

Are you acting under oath?

Oath of Office set out in the Bill of Rights 1688 and Imperial Acts Application Act 1980 to the Queen of the Commonwealth of Australia, **NOT** a foreign entity, is the **ONLY** lawful oath that can be taken.

Bill of Rights 1688 and Imperial Act 1980 have full force in Victoria.

This was confirmed in 2010 by ALL 7 Justices of the High Court of Australia in the case of 'Port of Portland Pty Ltd v State of Victoria' (French CJ, Gummow, Hayne, Heydon, Crennan, Kiefel, Bell JJ).

Bill of Rights 1688 (1 Will & Mar Sess 2 c 2), s 12.

"In this Court, the appellant...accepts that: (a) there applies in Victoria the constitutional principles associated with the treatment in England by the Convention Parliament in the Bill of Rights" (pg. 10)

<http://eresources.hcourt.gov.au/downloadPdf/2010/HCA/44>

Imperial Acts Application Act 1980 (Vic), ss 3, 8.

"The Bill of Rights is one of the "transcribed enactments" set out in s 8 of the Imperial Acts Application Act 1980 (Vic) and by force of s 3 thereof continues "to have in Victoria ... such force and effect, if any, as [it] had at the commencement of this Act" (pg. 12) <http://eresources.hcourt.gov.au/downloadPdf/2010/HCA/44>

Your lawful duty is to uphold the Law

The Commonwealth Constitution is the Supreme Law of this land, section 92 states that "...customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free." The High Court of Australia dispenses Constitutional/Common Law as also stated overleaf.

Sir Harry Gibbs, former Chief Justice of High Court of Australia, in his explanatory statement states:

"I therefore have come to the conclusion that the current legal and political system in use in Australia and its States and Territories has no basis in law." (Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs GCMG, AC, KBE, QC (17 February 1917 – 25 June 2005) - Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia from 1981 to 1987 Explanatory Letter as cited at

<https://cirnow.com.au/sir-harry-gibbs-statement/>)

Where is your proof of authority over me under the Crown of the Commonwealth of Australia?

Do you have a Royal warrant? Letter from the Queen?

Have I committed a crime or do you suspect me of committing a crime whereby there is a victim of my crime who can personally inform me that I have harmed/committed a crime upon them?

Am I free to go?

Fine...? Bill of Rights 1688 Chapter 2 1 Will & Mar Sess 2 states "That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction, are illegal and void." (pg. 2)

The Rights of the People when dealing with the Police

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, Section 109 states... When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid. Common Law and the Commonwealth of Australia Act 1901 Constitution guarantee the right of citizens to go about their lawful business unhindered by the police or anyone else as long as you are not suspected of committing a crime. Common Law is the highest law in the land and therefore all State laws must be consistent with Common Law.

The State Acts that the police rely on to justify stopping drivers for a Random Breath Test (RBT) are inconsistent with the law of the Commonwealth and Common law, and that makes them invalid.

Being pulled over for a Random Breath Test does not constitute a crime. Therefore, the police have no right to pull you over without due cause, or to make any demands on a citizen, as confirmed in these court decisions. We repeat: The following judgments make it very clear that the police do not have the power or authority to stop you for any reason unless they suspect you have committed a crime.

1. Regina v Banner (1970) VR 240 at p 249 - the Full Bench of the Northern Territory Supreme Court In this judgement, the NT Supreme Court handed down a ruling that,

"(Police officers) have no power whatever to arrest or detain a citizen for the purpose of questioning him or of facilitating their investigations. It matters not at all whether the questioning or the investigation is for the purpose of enabling them to ascertain whether he is the person guilty of a crime known to have been committed or is for the purpose of enabling them to discover whether a crime has or has not been committed. If the police do so act in purported exercise of such a power, their conduct is not only destructive of civil liberties but it is unlawful."

2. Andrew Hamilton Vs Director of Public Prosecutions - Justice Stephen Kaye - Melbourne Supreme Court ruling - 25 November 2011

"It is an ancient principle of the Common Law that a person not under arrest has no obligation to stop for police or answer their questions. And there is no statute that removes that right. The conferring of such a power on a police officer would be a substantial detraction from the fundamental freedoms which have been guaranteed to the citizen by the Common Law for centuries."

3. Magistrate Duncan Reynolds - Melbourne - July 2013

"There is no common law power vested in police giving them the unfettered right to stop or detain a person and seek identification details. Nor, is s.59 of the (Road Safety) Act a statutory source of such power."

NOTE: None of the above precedents have been overturned on appeal or in the High Court. They still stand today and you can point out to the police that they are acting unlawfully if they continue to detain you without due cause to believe you have committed a crime.

NOTICE OF PROHIBITION AND TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT

Notice to Agent to Principal/Principal to Agent

Take NOTICE:

1: I, (Your Name) have sole and unfettered ownership over my own flesh and blood and that of my offspring and my legal possessions.

2: You are served with this NOTICE as you have evinced that you are an agent of the Corporate State of VICTORIA (VIC) and or an employee of the corporation named VICTORIA POLICE (VICPOL/ Government).

3: I do not consent to you or any other agent or the principal of VIC or VICPOL exercising any right of ownership over my flesh and blood, and personal possessions and property including but not limited to:

- 3.1: unlawful detainment, apprehension or arrest,
- 3.2: assault – whether ‘justified’ or otherwise,
- 3.3: unlawful and or illegal demands for personal or other details and or information,
- 3.4: using the threat of harm, intimidation, verbal assault,
- 3.5: any and all damage to property, and or persons,
- 3.6: the use of invasive tactics whether verbal, physical or otherwise,
- 3.7: any other act deemed by myself to be contrary to my right to the peaceful occupation of my personal space,
- 3.8: anything that is in breach of my legislated and other legally enshrined rights,
- 3.9: inflicting political agenda which conflict with my own, onto my person, or other interference with my right to political liberty,
- 3.10: anything deemed by myself to be contrary to my naturally inalienable rights as a living, sentient being.

4: Any action by any party which breaches any or all of the Items listed at points 3.1 to 3.10 above and engages with me, has, by so engaging, incurred Engagement Charges and be liable to the extent of the Fees listed in the attached Fee Schedule. That Fee Schedule is attached hereto and identified by the heading “Engagement Charges Fee Schedule”.

ENGAGEMENT CHARGES FEE SCHEDULE

The following are the Fees due and payable for per minute and or per incident/event engagements.

ENGAGEMENT TIME-INCIDENT-EVENT	RATE PER HOUR OR PART THEREOF	RATE PER INCIDENT - EVENT
3.1: unlawful detainment, apprehension or arrest,	\$10,000	
3.2: assault – whether ‘justified’ or otherwise,		\$50,000
3.3: unlawful and or illegal demands for personal or other details and or information,		\$25,000
3.4: using the threat of harm, intimidation, verbal assault,		\$25,000
3.5: any and all damage to property, and or persons,		Based upon Assessment by competent assessors
3.6: the use of invasive tactics whether verbal, physical or otherwise,		\$25,000
3.7: any other act deemed by myself to be contrary to my right to the peaceful occupation of my personal space,		\$50,000
3.8: anything that is in breach of my legislated and other legally enshrined rights,		\$100,000
3.9: inflicting political agenda which conflict with my own, onto my person, or other interference with my right to political liberty,		\$100,000
3.10: anything deemed by myself to be contrary to my naturally inalienable rights as a living, sentient being.	\$10,000	\$200,000

These Fees are separate and inalienable, and cumulative, and will accrue interest at the rate of 10% per month. This Schedule is exclusive of any and all costs associated with proceedings that arise from the act of engagement.

All Fees liable in accord with this Schedule are payable at fourteen-day intervals and are able to be pursued via legal channels including but not limited to collection agencies, private debt collectors and or myself or others assigned by me to do so.



Declaration of Notice of Liability and Offer of Conditional Release

Notice of Liability and Offer of Conditional Release

Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent, and Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal

Issued by the People of the Commonwealth of Australia under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900/1 (hereafter referred to as "The Claimants") to the officers and agents of the Australian Federal Police, State Police, Australian Armed Forces, Federal and State Health ministries and all other agencies of the Commonwealth of Australia, including, State and Federal governments, Australian territories, Councils (claimed Local Governments), hereafter referred to as "The Accused".

This is a Pre-Legal Notice and Contractual Offer issued on:/....., 20...

Let it be known, that under the guise of a fraudulent "public health emergency" involving the so-called Corona Virus, an unwarranted, unlawful and unconstitutional Assault is being perpetrated on the lives and liberties of we the Claimants by you, the Accused, in your capacity as agents of the unaccountable and criminally convicted foreign power known as the AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT and the State governments, QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT (QLD), NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT (NSW), VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT (VIC), NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT (NT), TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT (TAS), SOUTH AUSTRALIA GOVERNMENT (SA), WESTERN AUSTRALIA GOVERNMENT (WA) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT (LG), COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS (COAG), and GOV.

This Assault constitutes **TREASON** and a Criminal Conspiracy by infringing on and criminalizing our inborn liberties of free movement, assembly, and association, free speech and expression, due process, and the right to publicly criticize and resist government measures.

Let it further be known that the people of the Commonwealth of Australia voted in a Constitutional Referendum to ban anyone enforcing any form of medical procedure or service on the people, to wit:

Referendum 1946 CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (SOCIAL SERVICES) 1946

Question 1.

Do you approve of the proposed law for the Alteration of the Constitution, entitled Constitution Alteration (Social Services) 1946?

On Question 1: The referendum was carried.

All six States recorded a YES vote. Nationally 54.39% of electors voted YES

As a result, a new paragraph was added to section 51 of the Constitution:



Declaration of Notice of Liability and Offer of Conditional Release

51 (xxiiiA) the provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances;

The amendment included the clarifying statement **(but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription)**

Therefore, the People of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically forbade anyone imposing any form of civil conscription, force or coercion against the people to undergo any medical treatment, measure, or procedure.

Any attempt by any member of the government, a corporation, a medical service or practice, or public service enterprise or business to force anyone to undergo any form of medical procedure, including, but not limited to, forced vaccination, wearing face masks, taking temperature, forced social distancing, and/or forcing people to record their private information before entering any premises or form of transport is therefore **TREASON**, and those using any form of civil conscription are liable under the full penalty for **TREASON** as defined in the **Crimes Act (Cth) 1914**.

Let it be further known, that this Conspiracy and Assault by you the Accused, has not been authorized by a Court of Law or by any Act of Parliament and therefore further constitutes a criminal offence punishable under International and Common Law. You are therefore personally and collectively liable and punishable under the Law for your actions and for all the suffering, damages, and losses that we the Claimants have experienced, or will experience because of the unlawful Covid measures you have instituted.

Let it be further known, that we the Claimants are prepared to so charge you with and prosecute you for this Conspiracy and Assault on our lives and liberty in a **competent Court of Law**.

Be advised, that we the Claimants are prepared to release you the Accused, from your personal and collective liability for this Conspiracy and Assault, and for any suffering, damages and losses experienced by we The Claimants as a result of them, provided that you the Accused sign the appended public declaration that promises that you will do the following:

- I. Refuse to enforce any order or statute issued by the government or any other authority that violates our fundamental civil and personal liberties, due process, and the rule of law.
- II. Publicly swear to uphold the rule of law, due process, and democratic accountability regardless of the orders issued to you by your superiors, in accordance with International Law and the Nuremberg Legal Statutes.
- III. Actively defend the liberties of We the People, including our right to refuse any vaccination, curfew, quarantine, or other measure imposed on us without our free, informed and uncoerced consent.

Be further advised that this Contractual Offer, if accepted by you the Accused by your signing the appended declaration, does not release you from your liability for any losses, suffering and damages caused by your actions on others.



Declaration of Notice of Liability and Offer of Conditional Release

Be further advised, that if you the Accused do not accept this Offer and sign the appended Declaration within 72 hours of its issuance to you, your failure will constitute and be interpreted as your active and willing complicity in the forenamed Criminal Conspiracy and Assault on We the People; and that accordingly, you will be liable for immediate arrest and prosecution as enemies of our liberty and the public peace, including by your public banishment from our communities and the placing of liens and other claims on your assets and property.

This Notice and Offer is issued on/....., 20.... Under penalty of perjury and the full force of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901 as proclaimed and gazetted, having universal jurisdiction and the force of Common Law.



Declaration of Notice of Liability and Offer of Conditional Release

Public Declaration in Defense of the Liberty of the People

I, _____, being of sound mind, do freely and of my own choice agree to do the following in my role as a public, accountable official:

I. I hereby refuse to enforce any order or statute issued by the government or any other authority or individual that violates due process, the rule of law, the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 proclaimed and gazette 1901, and the fundamental civil and personal liberties of Australians.

II. I hereby swear to uphold the rule of law, due process, and democratic accountability regardless of the orders issued to me by any authority, in accordance with International Law and the Nuremberg Legal Statutes.

III. I hereby swear to actively defend the liberties of all Australians, including their right to refuse any vaccination, curfew, quarantine, or other measure imposed on them without their free, informed and uncoerced consent.

Date: _____

Autographed by:

Print Name:

Position of Responsibility:

Witnessed by:

Witnessed by:

Print Name:

Print Name:

Witnessed by:

Witnessed by:

Print Name:

Print Name:

NOTICE

The New DHHS mask directives for Victoria are now in force as of 11.10.2020

Many business personnel are unaware of the risks of discriminating against people with **lawful medical exemptions*** from wearing masks.

*Businesses, Organisations and public Authorities and officers are obliged to make themselves familiar with these medical exemptions.

You are in breach of the chief health Officers Covid Directions when you refuse entry or service to a medically exempt person.

Such refusal will also breach *Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and you risk an unnecessary hefty lawsuit at a time when most businesses are financially struggling.

PLEASE FAMILIARISE YOURSELF WITH THE FOLLOWING POINTS.

1. People who have a medical condition DO NOT have to wear masks.
2. **You DO NOT need a medical certificate** stating you do not need to wear a mask.
3. Employees who are medically exempt cannot be forced to wear a mask.
4. **Business owners are NOT responsible** for people who cannot wear masks.
5. Medically exempt conditions include Asthma, Emphysema, Epilepsy, ADHD, PTSD, Anxiety, Panic Disorders, Vertigo, Hearing Problems, Breathing Difficulties, Allergies, as such many more.
6. **No one is required to tell you, or disclose their personal medical information to anyone.**
REF: PRIVACY ACT 1988 http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/pa1988108/
7. **The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 -**
<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2018C00125>
8. Signs saying 'No Mask No Entry' are in breach of section 6 & 24 of the Commonwealth Discrimination Act 1992 (and other laws) and should either be removed from premises or state 'EXCEPT THOSE WITH LAWFUL MEDICAL CONDITIONS' or a similar disclaimer.
-DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT 1992 - SECT 6
http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/dda1992264/s6.html -
DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT 1992 - SECT 24
http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/dda1992264/s24.html -
9. Harassment, intimidation, coercion, deceit, aggressiveness or bullying are NOT lawful means of imposing your personal beliefs or opinions about masks on others.
10. **Many people medically exempt from wearing masks including the majority of senior citizens, even though they may not be currently aware of their exemption.**

REF: Fully updated current DHHS mask directives are here. (click)
<https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/face-masks-vic-covid-19#exceptions-for-not-wearing-a-face-mask>

Scroll down to 'Exceptions for not wearing a mask'



This notice is issued to protect the rights and freedoms of all members of the Commonwealth of Australia.
1946 Constitutional Amendment denying the government power to force any medical or dental treatment or procedure

LOCKDOWN IS UNLAWFUL -- MEDICAL COERCION IS UNLAWFUL

WE MUST NOT LOSE OUR LAWFUL FREEDOMS

WE DO NOT HAVE TO COMPLY

In 1946 Australians voted in a referendum that asked if we would authorize the political party governments to provide, among other things, medical or dental procedures.

The question was approved, but with a condition:

Section 51 (xxiiiA) medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription)

This means **NO** dental or medical procedures can be forced on any member of the Commonwealth of Australia without our consent. **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO CONSENT**. There is no law requiring any covid restrictions. If you are challenged, ask to see the law. And let them fine you. No judge can enforce the fine where there is no law.

Therefore, all forced mask wearing, forced vaccinations, travel restrictions, and other procedures the political party State Governments have imposed are ILLEGAL!

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901, Section 109 states... **When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.**

Common Law and the Commonwealth of Australia Act 1901 Constitution guarantee the right of citizens to go about their lawful business unhindered by the police or anyone else as long as you are not suspected of committing a crime. Common Law is the highest law in the land and therefore all State laws must be consistent with our Common Law Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901.

Further resources

- Common Law of the Commonwealth of Australia downloads: commonlaw.earth/download-docs
- National Class Action by Advocate Me, referencing violations of the Biosecurity Act 2015: www.advocateme.com.au/national-class-action
- Cops for Covid Truth: advocateme.wixsite.com/copsforcovidtruth
- Nuremberg Principles: commonlaw.earth/the-nuremberg-principles

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1901

Referendum 1946 CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (SOCIAL SERVICES) 1946

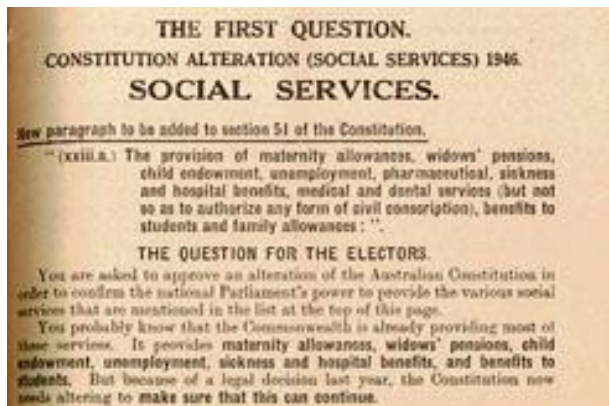
Question 1.

Do you approve of the proposed law for the
Alteration of the Constitution, entitled Constitution
Alteration (Social Services) 1946?

THE FIRST QUESTION CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (SOCIAL SERVICES) 1946 SOCIAL SERVICES

New paragraph to be added to section 51 of the Constitution

(xxiiiA) the provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances;



Q1. The referendum was carried.

All six States recorded a YES vote. Nationally 54.39% of electors voted YES.

Your Consent is Always Required

---In Common Law AND Statutory Law---

Nuremberg Code:

Article 1:

"The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential"

The Nuremberg code came about after trialling Nazi doctors and scientists for medical experiments and treatments on prisoners without their consent during World War II, leaving them with permanent injury. It was developed to prevent the same sort of thing happening again, where people in positions of power conduct medical experiments and treatments on people without their full free and informed consent. ALL forced, coerced, and mandated tests and vaccinations (for COVID-19 as well as other tests and experiments) are in direct violation of this code and are viewed worldwide as war crimes. **THE NUREMBERG CODE CANNOT BE NULLIFIED BY ANY LAW!**

UNESCO 2005 Universal declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights:

Article 6, Section 1:

"Any preventative, diagnostic and therapeutic medical intervention is only to be carried out with the prior, free and informed consent of the person concerned, based on adequate information. The consent should, where appropriate, be express and may be withdrawn by the person concerned at any time and for any reason WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION OR DISADVANTAGE."

Article 6, Section 3:

"In no case should a collective community agreement or the consent of a community leader or other authority substitute for an individuals informed consent."

Charter of Human Rights (Vic):

Part 2 - Section 10 (c):

A person must NOT be:

"subjected to medical or scientific experimentation or treatment without his or her full, free and informed consent"

International Covenant on Civil and Political rights (ICCPR) (UN)

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation."

This was stated by a Justice of the High Court of Australia in regards to Treaties signed by the Commonwealth Government (Teoh 1994 case)... *"Ordinary people have the right to expect government officials to consider Australia's international obligations even if those obligations are not reflected in specific Acts of Parliament: the rights recognised in international treaties are an implied limit on executive processes."* (Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs GCMG, AC, KBE, QC (17 February 1917 – 25 June 2005) - Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia from 1981 to 1987 Quoted in Explanatory Letter as cited at <https://cirnow.com.au/sir-harry-gibbs-statement/>)

1946 Commonwealth Constitution Referendum

Alteration to the Commonwealth Constitution - Social Services:

New paragraph added to section 51 of Constitution (xxiiiA)

"the provision of... "medical and dental services (but not so as to authorise any form of civil conscription)..."

Australian Immunisation Handbook

<https://immunisationhandbook.health.gov.au/>

Vaccine procedures tab

Preparing for a vaccine tab

Valid Consent tab

No consent...?

Use of force by another needed to enforce compliance = Crime of Battery = Breaches Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth)

Biosecurity Act 2015

The Australian Federal Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth) has precedence over ANY State Act, as stated in sections 5 and 109 of the Commonwealth Constitution

Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth) Section 95 states **there must be no use of force** for:

- Providing contact information of people with whom you've had contact (Section 85)
- Reporting signs and symptoms to a biosecurity officer (Section 86)
- Restricting behaviour such as not visiting a place, or remaining at a place (Section 87)
- Wearing specified clothing or equipment to prevent the spread of disease (Section 88)
- Decontamination of clothing and personal effects (Section 89)
- Undergoing and examination to determine the presence of disease (Section 90)
- Requiring body samples for diagnosis (Section 91)
- Receiving a vaccination or treatment (Section 92)
- Receiving medication to manage a disease (Section 93)

Your consent is ESSENTIAL at ALL times!

Any forced, coerced, or mandated behaviour (wearing masks), tests or vaccines are in direct violation of these lawful documents if you do not give your full, free and informed consent. **YOUR BODY, YOUR CHOICE!**

Applies everywhere in Australia

These documents are all applicable everywhere in the country DESPITE a "state of emergency" being declared.

Federal Law takes precedence over State Law (covid restrictions/directives are not even law!) AND Common Law takes precedence over any Law, Federal OR State, that goes against our Commonwealth Constitution, which can ONLY be changed via Referendum.

Notice of Acceptance of Liability

I,, as an employee of
Name of manager/staff business entity

located at.....in town In
the state of

I have advised the client [your name here] that I am insisting/forcing/coercing him/her to wear a mask to enter this business. I understand that there are no laws that give me the ability or right to force another man or woman to wear a medical device, I am not a doctor and therefore I am giving medical advice without a medical license. I am discriminating against this client because he/she refuses to obey my instructions and/or my personal beliefs and/or orders from my employer. I understand that insisting/ forcing/ coercing the wearing of a medical device is a direct breach of Human Rights and is considered a crime by the Nuremburg Code.

I understand that is against the WHO guidelines for healthy people to wear a mask and that the WHO advises on their website that;

- **masks should be reserved for medical workers**, and
- there is currently no evidence that wearing a mask by healthy persons....can prevent them from infection with respiratory viruses, including COVID-19, and
- the potential harms of wearing a mask include;
 - increased risk of self-contamination
 - masks produce favourable conditions for microorganism to amplify
 - headaches and/or breathing difficulties
 - facial skin lesions, dermatitis, acne
 - difficulty with communication
 - false sense of security
 - waste management hazards [bio security issues]

I have provided the client with the relevant sections of the Public Health and wellbeing Act 2008 (Vic), the Biosecurity Act 2015 (Clth), and the Commonwealth Constitution to provide evidence of my claim to have authority to force a medical device on to the client.

I agree to be personally liable for all legal costs, compensation and other costs in relation to this matter.

..... Witnessed by
Signed by employee of store/business

Date.....

Complete the details yourself if you have been refused entry into a public space.

Advice on the use of masks in the context of COVID-19

Interim guidance
6 April 2020



Community settings

Studies of influenza, influenza-like illness, and human coronaviruses provide evidence that the use of a medical mask can prevent the spread of infectious droplets from an infected person to someone else and potential contamination of the environment by these droplets.¹³ There is limited evidence that wearing a medical mask by healthy individuals in the households or among contacts of a sick patient, or among attendees of mass gatherings may be beneficial as a preventive measure.^{14,23} However, there is currently no evidence that wearing a mask (whether medical or other types) by healthy persons in the wider community setting, including universal community masking, can prevent them from infection with respiratory viruses, including COVID-19.

Medical masks should be reserved for health care workers. The use of medical masks in the community may create a false sense of security, with neglect of other essential measures, such as hand hygiene practices and physical distancing, and may lead to touching the face under the masks and under the eyes, result in unnecessary costs, and take

2) Advice to decision makers on the use of masks for the general public

Many countries have recommended the use of fabric masks/face coverings for the general public. At the present time, the widespread use of masks by healthy people in the community setting is not yet supported by high quality or direct scientific evidence and there are potential benefits and harms to consider (see below).

However, taking into account the available studies evaluating pre- and asymptomatic transmission, a growing compendium of observational evidence on the use of masks by the general public in several countries, individual values and preferences, as well as the difficulty of physical distancing in many contexts, WHO has updated its guidance to advise that to prevent COVID-19 transmission effectively in areas of community transmission, governments should encourage the general public to wear masks in specific situations and settings as part of a comprehensive approach to suppress SARS-CoV-2 transmission (Table 2).

WHO advises decision makers to apply a risk-based approach focusing on the following criteria when considering or encouraging the use of masks for the general public:

1. **Purpose of mask use:** if the intention is preventing the infected wearer transmitting the virus to others (that is, source control) and/or to offer protection to the healthy

Potential harms/disadvantages

The likely disadvantages of the use of mask by healthy people in the general public include:

- potential increased risk of self-contamination due to the manipulation of a face mask and subsequently touching eyes with contaminated hands;(48, 49)
- potential self-contamination that can occur if non-medical masks are not changed when wet or soiled. This can create favourable conditions for microorganism to amplify;
- potential headache and/or breathing difficulties, depending on type of mask used;
- potential development of facial skin lesions, irritant dermatitis or worsening acne, when used frequently for long hours;(50)
- difficulty with communicating clearly;
- potential discomfort;(41, 51)
- a false sense of security, leading to potentially lower adherence to other critical preventive measures such as physical distancing and hand hygiene;
- poor compliance with mask wearing, in particular by young children;
- waste management issues; improper mask disposal leading to increased litter in public places, risk of contamination to street cleaners and environment hazard;
- difficulty communicating for deaf persons who rely on lip reading;
- disadvantages for or difficulty wearing them, especially for children, developmentally challenged persons, those with mental illness, elderly persons with cognitive impairment, those with asthma or chronic respiratory or breathing problems, those who have had facial trauma or recent oral maxillofacial surgery, and those living in hot and humid environments.



This notice is issued to protect the rights and freedoms of all members of the Commonwealth of Australia.
Federal Privacy Act 1988:
<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00076>

Notice of Acceptance of Liability

I,
Name of manager/staff As an owner/employee of Business entity

.....
Located at: In the town of

.....
In the State of Postcode

I have instructed the Client/Customer, that he/she is required to download a tracking application to his/her mobile device commonly known as a COVIDSafe app, QRcode, or by any other name used for the purpose of tracking and tracing the data collected on a person's private property (mobile device) and to sign in before entering the business premises named above. I understand that under the **Federal Privacy Act 1988 Section 94H** (<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00076>, details below, that it is an offence to do the following under this Act, and I agree that I will pay all legal costs, compensation and other costs in relation to this matter should I continue to insist that patrons disobey the Privacy Act 1988. **NOTE: Federal Law overrides State Legislation or Law.**

Federal Privacy Act 1988 Section 94H Requiring the use of COVIDSafe

1) A person commits an offence if the person requires another person to:

- a. download COVIDSafe to a communication device; or
- b. have COVIDSafe in operation on a communication device; or
- c. consent to uploading COVID app data from a communication device to the National COVIDSafe Data Store.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.

2) A person commits an offence if the person refuses to allow another person to enter:

- a. premises that are otherwise accessible to the public; or
- b. premises that the other person has a right to enter

on the ground that, or on grounds that include the ground that, the other person:

- a) has not downloaded COVIDSafe to a communication device; or
- b) does not have COVIDSafe in operation on a communication device; or
- c) has not consented to uploading COVID app data from a communication device to the National COVIDSafe Data Store.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.

Date / /20

.....
Signed by employee of store/business

.....
Witnessed by

Note: A copy of this document must be kept by you: If business employee/manager will not complete this form, you may complete the details yourself, write notes on the back of this page and keep for your records.

Venues and facilities required to use the free Victorian Government QR Code Service for record keeping are:

- Hospitality (including food and drink facilities, such as cafes, restaurants, pubs, bars, clubs and hotels)
- Indoor physical recreation and community sport (including staffed and unstaffed gyms, play centres, indoor skateparks and indoor trampolining centres)
- Outdoor physical recreation and community sport facilities
- Pools, spas, saunas, steam rooms and springs (indoor and outdoor spaces, including water or non-water parts of the venue)
- Ceremonies and religious gatherings (including places of worship)
- Weddings (record-keeping requirements as per the venue where the wedding is held)
- Funerals (record-keeping requirements as per the venue where the funeral is held)
- Community venues and facilities including libraries and toy libraries (not including outdoor skate parks, playgrounds and other outdoor communal areas)
- Creative arts facilities
- Real estate inspections and auctions
- Seated entertainment venues (indoors and outdoors)
- Indoor non-seated venues (such as galleries)
- Outdoor non-seated entertainment venues (such as zoos and live museums)
- Arcades, escape rooms, bingo centres
- Drive in cinemas
- Amusement parks
- Gaming (casinos, gaming machine areas, retail betting venues)
- Adult entertainment (brothels, sex on premises venues, sexually explicit entertainment)
- Nightclubs
- Karaoke
- Hairdressing, beauty and personal care services
- Accommodation (visitors in shared, communal spaces)
- Commercial tourism operators including, but not limited to:
 - Guided tours of museums, galleries, historic locations
 - Adventure sports (ballooning, abseiling, rock climbing, canoeing, kayaking)
 - Marine based tours (kayaking, scuba, fishing, surfing)
- Commercial passenger vehicles
- Businesses should proactively encourage customers to check-in.
- Additionally, venues must make reasonable efforts to provide a smartphone or other device or use alternative record keeping system (such as pen and paper) for people who do not have access to, or cannot use the QR Code Service to check in.
- For supermarkets, markets, retail and shopping centres, using the QR Code Service is highly recommended.
- All other venues and businesses not on this list are encouraged to use the free Victorian Government QR Code Service for record keeping.

Cash is legal tender of payment!

The Commonwealth Constitution section 115 states:

"A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts." http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/coaca430/s115.html

There have been no amendments by way of referendum (the only legal way to alter the Constitution) to change this.

The Currency Act 1965 (Cwth) states:

Section 9: ALL transactions are to be in Australian Currency...

(1) "Subject to this section, every sale, every bill of exchange or promissory note, every security for money, and every other contract, agreement, deed, instrument, transaction, dealing, matter or thing relating to money, or involving the payment of, or a liability to pay, money, that is made, executed, entered into or done, shall, unless it is made, executed, entered into or done according to the currency of some country other than Australia, be made, executed, entered into or done according to the currency of Australia provided for by this Act." http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ca1965120/s9.html

Section 11: ALL payments are to be made in the currency under this Act...

(1) "Every payment that is made shall, unless it is made according to the currency of some country other than Australia, be made according to the currency of Australia provided for by this Act."
http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ca1965120/s11.html

Section 16: Stipulates ONLY legal tender as COINS

(1) "A tender of payment of money is a legal tender if it is made in coins that are made and issued under this Act" http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ca1965120/s16.html

Section 22: Stipulates the prohibition of ANY other piece of material (bank/debit/credit card) other than COINS as a token for money...

"A person shall not make or issue a piece of gold, silver, copper, nickel, bronze or of any other material, whether metal or otherwise, of any value, other than a coin made or issued under the repealed Acts or under this Act or a British coin as defined by the repealed Acts, as a token for money or as purporting that the holder is entitled to demand any value denoted on it."
http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ca1965120/s22.html