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INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE
AUSTRALIA FEDERAL ELECTIONS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA
(AUSTRALIA FEDERAL ELECTION IDEAS OF 2025)

I acknowledge the traditional owners; the first Black Indigenous people of Australia, “our ancestors” and legitimate owners of the land on which we all share. I pay my full respect to their culture and to their elders both past and present.

I personally reaffirm my position as the first politician to recognize the Indigenous people of Australia in our Constitution because that’s the right thing to do as a matter of respect and justice despite the fact that the State and the Commonwealth Governments have deliberately refused to recognize them in our Constitution.

I condemn such bad culture of ‘Clever Racism’ and it must be rejected at all levels of Government. You cannot continue recognizing them on your websites and then deliberately refuse to recognize them in the Constitution. Stop bullying our people!

I also reaffirm my position as the first politician in Australia and possibly around the world to recognize the State of Palestine since 2009. I am glad that just recently, some States and the United Nations have followed suit and that’s what makes me feel proud.

MY MOTTO

My Motto is primarily based on the Preambles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP and above all the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which spell out the rights of indigenous peoples.

I stand against racism, bias, cover-up and the deliberate refusal to recognize “our ancestors”- the first Black indigenous peoples of Australia in the Constitution. These people are the legitimate owners of the land and that’s the reason why, I propose that there should be an urgent Special Independent Commission of inquiry into “*White South African*” dominance and supremacy to private and Government sectors in Western Australia.

I pray that, this campaign should be conducted clandestinely based on common sense, cultural values, a fair go for all, respect, unity, human rights protection and for the justice of our cause. We need to play a smart campaign this time round, which will then lead us to victory against these ‘major big political parties’ that have been putting me last on the

ballot paper (*preferencing system*). They are behaving in a manner similar to that of racists in direct contravention of the principles of unity and a fair go for all.

1) I stand in support of the principles outlined in the Articles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) which spell out the rights of indigenous peoples. These include the right to self-determination, the right to maintain and develop their distinct cultural and social institutions, and the right to participate in decision-making. More importantly, the declaration also addresses their rights to land, resources and cultural heritage pursuant to Article 1, 3, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 35 and 36 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

2) Furthermore, Indigenous peoples have the right to full enjoyment as a collective or as individuals of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Human Rights Law pursuant to Article 1 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

3) Indigenous Peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development pursuant to Article 3 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

4) Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their land or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return pursuant to Article 10 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous People (UNDRIP).

5) (i) Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

(ii) Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the state without discrimination.

(iii) The State shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language pursuant to Article 14 (1) (2) and (3) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

6) (i) Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.

(ii) The State shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. The States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity pursuant to Article 16 (1) (2) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

7) Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions pursuant to Article 18 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

8) (i) Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

(ii) States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities pursuant to Article 21 (1) (2) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

9) (i) Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

(ii) Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right pursuant to Article 24 (1) (2) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

10) Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regards pursuant to Article 25 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

11) Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.

(ii) Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

(iii) States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned pursuant to Article 26 (1) (2) (3) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

12) States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples laws traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process pursuant to Article 27 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

13) Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.

(ii) States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities pursuant to Article 30 (1) (2) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

14) Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literature, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

(ii) In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights pursuant to Article 31 (1) (2) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

15) Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities pursuant to Article 35 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

16) Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.

(ii) States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right pursuant to Article 36 (1)(2) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

17) Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, Justice and Peace in the World.

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

19) Realizing that the individual, having duties to the individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present covenant.

20) Article 1(i) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development

21) Article 2(i) of the same Covenant Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

22) Subsection (2) where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each state party to the present Covenant undertakes to the necessary steps, in

accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such Laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

23) Subsection (3) Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes

(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognised are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity

(b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy.(c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.(International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

24) Article 3- The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

25) Article 4(i) In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under International Law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour ,sex, language, religion or social origin.

26) Article 6 (1) every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

27) Article 7 No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

28) Article 8(1) No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave - trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.

29) Subsection (2) No one shall be held in servitude.

30) Subsection (3) (a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

(b) Paragraph (3) (a) shall not be held to preclude, in countries where imprisonment with hard labour may be imposed as a punishment for a crime, the performance of hard labour in pursuance of a sentence to such punishment by a competent Court

(c) For the purpose of this paragraph the term “forced or compulsory labour “shall not include (i) any work or service, not referred to in subparagraph (b) normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order of a Court, or of a person during conditional release from such detention.

31) Article 9 (1) everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by Law.

32) Subsection (2) anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reason for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

33) Subsection (4) Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a Court, in order that the Court may decide without delay on the Lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.

34) Subsection (5) anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

35) Article 10 (1) all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

36) Subsection (2) (a) Accused person shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as un-convicted persons

(b) Accused Juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.

37) Subsection (3) the penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.

38) Article 11 No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

39) Article 12 (1) everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

40) Article 14 (1) All persons shall be equal before the Courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or his rights and obligations in a suit at Law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the Court in special circumstances where publicly would prejudice the interest of Justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.

41) Subsection (2) everyone charged with a Criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

42) Subsection (3) In the determination of any Criminal Charges against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality

(a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him.

(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to Communicate with Counsel of his own choosing.(c) To be tried without undue delay

(d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it.

(e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him.

(f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in Court.

(g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.

43) Subsection (4) In the case of Juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.

44) Subsection (5) everyone Convicted of a Crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law.

45) Subsection (6) When a person has by a final decision be convicted of a crime offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.

46) Subsection (7) No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country- (ICCPR).

47) Article 16 everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law-(ICCPR).

48) Article 17 (1) No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.

49) Subsection (2) everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

50) Article 18 (1) everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

51) Subsection (4) The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

52) Article 19 (1) everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

53) Subsection (2) Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.

54) Article 20 any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.

55) Subsection (2) any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

56) Article 21 the right of peaceful assembly shall be recognised. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

57) Article 22 (1) everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

58) Subsection (2) No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.

59) Article 23 (1) the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

60) Subsection (2) the right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.

61) Subsection (3) No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

62) Subsection (4) States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

63) Article 25 Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in Article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions;

(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives (b) To vote and to be elected at genuine period elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors (c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

64) Article 26 All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

65) Article 27 in those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

66) The Definition of Heritage is "Property that is or may be inherited; an inheritance, valued things such as historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations; and relating to things of History or Cultural values that are worthy of preservation. Cultural Heritage can be tangible or intangible-including myths belief, social practices such as politics and religious rites and songs. Cultural heritage is a collection of important assets of culture that are preserved through social memory, meaning that it is passed down from generation to generation.

67) I am the only Independent candidate of our generation. I have a right of sharing the information and passing it on to our beloved communities and that includes our future generation. Whether you like it or not, Australian land belongs to our ancestors-the First Black Indigenous Peoples of Australia, who are the legitimate owners of the land. **Therefore, this generation which is our generation has a right of fighting for our ancestors' recognition in the Constitution through voting and participating in governments pursuant to Article 21 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**

68) The Community has a right of voting and telling their beloved ones to go vote for "Mubarak Kim" and to live in Australia peacefully without any interference and walk with a "Swagger" on their ancestors' land freely without any intimidation in accordance with Article 1, 2, 6, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

69) History teaches us that, the Australian land belongs to the First Black Indigenous People and in addition, the British settlers and European settlers around 1770 brought 12 Black People in Australia who they considered as African convicts transported by the British on the first fleet which arrived in 1788. Those notable figures included; "John Caesar Black, "Jack Billy Blue and others after being forced to changing their names from indigenous to white names.

70) It is a long sad story, I don't want to go through all that at this particular time. Black Caesar and John Caesar arrived at Botany Bay on the first fleet in January 18, 1788. He was a runaway slave who fought with the British forces in the American Revolution, and in the early days of settlement, he was a well-regarded laborer according to History told by Pybus.

71) The first fleet was a group of 11 ships that arrived in Sydney, Cove-Australia and on 26 January, 1788 Governor Arthur Phillip raised the British flag as a sign of invasion and occupation settling on the First Black Indigenous land.

Please note that, the fleet travelled 20,000 kilometres around the world. The voyage took 252 days and made three stop overs along the way to collect food supplies. The truth is that, this land was and will always be Indigenous Land of “our ancestors-” the First Black People of Australia.

72) At the time Caeser Black was caught for theft, he was sent to Garden Island in Sydney Harbour as punishment. While there, he managed to steal a boat, rations and took off into the bush becoming Australia’s first bush ranger. Infact, there is an African traditional word that refers to resistance against institution of slavery called “Marronage- being a maroon. These are the names that were given to runaway slaves in the America’s and they would do exactly what he does and exactly what bush rangers do, and that’s where it comes from and it doesn’t come out of Ireland at all. It actually came out of the slave societies of the Americas. Nevertheless, that’s not the story that Australians want to tell themselves as once narrated by Pybus. There was a concerted effort to wipe out non Europeans from Australia’s history.

73) The Indigenous Peoples have the right to the full enjoyment as a collective or as individuals of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Human Rights Law, free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights. By virtue of the right to self-determination, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development based on common sense in accordance with Article 1, 2, 3, 5, 36, 37, 38 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We are the indigenous peoples of Australia according to historical evidence and your actions to intimidate our beloved communities violates our fundamental rights and thus illegal.

74) We must all acknowledge that, the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, affirm the fundamental importance of the rights to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely pursue their economic, social and cultural developments.

75) Bearing in mind that nothing in this declaration may be used to deny any peoples their rights to self-determination exercised in conformity with International Law. My job is to convince you that, the recognition of the rights of the Indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and Indigenous Peoples, based on the principles of justice, democracy, and respect for human rights, non- discrimination and good faith based on common sense.

76) I will encourage the states to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under International Law

Instruments, in particular those related to human rights in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned.

77) I pray that we should all recognize and reaffirm that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in International Law and that Indigenous Peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as people.

78) Furthermore, we must recognize that the situation of Indigenous Peoples varies from region to region and from Country to Country and that the Significance, of national and regional particularities and various historical and Cultural back grounds should be taken into Consideration.

79) Authorized by Kidima Mubarak Kim (Independent Candidate for the Senate Western Australia)

80) Based on the above authority, I will vigorously advocate to ensure that the First Indigenous Peoples of Australia are recognised in the Constitution without going through a Referendum in accordance with Section 76, 51(xxvi) and 122 of the Australian Constitution.

81) The Australian Parliament has the power to make laws that expand the original jurisdiction of the High Court of Australia. Specifically, the parliament can confer original jurisdiction on the High Court in matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, under laws made by parliament, or relating to admiralty and maritime matters, or subject matters claimed under laws of different States pursuant to Section 76 of the Australian Constitution.

82) The Australian Constitution allows the Commonwealth to make laws deemed “necessary” for the people of ant race, potentially, leading to both positive and negative discrimination pursuant to Section 51 (xxvi) of the Australian Constitution.

83) The Australian Constitution also gives the Commonwealth parliament the authority to determine how and what extent territories are represented in either the House of Representatives or Senate. This representation can be in the form of the Senators or representatives elected from the territory, or through other forms of representation as the parliament sees fit pursuant to Section 122 of the Australian Constitution.

AGENDA

84) My agenda is to foster unity and legislate to empower the community so that they have a say in their own affairs, determine their destiny based on human rights values and not to be dictated by bias and bureaucracy. To ensure that we develop a sense of

Community Parliament and my job will be to represent in Senate what we have agreed upon at Community level.

85) To vigorously advocate and ensure that, a Church for the Black Community is built in Western Australia.

86) To vigorously advocate and ensure that, a Mosque for the Black Community is built in Western Australia.

87) To vigorously advocate and ensure that, a Community Centre for the Black People is built in Western Australia.

88) To vigorously advocate and ensure that, a Television Channel and newspaper company is setup for the Black Community in Western Australia.

89) To vigorously advocate and ensure that, the Black Community in Western Australia have their own employment agencies, real estate agencies, immigration agencies run and supervised by themselves in conjunction with the Asian, European and Arab communities on 50/50 shared opportunity in the best interest of the community and our nation's economy.

BILL OF RIGHTS:

90) To Vigorously advocate for a Bill of rights, change of the Constitution, reform the judiciary bias system, reform legal aid, reform the State Tribunal and Supreme Court of Western Australia, reform prisons and the justice system, reform the ombudsman, reform Corruption and Crime Commission (CCC), reform the Law Society of Western Australia, reform the African Community, reform the Insurance Commission of Western Australia, reform the Police Force Recruitment, reform Child Protection and Foster Care, reform bank lending bureaucracy, reform Border Customs Clearance pursuant to Section 51 (xxvi), 76 and 122 of the Australian Constitution.

91) To vigorously advocate for the indigenous recognition of Australia Republic. To legislate for the Muslim Community to have a day off on the end of Ramadan and Eid Adha. This will give them the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of impartiality and a fair go for all as they spend time with their families pursuant to Section 51(xxvi), 76 and 122 of the Australian Constitution.

92) To vigorously advocate for the increase of workers minimum wages at all levels, more money to hospitals, ambulances, more hospital beds, nurses, doctors, welfare agencies, schools, colleges, universities, aged care, fire fighters, retirees and emergency funds for the dead repatriation.

93) There must be urgent interventions by the Government to ensure that those who are working very hard must be protected. Their views must be heard and be respected. Paramedics are doing a tough job in the hospitals as well as doctors, nurses, chefs and so many people who are working in the health sector. They all deserve a fair treatment and must be respected. There must be transparent and accountability, health matters must be a priority. More hospitals must be built with more beds. The Government must release funds unconditionally in the best interest of the community.

94) Filming and CCTV cameras should be allowed in hospitals to protect patients from harm and evidence should be provided immediately in case of a complaint against the hospital and staff mistreatment on both sides. Episodes of paramedics filming in the hospital should be allowed upon request of the patients.

95) I will hold the Government accountable and compel them to provide \$500 million for pathology Bulk billed GP's tests in the best interest of the community particularly women.

FOREIGN POLICY AND ECONOMY:

96) I will advocate to ensure that migrant students, investors, tourists from all over the world are more that welcome in accordance to Article 13,14,15,16,and 17 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).They should be allowed to enjoy the beauty of Australia and invest in properties in the best interest of the community and our nation's economy.

97) I will oppose any decision of sending Australian troops to overseas wars unless we are invaded by a foreign force. The money misused on foreign wars should have put to better use especially in building more houses for homeless people in Australia. There must be enough funds for defence and the equipment must be manufactured here in Australia. Australia should never pay any money to NATO because we are not members. The money we are paying is illegal.

98) If elected, during my first term, I will ensure that I have a trip to Russia and Ukraine towards a path of peace and unity pursuant to Article 1 and 2 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). There must be direct talks between both leaders of Ukraine and Russia for a possible halting of strikes against civilian infrastructure and to bring peace and unity.

99) I will also travel to Rwanda, DR Congo, Khartoum and South Sudan on a mission of peace and unity. I want to meet all our beloved ancestors from Government and opposition towards a path of peace and unity. I believe that violence must cease and our beloved parents should pursue peace. The war is effecting the community in Russia,

Ukraine, Khartoum, South Sudan, and Rwanda, DR Congo, Africa and all of us in the Diaspora.

100) The war affects the nations' economy and development. The war is causing death and suffering, hatred, mental issues and disunity amongst the community back home and in the diaspora. I pray that such conflicts must cease in the best interest of the Community and the Nation's economy.

101) I reaffirm my previous Statement on my Website dated 11.11.2023

WHY THE CURRENT UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE REPLACED BY A NEW BODY CALLED) - (THE UNITED GLOBAL COMMUNITY POWER).

102) We need a United Nations military that can deal with all conflicts as protectors of innocent people around the world. We must clean up racism and double standards from the current United Nations and Security Council. Please for further information visit my website as per the dates listed above.

ECONOMY:

103) I will vigorously advocate to ensure that we have power to protect our mineral resources in Australia. We have in abundance every natural resource the world requires. We are a rich nation with significant reserves of coal, gas, uranium, iron ore, cobalt, nickel, copper and lithium. Australia has major deposits of critical minerals and rare earths. Instead, our current leaders have created massive profits for foreign owned companies leaving us in poverty. We also have oil but our policy makers have failed to collect reasonable tax from the resources sector. If elected, I will ensure that we protect our mineral resources to protect Australian national interest and boost our economy so that we can build houses for free in the best interest of the community. Every Australian deserves to have a home free of charge.

104) I will vigorously advocate to ensure that the farmers are doing their own businesses freely without any interference. This is aimed at ensuring that small businesses are supported and wages growth are increased for a long term in the best interest of the Community but not for politicians. I will advocate to hold the Government accountable, to reduce high inflation so that our beloved communities are relieved of psychological stress and harm.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA GST:

105) To vigorously advocate so that Western Australia 100% GST remains the revenue of the State in the best interest of the people of Western Australia and above all funding

the infrastructure and other important projects. Canberra should be deterred from taking hard working tax payers money of Western Australia State. We must acknowledge that Western Australia State is independent from other states.

106) To vigorously advocate that the Governor of Western Australia, the Chief Justice and judicial officers should be elected by the public in a secret ballot and all courts should be under the jurisdiction of the community (public). The current system is biased and pre-occupied with conflict of interest against the communities consent.

107) To vigorously advocate that the Chief Justice, all judicial officers and officers of the Court should be compelled to attend human rights courses.

108) To ensure that a mechanism is put in place for an Independent Concerned Citizen's Court (ICCC) which will be dealing with serious professional misconduct, corruption, appeals and all matters of civil, criminal and community grievances on a free fee lodgment. That Proposed Community Court should be funded unconditionally by the State Government of Western Australia. We must have a fair Legal Aid system for all people determined by community debate. I am very determined to change a culture of the current parliamentary system for the better if given a chance to represent you.

109) I will vigorously advocate to abolish parliamentary and judicial immunity pursuant to Article 26 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which states that, all persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Any public officer should never be above the law. To reduce salary and allowances for Members of Parliament in the best interest of the community.

110) To reform our Electoral Code of Conduct to ensure that the community has more powers against Members of Parliament who are considered as public servants paid by tax payers' money. In case if the majority of electors get tired of the behavior of a Member of Parliament, then, they should be at liberty of lodging a complaint to the Electoral Commission for that member to be removed. The Commission must organize for a special By-election for the matter. The same should apply to those who want to join other parties or to become Independent Members from a political party.

111) The current system whereby members are running away from their respected political parties and continue serving in parliament without conducting fresh elections is a fraud and must cease and be condemned. Note that, those members were elected under the jurisdiction of their political support but not the other way round. If given chance to represent you, such fraud will be history. This is aimed at protecting the integrity of our

parliamentary system. I will make sure that enough funds for the Electoral Commission are provided unconditionally to protect the integrity of our electoral system.

112) To ensure that an independent complaints body, “funded independently”, must be established whereby the Community can lodge anonymous complaints against the judiciary and officers of Court. The same independent body should handle the complaints from lawyers and judicial officials who are under constant harassment, bullied by their superiors and to protect the integrity of human rights values. Above all the principles of natural Justice and a fair go for all.

113) To ensure that a system of voting preferences is abolished in line with the Constitution. While the qualifications for electors are the same as those for the House of Representatives. Section 8 of the Australian Constitution ensures that each elector only casts one vote in the senate election. The current voting groups and preferencing system is illegal and unconstitutional.

JUDICIAL BIAS AND JUSTICE SYSTEM:

114) We run to the Courts of law whereby we expect to receive justice. However, to our dismay, we have been turned into victims by the current judicial system through the unfair biased actions caused by some judicial officers of the court conniving with some officers of the Court in support of the Insurance Commission of Western Australia against the legitimate injured people.

115) I want the public to be well aware that, the definition of justice forbids the practice of untouchability in any form. That all are equal before the law and equality before the law is paramount. The guarantee is that, equality in the eyes of the law, is the principle that each independent being must be treated equally by the law and that all are subject to the same laws of Justice and due process.

116) The articles from Human Rights instruments which I have provided, will help guide you from being forced to do the things you don't want to do. Currently, the community is suffering from access to justice and basic human rights in Western Australia State. We are the oppressed people, please (**Vote for me**) so that I get a chance of removing the untouchable and together we must abolish hatred and the stigma of racism.

117) Let us all be united in preserving the land and a better future for the generation to come and more importantly, to ensure that we support those who are struggling to make a living. To ensure that human rights and the principle of equality and Justice are upheld across all sectors.

118) I will vigorously advocate to abolish a culture of sending people to prison because of unpaid fines. There must be a humane way of dealing with the issue. Juvenile prisons must be abolished and those children must be moved into rehabilitation centres upon consent of their beloved parents.

119) I will vigorously advocate to protect the rights of children pursuant to the UN Convention and stop the youth from being sent to adult prisons or any prison at all. To ensure that preventive measures are put in place to stop children from entering the justice system and prisons in the first place. More funds will be provided to ensure that parents have enough support to look after their kids with the support of cultural leaders in their respective capacity.

120) I will vigorously advocate to raise the age of criminal responsibility from 10 years to 18 years of age. To ensure that a mechanism is put in place to review a culture of criminal record imposed on our people, which have ruined their lives to the extent of forcing them into homelessness. Those people deserve to be treated with dignity and respect.

121) Western Australia Government and the justice system are in breach of human rights values in critical areas. The state treatment of refugees and the indigenous people is appalling. **Please (vote for me)** to deal with racial inequality in the justice system. To reform the legal system and deal with the suffering, injustice from discriminatory policies because of systemic racism. A culture of double standards in the application of the law in a partisan manner to harass and intimidate the community must cease with immediate effect. Parliament and the justice system must uphold the human rights values of all people.

122) The current Government doesn't have proper institutions to deal with racism. Racism in Australia has never been punished and racists have never been held accountable.

123) "That is the reason why, I took a brave decision to sue the Australia Government to the International Criminal Court and to the United Nations because of racism and refusing to recognize the indigenous people in our Constitution, until now the investigations are still going on".

124) If we want to stop racism then action must be taken against the abusers to ensure that this never happens again. We must stop this bad culture as a united team through the ballot box by voting for "Mubarak Kim" (1) and" With the power of the Almighty God, everything is possible".

MULTICULTURAL CANDIDATES:

125) I want to assure you my beloved supporters that “your votes to Mubarak Kim” have never been in vain. Due to my perseverance, shaking our institutions like a mango tree, that’s why nowadays major political parties have started opening up doors of opportunities to multicultural candidates including the African communities. They are now enjoying the fruits of Kidima Mubarak Kim’s hard work and that’s what makes me feel very proud. They may think that they are fighting me to sabotage my determination and campaigns, but I see it as my victory towards the path of unity and a fair go for all. Please never give up voting for me and above all, never give up fighting for our beloved community.

MULTICULTURAL FOOD:

126) Australia is a multicultural nation. It is ridiculous denying the Community from importing most of their favourite food into Australia and particularly, in Western Australia. Denying the community access to their cultural food is an insult and a violation of fundamental human rights values. It is on record that I have been fighting such uncivilized attitude for so many years. As you all know the way how I fought very hard to import Matooke into Australia since 2006, until the Government allowed me to import Matooke in 2013.

127) Due to my perseverance, there have been some slight changes of allowing some food, but the situation is still wanting. If given the opportunity to represent you, rest assured that, such abuse will never be tolerated. I will make sure that more multicultural people are deployed at the Customs border to ease unnecessary spending imposed on African importers when clearing their goods. To ensure that containers from the African business community must be cleared within three days to avoid extra costs because of unnecessary delays based on racism and superiority.

PROTECTING PEOPLES IDEAS AND SMALL BUSINESS FINANCIAL SUPPORT:

128) I have discovered that some people ‘stole’ my Matooke brand after they connived with some corrupt officials. To make matters worse, these people have been misleading the public that Matooke is stored for more than two years. As a pro-development initiator and founder of Matooke project in Australia, I have gathered the evidence in a process of preparing to sue these thieves in Court. A culture of appropriating people’s ideas must cease. If elected, I will legislate to protect people’s ideas from people who think that it’s okay stealing peoples’ projects.

129) To ensure that those who have fresh and great ideas should be supported financially so that their dreams come true in the best interest of the community and our nation's economy. To ensure that the banks support small businesses with lower interest loans to ease recovery from financial hardships. The same should apply to those with good ideas to start their own businesses. To ensure that people who are on 'new start allowance' should be allowed to borrow personal loans from banks in the best interest of job creation and our national economy.

SKILLS TRAINING FOR JOB CREATION:

130) Some years back, I was invited by the Director/Co-founder of Stanley International College Mr. Dhyan. We had a cordial meeting and I was impressed by his gesture of hospitality and opening up doors to the community. During our meeting, I suggested and begged him to set up a training centre for job training and employment. Mr. Dhyan being a good listener and a man of action, he immediately acted and opened up Skills Australia Institute and the community are now benefiting from the fruits of Kidima Mubarak Kim's idea.

131) I also awarded him a Certificate of Appreciation for his excellent contribution towards the community. Currently, Mr. Dhyan is the Vice- President -Corporate Services & Operations Vocational Education and Training (VET) and RTO Management Expertise. He is also a Director of Corporate Services and Operations. My humble appeal to the public is that they should register for these ventures at Skills Australia Institute and Stanley College to gain more skills that will change their lives for a better future. If given the opportunity to represent you, I will ensure that the Government provides more financial support to such institutions in the best interest of the community. No one should ever be left behind.

132) I will vigorously advocate to ensure that Australians are allowed to access their supper when they want it because it's their money. The current situation of Australia's economy is against the community as it has been for centuries. The cost of living pressure and utility bills has caused psychological trauma to the community. Workers should never be contacted after working hours and should be at liberty to refuse to monitor, read or respond to work communication outside paid hours. Workers should never be treated like slaves in this country. They deserve to have time with their beloved families. People are struggling for survival. We must reject all political parties for once if we truly want real change.

133) I have been warning you for so many years now but you have never heeded to my advice. Kindly give me a chance to serve you if you want to make your lives better. I truly believe that Centrelink Payments should be increased up to \$1500 a fortnight to all

recipients. We are all struggling because of the cost of living pressure and the only golden chance you have is to get rid of political parties and vote for Mubarak Kim, an Independent for the Senate.

WHO IS KIDIMA MUBARAK KIM:

134) Mubarak Kim Professor of commonsense, founder/Managing Director of Matooke project in Australia, Australian diplomat, activist, champion of reform, a man of unity, justice, peace, reconciliation and good ideas. He is a champion of sending computers to African schools from Australia and a man of high integrity. He is the first black to donate more than two hundred computers to African schools. He is also the first black to participate in Australian politics as an independent candidate. He is a defender of human rights values and the first to recognize the indigenous people of Australia in our Constitution. He is the first politician to recognize the State of Palestine. He is the first politician to sue the Australia Federal Electoral Commission. The first politician to sue the Australia Government to the International Criminal Court and to the United Nations because of racism and deliberate refusal to recognize the first Black indigenous peoples of Australia in our Constitution.

135) Mubarak Kim is the first politician for years who has been fighting for better pay of \$1000 for all those who are on Centrelink payments regardless of their eligibility status. The first politician to fight for the Muslim Eid Public Holiday. He is the first politician who brought up the idea of skills and employment to the attention of the Director of Stanley College. He is a politician who have been fighting for the black people to be employed in the mining industry and in offices here in Western Australia.

136) He is a politician, who have been petitioning the Chief Justice of Western Australia, the Attorney General of Western Australia and the Judicial Review Commission on why black people are not appointed as judges in Western Australia. He is a politician, who advocated against the misuse of Taser guns by police in the best interest of protecting the integrity of the police force in Australia.

137) He is a politician, who have been advocating for better pay to our veterans and Police Superannuation. He is a politician, who has donated more than twenty computers to new arrivals here in Western Australia. He has also donated dozens of soccer balls to men and women teams here in Western Australia. He has also donated more than five hundred reading books to colleges here in Western Australia. He has also donated fourteen computers to Murdoch University and more than two hundred computers to schools in Africa. He has donated eight hundred and seventy copies of newspapers to Scarborough Lions Club of Western Australia. He has donated twenty bicycles to farmers in Uganda. He advocated tirelessly for the opening up of the Australian Embassy in

Uganda and eventually, the Australian Government opened up a Consulate in Uganda. He has been lobbying for miners to invest in Uganda without seeking any commission. He has donated mattress and blankets to Victoria Bush fire.

138) He is a man of his word and the best candidate for the Western Australia Senate. The only job he wants is to empower the community for change, unity and a better future. He is a man of a good heart. Mubarak Kim stands for two term limits in our political system so that the doors of opportunity can be opened to our young people into leadership because they have so much potential to offer.

139) He wants the courts to be independent and particularly, he wants the Court of Appeal to be removed from the Attorney General's office so that it is put under the jurisdiction of the community (public). He wants all judicial officers and officers of Court to be compelled to attend human rights courses. Mubarak Kim is a man of experience and a practical teacher. The community has learnt a lot from him and that's what makes him feel proud.

AGENDA OF UNITING THE AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

140) I refer to my efforts in 2015 towards the path of uniting the African community with the ideas of long term structures and strategy in the best interest of all African community leaders. Among the things that I suggested include;

(a) All African leaders who are here represent their former countries as ambassadors. They have great ideas which must be shared to the Government in the best interest of bilateral relations because it is our responsibility to promote the interests of both countries; Australia and the Africa continent.

141) If elected, I will legislate to ensure that, all community leaders are elected in accordance to their respected communities and the Australian Electoral Commission should take charge in a secret ballot voting system. The African community is entitled to have a say and to choose their leaders peacefully and in a transparent manner.

142) In 2015, I suggested that the African community should have a name under one umbrella and all elected community leaders must automatically be members after being elected by their respective communities to contribute to this great nation of ours as one family. I suggested that we must all develop a sense of thinking big in the best interest of our children, grandchildren and our nation's economy for the better future.

143) I also suggested that we should elect members from those elected who will be assisting the President Elect in areas for example;

(a) A special advisor without boarders

(b) A member assisting the President for security matters.

- (c) A member assisting the President for jobless, centre link and training.
- (d) A member assisting the President for women, childcare, children and family values.
- (e) A member assisting the President for youth, sports and culture.
- (f) A member assisting the President for foreign affairs and aid.
- (g) A member assisting the President for education, housing and finance.
- (h) A member assisting the President for justice and reconciliation.
- (i) A member assisting the President for legal and police matters.
- (j) A member assisting the President for small business and trade.
- (k) A member assisting the President for disability and employment.
- (l) A member assisting the President for Medical and Insurance Commission.
- (m) A member assisting the President for Muslim affairs.
- (n) A member assisting the President for Christian affairs.
- (o) A member assisting the President for immigration, refugees and UNHCR affairs.
- (p) A member assisting the President for United Nations and UN Security Council.
- (q) A member assisting the President for anti-racism and discrimination.
- (r) A member assisting the President for culture and food.
- (s) A member assisting the President for art, creativity and entertainment.
- (t) A member assisting the President for stateless communities.

144) If elected, I will vigorously advocate that my ideas are put into practice in the best interest of promoting the integrity of the African continent. Western Australia State alone has benefited millions of dollars from the mineral resources from Africa.

145) We must also have the capacity to manufacture our own personal protective equipment (PPE) here in Western Australia.

INSURANCE COMMISSION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND JUDICIARY:

146) Some of you have been asking me as to what happened to me because I am these days walking with elbow crutches. The truth is that on 22 December, 2017, I was on a mission of feeding the hungry community with food. I always endeavor to see our community happy. Unfortunately, in that process, a lady only known by the name of

Kelly suddenly drove through standing vehicles and contravened the red light traffic signal. She was speeding beyond the normal speed limit. She collided with me causing damage, injuries and harm to my life.

147) Kelly was negligent because she deliberately refused to stop at the red light traffic signal. I suspect that she was under the influence of illegal drugs according to the police report. Kelly knew very well that, what she was doing was illegal and dangerous. Her criminal acts have ruined my life and that's why some of you have missed me for so long. I am now trying to recover from that terrible trauma. After a thorough investigation, the Insurance Commission of Western Australia accepted liability and three professional doctors including one appointed by the Insurance Commission all recommended that I should be compensated and that the Insurance Commission should pay for further treatment as a result of my injuries from that terrible car accident. I hope that I have answered the questions and all your concerns.

148) Nevertheless, despite all the recommendations, the Insurance Commission has allegedly connived with some lawyers and the Court deliberately refused to comply with the doctors recommendations even knowing very well that, all of them are not qualified doctors.

149) To make the matter worse, the lawyers lied in the Court Chambers in the process of representing the Insurance Commission of Western Australia State against my claim. I was forced by the circumstances to lodge a serious complaint against the same individuals (officers of Court) involved in;

(a) Conflict of interest

(b) Undue pressure and harassment

(c) False swearing of documents/affidavits

(d) Failure to correct false and misleading representation and to identify and file proper affidavits with a genuine explanation in Court about the abuse

(e) Unreasonably refusal to reimburse my tax travel expenses when knowing very well that I am struggling under financial hardship

(f) Unreasonable refusal to comply with doctors recommendations for further treatment.

(g) Professional Misconduct by causing an affidavit to be prepared, sworn and be filed in the District Court and Supreme Court of Western Australia (Court of Appeal)

(h) Filed an affidavit which was misleading (false) and had the potential to mislead court, causing suffering and pain

(i) Unsatisfactory professional conduct providing an invoice that should be paid by me knowing very well that, tax travel vouchers were not provided to ease attendance of the appointment booked by themselves.

(j) The demand to pay the invoice which is not reasonably required to be carried out in the manner in which it was carried out.

(k) Proceedings in a matter they knew some information in the affidavit which they filed in the Court Chambers was false and intended to mislead the Court, causing trauma and anxiety to my life.

(l) Offences of dishonesty.

150) The accused lawyers are Mr. Clyne, Ms. Deirdre, Ms. Ruth, Ms. Jade and Ms. Melanie. Please note that some of these lawyers again lied in the Court that, I am receiving disability payments from the Commonwealth of Australia-which is not true. I have never been paid disability payments from the Commonwealth.

151) Furthermore, Mr. Clyne on Wednesday 19 February, 2020, lied before His Honour Judge Goetze of the District Court in the Court Chambers. Unfortunately, his instructor Ms. Melanie did not correct such violation as soon as possible. Those officers of Court had the potential to mislead the Court and the evidence filed in Court and Superior offices is against them. Again on 24 September, 2020, Mr. Clyne Counsel of the Insurance Commission lied in the Court Chambers and the Deputy Registrar Hewitt of the District Court defended the lie. I was humiliated by the Deputy Registrar when trying to show the evidence that Mr. Clyne was lying in the Court Chambers. Instead of listening to my side of the story, the Deputy Registrar chased me out of the Court.

152) After leaving the Court Chambers, I went straight to the Court Administration and verbally expressed my dissatisfaction against serious professional misconduct caused by a judicial officer. At the same time, I reminded the Court all the emails sent to them in regard to the matter. The Court acknowledged receipt of my complaints.

153) On that very day, the 24 September, 2020, after reaching home, I received an email from Hewitt, the Deputy Registrar of the District Court confirming that he was wrong in his decision. His letter states that: "It has come to my attention that the Court informed the parties by letter dated 27 August, 2020, that Mr. Mubarak's objection to the issues of subpoenas was listed for directions on 24 September, 2020."

154) The Deputy Registrar, Hewitt, further stated that as a consequence, the defendant was on notice of the issue, in those circumstances. "I consider my costs order in favour of the defendant was incorrect and it shall be vacated and costs shall be reserved," he added. Unfortunately, he did not apologize for his serious misconduct against me during the Court proceedings.

155) There is a time when Kubacz, the Registrar of the District Court ordered for the same information which is already filed in court. To make matters worse, she made an order that, I should provide the entire Centrelink file to the Court when knowing very well that the file is not in my possession and I don't have power to provide such. She made an error in law knowing very well that the matter falls under the jurisdiction of the State of Western Australia not the Commonwealth. Her order was pure harassment, bullying, abuse of jurisdiction and abuse of judicial power.

156) As a matter of fact, the State Courts cannot have power over the Federal jurisdiction. The matter of my injury claim as a result of a car accident which occurred in Western Australia State confers under the jurisdiction of the Western Australia State pursuant to sections of the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 (WA) but not the Commonwealth. Federal jurisdiction in Canberra has nothing to do with my injuries and I am not claiming compensation from the Commonwealth jurisdiction.

157) The compensation I am seeking is to be paid from the treasury of Western Australia State under the jurisdiction of the minister responsible for Insurance Commission of Western Australia. Mubarak Kim, as a champion of fighting for the indigenous people, it really hurts being mistreated by Hon. Ben Wyatt, the former Minister in such manner, who claims to be representing the indigenous.

158) Based on all the above, I have lodged multiple complaints to the former Governor, the Honourable Kim Beazley, the Honourable Chief Justice of Western Australia, the Judicial Review Commissioner, the Legal Professional Misconduct, the Law Society of Western Australia, the Commissioner of Police Force in Western Australia and the Court of Appeal to no avail.

159) The District Court has a bad culture of making illegal orders as a cover-up in favour of suspected serious misconduct (officers of the Court). It also has a bad culture of abuse of our privacy conniving with doctors against our will. I had applied to the Supreme Court of Western Australia (Court of Appeal) seeking urgent intervention pursuant to Section 44 (1)(2) (a) (b) Interim Order of the Supreme Court (Court of Appeal) Rules 2005-REG-44 (WA), Section 55 (a), 444 (2) (b) (3) of the Legal Profession Act 2008 (WA), Section 465 (a), Section 44 (c) and Section 447 of the Legal Profession Act 2008 (WA). Unfortunately, I have been prejudiced in this matter by the Courts. There is enough evidence to prove that the matter has been under procedural bias and cover-up in favour of suspected serious professional misconduct (officers of Court). I consider such an act as an impediment of equality before the law.

160) The evidence filed in Court against suspected serious professional misconduct (officers of Court) illustrates very clearly that, those Individuals violated Rule 2.2, 3.2, 3.3,

14.2, 14.4 (2), 14.14, 21.1 and 21.4 of the Law Society of Western Australia Professional Conduct Rules (WA)

161) Furthermore, they violated Section 141, 403, 465(a), 106 (1) (a) (3), 402, 117 (1) (a) (b) (c) (2) and Section 120 (1) (a) (5) of the Legal Profession Act 2008 (WA).

162) Accordingly, the state is in violation of Article 2 (1) (2) (3) (a) (b) and (c) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). In addition Article 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 25 (1) and 29 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Furthermore, Article 1 (1), 2 (1), 4 (1) (2), 5(1) (a) (b) (c), 14 (1) and 16 (1) of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading Treatment or Punishment.

163) It is unfair to say that officers of court can demand this and that, but cannot comply with the same laws which they champion. By the time those officers lied and misled Court in the Chambers, making false and misleading statements on oath with the intention to wilfully mislead the Court, that itself is evident that they had engaged in professional misconduct pursuant to Section 403 and 402 of the Legal Profession Act 2008 (WA). The conduct which is reasonably regarded as disgraceful and to a substantial degree, fell short of the professional conduct standard approved by members of the profession of good repute and competence. From that point automatically, all of them lost power in the eyes of the law. It is a shame that the Courts and superior offices are still protecting such abuse.

164) Judicial officers of Court are meant to protect the rights and freedoms of members of the community but not to harass, bully and torture them. If a person does not wish to assume the obligations to the court or barristers, that person should not seek admission by the Court as such. Then, once admitted, the additional duties of invariable candor as well as honesty to a court prevail.

165) The law is very clear that officers of Court must not knowingly make a false statement or recklessly mislead the Court on any matter. Counsel must never involve himself in the act of conflict of interest. They must maintain and respect the rights and liberty of the complainant.

166) The Law Society of Western Australia Professional Rules states;

14.2 of the rules, Counsel must not intentionally deceive or mislead the Court. General rules of Professional Conduct (2.2) states that, a Practitioner must not engage in conduct, whether in the course of practice or otherwise, which is dishonest or likely to a material degree, to (a) be prejudicial to the administration of Justice, or (b) bring the Profession into disrepute.

167) General Rules of Professional Conduct (3.2) states that, a Practitioner must not intentionally assist or induce another Practitioner to breach these rules.

168) General Rules of Professional Conduct (3.3) states that, a Practitioner must take reasonable care to ensure that any partner, associate or employee of the practitioner does not breach those rules. Unfortunately, officers of Court as mentioned in this manifesto have been violating those rules.

169) General Rules of Professional Conduct (14.4) (2) states that, Counsel must at all times use best endeavors to avoid unnecessary expenses and waste of Court time. General Rules of Professional Conduct (14.14) states that, Counsel must withdraw from representing the client if counsel is likely to be a witness on a material question of fact and Counsel can withdraw without jeopardizing the client's interest. Unfortunately, the officers of Court as explained before, violated those rules.

170) General Rules of Professional Conduct (21.1) (Conduct of Practice) states that, a Practitioner who carries on legal practice must ensure that the practice is efficiently and properly administered and must take all reasonable and practicable steps to ensure that professional engagements are fulfilled or that early notice is given if they cannot be fulfilled.

171) General Rules of Professional Conduct (22.2) (Conduct of Practice) states that, a Practitioner who carries on a legal Practice must ensure a Practitioner is supervising that legal practice at its main place of business whenever that practice is open for business.

172) General Rules of Professional Conduct (25.1) (Agent's and Counsel's fee) states that, if not otherwise agreed, a Practitioner who instructs another Practitioner (including and interstate Practitioner) to advise on or to assist in a matter is responsible for the payment of the other practitioner's fees.

173) All officers of Court swear an oath of office in which they promise that they will uphold the law and act impartially without fear or favour. Judicial decision making must be impartial and not swayed by identity of parties before them. That is essential for courts which are reviewing government decisions.

174) Decision makers are bound to take into account peoples complaints very seriously. The law protects complainants and part of the duty of procedural fairness requires that a person whose interests are directly affected be given the opportunity to be heard in peace.

175) The full bench of the Supreme Court of Western Australia (Court of Appeal) has power to deal with serious professional misconduct against lawyers (Officers of Court) as explained before pursuant to Section 446 (1) (a) (i), 465 (a), Section 444 (2) (b) (3) and Section 55 (a) of the Legal Profession Act 2008 (WA). Unfortunately, the current judicial system is biased and has no morals of human rights values.

176) If given a chance to represent you, I will vigorously advocate to empower the community so that we must have an Independent Concerned Citizen Court (ICCC).

177) My humble appeal to our beloved community and particularly those who have experienced the same problem is that, kindly rally behind me and strongly support my campaign towards a path of success and happiness. Please vote for Mubarak Kim for real change and a better future.

VIOLATIONS OF PRIVACY:

178) If elected, I will vigorously advocate for tough laws against those who infringe into people's privacy. A culture of some people zooming into neighbours' houses must be dealt with accordingly and be condemned at all levels of government. It is ridiculous and uncivilized watching people's privacy without their consent which is in direct contravention of Article 12 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that; "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation." Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

SENATE AND COMMISSION OF INQUIRIES:

179) I will vigorously advocate for inquiries into white South African dominance and superiority in all private and Government sectors. Insurance commissions, banks, telecommunications companies, Department of disability, privacy violations, Police Department, Department of justice and judiciary, Officers of the Court, Department of communities and child protection, group voting and referencing system, Prison Departments, utility bills, hospitals, Television services, newspapers, mining companies, gas companies, Australian employment services, army recruitment, Australian Constitution, Bill of Rights, deliberate refusal to recognize the first Black Indigenous Peoples of Australia and racism. Inquiries into fuel companies, supermarkets, food, education departments, a bad culture of appropriating other people's ideas without compensation and motor vehicle taxes which must be abolished in the best interest of the community.

HOW TO VOTE FOR MUBARAK KIM FOR THE SENATE WESTERN AUSTRALIA WA

After number 1 for "**MUBARAK KIM**" below the line for the Senate, then the rest follow your heart and judge them accordingly. You must number all boxes below the line for your vote to count.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS:

**I APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS, UNITED WE STAND DEVIDED WE FALL.PLEASE
CALL ME OR SEND ME AN EMAIL IF YOU WANT TO VOLUNTEER.YOUR KIND
ASSISTANCE WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED.**

Authorized by MUBARAK KIM 30A Mundford St, North Beach WA 6020,

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