

The dilemma between Centrelink, Centrelink International, Medicare, NDIS, MBA, TGA and others

Table of Contents

The dilemma between Centrelink, Centrelink International, Medicare, NDIS, MBA, TGA and others	1
Background	2
Notes of conversation with Demi from Centrelink International at 12h49 on 1 March 2024.....	3
Receipt of letter stating a Review application was submitted	4
Subsequent disclosures.....	4
AI research	5
Question re FOI procedure.	5
Answer.....	5
### Request Details:.....	5
### Information Requested:.....	5
### Supporting Information:.....	5
### Request Format:	5
Filing procedure	6
1. **Put Your Request in Writing** :.....	6
2. **Sending Your Request** :.....	6
3. **Acknowledgment and Decision** :.....	7
4. **Contact Information** :	7
5. **Fees and Charges** :.....	7
Fees.....	8
Time.....	9
Form.....	10
1. **Submission Methods** :	10
2. **Authority for Third-Party Requests** :.....	10
3. **Personal Information Requests** :	10
4. **Contact Information** :	10
Centrelink form.....	11
1. **Visit the Services Australia Website** :.....	11
2. **Download the Form** :	11
3. **Complete the Form** :.....	11

4. Submission Options	11
5. Accessibility Assistance	11
Questions re legal remedies	12
Answer.....	12
Question re process.....	13
Answer.....	13
1. Application to Court	13
2. Appointment of an Administrator	13
3. Responsibilities and Requirements	13
4. Suitability and Reporting	13
Differences.....	14
Answer.....	14
1. Curator	14
2. Administrator	14
Responsibilities.....	15
Answer.....	15
1. Planning and Organizing Collections	15
2. Acquisition and Display	15
3. Documentation and Conservation	15
4. Organizational Records	15
5. Specialization	15
Letter to COACT	16
Subsequent web page generated	18

Background

A proposed application to Centrelink for a disability pension was discouraged because according to Centrelink: - `Rickettsia is not recognised as a disease in Australia and therefore its chronic presence and the resultant symptoms of Debilitating Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) will not constitute sufficient grounds for a successful application`.

An application to Centrelink International for the continuation of payments whilst going overseas for medical treatment not available in Australia was subsequently turned down.

The written reasons have not yet been received as I was advised to make an application under the Freedom of Information Act to that end.

The rest is related from the next page on.

Notes of conversation with Demi from Centrelink International at 12h49 on 1 March 2024

1. Demi disclosed that the opinion of the health care professional that was used to justify the negative ruling was from person with a Bachelor of Nursing degree.
 - a. I remarked that the decision to do so was unfair toward the nurse as several specialists, a professor of medicine and a medical research foundation are involved on this case in respect of expert and specialist opinions.
2. Demi advised that proceedings for Review are recommended.
3. Demi advised that they cannot supply written reasons without a FOI application
4. She also disclosed that the Department of Health and Health Care does not recognise Lyme disease.
 - a. They averred that as I do not have Lyme disease I do not qualify for overseas treatment
5. Moreover, she advised that they claim that Rickettsia Africae is treatable in Australia and as such under Geelong Hospital's Baron Health Care system
6. I disclosed that I have been diagnosed by a world renown Pathology laboratory with Rickettsia Moresi, Lyme disease , Q Fever and several animal borne chlamydia infections including Chlamydia pneumonia
7. I disclosed that Centrelink previously informed me that I would not qualify for a disability pension even though I am certified with debilitating CFS from chronic Rickettsia as they do not recognise the existence of Rickettsia.
8. Since they have now ruled that I did not have to go overseas for medical treatment because I could have been treated here.
 - a. They clearly cannot have it both ways. That is the fatal contradiction and quandary implicit here.
 - b. I disclosed that Professor T Roberts from Newcastle University NSW as well as the Tim McMahon Foundation assert that Australia does not recognise Rickettsia even though two strains specific to Australia have been identified here.
9. I disclosed that draft proceedings will be researched to have a curator or administrator appointed for the board/s that perpetuate this dichotomy.
10. They recommended Review disclosing the exact nature of the path lab results and infectious findings. Together with treatment protocols suggested
11. I disclosed that following the COVID 19 pandemic some doctors are now completely opposed to aggressive antibiotic pulse treatment protocols and explained why the protocols used consist of the empirical evidence because of the actual remedial results of the treatment experienced by me since 2003.
12. I proposed that the path results and treatment protocols obtained can easily and simply be tested against the local results and treatments if I delayed commencing the treatment protocols that have just cleared customs.
 - a. They recommended I start the treatments.

13. I agreed to send them an overview with links to supporting evidence collated on a specific web page. See <https://controlgroupploodbank.weebly.com/rd---rickettsia-q-fever-etc.html>
14. I also offered for use of that evidence to propose an application for a remunerated mandate to extract the various medical authorities from the resultant seriously embarrassing quandary created in this case

Receipt of letter stating a Review application was submitted

This letter is attached as annexure `A` and speaks for itself.

Subsequent disclosures

My disclosure to COACT in writing and to Centrelink International (via phone to one Cloe) can be summarised in the written submission as follows: -

I am just placing this on record: -

Centrelink just advised me that they have `received my application for review`. See second attached letter.

This is incredibly troubling as I just notified them that I intend to follow their instructions to make a FOI Act application for the written reasons.

This was based on advice given to me via Demi on the last telephone call from them.

In my experience on such matters, one cannot commence appeal or review proceedings without the written reasons to refer to.

As a result, I have no idea what application they could be referring to and I can only assume that someone has interposed themselves as my person and done so on my behalf.

As I promised them last, I have created a [webpage](#) where this process is now be featured.

As a result, I will call Centrelink International and find out what is happening.

Cloe disclosed that the FOI form required by Centrelink can be found at <https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-11/si031-2212en-f.pdf>

AI research

Question re FOI procedure.

Please generation a request for written reasons, notes on file and any other information that I may have a right to under the Australian Freedom of Information Act; In respect of the decision by Centrelink International Services Centrelink International Services at 188 Collins Street, Hobart, TAS, 7000 ; under their reference No 408 600 432J / RAT001 / BCJ200 / 1 / ROW ; Detailing full written reasons and opinions obtained and from who, when where and why, that my application for continued payments whilst accessing specialised medical treatment overseas was declined. Reference my telephone conversation from 12h49 on 1 st March 2024 with Demi from their offices wherein she suggested asking for the information under the said act.

Answer

To request information under the Australian Freedom of Information Act regarding the decision made by Centrelink International Services at 188 Collins Street, Hobart, TAS, 7000, you can follow these steps:

Request Details:

- **Recipient:** Centrelink International Services
- **Address:** 188 Collins Street, Hobart, TAS, 7000
- **Reference No.:** 408 600 432J / RAT001 / BCJ200 / 1 / ROW

Information Requested:

- Full written reasons for the decision to decline your application for continued payments while accessing specialized medical treatment overseas.
- Opinions obtained, including details of who provided them.
- Dates, locations, and reasons behind the decision.

Supporting Information:

- Mention your telephone conversation on 1st March 2024 at 12:49 with Demi from Centrelink International Services who advised you to request this information under the Freedom of Information Act.

Request Format:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to request access to written reasons, notes on file, and any other relevant information under the Australian Freedom of Information Act. Specifically, I am seeking details regarding the decision made by Centrelink

International Services at 188 Collins Street, Hobart, TAS, 7000, with reference number 408 600 432J / RAT001 / BCJ200 / 1 / ROW.

I would like to obtain:

- 1. Full written reasons for the denial of my application for continued payments during my specialized medical treatment overseas.*
- 2. Opinions obtained during the decision-making process and the sources of these opinions.*
- 3. Details on when, where, and why this decision was made.*

Furthermore, I had a telephone conversation with Demi from your office on 1st March 2024 at 12:49 where she suggested that I request this information through the Freedom of Information Act.

I kindly request that this information be provided to me in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Please inform me of any fees associated with this request and provide guidance on how to proceed.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]

Remember to send this letter via registered mail or email as per Centrelink International Services' preferred method of communication.

Filing procedure

To file a Freedom of Information (FOI) request in Australia, you need to follow these general steps based on the information provided in the search results:

1. **Put Your Request in Writing:**

- Your request must be in writing to the agency or minister that holds the document you want to access.
- State that you are requesting access to information under the Freedom of Information Act 1982.
- Clearly specify the document(s) you are seeking and provide enough detail to help identify them.
- Include an address or email where the agency can send you the requested documents.

2. **Sending Your Request:**

- Some agencies have an FOI request form on their website for you to complete and submit.

- Email or post your letter to the agency's address as listed on their website or in the telephone directory.

3. **Acknowledgment and Decision:**

- Upon receiving your request, agencies usually send an acknowledgment letter, often via email.

- Requests are generally processed in the order they are received.

- If more information is needed, the agency will contact you.

- Once a decision is made, you will receive a letter explaining the decision and any review or appeal rights.

4. **Contact Information:**

- If you need assistance with your request, direct your inquiries to the FOI Officer of the respective agency.

5. **Fees and Charges:**

- There is no application fee for an FOI request.

- Charges may apply for activities like search and retrieval, decision-making time, transcript preparation, photocopying, and inspection.

Remember to check if the information you seek is already available on the agency's website before submitting an FOI request. Additionally, ensure that your request complies with the specific guidelines provided by the agency or department you are requesting information from.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/how-to-access-government-information/make-a-freedom-of-information-request>

[2] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/how-to-access-government-information/make-a-freedom-of-information-request/how-to-make-a-freedom-of-information-request>

[3] <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/foi/Pages/how-to-make-a-request.aspx>

[4] <https://www.rba.gov.au/information/foi/making-an-foi-request.html>

[5] <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/access-and-accountability/freedom-of-information/make-a-freedom-of-information-request>

Fees

In Australia, there is no application fee for making a request under the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (FOI Act). However, agencies or ministers may charge for processing your request and providing access to the requested information. The charges are calculated based on the work required to process your request and may include:

- Search and retrieval: \$15 per hour
- Decision-making: \$20 per hour (first 5 hours are free)
- Delivery: Cost of postage or delivery
- Photocopying: 10 cents per page
- Supervised inspection: \$6.25 per half hour
- Transcript: \$4.40 per page

If an agency decides to charge you, they must provide you with a written estimate of the charge and how it was calculated. You may be required to pay a deposit of 25% of the total estimate or \$20 if the estimated charge is less. The agency must consider any reasons you provide for reducing or not applying the charge, such as financial hardship or public interest.

It's important to note that there are no processing charges for requests for access to documents containing only your personal information. If you dispute the estimated charge, the agency must respond in writing within 30 days. Additionally, agencies must keep accurate records of costs incurred to justify any charges imposed.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/how-to-access-government-information/make-a-freedom-of-information-request/what-charges-may-apply>

[2] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/freedom-of-information-guidance-for-government-agencies/foi-guidelines/part-4-charges-for-providing-access>

[3] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/how-to-access-government-information/make-a-freedom-of-information-request>

[4] <https://www.dss.gov.au/about-the-department/freedom-of-information/how-to-make-a-freedom-of-information-foi-request>

[5] <https://ovic.vic.gov.au/about-us/documents-and-publications-we-produce/research-and-reports/state-of-freedom-of-information-in-victoria/costs/>

Time

In Australia, the standard timeframe for processing a Freedom of Information (FOI) request is 30 days. However, there are provisions within the Freedom of Information Act 1982 that allow for extensions of time under certain circumstances. These extension types include:

1. Extensions with the applicant's agreement.
2. Extensions to allow the agency to consult a third party.
3. Extensions for complex or voluminous requests.
4. Extensions after the processing period runs out.

The 30-day processing period starts the day after the agency or minister confirms that the request meets the formal requirements of the FOI Act. If the last day for notifying a decision falls on a weekend or public holiday, the timeframe extends to the next working day.

Public holidays and agency shut-down periods are counted within the 30-day processing period, and agencies must plan in advance to ensure compliance with statutory timeframes. If an agency fails to meet the processing timeframe, the principal officer is deemed to have made a decision to refuse access to the document on the last day.

Agencies can request more than one extension of time from the Information Commissioner if the request is complex or voluminous. The decision-making period may be extended by a further 30 days or a longer period as appropriate.

If an agency continues to process an FOI request after the decision-making period has expired, they still have a duty to make a decision on the request until the Information Commissioner commences a review of a deemed decision.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/freedom-of-information-guidance-for-government-agencies/guidance-on-handling-a-freedom-of-information-request/processing-time/how-long-does-an-agency-have-to-process-a-freedom-of-information-request>

[2] <https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/about/freedom-of-information>

[3] <https://www.accc.gov.au/about-us/freedom-of-information/freedom-of-information-requests>

[4] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/how-to-access-government-information/ma>

Form

Centrelink does not mandate the use of a specific form for Freedom of Information (FOI) requests. While it is not mandatory to submit a request using the FOI application form, you can still use it if you prefer. Here are the general guidelines for making an FOI request to Centrelink:

1. **Submission Methods**:

- You can submit your request by post, email, or in person at one of Centrelink's offices.
- Ensure your request is in writing and clearly states that it is an application under the FOI Act.
- Provide detailed information about the documents you are requesting and include an address for the agency to reply.

2. **Authority for Third-Party Requests**:

- If someone else is making the request on your behalf, you must complete the authority section in the form or provide a written authorization.
- This authorization allows copies of documents to be sent to you through that person or allows them to inspect documents containing information about you.

3. **Personal Information Requests**:

- There are no processing charges for requests for access to documents containing only personal information about you.
- However, processing charges may apply to other types of requests based on activities like search and retrieval, decision-making time, transcript preparation, photocopying, and inspection.

4. **Contact Information**:

- For assistance with your FOI request, direct your inquiries to Centrelink's FOI Officer.

While using the FOI application form is optional, it can help streamline the process by providing all necessary details in a structured format. Ensure that your request complies with the requirements outlined by Centrelink and include any specific details or identifiers related to your request for a more efficient processing of your FOI application.

Citations:

- [1] <https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/freedom-information?context=1>
- [2] <https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/si031>
- [3] <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/access-and-accountability/freedom-of-information>
- [4] <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/foi/Pages/how-to-make-a-request.aspx>
- [5] <https://www.rba.gov.au/information/foi/making-an-foi-request.html>

Centrelink form

To find the Freedom of Information (FOI) form for Centrelink, you can access and download the "Freedom of Information - access or change document(s) form (SI031)" directly from the Services Australia website. Here are the steps to obtain the form:

1. **Visit the Services Australia Website**:

- Go to the Services Australia website using the following link:
<https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/si031>

2. **Download the Form**:

- On the webpage, you will find a link to download and complete the "Freedom of Information - access or change document(s) form (SI031)."
- Click on the link to download the form.

3. **Complete the Form**:

- Fill in all required details on the form, including a description of the documents you require in detail.
- Provide information such as the time period of the documents, relevant identification numbers like Centrelink Customer Reference Number, Medicare Card Number, or Child Support Reference Number.

4. **Submission Options**:

- You can fill in the form digitally using Adobe Acrobat Reader or a similar program.
- If you prefer, you can print the form, complete it by hand, and return it following the instructions provided on the form.

5. **Accessibility Assistance**:

- If you have a disability or impairment that prevents you from accessing digital forms, you can request assistance from Services Australia.

By following these steps, you can easily access and complete the FOI request form for Centrelink to initiate your request for information under the Freedom of Information Act.

Citations:

- [1] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/how-to-access-government-information/make-a-freedom-of-information-request/how-to-make-a-freedom-of-information-request>
- [2] <https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/si031>
- [3] <https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-11/si031-2212en-f.pdf>
- [4] <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/how-to-access-government-information/make-a-freedom-of-information-request>
- [5] <https://www.dss.gov.au/about-the-department/freedom-of-information>

Questions re legal remedies

In Australian law what is the legal remedy or what curator or administrator can be appointed for an administrative juristic person or even a board (such as the Australian Medical board) that qualifies as being legally, technically, de jure or de facto insane and or schizophrenic because they hold or promote contradictory facts, science or viewpoints to be the part of the rules of their administration?

Answer

In Australian law, when an administrative juristic person or a board, such as the Medical Board, is deemed legally, technically, de jure, or de facto insane or schizophrenic due to promoting contradictory facts, science, or viewpoints within their administration rules, there are legal remedies and processes that can be pursued. One potential avenue is to seek the appointment of a curator or administrator to oversee the affairs of the entity in question. A curator or administrator can be appointed by the court to manage the affairs of an individual or entity that is unable to do so themselves due to mental incapacity.

The appointment of a curator or administrator aims to ensure that the entity's affairs are handled appropriately and in accordance with the law, especially when there are concerns about the entity's decision-making processes due to mental health issues. This legal remedy helps safeguard the interests of the entity and those affected by its decisions.

For specific guidance on how to initiate this process in the context of administrative juristic persons or boards in Australia, it is advisable to consult with legal professionals specializing in administrative law or seek advice from relevant authorities familiar with such matters.

Citations:

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_administrative_law

[2] <https://www.armstronglegal.com.au/administrative-law/national/australia/>

[3] <https://www.ag.gov.au/legal-system/administrative-law>

[4] <https://www.fcfcoa.gov.au/gfl/administrative-overview>

[5] <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0067205X18816236>

Question re process

What is the process for appointing a curator or administrator for an administrative juristic person in Australia?

Answer

The process for appointing a curator or administrator for an administrative juristic person in Australia involves legal procedures overseen by the court. Here is an outline of the process based on the provided search results:

1. ****Application to Court****:

- The application to court is typically made by way of a notice of motion, simultaneously with the application for the appointment of a curator over the property of a mentally ill person[2].
- The procedure for appointing a curator or administrator is similar, and if the court declares someone unfit to manage their own person, a curator personae may be appointed by the Master[2].

2. ****Appointment of an Administrator****:

- The Mental Health Care Act in Australia allows for the appointment of an administrator to care for and administer the property of a mentally ill person or a person with severe or profound intellectual disability[2].
- The Master of the High Court has the authority to appoint an Administrator, with recommendations from the High Court[2].

3. ****Responsibilities and Requirements****:

- A curator bonis or administrator must act in the best interest of the individual or entity they are appointed to oversee[2].
- Curators bonis or administrators may be required to furnish security for proper estate administration and may need to lodge a bond of security with the Master of the High Court before receiving letters of authority[2].

4. ****Suitability and Reporting****:

- SACAT (South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal) can appoint private administrators, considering factors like compatibility, family relationships, availability, skills, and any conflicts of interest[4].
- Private administrators have significant responsibilities and reporting requirements under guardianship and administration laws[4].

For detailed guidance on initiating this process in Australia, it is advisable to consult legal professionals familiar with guardianship and administration laws or seek assistance from relevant authorities involved in these appointments.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.slideshare.net/lizedelaharpe/legal-matters-appointment-of-curators-and-administrators-march-2015>

[2] <https://www.justice.gov.za/juscol/docs/note-moh01.pdf>

[3] <https://www.publicadvocate.vic.gov.au/guardianship-and-administration/vcat-appointed-guardians-and-administrators/when-you-have-been-appointed-as-an-administrator>

[4] <https://www.sacat.sa.gov.au/case-type/administration/appointing-an-administrator>

[5]

https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/RedirectURL?query=mrdoc_23269.pdf

Differences

What is the difference between a curator and an administrator in Australia?

Answer

In Australia, the difference between a curator and an administrator lies in their roles and responsibilities:

1. **Curator**:

- **Role**: A curator is typically responsible for managing collections, exhibitions, and cultural heritage in institutions like museums or galleries.

- **Responsibilities**: Curators focus on selecting, interpreting, and presenting artworks or artifacts. They often have expertise in art history or related fields.

- **Example**: A museum curator oversees the curation of exhibitions and the preservation of artworks or historical items.

2. **Administrator**:

- **Role**: An administrator is tasked with managing administrative functions, finances, paperwork, and staff needs within an organization.

- **Responsibilities**: Administrators handle operational aspects such as budgeting, human resources, and general management tasks.

- **Example**: In a legal context, an administrator may be appointed by the court to manage the affairs of a mentally ill person or an entity unable to do so themselves.

While curators focus on cultural and artistic aspects within institutions like museums, administrators handle the operational and managerial functions necessary for the smooth running of organizations.

Citations:

[1] <https://adattorneys.co.za/what-is-the-difference-between-a-curator-and-an-administrator/>

[2] <https://career.dpc.sa.gov.au/WCM/C87C7121-8F06-4113-A7C1-2E003F3F1359>

[3] https://groups.google.com/g/dataverse-community/c/rPj5k6BuM_Y

[4] <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/how-to-become-a-curator>

[5] <https://tfaoi.org/aa/5aa/5aa22.htm>

Responsibilities

What are the responsibilities of a curator in Australia?

Answer

In Australia, the responsibilities of a curator, especially in the context of gallery and museum curators, include a range of tasks related to managing collections, exhibitions, and cultural heritage. Here are the key responsibilities of a curator in Australia based on the search results:

1. **Planning and Organizing Collections**:

- Curators plan and organize gallery or museum collections by drafting collection policies and arranging acquisitions of pieces[1].
- They are responsible for overseeing the acquisition, display, preservation, and development of objects for exhibition[2].

2. **Acquisition and Display**:

- Researching and negotiating the acquisition of items for the museum, ensuring careful display, care, and storage of items[2].
- Arranging the layout and lighting of historical, scientific, or art displays[3].

3. **Documentation and Conservation**:

- Identifying, classifying, documenting, and conserving items and collections[2].
- Arranging restoration work and examining items to determine condition and authenticity[3].

4. **Organizational Records**:

- Maintaining organizational records and overseeing the display and education program of exhibitions[2].
- Managing organizations' central records systems related to collections[3].

5. **Specialization**:

- Curators may specialize in specific disciplines such as science and technology, natural history, decorative arts, or cultural heritage[2].
- They may produce publications, deliver public lectures, initiate exhibitions, and travel to inspect or acquire new items for displays[3].

These responsibilities highlight the diverse roles that curators play in managing collections, preserving cultural heritage, and curating exhibitions in galleries and museums across Australia.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.yourcareer.gov.au/occupations/224212/gallery-and-museum-curator>

[2] <https://www.seek.com.au/career-advice/role/museum-curator>

[3] <https://labourmarketinsights.gov.au/occupation-profile/gallery-and-museum-curators?occupationCode=224212>

[4] <https://adattorneys.co.za/what-is-the-difference-between-a-curator-and-an-administrator/>

[5] <https://career.dpc.sa.gov.au/WCM/C87C7121-8F06-4113-A7C1-2E003F3F1359>

Letter to COACT

Subject:Communication channels

Date:Tue, 5 Mar 2024 13:02:31 +1000

From:Izak Labuschagne <izak@izak.co.za>

To:Dominique Mauricio <Dominique.Mauricio@communitysolutions.org.au>

Hi Dominique,

Just checking if my emails are still blocked following your discovery that my emails and some of my attachments are blocked by your servers.

(A)

Please let me know if you received the original Bill from ASIC for Mobidoor as requested, if they have accepted payment from COACT and if COACT can support me in asking for a waiver of penalties given that I was overseas at the time that the penalties occurred.

(B)

Please also note that I have received a call from Centrelink International and that they have invited me to lodge a Review of their ruling re maintaining my payments when going abroad for medical treatment. This will involve: -

1. A FOI (Freedom of Information) application without which they can apparently not release written reasons;
 - o By doing so, the opportunity to test their hypothesis by them revealing who can in fact do the treatment and that treatment being tested against the Pathlab results and treatment protocols obtained overseas, has in fact been shipwrecked by their delay in providing reasons as I can no longer delay, and as they indeed encouraged me not to delay commencement of my treatment..

2. A short overview with links to a web page containing all the requisite references in support of the overview and ;
3. A proposal for a remunerated consultative mandate to assist Centrelink, Medicare, NDIS, MBA, TGA and others to the ends of extricating themselves from and resolving some of the contradictions, quandaries and negative international perceptions from medical experts that have emerged from this situation.
 - o Centrelink previously informed me that I would not qualify for a disability pension even though I am certified with debilitating CFS from chronic Rickettsia as they do not recognise the existence of rickettsia.
 - o They have now ruled that I did not have to go overseas for medical treatment because I could have been treated here.
 - They clearly cannot have it both ways. That is the fatal contradiction and quandary implicit here.
 - o Professor T Roberts from Newcastle University NSW as well as the Tim McMahon Foundation assert that Australia does not recognise Rickettsia even though two strains specific to Australia have been identified here.
4. As a result draft proceedings will be drafted to have a curator or administrator appointed for the board/s that perpetuate this dichotomy. A preliminary overview citing cases has already been drafted to these ends should they be recalcitrant in co-operating toward amicable resolve.

Seeing that I will also send this from the business email set up under SEA and the IRFF initiative, please let me know which of those made it through.

Best regards,

Izak

--

Izak Labuschagne
 Managing Partner
 M&I International Distribution
 Web page - www.m-and-i-didistribution.com
 Mobile - +61 452578992
 Emails
 Private - izak@izak.co.za
 Business - admin@m-and-i-distribution.com
 Skype - izak_labuschagne
 Profile - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/izak-labuschagne-12550818/>

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Subsequent web page generated

<https://controlgroupbloodbank.weebly.com/rd---rickettsia-q-fever-etc.html>

Rickettsia Case Study of Izak Labuschagne



For a snapshot of the **latest interaction** with Australia's Centrelink, COACT, Medicare TGA and AMB see the first R&D MS Word file [here](#) and PDF [here](#).

A [FB page](#) (with a lot of links) and [new domain](#) has been created for Specialist [Dr. Cecile Jadin](#) in Johannesburg, South Africa to help protect her from those unscrupulous scientists and specialist that seek to plagiarise her work and sell it as their own.

See the Jadin protocol: -

1. On her new private domain Web Page [here](#)
2. On Facebook [here](#)
3. On ME Pedia [here](#)
4. As searched on Google [here](#)

The links to collaborating institutions will be featured here in due course too.

As well as links to peer reviewed papers and opinions or researchers scientists and specialists.

For some impact of how the Obsessive Compulsive Regulation Disorder culture of Australia has impacted Izak see the following quote from his Australian [Overview](#) page: -

Health Sabotaged by OCRD - Obsessive Compulsive Regulation Disorder.

These strategies were further severely compromised by a rapid deterioration in a medical condition inherited from Africa called Rickettsia, which is a bit like Lyme disease.

The condition [manifests as debilitating CFS](#).

In my case, tried and tested treatment regimes held it in check for some 20 years.

The deterioration was caused by Australia's [Obsessive regulation regime's](#) spurred on by the [COVID19 emergency management overreach](#) that culminated in the **actual banning of some basic treatment regimes** such as simple prophylactics like HCQ and widely used anti-parasitic treatments like Ivermectin. Neither Lyme disease nor Rickettsia is recognized as a debilitating condition in Australia.

The banned treatments are used in both conditions. These developments resulted in a downward spiral in the condition which quickly became impossible to manage causing almost permanent debilitation and necessitating the accessing of Centrelink as a safety net.

Subsequently (, some of the medication (HCQ) has been [unbanned](#) (April/May 2022). Resultant recovery now enables me to function between debilitating cycles.

What is more is that my risk of adverse reactions to mRNA based treatments and experimental pseudo vaccines are at levels, so unacceptably high that it would have been suicidal to participate in those experiments. Moreover, disability policies installed to mitigate risk regarding my debts in South Africa were to be repudiated by those insurers should I have participated in the mandates rolled out by the Australian government. The Australian government refused to provide any exemptions. Thus **effectively banning me from doing gigs, contract work or any other meaningful employment**.

For a while there I lived in a barn on a farm in order to escape the almost fanatical persecution of anyone resisting vaccine and mask mandates.

The unbanning of the medication and recent lifting of mandates has enabled me to do the odd gig and start quoting for maintenance work with real estate agents etc.

In late 2023 I embarked on a business trip to South Africa during which time I was retested by the only laboratory acceptable to my specialist physician in Johannesburg. The tests revealed that the condition had deteriorated significantly. Lyme disease was now added to the mix as was Q fever, an Australian strain of rickettsia and an underlying pneumonia.

As for getting Centrelink to continue payments because the treatment is not available in Australia, they denied the request stating that treatment was available in Australia. They are incapable or unwilling to refer me to their imaginary physicians and pathology laboratories however.

After being referred to a specialist professor and dean of medicine of an Australian university and the Mc Manus Foundation, I learnt that the medical authorities in Australia do not recognise tick borne diseases or even Lyme disease never mind rickettsia, even though two strains of rickettsia unique to Australia have been identified.

The insanity of that attitude is only bettered by the schizophrenia of them allowing the treatment of Q fever. Seems OCRD is at Mass Formation Psychosis levels amongst certain administrative officials in Australia.

Locked Bag 7834 Canberra BC, ACT 2610



CLK1Q449 012340763B

Your reference: 408 600 432J / Q449 / DFA560/WTW
Telephone: 132 850
Call charges may apply.



Australian Government

Services Australia

centrelink



Mr Izak Hermanus Labuschagne
U 2 10 Chapman Dr
CLINTON QLD 4680

1 March 2024

Dear Mr Labuschagne

Your application for a formal review of decision

Our reference: B358178

I have received your application for a formal review of the decision made on 16 January 2024 not to pay you JobSeeker Payment.

Your review will be conducted by an Authorised Review Officer who will contact you. They are an independent officer who can change the decision if it is wrong. If they agree with the decision they can tell you about the other review options that may be available to you and how you can apply for them.

An Authorised Review Officer will generally attempt to contact you and complete their review within 49 days.

For more information

If you have any questions or would like more information, go to our website servicesaustralia.gov.au

Yours sincerely

International Svcs
Manager
Services Australia

Your reference: 408 600 432J / Q449 / DFA560/WTW

If you would like to speak to us in your language

If you would like to speak to us in your language, please call **131 202**. You can also go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage where you can read, listen to or watch information in your language.

To make a complaint or give us feedback

We aim to resolve your concerns as quickly as possible. If you want to make a complaint or give us feedback you can:

- call our feedback and complaints line on **1800 132 468**
- go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/feedback for other options.

If this does not resolve your concerns, you can make a complaint to the Commonwealth Ombudsman at ombudsman.gov.au using the online complaints form. If you are unable to complete the online form, you can call them on 1300 362 072.