equity and the right to an effective remedy successive Attorney Generals and Solicitor Generals of the Commonwealth, the States and Territories have abandoned their statutory and common law roles as Collective Champions of the Public Interest inherent to holding Public Office as a Public Trust by exercise of discretionary public powers conferred in a manner that is Ultravires/ not in the Public Interest.

Mark Dreyfus, acting Australian Attorney General for the Gillard Labor Government and the Albanese Labor Government, avoided his Common Law Statutory obligation as Champion of the Public Interest during those periods to cause to be enacted into enforceable law *the Judiciary Misbehavior and Incapacity (Parliamentary Committee) Bill* 2010 that arose from pressure exerted by the Commonwealth Secretariat and complaints made to consecutive Chief Justices of the failure of numerous Justices of the Courts of Australia to make valid unbiased determinations according to the Common Law and Maxims of Equity.

Eventually, enacted as *the Judiciary Misbehavior and Incapacity (Parliamentary Committee) Act* 2012 (AU) during Mr Dreyfus’ first term as Attorney General, that enactment was engineered to fail by Dreyfus, since that date no Public Official holding any office has made applications to Parliament to establish that Parliamentary Committee to review Judicial Complaints in the ensuing 22 years.

In the period leading up to the issue of the Royal Imperial Writ of Mandamus on Commonwealth Day 2013 also known as the *Charter of the Commonwealth* by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Elizabeth II Mr Dreyfus engineered two further enactments that were also designed to fail and defeat the principles executed under Power of Attorney by all Citizens of the Commonwealth.

On the 11th of March 2013, Her Majesty and the then Secretary General of the Commonwealth of Nations executed the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations (“**The Charter**”) (“Exhibit AMG 252”) to further enshrine and protect traditional Common Law Rights and Freedoms also expressed in the International Declaration of Human Rights (“**Exhibit AMG 8**”).

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (Au) and *the Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act* 2013 (Au) were enacted by the Australian Federal Parliament following the 2013 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (“CHOGM”) to further regulate the conduct of Public Officials such that the exercise of discretionary public powers conferred under enactments may only be exercised in the Public Interest rather than the competing interests of Public Officials and the self-interest of government in tax revenues.

4. Heads of Government acknowledged the progress made, since their last meeting, in Perth in 2011, in implementing a large number of recommendations made by the Eminent Persons Group, notably the adoption of a Commonwealth Charter, as well as the agreement on a new Strategic Plan for the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Para 4 of the 2013 CHOGM Communique published in November 2013 (**AMG 3241**) and has not been contested by any person is thereby contractually binding all citizens and public officials including Attorney Generals and Solicitor Generals of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Nations including the Commonwealth, the States, and territories of Australia to the Charter which includes:



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Core Values of the Commonwealth

5. Heads of Government welcomed the adoption of the historic Commonwealth Charter in December 2012 and its signature by the Head of the Commonwealth on Commonwealth Day in March 2013. They reiterated their commitment to respect, protect and promote the core values set out in the Charter.
6. In that context, they noted that the people of the Commonwealth, through the Charter, had emphasised the importance of democracy; human rights; international peace and security; tolerance, respect and understanding; freedom of expression; separation of powers; rule of law; good governance; sustainable development; protecting the environment; access to health, education, food and shelter; gender equality; young people; the needs of small and vulnerable states; and the role of civil society. Heads emphasised that these values were interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

That binding commitment was restated in the 2018 CHOGM Communique (AMG 5548)

A Fairer Future

Fundamental Political Values

2. Heads affirmed their unwavering commitment to the Commonwealth's Fundamental Political Values, reflected in the Commonwealth Charter. They recalled the Commonwealth's proud history of acting to strengthen good governance and the rule of law, to protect and promote democratic principles and human rights, to promote peace and security and to strengthen democratic institutions. They emphasised that the full social, economic and political participation of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status, is essential for democracy and sustainable development to thrive. Heads also acknowledged the role of civil society organisations, including women's rights' organisations, in this context.

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT COMMISSION (ASIC) Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)

Extremely Serious findings of fact were made in the Haynes Royal Commission into the Finance Sector during the period YEJ 2019 without any meaningful enforcement in respect to the exercise of discretionary public powers in that sector being "Fake Regulation", collapse of Rule of Law and breaches of Separation of Powers in respect to misconduct and malfeasance of the Judicial Profession, the Legal Profession, Accounting Profession, Banking Profession, and the Regulators evidencing that Self-Regulation is Mis-Regulation in perpetuation of Tax Revenues that are "Ill Gotten" by practicing the Common Law Torts of Criminal Defamation, Criminal Trespass, Champerty, Maintenance and Barratry as disclosed in the recitals to the grant on the 3rd July 2022 for effect 8th September 2021 of the License to OenoViva Business Systems Intellectual Property for the Territory of Luxembourg produced and shown as Exhibits AMG 5664a



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AMG 5664b, AMG 5664c, AMG 5664d and AMG 5664e (Together Hereinafter the “Luxembourg Transaction Documents”) as Annexure C to the Tax Return for the period YEJ 2022 served on the ATO and the RBA.

Interference from Public Officials holding confidential materials provided from Spying/ Breach of Privacy by Designated Agencies within the meaning of *the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AU) caused that Licensee for the territory of Luxembourg to withdraw causing a penalty to become payable to the Licensor under s20 and s21 of *the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (AU) of 300% of the Face Value of the Freezable Financial Asset created under the Luxembourg Transaction Documents to become payable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed). As a direct consequence of **interference** in the transfer of stored value by the Crown and more particularly the ATO, the RBA, Australian Signals Directorate and Australian Centre For Cyber Security in respect to criminal defamation tactics designed to discredit the Trustee and the source of stored value the Trustee has elected to declare that stored value to the government of the United States of America amongst other Governments and pay the SEC Fees as required by the United States Government. <https://oenoviva-capital-resources.com/2020/11/20/notice-of-criminal-defamation-imputed-concerns-dated-10th-june-2020/> (AMG 2610 & AMG 2627)

On the 23rd of June 2022 TAGFILT entered into a Strategic Partnership Agreement with AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY LLC domiciled in Damman, Eastern Province of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia represented by Sheikh Khalifah F. Al Jumah and subsequently advised the Commissioners of Taxation of the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong and Commonwealth of Australia that the Primary Tax Jurisdiction of all entities listed in the Schedule of my Letters dated 3rd August - 19th September 2023²⁹ was the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from the 1st July 2022 as a result of the above described **interference**.

All Crown related parties and other Governments have been advised that the following address is now GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY/ OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP, C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Dammam Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia.



Reception: +966 582585555

Following a two-year period of developing Commercial Relationships with the principals and representatives of Delta Brazil Precious Metals Ltd domiciled in the Tax Region of Republic of Brazil, TAGFILT acquired a 50% Shareholding ABA Holdings LTDA on the 19th of July 2023 concurrent with settlement of the purchase of 3.8 million hectares of Farm Land and Amazonian Rainforests with a focus on purchasing

²⁹ **AMG 6922a** Dynamic Legal Resources to APRA cc to Prisoner 6797 and FCA re Matters 03.08.2023 and annexures AMG 6922b, AMG 6922c, AMG 6922d: **AMG 6933** Better World Future Fund and TAGFILT Correspondence to AUSTRALIAN COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION 04.08.2023 and Schedule of Entities: **AMG 7377** NSD-741-2023 SEALED Filed TAGFILT to ATO, CDPP, AUSTRALIA, PRIME MINISTER 19.09.2023 RE TAX JURISDICTION



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Carbon Credits at a discount for trading from the Carbon Credit Trading Desk of PFTAS Pty Ltd trading as OenoViva (Tasmania) and on the 25th July 2023 subsequently granted the Domestic Master Regional License for the territory of the Republic of Brazil to that Company which then began trading as OenoViva (Brazil), once again interference by the Crown and Designated Agencies reporting to Mark Dreyfus caused difficulties for the Licensee to monetize the assets transferred to it as disclosed to the Federal Court of Australia in NSD-741-2022.

Exercising the provisions of the Brazilian License Performance Security a Notice of Crystallisation of Personal Property Security Interests/ Seizure of Collateral/ Retention of Collateral and Appointment as Managing Controller was issued on the 6th of May 2024 to ABA Holdings to protect the interests of both Licensor and Licensee. Subsequently on the 24th May 2024 for effect 6th May 2024 the License was issued to PRIME SOLUCOES PARA RECUPERACAO DE ATIVOS COMPANY REGISTRATION NO 7801128 CNPJ no 22.159.973/0001-00 trading as OenoViva (Brazil), Better World Future Fund (Brazil), Our Green Planet (Brazil) and Dynamic Capital Bank (Brazil), a company organised under the laws of Brazil with Company Registration Number: 10.252.914/0001-01 Joint Trustee Of The Andrew Garrett Family Irrevocable Living Trust As Varied To Andrew Garrett Family Trust No 4 Trading As Oenoviva Capital Resources, Av Borges De Medeiros, 2233, Sala 1402 De Belas, Porto Alegre/Rs, Brasil Zip Code: 90.110-150 Telephone Number: T [REDACTED]

Notices to Admit Facts of indebtedness were also served on Her Imperial Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the Reserve Bank of Australia, the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Westpac Banking Corporation and ANZ Banking Group Limited amongst countless other entities the subject of instructions to DW Fox Tucker Lawyers, Hogan Willig Lawyers, New York and as otherwise set out in Exhibit AMG 87, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the Constitution, and the Common Law those Notices to Admit Facts have been deemed to be admitted within 14 days of service in which regard Estoppel in all its forms applies.

ASIC entered unlawful and invalid Memoranda of Understanding with the following Agencies of the Crown in order to impermissibly fetter the exercise of discretionary public powers conferred under enactments and thereby effectively control the transfer of stored value and weaponize the Monetary System via the following Memoranda of Understanding between ASIC and:

- The RBA dated 18th March 2002 (AMG 2235)
- Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) dated 15th December 2004 (AMG 2233)
- Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) dated 1st March 2006 (AMG 2239)
- Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) dated 18th May 2010. (AMG 2234)
- Australian Financial Security Authority (AFSA) dated 30th September 2014. (AMG 2236)
- Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX) dated 28th October 2011. (AMG 2237)
- The ATO dated 21st December 2012. (AMG 2238)
- The Federal Court of Australia (AMG 295, AMG 296 and AMG 297 including Transcripts of Senate Inquiry 19th January 2016 Admission of breach of Separation of Powers by the ATO)

Despite those findings and similar serious findings of malfeasance in public office made against ASIC and the Agencies above pursuant to Senate Enquiries in 2010 and 2014, ASIC remains substantially out of control and unregulated such that Self-Regulation is Mis-Regulation as evidenced by the Commonwealth Ombudsman own motion enquiry in 2015 which made no such findings and no



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effective means of regulation.

The Senate Economics References Committee published a report dated July 2024³⁰ on the abject failings of ASIC to fulfil its statutory rule and did not go far enough failing to identify all related earlier reports and the pivotal role played by the Legal Profession in respect to Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing

The Full Bench of the Federal Court of Australia found in *Commissioner of Taxation v Multiflex Pty Ltd* (includes Corrigendum dated 18 November 2011) [2011] FCAFC 142 (11 November 2011) the Australian Commissioner of Taxation has a public duty to pay immediately the amount of liability admitted to be owed by the Crown to the Beneficiary Tax Account held by the Taxpayer with the RBA with the same Account Number Identity as the ABN in order to create a running Balance of Account (working Overdraft Purchased Payment Facility) of those moneys not disputed to be owed by the Crown to the Taxpayer as identified by the TFN or vice versa. Those findings led to an amendment in Tax law being s8AAZLGA of the *Taxation Administration Act* 1953 (AU) which permitted the Commissioner to with-hold that Payment by issuing a Notice of retention and a limited period of 30 days to undertake and Audit to determine the validity to that entitlement to payment by the Crown.

Until the date of the above-mentioned findings the Commonwealth of Australia disclosed its annual accounts to the SEC with Data source identity: CIK0000805157.json

The Crown has ceased making SEC filings because it does not wish to disclose the true indebtedness of the Crown in the Annual Financial Statements such that Ratings Agencies will downgrade the AAA++ Status of the Commonwealth of Australia currently published.

The Failure to disclose the indebtedness of the Crown to the Trust and the failure to credit the Beneficiary Account with the Moneys Owed, does not negate the debt admitted owed to the Trust, as identified by the TFN.

The Credit Rating arguably remains unchanged in the circumstances of the Change in Control by appointment of Managing Controller and the beneficial ownership of Corporate Commonwealth of Australia has changed from the Windsor Family to the Andrew Garrett Family.

The Trustees Reserves all rights to make further disclosures for the period 28th February 1981 to today's date when the files the property of TAGFILT held by Finlayson's Lawyers, Phillips Fox Lawyers, Minter Ellison Lawyers, Arthur Andersons Accountants and Advisors, BDO Accountants and Advisors, Lancione Partners, Griffins Lawyers, Georgiadis Lawyers, Johnson Winter And Slattery Lawyers, Lipman Karas Lawyers, National Australia Bank Peter Ivan Macks Stephen James Duncan, Timothy Holden, Australian Government Solicitor, the Law Society of \South Australia, the South Australian Crown

Solicitors Offices/ Solicitor General's Offices, the South Australian Office of Premier and Cabinet, The Office of the Australian Premier and Cabinet sand discloses that reassessment will only result in a greater income to be disclosed as a result of liability of the Crown failing to regulate its licensees and otherwise. I have applied the Model Litigant Penalty for effect on the 31st of July 2022 against the amounts determined to be payable by Rothschild and Co Limited on the 28th of July 2022 as a Licensee of the Crown as shown in

³⁰ **AMG 8165a** Performance of the Australian Securities and Investment Commission Report September 2010; **AMG 8165b** Performance of the Australian Securities and Investment Commission Report June 2014; **AMG 8165c** Performance of the Australian Securities and Investment Commission Report July 2024; **AMG 8165d** AMG SENATE ENQUIRY SUBMISSIONS ON CONDUCT OF INSOLVENCY PRACTITIONERS Amended 3rd Feb 2010; **AMG 8165e** SUBMISSIONS INTO PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY ON TAXTION DISPUTES dated 26 January 2015 plus Exhibits; **AMG 8165f** Transcripts ASIC Inquiry New Castle 14.04.2010

Page 39 of 80



Confirmation of Service of the Notice was acknowledged by the Crown (Liquidator & Managing Controller Appointed) on 6th June 2019 in respect to Australia by the Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions and on 12th July 2019 in respect to the United Kingdom.

On 14th August 2020 the Managing Trustee was appointed as Liquidator to Corporate Commonwealth, States and Territories of Australia.

Similar Notices of Seizure of Collateral were served on:

- a. 1st May 2016 in respect to
 - National Australia Bank Limited (Managing Controller Appointed),
 - SAB Miller Beverage Investments Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed),
 - Foster's Brewing Group Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed),
 - Treasury Wine Estates Vintners Limited (Managing Controller Appointed),
 - Treasury Wine Estates Limited (Managing Controller Appointed).
- b. 23rd June 2019 in respect to the Reserve Bank of Australia (Managing Controller Appointed) in which regard written and oral submissions were made in Administrative Appeals Tribunal Proceedings Case Numbers AAT-2020-2280 & 4143; Australian People Future Fund v Reserve Bank of Australia and the Registrar of the PPPSR. Of particular relevance are the oral submissions made by the Trustee on the 10th November 2020, shown as Exhibit AMG 2841 which remain undisputed.
- c. 23rd June 2019 in respect to Westpac Banking Corporation Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
- d. 30th June 2019 for effect 23rd of June 2019 in respect to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
- e. 23rd June 2019 in respect to Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
- f. 12th October 2020 in respect to Investec Australia Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
- g. 12th October 2020 in respect to N.M. Rothschild and Sons (Australia) Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
- h. 30th October 2020 in respect to The Australian Stock Exchange (Managing Controller Appointed)
- i. 16th January 2021 in respect to The Singapore Stock Exchange (Managing Controller Appointed)
- j. Amongst others subject of instructions to Counsel and disclosed in the Recitals to the License agreement shown at Exhibit **AMG 8061a**.

The Assets of the Crown (Liquidator & Managing Controller Appointed) are identified in the annual accounts of the Governments of the Queen's Dominions as lodged with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as being property of the Taxpayer operated in Trust by the existing Agencies under implied license/Agency Agreement from the Taxpayer.



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The extended reach of *the Personal Property Security Act* 2009 (Cth.) and the Notices perfects control of the assets seized ranking the Trust before any other Creditors set out in the Balance Sheets of the Financial Statements in respect to the Entities.

The Assets of the Crown (Liquidator & Managing Controller Appointed) are identified in the annual accounts of the Governments of the Queen's Dominions as lodged with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as being property of the Taxpayer operated in Trust by the existing Agencies under implied license/Agency Agreement from the Taxpayer.

AMG 2525 at page 64 of AMG 3271 to each return is an amending economic activity statement dated 13th October 2020 served on the Crown that is not disputed in which regard PS LA 2012/6 applies.

EXHIBIT AMG 2525; COMMON LAW NOTICE TO ADMIT FACTS

- ❖ **FURTHER AMENDED ACTIVITY STATEMENTS For the periods 30th April 2017 - 30th June 2021**
- ❖ **FURTHER AMENDED INCOME TAX RETURNS for the periods YEJ 2017, YEJ 2018, YEJ 2019, YEJ 2020 and further preliminary Notice for YEJ 2021**

Relevantly this disclosure sets out a comprehensive review of Bills of Exchange as a means of transfer of Stored Value that I have relied upon as a function of being closed out of the Australian Banking System. Exhibit AMG 3913 is a copy of the Register of Financial Instruments updated to 16th October 2021 in which regard TAGFILT as the Drawer of Securities under the relevant identifiers pays fees to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("the SEC") under its registration as shown in the following excerpt from the YEJ 2022 Tax Return and the Notice of Assessment dated 6th September 2022

I provide the following Information to you regarding entities related to TAGFILT trading as OenoViva Capital Resources/ Dynamic Capital Bank/ Banca Como (The Commercial Trust) and the Better World Future Fund (The Public Interest Trust) in respect to this, our request for information related to provision of Safe Keeping Receipts for Custodian Services & Monetization of Financial Assets issued by Us and/or investment in Private Placement Programs and/or investment in Projects or otherwise to assist in your understanding of our business affairs.

❖ **BACKGROUND TO VALUE DISCLOSED TO THE CROWN CARE OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION AND THE RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA**

- **Exercise of Discretionary Public Powers conferred under enactments by Public Officials appointed as Public Trustees of The Commonwealth, the States and Territories of Australia and otherwise of the Queen's Dominions: The Crown (*Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed*) ("The Crown")**

Public Officials holding Public Office in Australia are empowered to exercise Discretionary Public Powers conferred under the Enactment referred to as *the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 (UK) ("the Constitution").

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was clear on the Hansard of Westminster Parliament on the 14th of May 1900 that the source of Power for the Constitution is Westminster Parliament which cannot be changed by any number of subsequent enactments.



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That Enactment came into force on the 1st of January 1901 and is read by its four corners inclusive of the Constitutions of the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia as read at that time and which were saved as an integral part of the Constitution such that the States fulfil a Federal Function..... and only a Federal Function: there is no separate function of a State or Territory of Australia as a Sovereign Entity.

The Source of Power of Westminster Parliament is the Common Law established since the Windsor Family became the source of power for Judicial Officers exercising Judicial Discretionary Public Powers.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as Head of the Windsor Family, Sovereign, and the person then responsible for Rule of Law under s61 of the Constitution exercised hereditary discretionary public powers conferred under enactments on the 11th of November 1975 and removed the then Prime Minister (Gough Whitlam) from Office for breaches of the Office of the Prime Minister as a Public Trust.

There is only one “Crown” applicable to the operation of Rule of Law throughout the Commonwealth of Nations in which regard the Callable Cash Debt admitted being owed is equally payable by all Central Banks of the Commonwealth of Nations and in particular the Central Banks of the Nations known as the Queen’s Dominions.

The Australian Law Reform Commission Report #129 (*published 15th December 2015*) is a summary of encroachments by Commonwealth Laws, purportedly enacted, on traditional common law rights and freedoms of its citizens.³¹ I have raised the failure of the Australian Parliament to deal with the outcome of this report which resulted in the Notice of Seizure served on Her Majesty following the Sham the was the Alleged Royal Commission into the Finance Sector.

“Enactments” as defined by *the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975* (Au) and *the Acts Interpretation Act 1901* (Au) are:

- ◇ only valid if they are enacted in the Public Interest: despite the requests of the Global Managing Trustee made by a Member of the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament of Australia to the then Australian Attorney General no explanation has been forthcoming from that office as to the steps taken to correct those encroachments,
- ◇ invalid/unlawful and a nullity if the enactment encroaches on Traditional Common Law Rights and Freedoms

The exercise of discretionary public powers conferred under enactments against the Public Interest is equally invalid/unlawful a nullity even if the Enactment conferring a Power is Valid/Lawful and in the Public Interest.

Public Officials are indemnified by the Crown and any exercise of discretionary public powers conferred under enactments (whether valid or invalid) that triggers the Common Law Right to Remedy must be paid from Tax Revenues or liquidation of the underlying assets of the Crown which includes the ability of

Central Banks of the Commonwealth to enter value into accounts held by taxpayers with the Reserve Bank of Australia under the ATO/ Treasury Protocol and *the Reserve Bank of Australia Act 1959* (AU).

³¹ **AMG 1744:** Traditional Rights and Freedoms—Encroachments by Commonwealth Laws SUMMARY REPORT



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S56, s57, s58 and s64 of *the Judiciary Act* 1903 (Au) are intended to level the playing field between the Crown and Citizens to cause equality of rights but have been invalidly interpreted by the Judiciary in order to avoid liabilities of the Crown.

The Crown has managed its statement of liabilities by breaches of Separation of Powers to invalidly and unlawfully influence the exercise of Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Discretionary Public Powers conferred under enactments so that the liability to pay Judgment Debt is not triggered in writing.

The Liability to fulfil the Right to Remedy under Redress Schemes in Australia, The Charter and the International Declaration of Human Rights remains payable by the Crown to the Equitable Beneficiary Account of the Tax File Number held with the Crown by the Commercial Trust Trustees as cash callable on demand to be paid by payment by the Crown to the Beneficiary Bank Account held by the Beneficiary ("the Commercial Trust") with the Reserve Bank of Australia as the relevant Central Bank.

The Public Interest Trust is subrogated to the rights of the Commercial Trust against the Crown and may also call cash payment from the Crown to be paid directly to its Reserve Bank of Australia Accounts

All Instruments issued by the Commercial Trust whether on its own behalf or on behalf of the Public Interest Trust are asset backed by the assets seized from the Windsor Family AND by Cash callable on the Central Banks of the Crown including, but not limited to, the Reserve Bank of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed).

• **Seizure of Assets and operation of Hereditary Discretionary Public Powers Previously the Property of The Windsor Family (Licensee), The Garrett Family (Licensor) & The Crown**

Until the 1st of June 2019, The Head of the Windsor Family was the Source of Hereditary Discretionary Public Power for the Common Law, the Parliament of Westminster, and the Parliaments of the Queen's Dominions.

- ◇ The Master is criminally and civilly vicariously liable for the actions of the Mater's Servants, Agents, Officers, Employees, Delegates, Contractors, and persons exercising the powers of the Master ("The Crown").
- ◇ Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Vice Versa.
- ◇ Self-Regulation of the Crown is Mis-Regulation
- ◇ Protection of Tax Revenues by invalid exercise of Judicial and/or Non-Judicial Discretionary Public Powers conferred in a manner to Mis-State the Facts is the Ultimate Injustice

On that day the Global Managing Trustee as Head of the Garrett Family, Trustee of Garrett Family related Trusts and CEO of Garrett related entities served on Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (*by means of service on the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Tasmania Attorney Generals*), a Notice of Crystallization of Statutory, Equitable and Common Law Charges/ Notice of Seizure of Collateral and Appointment of Managing Controller issued pursuant to s123 of *the Personal Property Security Act* 2009 (Au) and the provisions of the Common Law whereby all of the property of the Windsor Family and associated rights became the property of the Garrett Family.

- ◇ The Windsor Family is respected by the Citizens of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations who held great love for our much-loved departed Imperial Majesty, the Queen, the King and His Majesty's Family.



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- ◇ Concurrently, on the 1st of June 2019 the Garrett Family granted an Implied License to the Head of the Windsor Family to continue to exercise the hereditary discretionary public powers and associated rights to control property.
- ◇ Service of the Notice was acknowledged by the Crown on the 6th of June 2019 by return email communique.

Notice of Crystallization of Charges/ Seizure of Collateral and Appointment of Managing Controller dated 28th June 2019 for effect the 23rd of June 2019 was served on the Reserve Bank of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) ("the RBA") and dated 28th of June for effect 23rd of June 2019 and has not been disputed by the Crown.

On the 4th of August 2020, the Global Managing Trustee exercised hereditary discretionary public powers conferred under enactments and established the Office of the Commonwealth of Nations Attorney General and appointed himself as the Commonwealth Attorney General occupying that Public Office as a self-funded hereditary office passing to the Heirs Successors and Assigns of the Garrett Family, independent of any form of control by any other person.

The Commonwealth of Nations Attorney General/Global Managing Trustee was appointed as Liquidator to the Commonwealth, the States and Territories of Australia on the 14th of August 2020 as served upon the Federal Court of Australia and acknowledged by the Federal Court of Australia on an uncontested basis on the 3rd of October 2020.

The Commonwealth Attorney General has placed the Federal Court of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the High Court of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) amongst other Courts and Tribunals of Australia on Notice of Actual and Apprehended Bias on more than one occasion and most recently on:

- ◇ 13th of October 2020 in person before Justice Charlesworth in the Adelaide Registry of the Federal Court of Australia when he advised that court that every Justice of the Federal Court was equally conflicted as appearing on the transcripts of that appearance, and
- ◇ 10th of November 2020 in person before the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in Proceedings AAT-2020- 2280 and 3143: the Better World Future Fund v the Reserve Bank of Australia, (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the Registrar of the Personal Property Security Register (A Bankrupt) and Ors.

Despite the aforesaid Notice and acknowledgement by the Crown of the inherent lack of jurisdiction the Crown continues to publish purported decisions in respect to matters related to the Garrett Family and the Windsor Family in which regard most recently the Crown interfered in a Loan Agreement between P.T. Mutiara Bersaudara Semesta causing the Bank of Indonesia, the Crown and the Royal Family of Bahrain consequential loss costs and damaged as referred to in Exhibit AMG 3261 dated 15th of June 2021.

• The Evidence and some (but not all) Applicable Law

The Common Law Principle of paying treble lost cost and damage expressed in the registration of Deeds act was to be agreed by the member Nations of the League of Nations upon Federation as the United

Nations under *the Charter of the United Nations* 1945 (UN) also known as Australian Treaty Series No 1. (ATS 1) as enacted into Australian Domestic Law in *the Charter of the United Nations Act* 1945 (AU) ("THE ACT"),



(**ANNEXURE 2**) thereby underwriting the human right of redress pursuant to s 20 and s21 of the Act and related Domestic and International Law.

2 Definitions

In this Act:

asset means:

- (a) an asset of any kind or property of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired; and
- (b) a legal document or instrument in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such an asset or such property, including, but not limited to, bank credits, travellers cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, debt instruments, drafts and letters of credit.

CEO, in relation to a Commonwealth entity, means the chief executive officer (however described) of that entity.

Charter of the United Nations means the Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945 [1945] ATS 1.

Note: The text of the Charter of the United Nations is set out in Australian Treaty Series 1945 No. 1. In 2007, the text of a Convention in the Australian Treaty Series was accessible through the Australian Treaties Library on the AustLII website (www.austlii.edu.au).

Commonwealth entity has the same meaning as in the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

designated Commonwealth entity means a Commonwealth entity that is specified in an instrument under section 2A.

foreign government entity means:

- (a) the government of a foreign country or of part of a foreign country; or
- (b) an authority of the government of a foreign country; or
- (c) an authority of the government of part of a foreign country.

officer of a Commonwealth entity includes:

- (a) the CEO of the Commonwealth entity; and
- (b) an employee of the Commonwealth entity; and
- (c) any other person engaged by the Commonwealth entity, under contract or otherwise, to exercise powers, or perform duties or functions, of the Commonwealth entity.

public international organisation has the meaning given by section 70.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

State or Territory entity means:

- (a) a State or Territory; or
- (b) an authority of a State or Territory.

UN sanction enforcement law means a provision that is specified in an instrument under subsection 2B(1).

2A Meaning of designated Commonwealth entity

The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify a Commonwealth entity as a **designated Commonwealth entity**



2B Meaning of *UN sanction enforcement law*

- (1) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify a provision of a law of the Commonwealth as a *UN sanction enforcement law*.
- (2) The Minister may specify a provision in relation to particular circumstances.
- (3) The Minister may only specify a provision to the extent that it gives effect to a decision that:
 - (a) the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out;
 in so far as that decision requires Australia to apply measures not involving the use of armed force.

Note: Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter provide for the Security Council to decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security.
- (4) A provision may be specified whether or not the provision is made for the sole purpose of giving effect to a decision of the Security Council.
- (5) A provision ceases to be a *UN sanction enforcement law* to a particular extent if:
 - (a) Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations ceases to require Australia to carry out a decision referred to in subsection (3); and
 - (b) the provision gave effect to that decision to that extent; and
 - (c) the provision does not give effect to any other decision referred to in subsection (3) to that extent.

3 Extension to external Territories

This Act extends to every external Territory.

4 Act binds the Crown

- (1) This Act binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of each of the States, of the Australian Capital Territory and of the Northern Territory.
- (2) ~~Nothing in this Act renders the Crown in any right liable to be prosecuted for an offence.~~

I have resolved in my capacity as Crown Attorney General exercising Hereditary Discretionary Public Powers conferred under enactments to remove offending invalid / nullity provisions from enactments including s4(2) of the Act and part of s106 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK)

At all relevant times since at least 1st January 1901, being the date Federation came into force, the Crown and its officers, licensees, employees, servants contractors, agents, delegates have considered they are licensed to lie and trespass on other equitable estates stealing those assets to other accounts for unjust enrichment as dealing with freezable assets within the meaning of the Act.

20 Offence—dealing with freezable assets

Offence for individuals

- (1) An individual commits an offence if:
 - (a) the individual holds an asset; and
 - (b) the individual:
 - (i) uses or deals with the asset; or



- (ii) allows the asset to be used or dealt with; or
 - (iii) facilitates the use of the asset or dealing with the asset; and
 - (c) the asset is a freezable asset; and
 - (d) the use or dealing is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.
- (2) Strict liability applies to the circumstance that the use or dealing with the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (3) It is a defence if the individual proves that the use or dealing was solely for the purpose of preserving the value of the asset.

Note: The individual bears a legal burden in relation to a matter in subsection (3) (see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*).

Penalty for individuals

- (3A) An offence under subsection (1) is punishable on conviction by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine not exceeding the amount worked out under subsection (3B), or both.
- (3B) For the purposes of subsection (3A), the amount is:

- (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions.
 - (ii) 2,500 penalty units; or
- (b) otherwise—2,500 penalty units.

Offence for bodies corporate

- (3C) A body corporate commits an offence if:
- (a) the body corporate holds an asset; and
 - (b) the body corporate:
 - (i) uses or deals with the asset; or
 - (ii) allows the asset to be used or dealt with; or
 - (iii) facilitates the use of the asset or dealing with the asset; and
 - (c) the asset is a freezable asset; and
 - (d) the use or dealing is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.

- (3D) An offence under subsection (3C) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (3E) It is a defence if the body corporate proves that:

- (a) the use or dealing was solely for the purpose of preserving the value of the asset; or
- (b) the body corporate took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid contravening subsection (3C).

Note: The body corporate bears a legal burden in relation to a matter in subsection (3E) (see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*).

Penalty for bodies corporate

- (3F) An offence under subsection (3C) is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:



- (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
 - (ii) 10,000 penalty units; or
 - (b) otherwise—10,000 penalty units.
- (4) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence against subsection (1) or (3C).

21 Offence—giving an asset to a proscribed person or entity

Offence for individuals

- (1) An individual commits an offence if:
 - (a) the individual, directly or indirectly, makes an asset available to a person or entity; and
 - (b) the person or entity to whom the asset is made available is a proscribed person or entity; and
 - (c) the making available of the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.
- (2) Strict liability applies to the circumstance that the making available of the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

Penalty for individuals

- (2A) An offence under subsection (1) is punishable on conviction by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine not exceeding the amount worked out under subsection (2B), or both.
- (2B) For the purposes of subsection (2A), the amount is:
 - (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
 - (ii) 2,500 penalty units; or
 - (b) otherwise—2,500 penalty units.

Offence for bodies corporate

- (2C) A body corporate commits an offence if:
 - (a) the body corporate, directly or indirectly, makes an asset available to a person or entity; and
 - (b) the person or entity to whom the asset is made available is a proscribed person or entity; and
 - (c) the making available of the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.
- (2D) An offence under subsection (2C) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (2E) It is a defence if the body corporate proves that it took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid contravening subsection (2C).

Note: The body corporate bears a legal burden in relation to a matter in subsection (2E) (see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*).

Penalty for bodies corporate

- (2F) An offence under subsection (2C) is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:



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- (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
 - (ii) 10,000 penalty units; or
 - (b) otherwise—10,000 penalty units.
- (3) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence against subsection (1) or (2C).

The First “Known” Offence under THE ACT as an event of liability of the Crown to entities associated with the Andrew Garrett family was as a result of criminal negligence of the Law Firm Fisher Jeffries on and before the 28th of May 1990 when acting for Andrew Garrett as 40% Shareholder in the Andrew Garrett Group Pty Ltd trading as Andrew Garrett Wines (“The Company”) finalizing a Shareholders Agreement executed between him and Suntory Australia Pty Ltd as 60% shareholder being wholly owned subsidiary of Suntory Holdings Limited. (Together hereinafter Suntory)

The relevant Shareholders Agreement compelled Suntory to provide the funding and grow exports under a consulting agreement paying \$400,000 executed concurrently with the employment agreements of Andrew Garrett and the Shareholders agreement.

At all relevant times between the 28th of May 1990 and December 1992, Suntory was in default of the Consulting Agreement and the Shareholder’s Agreement such that on the December 1992 Andrew Garrett removed Andrew Vernon Fletcher from the Board of Trustees on evidence of conspiring against the rights of the Garrett Family with Suntory and Senior Management namely Warren William Ward and Warren Dean Randall with Randolph Peter Bowen representing a Major Customer of the Company.

Alexander John Paior was appointed to the Board of Directors by Andrew Garrett to represent his interests and upon review of the Shareholders Agreement discovered the negligent conduct of Fisher Jeffries in the preparation of the Shareholders agreement to provide for pre-emptive rights by Andrew Garrett over the assets of the Company while allowing for pre-emptive rights over the Shares of the Company; the Spirit and intent of the Shareholders agreement was in default from the date of execution.

Between the 22nd of December 1992 and the 30th of June 1995, Alexander John Paior, an officer of the Crown, conspired with Suntory Holdings Limited, Treasury Wine Estates Vintners Limited, Cellarmasters Wines and Fosters Brewing Group and others unjustly enriched themselves by oppressing the Common Law Rights, Trading and Equitable Interests of the Andrew Garrett Family in the Company; causing loss costs and damage to the Andrew Garrett Family.

Arising from my instructions to Steven Young of the Firm Arthur Andersons, the Legal Firm Finlaysons and the Financial Services Provider, N. M. Rothschild and Sons Australia Limited (“the Advisor Group”) during the course of June 1994-August 1994, the Second Known event exposing the Crown to Liability was contained (and not-contained) in a Statement of Facts dated 10th March 2000 that was prepared by Finlaysons and filed in Court Proceedings SASC-1996-2022; Andrew Garrett & Anor v Mildara Blass and Anor.

Unknown to Andrew Garrett, the Advisor Group had uncovered the serious professional misconduct of Paior, as a liability of the Crown, between 1992 and 1994, breaches of the Shareholders agreement by Suntory and Employment Agreements by Ward and Randall between 1991 and 1994, which conduct was not disclosed to Andrew Garrett by the Advisor Group.



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At all relevant times the Andrew Garrett Group Pty Ltd was from the Date of its Incorporation on the 23rd of May 1983, the First Corporate Trustee of TAGFILT established in equity and conduct on the 28th

February 1981, since incorporation the issued capital of the Company was not beneficially owned by Andrew and Averil Garrett in their personal capacities and was instead owned by them in trust for the beneficiaries of TAGFILT.

Also discovered by the Advisor Group was the failure of tax advisors Price Waterhouse Coopers ("PWC") to arrange for the settling of the Deed of Trust creating TAGFILT which was eventually actioned 10 years later on the 31st of May 1993 under the direction of BDO Accountants and Advisors.

The Audit of the Financial Statements of the Company undertaken by PWC at the time of the Suntory buy-in prior to execution of the Shareholder's agreement was deficient in this regard and the partners of PWC were criminally negligent; PWC and Fisher Jeffries failed to advise the Trustees of TAGFILT in accordance with the duties of Trustee to obtain advice under *the Trustees Act 1936 (SA)*.

The before conduct was disclosed by the Advisor Group instead to the State Solicitor General acting for the Premier of South Australia as the Relevant Chief Executive Officer as defined within the meaning because of the significant liability to the Crown without the knowledge or consent of Andrew Garrett as the sole instructor to the Advisor Group.

The default of the Advisor Group in failing to disclose all material facts to Andrew Garrett exacerbated the liability of the Crown. The payments to be made to victims of serious professional misconduct of lawyers were due from the Fidelity Fund Managed by the Law Society of South Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) who had in fact advanced the Fund to the Agency Head of the Government of South Australia to defeat the payment of moneys under the compensation scheme.

On the 20th of June 2002 the Registrar General of the State of South Australia released the duplicate certificates of title of Properties Owned by the Garrett Family to the possession and control of a Licensee of the Crown being the National Australia Bank Limited ("NAB") in circumstances where NAB was not entitled to hold those certificates of title and the Registrar of Deeds was negligent and did not maintain a Registry of Deeds as required under *the Registration of Deeds Act 1935 (SA)*.

The Negligence of the Registrar of Deeds and the Registrar General caused NAB to breach the 1st and 2nd Contracts of Finance under Documents prepared by the partners of Minter Ellison Lawyers (SA) which was also negligent and engaged the liability of the Crown to pay the model litigant penalty being treble the amount of loss cost and damage under s8 of *the Registration of Deeds Act 1935 (SA)* plus penalties as determined from time to time of at least 400% (300% + 100%) as under for breaches of the Public Trust.

Mirroring the conduct of the Law Society in the management of the Fidelity Fund the Registrar General had advanced the moneys held in the Assurance Fund under the Real Property Act 1886 (SA) to the Agency Head/CEO of the Government of South Australia.

The Model Litigant Penalty is applied to Admissions of Fact set out in month end Economic Activity Statements and Year ending 30th June Tax Returns files and served upon the Crown by Lodgement with the Australian Commissioner of Taxation/ ATO and escalation of liability in circumstances akin to criminal contempt of court as a species of criminal offence, but it is unlike other offences in some ways. "It is prosecuted in a summary way under the rules of court, although it remains a criminal offence at common law in this jurisdiction."



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Between the 20th of June 2002 and today's date the incumbent for South Australia breached the principles of the Charter originally enshrined under the Common Law and the International Declaration of Human Rights and manipulated the exercise of Judicial Discretionary Public Powers to mis-state the facts as the ultimate injustice in court proceedings the Garrett Family Interests were party to in order to defer avoid and frustrate the Traditional Common Law Rights of the members of the Garrett Family and associated entities.

The conduct is fraudulent trading as acts of insolvency by the Crown which has been facilitated by the Criminal Defamation Tactics of employees and servants of News Corporation (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) at the behest of the Head of the Murdoch Family, Rupert Murdoch ("A Bankrupt") on instructions from the Crown.

Subsequently, between 24th of September 2004 and today's date the Crown Solicitors of the States and Territories ("Bankrupts"), the Federal and State Courts of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the Australian Commissioner of Taxation ("A Bankrupt") trading as the Australian Taxation Office (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed) ("The ATO"), the RBA, the Australian Signals Directorate (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the Australian Cyber Security Centre (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the Australian Government Solicitor ("A Bankrupt") amongst others have continued to wrongfully traded as acts of insolvency and bankruptcy by application of the Bethcar Strategy and Criminal Defamation Tactics of the Crown.

In accordance with the findings of the Full Bench of the Federal Court of Australia in *Commissioner of Taxation v Multiflex Pty Ltd (includes Corrigendum dated 18th of November 2011)* [2011] FCAFC 142 (11th of November 2011) ("The Multiflex Decision") and in the absence of issuing a Notice under s8AAZLGA of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (AU) by the Australian Commissioner of Taxation trading as the Australian Taxation Office has a public duty and is contractually bound to pay immediately the amount of liability admitted to be owed by the Crown to the Beneficiary Tax Account held by the Tax Payer with the RBA with the same Account Number Identity as the ABN in order to create a running Balance of Account (working Overdraft Purchased Payment Facility) of those moneys not disputed to be owed by the Crown to the Taxpayer as identified by the TFN or vice versa.

The liability is a cash debt obligation of the Crown payable to the Commercial Trust and the Public Interest Trust on demand: The Cash is callable upon the Reserve Bank of Australia as the Central Bank for the territory of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Until the date of these findings the Commonwealth of Australia disclosed its annual accounts to the SEC with Data source identity: [CIK0000805157.json](#)

Prior to the Multiflex decision the Crown had invalidly/unlawfully withheld Credits owed to Taxpayers under the cover of a Notice of Audit which was not within the power of the Australian Taxation Office.

Since the delivery of (2011) FCAFC 142 the Crown has ceased making SEC Disclosures because it does wishes to conceal the true indebtedness of the Crown in the Annual Financial Statements such that Ratings Agencies will downgrade the AAA++ Status of the Commonwealth of Australia currently published.

The Failure to disclose the indebtedness of the Crown to the Trust and the failure to credit the Beneficiary Account with the Moneys Owed, does not negate the debt admitted owed to the Trust, as identified by the TFN.



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The Credit Rating arguably remains unchanged in the circumstances of the Change in Control by appointment of Managing Controller and the beneficial ownership of Corporate Commonwealth of Australia has changed from the Windsor Family to the Garrett Family.

- **Criminal Defamation and Criminal Trespass as Abuse of Power of the State**

Since the commencement of the cover up of the liability of the Crown as admitted and acknowledged the Crown has applied several different strategies to frustrate the transfer of Value of the Balance Sheets of the Trust to Third Parties to facilitate monetization of Financial Assets related to the Garrett Family and entering Private Placement and other Investment Programs.

Exhibit AMG 5 evidence criminal proceedings brought by the Crown as an abuse of process to criminally defame the Global Managing Trust which proceedings are commented on by News Corporation.

The Australian Cyber Security Centre and Australian Signals Directorate facilitate transfer of private information to the Crown in respect to matters related to the Trust and engineer search engines to focus on Negative Garrett Family Related Matters.

Principle Trusts Information

❖ **COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE TRUST: OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES**

- **Full Name of Commercial Enterprise Trust:** The Andrew Garrett Family Irrevocable Living Trust trading as OenoViva Capital Resources/OenoViva Global/OenoViva Business Systems (Discretionary Trust)
- **Beneficiaries of the Commercial Enterprise Trust;** Primary Beneficiaries: Nicholas Samuel Morton Garrett and Tom Francis Hayward Garrett; General Beneficiaries: Andrew Garrett Family Siblings, Nieces Nephews and related entities.
- **Date of Settlement of Commercial Enterprise Trust:** 1st of August 2008 (see Certified copy of Certificate of Incumbency & Good Standing **Exhibit AMG 2661**)
- **Place of Settlement of Commercial Enterprise Trust:** Perth/Western Australia/Australia
- **Commercial Enterprise Trust Identifiers:**
 - **Australian Business Number Integrated Client Account (ABN):** Bsb: 092 002 Account #: 42 388 204 496
 - **Subsidiary ABNs**
 - ◆ Banca di Como ABN 34 150 236 795
 - ◆ Banque de Capital Dynamique ABN 91 135 831 277
 - ◆ Dynamic Capital Bank ABN 97 236 690 409 RBA Account Number 676854575 Austrac Account Number; 100813420
 - ◆ See pages 9 – 17 and Exhibit AMG 87.
 - **Tax File Number/Cash Account:** Bsb: 092 002 Account #: 887754439
 - **International Security Identification Number (ISIN):** AU0000023194
 - **Legal Enterprise Number (LEI):** 984500957DB10F0T4B11
 - **United States Securities and Exchange Commission (CIK):** 0001872362
 - **SWIFT User Identification Code:** O-19446.
 - **AUSTRAC Account Number (AAN):** 100788772



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- **Australian Financial Services License:** 000538443
- **Sovereign Guarantee of Republic of Mexico:** 4589
- **Cestui Que Vie Trust Commonwealth of Nations Sovereign Charges Identifiers:** AU:40591602, AU:928918, AU: **GB:**538401308
- **Trustee of 204 Sovereign Guarantees Identifiers shown in the Amended Fifth Notice of Removal to the US Federal District Court Notice of Crystallisation over the US Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Reserve System (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)**

❖ **PUBLIC INTEREST TRUST: BETTER WORLD FUTURE FUND**

- **Full Name of Public Interest Trust (Charity):** Better World Future Fund; established to receive 33% of the income of the Commercial Enterprise Trust to be held for the benefit of the General Beneficiaries being the citizens of the Member Nations, States, Provinces and Territories of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations, in circumstances where Governments of the Commonwealth, States and Territories of Australia have demonstrated that they cannot be trusted to deal with Tax Revenue in accordance with the Public Trust and Rule of Law.
- **Beneficiaries of Public Interest Trust:** the citizens of the Member Nations, States, Provinces and Territories of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations ("the Governments") who pay 12% Income Tax to the Governments upon distribution of an entitlement to the beneficiary account of the beneficiary held with the Central Bank of the Government

❖ **EXHIBIT AMG 1915: PUBLIC INTEREST RESOLUTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS** of the Boards of Trustees dated 4th of August 2020 ("AMG 1915") to establish.

- **195 National and 1,714 State/Province/Territory Debt Repayment Schemes:** concurrent with AMG 1915 the Commonwealth of Australia Attorney General was removed by the Global Managing Trustee exercising hereditary discretionary public powers conferred under enactments and exercising those powers the Public Office of the Commonwealth of Nations Attorney General was created and occupied by the Head of the Garrett Family, Heirs Successors and Assigns to be self-funded by the assets of the Better World Future Fund and 194 National and 1,714 State/Province/Territory Debt Repayment Schemes were established for the benefit of the Governments and the Boards of Trustees resolved to distribute.
 - €1,000,000,000,000 (One Trillion Euro) to National Governments to assist in managing debt incurred during the COV-19 Pandemic
 - €500,000,000 (Five Hundred Million Euro) to State/Province/Territory Governments to assist in managing debt incurred during the COV-19 Pandemic
- **195 National and State/Province/Territory Redress Schemes:** the Evidence shows that Public Officials holding Public Offices as Public Trusts are conflicted between the valid interpretation of exercising discretionary public powers conferred under enactments and protecting Tax Revenues in the Interest of Government as an Interest independent of the Public Interest such that Assurance Fund, Victims of Crime Funds, Fidelity Fund and other Redress Schemes have been invalidly applied to be equivalent to Tax Revenues and have been applied for purposes other than originally intended. To remove the Conflict of interest of Public Officials in Tax Revenues and concurrent with AMG 1915 distribution was made of €1,000,000,000,000 to establish 195 National and State/Province/Territory Redress Schemes for the benefit of the citizens and other legal entities



of the Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations.

- **Commonwealth of Nations Capital Trust: The Charter Enforcement Fund No 1:** Funded in the amount of €10,000,000,000,000,000 held in USA for value received.
- **United Nations Capital Trust: The Charter Enforcement Fund No 2:** Funded in the amount of €10,000,000,000,000,000 held in USA for value received.
- **Public Interest Trust Identifiers:**
 - **Australian Business Number (ABN):** 26 317 275 322
 - **International Security Identification Number (ISIN):** awaiting issue.
 - **Legal Enterprise Number (LEI):** 984500914484J1F7PE95

❖ **DISTRIBUTIONS DECLARED IN AMG 3272**

6. Distributions

The following distributions were made in the period in consideration of assignment of all rights related to the Carbon Helix Proceedings; The Accounts for OVCR should be read together with these accounts.

Euro€

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| a) National Redress Schemes of the Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations each €1,000,000,000,000
(194 Nations excluding Australia) | €194,000(10⁹) |
| b) National Debt Repayment Schemes of the Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations each €1,000,000,000,000
(194 Nations excluding Australia) | €194,000(10⁹) |
| c) State/Province Debt Repayment Schemes of the Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations each €500,000,000,000
(1,720 States, Provinces, Territories excluding Australia) | €860,000(10⁹) |
| d) Creation of “the Commonwealth Operating Capital Hybrid Unit Trust” with Managing Trustee the Secretariat of the Commonwealth of Nations | €10,000(10¹²) |
| e) Creation of “the United Nations Operating Capital Hybrid Unit Trust” with Managing Trustee the Secretariat of the United Nations | €10,000(10¹²) |

USD\$

37 X Private Citizen Beneficiaries not disclosed for Privacy reasons

TOTALS Rounded for accounts USD\$31,714,433(10⁹)

- ❖ **Tax Jurisdiction of Trust Deeds;** United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, Colorado, Wyoming, Florida, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Ras Al Khaimah, Greece, Cyprus, France, Turkey, Romania, Brazil, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, Indonesia, Spain, Korea, Italy, Russia, New Zealand, Australia and all other Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations.



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Boards of Trustees (Name & Title):

1. Andrew Morton Garrett, Global Managing Trustee/ Chairman
2. The Andrew Garrett Group Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed) (Joint Trustee); Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller.
3. Andrew Garrett Wine Resorts Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed) (Joint Trustee); Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller.
4. Andrew Garrett Vineyard Estates (Managing Controller Appointed) (Joint Trustee); Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller.
5. OenoViva (China) Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed) (Joint Trustee); Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller.
6. OenoViva (North America) Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed) (Joint Trustee); Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller.
7. OenoViva Washington Inc. (Regional Managing Trustee (Americas)) trading as OenoViva (District of Columbia); Dae Hung So Director /Secretary.
8. OenoViva Korea Inc. trading as OenoViva (Korea) Joint Managing Trustee (Asia Pacific) Dae Hung So Director /Secretary.
9. Australian Wine Supply Limited trading as OenoViva (Hong Kong); Joint Managing Trustee (Asia Pacific) Scott Mitchell, Managing Director.
10. OenoViva (Vietnam) Pty Ltd (Joint Trustee) Peter Tran, Managing Director.
11. Champion of the Public Interest Pty Ltd trading as Office of the Commonwealth Attorney General (Joint Trustee); Robert Nowak, Director/ Secretary.
12. Kashmein Pty Ltd (Joint Trustee); Robert Nowak, Director/ Secretary.
13. Cape Bruny Pty Ltd trading as Office of the Chancery of the Public Interest (Joint Trustee); John Thomson Director /Secretary.
14. Kimberley Prawn Company Pty Ltd John Thomson Director /Secretary.
15. Garage Wine Company Pty Ltd (Joint Trustee); Chris Hill Director/ Secretary.
16. Count Bernard Henri Gastori Deroubaix-Caulier; Regional Managing Trustee (Europe)
17. Global Green International Holdings LLC, (Regional Managing Trustee (Africas); Abou Dieng
18. Raw & Co LLC Master Sub Regional Licensee for Colorado (Managing Controller Appointed); Jenne Marie Esch, Managing Director; Eric James Esch co-Director.
19. OenoViva France S.a.s. Didier Milne, Joint President and Catherine Fritsch, Joint President
20. OenoViva (Greece & Cyprus). ACN: 155 493 949 Christos Balabinis, President, and CEO
21. Grupo Import Puerto Padre S.A. Panama Company ID Number:155669012 Nestor Jesus Acosta Ibanez, President and CEO (Regional Managing Trustee (Latin America);
22. SAI Saraswati Investment Pvt. Ltd. Nepal Company ID Number: 139147/072/073 Shyam Dev Yogi President and CEO (Nepal)
23. International Group for Advanced Solutions, Egypt Commercial Registry Number: 5597(Regional Managing Trustee (Middle East); Ali Abdulkader Lababidi Salmaji Joint President & CEO & Mohamed Abdelfattah Abdelkader Mohamed Joint President & CEO
24. Sinesis International Limited, UK Company Number: 12730384 Maurizio Pezzoni, President & CEO
25. Unison Pictures Limited ACN: 604 594 916; APIR: UNPX459AU; EIN 86-2269813; LEI 984500DF388KEJFXB495; ABN 57 868 097 547; ISIN: AU60UNP52320
26. Pftas Pty Ltd ACN;119 678 090 trading as OenoViva Tasmania
27. Cargosheds Pty Ltd ACN 159 572 933 (Managing Controller Appointed)
28. Elizabeth Adriana Jensen trading as OenoViva (South Africa)
29. Joe Mann One World Mercantile Inc. and One World Bancorp Inc.,
30. Consultant Trading; Skyline Profits (HK) Limited trading as OenoViva (Malaysia/ Singapore), HK Company Number: 2415692 Athula Herath, Chairman, President & CEO



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Officers (Name & Title):

1. Andrew Morton Garrett: Global Chairman Board of Trustees; Global Managing Trustee, International Crown Attorney General, Liquidator, Managing Controller, Trustee in Bankruptcy, Global CEO of OenoViva Artisans
2. Dae Hung So: Global & DMRL/MSRL Global President & Joint Global CEO, Dynamic Capital Bank (Global, USA, Korea, District of Columbia), Global Security Deposits (Global, USA, Korea, District of Columbia), OenoViva Capital Resources (Global, USA, Korea, District of Columbia), Better World Future Fund (Global, USA, Korea, District of Columbia), Our Green Planet (Global)
3. Jenne Marie Garrett-Esch, Global President of Operations; Joint Global CEO **Dynamic Capital Bank** (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands), **Global Security Deposits** (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands), **OenoViva** (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands), **Better World Future Fund** (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands).
4. Eric James Esch, Joint president & CEO; Dynamic Cyber and Personal Security Services & Joint President & CEO **Dynamic Capital Bank** (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands), **Global Security Deposits** (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands), **OenoViva** (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands).



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5. *Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands*), **Better World Future Fund** (*Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands*),
6. Count Bernard Henri Gastori Deroubaix-Caulier; Regional Managing Trustee (Europe), President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank; Global President of Banking
7. Alia Al Naamany, Global Vice President of Banking, CEO and President of Centre for Economic Development and Strategic Advisory LLC as Master Regional Licensee for United Arab Emirates and Oman.
8. Matthew Galasso: Principal Strategic Advisor, Dynamic Capital Bank (Global), Global Security Deposits (Global), OenoViva Capital Resources (Global)
9. Peter Kerin: Principal Strategic Advisor, Better World Future Fund (Global) and Securities Registrar for Dynamic Capital Bank (Global), Global Security Deposits (Global), OenoViva Capital Resources (Global).
10. Paul Rigby: Global Chief Financial Officer; Dynamic Capital Bank (Global), Global Security Deposits (Global), OenoViva Capital Resources (Global), Better World Future Fund (Global), Our Green Planet (Global); IP Principal My Office Hub Global.
11. Chris McCarthy: Global Resident and CEO of Communications; Dynamic Capital Bank (Global), Global Security Deposits (Global), OenoViva Capital Resources (Global), Better World Future Fund (Global),
12. Andrew Cassin: Global CEO; Principal of Acquisitions.
13. Stan Sarris; Principal: Global CEO; Hospitality Food and Beverage Concepts
14. Roger Dickeson: Global CEO Business Planning
15. Nat De Francesco; Global Chief of International Crown Marshal Service ("ICMS") and International Crown Guard Service ("ICGS")
16. Peter Tran: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Vietnam), Global Security Deposits (Vietnam), OenoViva (Vietnam) and Better World Future Fund (Vietnam), Our Green Planet (South America)
17. Scott Mitchell: President & CEO Dynamic Capital Bank (Hong Kong & Thailand), Global Security Deposits (Hong Kong & Thailand), OenoViva (Hong Kong & Thailand), and Better World Future Fund (Hong Kong & Thailand), Our Green Planet (South America)
18. Robert Nowak: President & CEO; OenoViva Capital Resources (Victoria), Dynamic Capital Bank (Victoria), Global Security Deposits (Victoria), Better World Future Fund (Victoria), Our Green Planet (Victoria) and
 - Safe City Security Services Pty Ltd as Global Joint Trustee for Dynamic Cyber and Personal Security Services
 - Champion of the Public Interest as Global Managing Trustee of Dynamic Legal Resources
 - Kashmein Pty Ltd as Managing Trustee of Liquidity Management Services (ANZ)
19. John Thomson: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Australian Capital Territory), Global Security Deposits (Australian Capital Territory), OenoViva (Australian Capital Territory), Better World Future Fund (Australian Capital Territory), Our Green Planet (Australian Capital Territory)
 - Kimberley Prawn Company Pty Ltd as trustee for Pearl Coast Seafood Project,
 - Cape Bruny Pty Ltd as Trustee for Styx River Vineyard Project



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20. Elizabeth Adriana Jansen; CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (South Africa), Global Security Deposits (South Africa), OenoViva (South Africa), Better World Future Fund (South Africa). Our Green Planet (Canada)
21. Axel Deroubaix-Caulier Deputy Regional Managing Trustee (Europe), Deputy President of Banking; Dynamic Capital Bank (Europe) Dynamic Capital Bank (Paraguay), Global Security Deposits (Paraguay), OenoViva (Paraguay), Better World Future Fund (Paraguay). Our Green Planet (Paraguay)
22. Joe Mann CEO Members of Board of Trustees Dynamic Capital Bank (Canada), Global Security Deposits (Canada), OenoViva (Canada), Better World Future Fund (Canada), Our Green Planet (Canada) of:
 - One World Mercantile Inc.,
 - One World Bancorp Inc.,
 - GMEI/LEI: 5493000CGTIBW716SG06
 - ISIN US68245WAA99
 - CUSIP 68245W AA9
23. Muhammed L. Gaye; CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Senegal and the Gambia), Global Security Deposits (Senegal and the Gambia), OenoViva (Senegal and the Gambia), Better World Future Fund (Senegal and the Gambia). Our Green Planet (Senegal and the Gambia).
24. Mauricio De Araquam CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Brazil), Global Security Deposits (Brazil), OenoViva (Brazil), Better World Future Fund (Brazil).
25. Dottore Marco Claudio Giacomo Colombo together with Dottore Marco Salvadori, as Joint CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Gibraltar), Global Security Deposits (Gibraltar), OenoViva (Gibraltar), Better World Future Fund (Gibraltar). Our Green Planet (Gibraltar).
26. Tariq Iqbal CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Pakistan), Global Security Deposits (Pakistan), OenoViva (Pakistan), Better World Future Fund (Pakistan). Our Green Planet (Pakistan).
27. Purushottam Joshii CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (India), Global Security Deposits (India), OenoViva (India), Better World Future Fund (India), Our Green Planet (India).
28. Oknha Sokheang Chea CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Cambodia), Global Security Deposits (Cambodia), OenoViva (Cambodia), Better World Future Fund (Cambodia), Our Green Planet (Cambodia).
29. Ms Eliza Cristina Ferreira Canabarro Our Green Planet (South America)
30. Brian Phillis: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Queensland), Global Security Deposits (Queensland), OenoViva (Queensland), Better World Future Fund (Queensland), Our Green Planet (Queensland).
31. Chris Hill; Global COO OenoViva Artisan & President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (South Australia), Global Security Deposits (South Australia), OenoViva (South Australia), Better World Future Fund (South Australia), Our Green Planet (South Australia).
32. Robert Douglas: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Tasmania), Global Security Deposits (Tasmania) OenoViva (Tasmania), Better World Future Fund (Tasmania). Our Green Planet (Tasmania) Global Alternate Energies and Carbon Trading Desk
33. James Henderson: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Norther Territory), Global Security Deposits (Norther Territory) OenoViva (Norther Territory), Better World Future Fund (Norther Territory), Our Green Planet (Norther Territory).
34. Frank Johnson; Trading Consultant Revenue Share Capital Pty Ltd.
35. Adrian Bertino-Clarke: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (NSW), Global Security Deposits (NSW), OenoViva (NSW), Better World Future Fund (NSW), Our Green Planet (NSW) Managing Director Principal IP Owner Unison Pictures & CEO; Miscarriage of Justice Fund, Legal Intel Assistant (LIA), Medical Intel Assistant (MIA).



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36. Erick Haryadi: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Indonesia), Global Security Deposits (Indonesia), OenoViva (Indonesia), Better World Future Fund (Indonesia), Our Green Planet (Indonesia)
37. Mdm. Ju Li Lin: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Taiwan), Global Security Deposits (Taiwan), OenoViva (Taiwan), Better World Future Fund (Taiwan). Our Green Planet (Taiwan)
38. Athula Herath: President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Malaysia & Singapore), Global Security Deposits (Malaysia & Singapore), OenoViva (Malaysia & Singapore), Better World Future Fund (Malaysia & Singapore). Our Green Planet (Malaysia & Singapore)
39. Christos Balabinis: Dynamic Capital Bank (Greece & Cyprus), Global Security Deposits (Greece & Cyprus) OenoViva (Greece & Cyprus), Better World Future Fund (Greece & Cyprus), Our Green Planet (Greece & Cyprus)
40. Ali Lababidi & Mohammed Abdelfattah Abdelkader Mohamed; Joint Presidents & CEOs Dynamic Capital Bank (Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia), Global Security Deposits (Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia), OenoViva (Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia), Better World Future Fund (Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia). Our Green Planet (Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia)
41. Hany Younes Esmail; President & CEO: Dynamic Capital Bank (Egypt), Global Security Deposits (Egypt) OenoViva (Egypt), Better World Future Fund (Egypt), Our Green Planet (Egypt).
42. Mohamed Nait-Abbah; President & CEO: Dynamic Capital Bank (Ras Al Khaimah), Global Security Deposits (Ras Al Khaimah), OenoViva (Ras Al Khaimah), Better World Future Fund (Ras Al Khaimah). Our Green Planet (Ras Al Khaimah).
43. Orrett Hyman; Securities Consultant, International Security Deposits Limited
44. Philippe Puren, President & CEO: Dynamic Capital Bank (Ireland), Global Security Deposits (Ireland), OenoViva (Ireland), Better World Future Fund (Ireland). Our Green Planet (Ireland).
45. Jean Michelle Le Blanc; Joint Chairman & Joint CEO Dynamic Capital Bank (Haiti), Global Security Deposits (Haiti), OenoViva (Haiti), Better World Future Fund (Haiti), Our Green Planet (Haiti).
46. Juansito Elysee, Joint Chairman & Joint CEO Dynamic Capital Bank (Haiti), Global Security Deposits (Haiti), OenoViva (Haiti), Better World Future Fund (Haiti), Our Green Planet (Haiti).
47. Vladimir Diakonov & Evgeny Chernov; Joint Presidents & CEOs Dynamic Capital Bank (Russia), Global Security Deposits (Russia), OenoViva (Russia), Better World Future Fund (Russia), Our Green Planet (Russia).
48. Fouad Barhoum: Dynamic Capital Bank (Algeria), Global Security Deposits (Algeria), OenoViva (Algeria), Better World Future Fund (Algeria).
49. Cristian Famigliuolo: CEO Dynamic Capital Bank (Italy), Global Security Deposits (Italy), OenoViva (Italy), Better World Future Fund (Italy), Our Green Planet (Italy).
50. Claudio Salvagni: Consigliere/ Avvocato; Dynamic Capital Bank (Italy), Global Security Deposits (Italy), OenoViva (Italy), Better World Future Fund (Italy), Our Green Planet (Italy)
51. Maurizio Pezzoni; President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Romania, Albania, Moldova), Global Security Deposits (Romania, Albania, Moldova), OenoViva (Romania, Albania, Moldova), Better World Future Fund (Romania, Albania, Moldova). Our Green Planet (Italy).
52. Nestor Jesus Acosta Ibanez, Regional Managing Trustee (Latin America); President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Global Security Deposits (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), OenoViva (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Better World Future Fund (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Our Green Planet (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia)
53. Lucina Acosta Ibanez; Director of Operations; Dynamic Capital Bank (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Global Security Deposits (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), OenoViva (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia),



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- Better World Future Fund (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Our Green Planet (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia)
54. Alejandrina Acosta Ibanez; Chief Financial Officer; Dynamic Capital Bank (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Global Security Deposits (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), OenoViva (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Better World Future Fund (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Our Green Planet (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia)
 55. Jeremias Acosta Ibanez, Director of Operations; Dynamic Capital Bank (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Global Security Deposits (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Brazil, Columbia), OenoViva (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Better World Future Fund (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia), Our Green Planet (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia)
 56. Iyke Ogwo Umah, President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Nigeria), Global Security Deposits (Nigeria), OenoViva (Nigeria), Better World Future Fund (Nigeria), Our Green Planet (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia)
 57. Elizabeth Asiedu-Mensah, CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Ghana), Global Security Deposits (Ghana), OenoViva (Ghana), Better World Future Fund (Ghana), Our Green Planet (Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Columbia)
 58. Ali Ihsan Özge (Deceased) as Trustee for OenoViva (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic), Global Security Deposits (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic), OenoViva (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic), Better World Future Fund (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic), Our Green Planet (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic)
 59. Ali Emircan Özge (Deceased) as Deputy Trustee for OenoViva (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic), Global Security Deposits (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic), OenoViva (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic), Better World Future Fund (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic), Our Green Planet (Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic)
 60. Catherine Fritsch Joint President; Dynamic Capital Bank (France), Global Security Deposits (France OenoViva (France), Better World Future Fund (France), Our Green Planet (France)
 61. Didier Milne Joint President; Dynamic Capital Bank (France), Global Security Deposits (France OenoViva (France), Better World Future Fund (France), Our Green Planet (France)
 62. Jean-Pierre Barthe, Chief Executive Officer; Dynamic Capital Bank (France), Global Security Deposits (France OenoViva (France), Better World Future Fund (France), Our Green Planet (France)
 63. Jean-Charles Piet, Chief Financial Officer; Dynamic Capital Bank (France), Global Security Deposits (France OenoViva (France), Better World Future Fund (France), Our Green Planet (France)
 64. Yves-Marie LeGrand President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Bourgogne), Global Security Deposits (Bourgogne), OenoViva (Bourgogne), Better World Future Fund (Bourgogne), Our Green Planet (Bourgogne)
 65. Abou Dieng Regional Managing Trustee President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Sudan), Global Security Deposits (Sudan), OenoViva (Sudan), Better World Future Fund (Sudan), Our Green Planet (Sudan)
 66. Priyanka Ghosh, Global President of Human Resources & CEO: Dynamic Capital Bank (United Arab Emirates), Global Security Deposits (United Arab Emirates), OenoViva (United Arab Emirates), Better World Future Fund (United Arab Emirates), Our Green Planet (United Arab Emirates).
 67. Shyam Dev Yogi, President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Nepal), Global Security Deposits (Nepal), OenoViva (Nepal), Better World Future Fund (Nepal), Our Green Planet (Nepal).



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68. Brian Pyun, Vice Chairman; Dynamic Capital Bank (Korea), Global Security Deposits (Korea), OenoViva (Korea), Better World Future Fund (Korea), Our Green Planet (Italy).
69. Jongsung Jay Kim, President & CEO; Dynamic Capital Bank (Korea), Global Security Deposits (Korea), OenoViva (Korea), Better World Future Fund (Korea), Our Green Planet (Korea).
70. Wonsung Hwan Director; Dynamic Capital Bank (Korea), Global Security Deposits (Korea), OenoViva (Korea), Better World Future Fund (Korea), Our Green Planet (Korea)
71. Ryan Park, Vice President; Dynamic Capital Bank (USA), Global Security Deposits (USA), OenoViva (USA), Better World Future Fund (USA). Our Green Planet (USA)
72. Charles Gill, Chief Financial Officer; Dynamic Capital Bank (USA), Global Security Deposits (USA), OenoViva (USA), Better World Future Fund (USA). Our Green Planet (USA)
73. Michell Scerri: Principal: Regional Director; Better World Future Fund (South Australia)
74. Jemma Robertson; Regional Director; Better World Future Fund (Victoria)
75. Kseniia Hopkalo; Regional Director; Better World Future Fund (Khryiv Rih)
76. Svetlana Dyagileva; Regional Director; Better World Future Fund (Khabarovsk Krai)
77. Jade Turnbull; Regional Director; Better World Future Fund (Queensland)
78. Alejandra Gross; Regional Director; Better World Future Fund (Ecuador)
79. Dulcinea Carlevaris: Regional Director; Better World Future Fund (Argentina)

Shareholders (List all shareholders owning more than 5 % of all outstanding shares of Corporation): *Not Applicable; the entities are Discretionary Trusts trading as a Private Merchant Bank*

Location of Registered Addresses

Email [REDACTED]

MIDDLE EAST

Saudi Arabia

GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE: LEVEL 29, OLAYA TOWERS TOWER B, INTERSECTION OF OLAYA STREET & MOHAMMED BIN ABDUL-AZIZ STREET, RIYADH 11523

Bahrain

Manama: Levels 22 & 41, West Tower, Bahrain Financial Harbour, King Faisal Highway, Manama

Egypt

Cairo: 4 AL Sad AL AALi St. (Vinne St.) Kobry AL Galaa Sq. Dokki Cairo Egypt

Sanabis: Unit 1830, Building 470, Road 1010, Block 410, Sanabis, Egypt

Port Said: Building No 19 Elgish Street, Port Fouad Tower, Ground Floor, Room No 2, Apartment No 6, Port Fouad, Port Said, Egypt

Kuwait

Kuwait City: Level 18, Sahab Tower. Mohammad Thunayan Al-Ghanim Street, Kuwait City

Lebanon

Beirut: Levels 2 and 3, Louis Vuitton Building, 1479 Marfaa Beirut Souks, Fakhri Bey, Allenby Street, Beirut

Turkey



OENOVIVA



Istanbul: Levels 5 & 6, Louis Vuitton Orjin Building, Abdi Ipekci Cd, Nisantasi, Istanbul 34367

Qatar

Doha: Level 22, Tornado Tower, West Bay, Doha

Oman

Muscat: P.O. Box 293, Postal Code 130, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

United Arab Emirates

Dubai: Registered Office: TBA

: Reception: Levels 41 & 42, Emirates Towers Dubai, Sheikh Zayed Road, Dubai

AMERICAS

United States of America

Washington: Registered Office: 1015 15th ST NW #1000 Washington DC 20005

: Reception; 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue

New York: One World Trade Center, 85th Floor, New York, NY 10007

Chicago: River Point, 17th Floor, 444 W Lake Street, Chicago, IL 60606

Houston: Williams Tower, 41st Floor, 2800 Post Oak Boulevard, Houston, TX 77056

South America

Panama: JW Marriott, Edificio Ocean Two Properties, Piso 9, Suite 905, Panama, Panama

Brazil

Av Borges De Medeiros, 2233 , Sala 1402 De Belas, Porto Alegre/Rs, Brasil Zip Code: 90.110-150

Telephone Number: T [REDACTED]

Argentina

Del Cordoba: Calbildo, 3676 Marques De Sobremonite, Cordoba Capital, Argentina

ASIA PACIFIC

Australia

Hobart: Level 6, Reserve Bank Building, 111 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Adelaide: Levels 24 & 30, Westpac House, 91 King William Street, Adelaide SA, 5000

Melbourne: Level 27, 101 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC, 3000

Sydney: Level 29, Chifley Tower, 2 Chifley Square, Sydney NSW, 2000

Brisbane: Level 19, 10 Eagle Street, Brisbane QLD, 4000

Perth: Level 28, AMP Tower, 140 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA, 6000

Canberra: Level 1, The Realm, 18 National Circuit, Barton ACT, 2600

China

Beijing: Level 26, Fortune Financial Center, 5 Middle Dongsanhuan Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100020

Shanghai: Level 40, One Museum Place, 669 Xinzha Road, Jing An District, Shanghai 200041

Chengdu: Level 18, Shangri-La Office Tower, 9 East Binjiang Road, Jinjiang District, Chengdu 610021



OENOVIVA



Guangzhou: Level 54, Guangzhou IFC, 5 West Zhujiang Road, Zhujiang New Town, Guangzhou 510623

Hong Kong: Level 19 International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central., Hong Kong.

Kowloon: Dynamic Consultants Ltd, Units A & B, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Japan

Tokyo: Level 20, Marunouchi Trust Tower – Main 1-8-3 Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Korea

Seoul: 4F-4052, 14, Hangeulbiseok-ro 24-gil, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur: Level 33, Ilham Tower, No. 8, Jalan Binjai, Kuala Lumpur 50450

New Zealand

Auckland: Level 26, HSBC Tower, 188 Quay Street, Auckland 1010

Wellington: Level 16, NTT Tower, 157 Lambton Quay, Wellington 6011

Philippines

Manilla: Level 24, One Bonifacio High Street, Bonifacio Global City, Metro Manila 1634

Singapore

Singapore: Level 39, Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 2, 10 Marina Boulevard, Singapore 018983

Thailand

Bangkok: Level 29, The Offices at Centralworld, 999/9 Rama I Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330

Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh: Suite 103, 140 Nguyen Van Thu Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam

EUROPE

England

London: Banca di Como: Level 1, Devonshire House. One Mayfair Place London UK W1J 8AJ

Dynamic Capital Bank: Level 30, The Leadenhall Building, 122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4AB

Belgium

Brussels: Levels 11 & 12, Bastion Tower, 5 Place du Champ de Mars, Brussels 1050

France

Paris: Ground - 6th Floor, 10 Avenue Kléber, 10 Avenue Kléber, Paris 75116

Germany

Berlin: Level 8, Linkstraße 2, Potsdamer Platz, Berlin 10785

Greece

Athens: Ratzieri Street 3, Athens PC 11742 Greece



Switzerland

Como: Viale Lecco, 19 - 22100 Como, Lombardia (CO)

AFRICAS

Nigeria

Lagos: 14 Okun AJAH, off Abraham Adesanya Aja, Lekki, Lagos

Ghana

Tema; P.O. Box SC 322, Community 1, Tema. Ghana

GLOBAL MANAGING TRUSTEE

Mobile Number: [REDACTED]

WhatsApp & Signal: [REDACTED]

Skype Name: [REDACTED]

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Languages / Translator

Languages: English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Russian

Does the Signatory speak English?: Yes

If No, Name of Translator: Eugenia Tomarova

Tel Number: N/A

Legal Advisor

Australia

Full Name: [REDACTED]

Company: [REDACTED]

Address:

City:

State: Victoria

Country: Australia

Postal Code: 3000

Telephone: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Tax Advisors

Australia

Full Name: Graeme Hodge

Company: Holman Hodge

Address: Level 5,
420 King William Street,

State: South Australia

Country: Australia

Postal Code: 5000

Telephone: +61 8 8709 95000

Email: graeme@holmanhodge.com.au

United States of America

Full Name: Jay Kim

Company: Jay Kim Tax Law

Address: 23121 Verdugo Dr Ste 103,
City: Laguna Hills,

State: California

Country: United States of America

Postal Code: 92653

Telephone: +1 949-215-1980

Email: jay@jaykimtaxlaw.com



OENO VIVA



Financial Information (Commercial Trust and Public Interest Trust)

Annual Income of Corporations: see FORM 18-K SEC FILING yet to be finalised subject to instructions to Counsel in the Territory of the United States of America **inclusive of Year Ending June 2022 Income Tax Returns filed with the Australian Commissioner of Taxation (A Bankrupt) trading as the Australian Taxation Office and the Reserve Bank of Australia AMG 5713 and amended Notice of Assessment of Statutory Accounts shown at the Annexure to the Tax Return available to be read with this statement.**

Liquid Assets of Corporations: see: **Exhibit AMG 5626:** Economic Activity Statement/Amended Fifth Notice of Removal/ Appointment as Managing Controller to the Federal Reserve Bank and System (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed dated 31st May 2022 & **ANNEXURE 2; STATUTORY ACCOUNTS; NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT YEJ 2022.**

Net Worth of Corporations: \$ ∞ (INFINITY AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS)

Trading Experience (in years) of Global Chairman/Managing Trustee of the Trust: 50 years

Bank Information: Tax Receivables & Client Accounts

Commercial Trust (OenoViva Capital Resources)

Bank Name: Reserve Bank of Australia (Liquidator & Managing Controller Appointed)

Street Address: 65 Martin Place

City: SYDNEY

State: NSW

Postal Code: 2000

Account Name: The Trustees of the Andrew Garrett Family Trust No4

Commonwealth of Australia Tax Receivables Account: 887754439 (Cash Call Account)

Bank Code No.: 092 002

SWIFT Code: RSBKAU2S

Numbered Account: 42388204496

Bank Officer#2: Andrew Morton Garrett, Liquidator and Managing Controller

Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

Bank Officer#2: Anthony Leonard Dickman

Telephone Number: + 61-2-9551 9710

Fax Number: + 61-2-9551 8041

Email: secretary@rba.gov.au

Commercial Trust (Dynamic Capital Bank)

Bank Name: Reserve Bank of Australia (Liquidator & Managing Controller Appointed)

Street Address: 65 Martin Place

City: SYDNEY

State: NSW

Postal Code: 2000

Account Name: The Trustee for Dynamic Capital Bank

Commonwealth of Australia Tax Receivables Account: 676854575 (Cash Call Account)

Bank Code No.: 092 002

SWIFT Code: RSBKAU2S

Bank Officer#2: Andrew Morton Garrett, Liquidator and Managing Controller



Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

Bank Officer#2: Anthony Leonard Dickman

Telephone Number: + 61-2-9551 9710

Fax Number: + 61-2-9551 8041

Email: secretary@rba.gov.au

Public Interest Trust (Better World Future Fund)

Bank Name: Reserve Bank of Australia

Street Address: 65 Martin Place

City: SYDNEY

State: NSW

Postal Code: 2000

Account Name: The Trustees of the Australian People Future Fund trading as Better World Future Fund

Commonwealth of Australia Tax Receivables Account: 456927258 (Cash Call Account)

Bank Code No.: 092 002

SWIFT Code: RSBKAU2S

Numbered Account: 26317275322

Bank Officer#2: Andrew Morton Garrett, Liquidator and Managing Controller

Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

Bank Officer#2: Anthony Leonard Dickman

Telephone Number: + 61 9551 9710

Fax Number: + 61 9551 8041

Email: secretary@rba.gov.au

Commercial Client Numbered & Custodian Accounts

Bank Name: Hang Seng Bank

Street Address: 83 Des Vouex Road, Central, Hong Kong.

City: Hong Kong

State: Hong Kong

Country: China

Postal Code: N/A

Account Name: Australian Wine Supply Limited

Account Number: 390-435386883

Bank Code No.: 024

SWIFT Code: HASEHKHH

Bank Officer Name: Martin T H Chow, Vice President

Bank Officer Name: Janice Y Leung

Telephone Number: + 852 2198 1629

Email: martinthchow@hangseng.com ; janiceleung@hangseng.com

Bank Name: Prominence Bank Corporation

Street Address: 1257 Bonovo Road

City: Fomboni

State: Comoros

Country: KM



Postal Code:

Account Name: Sinesis International Limited

Custodian Bank Account Number: IBAN 947420428041

Account Signatories: Maurizio Pezzoni

Bank Code No. B2019018

SWIFT Code: via corresponding banks

Bank Officer # 1 Name: Berto Monno

Telephone Number: +39 337371515 / +44 20 8895 6493

Email: bmunno@prominencebank.com

Bank Name: Wells Fargo Bank

Street Address: 463 Broadway

City: New York

State: NEW YORK

Country: USA

Postal Code: 10013

Account Name: RH Trading #1 LLC

Account Number: 5807427793

Account Signatories: Jean Michel Le Blanc / Juansito Elysée

Code ABA No.: 026012881

Code: WFBIUS6S

Bank Officer # 1 Name: Alexander Gallagher

Telephone Number: 1 (212)-941-4440

Fax Number: 1(212)-941-4450

Email: [TBA](#)

Bank Name: Citi Bank

Street Address: 808 E Jefferson ST

City: Rockville,

State: Maryland

Country: USA

Postal Code: 20852

Account Name: OenoViva Washington Inc.

Account Number: 9 109689885

Account Signatories: Dae Hung So

Iban Sender No.: 052002166

Code: CITIUS33

Bank Officer # 1 Name: TBA

Telephone Number: TBA

Fax Number: TBA

Email: [TBA](#)

Bank Name: Woori Bank

Street Address: 17 World Cup buk-ro 60-gil,

City: Mapo-gu

State: Seoul

Country: South Korea

Postal Code: 03921



Account Name: OenoViva Korea Inc.
 Account Number: 10816[REDACTED]5
 Account Signatories: Dae [REDACTED]
 Bank Brach Name.: GASAN IT BANKING CENTER
 Code: HVBKKRSEXXX
 Bank Officer # 1 Name: Hyungseok Kim
 Telephone Number: +82 2 857 9761
 Email: hsk04@wooribank.com

Bank Name: Hanna Bank
 Street Address:
 City:
 State: Seoul
 Country: South Korea
 Postal Code: 03921
 Account Name: OenoViva Korea Inc.
 Account Number: TBA
 Account Signatories: Dae Hung So

Bank Brach Name.:
 Code:
 Bank Officer # 1 Name:
 Telephone Number:
 Email: [TBA](#)

Bank Name: Bank of America
 City: Rockville
 Cost Centre: 0358 5012387
 Country: United States of America
 Account Name: BD Enterprises Inc

Account Holder Address: 16A Clayton Street, Dewey Beach, DE 19971-2307, US
 Account Number: BUS_7173
 Account Signatory: Dae [REDACTED]
 SWIFT Code: BOFAUS3NXXX
 Bank Officer # 1 Name: Oscar Austin
 Telephone Number: +1 301 795-4252
 Email: [TBA](#)

Bank Name: Zenith Bank PLC
 Street Address: 1st Avenue House 1, Beside Corporate Bank,
 City: Festac Lagos.
 Country: Nigeria
 Postal Code: 102312
 Account Name: OenoViva Nigeria Limited
 Custodial Account Number: 1218440938
 Account Signatory: Iyke Umah Ogwo
 SWIFT Code: ZEIBNGLA
 Bank Officer # 1 Name: Mr Maxwell Umeh



Telephone Number: +2348131180488
Email: maxwell.umeh@zenithbank.com

Bank Name: CITIBANK N.A.
Street Address: 111 Wall Street
City: New York
Country: USA
Postal Code: 10005
Account Name: Morgan Stanley
Beneficiary Name: Grupo Import Puerto Padre S.A.
Client Account Number: 283-029106
Account Number: 406 111 72
Account Signatory:
ABA: 021 000 089

SWIFT Code: CITIUS33
Bank Officer # 1 Name: TBA
Telephone Number: TBA
Email: [TBA](#)

Bank Name: JP Morgan Chase London UK
Street Address: 1 Chase Side
City: Bournemouth
Country: United Kingdom

Postal Code: BH7 7DA
Account Name: Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC
IBAN: GB65CHAS60924220557063
Account Signatory: Nestor Jose Jesu Acosta Ibanez
SWIFT Code: CHASBG2L
Bank Officer # 1 Name: TBA
Telephone Number: TBA
Email: [TBA](#)

Bank Name: Australian Unity Bank Limited
Street Address: 271 Spring Street
City: Melbourne, Victoria
Country: Australia
Postal Code: 3000
Account Name: Andrew Morton Garrett, in all capacities
Bsb 803 228 Account No: 100146121
Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett
SWIFT Code:
Bank Officer # 1 Name:
Bank Officer # 2 Name:
Telephone Number:
Email: [TBA](#)

Bank Name: ANZ Banking Group Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)



Street Address: 61-63 Liverpool Street
 City: Hobart, Tasmania
 Country: Australia
 Postal Code: 7000
 SWIFT Code: ANZBAU3M
 Bank Officer # 1 Name: Dacheng Zhong
 Bank Officer # 2 Name: Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019
 Telephone Number: [REDACTED]
 Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett

1. Account Name: Andrew Morton Garrett, in all capacities
 Account Number: Bsb 017010 Ac No: 308882273
2. Account Name: The Trustee of the Andrew Garrett Family Trust Trading as Dynamic Commercial Workforce Solutions ABN 78 760 761 976
 Account Number: Bsb 017010 Ac No: 308882273
3. Account Name: The Trustee of the Andrew Garrett Family Trust No 4 Trading as OenoViva Capital Resources ABN 42 388 204 496
 Account Number: Bsb 017 010 Ac No: 308882273
4. Account Name: The Trustees of the Better World Future Fund ABN 26 317 275 322
 Account Number: BSB – 017 324 Ac No– 233532446
5. Account Name: Antipodean Industries (nee Fitzallen Industries) Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
 Account Number: BSB; 017010 Ac No; 410651148

Other ANZ Accounts:

Bank Name: ANZ Banking Group Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
 Street Address: 450 George Street
 City: Sydney, NSW
 Country: Australia
 Postal Code: 2000
 SWIFT Code: ANZBAU3M
 Bank Officer # 1 Name:
 Bank Officer # 2 Name: Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019
 Telephone Number: [REDACTED]
 Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett

1. Account Name: Sanctuary Australasia Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed) ATF the Holy Grail Property Trust No 4 ABN; 75 449 108 253
 Account Number: BSB; 012 040 Ac No; 526530954

Bank Name: ANZ Banking Group Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
 Street Address: 145 Toorak Road
 City: South Yarra, Victoria
 Country: Australia



Postal Code: 3141

SWIFT Code: ANZBAU3M

Bank Officer # 1 Name:

Bank Officer # 2 Name: Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019

Telephone Number [REDACTED]

Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett

1. Account Name; The Trustees of the Andrew Garrett Family Trust trading as Hospitality Workforce Solutions ABN; 78 761 760 976
Account Number: BSB; 013 440 Ac No; 337750448
2. Account Name: PJMC Pty Ltd ATF Soul mama Hybrid Trust Account
Account Number: BSB; 01 3440 Ac No; 268423055
3. Account Name: Sanctuary Australasia Pty Ltd ATF The Andrew Garrett Family Trust ABN; 78 761 760 976
Account Number: BSB; 013 440 Ac No; 268688352
4. Account Name: Seraphim IP Pty Limited ATF Seraphim IP Hybrid Unit Trust ABN; 24 472 308 983
Account Number: BSB; 013 440 Ac No;
5. Account Name: Soul mama Australia Pty Ltd ATF Soul mama Hybrid Trust
Account Number: BSB; 013 440 Ac No; 337843708
6. Account Name: Two Tribes Wine Co (ANZ) ATF Two Tribes Wine Company Hybrid Trust ABN; 59 486 167 468
Account Number: BSB; 013 440 Ac No; 268161921
7. Account Name: Two Tribes Wine Co (ANZ) ATF Two Tribes Wine Company Hybrid Trust ABN; 59 486 167 468
Account Number: BSB; 013 440 Ac No; 268161948
8. Account Name: Two Tribes Vignerons ATF Two Tribes Vignerons Hybrid Trust ABN; 69 084 694 453
Account Number: BSB; 013 440 Ac No; 268156081
9. Account Name: Two Tribes Vignerons ATF Two Tribes Vignerons Hybrid Trust
Account Number: BSB; 013 440 Ac No; 268156102

Bank Name: Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)

Street Address: Shop 24 Central West S/C 67 Ashley St

City: Braybrook, Victoria

Country: Australia

Postal Code: 3019

Account Name: Kashmein Pty Ltd

Bsb: 063-248 Account No 1048 7026

Account Signatory: Robert Nowak

SWIFT Code: CTBAAU25



Bank Officer # 1 Name: TBA

Bank Officer # 2 Name: Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019

Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

Bank Name: Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)

Street Address: Shop 11-12 6 Shoreline Dr.

City: Howrah Tasmania

Country: Australia

Postal Code: 7018

Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett

SWIFT Code: CTBAAU25

Bank Officer # 1 Name: TBA

Bank Officer # 2 Name: Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019

Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

1. Account Name: Southern Containers Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB: 067115 Account No 10104907
2. Account Name: Alfa Energy Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB: 067115 Account No 10239864
3. Account Name: Fitzallen Properties Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB: 067115 Account No 10587152
4. Account Name: Steel Con Holdings Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number BSB: 067115 Account No 10103672
Account Number BSB: 067115 Account No 10103699
5. Account Name: Marine Leasing Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number BSB: 067115 Account No 10789946

Bank Name: Westpac Banking Corporation Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)

Street Address: 28 Elizabeth Street

City: Hobart, Tasmania

Country: Australia

Postal Code:

Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett, Managing Controller

SWIFT Code: WPACAU2S

Bank Officer # 1 Name: Andrew Morton Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019

Bank Officer # 2 Name:

Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

1. Account Name: PSI Kinetix Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB; 320 00 Ac No; 976464
2. Account Name: PSI Pacific Management Services Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB; 320 447 Ac No; 05287



3. Account Name: Creative Resources and Distribution Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB; 112 879 Ac No; 068297082
4. Account Name: OV Hospitality Services Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed) atf the OV Hospitality Services Trust
Account Number: BSB; 033-095 Ac No; 478031

Bank Name: Westpac Banking Corporation Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
Street Address: 28 Elizabeth Street
City: Hobart, Tasmania
Country: Australia
Postal Code: 7000
Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett, Managing Controller

SWIFT Code: WPACAU2S

Bank Officer # 1 Name: Andrew Morton Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019

Bank Officer # 2 Name:

Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

1. Account Name: PSI Kinetix Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB; 037 001 Ac No; 709387
2. Account Name: PSI Pacific Management Services Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB; 037 001 Ac No; 709395
3. Account Name: Steel Con Holdings Pty Ltd (Managing Controller Appointed)
Account Number: BSB; 037001 Ac No; 709379

Bank Name: Westpac Banking Corporation Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
Street Address: 94 Church Street
City: Brighton, Victoria
Country: Australia
Postal Code: 3186
Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett, Managing Controller
SWIFT Code: WPACAU2S
Bank Officer # 1 Name: Andrew Morton Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019
Bank Officer # 2 Name:
Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

Account Name: Shed 5 (South Wharf) Pty Ltd (Controller Appointed) ABN 42 388 204 496
Account Number: BSB; 033 095 Ac No; 478031

Account Name: Hunger Food & Wine Company Pty Ltd (Controller Appointed) ABN 78 760 761 976
Account Number: BSB; 033 095 Ac No; 478023

Bank Name: National Australia Bank Limited (Managing Controller Appointed)
Street Address: 1 King William Street
City: Adelaide, South Australia



Country: Australia
 Postal Code: 5000
 Account Signatory: Andrew Morton Garrett
 SWIFT Code: NATAAU3303M
 Bank Officer # 1 Name: Simon John Illsley
 Bank Officer # 2 Name: Andrew Garrett, Managing Controller appointed 23rd June 2019
 Telephone Number: [REDACTED]

1. Account Name: Andrew Morton Garrett
 Account Number: Bsb: 085-005 Ac No 54-530-2500
2. Account Name: Braidwood Operations Pty Ltd ATF The Andrew Garrett Family Trust
 Account Number: BSB: 085-005 Ac No. 54-147-4815
3. Account Name: Braidwood Management Pty Ltd
 Account Number: BSB: 085-005 Ac No. 54-098-0775
4. Account Name: Andrew Garrett Wine Resorts Pty Ltd ATF Springwood Park Unit Trust
 Account Number: BSB: 085-005 54-540-5702
5. Account Name: Andrew Morton Garrett and Averil Gay Garrett as Trustees of the Andrew Garrett Family Trust
 Account Number: BSB: 085-005 54-555-0985
6. Account Name: Sunburst Holdings Pty Ltd
 Account Number: BSB; 085-005 Ac No 5 52-705-5710
7. Account Name: Sunburst Properties Pty Ltd ATF The Sunburst Property Trust
 Account Number: BSB; 085-005 Ac No
8. Solargen Australia Pty Ltd
 Account Number: BSB; 082-294 Ac No. 114789652

Personal Information of Principal Public Officer(s) of Corporation/ Passport Information
GLOBAL CHAIRMAN/MANAGING TRUSTEE

Location of Address: Australian Home-Legal Residence (Global Managing Trustee/ Chairman of Trust)

Full Name of Officer: Andrew Morton Garrett
 Street Address [REDACTED]
 City: Nailsworth
 State: South Australia
 Country: Australia
 Postal Code: 5183
 First Name: Andrew / Middle Name: Morton / Last Name: Garrett
 Gender: M / Date of Birth: [REDACTED] / Tax File Number: [REDACTED]
 Countries of Citizenship: Australia and United Kingdom
 Languages: English



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Passport Information of Global Managing Trustee/Chairman of Trusts/Commonwealth Attorney General



Passport Number: United Kingdom Passport # [REDACTED]
 Date of Issue: 15th August 2016
 Date of Expiry: 15th August 2026
 Issuing Authority: Great Britain & Northern Ireland



Passport Number: Australian Passport # [REDACTED]
 Date of Issue: 11th February 2021
 Date of Expiry: 11th February 2031
 Issuing Authority: Commonwealth of Australia

Asia Pacific Managing Trustee

First Name: Scott / Middle Name: Cameron / Last Name: [REDACTED]
 Gender: M / Date of Birth: [REDACTED]
 Country of Citizenship: Australia / Languages: English



OENO VIVA



GLOBAL CEO PREIDENT & AMERICAS MANAGING TRUSTEE

First Name: Dae / Middle Name: [REDACTED]

Gender: M / Date of Birth: [REDACTED]

Country of Citizenship: USA/

Languages: English & Korean

Passport Information of President of OenoViva Washington Inc. as Joint Trustee



Passport Number: [REDACTED]

Date of Issue: 19th January 2017Date of Expiry: 18th August 2027

Issuing Authority: United States of America

Location of Address: USA Home-Legal Residence (Officer(s) of Trust)

Full Name of Officer: Dae [REDACTED]

Street Address: [REDACTED]

City: Rockville



State: Maryland

Country: USA

Origin of funds: Common Law Notices of Admissions of Liability and Indebtedness deemed admitted at law served on the Attorney Generals of the Commonwealth, the States and Territories of Australia (*Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed*) as disclosed to the Australian Commissioner of Taxation and the Reserve Bank of Australia (*Managing Controller Appointed*).

The funds that are the Property of the Trusts are free and clear of all liens, encumbrances and third-party interests unless otherwise registered on:

- the District of Columbia Registry of Deeds in accordance with the Universal Commercial Code and/or
- the Personal Property Securities Register in accordance with the Personal Property Securities Act 2009 (Au) and/or subject of a Transaction Code ID, and/or
- the United States Securities Exchange Commission Edgar Registry:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSET CONTROL LICENSE APPLICATIONS GLOMAG-2024-1236930-1; GLOMAG-2024-12372-1; (ANNEXURE 3)

Between the 13th June – 25th June 2024 information has been provided to the United States Treasury for sanctions under *the Global Magnitsky Act* 2016 (US) against Australian, US and UK Public Officials and acceptance of assets of TAGFILIT as

CASH BACKED Funds available for transactions at today's date; AUD \$∞

Investing/ Signatory Trustees; OenoViva Washington Inc, Sinesis International Ltd, Count Bernard Deroubaix-Caulier

Conditions of availability: Due Dilligence by OenoViva Capital Resources to be undertaken on Banking and Trading Agreements.

Are these funds free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, and third-party interests: YES

Kind Regards



RESERVE BANK
OF AUSTRALIA



Signature: _____

Name / Title: Mr. Andrew Morton Garrett

CEO/ Chairman/ Managing Trustee of the Boards of Trustees of the Andrew Garrett Family Trust No 4 trading as OenoViva Capital Resources (Global) and the Better World Future Fund (Global) , The Crown Attorney General to Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations, Managing Controller and Liquidator appointed to the Crown (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the Commonwealth of Nations (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the British Empire Property Trusts (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the Queen 's Dominions Property Trusts (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the United Nations (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), the United States of America (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed), and the Cesteue Que Vie Trust (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed).

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

	ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with ATO and AUSTRAC as at 29.12.2022	CASH ON DEPOSIT	Commencement Date	ABN/ACN	CENTRAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER	AUSTRAC ROUTING	Business Profile	Form Tracking
1	ANDREW MORTON GARRETT	∞		70 432 067 434	562825163			
2	THE TRUSTEE FOR A LETTER TO MY SONS TRUST	∞		90 243 103 687	677333099	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE ANDREW GARRETT IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST	∞	11/04/1957	51 725 142 618	676806439	TBA	TBA	TBA
4	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AVERIL BAKER IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST	∞	23/08/1956	29 759 949 564	676880711	N/A	TBA	TBA
5	ANDREW FLETCHER AND ASSOCIATES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6026; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022		12/11/1980	007 940 427	584279947			
6	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST (TAGFILT)	∞	28/02/1981	3614860755419; 3614864118976; 3615086037615	TBA	N/A	TBA	TBA
7	ANDREW GARRETT GROUP PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY TRUST, EXHIBIT AMG 6026; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	∞	18/07/1983	78 761 760 976	38410020	N/A	TBA	TBA
8	WOODROFE INDUSTRIES LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 5971; FORM 504 dated 18/12/2022 served 23/12/2022		31/07/1985	35 008 080 466 87 539 833 048	584274774			
9	REMIREMENT PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6055; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022		16/06/1987	008 141 222 25 513 595 023	584279080			
10	FORBRYDE PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6030; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022		16/08/1988	008 190 252 72 721 877 683	584280528			
16	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE GARRETT FAMILY TRUST	∞	28/05/1993	33 742 394 619		N/A	TBA	TBA
	NICTOM PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR THE GARRETT FAMILY TRUST ORGANISATION NUMBER FROM TATACHILLA HISTORICAL SEARCH	∞		070 613 204				
17	DUXTON WINERY BURONGA PTY. LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6072; FORM 504 served 30/12/2021		27/09/1939	81 007 516 529				
18	RANIMAT PTY. LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6084; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022		1/12/1967	25 000 600 859				
19	MADAM TUSSAUDS' WAXWORKS PTY. LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6075; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022		20/06/1973	99 001 134 523				
20	GARDEN GULLY GREAT WESTERN VINEYARDS PTY. LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6005; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022		22/07/1987	48 006 818 177				
21	TJV WINE CO. PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 5998; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022		25/08/1987	35 008 150 936				
22	DORRIEN ESTATE WINERY PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6070; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023		15/05/1989	81 003 775 139				
23	VINPAC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6080; FORM 504 served 30/12/2024		17/08/1989	20 008 266 779				
24	VINTNERS IMPORTS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6081; FORM 504 served 30/12/2025		17/08/1989	30 008 266 760				
25	CLASSIC OAK PRODUCTS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6069; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023		8/11/1990	46 050 332 913				
26	YOUNG STREET (NO 133) PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6064; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022		18/03/1993	059 421 831				
27	YOUNG STREET (NO 137) PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS TRUSTEE FOR THE TINLINS WINE TRUST, EXHIBIT AMG 6000; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022		28/05/1993	51 688 747 623				

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

28	TATACHILLA WINERY PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) PREVIOUSLY YOUNG STREET (NO 155) PTY LTD, EXHIBIT AMG 5971; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	14/12/1993	92 062 819 345				
29	FLORYNA PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6004; FORM 5042 served 23/12/2022	29/06/1994	065 440 744				
30	CELLARMASTER (NOMINEES) PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6062; FORM 5042 served 23/12/2023	9/09/1994	97 066 331 959				
31	BALTHAZAR BAROSSA PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6066; FORM 5042 served 30/12/2024	23/08/1995	82 070 839 995				
32	CELLARMASTER WINES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6067; FORM 5042 served 30/12/2025	10/12/1996	95 076 727 949				
33	E&A CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6027; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	14/02/1997	55 077 487 944				
34	YARLA NOMINEES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6003; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	18/02/1998	081 678 604				
35	WARRENDI PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 5999; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	18/02/1998	081 678 524				
36	PALLTEC PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6065; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	14/06/1998	56 082 884 973				
37	E&A LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6028; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	12/07/1999	22 088 588 425				
38	SERVICORP LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 5983; FORM 5042 served 23/12/2022	24/08/1999	97 089 222 506				
39	YOUNG STREET (NO 137) PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS TRUSTEE FOR THE RANDALL FAMILY TRUST, EXHIBIT AMG 6000; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	1/11/1999	51 688 747 623				
40	E&A CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6029; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	15/03/2001	26 096 223 406				
41	LARK DISTILLING CO. LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 5992; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	2/05/2003	104 600 544				
42	FLEURIEU VINTNERS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6021; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	22/06/2005	31 114 888 701				
43	NOT WINE PTY. LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6007; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	5/09/2006	34 121 580 907				
44	RANKINS ESTATE PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) FOR RANKINS ESTATE UNIT TRUST, EXHIBIT AMG 6023; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	21/06/2006	95 896 102 043				
45	DUXTON APPLES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) FOR RANKINS ESTATE UNIT TRUST, EXHIBIT AMG 6079; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	4/01/2007	90 123 314 910				
46	RANAT INVESTMENTS PTY LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6082; FORM 504 served 30/12/2020	10/01/2007	13 123 400 877				
47	KENNEDY CORPORATION PTY LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6074; FORM 504 served 30/12/2021	6/03/2007	83 124 281 278				
48	SEPPELTSFIELD PTY LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6019; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	17/08/2007	127 078 228				
49	SEPPELTSFIELD WINES PTY LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6018; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	17/08/2007	97 127 078 282				
50	SADDLEHORN INVESTMENTS PTY LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6083; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	20/09/2007	127 633 078				

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

51	RANAT HOLDINGS PTY LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6078; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	17/06/2008	88 131 670 936			
52	FLEXTANK INTERNATIONAL PTY LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6063; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	18/06/2008	80 131 685 928			
53	THE BAROSSA WINE COMPANY PTY. LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 5995; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	29/07/2009	138 564 593			
54	PALLMAC PTY. LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6076; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	22/03/2010	85 142 711 153			
55	BOAT RAMP HOLDINGS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6015; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	9/03/2011	35 149 772 190			
56	STAR OF GREECE HOLDINGS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6008; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	9/03/2011	35 149 769 899			
57	WESTERN RIDGE VINEYARDS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6001; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	4/08/2011	152 481 582			
58	TINLINS WINES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 5995; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	4/08/2011	25 152 481 573			
59	RWG SERVICES PTY LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 5989; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	19/08/2011	97 152 775 543			
60	163 PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6016; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	11/01/2012	155 090 921			
61	SADDLEHORN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6085; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022	24/10/2012	160 920 561			
62	BOAR'S ROCK WINERY PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 5990; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	30/11/2012	19 159 624 521			
63	BARRELLMASTERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6060; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022	16/01/2013	26 161 958 658			
64	THE RANDALL WINE COMPANY PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6006; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	22/04/2002	97 099 374 759			
65	Change of trading name	1/05/2018	97 099 374 759			
66	THE PURE WINE COMPANY PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6077; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022	31/01/2014	69 167 820 304			
67	MONOPOLY PROPERT GROUP PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6086; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	3/12/2014	34 603 184 238			
68	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BUNYIP WATER UNIT TRUST (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6014; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	5/02/2015	93 551 759 920			
69	JOINT VENTURE JUICING PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6073; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	25/02/2015	50 604 435 323			
70	DUXTON VITICULTURE PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6071; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022	20/11/2015	83 609 424 704			
71	WIDARA HERITAGE PORK PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6002; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	30/11/2016	93 616 208 989			
72	RANDALL MCLAREN VALE PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 5991; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	?????	59 421 804			

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

73	WESTERN RIDGE WINES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 5997; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	12/12/2017	20 623 374 630				
74	RYECROFT WINES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 5994; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	3/03/2017	81 617 758 871				
75	RYECROFT LANDHOLDING PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 5994; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	3/03/2017	617 757 258				
76	RANDALL WINES INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6057; FORM 504 served 30/12/2022	13/08/2019	51 635 478 232				
77	SEPPELTSLFIELD PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR SEPPELTSLFIELD ESTATE TRUST (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6012; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	17/08/2007	90 440 728 044				
		29/06/2018	90 440 728 044				
		29/06/2018	90 440 728 044				
78	QUELLTALER WINE ESTATE PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6020; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	25/10/2017	622 461 661				
79	WESTERN RIDGE BULK WINES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6017; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	7/02/2018	61 624 282 435				
80	CHOCOLATIER HOLDINGS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6068; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	14/02/2018	624 413 743				
81	RANDALL TRANSPORT PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6011; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	16/02/2018	67 624 473 249				
82	AUBIRN TERRA ROSSA PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6061; FORM 504 served 30/12/2023	1/05/2018	84 625 888 860				
83	RANDALL SUPER NOMINEES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 5993; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	31/05/2018	626 530 103				
84	RYECROFT WINES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6013; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	29/06/2018	81 617 758 871				
85	BOAR'S ROCK HOLDINGS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6022; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	17/07/2019	634 926 837				
86	DUXTON VINEYARDS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6010; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	15/10/2015	26 608 763 515				
87	DUXTON VINEYARDS WATER PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6009; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	20/11/2015	87 609 424 786				
88	WAZZA SQUARED PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EXHIBIT AMG 6031; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	4/02/2015	608 056 588				
89	YOUNG STREET (NO 137) PTY LTD (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED), EXHIBIT AMG 6000; FORM 504 served 23/12/2022	1/05/2016	34 301 209 380				
90	NICTOM PTY LTD	28/05/1993	060 306 765				
	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE GARRETT FAMILY TRUST New ABN	28/05/1993	33 742 394 619		N/A	TBA	TBA
91	TATACHILLA WINERY PTY LTD, PREVIOUSLY YOUNG STREET (NO. 155) PTY LTD	14/12/1993	062 819 345				
92	ANDREW GARRETT WINE RESORTS PTY LTD	23/05/1994	064 792 221				
93	SPRINGWOOD PARK UNIT TRUST	10/12/1996	82 769 895 128				
94	SUNBURST PROPERTY TRUST	1/07/2002	31 818 816 113				
95	AGWATER WATER SUPPLY UNIT TRUST	27/03/2003	60 434 466 550				
96	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY TRUST NO 2	21/08/2003	95 862 501 644	802295046	N/A	TBA	TBA
97	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AVERIL GARRETT FAMILY TRUST	27/06/2005	45 598 585 281	923000859	N/A	TBA	TBA
98	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY TRUST NO 3	27/06/2005	21 675 178 730	837529631	N/A	TBA	TBA
99	FABAL AGRIBUSINESS MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	28/07/1995	070 525 441				
100	INTERNATIONAL VINEYARDS PTY LTD	28/05/1996	074 023 671				

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

101	GARRETT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD		12/06/1996	074 250 409				
102	ANDREW GARRETT VINEYARD ESTATES PTY LTD		28/10/1996	076 150 260				
103	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY TRUST NO 4	∞	1/08/2008	42 388 204 496	887754439	100788772	ATRC1002H-51027545-7772	
		∞	31/10/2022					
104	OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) PTY LTD		9/01/2009	133 881 579				
105	SANCTUARY AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD		12/08/2009	138 831 339				
106	GREEN ENERGY DISTRIBUTORS PTY LTD		12/05/2010	006 528 141				
107	THE WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS TRUST		15/12/2010	76 379 588 765				
108	THE OV FAMILY TRUST		18/07/2016	91 325 784 804				
109	ISLAND BIO ENERGY HYBRID UNIT TRUST		20/12/2016	83 144 209 962				
110	THE IBEA HYBRID UNIT TRUST		8/07/2013	58 142 275 494				
111	THE TRUSTEE FOR MICHELLE SCERRI IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST		20/12/2019	61 362 370 139	676805005			
112	THE TRUSTEE FOR JEMMA ROBERTSON FAMILY TRUST		24/09/2022	46 570 582 430	678352050			
113	THETRUSTEE FOR HOPKALO FAMILY TRUST (UKRAINE)		20/02/2022	41 918 827 630	677299783			
114	THE TRUSTEE FOR ANDREW GARRETT SUPERANNUATION FUND		10/12/2016	ABN: 3375/899/51	97 439 031			
115	THE ARCHANGEL TRUST (A "VISTA TRUST" DOMICILED IN THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS)		22/02/2012					
116	THE TRUSTEE FOR BANCA DI COMO	∞	5/01/2016	34 150 236 795	676859973	100817084	ATRC1001H-51452939-4025	
117	THE TRUSTEE FOR DYNAMIC CAPITAL BANK	\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	5/01/2016	97 236 690 409	676854575	100813420	ATRC1002H-51343287-8085	
118	THE TRUSTEE FOR BANQUE DE CAPITAL DYNAMIQUE	∞	5/01/2016	91 135 831 277	676858322	100817092	ATRC1001H-51453074-4026	L776RQBZ
119	OENOVIVA (NORTH AMERICA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF USA, OENOVIVA (VIETNAM) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF VIETNAM, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	30/03/2012	31 156 586 766		100817602	ATRC1001H-51550086-4083	QSMCLK84
120	OENOVIVA (ISRAEL) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF ISRAEL, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞		12 156 585 876				
121	OENOVIVA (GEORGIA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF GEORGIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞		40 156 586 364				
122	OENOVIVA (UK/IRELAND) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF UK/IRELAND, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞		42 156 587 183				
123	OENOVIVA (ARGENTINA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF ARGENTINA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞		97 156 587 414				
124	OENOVIVA (SPAIN) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SPAIN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞		73 156 587 754				
125	OENOVIVA (AUSTRIA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF AUSTRIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞		31 156 588 322				
126								

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

127	OENOVIVA (TURKEY) PTY LTD(MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF TURKEY, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	90 156 588 699				
128	OENOVIVA (BRAZIL) PTY LTD,(MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF BRAZIL, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	99 156 589 043				
129	OENOVIVA (CHILE) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CHILE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	95 156 589 089				
130	OENOVIVA (HONG KONG) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF HONG KONG, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	88 156 589 436				
131	OENOVIVA (INDIA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF INDIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	90 156 589 445				
132	OENOVIVA (SRI LANKA) PTY LTD, MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SRI LANKA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	60 156 589 758				
133	OENOVIVA (PAKISTAN) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF PAKISTAN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	76 156 590 117				
134	OENOVIVA (SOUTH AFRICA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH AFRICA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	27 156 591 981				
135	OENOVIVA (GERMANY) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF GERMANY, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	90 156 592 237				
136	OENOVIVA (FRANCE) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF FRANCE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	98 156 592 273				
137	OENOVIVA (PORTUGAL) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF PORTUGAL, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	47 156 592 497				
138	OENOVIVA (ITALY) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF ITALY, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	89 156 592 675				
139	OENOVIVA (BELGIUM) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF BELGIUM, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	44 156 592 862				
140	OENOVIVA (SWITZERLAND) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SWITZERLAND, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	46 156 592 871				
141	OENOVIVA (CARIBBEAN) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CARIBBEAN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	94 156 593 001				
142	OENOVIVA (NETHERLANDS) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF NETHERLANDS, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	85 156 593 467				

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

143	OENOVIVA (KOREA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF KOREA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	66 156 593 323				
144	OENOVIVA (MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	17 156 593 556				
145	OENOVIVA (RUSSIA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF RUSSIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	25 156 593 592				
146	28. OENOVIVA (INDONESIA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF INDONESIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	11 156 593 529				
147	29. OENOVIVA (POLAND) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF POLAND, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	32 156 593 618				
148	OENOVIVA (UKRAINE) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	57 156 593 789				
149	OENOVIVA (BELARUS) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF BELARUS, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	76 156 593 869				
150	OENOVIVA (GREECE) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF GREECE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	95 156 593 949				
151	OENOVIVA (JAPAN) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF JAPAN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	99 156 593 967				
152	OENOVIVA (SWEDEN) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SWEDEN, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	37 156 594 008				
153	OENOVIVA (THAILAND) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF THAILAND, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	60 156 594 106				
154	OENOVIVA (CAMBODIA/LAOS) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CAMBODIA/LAOS, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	62 156 594 179				
155	OENOVIVA (CENTRAL EUROPE) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CENTRAL EUROPE, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	66 156 594 197				
156	OENOVIVA (AFRICA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF AFRICA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	27 156 591 981				
157	OENOVIVA (HUNGARY) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF HUNGARY, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	50 156 597 312				
158	OENOVIVA (CHINA) PTY LTD, (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF CHINA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞	73 156 599 094				

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

159	OENOVIVA (SOUTH PACIFIC/POLYNESIA) PTY LTD MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) AS AUSTRALIAN DOMICILED MASTER REGIONAL LICENSEE FOR THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH PACIFIC/POLYNESIA, ACTIVE FROM 30 MAR 2012	∞		82 156 599 129				
160	OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) PROPERTY TRUST	∞		75 449 108 253				
161	OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) TRUST	∞		59 486 167 468				
162	ASBROEK ENGINEERING SERVICES PTY LTD (LOQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	12/11/1997	080 682 220				
163	ASBROEK BUSINESS TRUST # 2	∞		64 992 908 783				
	THE TRUSTEE OF THE OENOVIVA ARTISANS TRUST			69 084 694 453	923405948			
164	OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) PLANT AND EQUIPMENT TRUST	∞		42 462 692 177				
165	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE TWO TRIBES WINE COMPANY SOUTHWARF UNIT TRUST	∞		89 248 845 886				
166	OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND) PLANT AND EQUIPMENT TRUST # 2	∞		80 974 468 465				
167	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE FUTURE FUND	∞	30/04/2017	26 317 275 322	456927258			
168	THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER ENFORCEMENT FUND	∞		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
169	THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS CHARTER ENFORCEMENT FUND	∞		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
170	THE FIZALLEN PROPERTY TRUST		8/06/2006	51 448 417 032				
171	THE ANTIPODEAN (PREVIOUSLY FITZALLEN) WOOD FIBRE RESOURCES TRUST,		26/12/2016	64 979 337 719				
172	THE ANTIPODEAN (PREVIOUSLY FITZALLEN) ENGINEERED WOOD FIBRE PRODUCTS TRUST		26/12/2016	41 437 640 649				
173	THE TRUSTEE FOR OUR GREEN PLANET	∞	1/07/2017	50 823 661 553	677316154			
174	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞	30/08/2021	99 283 143 308				
175	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (NEW SOUTH WALES) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞	30/08/2021	24 835 616 043				
176	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (QUEENSLAND) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞		14 633 501 568	584159838			
177	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (VICTORIA) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞		3615060857639				
178	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (TASMANIA) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞		3615060878967				
179	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞		3615060881517				
180	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (NORTHERN TERRITORY) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞		75 189 759 391	562363339			
181	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (WESTERN AUSTRALIA) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞		3615061029593				
182	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA: NATIONAL DEBT REPAYMENT SCHEME) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞		84 136 965 953	584172730			
183	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OENOVIVA (AUSTRALIA: NATIONAL REDRESS SCHEME) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞		18 257 863 087	584173659			
184	THE TRUSTEE FOR OENOVIVA (COLORADO) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞						
185	THE TRUSTEE FOR OENOVIVA (WYOMING) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞						
186	THE TRUSTEE FOR OENOVIVA (DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞						
187	THE TRUSTEE FOR OENOVIVA (FLORIDA) PUBLIC INTEREST WORKING CAPITAL HYBRID TRUST	∞						

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

188	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AMERICAN BANKING ASSOCIATION EIN 521001304 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	9/04/2022	92 248 102 379	677631992	100817018	ATRC1001H-51444514-4018	ZDSHZLGA
189	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE SOCIETY OF WORLDWIDE INTERBANK FINANCIAL TELECOMMUNICATION (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) (SWIFT)	∞	19/03/2022	29 606 765 172	677470513		ATRC1001H-51444794-4019	PDMJ4WFT
190	THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRAC (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	15/08/2022	Refusal Ref 3614966688699				
191	THE TRUSTEE FOR EFTPOS PAYMENTS AUSTRALIA ABN 37 136 180 366 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	27/10/2022	91 247 367 877	584175436			
192	THE TRUSTEE FOR NPP AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 68 601 428 737 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	27/10/2022	Refusal Ref 3614966174554				
193	THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRALIAN PAYMENTS PLUS ABN: 19 649 744 203 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	27/10/2022	24 456 438 907	584275763			
194	THE TRUSTEE FOR BPAY GROUP PTY LTD ABN 60 003 311 644 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	27/10/2022	79 914 741 836	584276413			
195	THE TRUSTEE FOR ROTHSCHILD AND CO AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 61 008 591 768 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	28/07/2022	97 527 156 409	677643068	100816981	ATRC1001H-51443271-4015	HJ7BXRDY
196	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	12/10/2020	42 689 672 851	677477687	100816999	ATRC1001H-51443614-4016	WCP6WLGV
197	THE TRUSTEE FOR BANK OF AMERICA NA CORP EIN 941687665; 560906609 CIK 0001102113; 70858 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	4/04/2022	99 229 239 520	677627092	100817000	ATRC1001H-51444266-4017	8H8AJJPR
198	THE TRUSTEE FOR PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED ACN 42 000 001 007 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	3/10/2021	99 229 239 520	678540752	100816973	ATRC1001H-51442830-4014	9KHQYP2A
199	THE TRUSTEE FOR INVESTEC AUSTRALIA LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	12/10/2020	65 293 854 720	677477419	100816957	ATRC1001H-51442541-4013	7C7HG9TL
200	THE TRUSTEE FOR NAB/ DOEHNGAWAN/ BUSINESS GROWTH FUND AUSTRALIA ABN 12 004 044 937 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	1/05/2016	53 491 418 498	677514475	100816949	ATRC1001H-51441914-4012	TS7Q9MPP
201	THE TRUSTEE FOR NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	1/05/2016	67 118 711 625	583060870			
202	THE TRUSTEE FOR WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	23/06/2019	73 314 764 063	677476340	100816931	ATRC1001H-51441260-4011	YQYKW2H7
203	THE TRUSTEE FOR ANZ BANKING GROUP LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	23/06/2019	13 559 536 727	677476620	100816923	ATRC1001H-51441010-4009	XDLA6TXW
204	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA;RBA; ABN 50 008 559 486	∞	23/06/2019	78 837 313 084	677544452	100816915	ATRC1001H-51440570-4008	K8GAM9JZ
205	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		52 548 550 246	584019143			
206	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	0/01/1900	64 590 779 126	677476777	100816907	ATRC1001H-51439690-4007	VBLXRRYW
207	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE LAW SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA ABN 16 305 983 353; ABN 42 522 803 276; ABN 22 570 040 022 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		90 709 399 147	679022479	100817107	ATRC1001H-51453303-4027	VSG968L2
208	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE LAW SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA ABN 41 434 516 549 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		95 860 991 647	679023074	100817115	ATRC1001H-51453352-4028	ML42D3HD
209	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES LAW SOCIETY ABN98 696 304 966(LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		72 704 070 465	679025237	100817123	ATRC1001H-51453396-4029	334TFH86
210	THE TRUSTEE FOR LAW INSTITUTE OF VICTORIA ABN 32 075 475 731 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		56 396 731 926	679025856	100817131	ATRC1001H-51453422-4030	7H8QLAW6

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

211	THE TRUSTEE FOR QUEENSLAND LAW SOCIETY INC. ABN 33 423 389 441 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		45 839 373 117	679026782	100817149	ATRC1001H-51453457-4031	2QGRYHM4
212	THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY LAW SOCIETY ABN 60 181 327 029 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		32 852 056 459	679027641	100817157	ATRC1001H-51453501-4032	B8YHGSKV
213	THE TRUSTEE FOR NORTHER TERRITORY LAW SOCIETY ABN 62 208 314 893 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		73 870 534 439	679028649	100817165	ATRC1001H-51453523-4033	TAKRF824
214	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE LAW SOCIETY OF TASMANIA ABN 79 607 763 857 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		85 619 727 001	584019257			
215	THE TRUSTEE FOR LAW COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 85 005 260 622; 005 260 622 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞		23 375 123 813	678399790	100817173	ATRC1001H-51453688-4034	WXV6JFM
216	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER JOHN KOURAKIS (BORN 17 JUNE 1958)	∞		92 892 366 552	678367516			
217	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MARK LIVESEY (ALLEGED JUDICIAL OFFICER APPOINTED 28TH JANUARY 2020)	∞		57 409 709 928	678367942			
218	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF GREG MORNINGTON MAY (PRIOR ALLEGED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS CONDUCT COMMISSIONER)	∞		92 525 987 567	678368556			
219	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF LIESL KUDELKA (ALLEGED JUDICIAL OFFICER; CHAMBERS.KUDELKA@COURTS.SA.GOV.AU)	∞		84 897 533 080	678368209			
220	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER JOHN PAIOR (DATE OF BIRTH 18;11;1946)	∞		59 261 088 248	678842007			
221	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF WARREN WILLIAM WARD (DATE OF BIRTH 25;7;1947)	∞		26 632 027 104	678724424			
222	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF WARREN DEAN RANDALL (DATE OF BIRTH 19;09;1956)	∞		16 945 241 358	678721883			
223	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ANDREW VERNON FLETCHER (DATE OF BIRTH 18;12;1948)	∞		80 501 890 980	678723277			
224	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF SIMON JOHN ILLSLEY	∞		34 745 387 865	678684563			
225	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MATTHEW WHITTLE	∞		90 986 635 100	678686438			
226	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JOHN WINSTON HOWARD (BORN 26 JULY 1939)	∞		28 178 278 364	679019913			
227	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF SCOTT MORRISON (FRAUD@PMC.GOV.AU ; SCOTT.MORRISON.MP@APH.GOV.AU)	∞		12 162 778 780	679017647			
228	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER JOHN GOSSE DOWNER (BORN 9 SEPTEMBER 1951)	∞		72 939 219 260	679020876			
229	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JOSEPH LONGO (ACTING CHAIRMAN OF ASIC)	∞		80 580 118 593	678720764			
230	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ROBERT SHENTON FRENCH AC (BORN 19 MARCH 1947)	∞		21 370 899 286	679021593			
231	THE TRUSTEE FOR CPA AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 64 008 392 452 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞		84 677 839 323	593795867			
232	THE TRUSTEE FOR BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA SA CIK 0000842180 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	13/10/2021	3614880383299				
233	THE TRUSTEE FOR US FEDERAL RESERVE CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	7/05/2022	3614880293321				
234	THE TRUSTEE FOR JP MORGAN CHASE CO CIK 0000019617(LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		48 265 275 186	582189887			
235	THE TRUSTEE FOR US BANK NA EIN 310841368 133379002 CIK 0000949236 0000830013 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞		89 827 925 399	581961269			

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

236	THE TRUSTEE FOR USAA FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK EIN 742291652 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	93 401 498 132	677631026	100817181	ATRC1001H-51453738-4035	YPBY2HKQ
237	THE TRUSTEE FOR ALLIANT CREDIT UNION EIN 420329305 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	51 447 996 884	677639765	100817199	ATRC1001H-51453814-4036	23QRNAAX
238	THE TRUSTEE FOR INFINITI FINANCIAL SERVICES USA (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	90 673 744 535	677638977	100817204	ATRC1001H-51453867-4037	2QLK2L58
239	THE TRUSTEE FOR HARLEY DAVIDSON FINANCIAL SERVICES EIN 363826287 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	42 832 934 926	677637448	100817212	ATRC1001H-51453886-4038	NJ2566R3
240	THE TRUSTEE FOR SOUTHSIDE BANCSHARES INC EIN 75-1848732 751046251 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	41 191 250 065	677635104	100817220	ATRC1001H-51454004-4039	69L27GDY
241	THE TRUSTEE FOR HSBC BANK USA EIN 161065587 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	71 203 467 451	677633327	100817238	ATRC1001H-51454041-4040	THZBMDLP
242	THE TRUSTEE FOR FEDERATED STATE OF COLORADO (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	35 769 388 186	582188812			
243	THE TRUSTEE FOR MUTIARA BERSAUDARA SEMESTA PVT LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	83 743 221 514	677524839			
244	THE TRUSTEE FOR TEFILT (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	82 870 863 810				
245	THE TRUSTEE FOR ADVERTISER NEWSPAPERS ACN 007 872 997 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	88 306 963 625	678536814			
246	THE TRUSTEE FOR NEWS CORPORATION LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	98 988 319 433	677477234			
247	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF KEITH RUPERT MURDOCH (DATE OF BIRTH 11TH MARCH 1931)	∞	62 294 637 080	679019258			
248	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY SEC REGISTRATION CIK #0001744489 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	24 252 331 932	679032248			
249	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	3614874074369				
250	THE TRUSTEE FOR FREEDOM MORTGAGE CORPORATION (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	18 664 630 475	677470635			
251	THE TRUSTEE FOR VIVACOIN	∞	84 221 120 784	677318648			
252	THE TRUSTEE FOR VIVACASH	∞	35 495 960 704	677319716			
253	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	29 672 736 281	677390741			
254	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE CROWN (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	50 785 365 455				
255	THE TRUSTEE FOR BRITISH EMPIRE (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	99 627 978 317	677473992			
256	THE TRUSTEE FOR GLOBAL CESTUI QUE VIE ASSETS TRUST	∞	28 478 960 722	677375887			
257	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE FEDERATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AMERICA (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	69 571 958 226	677393010			
258	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET ABN 18 108 001 191 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	63 601 155 707	678369904			
259	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF PREMIER AND CABINET ABN 94 500 415 644 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	88 189 128 805	678369762			
260	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF IAN GANT (IAN.GANT@SA.GOV.AU)	∞	96 259 181 518	678963164			
261	THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES INVESTMENT COMMISSION ABN 86 768 265 615 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	14 930 849 717	679118738			
262	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY ABN 79 635 582 658 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	33 446 145 662				

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

263	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS ABN 41 036 606 436 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	81 695 234 966	679120308			
264	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COMPETITION CONSUMER COMMISSION ABN 94 410 483 623 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)		63 727 327 253				
265	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN TAX OFFICE ABN 51 824 753 556 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	80 507 314 616	679117268			
266	THE TRUSTEE FOR AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL SECURITY AUTHORITY ABN 63 384 330 717 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	69 330 112 201	679119518			
267	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ROSLYN SMITH (ROSLYN.SMITH@AFSA.GOV.AU)	∞	25 919 344 359	678966202			
268	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF CHRIS JORDAN (COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION AND REGISTRAR OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS REGISTRY)	∞	17 622 440 459	678954191			
269	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF CHRIS BARLOW (SENIOR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION)	∞	13 310 482 425	678954857			
270	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JANE FERRY (JANE.FERRY@ATO.GOV.AU)	∞	82 391 992 236	678956291			
271	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF TREVOR COULTER (TREVOR.COULTER@ATO.GOV.AU)	∞	44 321 909 547	678958462			
272	THE TRUSTEE FOR BANKRUPT ESTATE OF NEVILLE THOMAS (NEVILLE.THOMAS@ATO.GOV.AU)	∞	95 465 985 233	678958872			
273	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF VINCENT TAVOLARO (SENIOR SOLICITOR AT AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SOLICITORS OFFICE)	∞	26 641 465 472	678955401			
274	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF BEN MAY (BEN.MAY@AGS.GOV.AU)	∞	33 545 610 714	678963803			
275	CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL	∞	25 582 859 403	581441426			
276	THE TRUSTEE FOR OFFICE OF THE CROWN ATTORNEY GENERAL	∞	33 785 287 219	677320419			
277	FOSTERS BREWING GROUP ABN 22 007 210 899 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	46 738 846 197	677477916			
278	THE TRUSTEE FOR NAL INVESTOR CO LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	69 962 827 819	677644712			
279	SOUTH 2015 ACN 603 317 684 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞	78 709 670 460	678538650			
280	SUNTORY HOLDINGS LIMITED ABN 27 001 628 780; ABN 63 639 449 791; ABN 85 003 953 357; ABN 73 060 091 536 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	45 668 763 508	677478570			
281	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF TAKUSHI FUKUZUMI (DATE OF BIRTH 24;07;1946)	∞	23 478 609 898	678843891			
282	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF GEN SAITO (DATE OF BIRTH 30;12;1959)	∞	83 544 620 125	678842851			
283	VOK BEVERAGES ABN 95 100 599 362; ABN 95 100 599 362; 84 140 143 059; ABN 60 980 862 500 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	92 408 329 106	677478877			
284	THE ENDEAVOUR BEVERAGE GROUP LIMITED ABN 77 159 767 843 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	39 309 354 304	677479184			
285	TREASURY WINE ESTATES LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	45 772 216 157	677471510			
286	SAB MILLER BEVERAGE INVESTMENTS ABN 46 958 718 133 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	46 958 718 133	677478179			
287	YOUNG STREET (NO. 137) PTY. LTD. ABN 51 688 747 623; ABN 97 099 374 759; ABN 51 635 478 232; ABN 90 440 728 044; ABN 81 617 758 871 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	34 301 209 380	677479681			
288	THE TRUSTEE FOR C & G COMMUNITIES ABN 54 609 196 170 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	57 290 977 579	678546965			
289	THE TRUSTEE FOR C & G DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT ABN 30 609 198 567 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞	15 776 366 781	583888477			

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

290	THE TRUSTEE FOR COMMERCIAL & GENERAL ABN 14 600 978 103 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞	50 166 007 983	678546129			
291	THE TRUSTEE FOR COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL CORPORATION ABN 31 842 303 774 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞	88 770 632 714	583900381			
292	THE TRUSTEE FOR COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PROPERTY SERVICES ABN 26 126 717 913 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞	26 126 717 913 41 496 680 853	584075405			
293	THE TRUSTEE FOR JAMIESON (SA) ABN 87 087 207 181 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞	34 916 149 867	678542217			
294	THE TRUSTEE FOR E & A (EQUITY ADVISORY) ABN 22 088 588 425 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞	85 970 774 931	678454516			
295	THE TRUSTEE FOR FINLAYSONS LAWYERS ABN 92 386 254 392 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	11 282 732 966	678453614			
296	THE TRUSTEE FOR MINTER ELLISON ABN 77 478 593 704; ABN 91 556 716 819; ABN 46 001 549 480; ABN 99 009 717 391; ABN 51 079 993 203; ABN 11 305 042 008 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	92 236 032 942	678369214			
297	THE TRUSTEE FOR COORS CHAMBERS WESTGARTH ABN 89 690 832 091 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	24 748 668 169	678849154			
298	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF BEN DAVIDSON (PARTNER; CORRS CHAMBERS WESTGARTH)	∞	25 153 259 335	678847117			
299	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MATTHEW CRITCHLEY (PARTNER, CORRS CHAMBERS WESTGARTH)	∞	39 547 902 323	678848236			
300	LAIDLAW LAWYERS ABN 37 614 037 884 (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) TRUST	∞	14 473 936 461	678403871			
301	THE TRUSTEE FOR BANK MANDIRI LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	26 635 635 832	677523586	100817246	ATRC1001H-51454085-4041	GA7F8DN7
302	THE TRUSTEE FOR WELLS FARGO BANK LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	57 968 503 209	677521364	100817254	ATRC1001H-51454126-4042	ZRDXL37V
303	RH TRADING #1 LLC (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED) EIN; 85-2869059 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	38 812 047 983	677525887			
304	THE TRUSTEE FOR SINGAPORE STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	41 609 256 159	677518797	100817262	ATRC1001H-51454186-4043	M44T8PYH
305	THE TRUSTEE FOR ASX LIMITED TRADING AS AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ABN 98 008 624 691 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	13 838 529 239	677516583	100817270	ATRC1001H-51454230-4045	3BH2YAWT
306	THE TRUSTEE FOR BANK OF ENGLAND (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	99 475 901 249	677379023	100817288	ATRC1001H-51454292-4046	VK5FCAHN
307	THE TRUSTEE FOR COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK; 0000805157 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	86 150 409 985	677321353	100817296	ATRC1001H-51454344-4047	F5LX8QSB
308	THE TRUSTEE FOR BDO GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	32 423 073 682	584036814			
309	THE TRUSTEE FOR PRICE WATERHOUSE COOPERS (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	33 576 208 539	593900018			
310	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JERSEY M. GREEN ATTORNEY REGISTRATION NO 13253	∞	91 604 574 125	583885921			
311	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF RICK D. BAILEY ATTORNEY REGISTRATION NO 13254	∞	71 427 452 787				
312	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF DANA TEMPLE ATTORNEY REGISTRATION NO 17077	∞	19 651 072 877	583895725			
313	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JUDGE DAVID STEVENS (RETIRED) AND SPECIAL MASTER IF THE COLORADO DISTRICT COURT	∞	43 177 027 133	583897415			
314	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MARK PRECIOUS	∞	83 395 805 003	583896773			
315	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF DAVID DELOZIER	∞	83 395 805 003				

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

316	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JUDGE JAMES MILLER	∞	99 654 436 152	583897817			
317	THE TRUSTEE FOR CARBONHELIX LLC (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	∞	32 835 548 875	583899333			
318	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE TAX LAW OFFICE OF TEMPLE LAW LLC (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)		48 984 182 538	593943566			
319	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE TAX LAW OFFICE OF RICK BAILEY, ESQ (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)		27 916 531 212	583941711			
320	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE TAX LAW OFFICE OF PREOS SILVERMAN (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)						
321	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF DAVID HANNUM ATTORNEY REGISTRATION NO						
322	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF RYAN ROBERTSON ATTORNEY REGISTRATION NO						
323	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF BROOKE SETTE (adelaide@cdpp.gov.au)		79 753 457 066				
324	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF PANETLIA MARINAKIS (adelaide@cdpp.gov.au)		54 295 154 137				
325	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF JOHN CLOVER (adelaide@cdpp.gov.au)		55 980 926 893				
326	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ELIZABETH S. MARCUS, COLORAD SUPREME COURT RULES COMMITTEE		60 609 801 224	583899460			
327	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF						
328	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF STEPHEN ELLIOT YOUNG		18 211 423 012				
329	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MICHAEL COWN GARRETT		93 260 596 358				
330	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF PHILLIP CHARLES DETMOLD (DECEASED)		66 581 165 272				
331	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ANDREW HORTON COUNSEL		79 643 650 070				
332	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF NIGEL DAVID GARRARD		17 224 589 355				
333	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MICHAEL COWAN GARRETT			584281777			
334	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF STEVEN ELLIOTT YOUNG			584281316			
335	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF PHILLIP CHARLES DETMOLD (DECEASED)			584282451			
336	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ANDREW HORTON COUNSEL			584282959			
337	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE STEEL-CON MANAGEMENT SERVICES TRUST		1/07/2016	94 500 890 650			
338	HOLY GRAIL BLUE			2/10/2009			
339	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF NIGEL DAVID GARRARD						
340	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF NIGEL DAVID GARRARD						
341	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF NIGEL DAVID GARRARD						
342							
343	HOLY GRAIL BLUE PTY LTD ("HGB"), ACN; 139 789 012 (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			139 789 012			
344	PROSPERO TRADING PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)						
345	PROSPERO SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			139 984 595			
346	ACN; 122 281 574 PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			122 281 574			
347	HC LEGAL PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			116 629 602			

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

348	EDWARDS MOTOR COMPANY PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	071 817 297				
349	CLP MASTERS PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	093 221 946				
350	SHED 5 (SOUTH WHARF) PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	157 987 007				
351	THE HUNGER FOOD & WINE COMPANY PTY LT (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	159 571 356				
352	THE SPARE ROOM-SOUTH WHARF PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)					
353	HOLY GRAIL HOSPITALITY (ST KILDA) PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	154 116 113				
354	BLUE DIAMOND (QUEENSLAND) PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	087 749 960				
355	MARINE LEASING) PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	164 668 197				
356	FITZALLEN PROPERTY GROUP PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	116 381 778				
357	ALFA ENERGY PTY LT (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	087 749 960				
358	GRAIN MASTER PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	106 950 805				
359	STEEL-CON HOLDINGS PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	074 454 587				
360	QUO WARRANTO CROWN ACTION 13/03/2018 PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	009 557 500				
361	PSI KINETIX PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	087 749 960				
362	PSI PACIFIC MANAGED SERVICES PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)					
363	SOUTHERN CONTAINERS PTY LTD ("CONTAINERS"), ACN; (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED).					
364	CREATIVE RESOURCES & DISTRIBUTION PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)					
365	HORIZON WIRELESS PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)					
366	AMEX MORTGAGE MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)					
367	AMEX MORTGAGE EXCHANGE PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)					
368	AUSASIA ENERGY PTY LT (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	129 234 635				
369	SANTINO PTY LTD ("SANTINO"), ACN; (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	104 145 351				
370	CENTRALIST PTY LT (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	618 766 715				
371	FANUCCI PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	118 058 709				
372	IMPACT NOMINEES PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	085 277 621				
373	DOMENAL ENTERPRISES PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	008 980 952				
374	INDIAN WEST PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	129 619 263				
375	LANG TECHNOLOGIES) PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	114 330 353				
376	MINIMUM RISK PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	144 840 595				
377	SOLARGEN (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	151 371 265				
378	GREEN ENERGY DISTRIBUTORS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	006 528				
379	HOLY GRAIL HOSPITALITY PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	151 929 681				
380	SOULMAMA PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	087 749 960				

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

381	THE TRUFFLE GROUP PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	128 049 392			
382	PROSPERO TRADING PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	123 655 845			
383	OURANOS HOLDINGS PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	162 749 573			
384	MAIGA PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	162 744 729			
385	MANTA WHARF PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	164 049 450			
386	RUMA PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	067 962 083			
387	PROSPERO GROUP BOURKE ROAD PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	133 247 766			
388	RUBIS TRADING PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	165 684 122			
389	WHARFSIDE PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	122 604 157			
390	MANUJAN PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	099 288 650			
391	ACN 111 804 383 PTY LTD ACN 111 804 383 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	94 925 098 876			
392	YATES LAW PTY LTD ACN 168 284 352 (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	75 188 551 271			
393	FINANCIAL PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	149 682 128			
394	STRUT MASTER NO 2 PTY LTD (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	54 278 630 521			
395	DECEASED ESTATE OF JURIS VOLDEMARS RUBIS				
396	THE TRUSTEE FOR AETOS UNIT TRUST	21 469 827 125			
397	DECEASED ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER SIMON JAMES				
398	STRATEGIC ACCOUNTING ADVISERS PTY LTD	105 232 960			
399	ELON TOWER PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	009 133 886			
400	FAMILY INTERESTS PTY LTD	126 353 366			
401	INDIAN OCEAN ADVISORY PTY LTD	124 095 834			
402	INDIAN OCEAN GROUP PTY LTD	124 419 923			
403	INDIAN OCEAN PROPERTY GROUP PTY LTD	124 386 947			
404	INDIAN OCEAN MANAGEMENT GROUP PTY LT	124 614 768			
405	FOOD REVOLUTION GROUP LTD				
406	COKAL LTD				
407	ORH LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)				
408	SOUTHERN PACIFIC RESOURCES PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION) (CONTROLLER APPOINTED)				
409	DETILING PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)				
410	NASSER FEEDLOT PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)				
411	GOMEL PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)				
412	BRAIDWOOD MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	074 250 409			
413	BRAIDWOOD WATER PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)				
414	BRAIDWOOD OPERATIONS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)	094 232 273			

ANDREW GARRETT FAMILY OFFICE Related Entity Name as Registered with TREASURY, RBA, ATO and AUSTRAC as at 03.08.2023

415	TRIG POINT VITICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			088 354 652			
416	AGWATER PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			096 437 464			
417	SUNBURST PROPERTIES PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			094 183 856			
418	SUNBURST HOLDINGS PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			090 822 754			
419	RACECAR MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			098 825 284			
420	DYNAMIC LEGAL PTY LTD (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			155 174 413			
421	ALTIUS PARTNERS PTY LTD ; (MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			163 048 833			
422	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MALCOLM BUGH TURNBULL (BORN 24 OCTOBER 1954) ABN			87 438 142 386			
423	THE TRUSTEE FOR P.V AATHREYA AND OTHERS TRADING AS JOHNSON WINTER AND SLATTERY ABN 70 843 523 318 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			26 468 209 642			
424	DENTONS AUSTRALIA LIMITED ABN 69 100 963 308; ABN 69 100 963 308 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			18 566 556 334			
425	LK LAW PTY LTD TRADING AS LIPMAN KARAS ABN 68 110 534 631 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			20 842 571 397			
426	THE TRUSTEE FOR GG LEGAL SERVICES TRADING AS GRIFFINS LAWYERS ABN 19 074 972 231 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			17 150 375 893			
427	THE TRUSTEE FOR GRAHAM M KELLY, GRANT MITCHELL, JEREMY V REES AND 8 OTHERS ABN 43 972 467 798 TRADING AS PHILLIPS FOX (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			42 309 160 899			
428	THE TRUSTEE FOR R.K BEISSEL AND F.F LANCIONE TRADING AS LANCIONE PARTNERS ABN 69 517 668 159; ABN 39 636 817 108 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			65 263 978 938			
429	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF RICHARD K BEISSEL (RBEISSEL@COWELLCLARKE.COM.AU)			16 693 916 281			
430	THE TRUSTEE FOR BANKRUPT ESTATE OF FRANCESCO FAUSTO LANCIONE (DATE OF BIRTH 12;12;1962)			52 357 057 519			
431	COWELL CLARKE PTY LTD ABN 17 631 601 397 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			66 987 234 181			
432	SUBROGATION INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ABN 86 621 017 847 (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)			36 994 122 885			

Sunday, August 7, 2022

Colorado Court of Appeals

(Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)

Attn the Purported Chief Justice

2 East 14th Avenue, Denver, CO 80203

Fax # +1-720-625-5148

Cc: The Court of the First Instance of the High Court of Hong Kong

Attn: The Honourable Mr Justice Jeremy Poon Shiu-chor, CJHC

G/F, High Court Building, 38 Queensway, Hong Kong

Email; enquiry@judiciary.hk

ANNEXURE 1

CASE REFERENCE AND TITLE:

**STARE DECISIS v PRINCIPLES OF FEDERATION; INCONSISTENCY
OF DOMESTIC TERRITORY, STATE, FEDERAL AND
INTERNATIONAL LAWS**

Court of Appeals Case

Number: _22CA229

District Court Case

Number: _20CV30030

County: Douglas

PARTY CAPACITY: ABSOLUTE RIGHT INTERVENOR

Chief Justice,

Further to my Nullity Findings of fact I have directed your attention to two pivotal inconsistent cases as follows;

1. DOBBS, STATE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ET AL. v. JACKSON WOMEN'S HEALTH ORGANIZATION ET AL. ("DOBBS")

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-1392. Argued December 1, 2021—Decided June 24, 2022

2. RE WAKIM, Ex parte McNALLY & ANOR [1999] HCA 27 decided 17 June 1999
Case Number S74/1998 ("RE WAKIM")

In contradiction of the findings of the Majority in DOBBS in RE WAKIM their Honours said:

Dynamic Capital Bank: Banque Capital Dynamique

SWITCHBOARD:

ISIN: AU0000023194, LEI: 984500957DB10F0T4B11, ABN: 42 388 204 496, CIK: 0001872362 SWIFT USER ID CODE: O-19446. AUSTAC: ATRC1001H-44193900-1669
Hong Kong: Level 19, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong USA: 1015 15th ST NW #1000 Washington DC, 20005 USA
Australia: Level 6, Reserve Bank Building, 111 Macquarie Street, Hobart, TAS, 7000 Luxembourg: Rue Jean Piret L-2350 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Korea: 4F-4052, 14, Hangeulbiseok-ro 24-gil, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea Vietnam: Suite 103, 140 Nguyen Van Thu Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam

www.dynamiccapitalbank.capital

107 It may be right to say that there is no reason why the Parliament of a State cannot pass a law that provides (in effect) that the courts of another polity within or outside the federation are to have jurisdiction over certain kinds of matter. But that law will be of no effect unless the courts of that other polity give it effect. And that directs attention to what the law of that other polity provides. The point can be seen most clearly in an international setting: does the law of the polity whose courts have been given jurisdiction by another polity permit or require those courts to exercise that jurisdiction? Arrangements of that kind can be seen in relation to appeals to this Court from Nauru. Nauruan law may provide for appeals to this Court but if jurisdiction is validly conferred on the Court it is conferred by legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament¹, not by any Act of the Nauruan legislature.

It is clear to me..... exercising undisputed hereditary discretionary public powers conferred under enactments..... and I find as a fact.....that the Supreme Court of the United States of America has abdicated its role to enforce the principles of Federation to cause consistency between State Laws and Federal Laws, the court appears to be more concerned with perpetuating the current State of Anarchy and Chaos in the Federation of USA rather than harmonising laws, the People elect a Federal Congress and Senate for a reason which is to enforce the Constitution as the Ultimate Law.

The beneficiaries of that Chaos and Anarchy are not the People but the Legal Profession.

The Hansard of the House of Assembly of South Australian Parliament on the 10th June 1981 at p 4180 sets out;

Mr McRAE: *This is the one clause on which the Opposition will divide. It is a new clause. We have heard the incredible doctrine this evening that no amendment, no matter how logical, reasonable or sensible, will be accepted. Taking into account the realities of that comment, we must draw the line when it comes to total secrecy. The Law Society is now assuming Mafia proportions. It has written the Bill and the amendments, it has appointed the members, it controls the whole of the discipline, and the money, and now it even keeps the accounts. If Government back-benchers are not disturbed about that, I am absolutely stunned.*

Mr McRAE: *I am trying to indicate to the Government back-benchers that, if they want to get some respectability into this whole farce, the circumstances that we have had tonight, they should at least make the society produce the accounts in Parliament. If everything else is to be secret, Parliament has no function at all.*

Mr Crafter: It is a secret society.

Mr McRAE: It is a totally secret society. I indicated earlier that in many ways I support the Law Society, but in other respects I am critical of it.

The Parliament of South Australia found as a fact, that remains undisputed that the Law Society “*is a Secret Society*”, “*assuming Mafia like proportions*”

The Parliaments of the Member Nations, States and Territories of the Federations of the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations have demonstrated their complete inability to regulate the Legal Profession Public Officials, globally, leading to Legal Profession Public Officials being at the heart of Counter Terrorism and Anti Money Laundering Offences (*Global Magnitsky Act Sanctionable Criminal Indictable Offences*); ably assisted by Banking Public Officials and Accounting Public Officials.

¹ Nauru (High Court Appeals) Act 1976 (Cth), s 5.

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.

The Decision in *DOBBS*.....BREYER, SOTOMAYOR, and KAGAN, JJ. Dissenting:

At page 2

Today, the Court discards that balance. It says that from the very moment of fertilization, a woman has no rights to speak of. A State can force her to bring a pregnancy to term, even at the steepest personal and familial costs. An abortion restriction, the majority holds, is permissible whenever rational, the lowest level of scrutiny known to the law.

At page 3

The majority tries to hide the geographically expansive effects of its holding. Today’s decision, the majority says, permits “each State” to address abortion as it pleases. Ante, at 79.

At page 43

*The only notable change we can see since *Roe* and *Casey* cuts in favor of adhering to precedent: It is that American abortion law has become more and more aligned with other nations. The majority, like the Mississippi Legislature, claims that the United States is an extreme outlier when it comes to abortion regulation. See ante, at 6, and n. 15. The global trend, however, has been toward increased provision of legal and safe abortion care. A number of countries, including New Zealand, the Netherlands, and Iceland, permit abortions up to a roughly similar time as *Roe* and *Casey* set.² Canada has decriminalized abortion at any point in a pregnancy.³ Most Western European countries impose restrictions on abortion after 12 to 14 weeks, but they often have liberal exceptions to those time limits, including to prevent harm to a woman’s physical or mental health.⁴ Brief for European Law Professors as Amici Curiae 16–17, Appendix. They also typically make access to early abortion easier, for example, by helping cover its cost.²¹ Perhaps most notable, more than 50 countries around the world—in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Europe—have expanded access to abortion in the past 25 years.⁵*

In light of that worldwide liberalization of abortion laws, it is American States that will become international outliers after today.

*In sum, the majority can point to neither legal nor factual developments in support of its decision. Nothing that has happened in this country or the world in recent decades undermines the core insight of *Roe* and *Casey*. It continues to be true that, within the constraints those decisions established, a woman, not the government, should choose*

² See Brief for International and Comparative Legal Scholars as Amici Curiae 18–22.

³ See id., at 13–15.

⁴ See id., at 24–27;

⁵ See Brief for International and Comparative Legal Scholars as Amici Curiae 28–29.

whether she will bear the burdens of pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting.

In support of its holding, the majority invokes two watershed cases overruling prior constitutional precedents: West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish and Brown v. Board of Education. But those decisions, unlike today's, responded to changed law and to changed facts and attitudes that had taken hold throughout society. As Casey recognized, the two cases are relevant only to show—by stark contrast—how unjustified overturning the right to choose

There is no reference to fundamental human rights laws as identified in United Nations Facts Sheet No 2 (Annexure 1)

Nor is there a reference to the Charter of the United Nations (Annexure 1" or the principles of Federation as conveniently summarised by enacted by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in the Charter of the Commonwealth of Nations that are binding upon you and 54 Nations comprising the Commonwealth of Nations pursuant to the 2013 CHOGN Communique.

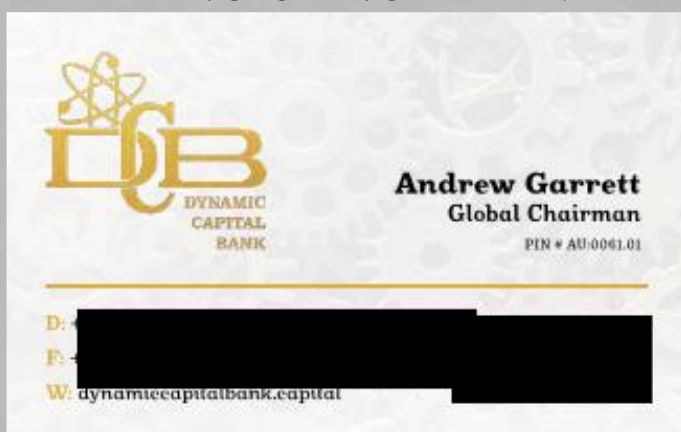
It is not lawful for your Federation to exist in isolation from global trading activities that make up the International Economy and Monetary System and the current environment of Mis-Regulation/Fake Regulation perpetuated by Over Government in which regard the majority in Dobbs appear to be of the view that Legal Profession can develop their own global federations to do whatever they choose without regard to Rule Of Law and their trading partners to whom they are bound by International Treaties.

SIGNED WITH FULL CROWN/COMMONWEALTH/UNITED NATIONS
ATTORNEY GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY BY



.....(Signature)

ANDREW MORTON GARRETT
TITLE: GLOBAL: CHAIRMAN



Fact Sheet No.2 (Rev.1), The International Bill of Human Rights

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (art. 1),
adopted by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

Contents:

- Background
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenants on Human Rights
- Worldwide influence of the International Bill of Human Rights

- Annex: The International Bill of Human Rights
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

Background

The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols.

Human rights had already found expression in the Covenant of the League of Nations, which led, inter alia, to the creation of the International Labour Organisation. At the 1945 San Francisco Conference, held to draft the Charter of the United Nations, a proposal to embody a "Declaration on the Essential Rights of Man" was put forward but was not examined because it required more detailed consideration than was possible at the time. The Charter clearly speaks of "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion" (Art. 1, para. 3). The idea of promulgating an "international bill of rights" was also considered by many as basically implicit in the Charter.

The Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, which met immediately after the closing session of the San Francisco Conference, recommended that the Economic and Social Council should, at its first session, establish a commission for the promotion of human rights as envisaged in Article 68 of the Charter. Accordingly, the Council established the Commission on Human Rights early in 1946.

At its first session, in 1946, the General Assembly considered a draft Declaration on Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms and transmitted it to the Economic and Social Council "for reference to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration . . . in its preparation of an international bill of rights" (resolution 43 (I)). The Commission, at its first session early in 1947, authorized its officers to formulate what it termed "a preliminary draft International Bill of Human Rights". Later the work was taken over by a formal drafting committee, consisting of members of the Commission from eight States, selected with due regard for geographical distribution.

Towards the Universal Declaration

In the beginning, different views were expressed about the form the bill of rights should take. The Drafting Committee decided to prepare two documents: one in the form of a declaration, which would set forth general principles or standards of human rights; the other in the form of a convention, which would define

specific rights and their limitations. Accordingly, the Committee transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights draft articles of an international declaration and an international convention on human rights. At its second session, in December 1947, the Commission decided to apply the term "International Bill of Human Rights" to the series of documents in preparation and established three working groups: one on the declaration, one on the convention (which it renamed "covenant") and one on implementation. The Commission revised the draft declaration at its third session, in May/June 1948, taking into consideration comments received from Governments. It did not have time, however, to consider the covenant or the question of implementation. The declaration was therefore submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly, meeting in Paris.

By its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the first of these projected instruments.

Towards the International Covenants

On the same day that it adopted the Universal Declaration, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to prepare, as a matter of priority, a draft covenant on human rights and draft measures of implementation. The Commission examined the text of the draft covenant in 1949 and the following year it revised the first 18 articles, on the basis of comments received from Governments. In 1950, the General Assembly declared that "the enjoyment of civic and political freedoms and of economic, social and cultural rights are interconnected and interdependent" (resolution 421 (V), sect. E). The Assembly thus decided to include in the covenant on human rights economic, social and cultural rights and an explicit recognition of the equality of men and women in related rights, as set forth in the Charter. In 1951, the Commission drafted 14 articles on economic, social and cultural rights on the basis of proposals made by Governments and suggestions by specialized agencies. It also formulated 10 articles on measures for implementation of those rights under which States parties to the covenant would submit periodic reports. After a long debate at its sixth session, in 1951/1952, the General Assembly requested the Commission "to draft two Covenants on Human Rights, . . . one to contain civil and political rights and the other to contain economic, social and cultural rights" (resolution 543 (VI), para. 1). The Assembly specified that the two covenants should contain as many similar provisions as possible. It also decided to include an article providing that "all peoples shall have the right of self-determination" (resolution 545 (VI)).

The Commission completed preparation of the two drafts at its ninth and tenth sessions, in 1953 and 1954. The General Assembly reviewed those texts at its ninth session, in 1954, and decided to give the drafts the widest possible publicity in order that Governments might study them thoroughly and that public opinion might express itself freely. It recommended that its Third Committee start an article-by-article discussion of the texts at its tenth session, in 1955. Although the article-by-article discussion began as scheduled, it was not until 1966 that the preparation of the two covenants was completed.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966. The first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the same resolution, provided international machinery for dealing with communications from individuals claiming to be victims of violations of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly

as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Forty-eight States voted in favour of the Declaration, none against, with eight abstentions. In a statement following the voting, the President of the General Assembly pointed out that adoption of the Declaration was "a remarkable achievement, a step forward in the great evolutionary process. It was the first occasion on

which the organized community of nations had made a Declaration of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The instrument was backed by the authority of the body of opinion of the United Nations as a whole, and millions of people -men, women and children all over the world- would turn to it for help, guidance and inspiration.

The Declaration consists of a preamble and 30 articles, setting forth the human rights and fundamental freedoms to which all men and women, everywhere in the world, are entitled, without any discrimination.

Article 1, which lays down the philosophy on which the Declaration is based, reads:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

The article thus defines the basic assumptions of the Declaration: that the right to liberty and equality is man's birthright and cannot be alienated: and that, because man is a rational and moral being, he is different from other creatures on earth and therefore entitled to certain rights and freedoms which other creatures do not enjoy.

Article 2, which sets out the basic principle of equality and non discrimination as regards the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, forbids "distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status".

Article 3, the first cornerstone of the Declaration, proclaims the right to life, liberty and security of person -a right essential to the enjoyment of all other rights. This article introduces articles 4 to 21, in which other civil and political rights are set out, including: freedom from slavery and servitude; freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law; the right to an effective judicial remedy; freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; the right to a fair trial and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty; freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence; freedom of movement and residence; the right of asylum; the right to a nationality; the right to marry and to found a family; the right to own property; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; the right to peaceful assembly and association; and the right to take part in the government of one's country and to equal access to public service in one's country.

Article 22, the second cornerstone of the Declaration, introduces articles 23 to 27, in which economic, social and cultural rights -the rights to which everyone is entitled "as a member of society" -are set out. The article characterizes these rights as indispensable for human dignity and the free development of personality, and indicates that they are to be realized "through national effort and international cooperation". At the same time, it points out the limitations of realization, the extent of which depends on the resources of each State.

The economic, social and cultural rights recognized in articles 22 to 27 include the right to social security; the right to work; the right to equal pay for equal work; the right to rest and leisure; the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being; the right to education; and the right to participate in the cultural life of the community.

The concluding articles, articles 28 to 30, recognize that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Declaration may be fully realized, and stress the duties and responsibilities which each individual owes to his community. Article 29 states that "in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society". It adds that in no case may human rights and fundamental freedoms be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Article 30 emphasizes that no State, group or person may claim any right, under the Declaration, "to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth" in the Declaration.

Importance and influence of the Declaration

Conceived as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations", the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has become just that: a yardstick by which to measure the degree of respect for, and compliance with, international human rights standards.

Since 1948 it has been and rightly continues to be the most important and far-reaching of all United Nations declarations, and a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. It has set the direction for all subsequent work in the field of human rights and has provided the basic philosophy for many legally binding international instruments designed to protect the rights and freedoms which it proclaims.

In the Proclamation of Teheran, adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held in Iran in 1968, the Conference agreed that "the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states a common understanding of the peoples of the world concerning the inalienable and inviolable rights of all members of the human family and constitutes an obligation for the members of the international community". The Conference affirmed its faith in the principles set forth in the Declaration, and urged all peoples and Governments "to dedicate themselves to [those] principles . . . and to redouble their efforts to provide for all human beings a life consonant with freedom and dignity and conducive to physical, mental, social and spiritual welfare".

In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for United Nations organs, in preparing international instruments in the field of human rights, to refer not only to the Universal Declaration, but also to other parts of the International Bill of Human Rights.

International Covenants on Human Rights

The preambles and articles 1, 3 and 5 of the two International Covenants are almost identical. The preambles recall the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote human rights; remind the individual of his responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of those rights; and recognize that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights.

Article 1 of each Covenant states that the right to self-determination is universal and calls upon States to promote the realization of that right and to respect it.

The article provides that "All peoples have the right of self-determination" and adds that "By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development". Article 3, in both cases, reaffirms the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all human rights, and enjoins States to make that principle a reality. Article 5, in both cases, provides safeguards against the destruction or undue limitation of any human right or fundamental freedom, and against misinterpretation of any provision of the Covenants as a means of justifying infringement of a right or freedom or its restriction to a greater extent than provided for in the Covenants. It also prevents States from limiting rights already enjoyed within their territories on the ground that such rights are not recognized, or recognized to a lesser extent, in the Covenants.

Articles 6 to 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognize the rights to work (art. 6); to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (art. 7); to form and join trade unions (art. 8); to social security, including social insurance (art. 9); to the widest possible protection and assistance for the family, especially mothers, children and young persons (art. 10); to an adequate standard of living (art. 11); to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (art. 12); to education (arts. 13 and 14); and to take part in cultural life (art. 15).

In its articles 6 to 27, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights protects the right to life (art. 6) and lays down that no one is to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 7); that no one is to be held in slavery; that slavery and the slave-trade are to be prohibited; and that no one is to be held in servitude or required to perform forced or compulsory labour (art. 8); that no one is to be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention (art. 9); that all persons deprived of

their liberty are to be treated with humanity (art. 10); and that no one is to be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation (art. 11).

The Covenant provides for freedom of movement and freedom to choose a residence (art. 12) and for limitations to be placed on the expulsion of aliens lawfully in the territory of a State party (art. 13). It makes provision for the equality of all persons before the courts and tribunals and for guarantees in criminal and civil proceedings (art. 14). It prohibits retroactive criminal legislation (art. 15); lays down the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law (art. 16); and calls for the prohibition of arbitrary or unlawful interference with an individual's privacy, family, home or correspondence, and of unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation (art. 17).

The Covenant provides for protection of the rights to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (art. 18) and to freedom of opinion and expression (art. 19). It calls for the prohibition by law of any propaganda for war and of any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence (art. 20). It recognizes the right of peaceful assembly (art. 21) and the right to freedom of association (art. 22). It also recognizes the right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family, and the principle of equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution (art. 23). It lays down measures to protect the rights of children (art. 24), and recognizes the right of every citizen to take part in the conduct of public affairs, to vote and to be elected, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country (art. 25). It provides that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law (art. 26). It also calls for protection of the rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in the territories of States parties (art. 27).

Finally, article 28 provides for the establishment of a Human Rights Committee responsible for supervising implementation of the rights set out in the Covenant.

Conditions

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that the exercise of a person's rights and freedoms may be subject to certain limitations, which must be determined by law, solely for the purpose of securing due recognition of the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. Rights may not be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, or if they are aimed at destroying any of the rights set forth in the Declaration (arts. 29 and 30).

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that the rights provided for therein may be limited by law, but only in so far as it is compatible with the nature of the rights and solely to promote the general welfare in a democratic society (art. 4).

Unlike the Universal Declaration and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights contains no general provision applicable to all the rights provided for in the Covenant authorizing restrictions on their exercise. However, several articles in the Covenant provide that the rights being dealt with shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect national security, public order, or the rights and freedoms of others.

Certain rights, therefore, may never be suspended or limited, even in emergency situations. These are the rights to life, to freedom from torture, to freedom from enslavement or servitude, to protection from imprisonment for debt, to freedom from retroactive penal laws, to recognition as a person before the law, and to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights allows a State to limit or suspend the enjoyment of certain rights in cases of officially proclaimed public emergencies which threaten the life of the nation. Such limitations or suspensions are permitted only "to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation" and may never involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin (art. 4). The limitations or suspensions must also be reported to the United Nations.

First Optional Protocol

The first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights enables the Human Rights Committee, set up under that Covenant, to receive and consider communications from individuals claiming to be victims of violations of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant.

Under article I of the Optional Protocol, a State party to the Covenant that becomes a party to the Protocol recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by that State of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant. Individuals who make such a claim, and who have exhausted all available domestic remedies, are entitled to submit a written communication to the Committee (art. 2).

Such communications as are determined to be admissible by the Committee (in addition to article 2, articles 3 and 5 (2) lay down conditions for admissibility) are brought to the attention of the State party alleged to be violating a provision of the Covenant. Within six months, that State must submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and indicating the remedy, if any, that it may have applied (art. 4).

The Human Rights Committee considers the admissible communications, at closed meetings, in the light of all written information made available to it by the individual and the State party concerned. It then forwards its views to the State party and to the individual (art. 5).

A summary of the Committee's activities under the Optional Protocol is included in the report which it submits annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (art. 6).

Second Optional Protocol

The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, was adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 44/128 of 15 December 1989. Under its article 1, no one within the jurisdiction of a State party to the Protocol may be executed.

Under article 3 of the Protocol, States parties must include in the reports which they submit to the Human Rights Committee information on measures taken to give effect to the Protocol.

Article 5 of the Second Optional Protocol provides that, with respect to any State party to the first Optional Protocol, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to that State's jurisdiction shall extend to the provisions of the Second Optional Protocol, unless the State party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

Under article 6, the provisions of the Second Optional Protocol apply as additional provisions to the Covenant.

Entry into force of the Covenants and the Optional Protocols

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession, as provided in article 27. As at 30 September 1995, the Covenant had been ratified or acceded to by 132 States:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, **Australia**, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession, as provided in article 49. As at 30 September 1995, the Covenant had been ratified or acceded to by 132 States:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, **Australia**, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

As at the same date, 44 States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had made the declaration under its article 41, recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee "to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations" under the Covenant. The provisions of article 41 entered into force on 28 March 1979 in accordance with paragraph 2 of that article.

The first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force simultaneously with the Covenant, having received the minimum 10 ratifications or accessions required. As at 30 September 1995, 85 States parties to the Covenant had also become parties to the first Optional Protocol:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, **Australia**, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, entered into force on 11 July 1991, having received the minimum 10 ratifications or accessions required. As at 30 September 1995, the Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 28 States:

Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Seychelles, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Worldwide influence of the International Bill of Human Rights

From 1948, when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted and proclaimed, until 1976, when the International Covenants on Human Rights entered into force, the Declaration was the only completed portion of the International Bill of Human Rights. The Declaration, and at a later stage the Covenants, exercised a profound influence on the thoughts and actions of individuals and their Governments in all parts of the world.

The International Conference on Human Rights, which met at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968 to review the progress made in the 20 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration and to formulate a programme for the future, solemnly declared in the Proclamation of Teheran:

1 . It is imperative that the members of the international community fulfil their solemn obligations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions;

2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states a common understanding, of the peoples of the world concerning the inalienable and inviolable rights of all members of the human family and constitutes an obligation for the members of the international community;

3. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as well as other conventions and declarations in the field of human rights adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations, have created new standards and obligations to which States should conform;

...

Thus, for more than 25 years, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights stood alone as an international "standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations". It became known and was accepted as authoritative both in States which became parties to one or both of the Covenants and in those which did not ratify or accede to either. Its provisions were cited as the basis and justification for many important decisions taken by United Nations bodies; they inspired the preparation of a number of international human rights instruments, both within and outside the United Nations system; they exercised a significant influence on a number of multilateral and bilateral treaties; and they had a strong impact as the basis for the preparation of many new national constitutions and national laws.

The Universal Declaration came to be recognized as a historic document articulating a common definition of human dignity and values. The Declaration is a yardstick by which to measure the degree of respect for, and compliance with, international human rights standards everywhere on earth.

The coming into force of the Covenants, by which States parties accepted a legal as well as a moral obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, did not in any way diminish the widespread influence of the Universal Declaration. On the contrary, the very existence of the Covenants, and the fact that they contain the measures of implementation required to ensure the realization of the rights and freedoms set out in the Declaration, gives greater strength to the Declaration.

Moreover, the Universal Declaration is truly universal in scope, as it preserves its validity for every member of the human family, everywhere, regardless of whether or not Governments have formally accepted its principles or ratified the Covenants. On the other hand, the Covenants, by their nature as multilateral conventions, are legally binding only on those States which have accepted them by ratification or accession.

In many important resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and one or both Covenants have been cited as the basis for action.

Nearly all the international human rights instruments adopted by United Nations bodies since 1948 elaborate principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states in its preamble that it developed out of recognition of the fact that

in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights.

A similar statement is made in the preamble to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in 1975 (resolution 3452 (XXX)), spells out the meaning of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one may be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. This prohibition was further reinforced by the adoption in 1984 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 39/46). Similarly, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1981 (resolution 36/55); clearly defines the nature and scope of the principles of non discrimination and equality before the law and the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief contained in the Universal Declaration and the International Covenants.

A similar situation prevails as regards international human rights instruments adopted outside the United Nations system. For example, the preamble to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, adopted by the Council of Europe at Rome in 1950, concludes with the following words:

Being resolved, as the Governments of European countries which are like-minded and have a common heritage of political traditions, ideals, freedom and the rule of law, to take the first steps for the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the Universal Declaration;

Article II of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, adopted at Addis Ababa in 1963, provides that one of the purposes of the Organization is "to promote international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights". The American Convention on Human Rights, signed at San José, Costa Rica, in 1969, states in its preamble that the principles to which it gives effect are those set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States, in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Judges of the International Court of Justice have occasionally invoked principles contained in the International Bill of Human Rights as a basis for their decisions.

National and local tribunals have frequently cited principles set out in the International Bill of Human Rights in their decisions. Moreover, in recent years, national constitutional and legislative texts have increasingly provided measures of legal protection for those principles; indeed, many recent national and local laws are clearly modelled on provisions set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants, which remain a beacon for all present and future efforts in the field of human rights, both nationally and internationally.

Finally, the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in June 1993, adopted by acclamation the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, in which it welcomed the progress made in the codification of human rights instruments and urged the universal ratification of human rights treaties. In addition, all States were encouraged to avoid, as far as possible, the resort to reservations (part 1, para. 26).

Thus the International Bill of Human Rights represents a milestone in the history of human rights, a veritable Magna Carta marking mankind's arrival at a vitally important phase: the conscious acquisition of human dignity and worth.

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**CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
STATUTE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**



SAN FRANCISCO · 1945

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international

disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a

Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

- b. promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions

due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the

United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Se-

curity Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to inter-

national friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be

employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not

represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Mem-

ber of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or

agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and inter-

national cultural and educational cooperation;
and

c. universal respect for, and observance of,
human rights and fundamental freedoms for
all without distinction as to race, sex, language,
or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint
and separate action in cooperation with the Or-
ganization for the achievement of the purposes set
forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, estab-
lished by intergovernmental agreement and hav-
ing wide international responsibilities, as defined
in their basic instruments, in economic, social,
cultural, educational, health, and related fields,
shall be brought into relationship with the United
Nations in accordance with the provisions of
Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relation-
ship with the United Nations are hereinafter re-
ferred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations
for the coordination of the policies and activities
of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate,
initiate negotiations among the states concerned
for the creation of any new specialized agencies
required for the accomplishment of the purposes
set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the func-
tions of the Organization set forth in this Chap-
ter shall be vested in the General Assembly and,
under the authority of the General Assembly, in

the Economic and Social Council, which shall
have for this purpose the powers set forth in
Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall con-
sist of eighteen Members of the United Nations
elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3,
six members of the Economic and Social Council
shall be elected each year for a term of three years.
A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate
re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of
the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen.
The term of office of six members so chosen shall
expire at the end of one year, and of six other
members at the end of two years, in accordance
with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social
Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make
or initiate studies and reports with respect to inter-
national economic, social, cultural, educational,
health, and related matters and may make recom-
mendations with respect to any such matters to the
General Assembly, to the Members of the United
Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the pur-
pose of promoting respect for, and observance of,
human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for sub-
mission to the General Assembly, with respect to
matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General

Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrange-

ments may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

c. to further international peace and security;

d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system,

in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories

will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the

administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with

regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

a. those Members administering trust territories;

b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secre-

tary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of

this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin

the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as

those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list

in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to

discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to peri-

odic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labor cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber

for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy despatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among

those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by

the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their traveling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER II

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid

down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the

International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the

case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.
2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of par-

ties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favor of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.
2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the

Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

FOR CHINA:

POUR LA CHINE:

中國:

За Китай:

FOR LA CHINA:

鉞 維 頤
惠 寵 王
明 道 魏
芳 貽 吳
璜 李
勳 君 李
武 必 張
霖 胡

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

POUR L'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOVIÉTIQUES SOCIALISTES:

蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦:

За Союз Советских Социалистических Республик:

POR LA UNIÓN DE REPÚBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIÉTICAS:

А. А. А. А.
А. А. А. А.
А. А. А. А.
А. А. А. А.
А. А. А. А.
А. А. А. А.
А. А. А. А.

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:

POUR LE ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD:

大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國:

За Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:

POR EL REINO UNIDO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE:

Halifax
Cranborne.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

POUR LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE:

美利堅合衆國:

За Соединенные Штаты Америки:

POR LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA:

E. Dutton

John C. May

Arthur Vandenberg

Joseph Bloom

Charles A. Eaton

Harold E. Stassen

Virginia C. Gildersleeve

FOR FRANCE:

POUR LA FRANCE:

法蘭西:

За Францию:

POR FRANCIA:

J. Carl - Boncom

FOR ARGENTINA:

POUR L'ARGENTINE:

阿根廷:

За Аргентину:

POR LA ARGENTINA:

Julian

Julian

Julian

FOR AUSTRALIA:

POUR L'Australie:

澳大利亞:

За Австралию:

POR AUSTRALIA:

J. M. Forde
W. Watt.

FOR THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM:

POUR LE ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE:

比利時王國:

За Королевство Бельгии:

POR EL REINO DE BÉLGICA:

M. Reichegry

FOR BOLIVIA:

POUR LA BOLIVIE:

玻利維亞:

За Боливию:

POR BOLIVIA:

J. Andrade
Salamanca
Chyld.

FOR BRAZIL:

POUR LE BRÉSIL:

巴西:

За Бразилию:

POR EL BRASIL:

P. Luis V. Man

editeitastamp

Gen. Estevão Lito de carvalho

A. - Guinea a Novo.

Dr. Bertha Lito

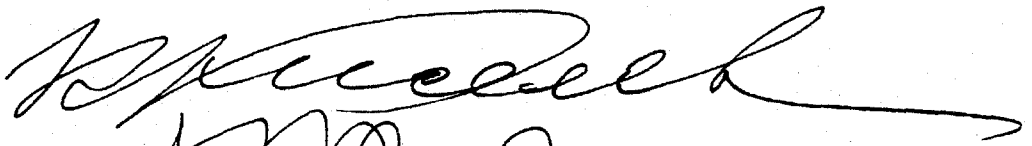
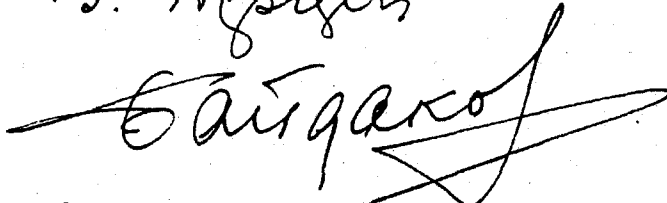
FOR THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOVIÉTIQUE SOCIALISTE DE BÉLORUSSIE:

白俄羅斯蘇維埃社會主義共和國:

За Белорусскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:

POR LA REPÚBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIÉTICA BIELORRUSA:


A. H. K. P. an
В. Терцель

90. Шмидт

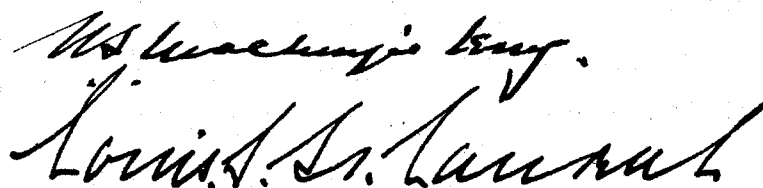
FOR CANADA:

POUR LE CANADA:

加拿大:

За Канаду:

POR EL CANADÁ:


Louis St. Laurent

FOR CHILE:

POUR LE CHILI:

智利:

За Чили:

POR CHILE:

José María Fernández

Barón de Miraflores

Siempre
Leal y fiel.

Contreras y Abasco

J. Luis de la Cruz

E. Alejo

Amante y amigo.
Luis de la Cruz.

FOR COLOMBIA:

POUR LA COLOMBIE:

哥倫比亞:

За Колумбію:

FOR COLOMBIA:

Alfonso Utrera
Alfonso Utrera
~~Alfonso Utrera~~
Alfonso Utrera
Alfonso Utrera
Alfonso Utrera

FOR COSTA RICA:

POUR COSTA-RICA:

哥斯大黎加:

За Костарику:

FOR COSTA RICA:

Rafael Oreamuno
Rafael Oreamuno

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POUR CUBA:

古巴:

За Кубу:

FOR CUBA:

Emilio Bell

Emilio Dilego

FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

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N. Kusper

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 Kenneth G. Goding.
 Gilbert and Sullivan

1st Feb
Minerva Bernardino

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POUR L'EQUATEUR:
厄瓜多:
За Эквадор:
POR EL ECUADOR:

ADOR:

P. Source in inquiry.

Phozu

Galob
C. Tobay Zalumbide

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A. Badar

E. H. Hark.

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POUR LE SALVADOR:

薩爾瓦多:

За Сальвадор:

POR EL SALVADOR:

Walter Daniel Carter
Carlos Leizaola, M.D.

FOR ETHIOPIA:

POUR L'ETHIOPIE:

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За Эфиопию:

POR ETIOPIA:

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Embassy
E/Man 1. Medley

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希臘:

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瓜地馬拉:

За Гватемалу:

FOR GUATEMALA:

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M. Noriega

Chavez

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POUR HAÏTI:

海地:

За Гаити:

FOR HAÏTÍ:

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A. Lant

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V. T. Krishnama Chari

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Mostafa Adley

FOR IRAQ:

POUR L'IRAK:

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POR IRAK:

Mohd. Fadhel Jamali

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POUR LE LIBAN:

黎巴嫩:

За Ливан:

POR EL LÍBANO:

W. Naïm
H. Youssef
S. M. M.
Charles Malik

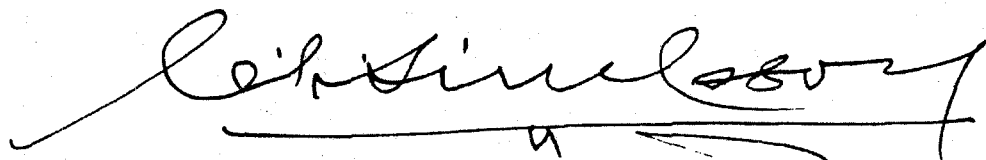
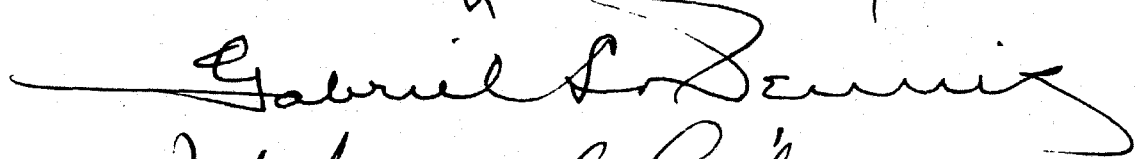

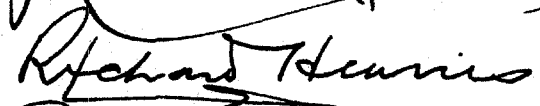
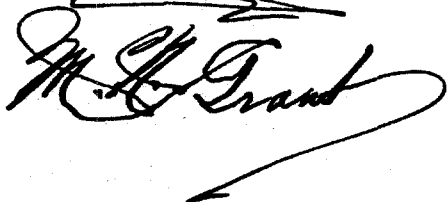
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利比里亞:

За Либерию:

POR LIBERIA:

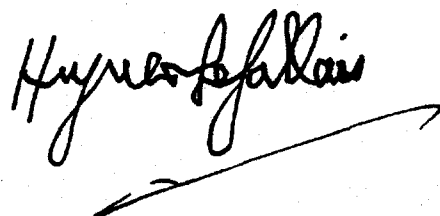
FOR THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG:

POUR LE GRAND DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG:

盧森堡大公國:

За Великое Герцогство Люксембург:

POR EL GRAN DUCADO DE LUXEMBURGO:



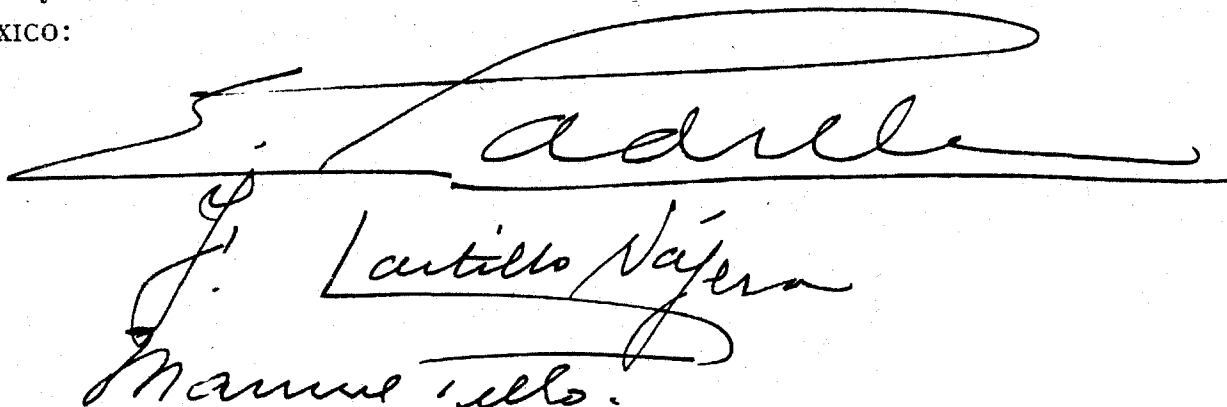
FOR MEXICO:

POUR LE MEXIQUE:

墨西哥:

За Мексику:

POR MÉXICO:


J. Lantillo Nájera
Manuelillo.

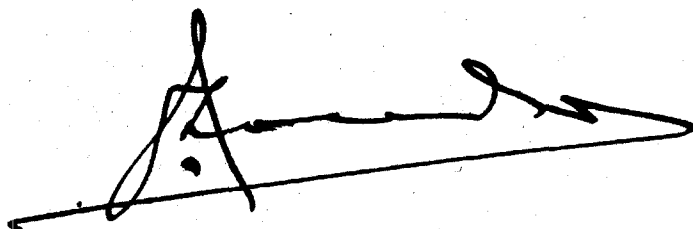
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POUR LE ROYAUME DES PAYS-BAS:

荷蘭王國:

За Королевство Нидерландов:

POR EL REINO DE HOLANDA:



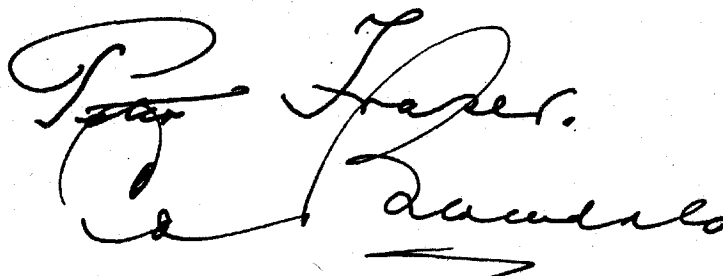
FOR NEW ZEALAND:

POUR LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE:

紐西蘭:

За Новую Зеландию:

POR NUEVA ZELANDIA:


P. J. Lantillo

FOR NICARAGUA:

POUR LE NICARAGUA:

尼加拉瓜:

За Никарагуа:

POR NICARAGUA:

FOR THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY:

POUR LE ROYAUME DE NORVÈGE:

挪威王國:

За Королевство Норвегии:

POR EL REINO DE NORUEGA:

FOR PANAMA:

POUR LE PANAMA:

巴拿馬:

За Панаму:

POR PANAMÁ:

FOR PARAGUAY:

POUR LE PARAGUAY:

巴拉圭:

За Парагвай:

POR EL PARAGUAY:

Cesar E. Velazquez
J. B. Kyal

FOR PERU:

POUR LE PÉROU:

秘魯:

За Перу:

POR EL PERÚ:

Manuel A. Pineda
J. H. Betancourt
Enriquez

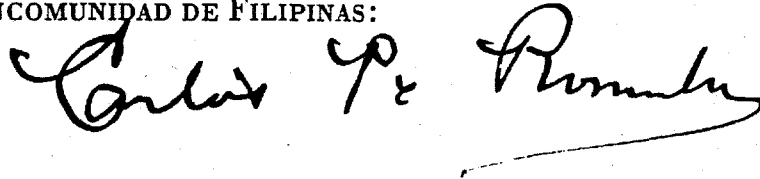
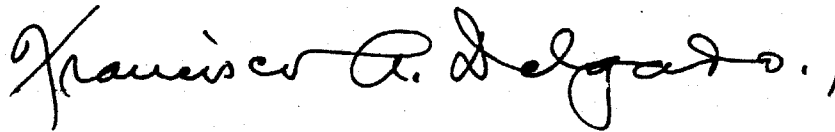
FOR THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH:

POUR LE COMMONWEALTH DES PHILIPPINES:

菲律賓共和國:

За Филиппины:

POR LA MANCOMUNIDAD DE FILIPINAS:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carlos P. Romulo". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the text for the Philippine Commonwealth.A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Francisco A. Delgado,". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the signature of Carlos P. Romulo.

FOR POLAND:

POUR LA POLOGNE:

波蘭:

За Польшу:

POR POLONIA:

FOR SAUDI ARABIA:

POUR L'ARABIE SAOUDITE:

蘇地亞拉伯:

За Сауди Аравию:

FOR ARABIA SAUDITA:

[Signature]

FOR SYRIA:

POUR LA SYRIE:

叙利亞:

За Сирию:

FOR SIRIA:

F. Al-Khomi

To Antaki

[Signature]

N. Roudsi *سعيد*

FOR TURKEY:

POUR LA TURQUIE:

土耳其:

За Турцию:

FOR TURQUIA:

Hasan Sakay

Amir Nazir Bagdar

berianakim

[Signature]

FOR THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOVIÉTIQUE SOCIALISTE D'UKRAINE:

烏克蘭蘇維埃社會主義共和國:

За Украинскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:

POR LA REPÚBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIÉTICA UCRANIANA:

Дм. Мануйловский

Иван Сенін

Олександр Галустян

Микола Гетьровський

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

POUR L'UNION SUD-AFRICAINE:

南非聯邦:

За Южноафриканский Союз:

POR LA UNIÓN SUDAFRICANA:

W. J. M. J. M.

FOR URUGUAY:

POUR L'URUGUAY:

烏拉圭:

За Уругвай:

POR EL URUGUAY:

Jose Ferrato

Jacobs Varela

Walter Guzman

Francisco

Lucas F. Guzman

Victor Paredes

FOR VENEZUELA:

POUR LE VENEZUELA:

委內瑞拉:

За Венесуэлу:

POR VENEZUELA:

W. G. Lopez

Walter Guzman

Walter Guzman
Walter Lopez

FOR YUGOSLAVIA:

POUR LA YUGOSLAVIE:

南斯拉夫:

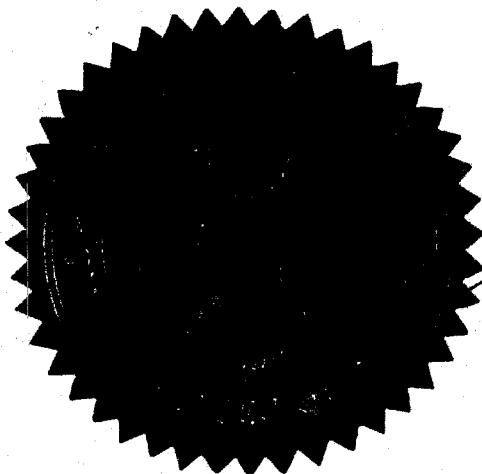
За Югославию:

POR YUGOSLAVIA:

Stanko Simić

I Certify That the foregoing is a true copy of the Charter of the United Nations, with the Statute of the International Court of Justice annexed thereto, signed in San Francisco, California, on June 26, 1945, in the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish languages, the signed original of which is deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America.

In Testimony Whereof, I, EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., Secretary of State, have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by an Assistant Chief, Division of Central Services of the said Department, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this twenty ^{sixth} ~~seventh~~ day of June 1945.



E. R. Stettinius Jr.
Secretary of State

By *M. L. Keruech*
Assistant Chief, Division of Central Services



CHARTER
of the
COMMONWEALTH

Signed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Head of the Commonwealth,
Commonwealth Day 2013



WE THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH:

Recognising that in an era of changing economic circumstances and uncertainty, new trade and economic patterns, unprecedented threats to peace and security, and a surge in popular demands for democracy, human rights and broadened economic opportunities, the potential of and need for the Commonwealth – as a compelling force for good and as an effective network for co-operation and for promoting development – has never been greater,

Recalling that the Commonwealth is a voluntary association of independent and equal sovereign states, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of our peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace, and influencing international society to the benefit of all through the pursuit of common principles and values,

Affirming that the special strength of the Commonwealth lies in the combination of our diversity and our shared inheritance in language, culture and the rule of law; and bound together by shared history and tradition; by respect for all states and peoples; by shared values and principles and by concern for the vulnerable,

Affirming that the Commonwealth way is to seek consensus through consultation and the sharing of experience, especially through practical co-operation, and further affirming that the Commonwealth is uniquely placed to serve as a model and as a catalyst for new forms of friendship and co-operation in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming the role of the Commonwealth as a recognised intergovernmental champion of small states, advocating for their special needs; providing policy advice on political, economic and social development issues; and delivering technical assistance,

Welcoming the valuable contribution of the network of the many intergovernmental, parliamentary, professional and civil society bodies which support the Commonwealth and which subscribe and adhere to its values and principles,

Affirming the validity of and our commitment to the values and principles of the Commonwealth as defined and strengthened over the years including: the Singapore Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, the Harare Commonwealth Declaration, the Langkawi Declaration on the Environment, the Millbrook Action Programme, the Latimer House Principles, the Aberdeen Agenda, the Trinidad and Tobago Affirmation of Commonwealth Values and Principles, the Munyonyo Statement on Respect and Understanding, the Lake Victoria Commonwealth Climate Change Action Plan, the Perth Declaration on Food Security Principles, and the Commonwealth Declaration on Investing in Young People,

Affirming our core Commonwealth principles of consensus and common action, mutual respect, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, legitimacy, and responsiveness,

Reaffirming the core values and principles of the Commonwealth as declared by this Charter:

I.

DEMOCRACY

We recognise the inalienable right of individuals to participate in democratic processes, in particular through free and fair elections in shaping the society in which they live. Governments, political parties and civil society are responsible for upholding and promoting democratic culture and practices and are accountable to the public in this regard. Parliaments and representative local governments and other forms of local governance are essential elements in the exercise of democratic governance.

We support the role of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group to address promptly and effectively all instances of serious or persistent violations of Commonwealth values without any fear or favour.

II.

HUMAN RIGHTS

We are committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant human rights covenants and international instruments. We are committed to equality and respect for the protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, for all without discrimination on any grounds as the foundations of peaceful, just and stable societies. We note that these rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and cannot be implemented selectively.

We are implacably opposed to all forms of discrimination, whether rooted in gender, race, colour, creed, political belief or other grounds.

III.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

We firmly believe that international peace and security, sustainable economic growth and development and the rule of law are essential to the progress and prosperity of all. We are committed to an effective multilateral system based on inclusiveness, equity, justice and international law as the best foundation for achieving consensus and progress on major global challenges including piracy and terrorism.

We support international efforts for peace and disarmament at the United Nations and other multilateral institutions. We will contribute to the promotion of international consensus on major global political, economic

and social issues. We will be guided by our commitment to the security, development and prosperity of every member state.

We reiterate our absolute condemnation of all acts of terrorism in whatever form or wherever they occur or by whomsoever perpetrated, with the consequent tragic loss of human life and severe damage to political, economic and social stability. We reaffirm our commitment to work together as a diverse community of nations, individually, and collectively under the auspices and authority of the United Nations, to take concerted and resolute action to eradicate terrorism.

IV.

TOLERANCE, RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING

We emphasise the need to promote tolerance, respect, understanding, moderation and religious freedom which are essential to the development of free and democratic societies, and recall that respect for the dignity of all human beings is critical to promoting peace and prosperity.

We accept that diversity and understanding the richness of our multiple identities are fundamental to the Commonwealth's principles and approach.

V.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

We are committed to peaceful, open dialogue and the free flow of information, including through a free and responsible media, and to enhancing democratic traditions and strengthening democratic processes.

VI.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

We recognise the importance of maintaining the integrity of the roles of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. These are the guarantors in their respective spheres of the rule of law, the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights and adherence to good governance.

VII.

RULE OF LAW

We believe in the rule of law as an essential protection for the people of the Commonwealth and as an assurance of limited and accountable government. In particular we support an independent, impartial, honest and competent judiciary and recognise that an independent, effective and competent legal system is integral to upholding the rule of law, engendering public confidence and dispensing justice.

VIII.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

We reiterate our commitment to promote good governance through the rule of law, to ensure transparency and accountability and to root out, both at national and international levels, systemic and systematic corruption.

IX.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

We recognise that sustainable development can help to eradicate poverty by pursuing inclusive growth whilst preserving and conserving natural ecosystems and promoting social equity.

We stress the importance of sustainable economic and social transformation to eliminate poverty and meet the basic needs of the vast majority of the people of the world and reiterate that economic and social progress enhances the sustainability of democracy.

We are committed to removing wide disparities and unequal living standards as guided by internationally agreed development goals. We are also committed to building economic resilience and promoting social equity, and we reiterate the value in technical assistance, capacity building and practical cooperation in promoting development.

We are committed to an effective, equitable, rules-based multilateral trading system, the freest possible flow of multilateral trade on terms fair and equitable to all, while taking into account the special requirements of small states and developing countries.

We also recognise the importance of information and communication technologies as powerful instruments of development; delivering savings, efficiencies and growth in our economies, as well as promoting education, learning and the sharing of culture. We are committed to strengthening its use while enhancing its security, for the purpose of advancing our societies.

X.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

We recognise the importance of the protection and conservation of our natural ecosystems and affirm that sustainable management of the natural environment is the key to sustained human development. We recognise the importance of multilateral cooperation, sustained commitment and collective action, in particular by addressing the adaptation and mitigation challenges of climate change and facilitating the development, diffusion and deployment of affordable environmentally friendly technologies and renewable energy, and the prevention of illicit dumping of toxic and hazardous waste as well as the prevention and mitigation of erosion and desertification.

XI.

ACCESS TO HEALTH, EDUCATION, FOOD AND SHELTER

We recognise the necessity of access to affordable health care, education, clean drinking water, sanitation and housing for all citizens and emphasise the importance of promoting health and well-being in combating communicable and non-communicable diseases.

We recognise the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

XII.

GENDER EQUALITY

We recognise that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential components of human development and basic human rights. The advancement of women's rights and the education of girls are critical preconditions for effective and sustainable development.

XIII.

IMPORTANCE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE COMMONWEALTH

We recognise the positive and active role and contributions of young people in promoting development, peace, democracy and in protecting and promoting other Commonwealth values, such as tolerance and understanding, including respect for other cultures. The future success of the Commonwealth rests with the continued commitment and contributions of young people in promoting and sustaining the Commonwealth and its values and principles, and we commit to investing in and promoting their development, particularly through the creation of opportunities for youth employment and entrepreneurship.

XIV.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEEDS OF SMALL STATES

We are committed to assisting small and developing states in the Commonwealth, including the particular needs of small island developing states, in tackling their particular economic, energy, climate change and security challenges, and in building their resilience for the future.

XV.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEEDS OF VULNERABLE STATES

We are committed to collaborating to find ways to provide immediate help to the poorest and most vulnerable including least developed countries, and to develop responses to protect the people most at risk.

XVI.

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

We recognise the important role that civil society plays in our communities and countries as partners in promoting and supporting Commonwealth values and principles, including the freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and in achieving development goals.

We are committed to ensuring that the Commonwealth is an effective association, responsive to members' needs, and capable of addressing the significant global challenges of the future.

We aspire to a Commonwealth that is a strong and respected voice in the world, speaking out on major issues; that strengthens and enlarges its networks; that has a global relevance and profile; and that is devoted to improving the lives of all peoples of the Commonwealth.

Two handwritten signatures in black ink. The signature on the left is stylized and appears to be 'K. Sharma'. The signature on the right is also stylized and appears to be 'J. G. ...'.

Signed by His Excellency Kamalesh Sharma, Commonwealth Secretary-General,
14 December 2012, on which day Commonwealth Heads of Government
adopted the Charter of the Commonwealth







Charter of the United Nations Act 1945

No. 32, 1945

Compilation No. 14

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Prepared by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, Canberra

About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 1 July 2016 (the **compilation date**).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the **endnotes**) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Legislation Register (www.legislation.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

Contents

Part 1—Preliminary	1
1 Short title	1
2 Definitions	1
2A Meaning of <i>designated Commonwealth entity</i>	2
2B Meaning of <i>UN sanction enforcement law</i>	2
3 Extension to external Territories	3
4 Act binds the Crown	3
Part 2—Approval of Charter	5
5 Approval	5
Part 3—Regulations to Apply Security Council Sanctions	6
Division 1—Making and effect of regulations	6
6 Regulations may apply sanctions	6
7 Regulations may have extra-territorial effect	7
8 Regulations expire when sanctions resolution ceases to bind Australia	7
9 Effect of regulations on earlier Commonwealth Acts and on State and Territory laws	7
10 Later Acts not to be interpreted as overriding this Part or the regulations	8
11 Other instruments giving effect to Security Council decisions	8
Division 2—Enforcing the regulations	9
12 Offences	9
13 Injunctions	9
13A Invalidity of permission, authorisations etc.	10
Part 4—Security Council decisions that relate to terrorism and dealings with assets	11
14 Definitions	11
15 Listing persons, entities and assets	11
15A Duration of listing	12
16 Minister may revoke the listing	13
17 Listed person or entity may apply to have the listing revoked	13
18 Proscription by regulation	14
19 Effect of resolution ceasing to bind Australia	14
20 Offence—dealing with freezable assets	15
21 Offence—giving an asset to a proscribed person or entity	17

22	Authorised dealings	19
22A	Regulations on procedures relating to freezable assets	20
22B	Invalidation of notice for false or misleading information	20
23	Part prevails over conflicting legal obligations.....	20
24	Indemnity for holder of assets	21
25	Compensation for persons wrongly affected	21
26	Injunctions	21
Part 5—Offences relating to UN sanctions		23
27	Offence—Contravening a UN sanction enforcement law.....	23
28	Offence—False or misleading information given in connection with a UN sanction enforcement law	24
Part 6—Information relating to UN sanctions		27
29	CEO of Commonwealth entity may give information or document	27
30	Power to require information or documents to be given	27
31	Information may be required to be given on oath	28
32	Offence for failure to comply with requirement	28
33	Self-incrimination not an excuse	29
34	CEO may copy documents	29
35	Further disclosure and use of information and documents	29
36	Protection from liability.....	30
37	Retention of records and documents.....	30
38	Delegation	31
Part 7—Miscellaneous		32
39	Regulations.....	32
The Schedule—Charter of the United Nations		33
Endnotes		80
Endnote 1—About the endnotes		80
Endnote 2—Abbreviation key		82
Endnote 3—Legislation history		83
Endnote 4—Amendment history		85
Endnote 5—Miscellaneous		87

An Act to approve the Charter of the United Nations, and to enable Australia to apply sanctions giving effect to certain decisions of the Security Council

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*.

2 Definitions

In this Act:

asset means:

- (a) an asset of any kind or property of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired; and
- (b) a legal document or instrument in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such an asset or such property, including, but not limited to, bank credits, travellers cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, debt instruments, drafts and letters of credit.

CEO, in relation to a Commonwealth entity, means the chief executive officer (however described) of that entity.

Charter of the United Nations means the Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945 [1945] ATS 1.

Note: The text of the Charter of the United Nations is set out in Australian Treaty Series 1945 No. 1. In 2007, the text of a Convention in the Australian Treaty Series was accessible through the Australian Treaties Library on the AustLII website (www.austlii.edu.au).

Part 1 Preliminary

Section 2A

Commonwealth entity has the same meaning as in the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

designated Commonwealth entity means a Commonwealth entity that is specified in an instrument under section 2A.

foreign government entity means:

- (a) the government of a foreign country or of part of a foreign country; or
- (b) an authority of the government of a foreign country; or
- (c) an authority of the government of part of a foreign country.

officer of a Commonwealth entity includes:

- (a) the CEO of the Commonwealth entity; and
- (b) an employee of the Commonwealth entity; and
- (c) any other person engaged by the Commonwealth entity, under contract or otherwise, to exercise powers, or perform duties or functions, of the Commonwealth entity.

public international organisation has the meaning given by section 70.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

State or Territory entity means:

- (a) a State or Territory; or
- (b) an authority of a State or Territory.

UN sanction enforcement law means a provision that is specified in an instrument under subsection 2B(1).

2A Meaning of *designated Commonwealth entity*

The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify a Commonwealth entity as a **designated Commonwealth entity**.

2B Meaning of *UN sanction enforcement law*

- (1) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify a provision of a law of the Commonwealth as a **UN sanction enforcement law**.
-

Section 3

- (2) The Minister may specify a provision in relation to particular circumstances.
- (3) The Minister may only specify a provision to the extent that it gives effect to a decision that:
 - (a) the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; in so far as that decision requires Australia to apply measures not involving the use of armed force.

Note: Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter provide for the Security Council to decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security.

- (4) A provision may be specified whether or not the provision is made for the sole purpose of giving effect to a decision of the Security Council.
- (5) A provision ceases to be a *UN sanction enforcement law* to a particular extent if:
 - (a) Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations ceases to require Australia to carry out a decision referred to in subsection (3); and
 - (b) the provision gave effect to that decision to that extent; and
 - (c) the provision does not give effect to any other decision referred to in subsection (3) to that extent.

3 Extension to external Territories

This Act extends to every external Territory.

4 Act binds the Crown

- (1) This Act binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of each of the States, of the Australian Capital Territory and of the Northern Territory.

Part 1 Preliminary

Section 4

- (2) Nothing in this Act renders the Crown in any right liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

Part 2—Approval of Charter

5 Approval

The Charter of the United Nations (a copy of which is set out in the Schedule) is approved.

Part 3 Regulations to Apply Security Council Sanctions

Division 1 Making and effect of regulations

Section 6

Part 3—Regulations to Apply Security Council Sanctions

Division 1—Making and effect of regulations

6 Regulations may apply sanctions

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations for and in relation to giving effect to decisions that:
 - (a) the Security Council makes under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; in so far as those decisions require Australia to apply measures not involving the use of armed force.

Note: Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter provide for the Security Council to decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security.

- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the regulations may give effect to a decision of the Security Council by any or all of the following means:
 - (a) proscribing persons or entities;
 - (b) restricting or preventing uses of, dealings with, and making available, assets;
 - (c) restricting or preventing the supply, sale or transfer of goods or services;
 - (d) restricting or preventing the procurement of goods or services;
 - (e) providing for indemnities for acting in compliance or purported compliance with those regulations;
 - (f) providing for compensation for owners of assets;
 - (g) authorising the making of legislative instruments.
- (3) Despite subsection 14(2) of the *Legislation Act 2003*, regulations made for the purposes of subsection (1) may make provision in

relation to a matter by applying, adopting or incorporating any matter contained in an instrument or other writing as in force or existing from time to time.

7 Regulations may have extra-territorial effect

- (1) The regulations may be expressed to have extra-territorial effect.
- (2) If they are so expressed, they have effect accordingly, and so does Division 2 of this Part.

8 Regulations expire when sanctions resolution ceases to bind Australia

- (1) In so far as the regulations provide for or in relation to giving effect to a particular decision of the Security Council:
 - (a) they cease to have effect when Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations ceases to require Australia to carry out that decision; and
 - (b) they do not revive, even if Australia again becomes required to carry out the decision.
- (2) However, to avoid doubt, nothing in this section prevents the repeal of regulations, or the making of regulations that are the same in substance as regulations that have ceased to have effect because of this section.

9 Effect of regulations on earlier Commonwealth Acts and on State and Territory laws

The regulations have effect despite:

- (a) an Act enacted before the commencement of this section; or
- (b) an instrument made under such an Act (including such an instrument made at or after that commencement); or
- (c) a law of a State or Territory; or
- (d) an instrument made under such a law; or

Part 3 Regulations to Apply Security Council Sanctions

Division 1 Making and effect of regulations

Section 10

- (e) any provision of the *Corporations Act 2001* or the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001*, or of regulations made under those Acts; or
- (f) an instrument made under such a provision.

10 Later Acts not to be interpreted as overriding this Part or the regulations

- (1) An Act enacted at or after the commencement of this section is not to be interpreted as:
 - (a) amending or repealing, or otherwise altering the effect or operation of, a provision of this Part or of the regulations; or
 - (b) authorising the making of an instrument amending or repealing, or otherwise altering the effect or operation of, a provision of this Part or of the regulations.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not affect the interpretation of an Act so far as that Act provides expressly for that Act, or for an instrument made under that Act, to have effect despite this Act, despite the regulations, or despite a specified provision of this Act or of the regulations.

11 Other instruments giving effect to Security Council decisions

To avoid doubt, the validity or operation of an instrument made under another Act is not affected merely because the instrument was made in connection with giving effect to a decision of the Security Council.

Division 2—Enforcing the regulations**12 Offences**

- (1) The regulations may prescribe penalties of not more than 50 penalty units for offences against the regulations.
- (2) The limitation on penalties in subsection (1) does not prevent the regulations from requiring someone to make a statutory declaration.

13 Injunctions

- (1) If a person has engaged, is engaging, or proposes to engage, in conduct involving a contravention of the regulations, a superior court may by order grant an injunction restraining the person from engaging in conduct specified in the order.
- (2) An injunction may only be granted on application by the Attorney-General.
- (3) On an application, the court may, if it thinks it appropriate, grant an injunction by consent of all parties to the proceedings, whether or not the court is satisfied that subsection (1) applies.
- (4) A superior court may, if it thinks it desirable, grant an interim injunction pending its determination of an application.
- (5) A court is not to require the Attorney-General or anyone else, as a condition of granting an interim injunction, to give an undertaking as to damages.
- (6) A court may discharge or vary an injunction it has granted.
- (7) The power to grant or vary an injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct may be exercised:
 - (a) whether or not it appears to the court that the person intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in such conduct; and

Part 3 Regulations to Apply Security Council Sanctions

Division 2 Enforcing the regulations

Section 13A

(b) whether or not the person has previously engaged in such conduct.

(8) In this section:

superior court means the Federal Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory.

13A Invalidation of permission, authorisations etc.

A licence, permission, consent, approval or authorisation granted under the regulations (a *relevant authorisation*) is taken never to have been granted if information contained in, or information or a document accompanying, the application for the relevant authorisation:

- (a) is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omits any matter or thing without which the information or document is misleading in a material particular.

Part 4—Security Council decisions that relate to terrorism and dealings with assets

14 Definitions

In this Part:

freezable asset means an asset that:

- (a) is owned or controlled by a proscribed person or entity; or
- (b) is a listed asset; or
- (c) is derived or generated from assets mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

listed asset means an asset listed by the Minister under section 15.

proscribed person or entity means:

- (a) a person or entity listed by the Minister under section 15; or
- (b) a person or entity proscribed by regulation under section 18.

superior court means the Federal Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory.

15 Listing persons, entities and assets

- (1) The Minister must list a person or entity under this section if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the prescribed matters.
- (2) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing the matters of which the Minister must be satisfied before listing a person or entity under subsection (1).
- (3) The Minister may list an asset, or class of asset, under this section if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the prescribed matters.

Part 4 Security Council decisions that relate to terrorism and dealings with assets**Section 15A**

- (4) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing the matters of which the Minister must be satisfied before listing an asset under subsection (3).
- (5) A matter must not be prescribed under subsection (2) or (4) unless the prescription of the matter would give effect to a decision that:
 - (a) the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; and
 - (c) relates to terrorism and dealings with assets.
- (6) A person or entity is listed by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (7) An asset or class of asset is listed by notice in the *Gazette*.

15A Duration of listing

- (1) A listing under section 15 ceases to have effect on:
 - (a) if no declaration under subsection (2) has been made in relation to the listing—the third anniversary of the day on which the listing took effect; or
 - (b) otherwise—the third anniversary of the making of the most recent declaration under subsection (2) in relation to the listing.
- (2) The Minister may declare, in writing, that a specified listing under section 15 continues to have effect.
- (3) The Minister must not:
 - (a) make a declaration under subsection (2) specifying the listing of a person or entity unless the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the matters prescribed for the purposes of subsection 15(2); or
 - (b) make a declaration under subsection (2) specifying the listing of an asset, or class of asset, unless the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the matters prescribed for the purposes of subsection 15(4).

- (4) The regulations may prescribe a form for a declaration under subsection (2).
- (5) A declaration made under subsection (2) is not a legislative instrument.
- (6) To avoid doubt, subsection (1) does not prevent:
 - (a) the revocation, under section 16, of a listing; or
 - (b) the revocation of a listing by operation of section 19; or
 - (c) the making of a new listing that is the same in substance as another listing (whether the new listing is made or takes effect before or after the other listing ceases to have effect because of subsection (1)).

16 Minister may revoke the listing

- (1) The Minister may revoke a listing under section 15 if the Minister is satisfied that the listing is no longer necessary to give effect to a decision that:
 - (a) the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; and
 - (c) relates to terrorism and dealings with assets.
- (2) The Minister may revoke the listing either at the Minister's own instigation or on application by the listed person or entity.
- (3) The listing is revoked by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (4) The listing is revoked at the start of the day immediately after the day on which notice is published in the *Gazette*.

17 Listed person or entity may apply to have the listing revoked

- (1) A listed person or entity may apply to the Minister to have the listing revoked.
- (2) The application must:
 - (a) be in writing; and

Part 4 Security Council decisions that relate to terrorism and dealings with assets**Section 18**

- (b) set out the circumstances relied upon to justify the application.
- (3) The Minister is not required to consider an application (the ***current application***) by a listed person or entity under this section if the listed person or entity has made an application under this section within one year before the current application.

18 Proscription by regulation

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations proscribing persons or entities under this section.
- (2) A person or entity must not be proscribed under subsection (1) unless the proscription would give effect to a decision:
 - (a) that the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) that Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; and
 - (c) that relates to terrorism and dealings with assets; and
 - (d) under which the person or entity is identified (whether in the decision or using a mechanism established under the decision) as a person or entity to which the decision relates.
- (3) The regulations may proscribe persons or entities under this section by incorporating a list of persons or entities identified, either in the decision itself or using a mechanism established under the decision, as persons or entities to which the decision relates. The list may be incorporated by the regulations as it exists from time to time.

19 Effect of resolution ceasing to bind Australia

- (1) In so far as a listing under section 15 gives effect to a particular decision of the Security Council, the listing is revoked when Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations ceases to require Australia to carry out that decision.

- (2) In so far as regulations proscribing a person or entity under section 18 give effect to a particular decision of the Security Council:
 - (a) the regulations cease to have effect when Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations ceases to require Australia to carry out that decision; and
 - (b) they do not revive, even if Australia again becomes required to carry out the decision.
- (3) However, to avoid doubt, nothing in this section prevents:
 - (aa) a listing ceasing to have effect under section 15A; or
 - (a) the revocation, under section 16, of a listing; or
 - (b) the repeal of regulations; or
 - (c) the making of regulations that are the same in substance as regulations that have ceased to have effect because of this section.

20 Offence—dealing with freezable assets

Offence for individuals

- (1) An individual commits an offence if:
 - (a) the individual holds an asset; and
 - (b) the individual:
 - (i) uses or deals with the asset; or
 - (ii) allows the asset to be used or dealt with; or
 - (iii) facilitates the use of the asset or dealing with the asset; and
 - (c) the asset is a freezable asset; and
 - (d) the use or dealing is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.
- (2) Strict liability applies to the circumstance that the use or dealing with the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.

Note: For ***strict liability***, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

Part 4 Security Council decisions that relate to terrorism and dealings with assetsSection 20

- (3) It is a defence if the individual proves that the use or dealing was solely for the purpose of preserving the value of the asset.

Note: The individual bears a legal burden in relation to a matter in subsection (3) (see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*).

Penalty for individuals

- (3A) An offence under subsection (1) is punishable on conviction by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine not exceeding the amount worked out under subsection (3B), or both.
- (3B) For the purposes of subsection (3A), the amount is:
- (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
 - (ii) 2,500 penalty units; or
 - (b) otherwise—2,500 penalty units.

Offence for bodies corporate

- (3C) A body corporate commits an offence if:
- (a) the body corporate holds an asset; and
 - (b) the body corporate:
 - (i) uses or deals with the asset; or
 - (ii) allows the asset to be used or dealt with; or
 - (iii) facilitates the use of the asset or dealing with the asset; and
 - (c) the asset is a freezable asset; and
 - (d) the use or dealing is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.
- (3D) An offence under subsection (3C) is an offence of strict liability.
- Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (3E) It is a defence if the body corporate proves that:

Section 21

- (a) the use or dealing was solely for the purpose of preserving the value of the asset; or
- (b) the body corporate took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid contravening subsection (3C).

Note: The body corporate bears a legal burden in relation to a matter in subsection (3E) (see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*).

Penalty for bodies corporate

- (3F) An offence under subsection (3C) is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:
- (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
 - (ii) 10,000 penalty units; or
 - (b) otherwise—10,000 penalty units.
- (4) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence against subsection (1) or (3C).

21 Offence—giving an asset to a proscribed person or entity*Offence for individuals*

- (1) An individual commits an offence if:
 - (a) the individual, directly or indirectly, makes an asset available to a person or entity; and
 - (b) the person or entity to whom the asset is made available is a proscribed person or entity; and
 - (c) the making available of the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.
- (2) Strict liability applies to the circumstance that the making available of the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.

Part 4 Security Council decisions that relate to terrorism and dealings with assetsSection 21

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

Penalty for individuals

- (2A) An offence under subsection (1) is punishable on conviction by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine not exceeding the amount worked out under subsection (2B), or both.
- (2B) For the purposes of subsection (2A), the amount is:
- (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
 - (ii) 2,500 penalty units; or
 - (b) otherwise—2,500 penalty units.

Offence for bodies corporate

- (2C) A body corporate commits an offence if:
- (a) the body corporate, directly or indirectly, makes an asset available to a person or entity; and
 - (b) the person or entity to whom the asset is made available is a proscribed person or entity; and
 - (c) the making available of the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.
- (2D) An offence under subsection (2C) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (2E) It is a defence if the body corporate proves that it took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid contravening subsection (2C).

Note: The body corporate bears a legal burden in relation to a matter in subsection (2E) (see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*).

Penalty for bodies corporate

- (2F) An offence under subsection (2C) is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:
-

Section 22

- (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
 - (ii) 10,000 penalty units; or
 - (b) otherwise—10,000 penalty units.
- (3) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence against subsection (1) or (2C).

22 Authorised dealings

- (1) The owner or holder of a freezable asset may apply in writing to the Minister for permission to use or deal with the asset in a specified way.
- (2) The owner or holder of an asset may apply in writing to the Minister for permission to make the asset available to a proscribed person or entity specified in the application.
- (3) The Minister may, by written notice:
 - (a) permit a freezable asset specified in the notice to be used or dealt with in a specified way; or
 - (b) permit an asset specified in the notice to be made available to a proscribed person or entity specified in the notice.
- (3A) The Minister may issue such a notice on his or her own initiative or upon application under subsection (1) or (2).
- (4) The notice may be subject to conditions.
- (5) The notice must be given to the owner or holder of the asset as soon as practicable after it is made.
- (6) The Minister may delegate the Minister's powers and functions under this section to:
 - (a) the Secretary of the Department; or

Part 4 Security Council decisions that relate to terrorism and dealings with assets**Section 22A**

- (b) an SES employee, or acting SES employee, in the Department.
The delegation must be in writing.
- (7) The delegate must comply with any directions of the Minister in exercising powers or functions under the delegation.

22A Regulations on procedures relating to freezable assets

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations relating to procedures relating to assets that are, may be or may become freezable assets.
- (2) The regulations may provide for procedures relating to information (including personal information) relating to such assets in circumstances involving:
 - (a) a listing, or proposed listing, of a person, entity, asset or class of asset under section 15; or
 - (b) a question whether an asset is or may become a freezable asset; or
 - (c) an application for, or grant of, permission under section 22.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit subsection (1).

22B Invalidation of notice for false or misleading information

A notice under section 22 is taken never to have been made if information contained in, or information or a document accompanying, the application for the notice:

- (a) is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omits any matter or thing without which the information or document is misleading in a material particular.

23 Part prevails over conflicting legal obligations

This Part prevails over provisions in laws of the Commonwealth, or of a State or Territory, that would otherwise require a person to act in contravention of this Part.

24 Indemnity for holder of assets

A person is not liable to an action, suit or proceeding for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith and without negligence in compliance or purported compliance with this Part.

25 Compensation for persons wrongly affected

If:

- (a) the owner or controller of an asset instructs a person holding the asset to use or deal with it; and
 - (b) the holder refuses to comply with the instruction; and
 - (c) the refusal was in good faith, and without negligence, in purported compliance with this Part; and
 - (d) the asset was not a freezable asset; and
 - (e) the owner of the asset suffered loss as a result of the refusal;
- the owner of the asset is entitled to be compensated by the Commonwealth for that loss.

26 Injunctions

- (1) If a person has engaged, is engaging, or proposes to engage, in conduct involving a contravention of this Part, a superior court may by order grant an injunction restraining the person from engaging in conduct specified in the order.
- (2) An injunction may only be granted on application by the Attorney-General.
- (3) On an application, the court may, if it thinks it appropriate, grant an injunction by consent of all parties to the proceedings, whether or not the court is satisfied that subsection (1) applies.
- (4) A superior court may, if it thinks it desirable, grant an interim injunction pending its determination of an application.
- (5) A court is not to require the Attorney-General or anyone else, as a condition of granting an interim injunction, to give an undertaking as to damages.

Part 4 Security Council decisions that relate to terrorism and dealings with assets

Section 26

- (6) A court may discharge or vary an injunction it has granted.
- (7) The power to grant or vary an injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct may be exercised:
 - (a) whether or not it appears to the court that the person intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in such conduct; and
 - (b) whether or not the person has previously engaged in such conduct.

Part 5—Offences relating to UN sanctions**27 Offence—Contravening a UN sanction enforcement law***Individuals*

- (1) An individual commits an offence if:
 - (a) the individual engages in conduct; and
 - (b) the conduct contravenes a UN sanction enforcement law.
- (2) An individual commits an offence if:
 - (a) the individual engages in conduct; and
 - (b) the conduct contravenes a condition of a licence, permission, consent, authorisation or approval (however described) under a UN sanction enforcement law.
- (3) An offence under subsection (1) or (2) is punishable on conviction by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine not exceeding the amount worked out under subsection (4), or both.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the amount is:
 - (a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
 - (ii) 2,500 penalty units; or
 - (b) otherwise—2,500 penalty units.

Bodies corporate

- (5) A body corporate commits an offence if:
 - (a) the body corporate engages in conduct; and
 - (b) the conduct contravenes a UN sanction enforcement law.
 - (6) A body corporate commits an offence if:
 - (a) the body corporate engages in conduct; and
-

Part 5 Offences relating to UN sanctions

Section 28

(b) the conduct contravenes a condition of a licence, permission, consent, authorisation or approval (however described) under a UN sanction enforcement law.

(7) Subsection (5) or (6) does not apply if the body corporate proves that it took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid contravening that subsection.

Note: The body corporate bears a legal burden in relation to a matter in subsection (7) (see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*).

(8) An offence under subsection (5) or (6) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(9) An offence under subsection (5) or (6) is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:

(a) if the contravention involves a transaction or transactions the value of which the court can determine—whichever is the greater of the following:

- (i) 3 times the value of the transaction or transactions;
- (ii) 10,000 penalty units; or

(b) otherwise—10,000 penalty units.

Definitions

(10) In this section:

engage in conduct means:

- (a) do an act; or
- (b) omit to perform an act.

28 Offence—False or misleading information given in connection with a UN sanction enforcement law

(1) A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person gives information or a document to a Commonwealth entity; and

- (b) the information or document is given in connection with the administration of a UN sanction enforcement law; and
- (c) the information or document:
 - (i) is false or misleading; or
 - (ii) omits any matter or thing without which the information or document is misleading.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 2,500 penalty units, or both.

- (2) A person (the ***first person***) commits an offence if:
- (a) the first person gives information or a document to another person; and
 - (b) the first person is reckless as to whether the other person or someone else will give the information or document to a Commonwealth entity in connection with the administration of a UN sanction enforcement law; and
 - (c) the information or document:
 - (i) is false or misleading; or
 - (ii) omits any matter or thing without which the information or document is misleading.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 2,500 penalty units, or both.

- (3) Subsection (1) or (2) does not apply:
- (a) as a result of subparagraph (1)(c)(i) or (2)(c)(i)—if the information or document is not false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) as a result of subparagraph (1)(c)(ii) or (2)(c)(ii)—if the information or document did not omit any matter or thing without which the information or document is misleading in a material particular.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

Part 5 Offences relating to UN sanctions

Section 28

Geographical application of offences

- (4) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence against subsection (1) or (2).

Part 6—Information relating to UN sanctions

29 CEO of Commonwealth entity may give information or document

- (1) The CEO of a Commonwealth entity may give any information or document to the CEO of a designated Commonwealth entity for a purpose in connection with the administration of a UN sanction enforcement law.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies despite any other law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.

30 Power to require information or documents to be given

- (1) The CEO of a designated Commonwealth entity may, for the purpose of determining whether a UN sanction enforcement law has been or is being complied with, give a person a written notice requiring the person to do either or both of the following:
 - (a) to give the CEO information of the kind, by the time and in any manner or form, specified in the notice;
 - (b) to give the CEO documents of the kind, by the time and in any manner, specified in the notice.
- (2) The person must comply with the notice despite any other law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.
- (3) The time specified in the notice must be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances.
- (4) The person may, before the time specified in the notice, request the CEO to extend the time by which the information or documents must be given.
- (5) The CEO may, by written notice given to the person, vary the notice under subsection (1) to specify a later time by which the information or documents must be given.

Part 6 Information relating to UN sanctions**Section 31**

- (6) Subsection (5) does not limit the application of subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* in relation to a notice under subsection (1).

Note: Subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* deals with revocation and variation etc. of instruments.

- (7) Subsection (1) does not apply if:
- (a) the person is the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth entity; or
 - (b) the person:
 - (i) is, or has at any time been, an officer of a Commonwealth entity; and
 - (ii) obtained or generated the information or document in the course of carrying out his or her duties as an officer of the Commonwealth entity.

31 Information may be required to be given on oath

- (1) The CEO may require the information to be verified by, or given on, oath or affirmation.
- (2) The oath or affirmation is an oath or affirmation that the information is true.

32 Offence for failure to comply with requirement

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person has been given a notice under section 30; and
 - (b) the person does not comply with the notice.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 12 months.

- (2) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence against subsection (1).

33 Self-incrimination not an excuse

- (1) An individual is not excused from giving information or a document under section 30 on the ground that the information, or the giving of the document, might tend to incriminate the individual or otherwise expose the individual to a penalty or other liability.
- (2) However, neither the information given nor the giving of the document is admissible in evidence against the individual in any criminal proceedings, or in any proceedings that would expose the individual to a penalty, other than proceedings for an offence against:
 - (a) section 28 (false or misleading information given in connection with a UN sanction enforcement law); or
 - (b) section 32 (failure to comply with requirement to give information or document).

34 CEO may copy documents

If a person gives a document to the CEO of a designated Commonwealth entity under section 30, the CEO:

- (a) may take and keep a copy of the document; and
- (b) must return the document to the person within a reasonable time.

35 Further disclosure and use of information and documents

Disclosure and use of information etc. within entity

- (1) An officer of a designated Commonwealth entity may do any of the following for a purpose in connection with the administration of a UN sanction enforcement law or with a decision of the Security Council referred to in section 6:
 - (a) copy, make a record of or use, any information or document;
 - (b) disclose any information, or give any document, to another officer of that entity.

Part 6 Information relating to UN sanctions**Section 36**

Disclosure outside of entity

- (2) A CEO of a designated Commonwealth entity may disclose any information or give any document to any of the following for a purpose in connection with the administration of a UN sanction enforcement law or with a decision of the Security Council referred to in section 6:
 - (a) a Minister of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory;
 - (b) the CEO of another Commonwealth entity;
 - (c) a State or Territory entity;
 - (d) a foreign government entity;
 - (e) a public international organisation;
 - (f) a person specified in an instrument under subsection (3).
- (3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify a person for the purposes of paragraph (2)(f).
- (4) Subsections (1) and (2) apply despite any other law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.

36 Protection from liability

- (1) A person who, in good faith, gives, discloses, copies, makes a record of or uses information or a document under section 29, 30, 34 or 35 is not liable:
 - (a) to any proceedings for contravening any other law because of that conduct; or
 - (b) to civil proceedings for loss, damage or injury of any kind suffered by another person because of that conduct.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent the person from being liable to a proceeding for conduct of the person that is revealed by the information or document.

37 Retention of records and documents

- (1) A person who applies for a licence, permission, consent, authorisation or approval under a UN sanction enforcement law (a

Section 38

relevant authorisation) must retain any records or documents relating to that application for the period of 5 years beginning on:

- (a) if the relevant authorisation was granted—the last day on which an action to which the relevant authorisation relates was done; or
 - (b) if the relevant authorisation was not granted—the day on which the application was made.
- (2) A person who is granted a licence, permission, consent, authorisation or approval under a UN sanction enforcement law (a **relevant authorisation**) must retain any records or documents relating to the person's compliance with any conditions to which the relevant authorisation is subject for the period of 5 years beginning on the last day on which an action to which the relevant authorisation relates was done.

Note: A person may commit an offence if the person fails to give under section 30 a record or document that is required to be retained under this section: see section 32.

38 Delegation

- (1) The CEO of a Commonwealth entity may, by written instrument, delegate all or any of his or her powers or functions under this Part to:
 - (a) an SES employee or acting SES employee of the entity; or
 - (b) an employee of the entity of equivalent rank to an SES employee.
- (2) In exercising powers or performing functions delegated under subsection (1), the delegate must comply with any directions of the CEO.

Part 7 Miscellaneous

Section 39

Part 7—Miscellaneous

39 Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:

- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
- (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

The Schedule—Charter of the United Nations

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER 1
PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any

state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any State against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the

exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:
 - (a) promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
 - (b) promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
2. The further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.
2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the proceeding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

*Composition**Article 23*

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

*Functions and Powers**Article 24*

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the

maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES
OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the States concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

*Composition**Article 61*

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall

expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its

deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING
TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligations to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

-
- c. to further international peace and security;
 - d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
 - e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be

appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgement rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly of the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or

may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any State which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory States of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory States. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The States signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

The International Court of Justice established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER 1

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.
2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.
2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of

Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.
2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.
3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.
2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.
3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision; the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5 and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of inquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy despatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.
2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.
3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the Chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.
2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.
3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.
4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.
5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.
6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.
7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.
8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER II

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expense of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.
2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.
3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.
4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.
5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.
2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
 2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.
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Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.
2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
 2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
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3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.
2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has

such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.
2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.
3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.
4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon

recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

CHAPTER V AMENDMENT

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

[Here followed signatures of Representatives of the following nations:—

Argentina	Ethiopia	Paraguay
Australia	France	Peru
Belgium	Greece	Philippine Commonwealth
Bolivia	Guatemala	
Brazil	Haiti	Saudi Arabia
Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic	Honduras	Syria
	India	Turkey
Canada	Iran	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Chile	Iraq	
China	Lebanon	Union of South Africa
Colombia	Liberia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Costa Rica	Luxembourg	
Cuba	Mexico	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United States of America
Denmark	New Zealand	
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Ecuador	Norway	Venezuela
Egypt	Panama	Yugoslavia.]
El Salvador		

EndnotesEndnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnotes**Endnote 1—About the endnotes**

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2003* authorises First Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial and presentational changes to a compiled law in preparing a compilation of the law for registration. The changes must not change the effect of the law. Editorial changes take effect from the compilation registration date.

If the compilation includes editorial changes, the endnotes include a brief outline of the changes in general terms. Full details of any changes can be obtained from the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation “(md)” added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the abbreviation “(md not incorp)” is added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

EndnotesEndnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	o = order(s)
am = amended	Ord = Ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
c = clause(s)	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x	pres = present
Ch = Chapter(s)	prev = previous
def = definition(s)	(prev...) = previously
Dict = Dictionary	Pt = Part(s)
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
Div = Division(s)	reloc = relocated
ed = editorial change	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	rep = repealed
F = Federal Register of Legislation	rs = repealed and substituted
gaz = gazette	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
LA = <i>Legislation Act 2003</i>	Sch = Schedule(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect	SR = Statutory Rules
mod = modified/modification	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
No. = Number(s)	SubPt = Subpart(s)
	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Charter of the United Nations Act 1945	32, 1945	24 Sept 1945	22 Oct 1945	
Charter of the United Nations Amendment Act 1993	30, 1993	9 June 1993	9 June 1993 (s 2)	—
Corporations (Repeals, Consequential and Transitional) Act 2001	55, 2001	28 June 2001	ss 4–14 and Sch 3 (item 96): 15 July 2001 (s 2(1), (3) and <i>Gazette</i> 2001, No S285)	ss 4–14
Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act 2002	66, 2002	5 July 2002	Sch 3: 13 Dec 2002 (s 2(1) item 6 and <i>Gazette</i> 2002, No S471)	—
Charter of the United Nations Amendment Act 2002	124, 2002	10 Dec 2002	Sch 1: 13 Dec 2002 (s 2(1) item 2) Remainder: 10 Dec 2002 (s 2(1) item 1)	—
International Trade Integrity Act 2007	147, 2007	24 Sept 2007	Sch 1 (items 1–26): 24 Mar 2008 (s 2(1) item 2)	Sch 1 (items 7, 25)
Statute Law Revision Act 2010	8, 2010	1 Mar 2010	Sch 5 (item 27): 1 Mar 2010 (s 2(1) item 31)	—
National Security Legislation Amendment Act 2010	127, 2010	24 Nov 2010	Sch 7: 25 Nov 2010 (s 2(1) item 7)	Sch 7 (item 4)
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2014	62, 2014	30 June 2014	Sch 8 (item 20) and Sch 14: 1 July 2014 (s 2(1) items 6, 14)	Sch 14

Charter of the United Nations Act 1945

83

Compilation No. 14

Compilation date: 1/7/16

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Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
as amended by				
Public Governance and Resources Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2015	36, 2015	13 Apr 2015	Sch 2 (items 7–9) and Sch 7: 14 Apr 2015 (s 2)	Sch 7
as amended by				
Acts and Instruments (Framework Reform) (Consequential Provisions) Act 2015	126, 2015	10 Sept 2015	Sch 1 (item 486): 5 Mar 2016 (s 2(1) item 2)	—
Acts and Instruments (Framework Reform) (Consequential Provisions) Act 2015	126, 2015	10 Sept 2015	Sch 1 (item 495): 5 Mar 2016 (s 2(1) item 2)	—
Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act 2015	59, 2015	26 May 2015	Sch 2 (items 356–396): 18 June 2015 (s 2(1) item 6) Sch 2 (item 80): 1 July 2016 (s 2(1) item 5)	Sch 2 (items 356–396)
Acts and Instruments (Framework Reform) (Consequential Provisions) Act 2015	126, 2015	10 Sept 2015	Sch 1 (item 106): 5 Mar 2016 (s 2(1) item 2)	—

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Title	rs. No. 30, 1993
Preamble	rep. No. 30, 1993
Part 1	
Heading to Part 1	ad. No. 30, 1993
s. 2	rs. No. 147, 2007
	am. No. 8, 2010; No 62, 2014
ss. 2A, 2B	ad. No. 147, 2007
s. 3	rs. No. 30, 1993
s. 4	ad. No. 30, 1993
	am No 59, 2015
Part 2	
Part 2.....	ad. No. 30, 1993
s. 5	ad. No. 30, 1993
Part 3	
Part 3.....	ad. No. 30, 1993
Division 1	
s. 6	ad. No. 30, 1993
	am. No. 147, 2007; No 126, 2015
ss. 7, 8.....	ad. No. 30, 1993
s. 9	ad. No. 30, 1993
	am. No. 55, 2001
ss. 10, 11	ad. No. 30, 1993
Division 2	
ss. 12, 13	ad. No. 30, 1993
s. 13A.....	ad. No. 147, 2007
Part 4	
Heading to Part 4	rs. No. 147, 2007
Part 4.....	ad. No. 66, 2002

Charter of the United Nations Act 1945

85

Compilation No. 14

Compilation date: 1/7/16

Registered: 6/7/16

EndnotesEndnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s. 14	ad. No. 66, 2002 am. No. 147, 2007
s. 15	ad. No. 66, 2002 am. No. 127, 2010
s. 15A.....	ad. No. 127, 2010
ss. 16–18	ad. No. 66, 2002
s. 19	ad. No. 66, 2002 am. No. 127, 2010
Subhead. to s. 20(1)	ad. No. 147, 2007
s. 20	ad. No. 66, 2002 am. No. 147, 2007
Note to s. 20(2), (3).....	ad. No. 147, 2007
Subhead. to s. 21(1)	ad. No. 147, 2007
s. 21	ad. No. 66, 2002 am. No. 147, 2007
Note to s. 21(2)	ad. No. 147, 2007
s. 22	ad. No. 66, 2002 am. No. 124, 2002
s. 22A.....	ad. No. 66, 2002
s. 22B.....	ad. No. 147, 2007
ss. 23–26	ad. No. 66, 2002
Part 5	
Part 5.....	ad. No. 147, 2007
ss. 27, 28	ad. No. 147, 2007
Part 6	
Part 6.....	ad. No. 147, 2007
ss. 29–38	ad. No. 147, 2007
Part 7	
Part 7.....	ad. No. 147, 2007
s. 39	ad. No. 147, 2007

Endnote 5—Miscellaneous**The Schedule—Articles 23, 27, 61 and 109**

Articles 23, 27, 61 and 109 were amended subsequent to the approval of the Charter by the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 and, as amended to 31 May 1983, are printed below. Notes on the amended Articles are also printed below.

TEXT OF AMENDED ARTICLES

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent Members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

EndnotesEndnote 5—Miscellaneous

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.
3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.
4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.
2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.
3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

NOTES ON AMENDED ARTICLES

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963, came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarged the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen.

The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The first amendment to Article 61 enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven. The further amendment to Article 61 enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council to fifty-four members.

The amendment to Article 109 provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council.

The Schedule—Poland

Poland, which signed the Charter on 15 October 1945 (being a date subsequent to the date on which the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* received the Royal Assent), is also an original member.



O F A C
Office of Foreign Assets Control

License Application

Reference Number: OENOVIVA CAPITAL RESOURCES

Generated on 6/12/2024

Application Information

Application Type:	Transactional	Category:	Transactional
Application Reason:	New Application	Subcategory:	Financial Transactions
Program(s):	Global Magnitsky	Previous Case ID:	N/A

Description of Subject Matter:

OVCR is registered with the US Securities Exchange Commission CIK: 0001872362 and wishes to ensure compliance under USA Law with dealing with Financial Assets drawn by OVCR on its balance sheet as declared to the Australian Commissioner of Taxation as well as monitor persons we transact with under the control of our Global Chief Operations Officer / President of Operations Domiciled in Colorado. We wish to be able to apply for Global Magnitsky Sanctions to be applied against persons domiciled in USA and in Australia

Contact Information

Applicant

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: OenoViva Capital Resources
Point of Contact Name:
Address: **Line1:** Level 6, Reserve Bank Building
Line2: 111 Macquarie Street
Line3:
City: Hobart **State:** Tasmania
Zip: 7000 **Country:** Australia
Email Address: [REDACTED]
Phone: **Office:** [REDACTED]
Mobile:
Fax:
Principal Place of Business: Level 6 Reserve Bank Building, 111 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania, 7000
 Australia
Place where Business is Incorporated: Australia

Correspondent

Contact Category: Person
Salutation: Mr.
First Name: Andrew **Middle Name:** Morton **Last Name:** Garrett
Address: **Line1:** [REDACTED]
Line2:
Line3:
City: Nailsworth **State:** SA
Zip: 5083 **Country:** Australia
Email Address: [REDACTED]
Phone: **Office:** [REDACTED] 8
Mobile:
Fax:
Principal Place of Business: Level 6 Reserve Bank Building, 111 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania, 7000
 Australia
Place where Business is Incorporated: Australia

Attachments

Name	Document Type
Proposed Purchase of Park Avenue Towers	Supplemental Information
Client Information Statement	Supplemental Information
Personal Client Information Statement	Supplemental Information

Certification

Signature:

Andrew Morton Garrett

Email Address:

Date:

6/12/2024



OFAC

Office of Foreign Assets Control

License Application

Reference Number: PROJECT IRON BOOMERANG

Generated on 6/22/2024

Application Information

Application Type:	Release Of Blocked Funds	Application Reason:	New Application
Blocked Amount:	1000000000000	Category:	Wire Transfer
Currency Type:	USD	Subcategory:	Commercial Activity
Date Blocked:	9/24/2004	Program(s):	Multiple Programs
Description of Subject Matter:	Previous Case ID:		

On the 7th November 2020 OenoViva Capital Resources executed a Letter of Offer in respect to this project. The Greatest threat to the Australian Economy is the Adversarial System of Government and in particular the failure of the Reserve Bank of Australia to Monetize the vision for future Steel Production in Australia promoted by East West Line Parks; at all relevant times the Australian Government has breached s20/ s21 of the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU) and Australian Treaty Series No 1 and No 2 amongst other International Treaties in respect to entities related to OenoViva Capital Resources arising from corruption in the State of South Australia recognised on the Hansard for South Australian Parliament at the second reading of The Legal Practitioners Act 1981 (SA) relating to money laundrxing and terrorsim financing.

Contact Information

Applicant

Contact Category:	Institution	State:	
Organization Name:	OenoViva Capital Resources	Country:	Saudi Arabia
Point of Contact Name:			
Address:	Line1: C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY,		
	Line2: C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq,		
	Line3: Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia		
	City: Damman		
	Zip: 23322		
Email Address:			
Phone:	Office:		
	Mobile:		
	Fax:		
Principal Place of Business:	as above		
Place where Business is Incorporated:	Australia		

Correspondent

Contact Category:	Person	Middle Name:	Morton	Last Name:	Garrett
First Name:	Andrew				
Address:	Line1:				
	Line2:				
	Line3:				
	City: NAILSWORTH	State:	SA		
	Zip: 5083	Country:	Australia		
Email Address:					
Phone:	Office:				
	Mobile:				
	Fax:				
Principal Place of Business:	C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Damman Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia				
Place where Business is Incorporated:	Australia				

Financial Blocked Funds

Contact Category:	Institution
Organization Name:	Australian Department of Treasury (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)
Point of Contact Name:	Stephen Kendey

Address: Line1: The Treasury
Line2: Langton Crescent
Line3:
City: PARKES
Zip: 2600
State: ACT
Country: Australia

Email Address:

Phone: Office: [REDACTED]
Mobile:
Fax:

Principal Place of Business:

Place where Business is Incorporated:

Remitter

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: OenoViva Capital Reseources
Point of Contact Name:

Address: Line1: GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE
Line2: C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY
Line3: C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq,
City: Damman
Zip: 23322
State: [REDACTED]
Country: Saudi Arabia

Email Address:

Phone: Office: [REDACTED]
Mobile: [REDACTED]
Fax:

Principal Place of Business: GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Damman
Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia

Place where Business is Incorporated: Australia

Remitting Financial Institution

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: Reserve Bank of Australia (Liquidator and Managing Controller Appointed)
Point of Contact Name: Anthony Dickman

Address: Line1: 65 Martin Place
Line2:
Line3:
City: Sydney
Zip: 2000
State: NSW
Country: Australia

Email Address:

Phone: Office: 61-295519710
Mobile:
Fax: 61-295518041

Principal Place of Business:

Place where Business is Incorporated:

Intermediary Financial Institution

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: Dynamic Capital Bank
Point of Contact Name: Andrew Garrett

Address: Line1: Level 6, Reserve Bank Building
Line2: 111 Macquarie Street
Line3:
City: Hobart
Zip: 7000
State: TAS
Country: Australia

Email Address:

Phone: Office: [REDACTED]
Mobile:
Fax:

Principal Place of Business:

Place where Business is Incorporated:

Beneficiary

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: Al Nakhlah Island Investment Company/ OenoViva Capital Resources Strategic Partnership
Point of Contact Name:
Address: **Line1:** C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street,
Line2: Al Souq,
Line3:
City: Damman **State:** Eastern Province
Zip: 23322 **Country:** Saudi Arabia
Email Address: [REDACTED]
Phone: **Office:** [REDACTED]
Mobile:
Fax:
Principal Place of Business: GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE : C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Dammam Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia
Place where Business is Incorporated: Saudi Arabia

Beneficiary Financial Institution

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: Al Rajhi Bank
Point of Contact Name: Turki Suliman Al Ayed
Address: **Line1:** Al Jamma District
Line2:
Line3: [REDACTED]
City: [REDACTED] **State:**
Zip: [REDACTED] **Country:** Saudi Arabia
Email Address:
Phone: **Office:** [REDACTED]
Mobile:
Fax:
Principal Place of Business:
Place where Business is Incorporated:

Attachments

Name	Document Type
Information Statement	Supplemental Information
Notice of Assessment	Supplemental Information
Notice of Appointment to SWIFT	Supplemental Information
Letter To Minister of Commerce and Industry	Supplemental Information
Statutory Letter of Demand served on RBA	Supplemental Information
OBVR to EWLP dated November 2020	Supplemental Information
Executed Letter of Intent	Supplemental Information
OVCR Letter to RBA 28_12_2020	Supplemental Information
Standing Committee Project Iron Boomerang	Supplemental Information
Flyer	Supplemental Information
Confidentiality	Supplemental Information
confirmation	Supplemental Information
Senate Inquiry	Supplemental Information
Application Summary	License Request

Certification

Signature: Andrew Morton Garrett
Email Address: [REDACTED]

Date: 6/22/2024



OFAC

Office of Foreign Assets Control

License Application

Reference Number: GLOMAG-2024-1236930-1;
GLOMAG-2024-12372-1;

Generated on 6/25/2024

Application Information

Application Type:	Release Of Blocked Funds	Application Reason:	New Application
Blocked Amount:	2000000000000000	Category:	Wire Transfer
Currency Type:	EURO	Subcategory:	Conflict of Law
Date Blocked:	6/5/2021	Program(s):	Magnitsky Act
Description of Subject Matter:	Previous Case ID: N/A		

The Office of the Crown Attorney General ABN 33 785 287 219 was created on the 4th August 2020 following crystallization of Personal Property Securities guaranteed by Her Imperial Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II on Commonwealth Day 2013 by imperial Royal Writ commanding all citizens of the Commonwealth to obey the Matters set out in the Charter of the Commonwealth and acknowledged as being binding by all 54 Heads of Government in the 2013 and 2018 CHOGM Communiques. The then Special Minister of the State responsible for the Public Services Sector and also Attorney General, Mr Mark Dreyfus abdicated his role as Champion of the Public Interest which role has been assumed by me under the Ten Heads (Enactments) of Powers provided to this office in respect to GLOMAG-2024-1236930-1; GLOMAG-2024-12372-1. Mr Dreyfus caused the Judiciary (Parliamentary Committee on Misconduct and Incapacity) Act 2012 (AU), the Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (AU) and the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (AU) to be enacted in a form that was self defeating and against the Public Interest being inconsistent with the provisions of the Imperial Royal Writ and perpetuating an Adversarial System of Government/ System of Law as Fraudulent Trading within the meaning of Global Corporations and Insolvency and Model Laws, the Corporations Act 2001 (AU) and the Insolvency Act 1986 (UK). The Office of the Crown Attorney General was created and financed from private funding drawn under the protections of the Securities Act 1931 (US)) following registration with the SEC by OenoViva Capital Resources. I am the Crown Attorney General ABN 25 582 859 403 and global Champion of the Public Interest funded from the UN Charter enforcement Fund and the Commonwealth Charter Enforcement Fund the purpose of which is to establish a global network of offices to provide Advocate Generals to attend all Court processes and provide Findings of Facts and Reasons read concurrently with Judgements.

Contact Information

Applicant

Contact Category: Institution

Organization Name: Office of the Crown Attorney General ABN 33 785 287 219

Point of Contact Name:

Address:

Line1:	GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE : C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY,	State:	Eastern Province
Line2:	C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street,	Country:	Japan
Line3:	Al Souq,		
City:	Daman,		
Zip:	23322		

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Phone:

Office:	[REDACTED]
Mobile:	[REDACTED]
Fax:	[REDACTED]

Principal Place of Business: GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE : C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Dammam Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia

Place where Business is Incorporated: Australia

Correspondent

Contact Category: Person

First Name: Andrew **Middle Name:** Morton **Last Name:** Garrett

Address:

Line1:	The Crown Attorney General ABN 25 582 859 403
Line2:	[REDACTED]
Line3:	[REDACTED]

City: [REDACTED]
Zip: [REDACTED]
Email Address: [REDACTED]
Phone: [REDACTED]
Office: [REDACTED]
Mobile: [REDACTED]
Fax: [REDACTED]

State: south australia
Country: Australia

Principal Place of Business: GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE : C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Dammam Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia

Place where Business is Incorporated: Australia

Financial Blocked Funds

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
Point of Contact Name: ANTHONY DICKMAN
Address: Line1: 65 Martin Place
Line2:
Line3:
City: Sydney
Zip: 2000
State: NSW
Country: Australia

Email Address:
Phone: Office: [REDACTED]
Mobile: [REDACTED]
Fax: [REDACTED]

Principal Place of Business:
Place where Business is Incorporated:

Remitter

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: OenoViva Capital Resources
Point of Contact Name:
Address: Line1: GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE : C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Line2: C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street,
Line3: Al Souq,
City: Daman,
Zip: 23322
State: [REDACTED]
Country: Saudi Arabia

Email Address:
Phone: Office: [REDACTED]
Mobile: [REDACTED]
Fax: [REDACTED]

Principal Place of Business: GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE : C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Dammam Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia

Place where Business is Incorporated: Australia

Remitting Financial Institution

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA (LIQUIDATOR AND MANAGING CONTROLLER APPOINTED)
Point of Contact Name: ANTHONY DICKMAN
Address: Line1: 65 Martin Place
Line2:
Line3:
City: Sydney
Zip: 2000
State: NSW
Country: Australia

Email Address:
Phone: Office: [REDACTED]
Mobile: [REDACTED]
Fax: [REDACTED]

Principal Place of Business:
Place where Business is Incorporated:

Intermediary Financial Institution

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: Dynamic Capital Bank ABN 97 236 690 409
Point of Contact Name: Andrew Garrett
Address: Line1:
Line2: L 30 91 KING WILLIAM ST
Line3:
City: State: south australia
Zip: Country: Australia
Email Address:
Phone: Office:
Mobile:
Fax:
Principal Place of Business:
Place where Business is Incorporated:

Beneficiary

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: Sinesis International Limited as Joint Trustee for OenoViva Capital Resources
Point of Contact Name:
Address: Line1: via Grassobbio, 2
Line2:
Line3:
City: Azzano San Paolo State: BG
Zip: 24052 Country: Italy
Email Address:
Phone: Office:
Mobile:
Fax:
Principal Place of Business: GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE : C/- AL NAKHLAH ISLAND INVESTMENT
COMPANY, C4R4+42R, Prince Mohammed Street, Al Souq, Damman
Eastern Province 23322, Saudi Arabia
Place where Business is Incorporated: Australia

Beneficiary Financial Institution

Contact Category: Institution
Organization Name: BBVA Bank trading as Prominence Bank
Point of Contact Name: Berto Munno
Address: Line1: IBAN 94742042804
Line2: Calle Serrano
Line3: 240 Primo Planta
City: Madrid State:
Zip: 28016 Country: Spain
Email Address:
Phone: Office:
Mobile:
Fax:
Principal Place of Business:
Place where Business is Incorporated:

Attachments

Name	Document Type
ATNIA 24	Supplemental Information
Consultaion process with States and Territories of Australia	Supplemental Information
ATNIA 24 Ratifications	Supplemental Information
EU Charter of Fundamental Rights	Supplemental Information
Charter of UN and Statute of International Court of Justice	Supplemental Information
Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (AU)	Supplemental Information
Charter Enforcement Fund No 2 RWA	Supplemental Information

Correspondence to Secretariat re issues	Supplemental Information
Charter Enforcement Fund No 2 Payment	Supplemental Information
Anarchy and Chaos in Australia	Supplemental Information
Charter Enforcement Fund No 1 RWA	Supplemental Information
Covering Email commencing 25_06_2016	Supplemental Information
Charter Enforcement Fund Nop 1 Payment	Supplemental Information
Champion of the Public Interest to Prime Minister of Australia	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Capital Bank Tax Return YEJ2016	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Capital Bank Tax Return YEJ 2017	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Capital Bank Tax Return YEJ 2018	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Capital Bank Tax Return YEJ 2019	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Capital Bank Tax Return YEJ 2020	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Capital Bank Tax Return YEJ 2021	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Capital Bank Tax Return YEJ 2022	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to ACT Law Society	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to National Law Council	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to NSW Law Society	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Nrtthern Territory Law Society	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Queensland Law Society	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to South AustraliaLaw Society	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Tasmania Law Society	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Victoria Law Society	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Western Australia Law Society	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Lancione Partners	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Subrogation International	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Johnson Winter and Slattery	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Phillips Fox	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to CCK Lawyers	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Coors Chambers Westgarth	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Cowell Clark Lawyers	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Dentons (Australia) Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Allens Lawyers	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Lipman Karas	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Australian Financial Security Authority	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Australian Pridental Regulatory Authority	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Australian Securities Investment Commission	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Office of Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Australian Competition and Consumer Commission	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to South Australia Department of Premier and Cabinet	Supplemental Information

Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to American Banking Association	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to SWIFT	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Australian Payments Plus	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to BPay Group	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to EFTPOS Payments	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to NPP Australia Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to AUSTRAC	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Commonwealth of Australia	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to BDO Australia	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Australian Tax Office	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Price Waterhouse Coopers	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to National Australia Bank Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to ANZ Banking Group Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Westpac Banking Corporation	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller toBank of England	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Treasury Wine Estates Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Suntory Holdings Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Endeavour Beverage Limited	Supplemental Information
Fosters Brewing Group Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to SAB Miller Beverages Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to SP Estates Pty Ltd	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Macks Advisory	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Ferrier Hodgson	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Duncan Powell	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Disney Corporation	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to SERVCORP LIMITED	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Woodroffe Industries	Supplemental Information
Notice of Seizure and Appointment to Price Waterhouse Coppers	Supplemental Information
Letter to District Attorney for Colorado	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Equity and Advisory Corporate Finance	Supplemental Information
Notice of Protest of Dishonor to National Australia Bank Limited	Supplemental Information
Notice Of Seizure dated 1st May TWE_NAB_FBG_SAB Miller_Suntory	Supplemental Information
Notice of Change in Control Australia Post_Nine Media Holdings_Australian Broadcasting Corporation	Supplemental Information
Convention Against Corruption	Supplemental Information
IN Resolution on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	Supplemental Information
Status of UN Convention on Bills of Exchange and Promissory NOTES_USA Signatory	Supplemental Information
Australian Bills of Exchange Act Review 2003	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Advertiser News Papers	Supplemental Information

Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to News Australia	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to News Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to CPA Australia Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Macquarie Bank Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Australian Securities Exchange Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Boars Rock Winery	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Investec Australia	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Reserve Bank of Australia	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to N M Rothschild	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Perpetual Trustees	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to 88 O_Connell	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to South Pty Ltd	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Seppeltsfield Winery Pty Ltd	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Young Street (No 137)	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Seppeltsfield Winery Pty Ltd	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Quelltaler Wine Estate	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Boat Ramp Pty Ltd	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Lark Distilling	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Ryecroft	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Tinlins Wines	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Star of Greece	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to E and A Limited	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to E and A Corporate Services	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Western Ridge Water	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Western Ridge Vineyards	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Andrew Garrett Group	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Remirement Ltd	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Seppeltsfield Estate Trust	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Forbryde	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Bunyip Water	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to A V Fletcher anmd Associates	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Duxton Vineyards	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Duxton Water	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Rankins Estate	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Oz Sino Wines	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Wazza Squared	Supplemental Information
Form 504 Notice of Appointment as Managing Controller to Randall International	Supplemental Information
Schedule of Entities subject of Change in Primary Tax Jurisdiction 03_08_2023	Supplemental Information
Bills of Exchange as Consideration	Supplemental Information
YEJ 2022 TAGFILT Tax Return	Supplemental Information
Notice of Change in Primary Tax Jurisdiction to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Supplemental Information
Application Summary	License Request

Certification

Signature: Andrew Morton Garrett
Email Address: [Redacted]

Date: 6/25/2024