



Date: / /20

To the CEO of the Australian Taxation Office,

Australian Taxation Office REF:

Unless we are mistaken LETTERS PATENT dated 29th of October 1900 was passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Office of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, of the Commonwealth of Australia, 29th of October 1900 . Unless revoked, altered or amended by an heir and successor to the late Queen Victoria under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom will still remain lawful and valid today.

- (1) Proof of Claim.
- (2) Proof that this claim has been not been settled by set-off.
- (3) Proof that this matter has not been privately settled and closed.
- (4) Proof that paying tax is not voluntary –
TAKE NOTE, the (ATO) Charter states that paying tax is voluntary
- (5) Proof that I, have volunteered to pay tax.
- (6) Proof that the ATO Does Not comply with Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) – NOTE The ATO is on the Board of AAS for development of accounting standards. (The ATO needs to prove they DO comply with the AAS)
- (7) Proof that AAS 43 – Extinguishment of debt by set-off does not exist, and
- (8) Proof that the ATO is a legal entity lawfully promulgated in the GAZETTE – NOTE – The ATO was established in the early 1970's and was NEVER gazetted.

•Can you provide verified evidence that LETTERS PATENT dated 29 Oct 1900 has indeed been revoked, altered or amended to allow Royal Assent of these Acts the Public Service Act 1999 and the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997?

•Can you also provide verified evidence that the Governor-General who purportedly ascribed Royal Assent to the Public Service Act 1999 or Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 and the Commissioner of Taxation was properly Commissioned, and was of the same Office as constituted by LETTERS PATENT dated 29 Oct 1900?

We are aware that the 1984 LETTERS PATENT states that the 1900 LETTERS PATENT were revoked but if you could also provide written evidence that the 1900 LETTERS PATENT was indeed revoked by and heir and successor to the late Queen Victoria in accordance with the full power and authority reserved by her in 1900, then this would help to strengthen the case of the Australian Taxation Office as a legitimate Government authority.

Unless you can provide me with the requested verified evidence then unfortunately I, _____ will be unable to pay any outstanding and future debts or penalties imposed by an unlawful and unconstitutional Australian Taxation Office (ATO) as I want to be sure that the amount the (ATO) says is outstanding now and in the future goes to the people of the Commonwealth of Australia as defined with an Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia 1900 (UK) [63 & 64 Vict.] [Ch. 12].

Crimes Act 1914.

I also draw your attention to an excerpt from the Commonwealth of Australia Crimes Act. Act 12 of 1914 (with Royal Assent, not repealed):

3. “Commonwealth officer” means any person holding office under the Commonwealth, and includes any person permanently or temporarily employed in the Public Service of the Commonwealth, or in connection with the Naval or Military Forces of the Commonwealth Bank.

75. Any person who-

a. Personates any Commonwealth officer on an occasion when the latter is required to do any act or attend in any place by virtue of his office or employment; or

b. Falsely represents himself to be a Commonwealth officer, and assumes to do any act or attend in any place for the purpose of doing any act by virtue of his pretended office or employment,
Shall be guilty of an offense. Penalty:
Imprisonment for two years.

Hight Court of Australia

Uniform Tax Case HCA (High Court of Australia) 1942 (65 CLR 373 at 408).
“Common expressions such as: ‘The Courts have declared a statute invalid’,”
says Chief Justice Latham, “sometime lead to misunderstanding.

A pretend law made in excess of power is not and never has been a law at all. Anybody in the country is entitled to disregard it. Naturally, he will feel safer if he has a decision of a court in his favour, but such a decision is not an element that produces invalidity in any law. The law is not valid until a court pronounces against it – and thereafter invalid. If it is beyond power it is void ab initio” "from the beginning"

“Hight Court of Australia” Molekier -v- Chapman [2000] -"ATO is not a legal entity"

Broad beach Properties Pty Ltd -v- Commissioner of Taxation [2008] -

"The commissioner and deputy commission are only administrators and cannot claim tax liabilities"

TAKE NOTICE AND GOVERN YOURSELF ACCORDINGLY,

~Kind regards



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