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The New South Wales Government Gazette is the permanent public record of official NSW Government notices. It can also contain local council, non-government and other notices.

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CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN NEW SOUTH WALES INCORPORATION ACT 1947

Registration Certificate No. 178

IN accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the Act named above, **Saegil Church Inc**, a Church of Christ meeting at 7/2 Holker Street, NEWINGTON NSW 2127, having complied with the requirements of the said Act and having made application for registration under the said Act and such application having been duly approved by **The Churches of Christ Property Trust** it is hereby certified that the said Church of Christ has been registered under the above Act as a church entitled to the benefits of the said Act.

Dated at Sydney this twenty-sixth day of June 2025

SHAMUS TOOMEY
Registrar

CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN NEW SOUTH WALES INCORPORATION ACT 1947

Registration of Trustees Certificate No. 198

IN accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the Act named above, **Saegil Church Inc**, a Church of Christ meeting at 7/2 Holker Street, NEWINGTON NSW 2127, having made application for the registration of **The Churches of Christ Property Trust** as Church Trustee under section 27 of the said Act and having done all things necessary for such registration, it is hereby certified that the Church Trustee of the said Church of Christ as from the date of this certificate is **The Churches of Christ Property Trust**.

Dated at Sydney this twenty-sixth day of June 2025

SHAMUS TOOMEY
Registrar

CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN NEW SOUTH WALES INCORPORATION ACT 1947 (“1947 Act”)

Declaration of Trusts Certificate No. 2025-01

IN accordance with section 29C of Part 5 of the 1947 Act,
The Churches of Christ Property Trust (“Trust”) certifies that:

1. *Conference Executive*, pursuant to section 29C of the 1947 Act, has by resolution dated Thursday, 10 April 2025 –
 - a) *noted* that the land described as Lots 310–312 in Deposited Plan 752051 (the land respectively known as the church building, hall and manse, 358-360 Kildare Road Doonside) (the “Land”), is held by The Churches of Christ Property Trust on trust and for the benefit of Doonside Church of Christ;
 - b) *noted* that Doonside Church of Christ (“Doonside”) last met for public worship 29 December 2024, when the church had dwindled to approximately 10 members;
 - c) *noted* as a consequence of (b) above that Doonside has failed for (more than) three months to meet for worship and has also been reduced to a membership of less than 20 persons (1947 Act Section 29C(1)(b) and (c)); and thus,
 - d) *directed* pursuant to section 29C of the 1947 Act that the personal property (if any) and the real property of Doonside Church of Christ be held by The Churches of Christ Property Trust on trust and for the benefit of Conference Executive.

and

2. *The Trust*, noting the directive resolution dated Thursday 10 April 2025 of Conference Executive, *resolved* pursuant to section 29C of the 1947 Act *that the trusts over the land* known as 358-360 Kildare Road, Doonside (being the church building, hall, and manse of Doonside Church of Christ) and described as Lots 310, 311 and 312 in Deposited Plan 752051 (“Land”) *be varied* with the Land to be held by The Churches of Christ Property Trust on trust and for the benefit of Conference Executive effective from 1 June 2025 (in the stead of Doonside Church of Christ).

Dated at Sydney this twenty-sixth day of June 2025

SHAMUS TOOMEY
Registrar

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 10 of the *Geographical Names Act 1966*, the Geographical Names Board has this day assigned the name listed hereunder as a geographical name.

Toggerai Park for a reserve consisting of Lot 2, DP 522044 located at 180 Appin Road, Appin, Wollondilly Local Government Area (LGA).

The position and extent for this feature is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. This information can be accessed through the Board's website at [Geographical Names Board | NSW Government](#).

NARELLE UNDERWOOD
Chair

Geographical Names Board
346 Panorama Ave
BATHURST NSW 2795

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 10 of the *Geographical Names Act 1966*, the Geographical Names Board has this day assigned the name listed hereunder as a geographical name.

Norman Dent Reserve for a reserve consisting of Lot 43, DP246487 located at 1 Wood Street, Picton, Wollondilly Local Government Area (LGA).

Trevor Thompson Park for a reserve consisting of Lot 21, DP244846 located at 6B Ibbotson St, Tahmoor, Wollondilly LGA.

The position and extent for this feature is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. This information can be accessed through the Board's website at [Geographical Names Board | NSW Government](#).

NARELLE UNDERWOOD
Chair

Geographical Names Board
346 Panorama Ave
BATHURST NSW 2795

FORESTRY ACT 2012

REVOCATION OF DEDICATION

In pursuance of the provisions of section 32 of the *Forestry Act 2012*, I, TARA MORIARTY, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales, and Minister for Western New South Wales, being the Minister of the Crown charged with the administration of the *Forestry Act 2012*, DO HEREBY revoke the dedication as State forest of the hereinafter described land to make the land available for a public purpose, being a public road.

Dated this 1 day of July 2025.

The Hon. Tara Moriarty, MLC
Minister for Agriculture
Minister for Regional New South Wales
Minister for Western New South Wales

Central Division

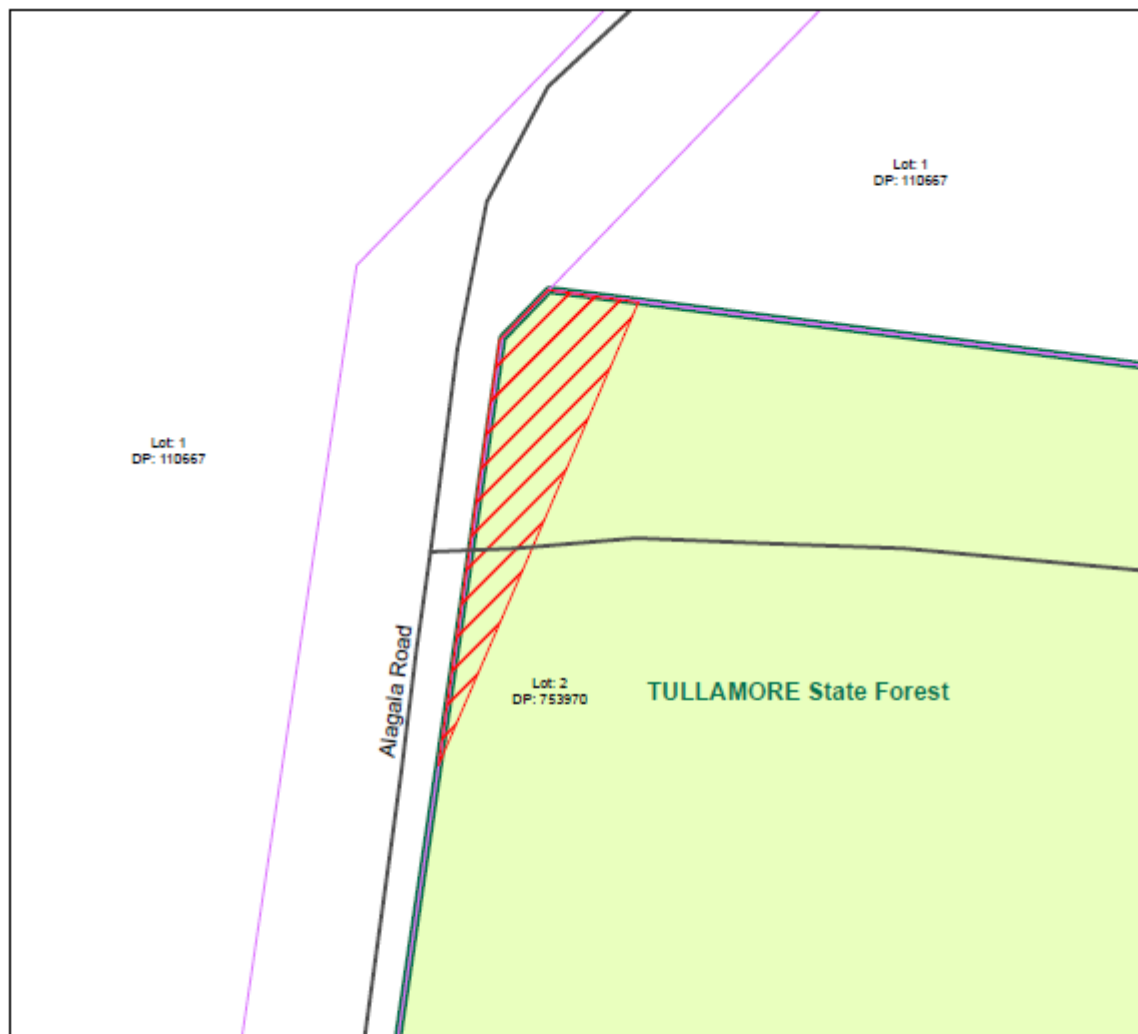
Land District of Parkes LGA of Parkes

Western Forestry Region

All that piece or parcel of land containing approximately 0.16ha situated in the Parish of Bentinck, County of Kennedy, being part of Lot 2 in Deposited Plan 753970 and being part of Tullamore State Forest No. 260 dedicated 17 November 1916 and being the area delineated by hatched in the diagram shown in Annexure A.

[F2016/00382]

Annexure A



Legend

- Roads
- Tullamore_revocation
- Cadastral (LPI Property Bdys)
- State Forest (Dedicated)

0 0.025 0.05 0.1 Kilometers

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT 1993
ORDER UNDER SECTION 12
CY PRES SCHEME RELATING TO
THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DOROTHY HAZEL NES

Section 12(1)(a) of the *Charitable Trusts Act 1993* permits the Attorney General to establish a cy pres scheme to alter the original purpose of a charitable trust. Section 9(1) permits the application of trust property cy pres where the spirit of the original trust can no longer be implemented.

By clause 5(a)(i) of her Will dated 25 May 2016, the testator Ms Dorothy Hazel Nes gifted 50% of an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the sale of her house (in the sum of \$280,000) (the gift) to the organisation known as Gosford Dog Paws Pty Limited ACN 54 193 781 (Gosford Dog Paws), for the general purposes of that organisation, which were to operate an animal shelter with an operational facility and a “no kill” policy, and which rehomed dogs. On 30 June 2016, Gosford Dog Paws ceased operating what was then referred to as the Gosford Dog Pound. On 16 January 2018, the Solicitor General, under delegation from the Attorney General, and pursuant to s 12 of the Act, established a cy pres scheme to alter the original purposes of the charitable trust. Under the scheme, the gift was applied to Central Coast Animal Care Facility Incorporated Inc (CCACF) (the first scheme). On 31 March 2023, the Solicitor General revoked the first scheme because of CCACF’s failure to apply the funds.

Following the revocation of the first scheme, expressions of interest were sought for the establishment of an alternative cy pres scheme to apply the gift.

The proposal by Animal Welfare League NSW (ABN 88000533086) is considered to be most closely aligned to the original charitable intention of the gift. While not strictly operating a “no kill” policy, Animal Welfare League NSW states that it is committed to achieving zero euthanasia of healthy and treatable cats and dogs and in 2023 had a euthanasia rate below 4% (which they have indicated is predominately for medical reasons). Although the organisation operates an existing animal shelter which rehomes dogs and other animals, it proposes to apply the gift to dogs only. Whilst the shelter is based in Kemps Creek (Western Sydney) instead of the Central Coast of NSW, its geographic location is not considered as central to the original trust purposes as its application for the purposes of rehoming and operating a “no kill” shelter.

In these circumstances, I, as the Attorney General’s delegate, have approved the establishment of a cy pres scheme whereby the gift is to be held by Animal Welfare League NSW on trust for the purpose of the care, welfare and rehoming of injured or abandoned dogs.

Pursuant to s 12 of the *Charitable Trusts Act 1993*, I hereby order that a cy pres scheme be established whereby the gift is to be held by Animal Welfare League NSW for the aforementioned purpose.

The order will take effect 21 days after its publication in the NSW Government Gazette, in accordance with s 16(2) of the *Charitable Trusts Act 1993*.

Date of Order:

SIGNED

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'MG Sexton', is written over the printed name.

MG SEXTON SC

10 July 2025

Solicitor General (Under delegation from the Attorney General)

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Cancellation of registration pursuant to section 80

TAKE NOTICE that **SOCIETY OF OBSTETRIC MEDICINE OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED – INC9884261** became registered under the Corporations Act 2001 as **SOCIETY OF OBSTETRIC MEDICINE OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LIMITED - ACN 688 006 484** a company limited by guarantee on 7 July 2025 and accordingly its registration under the Associations Incorporation Act 2009 is cancelled as of that date.

Christine Raglus
Delegate of the Commissioner,
NSW Fair Trading
16 July 2025

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Cancellation of Registration pursuant to Section 74

TAKE NOTICE that the registration of the following associations is cancelled by this notice pursuant to section 74 of the Associations Incorporation Act 2009.

CLUBMAN TOURERS MOTORCYCLE CLUB INCORPORATED	INC3447854
HOPE EVANGELICAL COMMUNITY INCORPORATED	INC2000570
KURING-GAI LADIES PROBUS CLUB INC	Y0813337
LUMIERE SCULPTURE FESTIVAL INCORPORATED	INC2200384
TEACHERS' CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP OF NEW SOUTH WALES INCORPORATED	INC9883307
WOLLONGONG 40+ GET OUT AND HAVE FUN CLUB INCORPORATED	INC2200357

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

Dated this 16th day of July 2025.

Megan Green

Delegate of the Commissioner

NSW Fair Trading

Form 22

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA
SITTING AS THE COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

SYDNEY REGISTRY

BETWEEN:

GISELE KAPTERIAN
Petitioner

and

NICOLETTE BOELE
First respondent

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Second respondent

ELECTION PETITION

This petition concerns the election to the House of Representatives for the electoral division of Bradfield, New South Wales, held on 3 May 2025.

RETURN OF WRIT

The writ for the election was returned on 12 June 2025.

ENTITLEMENT TO FILE THIS PETITION

The petitioner is entitled to file this petition because she was a candidate at the election in dispute.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. On 3 May 2025, there was a federal election. As a part of the federal election, there was an election to the House of Representatives for the electoral division of Bradfield (the **Election**).

2. There were 8 candidates in the Election, including the petitioner and the first respondent.
3. From shortly after 6.00 pm on 3 May 2025, to 23 May 2025, the second respondent conducted a first count of the votes cast in the Election.
4. At the conclusion of the full distribution of preferences on the first count, the petitioner led the first respondent by a margin of 8 votes.
5. The second respondent's Divisional Returning Officer for Bradfield determined that there would be a formal recount.
6. From shortly after 9.00 am on 26 May 2025, to 4 June 2025, the second respondent conducted a formal recount of the votes cast in the Election.
7. From around midday on 26 May 2025, to 4 June 2025, Ms Rebecca Main, the Australian Electoral Officer for New South Wales (the **AEO**), made determinations in respect of 795 reserved ballot-papers (**AEO determinations**).
8. At the conclusion of the formal recount, the first respondent was declared the successful Election candidate, with a margin of 26 votes.
9. Within the AEO determinations the AEO wrongly rejected at least 56 of the reserved ballot-papers, where those ballot-papers indicated a preference, by the voter, for the petitioner ahead of the first respondent. In particular:
 - a. The AEO rejected:
 - i. at least 1 ballot-paper on the basis that she was not satisfied that the figure 1 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - ii. at least 3 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the figure 2 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - iii. at least 3 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the figure 3 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - iv. at least 3 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the figure 4 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - v. at least 5 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the figure 5 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;

- vi. at least 4 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the figure 6 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
- vii. at least 1 ballot-paper on the basis that she was not satisfied that the figure 7 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square; and
- viii. at least 2 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the figure 8 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square.

Each decision was made even though in each case the two figures were distinguishable, such that one of the figures was a different figure from 1 to 8; it was clear from the ballot-paper as a whole that the voter intended to indicate a first preference for 1 candidate and an order of preference for all remaining candidates. In each such case the ballot-paper was not informal and should not have been rejected.

b. The AEO rejected:

- i. at least 4 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was discernible as the figure 1;
- ii. at least 3 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was discernible as the figure 2;
- iii. at least 3 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was discernible as the figure 3;
- iv. at least 8 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was discernible as the figure 4;
- v. at least 5 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was discernible as the figure 5;
- vi. at least 2 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was discernible as the figure 6; and
- vii. at least 7 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was discernible as the figure 7.

Each decision was made even though in each case the figure in question was

discernible and the remaining squares on the ballot-paper contained the remaining figures 1 to (at least) 7; it was clear from the ballot-paper as a whole that the voter intended the mark in question to be the figure in question, and to indicate a first preference for 1 candidate and an order of preference for all remaining candidates. In each such case the ballot-paper was not informal and should not have been rejected.

- c. The AEO rejected at least 2 ballot-papers on the basis that she was not satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was discernible as the figure 8. This decision was made even though in each case the figure 8 was discernible and the remaining squares on the ballot-paper contained the remaining figures 1 to 7; it was clear from the ballot-paper as a whole that the voter intended the mark in question to be the figure 8, and to indicate a first preference for 1 candidate and an order of preference for all remaining candidates. In each such case the ballot-paper was not informal and should not have been rejected.

10. Further or alternatively, within the AEO determinations the AEO wrongly admitted at least 95 of the reserved ballot-papers, where those ballot-papers indicated a preference, by the voter, for the first respondent ahead of the petitioner. In particular:

- a. The AEO admitted:
 - i. at least 10 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the figure 1 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - ii. at least 9 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the figure 2 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - iii. at least 5 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the figure 3 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - iv. at least 2 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the figure 4 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - v. at least 4 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the figure 5 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
 - vi. at least 10 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the figure 6 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;

- vii. at least 6 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the figure 7 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;
- viii. at least 3 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the figure 8 in one square was distinguishable from the figure in another square;

Each decision was made even though in each case the two figures were not distinguishable; it was not clear from the ballot-paper as a whole that the voter intended to indicate a first preference for 1 candidate and an order of preference for all remaining candidates. In each such case the ballot-paper was informal and should not have been admitted.

b. The AEO admitted:

- i. at least 5 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was not indiscernible as the figure 1;
- ii. at least 3 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was not indiscernible as the figure 2;
- iii. at least 2 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was not indiscernible as the figure 3;
- iv. at least 8 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was not indiscernible as the figure 4;
- v. at least 8 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was not indiscernible as the figure 5;
- vi. at least 6 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was not indiscernible as the figure 6;
- vii. at least 6 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was not indiscernible as the figure 7; and
- viii. at least 6 ballot-papers on the basis that she was satisfied that the mark in one square on the ballot-paper was not indiscernible as the figure 8.

Each decision was made even though in each case the figure in question was not discernible; it was not clear from the ballot-paper as a whole that the voter

intended the mark in question to be the figure in question, and to indicate a first preference for 1 candidate and an order of preference for all remaining candidates. In each such case the ballot-paper was informal and should not have been admitted.

- c. The AEO admitted at least 2 ballot-papers despite the ballot-paper in each case having upon it a mark or writing (not authorised by the Act or the regulations to be put upon it) by which the voter could be identified. In each such case the ballot-paper was informal and should not have been admitted.

11. In making the erroneous determinations referred to in paragraphs 9 and/or 10 above, the AEO contravened s 279B(7) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth) (the **Act**).

12. In the premises:

- a. illegal practices were committed in connexion with the Election, within the meaning of ss 352(1) and 360(3) of the Act;
- b. the first respondent was not duly elected at the Election; and
- c. the petitioner was duly elected at the Election.

RELIEF

A. The petitioner asks the Court to declare:

- 1. Pursuant to ss 360(1)(v) and (3) of the Act, that first respondent, who was returned as elected, was not duly elected to the House of Representatives for the electoral division of Bradfield.
- 2. Pursuant to s 360(1)(vi) and (3) of the Act, that the petitioner was duly elected to the House of Representatives for the electoral division of Bradfield.

B. The petitioner asks the Court to order, pursuant to s 360 of the Act, that the respondents, alternatively the Commonwealth, pay the petitioner's costs of the petition.

Dated 15 July 2025

.....
Gisele Kapterian, Petitioner

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

.....
Signed by Witness

.....
Signed by Witness

.....
Name of Witness

.....
Name of Witness

.....
Occupation of Witness

.....
Occupation of Witness

.....
Address of Witness

.....
Address of Witness

TO:

THE FIRST RESPONDENT
Ms Nicolette Boele

AND TO:

THE SECOND RESPONDENT
The Australian Electoral Commission

The petitioner is represented by Buchanan Rees Dispute Lawyers