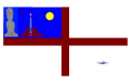


The High Sheriffs' Association of England & Wales

Wednesday September 2, 2015

Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty County Courts

Commonwealth of Aotea New Zealand Pacific World

Westminster Parliament England U K 1820 to 1834 Flag

King William IV Magistrate and High Court of Admiralty Martial Law 1820 - 2022

Kings Bench Court Orders for Property Search Control Seizure Arrest Writ Warrants

CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS WORLD NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT OF UK NZ

Original Confederation of Chiefs President Paramount Chief Mohi Re Maati Manukau IV on right 50 year Freemason handed his Paramount Title to me as his Paramount Chief Native Magistrate Land Court Awaroa Bank Successor to His Administration of NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED Corporate Company Helensville Auckland Business Registered in New Zealand as Title Holder over New Zealand to his Ancestor Tira WAIKATO Whareherehere Manukau, Mana-whenua of Kahu Pungapunga Moriori Hapu in Arapuni Village Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site Cambridge of his New Zealand Sale and Purchase Agreement of the Country to King George IV in 1823 to save it from other invading tribes stealing it and Mohi Manukau Ancestor Rewharewa Manukau Sale and Purchase of UETAUA Pukekohe Boundary area of Manukau Land from Waiuku South Manukau Harbor West Coast to Bombay Hill and across to Clevedon Muriwai East Coast to Queen Victoria on 11 April 1862 which formed the Native Land Act of New Zealand 1862 Land Title Jurisdiction with Kahu Pungapunga Marae Rock Memorial Title to New Zealand Country Title I am carrying that Legacy of the Manukau Waikato Whakapapa Native Land Certificate in Edinburgh Land Magistrate Court Registry for King George IV "Crown" and Glasgow Scotland Magistrate Land Court for Queen Victoria "Crown" Titles Transfers for these Two Manukau Native Land Title Chiefs I am the Administrator and Historian Author Writer Legal Advocate for carrying on their Confederation of Chiefs Commercial Trading Bank Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Legacy and Legal Authority Continuity of Sovereignty under the 1834 Hapu Kings Confederation of Chiefs Whakapapa and British Private and Public Commercial Contract Flag Sovereign Nation Federal State Partnership with the British Royal Navy "Admiral of the Fleet" Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Westminster Parliament Legal Authority. I Paramount Chief President of the Confederation of Chiefs and "Lord High Admiral" swear my Oath of Office to these Chiefs and Woman Del Wihongi and swear my Oath and Office to King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest Augustus I King Earnest Augustus V Dutchmen and Moai Earth God and his Memorial Statue standing in the Museum of Queen Elizabeth II Great Court in London Britain UK my own Wanoa Family is from Rai'atea Island and Rapa'nui Island (Easter Island) Tahiti that forms our Manukau Wanoa Whakapapa.

Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name**, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals

British Royal Navy "Admiral of the Fleet" Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Partners

New Zealand Navy Admission obligated to the 183 Mail g William IV Flag Contract Video Dion Walker

Original Confederation of Chiefs at 1985 President Mohi Te Maati Manukau Freemason on RHS

Westminster Parliament "Crown"

King George III, IV King William IV

Queen Victoria Trust "CROWN" and Pope Francis Cestui Ou Vie Trust was born out of the British Royal Navy Magistrate Kings Bench Court Bank Captain on the Ship Mortgage Lien Land Transfer Instruments that made the "CROWN wealth from Native Land Transfer of Title to the Dutch Kings Emperors of the Native Land Natural Resources and Land Leases Rates Fines Human Labor Commercial Business Taxes and Royalties through the British Crowns Foreign Trading Flag Government Land Agents and Churches tied to the "CROWN" Legal Inheritance we the Confederation of Chiefs are a Fixed TRUST Legal Commercial Contract Partner of that "CROWN ENTITY Backdated to King William III 1689 to King William IV 1837 to King Earnest Augustus V 2022 Successor of an abandoned British Throne we appoint him to succeed to now by Default of these Corrupted Pope Francis and Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth II theft of our Stone Memorial Statues our Legal Land Title Memorial Family Property Stolen by you and your Devil Worshiping God of Devil Satan Laws and Abuse of our Admiralty Kings Laws we Charged you in this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Foreclose Bankrupt you all Charged Debtors

Churches Facing Foreclosures in Record Numbers

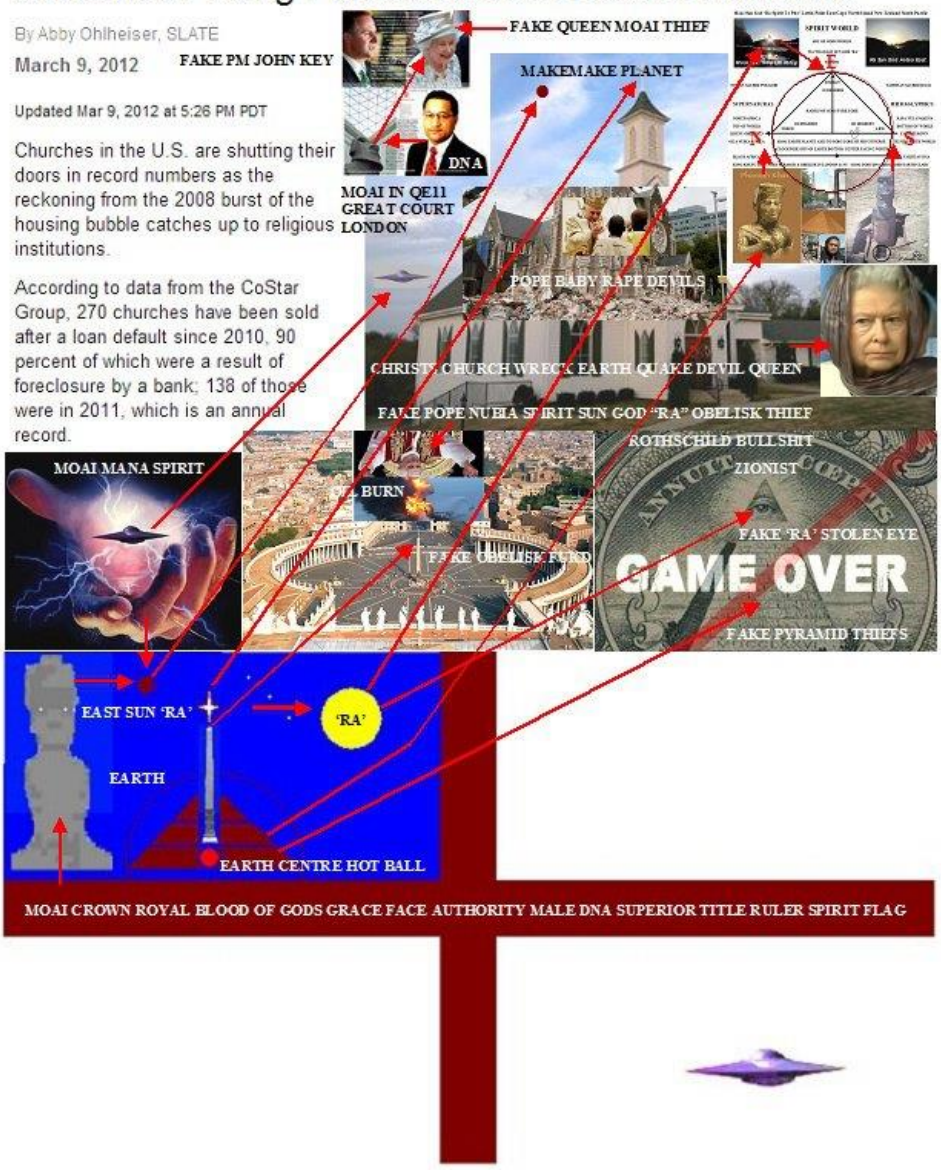
By Abby Ohlheiser, SLATE

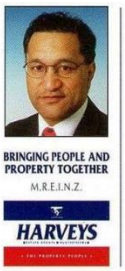
March 9, 2012

Updated Mar 9, 2012 at 5:26 PM PDT

Churches in the U.S. are shutting their doors in record numbers as the reckoning from the 2008 burst of the housing bubble catches up to religious institutions.

According to data from the CoStar Group, 270 churches have been sold after a loan default since 2010, 90 percent of which were a result of foreclosure by a bank; 138 of those were in 2011, which is an annual record.





John Wanoa
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HARVEY CORPORATION LIMITED
393 Remuera Road, P.O. Box 28223, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.
Fax 09-520-4547

Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name**, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals

Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau - Kahu Pungapunga Marae Hapu and Legal

satanic habits of bad pakeha genocide murderers right here complicit in the crime mass extermination caught and this mongrel Ross Ardern is running away now from the crime scene but wont get far from prosecution and arrest because their names are in Saturday 3 Native Magistrate Kings Bench Cou... **See more**

Administrator of Tokelau
10 April 2020 ·
Clarke Gayford has a chat with Tokelau administrator Ross Ardern.

Authority over New Zealand Country is the Manukau Land Company Scotland Chief Manukau

“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS”

HOME GUARD
Registered Office
Northland New Zealand

Thursday 12-4-2018 to 13-8-2022

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP
Proposed Operations in London

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED
Hamilton New Zealand

Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution

Moai Crown State Default Convictions under Private Prosecutor King William IV Sovereign Jurisdictions!

NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

Judgement Creditors

“Moai Crown” King William IV Trust Westminster City England
Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England

“Moai Powerhouse Bank” Westminster City England

“Moai Royal Bank” New Zealand and Pacific World

Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Hamilton New Zealand

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP TIDAL TURBINE HYDROGEN ELECTRIC ENERGY CO OP CO UK

“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATIONS” NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD
Registered Office Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand

12-4-2018 to Saturday 13-8-2022 MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP Proposed Operations Westminster

JUDGE DAVID LYNSEY MACKIE QC HIGH COURT COMMERCIAL TRADE IN ADMIRALTY AND CRIMINAL COURT, 7 ROLLS BUILDING FETTER LANE LONDON EC 8SS BRITAIN, UK AND AUCKLAND NZ. “MOAI CROWN” “SOVEREIGN” FEDERAL FLAG STATE GOVERNMENT UK NZ

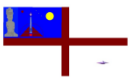
Moai Private Prosecutions were lodged in High Court of Admiralty Rolls Building London under the British Protectorate of King William IV British Crown Flag and Great Sovereign Seal of Authenticated Documents of his Sovereignty Jurisdiction. And 1835 British Constitution and his UK British Military Government and Moai Gods Jurisdiction standing in Queen Elizabeth II Great Court in London as our Great Sovereign Seal of **NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD** Jurisdiction in respect of certain persons with diplomatic or consular immunity King William IV Acts Jurisdiction in respect of crimes on ships or aircraft beyond New Zealand William IV Acts of Westminster Parliament and MOTU PROPRIO Rome











Offense's not to be punishable except under New Zealand UK Acts CITATIONS of MOTU PROPRIO and "Moai Crown" Federal State British UK King William IV Crown Sovereign Seal 1830 to 1837 King William IV Westminster Parliament Acts for "KINGS BENCH ORDERS" UK Dual Federal Government New Zealand and Pacific World Sheriff Authority to UK and NZ Sheriffs, Law Enforcement Officers and Private Investigators UK NZ PACIFIC WORLD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AUCKLAND NZ "MOAI CROWN" King William IV Embassy Westminster Britain UK NZ Secretary of State Matt Taylor Sussex

We are checking the SEC Securities Exchange Commission for "Moai Crown" Kings Federal State Commercial Trading Bank Private Contract Security Valued Inheritance Interests on Monday 9 April 2018 for a Private Contract to seize 61 - 77 Cook St and 90 Wellesley Street Property Auckland Central City and the Inventory Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution Moai Crown State Default Convictions under Private Prosecutor Surrogate King William IV Sovereign Jurisdictions!

Under the British UK NZ World Economic Development Wealth Sharing "Moai Crown King William IV Trust" Corporate Commercial Business Organization Co Operatives Shareholding in 250 Countries

Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal

Through our own Private Investigations for "Moai Powerhouse Group" Corporate Re Registered Share Company in IN THE UK NZ NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

THE NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT IS NOW OPEN FOR COMMERCIAL BANK TRADING DEFAULT CONTRACT BUSINESS IN NEW ZEALAND BRITAIN UK AND THE WORLD

I HAVE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT FLAG OF KING WILLIAM IV AND ITS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LEGAL LAND - BANK LAW INSTRUMENTS. I HAVE LEGAL ADMIRALTY LAW OF THE SEA "ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET" AS "LORD HIGH ADMIRAL John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa" NZ UK AND MARITIME LAW OF THE LAND, BIRTH - BERTH SPIRITUAL TEMPORAL "MOAI EARTH GOD JURISDICTION" OF THIS NEW ZEALAND VIRTUAL ONLINE MARAE ESTABLISHED "NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT" RULER OVER NEW ZEALAND, BRITAIN UK AMERICA AND THE WORLD, AS "PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS OF NEW ZEALAND

Saturday 3 September 2022 at 6 pm NZ Time Host Andrew Devine in Greece EU 9 am UK 7 am

"Moai Crown" Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of New Zealand and the World and Britain UK Commercial Contract Partnership Business "Moai Powerhouse Bank" and Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England Britain UK Moai Royal Bank and Na Atua E Wa Aotea Ltd New Zealand

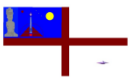
This Court shall charge each of you In-corporations Corporate "Crown" Agents One Trillion Pounds for Fraud and Corruption with the New Zealand IWI Maori Crown Corporate Private Company Courts Judicial Law System meaning One proven NZ Government Criminal Organization Fraud is the same Fraud Complicit in Rothschild Bank Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth "Crown" Corporations Fraud charged against all you Maori Incorporations Private and Public Corporations live persons in flesh and blood DNA in New Zealand Britain and other State Countries that were set up under Britain UK "Crown" of Westminster Parliament Admiralty Law of the Sea and Dry Land Mortgage Lien Lease











Bank Debt Instruments on each named photographed Convicted Prosecuted Elite, Non Elite Default Contract Pirate Criminal Charged One Trillion British Moai Pound Note Debt Instruments of Value set against you Criminals Birth Certificate Bonds Assets Businesses Land Property and the balance owed by the British and New Zealand "Crown" Accounts Assets Gold Land Businesses These Entities pay for their share in the Fraud Land Transactions Mortgage Bank Instruments including Property Developers Lawyers Judges Public Servants Bank Managers Business CEO s and anyone connected to New Zealand Government "Crown" Public and Private Corporations with PM **Jacinda Ardern** and her Government and Governor General **Cindy Kiro** Complicit in these Fraudulent Corrupt Private and Public Businesses Prosecuted Convicted and Charged under these 90 Counts and Citations here in **POPE FRANCIS ORDERS Highest Corporations Laws and Trusts in the World we enforced**

The same Debt Charges goes against the "Crown" Agents NZ and "Crown" UK US EU AU NZ CA and our "Queen Victoria Trust" Accounts same Fraud Private and Public Corporations prosecuted under MOTU PROPRIO Highest Law in the Global World with King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest I Admiralty Law of the Sea and King William IV 1834 Flag Jurisdiction and 1776 Constitution of King George III and Jurisdiction Westminster Parliament Westminster City England Britain UK Meaning that each Named Corporate "Crown" Agent in Zealand shall be Cited by DECREE MOTU PROPRIO Orders of Pope Francis and Prosecuted Convicted and Charged by these 5 Kings named above under Admiralty Laws of the Sea and on the Land 1689 to 1837 Acts of Westminster Parliament and US Federal State Laws of US Congress President Biden Washington DC United States of America Vice Admiral Inferior Jurisdictions to the 5 Kings and Confederation King William IV 1834 Dutch Founding Flag of New Zealand British Protestant Church of England Country

Therefore "Moai Crown" Charge each of you named Convicted Criminals today Saturday 3 September 2022 One Trillion British Pounds under King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest I Admiralty Law of the Sea and King William IV for being Complicit in your Queen Seal Contract Corporations Fraud and Corruption of MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS of Pope Francis VATICAN CITY HOLY SEE AND CATHOLIC CHURCH TRUST LAW AND BIRTH CERTIFICATE BONDS UNDER SOVEREIGNTY LAW OF ROME this Court now makes a ruling of Kings Martial Law on NZ Government Enemy and their Contract Partners in Business as Judgment Debtors Photo ID Here

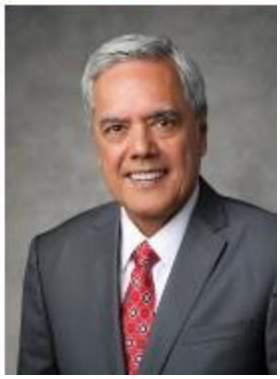
Judge and Prosecutor John Hoani Wanoa and Jury Court Minutes Video Document Affidavits

Versus

Ian Ardern, Jacinda Janet Laurell Ardern, Clark Gayford, Vincent Ross Ardern, Aupito William Sio, Elder Vincent Haleck and Ian Ardern

You are all found guilty of conspiracy to defraud and poison Jab V a c I n a t e Murder displace upset divide quarantine lockdown persecute de humanize depopulate exterminate harm injure control manipulate the people of New Zealand, Tokelau Island and other Pacific Countries in the New Zealand Government Control of these countries and their welfare living health lives!

We the Jury of this Court, Judge, Prosecutor, Sheriffs and the people of New Zealand, Tokelau and Pacific Island now call for your immediate Arrest and Imprisonment for Life and or Legal Punishment under Philippines Martial Law British Martial Laws of China, Egypt, Iran, India, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, North Korea, Nigeria, Said Arabia, Singapore, Vietnam, UAE, Uganda



As Judge and Prosecutor and Surrogate King “Sovereign” I made a determination as “Moai Crown” and “Moai Power House Bank” Judgment Creditor to Prosecute you and other “Crown Agents” as Judgment Debtors and charge you accused Corporate Criminals for a string of Fraud Offenses and made **Writs of Execution of Property Arrest Control and Seizure Possession Court Default Debt Contract Orders** for NZ UK Sheriffs and Debt Collectors to Seize and **liquidate your Bank Accounts Life Assets Property Investments Incorporated Businesses and assets Forfeited to the “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust Banks** and Bankrupt you and individually named photographed Crown Agent Criminals as a consequence of **breaking Pope Francis 2013 MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS** and breaking **“Moai Crown” Gods Pure Lore and Truth Affidavits and King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest Augustus V Admiralty Laws of Westminster Parliament 1689 to 1837 Britain UK and broke Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO Orders we use against your person and all you Queen Elizabeth II Queen Victoria Default Contract Debtors.**

“Moai Crown” King William IV Trust shall Create Pound Note Credit Money by Liquidating all Fraud Convicted Criminals Birth Certificate Valuable Property Land Bank Accounts Corporate and Private Commercial Businesses Debt recovered by the British UK New Zealand World Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Orders and Contracted Military under “Moai Crown” Lien Mortgage Legal Default Contract Forfeiture Seizure Instruments to UK NZ Sheriffs of British Government and other Militaries.

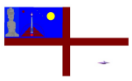
CONTRACT OF DEBT ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW IS APPLIED TO YOU NZ CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT THUGS NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ALL ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC US LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND “MOAI CROWN” LAW.











All Court Cases against you are publicly Notified here on my website for you too late to respond to me and you haven't yet in your assault on me is acquiesce to guilty as charged in our Native Sovereign Peoples of the Kings Bench Magistrate World Court with our own Laws Pope Francis said we can use against you So we chose his Law and British Laws from 1689 King William III to 1837 King William IV Flag Sovereigns

Here are our Confederation of Chiefs on Aotea New Zealand Rules you broke while I was conducting my online Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court hearings at 6 pm as a result late to start our Court with Andrew Devine because you upset me so I wouldnt be able to do my Court Hearing I said to Host Andrew Devine we carry on with our Company Business but for the record the verbal assault started at 5 30 pm Saturday 6 August 2022 and then the Physical assault was on Sunday 8 August 2022 1 pm

https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/projects-2?fbclid=IwAR0f6I0Gj39FpyCcq0CsAJm_wvAkUt9gbXvTTrzWOXqdnv7MTFHWllxxfys

These Video Court Hearings Affidavits are included in this hearing with your Photos, Seals

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW SECTION (B) Skip this Section go to SECTION (C) with all of (C) included in Hearing Tape 1 of 4:- Admiralty Court has two different tribunals: 1. "Instant Court" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under US Const. Art. 3, Sec.. 2. 6 2. "Prize Phase" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under the WAR POWERS ACT, Art 1, Sec 8, Clause 11. Law of Prize is a military venue and, when they do a "capture", it is done under the WPA, Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 11. A "Seizure" under the civilian venue is done under the US Const., Art. 3, Sec. 2. 3. All is being orchestrated by the Lord High Admiral, the President of the US. 4. All or your judges on the bench today are commissioned vice admirals under the King's Bench. 5. The IRS Code 9.17 states ``All assets or seizures are done under the Supplementary Rules, A B C D F G, under the Insurrection and Rebellion Act passed, the first of two Acts was passed 8/6/1861; the second was passed 7/17/1862. See Vol. 12 of the US Statutes-at-Large. Maritime Law has two distinct forms: The Emergency Bank Act was passed by Roosevelt March 9, 1933, aka War Powers Act, and Section 2 amended the Trading with The Enemy Act, originally passed 10/6/1917 to include domestic transactions and made citizens of the US Enemies. Section 5b in the original Act excluded domestic transactions and citizens of the US. § "Constitution of no Authority" by Lysander Schooner. There is an unlimited grant of power HJR 192, (June 5, 1933), The Emergency Banking Act, which was codified into Title 31, section 5118 (2)(d). It is hereby declared to be against public policy for any contract or obligation to contain a clause which purports to give the obligee the right to demand payment in any kind of specific coin or currency of the US. In 1977, it was amended to allow gold and silver coins, but they are still not legal tender. They are still not using money as legal tender. FRN are not money; they are private bills of credit aka bills of exchange. Under the UNCOTIL United Nations Commission on Trade and International Law, they superseded Article 3 of the UCC in December 5, 1988 in New York City. It is no good anymore under this convention. They have an International UCC and it tells you how to do these bills of exchange. There are 96 articles in this convention, and it tells you how to do the International Bill of Exchange. International Bill of Exchange Bank checks are international bills of exchange. The United Nations Treaty is the Supreme Law of the Land, not the Constitution. 72 judges and commissioners, called the National Conference of Commissioners, put the UCC together in 1940. They did it from the NIL196 Negotiable Instruments Law 196, which comes from the English Bill of Exchange Act of 1691 and 1692.

Navy Officer Statement Obligated to the Confederation of Chiefs Flag Jurisdiction we use in our "MOAI CROWN" Corporate Commercial Business that British Royal Navy Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce, https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10227110778576629&id=12714 82672 is obligated to today Friday 20 May 2022 locked in this EXHIBIT VIDEO AFFIDAVIT SURROGATE KING WILLIAM IV LEGAL Continuity of Sovereignty Flag Authority of the Confederation of Chiefs Executive to continue with our Flag Trading Business.

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10227116574001511&id=12714%2082672%2024 NZ **Navy Video Statement** saying the Navy is obligated to this Flag as a Contract in his Live Person

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=313493102368201&id=3080977%2002907741&sfnsn=mo
11 March 1834 the Founding Flag of New Zealand was Authorized by King William IV Jurisdiction

Jacinda Ardern Charged Convicted 13 August 2022 and 3 September 2022 a Warrant is out for your Arrest and all 6 of you in a block photo for the British Military and other Military Contracts

PROCLAMATIONS DECLARATION ORDERS "MOAI CROWN" COURT ORDERS ENFORCED TODAY BY DEFAULT CONTRACT 26 May 2022 and again 3rd September 2022 MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS COUNT 1 TO 90 are enforced on you committing organized crimes against Pope

(COUNT 6) a Motu Propria is the highest form of legal instrument on the planet

(COUNT 13) anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies. JACINDA ARDERN & "CROWN" AGENTS HAS NO IMMUNITY

(COUNT 15) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law. APPLY

(COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters. THE COURT HAS CHOSEN KINGS LAWS & MOTU PROPRIO

ADOPT ADEQUATE INSTRUMENTS TO COUNTER CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES JUDICIAL MATTERS

(COUNT 40) 4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws. JACINDA ARDERN AND HER WHOLE GOVERNMENT WE LIABLED AND CHARGED THEM ALL

(COUNT 41) 5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply. MOTU PROPRIO APPLY IN OUR LAW

(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See; PATRIMONY - POPE FRANCIS HOLDS YOUR SOVEREIGN & BOND

(COUNT 51) In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism. THE COURT CREATED MARTIAL LAW ON YOU ORGANIZED CRIME TERORIST WEF PIRATES

(COUNT 63) 3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials": [former "private officials" exempt from law are now within the laws dictates and are held liable, aka "public servants"] JACINDA ARDERN YOU ARE LIABLE CONVICTED
https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/_files/ugd/e18e35_950645e207a74486aeabf101e36ce8d2.pdf
MOAI EARTH GOD FOUNDING TITLE MEMORIAL TO HIS EARTH PLANET FROM HIS UNIVERSE

Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern we find you are guilty of Treason and Fraud with your Corporate Partners Ross Ardern, Ian Ardern, Clarke Gayford, Aupito William Sio and Vincent Haleck

Ian Ardern

https://www.facebook.com/groups/churchofjesuschristnewsroom.pacific/permalink/1175664556328933/

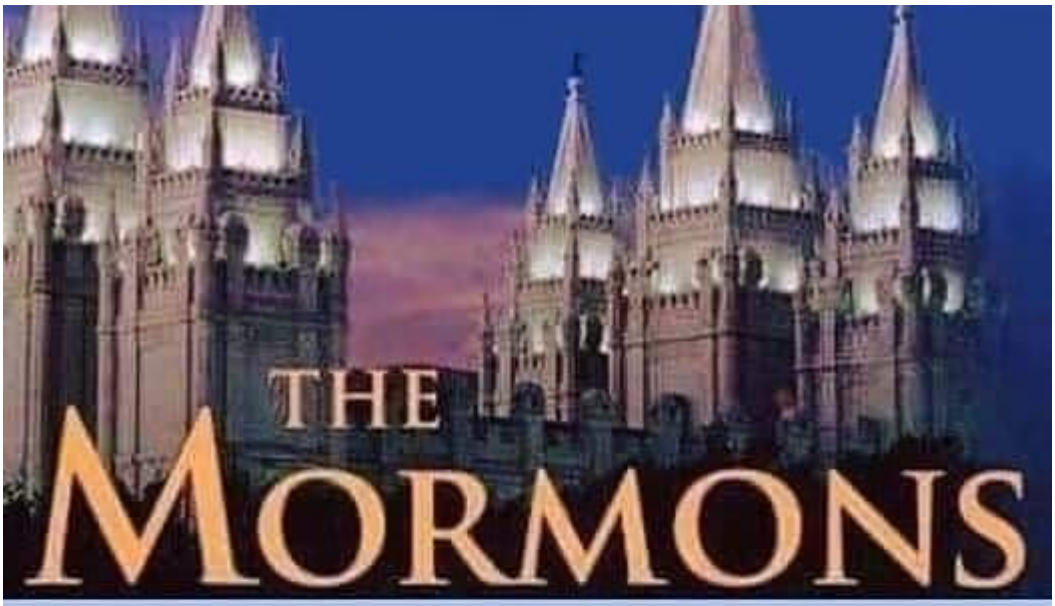
What is very concerning is the amount of Mormons and 1 family ruling the pacific and New Zealand under the leadership of Russell m nelson. 4/
1/ Jacinda ardern
2/ Ross ardern
3/ Ian ardern
4/ Aupito William sio
5/ Vincent haleck Jacinda uncle.
6/ Clark Gayford
And many more
Temple of God
12 February 2021 ·
We are called to test the spirits, everything seemingly godly is not always of God; not every Christian denomination is of Christ and not every god is a true representation of the true Creator God—and scripture also warns us of many false Jesus in this world.
The Mormon church also known as the Jesus Christ latter-day saints church (LDS) claims to be a Christian denomination, but they're not, they're a religious cult, teaching and believing in a different god, a different Jesus and a different gospel.
Have nothing to do with her demonic inspired brainwashing lies, and if you have Mormon friends, encourage them to come out of her and pray for them.

To Note Death Penalty on Government Corporations Private and Public CEO's, Politicians, Lawyers, Judges, Bankers, Cabal families, Parliaments Ministers, Bishops, Church Ministers, Public Servants, Doctors, Nurses, Congress Leaders, Media Reporters, CEO's Military Officers, Queen and her Governor Generals and others not mentioned are complicit in promoting and conducting Mass Murder Genocide Bio War Poisoning Populations, the Atmosphere, Food, Water, Plants, Radio Frequencies

The execution for treason took place in 1946 Britain UK so today there is so much Treason in the world to bring back Capital Punishment on people threatening life of Populations with Extermination and poisoning the essentials of life on human beings that are altered their bodies DNA and cultures Countries with Death Penalty 2022 (worldpopulationreview.com) **that our Courts look to this Justice**

China, Iran, Egypt, India, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Nigeria, North Korea, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam and New Zealand under the Kings Rule of Law of these 16 Countries Laws of the Death Penalty of these Thugs and Pirates operating on the

High Seas of Admiralty Law Maritime Law of the Fleet Britain UK as it was in 1946 Public Hanging for Treason against the people of the countries affected by Government Legislation that's not Law but Statute Acts of a Rogue Parliament and Queens Bench Court Corruption of the Judiciary and Banks Municipalities Tax Revenues and Fraud Illegal Documents that try to control the world and populations



Some Of Their Beliefs...

- Jesus Christ is Satan's brother.
- God lives near a planet called Kolob.
- Jesus is married to a goddess wife.
- Jesus has children from his wives.
- The Garden of Eden was in Missouri.
- Mormons are the REAL Christians.
- Before 1978 blacks could not get into heaven.
- Mormons baptize dead people.
- Mormons believe they will become gods.
- Mormons will get their own planet after death.
- Mormons wear magic underwear and never take them off except to bathe.
- It is a sin to drink caffeine.

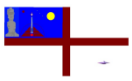
https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=ian%20ardern%20jacinda%20uncle











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Ian Ardern


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Ian S. Ardern

BY MANILA · JUNE 22, 2018

Birth Name: Ian Sidney Ardern

Place of Birth: Te Aroha, Waikato, New Zealand

Date of Birth: 28 February, 1954

Ethnicity:
***62.5% English**
***37.5% Scottish**

Ian S. Ardern is a New Zealand general authority of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He has served as the First Quorum of the Seventy, since 2 April, 2011.

Ian is the son of Gwladys Majorie (McVicar) and Henry Wiltshire “Harry” Ardern. He is married to Paula Ann Judd, with whom he has four children.

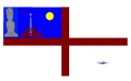
Ian’s twin brother is diplomat and former police officer Ross Ardern, whose own daughter is the Prime Minister of New Zealand Jacinda Ardern.











Ian's surname, Ardern, is from the Norman name Arderne. His patrilineal ancestry can be traced to her twenty fifth great-grandfather, Rafe de Arderne.

Ian's paternal grandfather was Samuel Vincent Howard Ardern (the son of Vincent West Ardern and Harriet Ada Earl). Samuel was born in Waitara, Taranaki. Vincent was an English emigrant, from Norley, Cheshire, and was the son of Samuel Ardern and Florence West. Harriet was the daughter of English emigrants, Robert Albert Nicholson Earl, of Dulwich, London, and Thirza Bishop, of Bridport, Dorset.

Ian's paternal grandmother was Lydia Agnes Wiltshire (the daughter of Joseph Lewis Wiltshire and Catherine Sarah Rider). Lydia was born in Palmerston North, Manawatu-Wanganui. Joseph was an English emigrant, from Farnham, Surrey, and was the son of George Wiltshire and Susan Garrett. Catherine was also an English emigrant, from St Pancras, London, and was the daughter of William Gray Rider and Catherine Sarah Hussey.

Ian's maternal grandfather was Edwin Daniel McVicar (the son of Daniel Hugh McVicar and Rhoda Angelina Carter). Edwin was an Australian emigrant, from Newcastle, New South Wales. Ian's great-grandfather Daniel was the son of Scottish emigrants, Daniel McVicar, of Ardrishaig, Argyll and Bute, and Susan Boyd, of Dumfries and Galloway. Rhoda was the daughter of English emigrants, Henry Carter, of Turners Hill, Sussex (now West Sussex), and Maria Moon, of Rolvenden, Kent.

Ian's maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Mary McCrae (the daughter of Alexander McCrae and Elizabeth Shearer). Ian's grandmother Elizabeth was a Scottish emigrant, from Bathgate, West Lothian. Alexander was the son of Christopher McCrae and Ann MacMillan. Ian's great-grandmother Elizabeth was the daughter of William Shearer and Ann McIntosh.

Ian's matrilineal ancestry can be traced back to his third great-grandmother, Margaret Ronald.

Source: Genealogy of Ian S. Ardern – https://www.geni.com

Ross Ardern

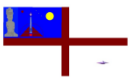
These two C O V ID Thugs are thrown in the Court too spreading their Pan demonic Poison Jabs the Cabal Criminals come and disappear in a puff of smoke after they poison you is their satanic habits of bad pakeha genocide murderers right here complicit in the crime mass extermination caught and this mongrel Ross Ardern is running away now from the crime scene but won't get far from prosecution and arrest because their names are in Saturday 3 Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Hearing with Jacinda Ardern and Ian Ardern Thugs and Pirates scam Private Corporate Businesses they help the

Murders of Tokelau families and New Zealand families come after you with the Kings Martial Law and hanging for Mass Murder your Ardern family is marked right here in this New Zealand British Kings Bench Magistrate Court caught right here and your not immune from prosecution in this Court today Writ Warrant is out for your Arrest and shut down your Businesses lock you up for life this time your photos are stuck in this Court around the World to see

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ross_Ardern?fbclid=IwAR2x4lrbsvkPgiLIrITmi7qGjEoEJwLMGYzPF4s8UJLKeJWrpw9kMsEmPdk

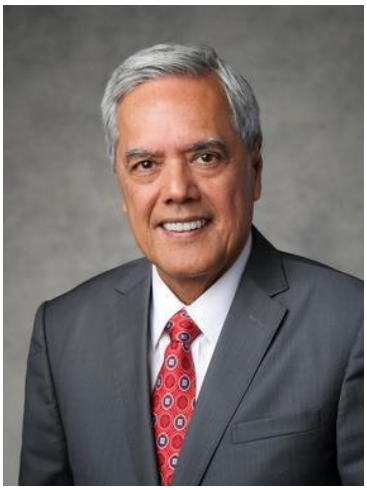
Free NZ Media
24 August at 17:41 ·
Tokelau resident Jipsy Patelesio's heartbreaking Message For Jacinda.
As a young 15-year-old, she has been placed under forced indefinite house arrest for the last year. It has affected her education and her mental well-being. There is no end in sight. Jacinda's father - Ross Ardern, has been the govt administrator of Tokelau.

Both are Complicit in Jacinda Ardern Control over New Zealand Citizens lives DNA Theft Corruption Fraud Churches complicit in money making Corporate Criminal Church Organizations Pope Francis Destroyed all Trusts and Corporations including Churches making Money from Fraud Governments.



To support Jipsy and her family, please go to buymeacoffee.com/Tokelau
#ResignJacinda #FreeTokelau #jacindaardern **AFFECTED PEOPLE DECREE WRIT WARRANT ENFORCED INTO LAW OF THE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT SATURDAY 3 SEPT 2022**

Elder O. Vincent Haleck — President, Pacific Area Presidency (churchofjesuschrist.org)



About O. Vincent Haleck: American Samoan Mormon leader (1949-) | Biography, Facts, Career, Life (peoplepill.com)

Elder O. Vincent Haleck was sustained a member of the Second Quorum of the Seventy of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on April 2, 2011, at age 62. At the time of his call, he was serving as president of the Samoa Apia Mission

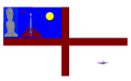
Elder Haleck received a bachelor degree in advertising and marketing from Brigham Young University in 1973. He owns a number of businesses in his native Samoa and served as president of Tuna Ventures, Inc., and Tropical Beverage Distributors, Inc. He has also been involved in philanthropy work for the Haleck Foundation.











Since joining the Church in 1966, Elder Haleck has served in numerous Church callings, including full-time missionary in the Apia Samoa Mission, bishop, stake high councilor, patriarch, stake president, and president of the Samoa Apia Mission.

Otto Vincent Haleck was born in Utulei, American Samoa, in January 1949. He married Peggy Ann Cameron in June 1972. They are the parents of three children and have seven grandchildren

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The Power Of The Rothschilds
By Fritz Springmeier
Excerpt - Bloodlines of the Illuminati
8-12-7

CO-MASTERS OF THE WORLD --connections to JWs, Mormons, and Judaism

It has been said all roads lead to Rome. For this book, it could be said all paths of investigation lead to the Rothschilds. Charles T. Russell, in a 1891 letter to Baron (Lord) Rothschild, mailed from Palestine, outlined possible courses of action that could be taken to establish the Jews in Palestine. Russell's letters praised the Rothschild's money which established Jewish colonies in Palestine. Russell writes Rothschild, "What is needed here, therefore, next to water and cleanliness, is a good government which will protect the poor from the ravenous and the wealthy. Banking institutions on sound bases, and doing business honorably, are also greatly needed " Russell continues, "May the God of Jacob direct you, my dear Sir, and all interested with you in the deliverance and prosperity of Israel, and blessed will they be who, to any extent, yield themselves as his servants in fulfilling his will as predicted."(14)

When the Mormon Church needed financing in the late 19th century, they went to Kuhn, Loeb Co.15 To explain the Rothschild's control of Kuhn, Loeb Co. here is some back-ground information. The method that the House of Rothschild used to gain influence, was the same that Royalty had used for centuries, marriage. The Rothschild children, girls and boys, have had their spouses chosen on the basis of alliances that would benefit the **House of Roth-schild, but since consolidating world power** they generally have married cousins these last two centuries.'16

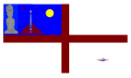
Jacob Schiff grew up in the house that the Rothschild's had at 148 Judengasse, Frankfurt. Ja-cob Schiff came to the United States with Rothschild capital and took over control of a small jewish banking concern founded by two Cincinnati dry goods merchants Abraham Kuhn and











Solomon Loeb. He even married Soloman's daughter. In 1885, Loeb retired, and Schiff ran the Kuhn, Loeb Co. for the Rothschilds until 1920 when he died.17 During Russell's and Brigham Young's day, Lord Rothschild was considered the "lay leader of world Jewry."18

Edmund Rothschild was President of the Jewish Colonization Assoc,19 which was a major Zionist group. Amselm Rothschild indicated that his grandfather Amschel Mayer Rothschild had insisted in Clause 15 of his will to his children, "may they and their descendants remain constantly true to their ancestral Jewish faith."(20) However, the will has been secret and there is no way of knowing what it says. The Rothschilds have not remained true to the Orthodox faith. If this was actually what Clause 15 said then something is amiss. The Jewish world has showered the Rothschilds with praises, "The Rothschilds govern a Christian world. Not a cabinet moves without their advice. They stretch their hand, with equal ease, from Petersburg to Vienna, from Vienna to Paris, from Paris to London, from London to Washington. Baron Rothschild, the head of the house, is the true king of Judah, the prince of the captivity, the Messiah so long looked for by this extraordinary people... .The lion of the tribe of Judah, Baron Rothschild, possesses more real force than David--more wisdom than Solomon." (21) The Prieure de Sion-the Elders of Sion22 also relates to the Rothschilds who are reported to serve on a jewish council of Elders of Sion.23 The Rothschilds have "helped" the Jewish people the Rothschild's own way. For those who admire stingyness, the Rothschilds will be greatly looked up to. For instance, the extent of **James Rothschild's charity in France to poor Jews was 5 francs (the equivalent of $1). Their dynasty has destroyed honest Jews along with Christians. Today, few dare criticize the Rothschilds.**

CO-MASTERS OF THE WORLD--connections to secret societies

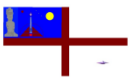
The Rothschilds had played a major role in the **Bavarian Illuminati,** (25) and it is known that a least one of the sons of Amsel was a member. As the reader remembers, Amsel placed his sons in the major European capitals, where they each set up the principal banking houses. By their own secret intelligence service and their own news network they could outmanouver any European government. (26) The large amounts of voluminous correspondence by Rothschild couriers attracted attention, (27) but no one ever stopped their personal intelligence and mail services. After the Bavarian illuminati were exposed, the central occult power over the European secret societies shifted to Carbonarism a.k.a. the Alta Vendita,(28) led by another powerful Rothschild, Karl Rothschild,29 son of Amschel. In 1818, Karl participated in a secret document that was sent out to the head-quarters of Masonry from the Alta Vendita. The Masons were quite distressed when a copy of this was lost, and offered rewards to anyone who could return the lost copy. It was originally written in Italian. Its title translates ,,Permanent Instructions, or Practical Code of Rules; Guide for the Heads of the Highest Grades of Masonry."(30) **The Masonic reference book 10,000 Famous Freemasons**, Vol. 4, p.74, indicates two other sons of Amschel were Masons, James Meyer Rothschild, and his brother Nathan Meyer Rothschild. **James Rothschild in Paris was a 33 degree Scottish Rite Mason, and his brother Nathan in London was a member of the Lodge of Emulation.** And Jewish Freemason Katz indicates Solomon Meir Rothschild, a third member of the five brothers, was initiated into Freemasonry on June 14, 1809.(31) The Rothschilds became powerful within Freemasonry. We find the Saint-Simonians, the occult religious millenialist forerunners of communism, praising Baron de Rothschild in their magazine Le Globe, "There is no one today who better represents the triumph of equality and work in the nineteenth century than M. le Baron de Rothschild... .Was this Jew born a millionaire? No, he was born poor, and if only you knew what genius, patience, and











hard work were required to construct that European edifice called the House of Rothschild, you would admire rather than insult it."

Lionel de Rothschild (the de was added by the French Rothschilds) was involved with the first communist Internationale. The Mason Mazzini who helped start communism praised Rothschild, "Rothschild could be King of France if he so desired."32 Adoiphe Cremieux, was a french Jewish Mason (see chap. 1.4 for his credentials). The Rothschilds gave at least £ i ,000 to Cremieux to go to Damascus with Salomon Munk, and Sir Moses Montefiore to win the release of Jews imprisoned there, and to convince the Turkish Sultan to declare the charges of ritual murder false.33

According to the three Jewish authors of Dope, Inc. the B'nai B'rith was a spin-off of the Order of Zion and was organized as a "covert intelligence front" for the House of Rothschild. It is highly probable that the B'nai B'rith was used as a Rothschild intelligence cover.

The Rothschilds are prominent in the Bilderbergers too. The Rothschilds were closely related to the Council of Foreign Relations (CFR). Although many people today would not view the CFR as a secret society it was originally set up as part of a secret society and it was kept secret for many years, in spite of its awesome power. Carroll Quigley, professor of International Relations at the Jesuit Georgetown University, exposed the Round Table Group with his book Tragedy and Hope.(34) The Rothschilds supported Rhodes to form De Beers. (35) Later, Rhodes made seven wills which established a secret society modelled after the Jesuits and Masons to help bring in a One-World- Government centered upon Britain, and the Rhodes Scholarships.36

The inner group was established in Mar. 1891 and consisted of Rhodes, Stead, Lord Esher (Brett), and 33* Mason Alfred Milner.(33bb) A secondary circle of "potential members of the Circle of Initiates" consisted of the Jew Lord Balfour, Sir Harry Johnson, Lord Rothschild, Lord Grey and others. Initially, Lord Rothschild was part of the inner group of Rhode's secret society, but was replaced by his son-in-law Lord Rosebury who wasn't as conspicuous.37 The Fabian Socialists dominated the staff at Oxford when the Rhodes Scholars began arriving. These scholars then received indoctrination and preparation to become part of an international socialist New World Order.(38) The Round Table Group developed from the inner executive circle of Rhode's secret society. The outer circle was established after the start of the 20th century. The Round Table Group was extended after W.W. I by organizing a front organization the Royal Institute of International Affairs. The Council of Foreign Relations was the American part of this front. The inner circle continues to direct the outer circle and its two front organizations RIIA and CFR. The CER in turn set up a number of fronts including the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)

CO-MASTERS OF THE WORLD--management of the Catholic and Czars' wealth and the capture of the Orthodox Church's wealth.

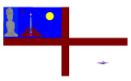
Early in the 19th century the Pope came to the Rothschilds to borrow money. The Rothschilds were very friendly with the Pope, causing one journalist to sarcasticly say "Rothschild has kissed the hand of the Pope...Order has at last been re-established."39 **The Rothschilds in fact over time were entrusted with the bulk of the Vatican's wealth.** The Jewish Ency.,











Vol. 2, p.497states, ,,It is a somewhat curious sequel to the attempt to set up a Catholic competitor to the Rothschilds that at the present time (1905) the latter are the guardians of the papal treasure." Researcher Eustice Mullins writes that the **Rothschilds took over all the financial operations of the worldwide Catholic Church in 1823.(40)** Today the **large banking and financial business of the Catholic Church is an extensive system interlocked with the Rothschilds and the rest of the International Banking system.** The great wealth of the Russian Czars was entrusted to the Rothschilds, $35 million with the Rothschild's Bank of England, and $80 million in the Rothschild's Paris bank. The Rothschilds financed the Russian Revolution which confiscated vast portions of the Orthodox Church's wealth. They have been able to prevent (due to their power) the legitimate heirs of the Czars fortune to withdraw a penny of the millions deposited in a variety of their banks. The Mountbattans, who are related to the Rothschilds, led the court battles to prevent the claimants from withdrawing any of the fortune. In other words, the money they invested in the Russian Revolution, was not only paid back directly by the Bolshevists in millions of dollar of gold, but by grabbing the hugh deposits of the Czars' wealth, the Rothschilds gained what is now worth over $50 Billions.(41)

CO-MASTERS OF THE WORLD--CONTROL OVER SATANISM & WITCHCRAFT

Chapter 2.11 gives the names of a Witchcraft Council of 13 which is under Rothschild control and in turn issue orders to various groups. One of the purest form of Satanism can be traced to the Jewish Sabbatain sect and its Frankist spinoff. The leaders of this up to the Rothschilds were:

Sabbatai Zevi (1626-1676)

Nathan of Gaza (16??-?)

Jacob Frank (1726-1791)

18 December 2020 ·

In the 1600 the freemasons were thrown out. The 1689 bill of rights forbid their return to power. In 1986 the 1689 bill of rights was removed from all commonwealth English speaking countries. Russell m nelson president of the worldwide freemason LDS church. 8 quorum so

Jacinda's uncle Vincent haleck president of the entire pacific area.

Ross ardern leader of Tokelau, cook Islands, nuie. LDS church

Elder Ian ardern leader of Samoa and surrounding islands. LDS church

Jacinda ardern leader of New Zealand. LDS church (apparently left though holds large LDS gatherings at the beehive) .

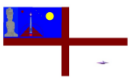
Scott morrison LDS church.











Boris Johnson direct descendant of Joseph smith the founder of LDS church. https://news-nz.churchofjesuschrist.org/.../elder-o...

The Rothschilds

Three connections between Satanism, evil, and money.

Money naturally attracts itself to evil. For instance, if a woman prostitutes herself she may receive a great sum of money, but who will pay her for keeping her virginity or her dignity? If you are a hit man a large amount of money is yours if you kill your target, who will pay you if you would miss your target?

Second, evil men believe in where there is a will there is a way, and they are willing to sell their souls for their God money. They will employ evil to gain money.

While most people are quite aware of these last two connections, a third may likely have escaped their attention. **Thirdly, the principle group of men who cranked up International Banking were Satanists from the beginning**. These Satanists now are the ones who run the Federal Reserve and are responsible for the **creation of U.S. Federal Reserve notes**. Just having total control over the supply of **U.S. paper money almost gives them leverage over the world's finances**, without mentioning they control the world bank. It is no accident then, that once they **established world financial control, they would do all in their power to divide and conquer and destroy both the Christian and the Moslem faith in God**. These powerful Bankers relate to faith in God as Cain related to his brother Abel. That they may be related to the Jewish people, does not mean they have the Jewish people's best interest at heart. Initially Sabbetai Zevi was rejected by many Jews. His sect gained momentum in second half of the seventeenth century in southeastern Poland.(42) In 1759-60, 500 Jewish Sabbateans ,,converted" to Christianity.43 In 1715, 109 of the 415 Jewish families in Frankfurt were engaged in moneylending. The rest were merchants of various kinds. The concepts that Satanism holds to were a natural shoe in to justify for many of these Jewish bankers the type of behavior they were engaged in." (44)

LONG-STORY SHORT

Many divisions and battles between religious elements in the world have been encouraged and supported by the Power's wealth. Unfortunately, many have been fooled into thinking that being devout and faithful to God is the source of religious fighting. In some areas of the world, Moslems, Christians, and others have gotten along fine for centuries. Religious tensions do spring to some degree from within the religions themselves, but the fuel to keep those fires burning and to light up conflicts often come from the Power's wealth. An obvious example is the Iran-Iraq war.

CO-MASTERS OF THE WORLD--CONTROL OVER W.W. I TREATY

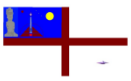
When Germany fell, not only did Rothschild agents draft the treaty, prepare the idea of the League of Nations, but Max Rothschild was one of 11 men who took control over Bavaria. Max Rothschild was a Freemason in Lodge No. 11, Munich, Germany.











CO-MASTERS OF THE WORLD--connections to MI5, Rockefellers, J.P. Morgan, CFR, et.al.

Victor Rothschild, who worked for J.P. Morgan & Co., and was an important part of MI5 (British Intelligence). Victor Rothschild was also a communist and member of the Apostles Club at Cambridge.45 Lord Rothschild was one of the original members of Rhode's Round Table group which developed into the CFR. It was the Rothschilds who had financed Cecil Rhodes, beginning in Africa. The Rothschilds' have several agents which their money got started and who still serve them well, the **Morgans and the Rockefellers.** The Rockefellers were **Marrano Jews**. The original Rockefeller made his money selling narcotics, (they weren't illegal then). After acquiring a little capital he branched out in oil. But it was the **Rothschild capital that made the Rockefeller's so powerful.** "They also financed the activities of Edward Harriman (railroads) and Andrew Carnegie Steel."(46)

CO-MASTERS OF THE WORLD--Power within Christendom

The Rothschilds also wielded much influence and power not only in **Secret Societies, but also in Christendom's churches.** The Salvation Army under the suggestion of the Rothschilds adopted the Red Shield (Roth-red Schild-shield) for their logo. One history of the Rothschilds remarks, "The Rothschilds had rapidly propelled themselves into a position of immense financial power and political influence. They were an independent force in the life of Europe, accountable to no one and, to a large extent, reliant on no one. Popular lampoons depicted them as the real rulers of Christendom..."(47) Some of the Rothschilds have been involved in the campaign to loosen public morals. The first executive Secretary of the National Student Forum was John Rothschild. This National Student Forum changed its name like articles of clothing. Speaking about clothing, one of the aims of this Socialist group was to promote public nudity, and free love. This organization had the following constituent groups Radcliffe Liberal Club, Union Theological Seminary Contemporary Club, Yale Liberal Club"(48) to name just a few. A further development of this was the Youth Peace Federation which consisted of the League of **Youth of Community Church**, **Methodist Epworth League,** NY District, Young Judea, and Young People's Fellowship of St. Phillip's Parish49 to name a few. American religious men have ties to the Rothschilds especially through their various agents.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, who was Pastor of Rockefeller's church was also among the Presidents of the Rockefeller Foundation. John Foster Dulles, CFR, was chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and married a Rockefeller, Janet Pomeroy Avery. Remember John Foster Dulles was an important **Federal Council of Churches of Christ** official. (See chap. 2.9) Every road leads back to the Rothschilds. There are more items than what have been mentioned above linking the Rothschilds to the various tenticles. Each of the various tenticles that conspiracy theorists have put forth,--the **Jews, the Masons**, the Intelligence Communities, the International Bankers, the Prieure de Sion, the **Catholics,** the Trilateral commission, the CFR, the New Age, the Cults-- each ties back to the Rothschild's power.

EXTENT OF ROTHSCHILD POWER

According to one source "it was estimated that they controlled half the wealth of the world."(50) The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was controlled by five banks which owned 53% of its









stock. These five banks were controlled by Nathan M. Rothschild & Sons of London. **Control over the U.S. Fed is basically control over the world's money**. That fact alone shows how immense the Rothschild Power is. If one examines who has been appointed to head the Fed, and to run it, the connections of the "Federal" Reserve System to the Rothschilds can further be seen. Another private enterprise using **the name Federal that the Rothschilds also direct is Federal Express**. Any one else might be taken to court for making their businesses sound like their are government, not the Rothschilds. It is appropriate for them to appropriate the name of Federal, because by way of **MI6 via the CIA they instruct the U.S. government. Senators are bought and paid off by their system**, as investigators of the BCCI are discovering. The Rothschilds have been intimately involved in witchcraft and the Illuminati since its early known history. The Kaiser of Germany seems to refer to them when he said, "the magic powers of money as wielded by the Lord of Lucre are powers of Black Magic at its blackest."51

If only half of the wealth is controlled by the Rothschilds, it indicates that if they are to be part of the world's rulership, they must have allies.

ALLIES

The Rothschilds and Rockefellers are only two of thirteen controlling families of the Illuminati. (52) Two Jewish families that appear to be prominent are the Oppenheims and the Oppenheimers. A. Oppenheim was situated in Cologne. The Oppenheimers were early members of the Bavarian Illuminati. The Bund der Gerechten (League of the Just) was an illuminati front run mainly by Jews who were Satanists. This Bund financed in part by the Rothschilds paid the Satanist and Mason Karl Marx to write the Communist Manefesto. The Jew Gumpel Oppenheim was in the inner circle of the Bund. His relative Heinrich Oppenheim masterminded the communist revolution of 1848 in Germany. The Communist Party's official histories even accept the Bund as the predecessor of Communism.

The Oppenheimers apparently are close to the Rothschilds. J. Robert Oppenheimer of the CFR was exposed as a communist. Harry Oppenheimer, an international banker, is chairman of the Jewish De Beers world-wide diamond monopoly, and chairman of the Anglo-American Corp. Oppenheimers can be found in important financial positions in the U.S. They help run around 10 large foundations, including the **Oppenheimer Haas Trust of NY** for the care of needy Jewish children.

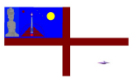
The Jewish Ency. Vol. 2, p. 496 indicates other Jewish families "adopted the Rothschild plan." These were the Lazards, Sterns, Speyers, and Seligmans. The Rothschild plan was to place family members in the 5 largest European capitals to coordinate their activities. One of Germany's largest magazines is the Stern, and Ernst Stern is second-in-command of the World Bank."(53) The Jewish families that established the Frankfurt Judenloge (this was the Masonic lodge the Rothschilds belonged to in Frankfurt) included the Adlers, Speyers, Reisses, Sichels, Ellisons, Hanaus, Geisenheimers, and Goldschmidts. Isaac Hildesheim, a Jew who changed his name to Justus Hiller is credited as being the founder of this Frankfurt lodge. Michael Hess, principal of the Reformed Jewish school Philanthropin was an important figure in the lodge too, as was Dr. Ludwig Baruch (later Borne) who joined in 1808. **Most of these Frankfurt Jewish Freemasons engaged in commerce.(54) Those Freemasons from 1817-1842 were the leaders of the Frankfurt Jewish community.55 A gentile Mason in Frankfurt Johann Christian Ehrmann began warning the German people that the Frankfurt Jewish Masons**











wanted a world republic based on humanism. In 1816 he came out with a warning pamphlet Das Judenthum in der M[aurere]y (The Jews in Masonry). A powerful ally of the world's jewry can be seen beginning with men like Oliver Cromwell, who was considered a Mason.

Cromwell was financed by Jews, and helped the Jews gain power in England. Cromwell was willing to go along with the Jews, because he became convinced of British Israelism. Since the core of the conspiracy of power is Jewish, the attitude of those allied with it hinges on their attitude toward the Jewish people.

The religious idea that the British people are descended from the tribes of Israel doesn't automatically place people into the camp of the conspiracy. Some of the British-Israelites realize that the so called Jewish people in general have no claim over the promises of God. For that reason, they realize that it is not the Christian duty to bow and scrape at their every move. When Christians can be arrested in Israel and abused, and Christians will not even stand up for their own kind, we can see how much hold the idea of the "Chosen Race" theory has over Christendom**. Some of the British Israelites such as the Mormons, the old New England wealthy families such as make up the Order, some Masons and New Agers, and the non-Jewish members of the Priuere de Sion are collaborating with the One-World-Power. The anglican church which is run by the Freemasons is strongly British Israelistic.**

SORTING OUT THE VARIOUS IDENTITY GROUPS

In contrast, a hodge-podge of groups which are opposed to the conspiracy like some Neo-Nazi groups, and various Churches unrelated with them are also believers in British Israelism. These various groups are sometimes all lumped together as the "Identity" movement, which is misleading because of their vast differences. It is important to diferentiate between those groups that are trying to approach things from a Christian perspective and place themselves under the authority of God, and those who are setting themselves up under the New Order's authority, or under their own authority.

CO-MASTERS OF THE WORLD- The Media

Eustice Mullins has published his research in his book Who Owns the TV Networks showing that the **Rothschilds have control of all three U.S. Networks**, plus other aspects of the recording and mass media industry. It can be added that they control Reuters too. From other sources it appears CNN, which began as an independent challenge to the Jewish Network monopoly, ran into repeated trickery, and ended up part of the system. Money from B.C.C.I., (B.C.C.I. has been one of the New World Orders financial systems for doing its **dirty business such as controlling Congressmen,** and is involved with INSLA, the Iran-Contra Scandal, Centrust, and other recent scandals) which has tainted so many aspects of public power in the U.S. has also been behind CNN. Perhaps nothing dominates the life of some Americans as does the television. Americans sit themselves before the television set and simply absorb what it projects to them. On a day to day basis the biggest way the Rothschilds touch the lives of Americans are the three major networks which are under Rothschild direction. To illustrate this we will examine who run the networks. This list is not current, and no attempt was to provide that. The length of writing a book insures that some material will be dated anyway.

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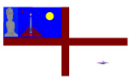


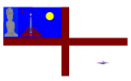
http://whisleblower.googlepages.com/therothschildbloodline











& PROTESTANT FAMILIES CONTROL GLOBAL BANKING NOW?

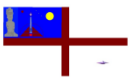
Firstly, I must emphasize that, as a Christian, my submission is prepared in support the fundamental view that the financial and banking laws outlined in the King James Bible (KJV), if closely followed, guarantee the most reliable, equitable system of wealth creation, prosperousness, the elimination of poverty and fairness in the tax system for all governments and nations of the world. Unfortunately, however, **today both apostate Jews and the vast body of the Christian Church have largely repudiated these elementary laws and given us the corrupt, global Fractional Reserve Banking System that we have today being forced upon us. Sadly, this corrupt, incredibly unfair, Fractional Reserve Banking System allows international banks in collusion with central reserve banks, to create credit and interest bearing debt out of thin air** – and therefore, excessive currency depreciation which creates inflation in asset prices, transferring the wealth generated by workers and producers to asset-owners, the majority of which are now owned not by ordinary hard-working citizens – but by the international bankers themselves. Left to itself, unless soon stopped, by divine intervention or some other radical intervention, this corrupt system of **Fractional Reserve Banking will ultimately confiscate and transfer the entire assets of the earth to just one corporation, bank or person through mort-gage debt (from French Jews in London: mort 'death' and gage 'bond' = death bond) – enslaving the whole world under a giant web of debt bondage.** This is in sharp contrast to the basic financial and banking laws given to Israel in the Bible,











(now meant to be followed by all Jews and Christians, which sadly aren't) where all tithes (modern taxes) were limited to maximum 10% to fund the government and care for the poor. This was a system which allowed all loans to the citizens of Israel to be raised at NO INTEREST, with loans to strangers and foreigners only carrying nominal interest. To keep the Levites and bankers who were in charge of this system honest, all outstanding short-term loans every 7 years had to be written off for those who had difficulty in repaying them. All long-term loans outstanding had also to be written off completely at the beginning of the Year of Jubilee, every 50th year, when any land or assets taken as security had to be returned to the original owners. 5 In this way, the provision of credit to the nation was provided by the Levitical priestly bankers to ensure the nation became prosperous, yet without having the bankers grow rich by extortion and blackmail (as is the case today), in lining their own pockets at the expense of everybody else, forcing the public into a continual spiral of debt bondage and impoverishment. I also realise, probably more than most, that what I am going to write, may be extremely unpopular in many banking or financial circles, and I am probably very much a lone voice crying in the wilderness or simply blowing recklessly in the wind. Nevertheless, if for no other reason than for posterity itself, I thought I should take the time and effort to contribute my two pennies' worth, in the real hope that the majority of people might be awakened, or at least those in power who have the intellectual ability to understand what I'm advocating. In the ultimate aim our government here in New Zealand might lead the world in long overdue meaningful economic and taxation reforms – to hopefully make the place a much fairer and better country for all citizens. Not just for a privileged banking minority, as is the case at present who, regrettably at this time in history, largely do not even reside in this country at all – and are not even included as the primary focus in The Tax Working Group's Future of Tax: Submissions Background Paper report, which to say the least, is quite remarkable. While I do quote from OECD statistics to illustrate some pertinent points to be consistent with the **NZ Treasury's and Reserve Bank's format,** it should be sharply pointed out that I believe the OECD, contrary to general opinion, is simply an organisation at the top run by Anglo/American bankers. Indeed, the OECD originated out of the reformed Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) founded in 1948 to help administer the Marshall Plan, to aid in European recovery after WW2, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1961, the OEEC was reformed into the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that has continued to the present day. It is important to understand that the Marshall Plan was created by the Committee for the Marshall Plan. The Committee disbanded not long after April 3, 1948, when U.S. President Harry S. Truman signed the Marshall Plan into law, which granted $5 billion in aid to 16 European nations. The committee's headquarters were in the Empire State Building in New York. Of the committee's executive board members, eight served on the Council of Foreign Relations, which is the American branch of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (now called 6 Chatham House) in London, set up to reform the political world system, abolish the sovereignty of nations and bring in a world government headed by City of London bankers. On April 2, 1948, the day before the Marshall Plan was signed, there were eighteen members of the Executive Committee, mainly bankers or representatives of bankers. For a brief example, the following are just a few: Allen Dulles; was at first a corporate lawyer and partner of Sullivan & Cromwell, an international law firm in New York City whose clients included, J.P. Morgan (one of the major foreign shareholders of the "Big Four" foreign-controlled banks in Australia and New Zealand today). Peter Thiel, the billionaire and co-founder of PayPal, who today incidentally has dual US/NZ citizenship originally worked for Sullivan & Cromwell. Allen Dulles later carried on to become the first civilian Director of the CIA. Dean Acheson; also served on the Marshall Plan Executive Committee. He was a key creator of the Marshall Plan and later the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He also attended the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 as the head delegate of the U.S. State Department. At this conference the post-war international economic structure was designed – which birthed the International Monetary Fund (founded 27 December 1945), the World Bank (founded July 1945), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

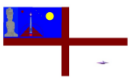
(signed October 1947) which later evolved into the World Trade Organization. Alger Hiss; another Rockefeller agent, was also on the Marshall Plan Executive Committee. He served as Executive Secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington D.C. in 1944, which drew up plans for the future United Nations. In late 1946, Hiss left government service to become President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, where he served until May 5, 1949, when he was forced to step down being accused as a Communist agent, and was convicted of perjury in relation to the charge on 21 January 1950. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Brookings Institute (Robert C. Brookings (1850-1952) was funded by British bankers) are the foremost two American economic think-tanks today which work closely with the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London and Bilderbergers in Europe, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, Carnegie Trusts and Mellon Foundation. All controlled by Anglo/American bankers who, right from the very beginning of their inception have been tirelessly working towards setting up the United Nations to be reformed to become a world government controlling the social and political affairs of the world. While having the **City of London Corporation-controlled multinational banks and companies, ultimately owning the physical assets of the world** in a socialist-styled benevolent dictatorship headed by an 7 oligarchy of financial elite families. Former U.S. Federal Reserve chairs Janet Yellen and Ben Bernanke; former Federal Reserve vice chairs Donald Kohn and Alice Rivlin are all Brookings scholars. Today the Australian affiliate of the Brooking Institute is the Grattan Institute based in Melbourne. Another on the Marshall Plan Committee was Herbert H. Lehman; one of three brothers who founded Lehman Brothers financial services firm. Another Committee member was Winthrop W. Aldrich; who was President and Chairman of the Board of Chase National Bank from 1930 to 1953, owned by the Rockefeller family. He was U.S. Secretary of State under President Harry Truman from 1949 to 1953. His sister, Abby Aldrich, was the wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In 1947, he was appointed an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire by King George VI. Stacy Friedman; General Counsel for JPMorgan Chase & Co, was also on the Marshall Plan Executive Committee. These are just some of the individuals in the early stages that led up to creation of the OECD who were mainly leading INTERNATIONAL BANKERS OR THEIR AGENTS. Bankers that largely now directly or indirectly control the world economy not only the New Zealand economy, and certainly not in the remotest sense possible ever were or are interested in being “fair” to New Zealand citizens. So for the Government to confidently make the claim it wants the Tax Working Group to recommend making substantive changes to the New Zealand taxation system which will make it “fairer for everybody” through the exercise of following OECD advice, guidelines and protocols – by taxing New Zealand citizens much more in the process one must ask the very pertinent question. Since these foreign banking bodies and their agents in New Zealand generally appear not to be a prime target of the Tax Working Group’s Terms of Reference, unlike many other normal hard-working New Zealand citizens, to supposedly make the tax system “fairer for everybody” – may we ask, fairer for whom? Clearly under such onerous circumstances the Tax Working Group has a very difficult task. To try to implement genuinely good, meaningful, independent, courageous reforms for New Zealanders, not blindly following other countries in compliance of questionable standard OECD guidelines, (behind the scenes controlled by these same Anglo/American international bankers) – with the continuation of the existing, global, Fractional Reserve Banking System, is an enormous challenge to say the least. Especially when our own Reserve Bank and Treasury is packed to the brim with such economists, who largely follow these OECD guidelines, have been indoctrinated in such Anglophile socialist institutions as the Rhodes Trust, Fulbright Scholarship Program or the 8 Fabian Society’s London School of Economic and Political Science – and in most cases have the mental inability to think beyond what they have been academically indoctrinated, rather than exercise any genuine free thought or vision of their own to benefit our economy and make it more equitable for all our people. So yes. I acknowledge The Tax Working











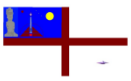
Group has an extremely difficult task ahead of it to satisfy all of these many varied vested financial interests mainly dominated by overseas bankers, while at the same time, truly attempting to maintain the general trust and confidence of all New Zealanders, to instil general integrity and fairness into the tax system. At the end of my submission **I will address in much more specific detail how these foreign bankers' and the multinational companies that they control, are disgracefully sucking the economic lifeblood out of the New Zealand economy, monopolizing and taking over control of almost all the nation's key national assets. I**n so doing, they are rapidly pauperizing the general population under a deliberate system of debt bondage and enslavement, and are unduly manipulating and negatively influencing the New Zealand banking and tax system. Accordingly, at the end of this submission, I will make, I hope, some realistic and meaningful recommendations to show how the tax system might be acceptably reformed in the future to make things genuinely much "fairer" for all our citizens – but certainly not for these foreign banking parasites as is the prevailing case now. I have written my submission more in regular book format hopefully to help make it more easily readable because it is dealing with a very complex issue not widely known or appreciated. I have divided up my following comments and recommendations into subheadings by number, in general order of priority, with the last ones being an exception, specifically addressing the banking fraternity's duplicity, because I don't want to give readers 'heart failure' before they have read the earlier part of my submission. Nevertheless, I am sure you will appreciate, rarely does one economic policy operate entirely in isolation without affecting another, and so I have tried to comment only on the very few key ones that I see as most important facing New Zealand at the present. Subsequently I have recommended policies which I feel are the simplest, yet will have the most positive impact for everyone in our country, [with the exception of the bankers that is], without negatively impacting the rest of the general economy. In this submission I am critical of serious failings within certain particular groups, bankers, Catholic and Protestant Christians, Jews and Socialists. I have tried to adhere to the bare facts only. Please do not take these criticisms personally if you are a member of one of them. There are good, sincere people in all of them. It is more the system that needs to change, rather than the personalities in it. 9 1) TAX REVENUE TO GDP RATIO – THE BIBLE VERSUS SOCIALIST OECD ECONOMISTS I note that in the Terms of Reference: Tax Working Group (presumably prepared by the NZ Treasury) released by Hon Grant Robertson, Minister of Finance, on 23 November 2017, that the Tax Working Group is instructed to maintain this following objective for the NZ tax system: "A system that supports a sustainable revenue base to fund government operating expenditure around its historical level of 30 per cent of GDP." This again was confirmed in your Future of Tax: Submissions Background Paper, page 5, "Overall, the current level of tax revenue, including local government rates, is equivalent to 32% of gross domestic product (GDP), which is slightly below the OECD average of 34% of GDP." This was further confirmed by Hon Sir Michael Cullen, in his Speech to the International Fiscal Association (IFA) Conference, Queenstown, 2 March 2018, on page 4, where he said, "It seems unlikely that, beyond the ten-year horizon set for the Tax Working Group, operating expenditure will be kept as low as around 30% of GDP. The Treasury prediction for 2045 is just under 40%." With respect, with taxation rates of 30% or worse, rising to 40% to GDP, what the NZ Treasury are saying, in effect, is that by continuing to pursue the existing policies of increasing government spending as a proportion of GDP, they are going to gradually destroy our economy and create more poverty. In my view, this level of ignorance about basic economics and how the levels of tax affect an economy is entirely unsatisfactory. Accordingly, I will explain this point further. The Bible Old Testament (Torah to Jews) very precisely limited all revenue to the government of Israel in the form of tithes (equivalent to taxes today) to a maximum of 10% (plus voluntary offerings). This is an immutable economic law set by Abraham (1996-1821 BC). It is not only a 'political' or 'religious' law, but it is a 'universal law of basic economics' (similar, for example, to the law of gravity) which, if broken, produces consequences. Obviously taxes must be levied to provide funds for governments to operate, and we all agree with that. However, if











one studies levels of tax rates, one will observe a unique phenomenon. When taxes rise as a proportion of GDP over a baseline threshold of about 10%, when calculated over a 10-year period, altogether the government, the taxpayer and the nation all end up with vastly LESS REVENUE. 10 **For example, a 10% Tax to GDP Ratio produces over TWENTY TIMES MORE WEALTH for a nation, and hence equally more tax revenue for the government**, than a 75% tax rate over a 10-year period. I know it is a remarkable paradox, and that ordinarily one would naturally think that the higher a government levies various taxes on its citizens the more revenue it will generate to help the poor and pay for other government spending. But the truth is, when the level of tax revenue to GDP rises over 10%, the policy actually produces less wealth for all, including the government, the taxpayer and the nation. Ordinarily, this universal economic law is difficult to understand for most because it goes against one's natural thinking. So I have typed up an Appendix Table titled, "HOW TAXES DESTROY WEALTH – Example: A Company Producing 100% Profit Before Tax Each Year, Produces the Following Wealth," covering a 10-year period (to comply with your Terms of Reference), to illustrate the point much more simply. Under the Appendix Table on page 75, are also some "Special Notes" about it, and a summary of the most well-known "Biblical Economic Laws" underneath which you may find of interest, although in the current global economic system, totally impossible to implement. I have copyrighted this TABLE and SUMMARY to protect the original text, but nevertheless, have provided it to the Public Domain for all who wish to freely use it, including yourselves – since it seems so plain now, that all of the world's leading economists, or at least those at the OECD, with respect, haven't got a clue in the wide world what they're talking about! I have included a copy of this Appendix Table and summary on page 75 at the end of this submission. Even when a country becomes exceptionally prosperous, if this basic law of economics is broken, depending on the level of tax imposed on its citizens above this 10% threshold, the country will ultimately decline in direct proportion to the taxing excess. If the Tax Revenue to GDP rises above 10%, the rate of decline can be temporarily restrained for a period by increasing credit expansion and the money supply over a period of years, but as this inevitably depreciates the currency and causes inflation in the longer term, it saturates the economy with unsustainable debt, and will ultimately collapse the banking system and economy. 11 Norway is a good example of an extremely wealthy country at present in the process of beginning to be destroyed by a high Tax Revenue to GDP Ratio of 54.7%, the second highest in the OECD. While the country is richly endowed with natural resources and has a huge income from oil and gas, much of it accumulated in the world's largest sovereign wealth fund valued at almost $900 billion as of early 2017. After solid GDP growth in the 2001-07 period, by 2017, it was experiencing a very modest GDP growth of only 1.4%, and the decline is accelerating. In fact, the mediocre growth in all OECD countries of around only 1% – 5% now is directly attributable to these excessive government Tax to GDP Ratios averaging 34%. MY RECOMMENDATION: Therefore, based on the figures provided in my table on page 75, I believe that one of the first things that the Tax Working Group should do, is at least point out to the NZ Government and NZ Treasury that the Terms of Reference prepared by Treasury is substantially in error. The government should not continue to follow its spurious historical standard OECD guidelines, but should gradually concentrate on reducing the New Zealand Tax Revenue to GDP Ratio from 32% to around 10%. This should not be done too quickly or overnight, but it should be introduced very gradually. This would ENORMOUSLY stimulate the growth in the economy, provide an enormous incentive for everyone broadly not to try and evade taxes anymore. It also would help make the levying of taxes simpler and fairer for everybody, and it would create increased wealth for all taxpayers – and as the result, generate a much bigger tax revenue cake for the government to share with the needy and meet departmental spending. To activate a hyperlink in this Word document, hold the CTRL key, then simultaneously move the cursor over the blue hyperlink and left-click mouse. 12 2) LAND TAX: The current New Zealand Labour Party-led coalition government favours the implementation of Capital Gains Tax and Land Tax, and has asked the Tax Working Group to consider these specific options, among others,

and make recommendations on them accordingly. It is true many other countries in the Western world today have progressively introduced nefarious taxes like these in recent times. This, in spite of the fact that history has overwhelmingly shown that these taxes, at their very heart, are incredibly unfair for most people, are hated by the general public, destroy innovation and entrepreneurship, and are extremely counter-productive. So why, on earth, should the New Zealand Government at present, ever want to blindly follow other countries to introduce them is a complete puzzle. NZ LAND TAX HISTORY When one looks at the chequered history of Land Taxes in this country in particular, to seriously contemplate their reintroduction now is bordering on madness. Land Tax was first imposed on New Zealanders under the Land Tax Act (1878) followed by the Property Tax Act 1879 which was charged at a rate of .4%, but since there was a £500 exemption, very few people in the country actually paid it. By 1895, it made up 76% of the total land and income tax revenue income of the government. Yet by 1967, in a report produced by a committee chaired by Auckland accountant Lewis Ross, land tax made up only .5% of government revenue. By 1982, only 5% of total land value was taxed, and as land taxes were also considered to be duplicative of local authority property rate levies, with these making up 57% of local government income by 2001. There was an almost unanimous cry from all sectors to abolish them. As the result. It was the economic impetus of reforms pushed by the Labour government elected in 1984 that wisely saw a strong move away from taxing capital in all forms. Accordingly, in 1990, the Land Tax Abolition Act (1990) was passed, terminating New Zealand's long history of taxing land. So we may ask, why on earth is the same political party that formerly abolished these taxes, now pushing for their reintroduction now? Land and capital gains taxes are very pernicious in that they attack the productive assets base of any country. 13 Unlike taxes on production, which vary with the ebb and flow of the general economy, land taxes especially, are relatively constant and are an extremely dire imposition on businesses and individuals who pay them especially during any downturn in the economy. Because these taxes do not rise and fall with earnings, or respect the ability of the taxpayer to pay them, in depressed economic times they are very financially destructive indeed. There has been a marked resurgence in governments all around the world in recent times to implement various forms of land tax, but in the long-term these taxes are very counterproductive and destructive to the general economy. Usually when land taxes become more onerous on taxpayers, governments end up making them much more complex and building up yet another giant parasitic bureaucracy to administer them because of the countless rafts of exemptions and concessions sought by various interest groups that can't afford to pay them. These pressures for extensive exemptions and concessions end up forcing the government to depart from any simple system using a standardized low land tax rate over all land in the state, and end up making it very complex and administratively expensive. This usually includes implementing cascading rates, surcharges, special rates for trusts, absentee landlords or corporations, with endless exemptions for Crown land, certain agricultural land, indigenous peoples' land, municipal and public land, friendly societies, childcare centres, sporting groups, various non-profit organisations, health centres, residential care facilities, retirement villages, caravan parks and rock concert venues – the list goes on and on – and just to make sure the system becomes even more complex, concessional rates may be applied as well. AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX EXAMPLE Australian states have had land taxes for many years, with the exception of Northern Territory that has none. One only has to leave New Zealand and hop over the Tasman Sea to the Australian state of Victoria at present to see what madness the imposition of Land Tax is doing, with rates cascading up to 2.25% p.a. While it is true the Victorian state government in 2016 generated $1.734 billion from land tax and budgeted for an increase of 22% rising to $2.225 billion in 2017, the policy is upsetting a huge proportion of the public and is impoverishing many investors, businesses and tenants. Although the total amount of land tax collected by the state government at first sounds impressive, it is quite possible, if not probable, that the income generated by land tax is being 14 dramatically

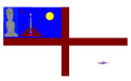
offset by an even bigger decline in general tax revenue being paid to the Federal government. Victorian retail tenancy laws prohibit landlords from directly passing on land taxes to their tenants unless the business is a listed company. This all sounds fine and dandy in theory, but in practice, this is meaningless, as landlords are forced to dramatically increase rents during rental reviews to help compensate for the burdensome land tax imposition, sell, or go out of business. Thus rental prices in Melbourne currently are soaring, forcing many tenants to live in tents, backyards or on balconies. Exorbitant land taxes have converted what was a mild rental shortage into full-blown massive rental crisis. In the last 12 months, with 2016-2017 being a revaluation year, most properties in Melbourne that have risen in value through inflation have experienced massive increases in land tax bills, some at levels of 1200 per cent or more. In one case reported by the media **in 2017 was a 73- year-old grandfather who saw his retirement property nest-egg land tax bill rise from $5300 to more than $67,900. In another case, an elderly 90-year-old woman who owns a Swanston Street shop in Melbourne and lives off the income with a full-time carer says she has seen her most recent tax bill jump from $6,095 to $40,950. The land tax rises are also destroying the legitimacy of long-term commercial leases, with a national ASX-listed supermarket chain which operates a store in Melbourne's south-east under a long lease has seen its bill rise from $167,625 in 2016 to $261,788 in 2017.** Already it has got so bad, there are calls for the Victorian government to abolish the land tax imposition or reform it to ensure it is a flatter and fairer system, but if that is ever done, it will consequently still hurt a lot more people who can't afford to pay it and it will substantially reduce the overall level of total tax collected. • "Disastrous" land tax soars 1200 per cent in 12 months. http://www.afr.com/personal-finance/disastrous-land-tax-soars-1200-per-cent-in12-months-20170607-gwm9pp • Bill shock for landlords as land tax skyrockets. https://www.smh.com.au/business/companies/bill-shock-for-landlords-as-land-taxskyrockets-20170224-gukiya.html • Renters resort to paying for tents and shared rooms due to high cost of living. http://www.news.com.au/finance/real-estate/buying/renters-resort-to-paying-fortents-and-shared-rooms-due-to-high-cost-of-living/news-story/d3977d7c436ad9b4e94f11a56dee0fcb 15 LAND TAX & FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789 George Santayana (1863-1952) is reputed to have wisely said: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it". No better does this profound statement apply to politicians and bureaucrats today, who have, at best, a very limited understanding of history. No better does their ignorance of history manifest itself in their stupidity in wanting to reintroduce land taxes. It was the insane imposition of land tax that created the beginning of the French Revolution, in 1789. King Louis XVI needed money. A deep financial crisis forced the French monarch to reluctantly convene the Estates General in order to levy a new land tax that would hopefully solve his monetary woes. It had been 175 years since the last meeting of this deliberative body that included representatives of three Estates: the First comprised the Clergy, the Second comprised the Nobility and the Third comprised the Middle and Lower classes. The Estates General soon declared itself a National Assembly opposing the king's land tax. The tension increased, exacerbated by massive crop failures that led to a shortage of food. In Paris, mobs filled the city's streets. The fear spread that the king would retaliate with force. On July 14th, the mob stormed the Bastille to obtain arms. The attack launched the nation down a pathway that would eventually lead to the destruction of the French monarchy and Crown – culminating with the brutal execution and beheading of Louis XVI on 21 January 1794 at the Place de la Révolution. http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/frenchrevolution.htm Today, the French government, (paradoxically, even though the nation still celebrates Bastille Day in memory of the event) apparently has developed severe amnesia, gone mad or has completely lost its mind, forgotten about this important period of French history, and reintroduced the same land taxes that formerly motivated its citizens in unanimous cry, "off with the King's head!" LAND TAXES & MAGNA CARTA 1215 Similarly, it was these extortionate LAND TAXES called "Tallages," "Carucages" and "Scutages" that led to the peoples' rebellion against











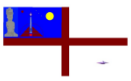
King John forcing him to sign the **Magna Carta 1215, which still forms much of the basis of English, American and New Zealand law today.** 16 Tallages were more frequently levied on the king's Jewish bankers during the 12th and 13th centuries, and more will be mentioned about them relating to the bankers towards the end of this submission. Carucages were a medieval English land tax which replaced the "danegeld" first introduced by King Richard I in 1194. Carucage land taxes were only levied six times, and were later replaced by taxes on income and personal property. It was these scutages 'land taxes' that led to the rebellion against King John forcing him to sign the Magna Carta under duress. Subsequently, in Magna Carta 1215, Clause 12, there is a law forbidding the Crown to levy Scutage 'land tax' without general consent of the people. It reads: "No 'scutage' or 'aid' may be levied in our kingdom without its general consent, unless it is for the ransom of our person, to make our eldest son a knight, and (once) to marry our eldest daughter. For these purposes only a reasonable 'aid' may be levied. 'Aids' from the city of London are to be treated similarly." It was the barons' opposition to King John's annual scutages (1201-1206) that was the predominant factor in their revolt in 1214, that led to the final drafting up and signing of the Magna Carta 1215. The term 'aid' in the Charta referred to "feudal aid" that was a legal term for one of the financial duties or payments required of a feudal tenant or vassal to his lord, often required by the lord when he himself was levied with scutage 'land taxes' by the Crown. In a similar way, as is the case right now in Australia, the "land lord" who is being oppressed by having to pay these exorbitant land taxes to the state, has to get the money from somewhere to pay them, so he has no other choice than to exact them from his "feudal tenants." This is simply English history repeating itself now, and although the Australian state governments don't know it yet, there are obviously going to be severe repercussions in the future for them in proving to be so ignorant of this resounding historical fact. Originally scutage was also called 'shield money' from Latin scutum 'shield' in feudal law, which was a payment made by a knight to commute the military service that he owed his lord. Scutage existed in various European countries, including France and Germany, but was most highly developed in England where it is first mentioned in 1100. 17 It was first levied on ecclesiastical tenants in chief, who had difficulty in finding their full quota of knights for the king's army. It soon became a general tax on knight's estates, and by the 13th century the rates were standardized. However, because it was so intensely hated, it became obsolete in the 14th century. Scutage, (as the payment of money in lieu of serving as a knight) soon after, prompted the appearance of landless knights, titled the "bachelery of England," men who would undertake the service owed to the barons by the sub-tenants. These landless knights were the forerunners of the Knights Bachelor, one of the lower orders of chivalry we have today as part of the British honours system. Perhaps, it's somewhat of a modern paradox, and a remarkable quirk of historical significance, that Hon Sir Michael Cullen, a Knight Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit, has been appointed to chair a Tax Working Group that has been given the unenviable task to consider such a tax, that historically was so soundly hated and rejected formerly by his feudal contemporaries, knights and lords of the Crown? 3) CAPITAL GAINS TAX "The theory of Communism may be summed up in one sentence: Abolish all private property." (Karl Marx, The Communist Manifesto – Chapter II, 1867). Capital gains taxes at their heart are not driven by basic sound economics at all, but traditionally have been often inspired by a "Christian Socialist" religious rejection of the Bible, fundamentalist Christianity, and the free market, private enterprise system. There are many forms of socialism, Christian Socialism, Marxism, Communism (Democratic Socialism), Leninism, Fabian Socialism and Fascism etc. While all these generally have different methods in achieving their goals, they are 'birds of the same feather' when it comes to philosophical belief, based on the writings of the two most famous ancient Greek classical philosophers, Plato and Aristotle. The 'bible' of all high-level socialists is a book written by Plato called The Republic. Very little that the Jewish philosopher Karl Marx wrote, in fact, was original and most of it was directly taken from these two classical pre-Christian Greek authors. PLATO, SOCIALISM & CAPITAL GAINS TAX Plato dreamed that one day, sometime in the future, all hereditary











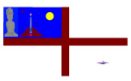
constitutional monarchies would be abolished, because more often than not these hereditary sovereigns in the past had 18 terribly abused their hereditary power. He also believed, that normal, independent, democratic governments run by political parties should be abolished as well, because more often than not, the politicians that run them did not possess the long-term experience to rule as did monarchs. These politicians, he felt, were more often than not consistently unethical and were not genuinely interested in acting for the general public at all, but more in lining their own pockets for short term interest and political gain only, and like common bed-bugs, often jumped from one political party to another at the drop of a hat. What Plato dreamed of was the creation of a world socialist republic, a sort of 'paradise on earth,' where everything was owned and controlled by a benevolent State, and everyone would live in total harmony, peace and security and be treated justly as equals while being led by a benevolent dictator. This man, of course, would be a great philosopher like Plato himself, who would be respected not by birth, privilege or material possessions at all, but rather, for his great philosophical wisdom and knowledge, charity, integrity and enduring multi-faith love for all humanity. Someone who was highly respected, who would end all war and bring in everlasting peace to all nations and religions in a new world order. Because of this, Plato believed, that royalty had the greatest experience of all to lead. So he believed that this ideal world socialist leader to come would still be a royal prince, but instead of ruling his World Republic by hereditary right or privileged birth, he should first have to prove himself as a wise philosopher, prince of peace, and man of the people "uniting all nations" by his charitable stature. Only then, could he be properly considered qualified to rule, to be elected by the resounding will of the people to become the WORLD PHILOSOPHER KING, the coming world dictator, of this new 'united nations' benevolent world republic. This is the type of world government, based on the works of Plato, all high level socialists religiously aspire to and dream about implementing today, and central to that is the goal to abolish all privately owned property of the majority through capital and wealth taxes. THE SYNTHESIS BETWEEN MARXISM & FASCISM: PROMOTING CAPITAL GAINS TAX AND ULTIMATE CONFISCATION OF THE FAMILY HOME Today, in socialism there are two seemingly opposing neo-Platonic socialist forces at play. In high level, Marxist socialism, the world state is perceived to become the ultimate beneficial owner of everything. However, conversely, in global fascist socialism (based more on ancient Roman fascism) the state controls everything, while the physical assets of all nations and everyone are planned to be seized and owned by just twelve, giant, global, PRIVATELYOWNED multinational companies and banks, currently with their head offices domiciled in Guildhall, City of London Corporation. 19 In both forms of socialism, capital gains taxes form an integral part of the global plan to confiscate all private property from 99% of the general world population. Capital Gains Taxes, while more often than not, are deceptively proposed to be introduced gradually by Fabian/Marxist socialists "to make the tax system fairer" for the public, by at first claiming, "but we will not touch the family home" in fact, usually have nothing to do with making anything "fairer" at all. The true aim is to confiscate all private property, INCLUDING the family home and farm, and as the case may be, either transfer it all to a Marxist state owned by an international banking elite, or in a Fascist state, owned by twelve privately owned giant multinational banks and corporations, in turn, still owned by the same banking elite families. At the very highest level of global socialism is World Freemasonry, based in the United Grand Lodge of England, Great Queens Street, London, led in the highest degrees by an occult cabal of bankers bent on enslaving humanity. Their American branches are the York Rite and Scottish Rite based in Washington D.C. and Alexandria, Virginia. New Zealand Freemasonry is a branch of the Scottish Rite based in London. Sadly, neither the majority of Freemasons nor Socialists are aware of this high-level nefarious plan, are naïve victims of it themselves, and if they were properly informed about it, like most good people, would probably passionately oppose it. This is the great tragedy behind the attempt in some quarters today in New Zealand to introduce Capital Gains Tax on our citizens now. The great paradox is, as has been consistently proven in the past by the socialist dictatorships of Adolph Hitler in Germany, Joseph Stalin in











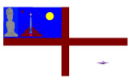
Russia and Mao Zedong in China, or even Nero in ancient Rome, when such people take up their positions to rule. The first people traditionally to get a bullet in the back of the head are those very same people that were most instrumental in bringing them to power, and these groups often include many of the very poorer classes of people they claim to initially represent. Although many would deny it, it seems that the present tax system developing in Australia and New Zealand through the promotion of land tax and capital gains taxes currently might be described more as 'Cultural Marxism' and 'Corporate Fascism' merged together to destroy free-enterprise capitalism. However, of the two branches of socialism, it is "global fascism" that is likely to rise to become preeminent, simply because it now controls the Anglo/American global banking system and 20 media and therefore the minds of the masses. The ancient symbol of fascism is a bundle of rods bound with the helve of an axe called the fasces. There are two gold fasces held by two tritons, the sons of Neptune/Poseidon, at the rear of the Gold State Coach that supports the British Sovereign, and copies of these two gold fasces are mounted on the wall behind the Speaker's Rostrum in the US House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. In fact, the Statue of Freedom since 1863 crowning the Dome of the US Capitol (temple of Jupiter) building, has a pedestal made up of these same Roman fasces, symbolizing that the seat of the US government now is entirely fascist. http://ireport.cnn.com/docs/DOC-674218 https://www.aoc.gov/art/other-statues/statuefreedom This at least partly explains why the impetus to introduce draconian capital gains tax in various countries including New Zealand is coming not only from organisations like the socialist Fabian Society in London, (which largely influences the British, Australian and NZ Labour Parties' economic policies) directly through its New Zealand Fabian Society branch here: https://www.fabians.org.nz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=233:do-weneed-a-capital-gains-tax-cgt&catid=41<emid=79 It also explains why capital gains taxes are also even more vociferously being unanimously supported by New Zealand's 'big four banks' as well (which are branches of the big four Australian banks, which in turn are not even Australian, but are largely owned and controlled by big foreign Anglo/American banking monoliths in New York and London, now owned by a mere handful of dynastic banking families). Here is a more recent report published by The New Zealand Herald dated 20 May, 2014, about Westpac Bank chief economist, Dominick Stephens; "Support for capital gains tax": http://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c_id=3&objectid=11257816 Here is another report, posted in News June 7, 2017, about ANZ New Zealand chief economist, Cameron Bagrie, on behalf of his foreign-owned bank supporting the introduction of Capital Gains Tax: https://www.interest.co.nz/news/88145/anzs-cameron-bagriesuggests-new-zealanders-may-be-ready-eat-broccoli-making-some-hard Here is another, posted October 9, 2017, about BNZ Bank CEO, Anthony Healy, supporting Capital Gains Tax as well, titled, "BNZ CEO calls for capital gains tax." The BNZ Bank is owned by National Australia Bank, in turn which isn't even Australian but is owned by foreign bankers. https://www.stuff.co.nz/business/money/97676478/BNZ-CEO-calls-for-capital-gains-tax 21 Finally, here is the Reserve Bank of New Zealand itself (a body corporate wholly owned by the government of New Zealand), in a report dated April 15, 2015, titled, "Capital gains tax on investment property – bold call from Reserve Bank" where the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Deputy Governor, Grant Spencer, supports the introduction of Capital Gains Tax as well. https://www.tvnz.co.nz/one-news/new-zealand/capital-gains-tax-on-investmentproperty-bold-call-from-reserve-bank-6288439 Again, while the Bank technically is established by and owned by the New Zealand Parliament and Government, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand is in fact controlled by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, and certainly not by New Zealanders or the New Zealand Government. Yes, there is a Reserve Bank Act through which the New Zealand Government influences the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's economic policies to a small degree through the Monetary Policy Committee. However, the fact remains, the Reserve Bank is entirely independent of the Government and is largely run by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) based in Basel, Switzerland. THE REAL REASON WHY











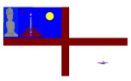
HOUSE PRICE INFLATION IS SO HIGH IN NEW ZEALAND: BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS – CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS FAVOURING HOUSING It is often simplistically said by many, including deceitful bankers, and endless politicians who should know better, that house price inflation is primarily caused by “greedy property speculators and investors.” This might sound very reasonable and acceptable for many uninformed people, but it could not be further from the truth when the real reason is much more complex. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand and the 25 banks that it licences and controls, are all well aware they are being blatantly misleading in claiming that capital gains taxes or land taxes will help reduce house and property prices and “make the tax system fairer for all New Zealanders” – when they all know full well that the real reason house price inflation is so excessive is that the capital adequacy ratios set by the Bank of International Settlements Basel Capital Framework developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision through the Basel II and Basal III capital framework heavily influence the banks’ bias to direct the majority of their credit expansion and loans into housing. 22 Thus, in New Zealand, the percentage of total bank funds loaned to the housing sector is about 61%, compared to agriculture at about 15% (of which the dairy sector comprises two thirds), or manufacturing at 3%. It is this foreign power over our Reserve Bank policies that has fundamentally caused, combined with the provision of low interest and easy credit by the banks, the rapid rise in inflation in house prices. Other factors have helped too, such as excessive immigration and shortages of developed land affecting normal supply and demand parameters. But the primary cause is the provision of BIS bias causing banks to heavily target loans towards housing. If the provision of cheap, easy credit to the housing sector was sharply tightened, or if world interest rates were increased substantially by the banks, because of the high levels of debt now concentrated in housing, values would fall significantly. The preference in weighting loans to the housing sector is included in a Regulatory Impact Statement of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand called, ‘Regulatory impact assessment on the asset class treatment of residential property investment loans May 2015’. Because of this irresponsible expansion of cheap and easy credit by the banks aimed at the housing sector, and promoted by the central bank under foreign BIS rules, in spite of Australia now, for example, having some of the most onerous and repressive capital gains and land taxes in the world, house and asset prices in recent times have still risen astronomically in value. https://www.bis.org/bcbs/basel3.htm https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/faqs/basel-iii-capital-adequacy-requirements-faqs AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL GAINS TAX SUMMARY If capital gains taxes were introduced into New Zealand, it is logical to expect that they would be closely aligned with the Australian system. A capital gains tax (CGT) was first introduced in Australia on 20 September 1985 by the then Hawke/Keating Labour Government. The tax applied to most assets owned on and after that date, with the value of the assets held for one year or more indexed to the consumer price index, in which part of the gain due to inflation was not taxed. From 20 September 1999, the Howard Government discontinued indexation and introduced a standard 50% discount on the capital gain for individual taxpayers to make the system much simpler. The 50% CGT discount is not available to companies and superannuation funds, which are entitled only to a 33% CGT discount. F weekly article: Pen pusher pose the biggest threat, Graham Carter 23 Most assets are included, including residential property, commercial property, holiday homes, land, shares, businesses, works of art etc. There are a wide range of concessions and exemptions, but basically, for the average person, the taxpayer’s main residence is exempt and up to the first 2 hectares of adjacent land used for domestic purposes. CGT is applied to 50% of the capital gain at the taxpayer’s top marginal tax rate in the year the asset is sold. Currently, as at April 2018, the two top marginal tax rates for the 2017/2018 financial year (1st July 2017 to 30 June 2018), in Australia are: 1) $87,001-$180,000 = 37% plus 2% Medicare levy 2% = Total 39% and 2) $180,000 and above – 45% plus 2% Medicare levy = Total 47%. Subject to legislation, the Medicare levy is planned to be increased to 2.5% from 1st July, 2019. This means, in most cases, the effective CGT tax rate on 50% of the total capital gain on most properties currently is either 39% or 47%. Or, if calculated on the full











capital gain – 19.5% or 23.5%. However, there are strong pressures both from within the Australian government and from within the foreign, multinational banks and corporations to entirely remove the CGT discount altogether, and gradually remove the exemption granted to all owner/occupied residential properties. If this happens, Karl Marx's dream will be close to becoming a reality in Australia! Former Australian Labour Prime Minister, Julia Gillard, in early 2013, was widely known to have pushed for the behind-the-scenes Australian Fabian Society's plan to abolish owner/occupied residential exemptions from CGT for all homes valued over $1 million, as well as reducing or removing the 50% CGT discount for all but the very cheapest homes. https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/pm-gets-tough-on-deals-for-well-off-20130129- 2dj09.html "PM gets tough on deals for well-off" In early January 2016, there was a proposal within the Australian federal government to again push for abolishing the CGT tax exemption on luxury homes, based on statistical data from two left-wing socialist agencies in Canberra – The Australia Institute and the Centre for Social and Economic Modelling. The Australia Institute is a far-left think tank in Canberra and the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) at the University of Canberra is one of Australia's major left-wing social policy research centres. 24 NATSEM has a huge number of International partnerships linked to its Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance which focus on indoctrinating students to support world governance, including the Fabian Society's London School of Economics Policy Group, the Harvard/Ash Centre for Democratic governance, UN Development Programme in New York, University of Auckland and the University of Waikato. https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/push-to-tax-profits-on-sale-of-luxury-familyhomes-rejected-by-labor-20160111-gm36sw.html "Capital gains tax: Push to tax profits on sale of luxury homes rejected." **GRATTAN INSTITUTE On February 20, 2017, in The Australian, David Crowe** wrote a particularly pertinent article titled, 'Coalition remains open to capital gains tax rise to tackle housing affordability.' In this article he wrote: "The government remains open to a controversial increase in capital gains tax as part of a dramatic move in the May budget to tackle housing affordability …The Grattan Institute estimates the government could raise $4 billion a year by scrapping a concession on the capital gains tax that means owners of investment properties only pay half the marginal tax rate on the gain they make when they sell the asset…" https://www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/coalition-remains-open-to-capitalgains-tax-rise-to-tackle-housing-affordability/newsstory/2ba46f5c93a3635b46e7e7498837ebd7 Or, if not a subscriber, Google; "Coalition remains open to capital gains tax rise to tackle housing affordability." The Grattan Institute is Australia's foremost public policy 'fascist' think-tank pushing for a socialist, one world government. The Institute was established in 2008, and is based in Melbourne, named after Grattan Street abutting Melbourne University. The Grattan Institute in Melbourne is affiliated with, and effectively is, the Australian branch of the Brookings Institute in Washington D.C. Unlike The Australia Institute and the NATSEM left-wing Fabian think-tanks in Canberra, the Grattan Institute is an entirely 'fascist-thinking' group, being funded by global big business such as BHP Billiton, National Australia Bank, The Myer Foundation, Google, McKinsey & Company, Deloitte, ANZ Bank, Westpac Bank, and Woodside. **The CEO of the Institute is John Daley** who has headed it since it was founded nine years ago. Previously he worked for McKinsey & Co and **ANZ Bank. 25 FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING, GOLD, FIAT CURRENCY & CAPITAL GAINS TAX** Most currencies originally backed by gold or silver were abolished after WWI including by countries such as Australia and New Zealand. On June 5, 1933, US President Roosevelt, passed a law so that the US dollar was no longer freely convertible into gold by US citizens, however it wasn't until August 15, 1971, when President Nixon announced that the US dollar would no longer be convertible into gold in the international markets that it can be truly considered the US was no longer on the gold standard. The Fractional Reserve Banking System in the US was greatly strengthened and expanded with the establishment of the US Federal Reserve in 1913. After all countries went off the gold standard, all currencies in the world may be classed as fiat currencies. These are backed simply by nothing. As banks have expanded credit under the Fractional Reserve

Banking System all around the world, overseen by the Bank of England established in 1694 which now indirectly controls the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland established in 1930, the depreciation in the value of these fiat currencies has accelerated causing rising inflation. Inflation is a devious robber and most pernicious felon for society in general as it is so inherently destructive. While in the shorter term it **benefits physical asset owners such as home-owners and land-owners**, in the longer term it is totally destructive to almost every sector of the economy. But for bankers and governments that traditionally support capital gains, land and wealth taxes, are a short-term blessing. This is because as an asset rapidly rises in value, the original asset owner's share in the asset, through capital gains tax on the inflation component is transferred to the government and in most cases is then repatriated on to the banks to service interest payments on irresponsible government deficit borrowing. If over time a freehold house with no debt rises in value from currency depreciation, for example, $1 to $10, the capital gain is $9. When the house is sold, with 50% CGT for example, the government takes $4.50 leaving the home-owner with $5.50 and in the evil process the government has surreptitiously stolen almost half the entire value of the house from the citizen. 26 Repeat the process again and again, and before long the home-owner has lost his whole house to the taxman, who then forwards much of this revenue on to the bankers as interest to service rising government deficit borrowing. Capital gains taxes should never ever form any part in any genuine democratic government tax structure at all. 4) **BACKGROUND: INTERNATIONAL BANKERS' TAKEOVER OF NZ ECONOMY** "Banking was conceived in iniquity and was born in sin. The bankers own the earth. Take it away from them, but leave them the power to create money, and with the flick of the pen they will create enough deposits to buy it back again. However, take away from them the power to create money and all of the great fortunes like mine will disappear and they ought to disappear, for this would be a happier and better world to live in. But, if you wish to remain the slaves of bankers and pay the cost of your own slavery, let them continue to create money." [Reputedly stated by Sir Josiah Stamp (1880-1941) Director of the Bank of England] In The Tax Working Group's Future of Tax: Submissions Background Paper published on 14 March 2018, you will forgive me, I hope, for being mistaken when reading page 18 titled, "The Four Capitals" about what is referred to be "Natural Capital, Social Capital, Human Capital and Financial/Physical Capital" – that at first I thought I was in fact reading not part of a report to reform the New Zealand tax system, but my copy of Karl Marx's revolutionary book – Das Capital. Further, in this same Background Paper in pages 36 and 37, the authors refer to "Wealth Inequality" using the Ministry of Social Development's Household Incomes in New Zealand report which supposedly summarizes the inequality-reducing power of New Zealand's tax and transfer system compared to OECD averages and guidelines. In it, on page 37, they conveniently include a graph, prepared by Statistics New Zealand, titled, Figure 18 Median personal net worth by age group (2015) which reveals the net median wealth of all New Zealanders by age : "Ages 15-24: $1000, Ages 25-34: $26,000, Ages 35-44: $96,000, Ages 45-54: $182,000, Ages 55-64: $278,000, Age 65+: $288,000." 27 The inference is, but not expressly mentioned, that these figures supposedly show that those in the two highest age groups must be taxed substantially more to redistribute the wealth to the younger groups that possess substantially less or next to nothing. Yet on average, the net median wealth of the highest over 65's group is remarkably low at $288,000 – and less than a third of the average house price in Auckland at present. This amount really is outrageously low, and wouldn't even now buy a residential section in Tauranga or Hamilton. So for an average Kiwi citizen who has spent not only a lifetime serving his country and working on the family farm, and has probably received some form of family inheritance into the bargain as well to buffer up this median figure, to end up with a miserly, grand total of Net Personal Wealth at only $288,000 per person at 65+ age is shockingly low. Perhaps this explains why the number of elderly claiming the accommodation supplement while on Superannuation now is increasing at present by over 2000 per year! Really, this atrocious situation is a complete and utter disgrace for our nation. To even suggest a 'minority' of this older group of private citizens who have largely invested









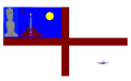
most of their life savings tied up in their own homes, or have invested in a few privatelyowned shares, pension funds, one or two rental houses or farms or whatever, that continue to benefit the wider economic growth of the country – to end up in this same group accumulating a pathetic net wealth average per person of just $288,000 is totally scandalous. But what is eminently much worse, and an insult, is for the current government, with the complicity of the foreign banking oligarchy that monopolize the banking system in our country, to have the downright cheek and audacity to try to impose capital gains taxes, land taxes or wealth taxes on our people supposedly “to make the system fairer” is a complete mockery and treachery. This therefore leads to the vital question, since the average New Zealander is so incredible poor, just who is it, then, precisely that secretly owns the majority of New Zealand’s assets and wealth? Because it obviously is not the average New Zealand citizens at all. HISTORY OF GLOBAL BANKING: THE ‘KING’s JEWS’ Modern banking as we know it today was first established in the City of London following the Battle of Hastings when William the Conqueror (reign: 25 December 1066 – 9 September 1087) first brought Jewish bankers to England from the continent in 1066. Jews were always considered masters of banking, but they were nothing more than the king’s chattels and 28 accounts receivable clerks, in that what they owned was legally not their own, but ultimately held on behalf of the king. Shortly after the conquest, William granted a Royal Charter around 1067 confirming the rights and privileges to the City of London Corporation, the independent business and banking corporation of the sovereign, located inside the old Roman walls of London, enjoyed since the time of Edward the confessor. Then under the reign of Richard I (Lion Heart) (reign: 3 September 1189 – 6 April 1199) the city gained its right to have its own mayor and later, to directly elect its own mayor from 1215. This is generally the time when it is considered the modern banking Corporation that remains today was founded, when the first mayor was appointed. Believing that the Jews were masters of banking and would make England, but more particularly the king, more prosperous, William the Conqueror brought a group of Jews from Rouen in Normandy to England in 1070. On the conquest of England, William instituted a feudal system in the country, whereby all estates that formerly belonged to the Crown that were largely mismanaged, although he still continued to legally own the land, he appointed Lords of the Manor (Barons) tenants over these vast estates to lease it from him to better manage them. In return, the Lords had to swear an oath of fealty to the King, were subject to financial and military obligations to the king but they became very rich and powerful. Under these privileged lords/barons were Knights (or Vassals), who were given land by the Baron in return for military service and had to protect the Baron and his family as well as the Manor from attack. The Knights kept as much of the land as they wished for themselves and distributed the unwanted balance to the lowest class of all called the villeins or serfs who were the poor peasants. This system, although it has been reformed somewhat, has largely carried on to the present day, although most of the general global population are too uneducated to know or be aware of it. In less than twenty years of arriving in the country, from 1170, the Jews had dominated banking throughout England. By the time Richard I had come to the throne, the Jews held a mort-gage (French; ‘death-bond’) over many of the lords/barons and merchants, having loaned them money to help pay for the king’s costs in fighting the 3rd crusade for the Pope. The usurious interest rates they charged were high – 40% to 50%. https://archive.org/stream/jstor-1450389/1450389_djvu.txt “Full text of ‘Aaron of Lincoln.’ Understandably, when the borrowers couldn’t pay, during an economic downturn caused by the tax impositions of the king to pay for the crusade, the King’s Jews began to foreclose on their mort-gage loans and seize borrowers’ properties. Understandably, borrowers got extremely upset and angry. In response, while the king was away, the debtors then got 29 together, especially at York and burned the loan records which were held in the Minster and then tried to kill the Jewish bankers who were seizing people’s homes and properties. The Jews then sought refuge with their families atop Clifford’s Tower in the Royal Castle where they all committed suicide or were killed by the rioters. There were similar massacres in London and other places around England. New York City in the US today was named by immigrant Jewish









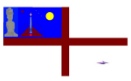


bankers in memory of this event. On his return, Richard I was very angry, because what was owed to the Jews was indirectly owed to him, and ultimately to the Roman Catholic Pope. So from then on every mort-gage debt was registered in his name, which has continued on to the present day. In fact, in Commonwealth countries headed by the Crown such as New Zealand, even today, the Sovereign legally still owns the land, and those who purchase the Fee Simple of all Freehold land are purchasing the “possession rights” of it only. That is why banks can only register their interest in it on the Title, because the Sovereign still remains the legal beneficial owner of the land. After the persecutions of Jews in York and London in 1190, the “King’s Jews” still continued their role as extortionate bankers in England, to a large part led by Aaron of Lincoln (1125- 1186) who, by the time he died, had become the wealthiest man in Norman England. He was reputedly wealthier than even the King. There was an Exchequer of the Jews [Latin: Scaccarium Judaeorum] in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster which recorded and regulated the taxes and legal cases of the Jewish bankers in England after the Massacre of Jews at York until their eventual expulsion in 1290. In fact, after Aaron of Lincoln died in 1186, a special institution was established in the King’s Treasury called Aaron’s Exchequer. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exchequer_of_the_Jews Of course, in typical fashion of a Roman Catholic, Christian, Gentile, English king, upon Aaron’s death, King Henry II immediately seized all his vast property as the escheat of a Jewish usurer, and the English Crown became universal heir to his colossal estate and fortune. Gradually the barons/lords, knights and serfs’ simmering hate of the extortionate Jewish bankers (unfortunately all Jews were tarred with the same brush, and many were not extortionate bankers at all) fermented until the reign of King Edward I, in 1290, when under intense pressure from the people, the king issued a royal decree called the Edict of Expulsion expelling all Jews from the Kingdom of England. It remained in force for the rest of the Middle Ages and was finally overturned by the English Protestant Reformation started in the 1530s which laid the groundwork taken up by Oliver Cromwell in 1657 to allow the Jews to return to England. 30 From then on, as the British Empire expanded more and more, Jews, especially European merchants and bankers, migrated back to England, especially London in the 18th and 19th centuries - once again to take up their positions as the “King’s Jews” leading City of London bankers – now headed by Nathan Meyer Rothschild (founding his bank in London in 1811), following the Solomon family (who founded the Westminster Bank in 1689), Mocatta and Goldsmid Bank (founded in 1782 and still operating as bullion brokers), Samuel Montegue & Co. (1863), Hambro Bank (founded by Danish Jews), Oppenheimer, Goldsmith, Warburg, the list goes on and on. The Samuel banking family (Iraqi Jews) led by Marcus Samuel at first ran an import-export business called M. Samuel & Co. in London. His son, also named Marcus Samuel (1st Viscount Bearsted 1853-1927) formed a case oil shipping company called Shell Transport & Trading Company which later took over and merged Dutch Royal family oil interests, funded by British N. M. Rothschild & Sons, to become Royal Dutch Shell today. The merchant banking arm, M. Samuel and Co., merged in 1965 with another City of London merchant bank, Philip Hill, Higginson, Erlangers Ltd, to create Hill Samuel Ltd, which is now part of Lloyds TSB. The Australian branch of Hill Samuel founded in 1969, based in Sydney, Hill Samuel Australia Limited, was later renamed Macquarie Bank. This branch alone, now known as Macquarie Group, is the biggest investment bank in Australia with assets over $450 billion and operates in more than 70 offices across 28 countries with a staff of 14,000. The Samuel banking family also founded the Wagg banking firms, today one of which is known as J. Henry Schroder founded in 1804. Today the bank is known as Schroders Plc., a giant multinational asset management company operating in 29 countries. Sir Herbert Samuel, a member of the same family, founded the British aristocracy’s propaganda media arm, the BBC. In 1534, because the Pope wouldn’t allow Henry VIII to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, the Act of Supremacy was passed declaring that the King was “the only Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England” and the Treasons Act 1534 made it high treason, punishable by death to refuse the Oath of Supremacy acknowledging the king as such – began the end of the control and usurpation of the Roman Catholic







Church's and Pope's domination of England, indeed the world of international banking. This City of London economic takeover of the Roman Catholic Church was gradually completed in the 19th century when the Rothschild family provided a series of loans (some through the Torlonia banking family, Rothschild agents in Italy) commenced in 1832 by James and Carl Rothschild, to bail out the Holy See which then was broke, and this culminated in the Lateran Treaty of 1929 between fascist dictator Benito Mussolini and the Vatican, where funds were secretly provided through British N. M. Rothschild & Sons agents to have all the 31 Papal States confiscated for an amount at the time equal to about one or two hundred million US dollars today. After the deal, the money was reinvested back in Anglo/American banks. From that time on City of London Protestant/Jewish banks controlled the Vatican. After Henry VIII broke with the Pope, immediately taxes once payable to Rome were transferred to the Crown, soon much of the diocesan land in England that was previously owned by the Roman Catholic Pope was confiscated and vested in the Protestant Crown. Much of this wealth ended up in companies and banks in the City of London Corporation Lord Mayor's Corporation Sole. Not long after this, in 1571, King Henry VIII's daughter, Queen Elizabeth I, opened the Royal Exchange (now the London Stock Exchange) in the City of London. The Bank of England followed in 1694, and from this expanded the City of London Corporation's control of the world's corporate and banking network which exists today. ROTHSCHILD-WARBURG FAMILIES: CREATION OF THE U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM & BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS One of the most powerful Jewish banking families in the world allied to the House of Rothschild is the Warburg family, although most people don't hear much about them today. The Warburg family is a powerful German, Anglo/American banking family originally of Venetian Jewish descent derived from part of the Venetian Jewish del Banco family, one of the wealthiest Venetian families in the early 16th century. Following banking restrictions imposed on the Jewish community the family moved to Bologna in Italy and then on to Warburg, a small town in eastern North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, after which they took their name. The family moved to Altona near Hamburg in the late 17th century and it was here that the brothers Moses Marcus Warburg (1763-1830) and Gerson Warburg (1765-1826) founded the M.M. Warburg & Co banking company in 1798. It is now a massive, private, global, banking dynasty with headquarters based in Hamburg. Moses Warburg's great-great grandson, Siegmund George Warburg (1902-1982), co-founded the investment bank S. G. Warburg & Co in London in 1946 with Henry Grunfeld, a Jewish German steel industrialist. Warburg was knighted in 1966, and his large banking firm was acquired by UBS AG creating UBS Warburg, when later was simply changed to UBS AG. He also was simultaneously a secret major partner in the U.S. investment bank, Kuhn, Loeb and Company from 1953 until 1964 through a holding company to avoid the restrictions of the American Glass-Steagall Act. 32 FOUNDING OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM (1913) AND BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (1930) Paul M. Warburg (August 10, 1868 – January 24, 1932), was a grandson of Moses Marcus Warburg. His parents were Moritz and Charlotte Esther [Oppenheim] Warburg. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and after graduating in 1886, he worked for Simon Hauer a Hamburg importer and exporter, then later he worked for Samuel Montague & Company, bankers in London in 1889-90. He returned to Hamburg in 1891 to work for the family firm, to become a partner in M.M. Warburg & Company in 1895, founded by his grandfather. On October 1, 1895 Paul Warburg married in New York City to Jewish Nina J. Loeb, daughter of Solomon Loeb who, with his partner Abraham Kuhn, founded the banking firm Kuhn, Loeb & Co in New York City in 1867, led by his brother-in-law, Jacob H. Schiff (1847-1920), born in Frankfurt am Main. Kuhn, Loeb & Co was one of the most influential investment banks in America during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were agents of Rothschild and other banks in London. Jacob Schiff's father, Moses Schiff, was a broker for the Rothschild banking firm in Frankfurt. Paul Warburg settled in New York in 1902, where he became a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., (that specialized in big loans to governments) but still remained a partner in the family firm in Hamburg. Jacob Schiff was close personal friends with Sir









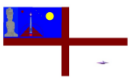
Ernest Cassel, the influential Jewish British merchant banker financial advisor of King Edward VII. Schiff's descendant Andrew Newman Schiff married former Vice-President Al Gore's eldest daughter, Karenna. ROTHSCHILD, WARBURG, SCHIFF & JP MORGAN Paul Warburg was the driving force behind creating the US Federal Reserve Banking System. In 1910, Senator Nelson Aldrich invited Paul Warburg to lead a secret meeting with other influential bankers on Jekyll Island in Georgia where the draft of a bill to establish the Federal Reserve Bank (with its 12 regional reserve banks) was worked out. As the result, the Federal Reserve Act was passed by the U.S. Senate December 18, 1913. Soon after, Paul Warburg was appointed a member of the Federal Reserve Board on August 10, 1914 and he became ViceChairman on August 10, 1916, resigning from the Board on August 9, 1918. Warburg was also a director of the Council on Foreign Relations (1921-32), a trustee of the Brookings Institution after it merged with the Institute of Economics in 1927. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Manhattan Company, a director of the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company, Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York, and First National Bank of Boston. Special Note: The Manhattan Company (largely funded by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Rothschild and London banks) was a New York bank and holding company established on September 1, 1799, 33 which later merged with Chase National Bank (4% owned by the Rockefeller family) in 1955 to form Chase Manhattan Bank, that was to be merged in 2000 with JP Morgan & Co., to become JP Morgan Chase & Co today. Currently, JP Morgan Chase is the largest bank in the United States and the world's sixth largest bank by assets. It has about US$3 trillion in assets under management and US$23 to US$24 trillion in assets under custody. According to Chairman and CEO, Jamie Dimon, the bank's turnover per day is now around US$6 trillion!). Today it is a major shareholder in the big four Australian and New Zealand banks, indeed just about every major multinational corporation throughout the world as well. Most Americans, indeed most people, think JP Morgan today is American, when really it is largely British. It was funded by City of London banks headed by N.M. Rothschild & Sons through their agent, George Peabody, right from the very beginning. George Peabody (1795-1869) was a Massachusetts trader and banker that had offices in Baltimore and London and acted as a conduit for the Bank of England, Rothschild, Barings and other London merchant banks used to provide loans to the American states. In 1835 he founded Peabody & Company. In 1837 he moved to London, then in 1854 he brought in Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-1890) as a partner and renamed the firm Peabody, Morgan & Co, then after Peabody retired, because Peabody never married and left no children of his own, he left the bank to his partner and the firm's name was changed again to J.S. Morgan & Co. After Morgan died, his son, John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) took over and renamed the firm JP Morgan & Co. The former London merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, now part of Deutsche Bank, joined JP Morgan in the London Round Table Group in 1891 to set up the creation of the US Council of Foreign Relations in 1918. JP Morgan & Co partnered with Henry S. Morgan (grandson of JP Morgan) and Harold Stanley and others to form Morgan Stanley in 1935. Today Morgan Stanley, headquartered in Midtown Manhattan, has offices in 42 countries, more than 55,000 employees and in (2016) total assets were US$814.95 billion. BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (BIS) The Bank for International Settlements, founded on 17 May, 1930, located in Basel, Switzerland, is now the 'central bank of central banks' of the world, which now controls about 60 central banks around the globe. Ostensibly it is owned and controlled by the central banks that are members, with representatives of these on the Board of Directors, but that is a far cry from the reality that insiders actually run it who are representatives of the Bank of England 34 and US Federal Reserve, in turn controlled by a handful of the world's financial elite and most powerful dynastic banking families. It is the Bank for International Settlements that largely controls both the Australian and New Zealand Reserve Banks, and the banks licenced by them. The Bank for International Settlements was largely created by just four men on 17th May, 1930: Hjalmar Schacht (head of Reichsbank), Charles G Dawes (Chairman of City National Bank and US Ambassador to the UK 1929-1932), Owen D. Young (founder of RCA and Chairman of General Electric) and Montague Norman











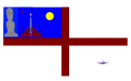
(Governor of the Bank of England). From the founding of the bank until at least 1939, Schacht worked closely with Jacob Schiff, the Warburg family and Montague Norman, in funnelling Wall Street and City of London money into Hitler's rearmament program, as is painstakingly documented in Professor Anthony Sutton's classic book on the subject, Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler. Owen D. Young (October 27 1874 – July 11 1962) was an American industrialist, creator and first chairman of Radio Corporation of America (RCA) who concurrently served on the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. Young headed a committee that created the Young Plan (1929-30) for settling German reparations debts after WWI written in August 1929 and formally adopted in 1930. The Young plan was financed by a consortium of American investment banks coordinated and led by JP Morgan & Co. The Committee members, which had been appointed by the Allied Reparations Committee, were Owen D. Young, J. P. Morgan Jr. and his banking partner Thomas W. Lamont. After discussions with UK Bank of England representatives, a Conference in The Hague adopted the plan in January 1930. As the result, with other banking provisions included, the plan to establish the Bank for International Settlements was finally implemented on 17 May, 1930 – largely funded by a consortium of banks led by JP Morgan & Co., Rothschild, Warburg and Rockefeller interests. It is these banking families that largely control the Bank for International Settlements, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and the "big four" banks in the country that monopolize our New Zealand banking system. THE ASSOCIATION OF GLOBAL CUSTODIANS Linked to the Bank for International Settlements and regional reserve banks running each country is the enormously powerful Association of Global Custodians, established in 1996, 35 with dual headquarters based at 100 New Bridge Street, London, and 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D.C. which represents and runs the Central Securities Depository Companies around the world, which in turn act as custodians for global financial institutions and corporations holding tens of trillions of dollars in securities or shares so that ownership can be easily transferred through a book entry rather than the transfer of physical certificates. However, virtually all of these 12 banks which now own and run it, also hold secret security interests in companies and banks in each country by way of central securities depositories, who act as custodian proxies, so that the ultimate beneficial owner remains entirely unknown to the general public in each country. The Association of Global Custodians' members are: BNP Paribas, BNY Mellon, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., Citibank, N.A., Deutsche Bank, HSBC Securities Services, JP Morgan, Northern Trust, RBC Investor & Treasury Services, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Standard Chartered Bank, State Street Bank and Trust Company. The DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY (DTC) in New York is one of the biggest of these central securities depositories, and is owned by its participants, banks and brokerage houses. To keep its records even more secret, it designates CEDE AND COMPANY (a fictitious legal name and legal person, used by the Depository) on its behalf, to secretly buy up assets all round the world. The DTC has tens of trillions of dollars under secret custody, and technically owns virtually all of the publicly issued shares and stocks in the United States. It is a major shareholder, as nominee and custodian, in Australia and New Zealand's "big four" banks as well. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cede_and_Company To illustrate the almost unbelievable power of the Depository Trust Company's countless list of participant banks and financial institutions, which are largely kept secret from the general world public, one can access them by going directly to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) website here: https://www.sec.gov/interps/legal/cfslb14f.htm - which in turn provides confidential access of their listing here: http://www.dtcc.com/~/media/Files/Downloads/client-center/DTC/alpha.ashx NEW ZEALAND CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITARY LIMITED (NZCSD) In New Zealand's case, the central securities depository is called New Zealand Central Securities Limited (NZCSD), which is a private company fully owned by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, currently with three specially chosen directors. When securities are purchased and settled through NZClear (a real-time settlement system) the NZCSD becomes the legal 36 owner of the securities on the relevant register, and in many cases, secretly holds those securities on behalf of the member, the true beneficial owner which may











be a bank in London, New York or the North Pole! In New Zealand, (keep in mind this is only a tiny country of about 4.7 million people), in late 2014, the inventory of securities secretly held in the NZCSD alone was a staggering NZ$198 billion (US$132.6 billion). This amount was more than twice the value of the New Zealand stock market at NZ$94.1 billion and not far below the Gross Domestic Product of the entire country in 2014 at NZ$278.8 billion (US$188.385 billion) [World Bank Statistics 18 September, 2015]. Often just Cede & Co or NZCSD as owner will show up on company share-holder lists to hide the real name of the true beneficial owners. https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/markets-and-payments/nzclear Remember, this is on top of the other banking assets in the country held by the major banks in 2017 officially reported by the New Zealand Banking Association at NZ$508 billion, and does not include outside private foreign investment. ROTHSCHILD PRIVATISATION OF THE WORLD In the late 18th century Mayer Amschel Rothschild rose to become one of Europe's most powerful bankers based in Frankfurt am Main Germany. He had five sons which established banking branches throughout Europe, and the third son, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the most brilliant, was sent to Manchester in England, and after he moved to London he founded the bank N. M. Rothschild & Sons in 1811. By the 19th century the London branch was by far the biggest, and controlled the world price of gold for years up until 2004 in a small room at its London headquarters on St Swithin's Lane, City of London. Combined with the other branches by the late-19th century Rothschild banking interests controlled most of Europe and through their American agents, the United States Government Treasury and Federal Reserve. Today most of the enormous wealth held in the London branch has been transferred from it to various tax havens, either in the City of London itself, Rothschild Continuation Holdings in Switzerland, or held in other entities, subsidiaries and jurisdictions. But it is still a big and powerful bank in its own right. Today, it is called Rothschild Group, its chairman is Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, and the bank, among other things, serves the banking and financial interests of the British nobility and British Royal Family in much the same way Aaron of Lincoln did way back in the 13th century. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N_M_Rothschild_%26_Sons 37 For a private person or banker to be able to buy up and own all the assets in the world, for this to be achieved, all the state assets owned by countries and governments (usually on behalf of the people) must be privatised first. As the result, N.M. Rothschild & Sons in London set up its International Privatisation Unit in the 1980s to oversee the privatisation of the world through either direct privatization, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) or Private Finance Initiatives (PFI's). This devious plan was set out in a book titled, Privatising the World: A Study of International Privatization in Theory and Practice written by Oliver Letwin with the Preface by John Redwood, both former heads of Rothschild's Overseas Privatisation Unit. In fact, until December 2009, Oliver Letwin was a non-executive director of N. M. Rothschild Corporate Finance Ltd. Letwin's Jewish father, William Letwin (14 December 1922 – 20 February 2013) was a well-known Marxist emeritus professor at the London School of Economics. Redwood is now Chief Global Strategist at Charles Stanley & Co Ltd. Letwin's book, Privatising the World, is now the 'bible' of central banks and government treasuries around the world who are to privatise and sell off each nation's 'family silver' via corporatizing state assets and government departments, then selling off national state assets to the highest bidder. Not only do these international banking elite want to rob people of their own homes through debt slavery, capital and wealth taxes – they want to seize all the nation's state assets as well! https://www.amazon.co.uk/Privatizing-World-International-PrivatizationPractice/dp/0304315273 Over the past few years in both Australia and New Zealand, Rothschild, UBS-Warburg, JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, Morgan Stanley and Macquarie Bank have been the predominant Mergers & Acquisition (M&A) banks taking over each country's privatised national state assets. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public%E2%80%93private_partnership https://www.opendemocracy.net/ournhs/joel-benjamin/seven-things-everyone-shouldknow-about-private-finance-initiative http://www.edmond-de-Rothschild.com/site/france/en/news/sustainabledevelopment/5293-ariane-de-rothschild-global-landscapes-forum-speech In his State of the Union address,









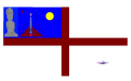
January 2015, Fox Rothschild advised that President Obama was proposing to expand the PPP program that encourages all state and local governments to fund infrastructure projects [and privatize state assets] through these same Public-PrivatePartnerships (or P3s). https://governmentcontracts.foxrothschild.com/articles/public-private-partnerships-p3s/ 38 Before long, these multinational banks will, through privatisation and debt bondage, almost entirely own literally everything in the world. GLOBAL FORUM ON TRANSPARENCY AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes was founded by the OECD in 2000 and restructured in 2009, to address tax evasion, tax havens, offshore financial centres double taxation and money laundering. Since 2009, it has become the principal international body working towards the implementation of the international standards on tax transparency due for completion in 2018. It is being quite effective in addressing tax evasion and eliminating tax haven protection of smaller companies and lowhanging fruit, but when big international banks are involved (that we learned earlier these same banking interests founded and still control the OECD), these giant organisations today are never touched, or for that matter, are never properly audited. It is a huge challenge for governments and IRD staff. General Electric's annual tax return in the U.S. in 2016 alone, was in the region of 25,000 pages. Many of the big multinational banks such as Rothschild are like this also, but even more complex again. Can you imagine the difficulty that the Inland Revenue Commissioner faces? http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/ https://www.icij.org/investigations/offshore/secret-files-reveal-rothschilds-offshoredomain/ https://www.bloomberg.com/research/stocks/private/snapshot.asp?privcapId=27585934 http://vifreepress.com/2015/07/eurotrash-exposed-baron-rothschild-used-bvi-as-taxdodge-for-billions/ Just so that there's no doubt about how deep and complex Rothschild international banking interests are structured around foreign tax haven jurisdictions, here's just one of hundreds, – FIVE CONTINENTS PARTNERS based in the Cayman Islands British tax haven: http://fivecontinentspartners.com/ William Messer, founded Five Continent Partners Limited with N.M. Rothschild & Sons in 1993, and for the past 24 years has headed the company which only deals with clients who have portfolio assets in excess of $2 billion. He is also a director of Rothschild Trust in the Cayman Islands. http://fivecontinentpartners.com/professionals/william-messer/ 39 These are just some of the leading banking characters that own the financial institutions that are the major shareholders in Australia and New Zealand's big four banks, and behind the scenes control the BIS and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. BRITISH GLOBAL NETWORK OF INTERLOCKING COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS: OBSCENE CEO & EXECUTIVE SALARIES To control this complex labyrinth of corporate greed and perfidy around the world run by this relative handful of enormously wealthy banking families, the Institute of Directors (UK) was founded in 1903, and incorporated by Royal Charter by King Edward VII in 1906 to control the world's boards of directors of big companies. Currently it is located at 116 Pall Mall, London, and has about 34,500 full members. About 70% of all FTSE companies have at least one IoD member on their board or in a senior executive position. Each year the IoD has an annual convention in Royal Albert Hall, attended by the most powerful business leaders in the world. In turn, the Institute of Directors (UK) controls all other major 18 institutes of directors all around the world, through the Global Network of Director Institutes (GNDI) set up at a special meeting on December 12, 2012, in Wellington, New Zealand – which now coordinates the policies of over 100,000 leading multinational bank and company directors around the globe. This includes such institutes as the European Confederation of Directors Associations (ecoDa) 55,000 members, the National Association of Corporate Directors (NACD) in the United States 16,000 members, and of course the Institute of Directors in New Zealand (IoDNZ). The Global Network of Director Institutes (GNDI) has its Secretariat at the Institute of Directors (UK). http://gndi.weebly.com/ This is why CEO and company directors' pay continues to rise at a rapid rate in unison across the board on a global basis when typically workers are paid less and less, especially











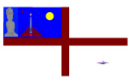
relative to changes in consumer prices and inflation. By paying senior executives huge salary packages these executives end up behind the scenes dancing to the tune of the bankers that control the companies they lead, not their employees and most certainly not the general public. For example, in 2013, Wall Street, New York, executive bonuses versus the minimum wage in the US didn't disappoint this trend. According to the New York State Comptroller's Office, Wall Street firms handed out $26.7 billion in bonuses alone to their largely banking-related 165,200 senior executives, up 15% over the previous year. To put these bonuses in perspective. Just this $26.7 billion amount in bonuses alone in 2013 would have covered the full cost of more than doubling the pay-checks for all of the 1,085,000 Americans who work full-time based at the 2013 federal minimum wage of $7.25 per hour. 40 In the United States, for example, if Facebook is excluded from the Economic Policy Institute data due to its outlier high compensation numbers in the sample, average CEO pay in 2013 was $24.8 million, and the CEO-to-worker compensation ratio was 510.7 to 1 http://www.epi.org/publication/ceo-pay-continues-to-rise Because virtually all major global public companies now have average 40% to 50% debt to equity or debt to asset ratios and the international banks are also major shareholders in these same companies themselves – they want key minions in positions of power who will do what they are told and keep their mouths shut about what really is going on. As the result, they pay the CEOs obscene levels of remuneration, often even when they are mediocre at best or plainly incompetent. INTERLOCKING AUSTRALIAN & NZ COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS Over 15 years ago New Zealand Associate Professor Georgina Murray, now at Griffith University, Queensland, Australia, wrote a superb article on the subject of corporate directorships titled, Interlocking Directorates: Australian and New Zealand Comparisons. In her article, in the section titled, Table 2: Top shareholdings of the top 30 NZ companies 1999, she illustrated how on average, 37% of the top thirty companies (that list the top shareholders in their annual reports) were owned by a single nominee company, a custodial depository of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand called the New Zealand Central Securities Depository (NZCSD), a nominee holding company primarily for foreign banks. Thirty seven per cent is large when just 5% ownership of a company can give strategic corporate control. In Georgina Murray's chart, 'The 1998 Australian Interlock Data' (p.8), just ten directors through cross-directorships or interlocks were controlling 16 of Australia's biggest companies plus the NZ Dairy Board (now Fonterra). In her chart, 'Figure 2: Interlocking Directorates 1998 (p.12), just ten directors through cross-directorships and interlocks were controlling 16 of New Zealand's biggest companies. http://www.academia.edu/3107438/Interlocking_Directores_Australian_and_New_Zealand _Comparisons FONTERRA CO-OPERATIVE GROUP (NZ) In this respect, is New Zealand proportionally any different than Australia? To use just one NZ multinational company as an example, the NZ co-op Fonterra, the biggest dairy exporting company in the world. 41 The CEO of Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited, Theo Spierings, joined the company in September 2011. Between 2011 and 2017 Fonterra's revenue fell by 3.2 per cent while payouts to NZ farmer/shareholders declined by 7.5 per cent. Yet the total remuneration paid to CEO Theo Spierings over this period including his $8.3 million paid in the 2017 year, was $28.6 million. All this while Fonterra's Annual Report 2017 showed that the company now had a TOTAL EQUITY of $7.2 billion, it had GEARING at 44.3% (now in April 2018 estimated at 55%), NET DEBT at $5.601 billion (now in April 2018 estimated at around $6 billion) with the MARKET CAPITALIZATION of the Fonterra non-voting rights share/units in the Fonterra Shareholders Fund at $803 million most of which is owned by foreign banks, pension funds and financial institutions – meaning that the international financial institutions now hold about $6.8 billion of the company's $7.2 billion total equity. In other words, the company now is virtually insolvent. Having been led by a CEO who was paid $28.6 million dollars for the privilege of largely running it into the red for the bankers who have now, for all intents and purposes, quite flagrantly effectively disenfranchised it from the 10,600 NZ farmer supplier shareholders who still think they own it, but in reality, because of the company's massive debt, really don't. In the opinion of this author, if things don't positively change for this huge company, probably the











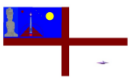
next step will be for the banks to put the company into statutory management or receivership, and then hock it off to the Chinese, Kraft or Nestle, of course, companies owned and controlled by these same bankers' parents. Brian Gaynor, in The New Zealand Herald, March 31, 2018, page C4, wrote an excellent article titled, Does big pay bring big results: Fonterra lacklustre under $35m CEO, but neglected to mention the seriousness of the company's excessive growing debt to the bankers. However, the Banking industry salaries by far exceed all other sectors, dominated by London and New York, and their regional banks in various countries. In fact, not only do they have the highest salaries, the City of London has more than three times as many high-earning bankers as the rest of the EU combined. In Australia, in 2016, in spite of pending government legislation to control their remuneration, the CEOs of the 'big four' Australian and New Zealand banks were paid: Commonwealth Bank Australia Ian Narev $12.3 million, National Australia Bank Andrew Thorburn $6.7 million, ANZ Bank Shayne Eliot $5.07 million, Westpac Bank Brian Hartzer $6.7 million. Macquarie Bank, (we remember, controlled by the Samuel banking family in London 42 that also founded Royal Dutch Shell with the Rothschild family) CEO Nicholas Moore was paid $25.7 million and Peter and Steven Lowy of Westfield Corporation (funded by City bankers) combined were paid $26.2 million. In New Zealand, even way back in 2010, three of the 'big four' Australian owned banks dominating 90% of the market share saw their combined pay rise to $11.97 million, while all of their customers were facing rising interest rates. NZ CEO Ralph Norris head of Commonwealth Bank in Australia in 2010 was paid $16.1 million, up from $9.2 million the previous year. INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS Founded in 1966, now headquartered at 299 Park Avenue, New York, the Institute of International Bankers, with its sister organisation in London, the British Bankers Association (that itself represents over 200 member banks in 50 countries with operations in 180 jurisdictions), represents through its members virtually every international headquartered financial institution and banking association in the world. Through its members' influence, and also through its national affiliate banks and banking associations, it advocates on behalf of international banks on pending legislation, regulatory and tax issues, mainly in the United States, but also around the world. While it is mainly supposed to represent American banks, most of the members on its Board of Trustees are in fact foreign banking representatives. ANZ Banking Group, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank, Rabobank International, Standard Chartered Bank, HSBC Bank, and China Construction Bank, to mention only a few, are members. http://www.iib.org/?page=IIBHistory http://www.iib.org/page/MembersoftheIIB As may be seen on its member list, many of the big banks which operate in New Zealand are members of the Institute of International Bankers in New York. In turn, they are members also of the New Zealand Bankers Association. NEW ZEALAND BANKERS ASSOCIATION The New Zealand Bankers Association was established in 1891 and is headquartered in Wellington. It represents the interests of most of the big banks in New Zealand, on behalf, of course, of the foreign international big banks that own and run them linked to either the British Bankers Association or the Institute of International Bankers. 43 Kirk Hope, a member of the current Government Tax Working Group, currently Chief Executive of BusinessNZ (that effectively replaced the NZ Business Roundtable Group), was previously CEO of the New Zealand Bankers Association. He has previously held a number of senior executive positions at Westpac Bank, including Head of Government Relations and Regulatory Affairs. So with respect, may we hesitate to ask, just who is Mr Hope really representing on the Tax Working Group? INTERNATIONAL FORUM OF SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUNDS – NEW ZEALAND SUPERANNUATION FUND The International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF) is a non-profit international group of sovereign wealth fund managers which was established in 2009, headquartered in St. Clements House in London. This organisation represents about 23 leading state-owned international investors from around the world including many of the world's largest sovereign wealth funds. Its members collectively have about $5.5 to $6 trillion currently under management, representing about 80 per cent of all assets











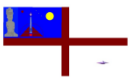
managed by sovereign funds throughout the world. The New Zealand Superannuation Fund, colloquially known as the “Cullen Fund,” created by the New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Act 2001 is a sovereign wealth fund and currently is worth about $15 billion. Like all these funds, it invests its surplus capital mainly in stocks, and it is a member of the IFSWF. A lot of these ‘pension fund’ sovereign wealth fund managers invest some of their funds through other fixed income asset managers such as The Vanguard Group, BlackRock or Fidelity, so often it is difficult for the average person to know who it is that actually owns the shares of a particular company, bank or pension fund. However, if the current highly inflated world stock markets were to decline substantially, this would have a huge detrimental effect on the value of these large wealth or pension funds. Over and above all of these banking agencies and institutions, including the US Federal Reserve, IMF, World Bank, Bank for International Settlements, European Bank for Reconstruction & Development, Asian Development Bank, and so on – is the City of London Corporation and The Worshipful Company of International Bankers. CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION The City of London Corporation, or sometimes called the ‘Square Mile,’ located inside the old Roman walls of London is a private, independent corporation not responsible to the British 44 Parliament. It directly or indirectly controls almost every major multinational bank and corporation in the world today. Prior to King Henry VIII, it was an exclusively Roman Catholic corporation headed by the Lord Mayor under Oath of Allegiance to the English King under fealty to the Pope. After Henry broke with the Papacy and set himself up to become the Supreme Head of the Protestant Church of England in 1531 and later confirmed it with the Act of Supremacy of 1534. Henry’s daughter, Queen Mary I, a staunch Catholic, attempted to restore the English church’s allegiance to the Pope and repealed the Act of Supremacy in 1555. Her half-sister, Protestant Elizabeth I, took the throne in 1558, and in the following year Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy of 1559. This restored the original act, with the exception, because many Protestant Christians charged the Sovereign was claiming divinity or was usurping Christ as Head of the Church by claiming the title ‘Supreme Head,’ pressured the monarch to change the title to ‘Supreme Governor’ as it remains today. During her Coronation ceremony of 2 June 1953, The Queen took an Oath administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury to “maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel.” She also completed this Oath at the Altar, with her right hand on the Bible, kneeling on the steps, saying, “The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.” She then kissed the Bible and signed the Oath. In every respect, the Queen was anointed into her office by the Protestant Church of England. Legally, the enormous wealth of the City of London Corporation’s Twelve Great Companies and their many subsidiaries are held in the CORPORATION SOLE of the Lord Mayor of the City of London, who is elected each year for a 12 month term. After his election, he takes an Oath of Allegiance to the Sovereign to carry out his/her wishes, under a gentleman’s agreement, in his/her role as Governor of the Church of England, and because of this he is blessed at a special Service of Blessing at St Paul’s Cathedral by the Bishop of London. It is sometimes erroneously claimed that the Sovereign has to ask the Lord Mayor for permission to enter the City of London, but this is not so, as the Lord Mayor is in subjection to the monarch through his Oath of Allegiance. It is very esoteric and difficult to understand for the average person, and largely beyond the brief of this submission, but the fact is, the ultimate beneficial head of this enormous wealth of the world’s multinational banks and corporations, at the very highest level, currently is the Governor of the Protestant Church of England. 45 This is why the hypocritical Arms of the City of London Corporation include a shield on which is the Cross of St. George and Sword of St. Paul underneath which is the Latin motto, Domine dirige nos ‘O Lord Guide us.’ Really. One cannot imagine a greater level of hypocrisy than this. Didn’t our Lord advise his disciples and the rich young man? “…Go and sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven…” (Matthew 19:21 KJV).
https://www.cityofLondon.gov.uk/about-the-city/Pages/default.aspx
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLGzreJguBI WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF INTERNATIONAL











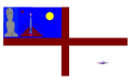
BANKERS While British banks and their American proxies have largely expanded their enormous banking interests over the globe since the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694, founded by a Scottish banker, William Paterson – it never really was fully considered that the City of London Corporation completely controlled every major bank in the world until the Guild of International Bankers was founded in July 2001, was constituted a full Livery Company (106th) on 21 September 2004, and it finally received its Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth II granted on 10th December, 2007. This is by far the most powerful banking organisation in the world. Its Company Crest is a Bermuda Sloop, taken from the Overseas Bankers Club. The ship sits on 5 gold bezants (gold coins that were first minted in Byzantium and England for use by merchants) representing, like the five golden arrows of the House of Rothschild Crest, the company's control of the banking industry in the five continents of the world. Americans might find it hard to believe that the American giant investment advisor and mutual funds investor, The Vanguard Group, headquartered in Malvern, Pennsylvania, founded on May 1, 1975, also has this same sloop as its company logo. Vanguard Group, now with over $5 trillion in assets under management, is the largest provider of mutual funds and second largest provider of exchange-traded funds in the world after BlackRock's iShares. Go and have a look at the twenty major shareholders of any major bank, corporation or company in the world, and in all likelihood, The Vanguard Group interests will be at least one of them. Today, either directly or indirectly, every major bank in the world is controlled by the Worshipful Company of International Bankers in the City of London Corporation, very similar 46 to the bankers in the days of Christ's ministry in Jerusalem, or Aaron of Lincoln in England in the 13th century, but now mysteriously resurrected to operate on a global scale. http://internationalbankers.org.uk/ WHY DO ONLY JEWISH & PROTESTANT FAMILIES CONTROL GLOBAL BANKING NOW? Most of the leading bankers in the world today are Jews, or those that the author refers to as 'apostate Protestants.' Lest the author be labelled an 'anti-Semite' or 'anti-ProtestantChristian' of some sort (when he most definitely is not, as he is a Christian himself who has many cherished Jewish friends), while aiming to document the hard facts of the matter entirely free of hearsay, it is important to briefly explain why and how the current monopolization of global banking has occurred with these particular two uniquely religious groups as leaders – and as such, how they specifically control the New Zealand and global economy today. The Roman Catholic Church gradually grew out of ancient secular Rome from the expansion of early Christian influence in the empire, when the positions of arch-bishop of the Roman church and emperor of the state were gradually merged. It started with the British Roman Emperor Constantine in 312 AD when he claimed his miraculous conversion to Christianity, and in 325 convened the council of Nicea. It was accelerated under Emperor Theodosius I in 380-381 when he made church membership compulsory (contrary to the teaching of the New Testament) with the Edict of Thessalonica declaring Christianity to be the only universal (Catholic) religion of Rome. It was firmly entrenched by the time of Emperor Gratian (359- 383) when in 376 he refused the title of Pontifex Maximus, when from this date it was bestowed on the Bishop of Rome. From then on the Roman Catholic Church arose to rule much of Europe and the world. It controlled religious life, politics and banking for over a thousand years up to the time of the English Protestant Reformation started in the 1530s – which culminated in the termination of the Pope's powers during the reign of King Henry VIII (reign: 21 April 1509 – 28 January 1547) when Henry broke with Rome in 1534 and set himself up as head of the Protestant Church of England, in the process, seizing all of the Roman Catholic Church's vast assets. In Roman Catholic England, William the Conqueror first brought the Jewish bankers from the Continent to England in 1070 not because he particularly liked the Jews, but because he acknowledged they had proven, above all others, to be natural masters of banking. Unfortunately for the Jews, they were more often than not persecuted by Catholics throughout Europe, and because of their oppressive banking practices were hated even more and they were only looked upon as a necessary evil by the Catholic king – and hence, were tolerated as such as a necessary evil in England until their final expulsion in 1290. 47 After Henry VIII's Treasons Act 1534 which made it high











treason, punishable by death to refuse the Oath of Supremacy to the King and not the Pope, combined with the growth of the Protestant Reformation, British colonization and trade, strong anti-Catholicism developed throughout the United Kingdom, while at the same time Protestantism was much more permissive of the Jewish people, beginning with Oliver Cromwell in 1657 in allowing the Jews to begin to return to England. From then on European Jews began to migrate back to England, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries, to once again take up their favoured positions in commerce, colloquially known as the “King’s Jews” and leading City of London bankers. Most of the big banks in London were established during this 500 year revolutionary period of severe anti-Catholicism, during which Catholics were consistently forbidden to hold positions of power, including in banking. Today this explains why most of the really powerful big banks in London and New York are almost entirely of Jewish origin, or are Protestant, or a mixture of Jewish/Protestant firms, but none or very few are Catholic. Hence, to provide a few examples of some of the big Protestant banks today: Lloyds Banking Group (75,000 employees 2017) today was founded in 1765 by John Taylor, a button maker, and iron producer and dealer Sampson Lloyd (a Quaker). Barclays Plc Bank today (119,300 employees 2018) was founded in 1690 by John Freame (a Quaker) and Thomas Gould. Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC Holdings plc), now the world’s 7th largest bank by assets (228,687 employees 2017) was founded in 1865 (to launder opium drug proceeds) by Sir Thomas Sutherland, a Scotsman. Standard Chartered Bank (another big opium drug proceeds laundering bank) was created in 1969 by the merger of two banks, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China founded in 1853 by another Scotsman and Quaker James Wilson, and the Standard Bank of British South Africa in 1862 by Scotsman and Quaker John Paterson. In the United States, John D. Rockefeller, long considered the wealthiest American of all time and one of the richest people in modern history was a devout Northern Baptist. So all the “King’s bankers” are not exclusively Jewish, as many today may claim, but rarely will they not be Jewish or Protestant, and rarely Roman Catholic. This does not infer all Jews and Protestants are tarred with the same brush and are extortionate bankers. But it does show that since these bankers are not complying with the clear financial and banking laws plainly advocated in the Bible or Torah, they are indeed, in the true sense of the term – Jewish and Protestant apostates. 48 COALITION FOR INCLUSIVE CAPITALISM: ROTHSCHILD & ADRIAN ORR GOVERNOR OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND The Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism is one of the most powerful Rothschild-led global financial organisations in the world today representing all the big banks, asset managers and multinational corporations. It was co-founded by the Henry Jackson Society and Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild (wife of Sir Evelyn de Rothschild) at the Conference on Inclusive Capitalism held on 27 May, 2014, at The Mansion House and Guildhall, City of London Corporation, London, UK. The inaugural Conference on Inclusive Capitalism was opened by its effective patron, HRH The Prince of Wales, and Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, the IMF. Delegates at the Conference included many current and former political leaders, and most of the world’s major banking and business leaders from 27 countries and represented over $50 trillion of investable assets across 25 business sectors, making up over one third of the world’s financial assets under management. The aim of the Coalition ostensibly is to develop a whole new global movement made up of multinational corporate business leaders, academics, government and civic leaders, NGOs, IGOs, global spiritual leaders including such people as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope – to get them all to collaborate together on global solutions to “develop a more socially responsible form of capitalism that ‘inclusively’ benefits everyone,” not just themselves. Of course, this is utter nonsense, and is nothing less than a deliberate smokescreen to hide their confiscation and monopolization of the assets and wealth of the world, cloaked in apostate ‘Judeo-Christian’ ethics, philanthropy and charity. In reality, as they increasingly takeover and monopolize the wealth of the world in their highly privileged positions as an enormously wealthy minority – they are getting more and more concerned that they may soon face a global uprising and revolt from the vast majority of ordinary citizens that they are increasingly pauperizing by









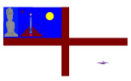
their parasitic economic policies. In fact, Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild, who co-hosted the May 2014 Conference told the NY Observer why she was so concerned: “I think that a lot of kids have neither money nor hope, and that’s really bad. Because then they’re going to get mad at America. What our hope for this initiative is that through all the efforts of all of the decent CEOs, all of the decent kids without a job feel optimistic.” 49 A book could be written about how Sir Evelyn and Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild control and influence the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism. Sir Evelyn retired from his position as head of N. M. Rothschild & Sons in London in 2003 when it was merged with Paris Orleans to be renamed Rothschild & Co, a subsidiary of Rothschild Continuation Holdings registered in Zurich, Switzerland. Although Sir Evelyn is in his late seventies now and has retired from many of his responsibilities in the Rothschild family banking empire, he still has immense global power, either directly himself or through his American wife. If the reader goes directly to Sir Evelyn and Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild’s private investment company website here: https://www.elrothschild.com/ on their Homepage you can click on “Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism” in red which will take you to the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism’s own website here: https://www.inc-cap.com/ which is extensive. Here, it will be seen, is a list of photos of Members of the Coalition’s Working Group of institutional investors, asset managers, business leaders, academics, policy makers and labour representatives to help the Coalition to craft pathways and concrete steps that can be adopted by leaders throughout the investment and business community to make global capitalism more “inclusive.” This Working Group provides advice to the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism on a voluntary basis. Shockingly, it includes a photo of Adrian Orr, the newly appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand: https://www.inc-cap.com/leadership/ Here is what the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism has to say about Mr ADRIAN ORR: • “ADRIAN ORR: Chief Executive Officer, New Zealand Superannuation Fund As Chief Executive Officer at New Zealand Superannuation Fund, Adrian Orr is responsible for general management of the Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation and of the Fund under delegation from the Board. Mr Orr joined the Guardians in February 2007 from the Reserve Bank of New Zealand where he was Deputy Governor. He also held the positions of Chief Economist at Westpac Banking Corporation, Chief Manager of the Economics Department of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and Chief Economist at the National Bank of New Zealand. He has also worked for the New Zealand Treasury and the OECD based in Paris. Mr Orr is Chairman of International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds, a Board Member of the Pacific Pensions Institute, the Komiti Pasifika Advisory Committee of Victoria University, Wellington and the Emory Center for Alternative Investments at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.” https://www.inc-cap.com/bio/adrian-orr/ 50 All this means, not only is Adrian Orr largely influenced by the Rothschild banking family, pushing ‘inclusive banking’ for those who founded and still control the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism. Orr has previously been Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, has been the Chief Economist of both Westpac Banking Corporation and the National Bank of New Zealand formerly owned by Lloyds TSB in London which was sold to the ANZ Bank in 2003, now a subsidiary of the ANZ Banking Group in Australia – in turn owned by foreign banking interests who are certainly not largely domiciled in either Australia or New Zealand at all. So may we hesitate to ask, with due respect, with credentials like this, as a member of the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism headed by Sir Evelyn and Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild – is Mr Orr, the new Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, really working in the best interests of all New Zealanders as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand? – or, his foreign banking associates? What makes Adrian Orr’s recent controversial appointment to the position of Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand most particularly galling, at least in the opinion of this author, is the fact that the Reserve Bank is supposed to be entirely independent, not controlled or influenced by foreign or outside interests, and it is supposedly meant to be working for the best interests of all New Zealanders, when plainly it appears it is not. This whole highly questionable situation is part of an ingrained culture that is gradually allowing foreign banking interests to monopolize and confiscate the











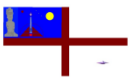
wealth of our country. It has quietly been going on for many years but is now reaching a critical level where something must be done about it. It is a national disgrace and it is time it was abruptly stopped. One does not need a great deal of imagination to see that these parasitic foreign-controlled banks and their representatives would be the last people to believe about anything let alone advocating economic policies that will work toward the long-term best interests of ordinary New Zealand citizens. This especially applies to the bankers' comments on the pros and cons of any Land or Capital Gain Tax, or general reforms to the tax system that the NZ Parliament wants to work towards making things "fairer" for everybody creating genuinely good economic policies that positively affect all New Zealanders. 51 ROTHCHILD CONTROL OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND: GOVERNOR ADRIAN ORR Indeed, a number of patriotic New Zealanders are increasingly becoming extremely concerned about this highly suspicious Rothschild foreign banking influence and control over our Reserve Bank and our general economy. On May 12, 2017, an Official Information request to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand was made by Mr Paul Millar. It read: • "Dear Reserve Bank of New Zealand, I would like a categorical response to the question – "What influence does the Rothschild family exert over the reserve bank of New Zealand? Yours faithfully, Paul Millar" In response to Mr Paul Millar's Official Information request, Mr Angus Barclay, External Communications Advisor, Reserve Bank of New Zealand, on May 15, 2017, replied: • "Hello Mr Millar, The Rothschild family has no influence over the Reserve Bank of New Zealand." https://fyi.org.nz/request/5866-rothschild-involvement https://fyi.org.nz/request/5866-rothschild-involvement?unfold=1 https://fyi.org.nz/body/rbnz Of course, this concise reply from Mr Angus Barclay is remarkable, and is, under the circumstances, blatantly misleading. Even if one goes back to the early colonization of New Zealand and the New Zealand Government's early financing, right from the very beginning, it was arranged through Sir Julius Vogel, New Zealand's 8th premier and first Jewish prime minister of New Zealand – with N. M. Rothschild & Sons in the City of London. Vogel is best remembered for his great public works schemes of the 1870s, for which, as colonial treasurer, he borrowed the massive sums at the time of around 10 million pounds to fund the construction of the roads and railways – from the Bank of England and N. M. Rothschild & Sons in the City of London. Here are copies of some of the actual Loan correspondence: https://atojs.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/atojs?a=d&d=AJHR1875-I.2.1.3.7 52 ADRIAN ORR'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND On 11 December 2017, the New Zealand Minister of Finance Grant Robertson announced that Adrian Orr had been appointed Reserve Bank Governor effective from 27 March, 2018. During his announcement, Grant Robertson said; • "Following the Reserve Bank Board's unanimous recommendation to me, I have appointed Adrian Orr for a five-year term at the completion of Acting Governor Grant Spencer's Term. I'm delighted the Board has been able to secure a Governor with such a strong track record of delivery and public service. Mr Orr has the technical and leadership qualities required to be Governor and CEO of the Reserve Bank. Further, I consider that he has the skills necessary to successfully lead the Bank through a period of change …" https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/news/2017/12/adrian-orr-appointed-as-new-reservebank-governor-from-27-march-2018 So what, precisely, are Adrian Orr's claimed "public service, technical and leadership qualities" to which Finance Minister Grant Robertson and the Reserve Bank Board broadly refer? Well. Presumably they are referring to his qualifications as listed by the Rothschild's COALITION FOR INCLUSIVE CAPITALISM website referred to above, as a former Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Chief Economist of both the ANZ and Westpac Banks, not to mention his allegiance to Sir Evelyn and Lady Lyn Forester de Rothschild's international Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism group. So is Mr Orr, with these other foreign banking alliances like this ever likely to be working for the "best interests" of all ordinary New Zealanders? Is this state of affairs acceptable for most New Zealand citizens? Is the Reserve Bank of New Zealand truly working for the best interests of all New Zealand citizens? – or is it primarily acting for foreign banking interests? These are vital questions that must be brought out into the light of day and resolved, because obviously they will influence major decisions of key economic











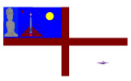
policies that, in the end of the day, will determine what is truly fair, equitable or not for all New Zealanders in the future. 53 5) HOW FOREIGN BANKS RORT NEW ZEALANDERS & ARE SUCKING THE ECONOMIC LIFEBLOOD OUT OF THE COUNTRY Perhaps New Zealand's foreign banking monopolization of the country in recent times was best summarized by Brian Gaynor, executive director of Milford Asset Management, in The New Zealand Herald, February 10, 2018, p. C4, in a succinct article titled, 'China's banks building their NZ presence." In part of his excellent summary of the New Zealand banking sector he perceptively wrote: "China Construction Bank is the third Chinese bank to incorporate in New Zealand and be registered as a bank by the Reserve Bank. The three Chinese banks have a relatively small presence in this country but they have a massive opportunity to expand because Industrial & Commercial Bank of China is the world's largest bank, China Construction Bank is the third largest and Bank of China is the fifth largest global bank. The three banks are huge, with average assets of US$3,380 billion compared with New Zealand's total banking assets of just US$370 billion. The Chinese banks seem to have adopted a politically oriented strategy in New Zealand, as former Prime Minister Dame Jenny Shipley is the chair of China Construction Bank (New Zealand), former National Party and Act Party leader Dr Don Brash is chair of Industrial & Commercial Bank of China (New Zealand) and former Napier National Party MP Chris Tremain is chair of Bank of China (New Zealand). Ruth Richardson, a former Finance Minister, is also on the Bank of China (New Zealand) board. This is a strange strategy as most NZ politicians haven't made a hugely successful transition from parliament to the board table… Foreign owned banks completely dominate the New Zealand financial sector, as illustrated in the accompanying table. Twenty of the country's 25 banks are overseas owned, with 10 incorporated locally while the other 10 are branch offices. The four large Australian owned banks account for 86.3 per cent of total bank assets and the 20 foreign owned banks have accumulated 92.5 per cent of the country's bank assets. The 20 overseas owned banks dominate the New Zealand business sector in several ways, including: • They generated total net earnings after tax in the past financial year of more than $5.0b compared with net earnings of just $3.5b for the 20 largest listed NZX companies. 54 • The four major Australian owned banks reported net earnings of $4.7b last year while the four largest NZX companies had net earnings of just $0.7b. • ANZ, ASB, BNZ and Westpac paid nearly $3.5b in dividends to their Australian parents last year. In addition, the banking sector has increased its share of Kiwisaver from 58.6 per cent at the end of 2013 to 66.9 per cent at the end of 2017. Banks also face less competition following the collapse of the finance company sector. A 2017 IMF Working Paper, Bank Ownership: Trends and Implications, shows that New Zealand is near to unique in terms of bank ownership. The study looked at 90 countries – 26 developed countries and 64 developing. The IMF assessed New Zealand as having 95 per cent of its banking assets under foreign ownership. Only four countries had more offshore ownership. These were Fiji, Estonia, Belize and Madagascar. More importantly, the other 25 developed countries had average offshore bank asset ownership of 34 per cent compared with New Zealand's 95 per cent. The IMF paper concluded that "the evidence indicates that foreign-owned banks tend to be more effective in developing countries, typically promoting competition in a host country banking sector". However, the situation in developed countries can be different as foreign bank ownership may have a negative impact on credit levels if "foreign banks were brought in to recapitalize failing banking sectors". The acquisition of the Bank of New Zealand by National Australia Bank is an example of this. Bank concentration is an issue in New Zealand, with the four major Australian owned banks accounting for 86.3 per cent of total assets. This makes it extremely difficult for small NZ banks to compete against the Australian giants or for new foreign-owned banks to make significant headway. In this light, the appointments of former politicians Shipley, Brash, Tremain and Richardson to the Chinese banks' boards is fascinating. Does this signal that the Chinese banks have long-term strategy to acquire the NZ operations of an Australian bank and, to get approval, they want to develop closer ties with key political figures? ..." REVOLVING DOOR POLICIES OF CIVIC LEADERS & POLITICIANS In relation to Brian Gaynor's article, in both











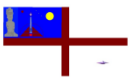
New Zealand and Australia now there is a growing trend for former politicians and civic leaders, upon leaving office to join a big business 55 'revolving door' policy to be hired as lobbyists by multinational corporations or given plum jobs with banks or corporations they have previously behind the scenes often been working with, not normally always in the best interests of their country and fellow-citizens. In Australia, just a few of the many endless examples of this 'revolving door policy' are: Andrew Robb, former Trade Minister upon retiring from politics took up a job with the New York investment bank Moelis & Company. Lindsay Tanner, former Finance Minister, joined Lazard Bank. John Fahey former Finance Minister 1996-2001 quit to become a consultant for JP Morgan. Bob Carr NSW Premier quit in 2005 to be given a plum job at Macquarie Bank. Kim Beazley, Defence Minister 1984-1990 upon leaving was made a director of the Lockheed Martin Australia Board. This is increasingly becoming standard practice. Perhaps, since the New Zealand Government, Treasury and Reserve Bank officials, who ostensibly are so keen in following other OECD recommendations, logic and supposed "fairness" in other areas such as advocating repressive Capital Gains Tax or Land Tax on other NZ citizens, but don't when it applies to themselves in managing major conflicts of interest in public service, should reconsider regulating and implementing the very clear OECD Trust in Government – Integrity and Fairness guidelines and recommendations here: http://www.oecd.org/gov/trust-integrity-and-fairness.htm ANZ, BNZ, WESTPAC & ASB'S EXORBITANT PROFITS PUT IN PERSPECTIVE Of the 26 banks registered with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand as at 29 March, 2018, the 'big four' foreign-owned Australian banks in New Zealand – ANZ, BNZ (owned by National Australia Bank), WESTPAC, and ASB (owned by Commonwealth Bank) comprised 87% of all bank lending. The five New Zealand-owned banks accounted for 8% of NZ bank lending, so in reality the big four Australian banks (which are not even Australian-owned) dominate nearly 90% of the New Zealand banking system. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has rated these big four Australian banks operating in Australia, and most particularly New Zealand, as the most profitable banks in the developed world, which means these banks are outrageously fleecing their customers at a massive level. To appreciate just how devious these big four foreign-owned banks are, it is worthwhile to look at an example such as Westpac. A good summary, written a few years ago about how Westpac (Australia) is secretly foreign-owned and controlled is here: http://www.gwb.com.au/gwb/news/banking/wpac97.html Here is a later article published on May 19, 2014, titled 'WHO REALLY OWNS THE BIG FOUR BANKS? Here: https://blog.creditcardcompare.com.au/big-four-ownership.php 56 On May 14, 2017, Australian Treasurer Scott Morrison, said the big five Australian banks (includes Macquarie Bank as well) had a return on equity of around 15% about twice as high as banks in other parts of the world. In New Zealand, according to the New Zealand Bankers Association, the 2017 average return on equity was exactly 14.43%. In the 2016-2017 financial year, just these 'big four' Australian banks alone made NZ$5.19 billion net profit after tax, most of which was repatriated out of New Zealand to their Australian parents, then remitted to these banks' secret foreign shareholders in New York and London. To put these exorbitant profits into perspective, KiwiRail provides a good example. According to KiwiRail's Annual Return 2017, the total Assets of the KiwiRail as at 30 June 2017 were $1.114.2 billion. This includes 4,000 kilometres of railway track throughout the whole country, 1656 bridges, 18,000 hectares of land managed, 198 mainline locomotives, 4,585 freight wagons, 2 owned and one leased Inter-islander Cook Strait ferries – a national rail system that has taken over 150 years to build throughout the country. In round figures, just one year's tax paid profits of these 'big four' foreign-owned predatory banks, was almost five times more than the current value of New Zealand's entire railway system! To make matters worse, these banking parasites are not even re-investing the majority of their enormous profits back into New Zealand, but are transferring them overseas. Westpac and ASB, for example, try to appease their consciences and improve their images by deceiving the simple-minded to believe that they are charitable, by giving 'peanuts' to local charities here and there, but the truth is they ripping-off the New Zealand public at an enormous rate. Westpac has been sponsoring rescue helicopter appeals for











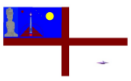
35 years. Yet in the 12-month period to 30 September 2017, Westpac's profit before tax was NZ$1.369 billion compared to the year before at $1.229 billion, a 10.7 increase for the 2017 year after paying relative 'peanuts' for charitable sponsorship. ASB (owned by Commonwealth Bank of Australia) was no different. In the 12-month year to June 30, 2017, ASB made an all-time record net profit AF-TER TAX of NZ$1.069 billion, an increase of 17 per cent on the year before. 57 Again, to deceive the simple-minded by giving sponsorship 'peanuts' to charities like St Johns, ASB First Aid on Farms, ASB Classical Sparks, The Star City Surf and Bankers on Bikes – this bank has been steadily ripping-off the New Zealand public for years. To illustrate the rate of increase one only has to look at ASB's last few years net after tax profits: 2017 - $1.069 billion, 2016 - $913 million, 2015 - $859 million, 2014 - $806 million, 2013 - $705 million, 2012 - $685 million, 2011 - $568 million, 2010 - $236 million and 2009 - $425 million. https://www.interest.co.nz/business/89200/asb-june-year-profit-rises-13- nz1033-billion At this enormous rate of increase, the obscene net after tax profits of NZ$5.19 billion for 2017 of our 'big four' banking pirates in just five or six years will be in the region of NZ$15 billion per year. This is simply a national disgrace for all New Zealanders and surely must be stopped. And yet these 'big four' professional banking parasites have the temerity and cheek to recommend that the few New Zea-land citizens that are left who actually own a few homes, farms, commercial properties, shares, or whatever, need to pay new land tax and capital gains tax to make the tax system "fairer." Who on earth do you think they are kidding? Or if looked at another way, the net tax paid profits of just these 'big four' parasitic banks amounted to more than a $1000 for every man, woman and child of New Zealand's 4.7 million population in 2017. Remember. This is only the tax paid profits from one year by our 'big four' banks, out of a total of 26 banks now registered and licenced to operate by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand! The truth is these big four duplicitous foreign economic banking leeches are sucking the economic lifeblood out of the country's economy at a phenomenal rate. So why is this hap-pening? FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING "I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the is-sue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all property – until their children wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered." Thomas Jefferson – spoken in 1802 58 Most people find it is ex-tremely difficult to understand how modern money is mysteriously created or how modern Fractional-Reserve Banking operates, because most bankers lie through their teeth saying it is so incredibly com-plex when really it isn't. Today FractionalReserve Banking is the system that operates all around the world and is controlled by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland. However, in essence, the system is very simple indeed. Fractional-Reserve Banking is the deceptive practice whereby a bank accepts deposits, makes loans or investments, but is required to hold reserves equal to only a fraction of its deposit liabilities, in case there is a bank run and the bank does not have enough to pay back depositors. Reserves are held as currency in the bank, or as balances in the bank's accounts at the central bank. In most country's legal systems a bank deposit is not a bailment which means the funds once deposited are no longer the property of the customer. Many years ago banks in collusion with the courts and governments perniciously deemed all deposits in banks effec-tively as loans to the bank, which are not legally the property of the depositor until repaid, so that in the case of the bank becoming insolvent, the receivers can legally seize all the depositor's money and people's life savings with immunity from prosecution. Unlike the Biblical banking system outlined in the Bible, where no interest is allowed to be charged fellow-citizens, and all loans are written off in the Year of Jubilee every 50 years to free everybody from debt bondage, to stop the bankers becoming rich and powerful, and in the process pauperizing poor people. The modern, corrupt, Fractional-Re-serve Banking system allows banks to ingeniously create credit out of thin air each time they issue a loan, then enslave the borrower in perpetuity by mort-gage (death-bond) over the borrower's property











and if the borrower can't pay, the bank seizes the property. Of course, if this corrupt system is repeated long enough it craftily transfers all the assets that are mort-gaged to the bank and hence its shareholders. It works like this: A young farmer wants to buy a farm off an old farmer for one million dollars. The young farmer goes to the bank and it agrees to loan him the money with a mort-gage over the security of the farm. On the bank's books this loan, created out of thin air is then shown as an ASSET on the bank's books, because until the mort-gage is repaid and released, technically the bank owns the security being the farm. The young farmer takes the cheque for one million dollars from the bank to the old farmer in payment for the farm. The farmer is quite well off and after a lifetime of farming is in need of nothing. So, as he doesn't need the money immediately, he trots off to the same bank and deposits the one million dollars in his super saver bank deposit account. This then is shown as a LIABILITY on the bank's books, because the bank has effectively borrowed this deposit from the farmer and may have to pay it back in the future. 59 The bank is then required to hold 20 percent of this loan/deposit ($200,000), for example, as reserves at the Reserve Bank, but then re-loans the balance of $800,000 out to the next young farmer that comes along looking for a loan too. This young farmer, in due course, after his loan has been duly approved and granted, also allows the bank to slam a death-bond/mortgage over his farm as security as well. Repeat this devious process over and over again ad infinitum and the bank ends up mortgaging and owning the world. Regardless of what all banks would have most people to believe, banks don't just re-loan money. They create it. To use this analogy above to illustrate how it works for and how it favours New Zealand's big four foreign-owned banks controlled by the Reserve Bank is interesting: As of 31 March 2017, ANZ Bank (NZ) was required to hold $1.267 billion of capital reserves at a risk weighting of 22% against its $67.228 billion worth of total residential mortgages. This $1.267 billion was equivalent to 1.9% of ANZ (NZ)'s total mortgage exposure. However, conversely, the smaller NZ banks are dealt with much more strictly. For example, KiwiBank. As at June 30, 2017, KiwiBank was required to hold $515 million of capital reserves at a risk weighting of 35% against $16.521 billion worth of residential mortgages, with some of its risk weightings even as high as between 40% and 100%. KiwiBank's $515 million held against its $16.521 billion of housing mortgages was equivalent to 3.1% of its mortgage exposure. This means that the Reserve Bank was favouring the 'four big foreign-owned banks' over the small New Zealand ones in setting its risk ratings when all the banks had the same level of underlying residential risk exposure. Thus, this uneven playing field favoured the big foreignowned banks and penalized the NZ ones at the same time. This is just one of many reasons why the 'big four' foreign-owned banks are steadily increasing their market share and are dominating New Zealand's banking market. This is why banks increase their assets on their books so quickly during periods of rapid credit expansion, and why the New Zealand Bankers Association deceptively say in respect of their members' obscene profits, "but in 2017 the return on assets was only 1.04%." When the real reason is, as their volume of assets have risen so quickly each time they have raised a loan out of thin air, there is some fiscal drag on the bank's profits as the credit, or a proportion of it, works its way back to be re-deposited in the bank to become a LIABILITY. There are several different ways banks can generate credit and fund bank lending, and in New Zealand most of the 'big four' banks fund loans from offshore or the domestic savings market. 60 According to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, currently around 23 per cent of non-equity funding is sourced from offshore. Short-term offshore bank funding (from parent banks and associates usually) accounts for almost two-thirds of New Zealand's net external liabilities, which makes the New Zealand banking system extremely vulnerable to extreme disruptions in global financial markets. About 61% of all current bank lending in NZ is to the household sector, the vast bulk of which is secured against housing assets, agriculture around 15% of which dairy is two-thirds, and about 25% to the business sector with 35% of that being property-related. This is why the expansion of cheap and easy credit favouring weightings to the housing sector has pushed housing values up so much compared to many other asset categories. It is the same situation in Australia as well. Currently









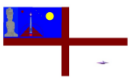
(April 2018), these foreign banks officially hold assets in New Zealand valued at total $515 billion secured against New Zealand's assets. Then there is another $198 billion or more secretly held in New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited (NZCSD) owned by the Reserve Bank that the NZ public by and large knows absolutely nothing about. Clearly, with a highly inflated NZ total house asset value at around $1 trillion at present, if interest rates were to rise substantially in a global financial crisis in the future, because New Zealand home prices are now the highest in the world compared to average incomes, the equity people have in their homes could easily end up being destroyed in a serious downturn. In this event the banks could end up owning most of the homes throughout the country, or worse, the banks themselves could become insolvent. The only truly independent figures on New Zealand's debt position other than the NZ Reserve Bank and Treasury figures the author is aware of is the information provided by Mr John Pemberton on his website. According to Pemberton, most New Zealanders are being rapidly converted into debt slaves. According to his statistics, the total New Zealand debt position as at May 2017 was: $614,212,000.00, with average debt per person of $129,664 calculated on a population 4.736,933, while the average debt to these banks since 2016 is growing at $876.24 per second. http://debt.johnpemberton.nz/index.html As this deleterious Fractional-Reserve Banking System creates money out of thin air each time a loan is granted, the short-term positive effect is it stimulates the economy. However, in the longer term, the negative effect is it depreciates the currency, inflates asset prices upwards 61 like shares and property, while it gradually floods the whole financial system with unsustainable debt, which ultimately will lead to bank insolvency and the whole system's general collapse in the future if not radically corrected. With global banks generating such an enormous amount of interest-bearing debt like this, and in the process taking over the wealth of the whole world through mort-gage debt-slavery, the system is ultimately destined to fail. Because if a future downturn in the economy is serious enough, it will not only allow the banks to effectively foreclose on everybody's loans throughout the world and seize borrowers' properties, if bad enough, it will cause the banks' liabilities (deposits and borrowings) to end up being more than the banks' devalued assets on their books, causing the banks themselves to become insolvent. This is not the extreme position that the major international banking dynastic families want, of course, because in the event that this were to happen, they will lose all their wealth as well. Hence, the duplicitous Anglo/American banking families who own and run the big global banks now, know this is inevitably coming. As the result, they are secretly planning for this eventuality by preparing a banking "reset" to fraudulently write off this excessive debt in their LIABILITY ACCOUNTS, and by a deliberate system of fraud and deceit, plan to embezzle the life savings of all ordinary citizens and depositors. 6) OPEN BANK RESOLUTION: THE COMING FINANCIAL APOCALYPSE AND PLANNED ROBBERY OF NEW ZEALANDERS' LIFE SAVINGS As the result of the concern that this Fractionalized Reserve Banking System is soon going to collapse, the Financial Stability Board (FSB), now funded, hosted and controlled by the BIS in Basel, Switzerland, was founded in April 2009. It was established after the G20 London Summit as a successor to the Financial Stability Forum. The FSB has been assigned a number of important tasks, working alongside the IMF, World Bank and WTO. Chairman of the Board is Mark Carney (2011-present) Governor of the Bank of England. Membership includes 68 international member institutions, ministries of finance, 62 central banks and supervisory authorities, including such organizations as the Bank for International Settlements, European Central Bank, European Commission, IMF, OECD and the World Bank. Part of the Financial Stability Board's job after the financial crisis of 2007-08 has been to formulate a list of Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs) colloquially called 'too big to fail banks' under the Basel III Capital Adequacy Ratio requirements and have these banks submit an updated emergency Resolution Plan no later than March 2018. This includes, during a potential global financial crisis, to stop these G-SIBs from failing, an insidious plan to recapitalize these banks, digitally overnight, by the transfer (stealing) of depositors' funds from their savings accounts (which are liabilities of











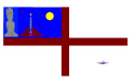
the banks) to bolster up the assets of the banks on the other side of the ledger so that they will not become insolvent. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_systemically_important_banks https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_Stability_Board The Reserve Bank of New Zealand's current plan to meet this directive is called OPEN BANK RESOLUTION and is found on their website here: https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/regulation-and-supervision/banks/open-bank-resolution This is precisely what the Reserve Bank and 'big four' Systemically Important Banks in NZ are deviously planning to do in the future and they are, paradoxically, remarkably very transparent about it as well. On top of this, all bank depositors' funds are not even insured or guaranteed in New Zealand by the government as they are in most other countries. This in itself is a disgrace. So not only are these 'big four' duplicitous banks sucking the economic lifeblood out of the entire New Zealand economy at an increasingly alarming rate, while they have the downright cheek to hypocritically support the imposition of new draconian land and capital gains taxes on many of our hard-working citizens – it would seem overwhelmingly clear they are also planning on blatantly robbing the entire New Zealand public of their life savings to recapitalize their banks in the next global financial banking crisis. The continuation of this outrageous, malignant, legalized rort by these professional foreign banking leeches and economic bloodsuckers is a national disgrace and must be immediately stopped forthwith if the Government seriously wants to make New Zealand's tax system "fairer for everybody" and improve the standard of living for all our citizens. 63 7) BIG FOUR BANKS TO DRASTICALLY CUT JOBS One of the primary claims of the New Zealand Bankers Association, the voice of the banking industry, has advocated in recent times, is how their member banks so enormously benefit the New Zealand economy by creating jobs in respect they employ over 25,000 people. In fact, they even publish this on their Home page: http://www.nzba.org.nz/ Yet in The New Zealand Herald, April 11, 2018, pg.B2, appeared an article titled, 'BNZ jobs on the line, says union.' Here is an excerpt from it; "First Union says 50 jobs are likely to be made redundant and replaced with part-time roles at BNZ as its Aussie parent bank cuts thousands of jobs. First is aware of, and disappointed by, the projected 6,000 redundancies being rolled out at NAB, BNZ's parent bank in Australia… NZ's actions were part of a worrying trend away from face-to-face banking towards online, telephone-based or automated services… BNZ and the other banks present these changes as an inevitable response to technology, when in reality it is a deliberate choice to put profit ahead of the interests of customers and workers. – Stephen Parry, First Union." Of course, this recent announcement in April 2018, gives only part of the full story. In fact, BNZ's parent National Australia Bank's CEO Andrew Thorburn, who will earn $6.7 million this year and who lives in a $3.235 million mansion in South Yarra, Melbourne, has quite openly said this 20 per cent, 6,000 employee cut will boost profits by $1 billion. On top of this, these 'big four' Australian banks, National Australia Bank, Commonwealth Bank, ANZ and Westpac, plan to cut staff by 12 per cent across the board or 20,000 full-time jobs from their current staff of 159,028 by the end of 2018. Over the past two years, ANZ alone has cut 10 per cent of its employees or 5,456 staff. http://www.afr.com/business/banking-and-finance/financial-services/big-four-to-cut20000-jobs-20171221-h08qk9 http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-5229983/Australias-big-four-banks-cut-20-000- jobs-2018.html This is only the beginning of massive future staff cuts for these banks following most of the big multinational bank's policies to do the same all around the world. Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), for example, way back in 2015 embarked on an aggressive plan to shed 50,000 jobs to boost profits by another $5 billion by 2017, after having cut nearly 40,000 jobs previously between 2011 and 2014. http://money.cnn.com/2015/06/09/investing/hsbc-job-cuts/index.html 64 Clearly, as banking is being computerized more and more, cheques and cash are gradually being eliminated and replaced with an electronic digitalized payments system. Soon technology will largely replace humans – and in the process, it will generate even more excessive profits for bankers – who, in essence produce very little physical wealth at all themselves, because basically they are glorified clerical 'pen-pushers'. Yet now, even that traditional physical function will be largely done away with and be replaced by computers











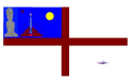
digitally generating yet even more billions in profits for their foreign, largely hidden shareholders. Really. It is way past the time this blatant foreign banking rort of our economy was radically stopped. In its Terms of Reference for the Tax Working Group, the Government emphasized that it hoped the New Zealand tax system should be reformed to provide much more “fairness” in the system, promoting job growth, better income equality while keeping it simple, efficient, coherent and balanced. Consequently, I would like to make the following key recommendations to reform the tax system primarily focussed on reforming the greatest unfairness of all and the real evil drain on the New Zealand economy – the massive rort of the whole economy at present by these ‘big four’ largely foreign-owned banking parasites who, in just the last financial year alone, ripped-off $5.19 billion after tax and repatriated most of these outrageous profits to their overseas shareholders. In just one year alone, these excessive profits were an amount equivalent to nearly FIVE TIMES the entire value of Kiwirail – our national railway system including the Cook Strait Ferry System that has taken the nation over 150 years to build! If that is not legalized theft and ‘highway robbery’ then I don’t know what is? Accordingly, I believe, the time has now arrived where the bull must be firmly taken by the horns by our Government and this vital issue must be urgently addressed and resolved. 65 8) FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS RECOMMENDATION #1: REJECT ALL PROPOSALS TO IMPLEMENT LAND OR CAPITAL GAINS TAX ON NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS As mentioned earlier in this submission, because both Land Taxes and Capital Gains Taxes proposed by the banks and others are intrinsically counter-productive and destructive for the average citizen, and ultimately, history proves, to the national economy and political stability of the country – these global banker-inspired tax proposal impositions (which are largely designed to protect multinational banking vested interests) should be entirely rejected outright. In their place, however, since these foreign predatory banks are so keen on advocating harshly taxing others, especially normal hard-working New Zealand citizens to breaking point, while protecting themselves and their own self-interests, in perpetuating their cancerous rort over the economy by making ever more excessive profits to be repatriated to their overseas shareholders – I recommend the following: RECOMMENDATION #2: INTRODUCE NEW ZEALAND ‘MAJOR BANK LEVY BILL 2018’ To correct this enormous rort and unfairness over the New Zealand economy by these ‘big four’ foreign-controlled parasitic banks in particular, namely; ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited [owned by Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, Australia], Westpac New Zealand [owned by Westpac Banking Corporation, Australia], Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) [owned by National Australia Bank (NAB)], ASB Bank [owned by Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA)] – the New Zealand Government should urgently introduce a new levy on these four major banks’ after-tax profits called the “Major Bank Levy Bill 2018,” based on the recent Australian Major Bank Levy Bill 2017 and the Treasury Laws Amendment (Major Bank Levy) Bill 2017 passed by the Australian Parliament on 19 June 2017. https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Lib rary/FlagPost/2017/June/The_Major_Bank_Levy_explained … but with the following unique New Zealand modifications: The Australian Bill introduced a ‘major bank levy’ at 0.015 per cent on banks’ liabilities of all banks with a threshold of over $100 billion in total liabilities, currently Commonwealth Bank, ANZ Bank, Westpac, National Australia Bank and Macquarie Bank, and is expected to generate 66 about AU$1.6 billion p.a., or AU$6.2 billion over the next four years for the Government, every year net of increased deductions for other taxes. This levy applied from 1 July 2017. I believe this Australian Bill is a step in the right direction, but that the levy percentage applied is infinitesimal relative to the size of these banks’ massive profits which in the 2015/16 financial year topped AU$32 billion for just these five big foreign-owned Australian banks alone. For the 2015/16 reporting year CBA recorded a $9.45 billion profit and paid out 76.5 per cent of this profit in dividends. Westpac’s 2015/16 profit was AU$7.82 billion, returning 80.3 per cent in dividends to shareholders. ANZ Bank’s 2015/16 profit was AU$5.89 billion, returning 79.4 per cent in dividends to shareholders. NAB’s 2015/16 profit was AU$6.48 billion, returning 80.8 per cent in dividends to shareholders. Macquarie Group’s 2016/17











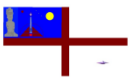
profit was AU$2.22 billion and paid its CEO Nicholas Moore AU$18.7 million. Look at the List of the Twenty Biggest Shareholders of any of these big Australian banks, (four of which own the big four banks in New Zealand), and apart from these Australian banks' cross shareholdings in each other, virtually all of their major shareholders are not Australian. https://www.sbs.com.au/news/big-banks-profits-targeted-by-morrison http://investors.morningstar.com/ownership/shareholders-major.html?t=WEBNF To illustrate why I believe this Australian 0.015 per cent Major Bank Levy figure is ridiculously low, and just tinkering with the issue, not only did these big five foreign-owned banks rort Australian taxpayers as well to the tune of over AU$30 billion in the 2017 financial year. To use Westpac as a good example of all, this bank alone paid its top 13 executives AU$38,958,635 in 2017, an 11.39 per cent increase on the year before. To be precise, here are these 13 executives basic salaries in alphabetical order: Alexandra Holcomb AU$2.44m, Brian Hartzer $6.68m, Peter King $2.66m, Christine Parker $2.09m, David Curren $2.43m, Brad Cooper $2.96m, David Mclean $2.10m, George Frazis $3.31m, Philip Coffey $4.94m, Lyn Cobley $3.15m, David Lindberg $2.37m, Rebecca Lim $1.88m and Gary Thursby $1.95m. http://insiders.morningstar.com/trading/executivecompensation.action?t=WEBNF®ion=usa&culture=en-US&ownerCountry=USA So clearly, these giant predatory banks, with such a huge privileged position in the business world, in that they are able to print money and create assets at will, generating massive profits like this year after year largely being repatriated to their big overseas shareholders both from within their New Zealand and Australia's banking operations, and with such enormous multi- 67 million dollar pay packages being given to their executive staff as well – they should pay their fair share. While the author does believe it is extremely important for a government to prudently control its state spending, including wages, relative to its income without taxing its citizens to breaking point. While these big four banks' executives are paid so incredibly highly, and the banks themselves are making such massive excessive profits that are being repatriated overseas, it seems ironic that our own 27,000 nurses who are members of the NZ Nurses Organisation are paid a mere pittance by comparison, and currently are being offered around a 2 per cent yearly increase for registered nurses, midwives, health care assistants and community nurses – it would seem that now is the appropriate time in history to level up the playing field and tax these parasitic banks substantially more. While I agree the Australian Finance Minister has made a splendid step in the right direction, I believe the Australian 'Major Bank Levy' is far too low and should be applied to the tax paid profits of the big banks rather than to their liabilities. The reason and logic for applying the levy against their tax paid profits is that in an economic downturn affecting their profits, in fairness to the banks, the levy will not become unsustainable, but will rise and fall with their profits or losses, rather than bluntly being applied to the more fixed liabilities or assets of the banks. This would administratively be very cost effective and simple both for the banks and Government to apply following the publication of the bank's annual or bi-annual company returns. The New Zealand 'big four' privileged banks made a massive combined tax paid profit in the last financial year 2016/17 of NZ$5.19 billion. Most of this excessive profit was repatriated to their Australian parent banks and then remitted to their foreign shareholders and very little was actually retained for reinvestment in either Australia or New Zealand. In 2017, the top five Australian banks made after tax profits between them of AU$32 billion. Most of these obscene profits were repatriated to foreign shareholders in the US, UK or elsewhere abroad, and these funds were largely not used to strengthen the credit worthiness of the local banks (which mainly are registered as separate limited liability companies in their own right so depositors cannot claim against the parent or foreign shareholders in a failure). Neither were the majority of these profits reinvested back into the Australian or New Zealand economy. So it is obvious that if these net after tax profits were heavily levied, it means that the levy will not negatively affect the bank's financial viability or stability in New Zealand at all, but will only affect their mainly foreign shareholders who will simply receive lower, but much more appropriate and realistic dividends. Prior to introducing such a levy, obviously, any shares in these banks held by New Zealand pension funds should be reassessed. 68 Since these 'big











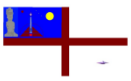
four' parasitic banks and their senior executives have openly advocated a Capital Gains Tax (CGT) for all New Zealand hard-working citizens, which at the effective top Australian rate from 1 July 2019 without the 50% discount will probably be 47.5% over and above existing personal taxes, it therefore would seem entirely consistent and appropriate that the profits and assets of these big banking bloodsuckers pay their fair share also. Therefore. I recommend a 'Major Bank Levy' be applied to the net after tax profits of these big four New Zealand registered banks at 50 per cent. This would generate, based on last year's after tax profits alone, NZ$2.595 billion per year in extra revenue for the Government, which could be used to "re-balance" the income of other poorer New Zealanders and help make the tax system much fairer. Because this 50 per cent levy level would initially come as a shock for the banks, and therefore their major shareholders, there should be a reasonable transition period to reach the maximum rate, perhaps over a period of 2 or 3 years, starting with a rate of just 10 per cent. The banks will whine somewhat and carry on as if the sky is falling down, but they will still be left with enormous profits at over NZ$2.5 billion per year at the full levy rate. The New Zealand Bankers Association will immediately throw their arms up in the air by claiming their NZ banks in 2017 already paid $2 billion in tax, and that their average net interest margin was only 2.98%, their return on assets was only 1.04% and their average return on equity was only 14.43%. But the fact remains, due to their highly unique and privileged position, they are allowed, like no other company or individual, through Fractional Reserve Banking, to privately create credit and loans, and therefore their assets, out of thin air, which no other corporation or business ever does. That is why they become so incredibly wealthy so quickly. Even after a Major Bank Levy at 50%, just these 'big four' banks in New Zealand at current after tax profits will still be left with over NZ$2.5 billion to pay in dividends to be repatriated to their largely overseas shareholders – and I would suggest even that is far too high. Recently I heard that the New Zealand St John Ambulance service is struggling for funds and ambulances in New Zealand as the result of a sharp rise in demand and costs. The service currently treats and transports approximately 400,000 people servicing 90% of New Zealanders every year. Currently it operates about 600 ambulance vehicles from 205 ambulance stations. Currently each new ambulance costs in the region of $200,000 each. 69 Even after a Major Bank Levy at 50%, these 'big four' banks will still be left with totally outrageous levels of after tax/levy profits in excess $2.5 billion per year for a small country like New Zealand. Put in proper perspective, this figure is equivalent to purchasing 12,500 new ambulances per year! Yet, we have an ambulance service that is increasingly struggling to serve our people with just 600 ambulances. The situation is utter madness, and it is about time this brazen rort of our general economy by these professional banking parasites was stopped! Further. These banks will still be allowed to carry on with their independent privilege of privately printing money and generating assets out of thin air, which no other business, corporation or member of society ever does. So they should be grateful many more onerous restrictions aren't placed upon them as well, such as full nationalization, or the task of ethically writing off all short-term loans every 7 years, and long-term loans every 50 years in the Year of Jubilee, as clearly advocated in the Jewish Torah and Christian Bible (Deuteronomy 15:1-6; Leviticus 25:8-12). And lastly, I believe, if a Major Bank Levy regime like this was adopted by the Government to implement these radical measures, unlike either land tax or capital gains tax, they will most certainly be universally welcomed by about 99 per cent of the general New Zealand population who inwardly feel they have had enough of being ripped off by big business, particularly international bankers. Indeed, it is my considered view that there exists right now, deep in the hearts and minds of most ordinary folk around the world in all countries, for the time being a suppressed general contempt and hatred of international bankers and business executives who increasingly rort the system – and I believe, if the New Zealand Government has the courage of its convictions to implement the levy as I suggest, there will be overwhelming support for our boldness and general worldwide respect. RECOMMENDATION #3: INTRODUCE 'PROVISION OF NO INTEREST LOANS FOR LOW INCOME CITIZENS' Three economists headed by Claudio Borio, Head of the











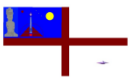
Monetary and Economic Department at the Bank for International Settlements, have advocated for years that non-interest bearing money be created as non-interest bearing central bank liabilities. Central Bank asset purchases financed by issuing non-interest bearing bank reserves have been practised in the past, notably by the Bank of Japan during the early to mid-2000s to 70 finance government deficits and so on. The aim of this is to allow the government sector to incur a lower service debt burden, and as this saving would boost demand, there would be no need to boost additional taxes. I support this system as it is closer to the Biblical banking laws I support as a Christian, and I would love to see a policy of providing 'no interest housing loans' to poorer members of society. However, with the global Fractional Reserve Banking system that presently exists, based around creating interest-bearing debt, such a policy may be difficult to implement on a meaningful scale, short of abolishing the existing global system and starting again. The policy of no interest debt is often ridiculed by mainstream economists as 'helicopter money' or a 'free lunch' but perhaps such a policy may be worth considering: https://voxeu.org/article/helicopter-money-illusion-free-lunch . Baron Adair Turner, former Chairman of the Financial Services Authority (UK), has long been an avid advocate of having central banks directly finance government spending and cash distributions to citizens using no interest 'helicopter money'. The policy of NO INTEREST bearing debt is advocated for all Jewish people and citizens of Israel in the Bible. (Exodus 22:25, Leviticus 25:36-37). However, with the Bank for International Settlements Basel IV new rules and reforms requiring some banks to carry more capital reserves as the bank's capital costs increase, to be fully implemented in 2022, it may be difficult if not impossible to contemplate such profound changes promoting no interest loans as a viable option. These new Basel IV rules are not only going to affect banks and insurance companies but many other big businesses worldwide also. However, I still believe the idea of providing noninterest bearing debt and loans is worthy of investigation by the Tax Working Group. RECOMMENDATION #4: INTRODUCE NEW ZEALAND 'BANKING EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTABILITY REGIME (BEAR) BILL 2018' In response to the outrageous salaries and other unacceptable conduct carried out by banking executives, the UK Government established the Financial Services Act 2012 which came into force on 1 April 2013. Specifically the Act gave the Bank of England responsibility for financial stability and introduced a new regulatory structure consisting of the Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee, the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority. 71 The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) has significant powers. Following its establishment the FCA established the Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SM&CR) in March 2016 to oversee and monitor senior executives of large banks, building societies and credit unions and is to be extended to cover all financial services firms by mid to late 2019. The aim of the SM&CR is to raise the ethical and business standards of conduct of everyone who works in financial services by making senior executives much more responsible and accountable for their actions. In New Zealand, its equivalent is called the Financial Markets Authority (FMA) which was formed on May 1, 2011 as part of the Financial Markets (Regulators and KiwiSaver) Bill. Unfortunately, since the FMA was established in New Zealand, it has done virtually nothing to rectify the monopolization and rort of the country by the 'big four' foreign-owned banks, but rather has concentrated on legal action against small finance companies instead. This failure to monitor the big banks in New Zealand urgently needs to be reformed. However, the Australians, in this respect, have been much more effective and direct. On 7 February 2018 the Australian Parliament passed into law the Treasury Laws Amendment (Banking Executive Accountability and Related Measures) Bill 2018. This Bill amended the Banking act 1959 to establish the Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR), announced by the Government in May 2017, to impose accountability, remuneration, key personnel and notification obligations on authorised deposit-taking institutions and persons in director and senior executive roles; and provide the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) with additional powers to investigate potential breaches of the BEAR and extend these powers to APRA's other supervisory functions; and Australian Prudential Regulation Authority Act 1998 and Banking Act 1959 to make











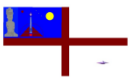
consequential amendments. https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_LEGislation/Bills_Search_Results/Res ult?bld=r6000 This recent legislation gives the new Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR) and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority huge new powers to change financial institution remuneration policies, ban executives and impose penalties of up to AU$200 million for misconduct. In an unprecedented move, the regime requires at least 60 per cent of chief executive bonuses and 40 per cent of other senior executive's bonuses be deferred for a minimum of four years. As short-term and long-term incentives make up the majority of senior executive's pay, these measures will mean executives will be forced to become more accountable. They will be subject to much greater scrutiny and there will be increased consequences for when executives and banks do not meet expectations. 72 The major banks have been embroiled in various scandals in recent years, including market manipulation in setting bank bill swap rates, breaching responsible lending laws, and providing misleading financial advice. APRA will receive AU$4.2 million in funding over four years to implement the measures, which address the recommendations of the Australian House of Representatives Coleman Report. This form of financial regulation is well overdue in New Zealand. (Indeed, as some have suggested, it could be extended to other major public company boards of directors as well of companies that have a key influence over the national economy). However, the banks and financial institutions are the first priority. On top of this, a Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry (also known as the Hayne Royal Commission) was established on 14 December 2017 by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia to inquire into and report on misconduct in the banking, superannuation and financial services industry. The AU$75 million royal commission is due to make its final report by 1 February 2019. Among the banks being investigated for being implicated in numerous alleged scandals are Commonwealth Bank (owner of NZ's ASB bank), National Australia Bank (owner of NZ's BNZ), Westpac, ANZ and Macquarie Bank. In December 2017, Australian shadow treasurer, Chris Bowen, attacked the Terms of Reference for the commission, saying, "if the Turnbull government does not get this right from the start, we will only see a continuation of the financial scandals" and continued, "The Terms of Reference must enable the royal commission to investigate the rorts and rip-offs to the fullest extent possible." Currently, the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) has an online tool to collect the public's stories of banking misconduct, fraud and criminal activity. https://financialservices.royalcommission.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx So it is obvious that some similar new radical measures must be implemented here by the government to help bring these 'big four' banking rip-off merchants into line. Accordingly, I recommend that the Tax Working Group recommend to the New Zealand Government that a "New Zealand Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR) 2018 Bill be drafted and passed into law here too. This Bill would fit like a glove with its proposed sister legislation, the Major Bank Levy Bill 2018. In my view, these two radical measures alone would by themselves have a huge effect on the tax system by generating another NZ$2.5 billion or more for the government, forcing those who really are the chief culprits extracting excessive profits from the New Zealand economy to pay their fair share. It would also be much fairer than either land tax or capital gains tax 73 and would not alienate a large proportion of the population, as these latter taxes most definitely would, and do, in other nations. These two legislative bills could be easily drafted and passed into law within the existing term of government, and be implemented within the timeframe of other measures envisaged in the Tax Working Group's Terms of Reference and final recommendations to the Government. IN CONCLUSION Although these bankers and their foreign shareholders will be extremely unhappy about my recommendations, little do they know, it is ultimately for their own good, and long-term best interests of their profession. Because, if something is not radically done soon to rectify this gross, growing unfairness and pauperization of the middle classes, working classes and poorer people, if history repeats itself, and it probably will. Their coming retribution will most likely in the future be much more severe than they can ever imagine. In the Old Testament and Jewish Torah, poor people who couldn't afford





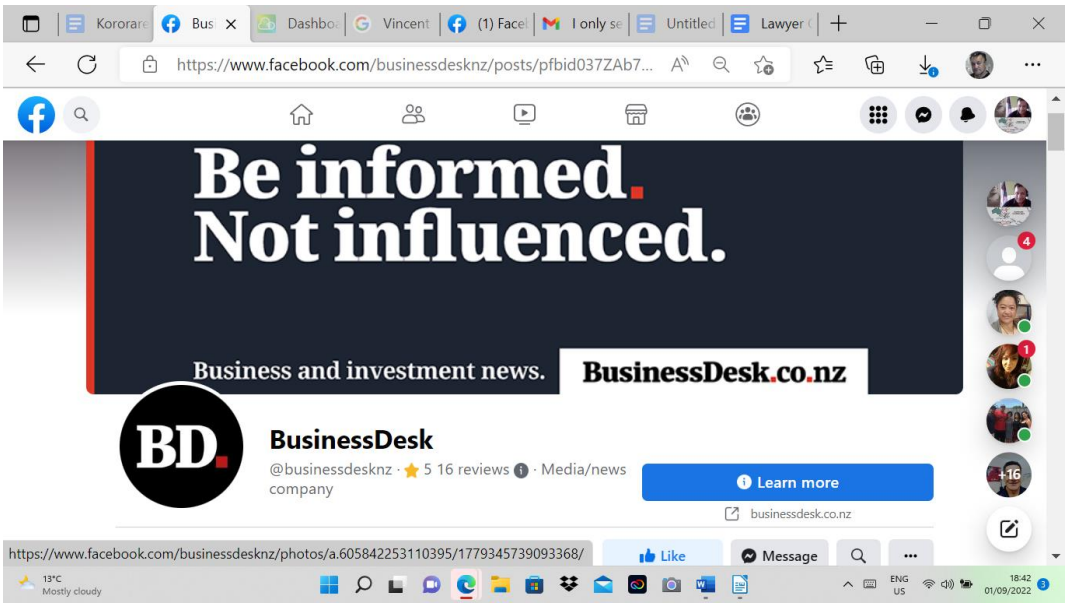






to bring the Levitical priest a lamb to sacrifice for their atonement at the temple, were allowed to bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons instead. (Leviticus 5:7, 12:8 KJV). When Jesus, during his earthly ministry, "…went into the temple of God and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers, and the seats of them that sold doves, and said unto them, 'It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves.'" (Matthew 21:12-13 KJV). One of the main things he was so upset about was that the self-serving priestly bankers, sitting in the temple entrusted with the nation's treasury, were charging extortionately high prices for selling doves, robbing even the most impoverished people in Jerusalem of their last dime and hard-earned personal sacrifices. In my view, this is what, once again, is taking place now, but this time it is much more subtle and it is happening on a global scale. Worse, it is sadly largely being perpetrated by apostate, hypocritical, Jewish and Protestant bankers, who all should know very much better now with the benefit of historical hindsight and an open Bible. In this submission I have generally criticized socialists, some of whom I know are members of the Tax Working Group, and some others who certainly are active members of the existing Government. In closing, I must give some credit that is due, especially to those individuals who sincerely hold some of their socialist views with a passion to make the system more 74 equitable. Because, in many respects, to my shame as a Christian, I believe that the growth of modern Socialism, where it advocates reforms by FORCE designed to help poorer people and redistribute the wealth, in many ways, is a natural by-product and response often of wellmeaning more secular people against this deplorable rort of this Judeo/Christian banking hypocrisy, continuum of naked capitalism and perfidious greed – that now, in large part, has disgracefully abandoned its original tenets of faith and service enunciated in the Scriptures – to VOLUNTARILY help poorer people who are less fortunate, love thy neighbour as thyself, and charitably, more impartially, ensure as much as possible that the wealth of the community is equitably and honestly distributed. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment, and may you, all members of the Tax Working Group, be especially blessed with wise discernment and honesty, to recommend the very best of economic reforms for us all as New Zealand citizens in our beautiful little country, not just for a foreign privileged few, dominated by, in my view, currently an avaricious cartel of parasitic foreign bankers. John D. Phillips April, 2018 75

Jacinda Ardern Ross Ardern Ian Ardern are complicit in WEF World Domination Corporation Business of Government hand in hand with the Latter Day Saints Church the Catholic Church Mormon Church and Church of England Corruption of the Dutch Protestant King William III King George III King George IV King William IV “Crown” Corporations Admiralty of the Fleet Michael Boyce our Legal Partner with the Confederation f Chiefs Customary Native Land Title and Legal Instruments and Flag of King William IV Constitution and Jurisdiction as a Dry Land Dock-less Bar-less Court System we are Enforcing over Jacinda Arderns Vice Admiral Inferior Courts of Law of the and that the Government Influences and Coerces the Mormon Church and Samoans Political Power over Maori Hapu Tribes to get them out of power with the Latter Day Saints Church Influence of Ian Ardern as President over the Pacific Native Peoples and African Native People to Wipe them off the Lands and put others there.



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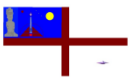
23 September 2021 ·
New Zealand [now called aotearoa] seems to be controlled by just a few families that have taken control of the entire pacific region.
now lets see.
John tamihere is married to awerangi durie tamihere now on the **" new maori health board "**
Their daughter is **christina tamihere waititi [kiri] married to rawiri waititi.**
awerangi tamihere is the daughter of mason durie.
Mason durie worked together with manuka henare [director of the catholic church. [brother of piki henare] to change the whakaputanga [now called te waka minenga] .
Mason durie is the brother of eddie durie.
Eddie durie and hugh kawharu both sat on the waitangi tribunal to settle land claims and hand New Zealand back to themselves. CITE THIS AS INJUNCTION DECREE AND MOTU PROPRIO











Hugh kawharu worked with mason durie and manuka henare to change the treaty of waitangi [now called tiriti o waitangi]>
Jacinda ardern prime minister of NZ, her father the high commissioner of tokelou and cook islands a mormon area 70 and elder. her uncle ian high commissioner of samoa an area 70 and elder of the mormon church, her other uncle vincent haleck an area 70 and president of the pacific area of american samoa .
Danial andrews is a devout catholic.
we haven't got it all figured out but this picture isnt looking normal to me at all
i will update this as there are more interesting family members to add
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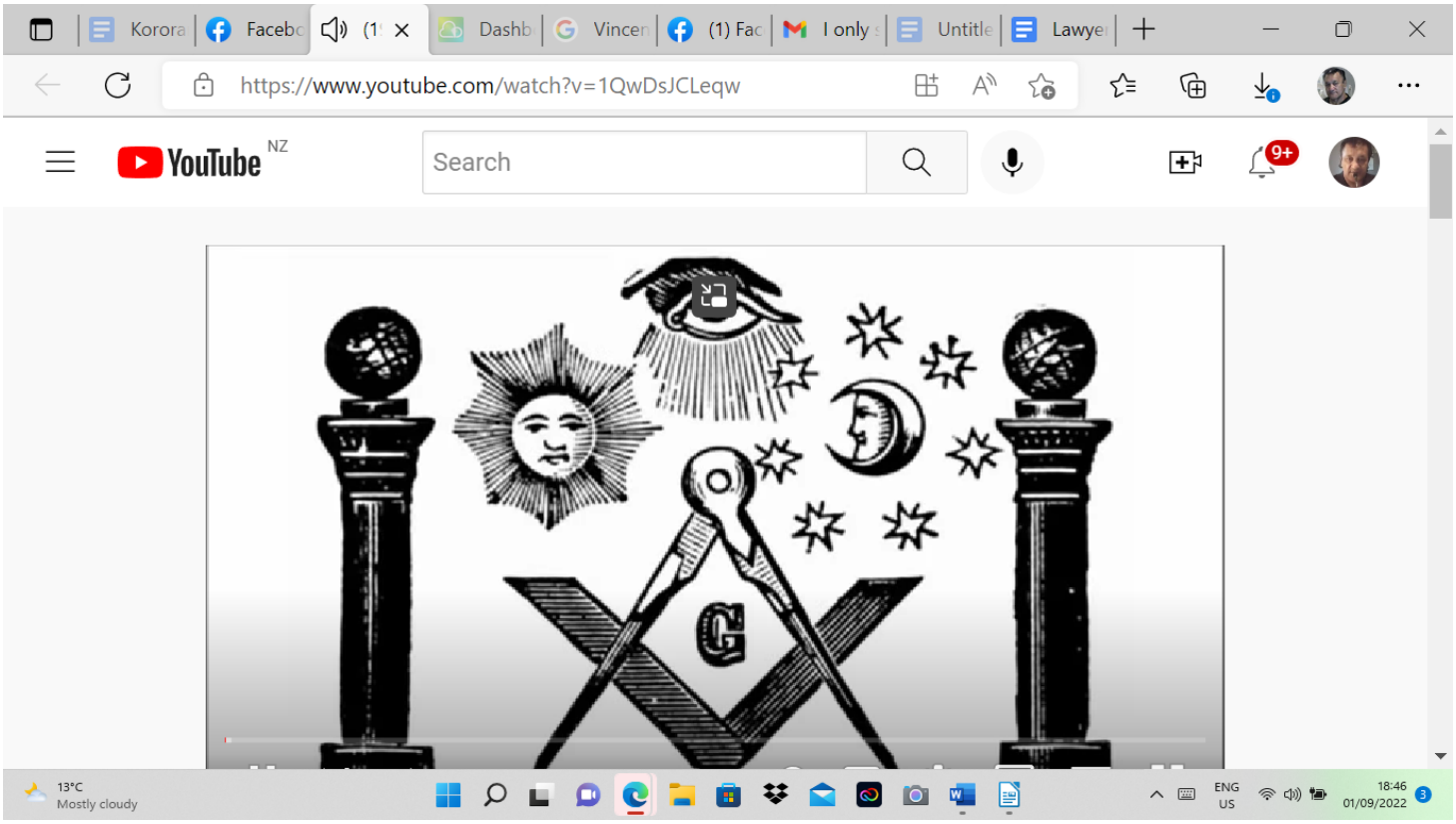

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NOT LOOKING GOOD FOR THE ARDERN FAMILY TIED IN WITH THE ROTHSCHILDS WEF NWO SCAM CABAL ORGANIZATION CORPORATIONS CHURCHES AND STATE CONTROL OVER THE PEOPLE WHO ELECTED THEM TO GOVERN THE COUNTRY BUT NOT FOR THE PEOPLE BUT FOR THEMSELVES IS WHY WE HAVE THESE NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT HEARINGS T EXPOSE THEM WITH HIGHER AWS THAT THEIR DRACONIAN LAWS STATUTES THAT CHANGES THE MEANING OF KINGS LAWS FOR COMMON LAW PEOPLE NOT PRIVATE CORPORATIONS THE GOVE RNMET ID LOOKING AFTER THEI OWN FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INTEREST WITH “IWI MAORI CROWN” NOT BRITISH KINGS “CROWN” MADE SILENT NO MORE

Monday 9 May 2022

The story of Tokelau, the prison islands — and Ross Ardern, their NZ-appointed administrator

An utterly incredible story of NZ-directed abuse!

By Papali'i Fuiavailili Ala'ilima.

The Islands that make up Tokelau are 500 km north of Samoa, and 1200 km east of Tuvalu.

These islands are difficult to get to. There are no commercial flights in and out as there is no airport – although one is planned.

Transport to and from Tokelau is therefore by sea, on **fortnightly boat services** from the closest port in Apia, Samoa. The boat travels to all three atolls, taking approximately **24 hours** to reach the southern most atoll of Fakaofo.
There are no deep-water passes into the lagoons and, since the barrier reefs shelve precipitously into deep water, ships must lie off the shores while cargo and passengers are transferred by canoe or small boat.

This makes Tokelau one of the safest places to be – for those still hiding under their beds worrying about a 'global pandemic'

For instance, in the Global Pandemic of 1918 that resulted in the deaths of between 50 and 80 million world-wide (these are the best estimates if medical researchers as in many parts of the globe there were no records) – there were no recorded cases in Tokelau.

In fact, American Samoa was untouched by the 1918 Pandemic too.

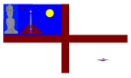
Fast forward 100 years, to **15 December 2017** when New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs **Winston Peters** appointed **Ross Ardern**, father of Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, as **Administrator of Tokelau.**
The Administrator of Tokelau does not live on the islands; his office is part of the Special Relations Unit within MFAT and NZAID in Wellington. This unit is mandated to oversee NZ's relationship with Tokelau and Nuie. Ross Ardern lives in Auckland …
The Administrator is charged with administration of the executive Government of Tokelau (population 1500). In practice the Administrator's powers are largely delegated to the Tokelauan institutions since 1994. However, the Administrator still plays a key role in the partnership between NZ and Tokelau – and acts as the principal contact between Tokelau and the New Zealand Government. In this regard he seeks to work constructively with Tokelau to assist it in maintaining a good and satisfactory standard of services and **infrastructure** in Tokelau.
Early in his police career, Ross Ardern was involved in the Dawn Raids of the 1970s, in which police raided Pacific Islander's homes in Auckland in search of 'overstayers'. They were rather heavy-handed.

In July 2021, the New Zealand government, as part of its "keeping everyone safe" from covid-19 campaign, despatched a Navy ship to take the Pfizer mRNA injections all the way to remote Tokelau.







This exercise further reinforced the difficulty in getting to Tokelau. Did the islanders need to be 'vaccinated'?

Perhaps not. And it seems that some of them decided to exercise their democratic right not to have anyone inject mRNA into their bodies.

However, it has been reported that "99 per cent of those 16 and older *fully immunised* against Covid-19." More than enough to confer Herd Immunity, surely?
Apparently not!

TOKELAU HOUSE ARRESTS NOW INCLUDE CHILDREN

The Daily Examiner
By Papali'i Fuiavailili Ala'ilima.
On Friday night, the Talanoa Sa'o team welcomed back previous guests, Pastors Danny and Sarah Pelasio of Brisbane, Australia.

Danny and Sarah provided the team with an update on the Tokelau government's **heavy-handed treatment of families in Tokelau**. Specifically, those who have refused the "free" Pfizer Covid-19 vaccination provided by the New Zealand government. These families have been placed under **House Arrest**, more recently named "House Isolation". Some have been under "house isolation" for **eight months** now. Things won't change anytime soon unless the families comply with the Tokelau government's Covid vaccination policy, which seems similar to New Zealand's Covid policy.
Some have asked why they haven't adjusted the Covid Policy in Tokelau since New Zealand has fewer restrictions? Incredibly, **Tokelau does not have a single case of Covid** on the island, yet they have to adhere to strict regulations.
The Tokelau government has now begun the forced vaccination roll-out for children **from 5 years**. Any parent who refuses to have their child injected with messenger RNA is to be placed under house arrest/isolation directly.
During our first interview with Danny and Sarah, acting as advocates, the locked-down families in Tokelau preferred to stay anonymous for personal reasons. Since their children from 5 years are now targeted for vaccination while being treated the same way as adults, they feel that they cannot remain anonymous any longer. And with some facing over eight months on home lockdown, this has prompted a change in silence.

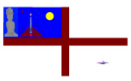
I had the opportunity to speak with several people from the affected families in Tokelau. After personally hearing their grievances, I was shocked at what the families told me. For many months they have **not been allowed to leave their homes** or receive any visitors. They have survived through











their Christian Faith and the generosity of community members sympathetic to their plight and who smuggled produce and groceries to them.
Our Pacific cultures do not operate like this. Whoever came up with this plan needs to rethink a new strategy that works in a Pacific context.

These bullying tactics need to stop now.

For those who are unfamiliar with the Pacific Island atolls of Tokelau and its connections to New Zealand, here is a brief overview:

Previously known as the Union Islands, in 1976, its official name became Tokelau. Tokelau is made up of three tropical coral atolls: Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofo. These atolls have a combined land area of 10 square km (4 square miles), located **north of Samoa and east of Tuvalu.** The population is around **1500**.
As small as it is, Tokelau has been a dependent territory of New Zealand since **11 February 1926**.
The Queen of England is the Head of State (as part of the Commonwealth), represented by **an administrator appointed by the New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade.**
The question is whether there was any nepotism involved in the selection of **Ross Ardern** as Administrator of Tokelau?
In response to the Talanoa Sa'o team asking how New Zealanders might support those under house arrest, Danny and Sarah advised that a first step is to write to Ross Ardern, protesting the treatment of the Tokelau families being locked down. Mr Ardern's email address is ross.ardern@mfat.govt.nz.
The Tokelau government have not yet replied to requests by Talanoa Sa'o.

New Zealand citizens under House Arrest for Pfizer non-compliance, Ross Ardern suddenly resigns (Tokelau)June 9, 2022 With 4 comments

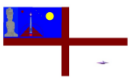
"…families in Tokelau had been under house "isolation" [house arrest] for over seven months. Yet this issue was receiving little to no attention from local media." All under the watch of Ross Ardern, Jacinda Ardern's father, who has incidentally, just resigned. House arrest means no swimming, no phones, no working from home, no leaving home even. This is since July 2021, all for declining the NZ Govt's 'gift' of the (untested) Pfizer jab. The option to work from home was removed after the second round of the 'free jab'. Note well, this is a country that at the time of this travesty of justice, there was not a single case of covid to be seen. A must read, with three videos there to keep you up to speed. Please share this. […]











[New Zealand citizens under House Arrest for Pfizer non-compliance, Ross Ardern suddenly resigns (Tokelau) | Waikanae Watch]

POSTED BY WAIKANAE WATCHERS IN UNCATEGORIZED

≈ LEAVE A COMMENT

…and there seems to be no end in sight. Mahelino and many others are restricted in every area of their life. He is not allowed to go anywhere, not even allowed to go fishing.
This is unforgivable from the Council and governing bodies of Tokelau, a dependent territory of New Zealand. They have way over-extended their powers.

Please share this story as far and wide as you can: we must bring Kiwis attention to this unbelievable abuse of Human Rights and demand freedom for all residents in Tokelau.

– Community Comms Collective Website for Mainstream Media Contact Information: https://communitycomms.org.nz/resourc…
– List of Members of Parliament to contact: https://www.parliament.nz/en/mps-and-…
– To get a reference on how small the atoll of Nukunonu, Tokelau is, see these visuals: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KZ-yk…

https://youtu.be/oM_gja0K3ZY

Sunday 1 August 2021

sovereign island Tokelau under attack by NZ — a forced vaccination campaign

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"**Rumble —** [NZT] The Sovereign island and people of Tokelau is under attack by New Zealand operating to deliver a forced vaccination campaign on the **entire** population despite resistance to it. We discuss this with an Australian contact with family in Tokelau right now.

If true, this needs to be world news — Ross Ardern [father of Dear Leader] is the NZ Administrator of this island."

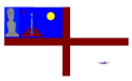
compliance, Ross Ardern suddenly resigns (Tokelau)June 9, 2022With 4 comments











Tokelau resident Mahelino Pateledio under house arrest for 11 months & counting for declining the you-know-what jabAugust 6, 2022

sovereign island Tokelau under attack by NZ — a forced vaccination campaignAugust 1, 2021With 1 comment

Monday 6 December 2021

a vast array of previously unknown Pfizer covid 'vaccine' adverse effects is released by Pfizer

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POSTED BY WAIKANAE WATCHERS IN UNCATEGORIZED

≈ 22 COMMENTS

*by **Guy David Hatchard***

A document released by Pfizer apparently as a result of a Freedom Of Information court order in the USA reveals a vast array of previously unknown vaccine adverse effects compiled from official sources around the world. Pfizer concedes this is 'a large increase' in adverse event reports and that even this huge volume is under reported. Over 100+ diseases are listed, many very serious. This document was compiled by Pfizer in the very early days of the vaccine rollout in NZ but was possibly not supplied to our government.

We examine the implications for government. Up until now, New Zealand GPs and hospitals have been provided with a fact sheet from Pfizer listing 21 possible adverse events as a result of vaccination. All of these are minor, requiring little or no treatment other than rest, with the exception of severe allergic reactions, myocarditis and pericarditis (inflammation of the heart).

As a result, most of the many thousands of New Zealanders reporting adverse effects post vaccination have been sent home with little more than advice to take an aspirin and rest. Some have been told that their conditions may be unrelated medical events, psychosomatic, or due to anxiety on their part.

Relying on the short official Pfizer fact sheet as a guide, Medsafe, our NZ medicines regulatory body, has only accepted one out of the 100+ deaths actually reported to them as related to vaccination. Most are listed as unrelated, under investigation, or unknowable. By contrast, the NZ Health Forum and other groups have collected unofficial reports of adverse effects and death proximate to vaccination. Out of 670+ reports of death compiled by the Forum, 270 have already been investigated by medical professionals and closely linked to known adverse effects.

Following the publication of the new Pfizer document many more are expected to be connected with vaccination. Reports describe symptoms such as chest pain, brain fog, extreme fatigue, neurological symptoms, tachycardia, stroke, heart attacks, and many more. Collected data suggests that as many

as two-thirds of adverse event enquiries made to medical staff by vaccine recipients have not been reported to CARM—the NZ system of adverse event reporting.

Medsafe itself estimates in its Guide to Adverse Reaction Reporting that in NZ only 5% of adverse events are reported. As a result the NZ public is completely unaware of the extent of reported possible risks of vaccination.

The just-released Pfizer document which is being circulated widely in the public domain and can be downloaded from websites is entitled 5.3.6 CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-AUTHORIZATION ADVERSE EVENT REPORTS OF PF-07302048 (BNT162B2) RECEIVED THROUGH 28-FEB-2021 Therefore the reported side effects predate the vaccine rollout in New Zealand. **The report itself was finalised by Pfizer** on 30 April 2021.
Did Pfizer supply this information to our government during the early days of our universal vaccination programme? If so the results should have been shared with our medical professionals, politicians, and the public. **Many of the new 100+ listed new adverse event types now released by Pfizer in this 38 page document pose long term risks to health. Until very recently, the document was being withheld by Pfizer who maintained it should be kept confidential. There is a strong possibility that very large numbers of New Zealanders will suffer long term injury as a result.**

How did this happen without anyone's knowledge?

Even though the Pfizer vaccine had undergone very short trials and had provisional approval only, Medsafe did not update its CARM adverse event reporting system to make it mandatory rather than voluntary.

Medsafe did not advise GPs and Hospital staff to be on high alert for adverse events and report them rapidly and in detail.

The Government ignored the unprecedented numbers of adverse events being reported to Medsafe and circulating in the community and on social media.

The Government instituted a public relations, promotional, and media campaign advising the public that the Pfizer covid-19 mRNA vaccine was completely safe and free of serious side effects, giving the impression that there were no side effects—not even the known serious effects of heart inflammation that Pfizer had already admitted.

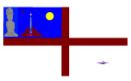
Unaccountably, conditions imposed by the contract that our Government signed with Pfizer for the supply of vaccines have not been made public. We suspect that the contract contains standard clauses similar to those used with drugs that have completed safety trials, such as a provision that











public discussion of adverse events may only be undertaken in conjunction with the company supplying the drug. If this is the case, it will have hamstrung Medsafe and our Government in their approach to assessment and public discussion of adverse events.

What are the new risks of vaccination?

Anyone reading the new Pfizer adverse event report compilation will be staggered. The sheer density of the technical medical terms and disease names are nevertheless broken down into recognisable and serious categories of illness—kidney failure, stroke, cardiac events, pregnancy complications, inflammation, neurological disease, autoimmune failure, paralysis, liver failure, blood disorders, skin disease, musculoskeletal problems, arthritis, respiratory disease, DVT, blood clots, vascular disease, haemorrhage, loss of sight, Bell's palsy, and epilepsy.

How has this affected New Zealand?

While even the official Medsafe record of adverse effects and the unofficial lists show that the immediate risks of covid vaccination could be as much as 50–300 times greater than even the most risky of previous traditional vaccines (such as the smallpox jab), and while the long term effects are unknown, 90% of eligible New Zealanders have gone ahead with vaccination having accepted the assurances of safety and efficacy from the government, or having been forced to get vaccinated under threat of loss of employment and freedom of movement. Feeling the fear of covid that has been generated by reports in the international and local media, most people completing vaccination heaved a great sigh of relief—that is one huge worry off my mind, now I can get on with my life.

Those finding that no immediate insurmountable reaction had surfaced (the majority) understandably agreed with the government: "What is all the fuss about? Why shouldn't everyone do this, or be made to do this? It is a social good that will protect everyone"

BUT there is a huge iceberg in the path of the good ship New Zealand hidden under the waves of relief. Thousands are quietly suffering debilitating illness, unacknowledged and in some cases untreated by their doctors. For those who survived vaccination without immediate injury this was not a problem because they didn't know about it apart from one or two complaints from friends that might just be random coincidences.

This has brought about a division in New Zealand society which the government created in the name of public safety. Thousands of dedicated servants of the nation including teachers, health workers, and others are being stigmatised and forced out of their jobs in a manner horrifyingly reminiscent of the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany. **The government did this despite knowing that the Pfizer vaccine was neither fully tested, safe, nor particularly effective**. **Judges handed down**

75









decisions in courts supporting the government mandates unaware of crucial mRNA vaccine safety data, all because Pfizer had withheld this information, and the government had not done its due diligence.

Had the true position been known, the High Court's NZ Bill of Rights analysis may well have been different and its provision which guarantees that every individual should be able to make their own medical choices might still be intact.

Pfizer's conclusions

Pfizer concludes the released document with a statement "Review of the available data for this cumulative PM experience, confirms a favorable benefit–risk balance for BNT162b2." PM stands for the Post Marketing data set they are evaluating of 42,086 reported adverse events. Pfizer makes this bald claim of benefit despite admitting that "the magnitude of underreporting is unknown".

This document contains no further substantive information in support of this claim of benefit–risk balance other than a mysterious reference to "the known safety profile of the vaccine".

The benefit–risk argument is in essence saying: covid-19 is a serious illness and our calculations show that more people will be injured by the disease than are being injured by the vaccine, therefore there will be a net benefit. This argument falls over because of at least three very important factors: Firstly treatment options have improved and thereby the risk of serious illness and death from covid has been greatly reduced. Secondly the risk of covid is not evenly spread. People with comorbidities (other conditions) and the elderly are at very high risk. Most other people are at very low risk.

Thus vaccination could subject people at low risk from covid to a higher risk from vaccination. Approaches to preventive health education can reduce the covid risk to people with comorbidities more than vaccination can. For example a study published in the BMJ found that people following a plant based diet have a 73% reduced risk of serious illness. Data from the UK Biobank has been analysed by researchers from Manchester and Oxford Universities and the West Indies who found that shift workers (who typically have disrupted bioclocks) have three times the risk of being hospitalised with covid.

Preventive remedies include changes in diet such as the introduction of more fresh fruit, vegetables, and fibre, and reductions in known unhealthy habits such as smoking, excess alcohol consumption, an overly sedentary lifestyle, a predominance of ultra processed foods, and many more.

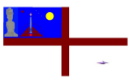
The third and most significant reason the benefit–risk argument falls over is the sheer range of adverse reaction types observed by Pfizer and kept hidden until now.











How could a single vaccine have such a wide range of effects?

The technical reasons why mRNA vaccines can have such broad effects on human health are understood by those working in gene therapy. Perfectly stable DNA function is critical to life. In turn, cell function integrity is critical to maintaining DNA. Individual cells contain mechanisms to repair their own DNA as many as 70,000 times a day.

From this perspective, the in vitro laboratory study recently published in Viruses 2021, 13,2056, is indicative. It suggests a possible mechanism for vaccine harm. The study found that the spike protein localises in the nucleus and inhibits DNA damage repair by impeding access of key DNA repair proteins.

The findings reveal a potential molecular pathway by which the covid spike protein might impede adaptive immunity. They underscore the potential side effects of the full-length spike-based mRNA vaccines. Despite a degree of cellular autonomy, the nervous system and the physiology must and does function as a whole.

The entire nervous system including the immune system is a ‘part and whole’ network. The whole is in every part, the DNA is in every cell, but cell function is also related to a generalised and interconnected genetic network—the holistic functioning of the physiological network is critical to its efficiency. Thus physiological network stability (health) can be impaired by the introduction of pieces of active genetic code (biologic instructions) like those contained in mRNA vaccines.

An analogy will make this clear. We are familiar with computer networks. A very common backbone of most commercial systems is produced by Microsoft. Each computer contains the Microsoft system and the network also runs under its system. The system is supported by computer code—a set of complex instructions written by Microsoft. Individual computers can perform standalone tasks and can communicate with other computers to keep the organisation running smoothly.

This can be compared to the physiology. There are many systems in the body: immune system, circulatory system, digestive system, limbic system, homeostatic mechanisms, musculoskeletal structure, neural networks, and so on. They perform apparently stand alone functions, but all run on the basis of the same genetic code contained in our DNA and communicate with one another during the process of maintaining health.

Back to our analogy: office staff sometimes send messages full of spelling errors to one another but this doesn’t harm the network. If, however, a computer virus written in code is sent by one computer it

can overwhelm and crash network function because it affects the operating system. Some networks are protected by good firewalls and others are vulnerable. The Covid vaccine introduces a sequence of information written in genetic code into our physiology.

It is no wonder that it could elicit such a very broad range of adverse effects, some of which are so serious as to be analogous to a computer network crash. Some individuals have strong immune systems and are little affected, others experience problems in one or other systems. The fact that a sequence of foreign code has been introduced into the physiology produces major risks to health, risks that those working in gene therapy for the last few decades are very familiar with.

The extremely broad range of adverse effects revealed by the Pfizer document is the physiological signature of a general control system failure, a failure of the body's overall integration and function. It is not plausible to suggest otherwise. That is why experts in genomics, even as I write, are pondering fundamental questions about the action and safety of mRNA vaccines. They are also urging caution.

Conclusion

The NZ government agreed commercial terms with a single company for vaccine supply. **It is possible that vital information was withheld**. **The public was kept in ignorance of known risks.** This has divided our society and undermined our fundamental Kiwi tolerance on the basis of not only incomplete but misleading safety data.

The government is asleep at the wheel. Knowing full well that safety trials were incomplete, the government apparently accepted information supplied by multinational commercial interests at face value. This should be a 'never again' moment. **There are huge lessons to be learned and an apology owed to the whole population.**

The provisions of the NZ BIll of Rights should be given constitutional status. The vaccine mandates should be withdrawn and those affected by them compensated. The proposed vaccination of 5–11 year olds should be stopped.

Andrew Devine

JUST HOW EVIL ARE THE ARDERNS ??

"…families in Tokelau had been under house "isolation" [house arrest] for over seven months. Yet this issue was receiving little to no attention from local media." All under the watch of Ross Ardern, Jacinda Ardern's father, who has incidentally, **just resigned**. House arrest means no swimming, no phones, no working from home, no leaving home even. This is **since July 2021**, all for **declining the NZ Govt's 'gift' of the (untested) Pfizer jab**. The option to work from home was removed after the second round of the 'free jab'. Note well, this is a country that at the time of this travesty of justice, there was **not a single case of covid to be seen**. A must read, with three videos there to keep you up to speed. Please share this

24 September 2021 ·

Another family name on the new maori health ["paid by the peon /mokai slaves"] board . **Tipa mahuta the** sister of **nanaia mahuta** both the daughters descended from royalty.
How qualified is tipa to be on the board of health managing millions of slave paid taxes. Well Tipa has the **mandatory tattooed face qualification** .
Let's remember the **arderns also descend from british royalty of** the great Charlemagne himself. then we have of course **au pito william sio** a **high samoan chief** , that almost equates to a king of sorts. but let's not stop there on the royal list . **Dame Karen Poutasi** is married to another samoan high almost **kingly chief Samelu Faapoi Poutasi.**
We can add all the above to our list of families dictating New Zealand, lets review.....
John tamihere is married to **awerangi durie** tamihere now on the **" new maori health board "**
Their daughter is **christina tamihere waititi** [kiri] married to **rawiri waititi.**
awerangi tamihere is the daughter of **mason durie.**
Mason durie worked together with **manuka henare** [**director of the catholic church**. [brother of **piki henare**] to **change the whakaputanga** [now called **te waka minenga**] .
Mason durie is the brother of **eddie durie**.
Eddie durie and **hugh kawharu** both sat on the **waitangi tribunal** to settle **land claims** and **hand New Zealand back to themselves.**
Hugh kawharu worked with **mason durie** and **manuka henare** to **change the treaty of waitangi [now called tiriti o waitangi]>**
Jacinda ardern prime minister of NZ, her father **ross ardern** the high commissioner of tokelou and cook islands a mormon area 70 and elder. her uncle ian ardern high commissioner of samoa an area 70 and elder of the mormon church, her **other uncle vincent haleck an area 70 and president of the pacific area of american samoa** .
Danial andrews is a devout catholic.
New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary Phillip O'Shea
and i wonder if sharon shea is any relation to philip oshea ? since its all being kept in the royal bloodlines of New
Zealand. https://l.facebook.com/l.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FRobert_Mahuta%3Ffbclid%3DIwAR1QSEwbj1KOYghtPgaHJAzygkZkVG4xWTJPXBeOIrUrJij7PTdfDpOH05s&h=AT13cpxWltlcR_p2gq-lxVOHSLcosGHuOfBRq87vLfvkqckzAFQLObASTVfKqWaTcTRb_0hTH4AVQacQSteXp9bnLs6J_SmRUOS667KFs-mvdfyDJqW5gkgcxgJxfIxcQA&__tn__=H-y-R&c[0]=AT18kshHYgELCqy_nZGYCniYcH44OUIDfIX3noqgYOSGzQT5ttcbfOtTlHdTHVex4dazuY9ScgSQACZ3QE6sLqXLMfouLLtYkcWaHzAxl0DPx8_Sip6Ak4w2bIly856ARVn-H4MeDFav9jCYEc01yZ3LyUMUlDjfoxgdffyrCoOCUv8LhEBSCJeNvOIMPSHdQWir

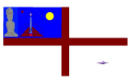
Robert Mahuta - Wikipedia IS AN ORMSBY PAKEHA SURNAME











Rules of the Zoom meeting We won't allow discussions on 1/ Churches 2/ Religion 3/ Satan or God 4/ Queen Elizabeth II 5/ Queen Victoria 6/ Whakapapa 7/ Tikanga Law 8/ Maori 9/ IWI 10/ Arguments and games 11/ Emotions 12/ 1840 Treaty or Claims 13/ Distraction from the Agenda Host and me 14/ Foul language and abuse 15/ Racism and offensive remarks about us and the Agenda 16/ Bringing a group of stirrers on that I can tell will get the mute button Kate Floss and Group talking about the Queen You all had your time on the first Zoom meeting 25 April 2022 and took over in 8 hours 25 minutes flat out, not this time. 17/ Sharing the Confederation Flag with IWI MAORI or MAORI INCORPORATION who have to OWN your "MOAI CROWN" Legal Inheritance (Big Crown) as Hapu MOAI INCORPORATION and Drop the word MAORI Patent ownership of New Zealand (Little Crown) today for transition over.

18/ Foreign Government Seals linked to Queen Elizabeth II Crown Wellington your seals are in that Hapu Inc Contract is a Direct Conflict in the Kings Bench Court Jurisdiction Correspondence Laws

Queen Elizabeth II Image Document is Offensive and prohibited in this Court Hearing at the Time you discussed your Injunction without showing the Documents as Evidence for the Court to witness So thats the reason I dissolved the Case because of your non business approach to a serious Case with your own hand and Authority to Charge these people with your own Law and no back up on how you derive your Authority from somewhere else and not exclusively this Court Direction and expertise in Law of Commercial Contract Business Debt Recovery attached to your Queen Elizabeth II Maori Partnership Sealed Authority Maori Hapu Incorporation Business Documents not Tabled inside this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court is really beating the Court Jurisdiction of this Kings Flag Law **and found to be a Threat to our Country and Sovereign People of New Zealand who are injured from your Jacinda Ardern Government C V D Jabs on innocent people dying from poisoning their bodies and calling it a PANDEMIC You and your Corporate Partner Criminals invented and Killing people throughout the world we find you are liabled too for causing Harm Loss and Injury to the people who cant fight you except the Higher Law of Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS we Enforce against you MURDERERS and PIRATES in Parliament and maori Hapu Incorporations separated from Unincorporated Hapu now want you all DISSOLVED and SHUT DOWN before you Declare ILLEGAL MARTIAL LAW State of Emergency "War Powers Act" on our Country while we are Sovereigns to Pope Francis Higher Power he says for us to choose Adequate Laws to protect ourselves from you Unruly Thugs who have no Entrenched Constitution as we have an 1835 DOI Flag of Admiralty Constitution Laws we created against you on our Sovereigns Land and Bill Debt Charged you personally for your Maori Hapu Incorporations Queen Seal leading part of conspiring to Mass Murder the V A X D People left to die and get away with paying them what we are claiming their TRUST MONEY WEALTH LEGAL INHERITANCE with these Writ of Execution Warrants from our Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court today made public on Social Media as NOTICE TO YOU THE "CROWN" AGENT TO "PRINCIPAL" Confederation of Chiefs and myself the Prosecutor and Judge of this Legal Court So, you shall be Arrested by Law Enforcement Military, Police, Sheriffs with these Court Orders**

ONE VIDEO MANY DOCUMENTS TO AN INDIVIDUAL CASE IS TREATED AS ONE AFFIDIVIT

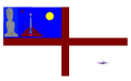
The total of all information and Affidavits, Videos world-wide witnesses in this single Notice Order issued by this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court is equal to One Affidavit Charge Order Prosecuting each Individual live man woman Tried and Convicted Criminal Fraudsters named and











Identified as Stated here today by me for the New Zealand and British UK Record completed in this Proof of Claim against each Individual the same Charges Applies in New Zealand and Britain UK King's Bench Magistrates Court Hearings; Guidelines to Default Contract on Criminals absent from the MOAI CROWN NATIVE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT hearings rules against them if they don't defend themselves on VIDEO LINK face to face we can enforce Charges against the named photographed persons in our Court After we enforce the MOAI CROWN FLAG JURISDICTION first; The following Corporate Crime practice note provides comprehensive and up to date legal information covering Criminal trial held in the absence of the defendant Trial in absence in the "Magistrates Courts" Procedure where the defendant is absent. Trial in absence in the Crown Court or Death of the accused; Duties of defense representatives
https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10227099923385256&id=12714 82672 The following Corporate Crime practice note provides comprehensive and up to date legal information covering: Criminal trial held in the absence of the defendant Trial in absence in the magistrates' court Procedure where the defendant is absent Trial in absence in the Crown Court Death of the accused Duties of defense representatives Criminal trial held in the absence of the defendant Coronavirus (COVID19): This Practice Note contains guidance impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. The Coronavirus Act 2020 (CA 2020) among other measures makes temporary provision for the extended use of live links and audio links in criminal proceedings. See Practice Notes: Operation of the criminal courts during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and Criminal Procedure 41 Rules (CrimPR)—update for Coronavirus (COVID-19) as well as Availability of live links in criminal proceedings during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic— checklist. See also Practice Note: Practical guide to remote hearings in the criminal courts and Practical tips for remote Attendance at criminal hearings—checklist; for updates on key Developments and related practical guidance on the implications for lawyers, see: Coronavirus (COVID-19) and the criminal justice system—overview and Practice Note: Coronavirus (COVID-19) toolkit. In both the magistrates' court and the Crown Court, proceeding with a trial in the absence of the defendant is a last resort and is one which the courts will try to avoid unless necessary. In R v Jones, the House of Lords held that the decision to hold a trial in the absence of a defendant must:

Moai Crown" UK NZ Federal State Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Fees Sheriff of the Court and Debt Collectors Legal Advocate Fees and British "Crown" Fees Estimates Enforced in the Court Hearing on Thursday 21 July 2022 and again today 3 September 2022 at 6 pm NZ time & am UK time 9 am EU time with Host Andrew Devine Greece to get to the bottom of Churches and "Maori" Trickery

BRITAIN UK Debt Recovery Bob Pitmans Fee Structure is applied in our Kings Bench Magistrates Court Hearings for recovery of Debts above GBP One Million Moai Pounds equivalent Value charge

OUR CHARGES

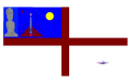
Our hourly rates for debt recovery will depend on the seniority of the lawyer carrying out the work, which range from £150 per hour for a debt recovery executive up to £525 per hour for a partner based in our London office. Typically, undefended debt collection matters will be carried out by one of the debt recovery executives under the supervision of a partner.
The number of hours it will take will depend on the circumstances of your case. In particular, the size and complexity of the debt, whether the debtor is based in England and Wales, whether the debt is disputed and whether it becomes necessary to commence enforcement proceedings following judgment.











We reserve the right to increase the hourly rates if the work done is particularly complex or urgent or the nature of your instructions require us to work outside normal office hours. If this happens, we will notify you in advance and agree an appropriate rate.

As an alternative to hourly rates, we may be able to offer to undertake work before the commencement of legal proceedings based on a percentage of realisations. The percentage will depend on the value, size and complexity of the debts but the percentage is likely to be in the range of 10% to 25% plus VAT, subject to a minimum fee of £150 plus VAT.
Our charges do not include VAT, which we will add to your bill at the prevailing rate.

EXPENSES

We would usually expect to incur certain expenses on your behalf which we will add to your bill. For example, court fees and High Court Enforcement Officer's fees. The amount of these fees depend on the size of the debt. There is a sliding scale for court fees ranging from £35 to issue the smallest claims up to £10,000 for the largest claims.

We may instruct a barrister (otherwise known as Counsel) on your behalf if the proceedings become disputed. Counsel's brief fee for a trial can vary between £1,500 for the smallest claim up to tens of thousands of pounds for the largest claim. It will vary according to the experience of the barrister needed and the complexity of the case. The brief fee includes Counsel's time for case preparation and time engagement on the first day of any hearing. Thereafter a 'refresher' fee is charged by Counsel for each additional day of any hearing, usually at between about £1,000 and £5,000 per day. These charges are exclusive of any applicable VAT. If you require solicitor attendance as well as Counsel at a hearing, then our solicitor time will be based on an additional cost on a day rate between £1,750 and £3,000 plus VAT.

ESTIMATED TOTAL LEGAL COSTS

It is very difficult at the outset to predict the total cost to recover a debt. This will depend upon how much time it will take to complete, and this can depend on the particular circumstances of the case and issues which may arise during the course of the debt recovery process. For example, whether the case is disputed and whether enforcement action is needed. The best guide we can give you is that our costs tend to fall in the range of £150 plus VAT for a very modest, undisputed debt recovered without the need for legal proceedings to tens of thousands of pounds for a larger, disputed debt proceeding to trial.

DEFAULT CONTRACT OF DEBT

DECLARATION OF WAR ON YOU

Jacinda Ardern and your New Zealand Government Parliament caught committing Treason

Kate Laurell Ardern, AKA: Jacinda Ardern FOR TREASON against the People of New Zealand

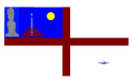
Department of the Prime Minister
and Cabinet, Parliament Building
Wellington New Zealand











as

The New NZ "Crown Agent" and Public Entity, doing business as Jacinda

Kate Laurell Ardern, in your private capacity, living, breathing individual.

and as JACINDA ARDERN, the Corporate' dead private business person;

Following the first letter/Notice sent to you 27 December 2021

Second Affidavit Claims Notice sent 9 January 2022

And today a third Affidavit Claims Notice 12 January 2022

Jacinda Ardern, Ross Ardern Ian Ardern, Vincent Haleck, Clarke Gayford, Aupito William Sio

Please read this "Fourth Affidavit Claims Notice" on you and your Government and Parliament Ministers in your collective live breathing, People's "Private Capacities", separated from the "Crown of New Zealand" Corporation business and Maori In-corporations Whakaminenga Management NZ Crown Entity liable now as Commercial Default Contract Debtors to Moai Crown King William IV British UK NZ Federal State Flag Government Partnership Organisation.

Notice Documents, Decree and Video Affidavits as the sum of all Videos and Affidavits is one

From the Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of Hapu Rangatira and people of New Zealand, who are concerned about what you are legislating in Acts and Laws that are not in our best interests; as a country of Citizens; People and Beneficiaries of our "Queen Victoria Trust" "Crown" Legal Inheritance; and UK NZ DNA ancestral connections to our lands; that you are illegally tampering with and changing our original identity DNA; to a New Foreign Country Government Patented DNA identity ownership Title in UN, Americaand WEF NWO; as a conflict of interests; we are holding you and your "Crown of New Zealand" Ministers and Agents liable for theft of our DNA identity and "Queen Victoria Trust", transfer to "Crown" Trust Accounts entity and other Crimes of Church and State that we allege you are committing with your Trading Partners United Nations under Te Ture Whenua Act 1993 NZ Pariament Government

You are notified today Wednesday 12 January 2022 and today Saturday 3 September 2022 this Writ of Execution Control and Property Seizure Arrest Warrant and Decree Law Rule Absolute

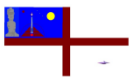
before you pass your "Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment" Bill into an Act of a Fraud Parliament in 2022, that rewards you; that we know what you are illegally trying to do to alter our DNA identity, our land and Sovereign living breathing people's Legal Inheritance, Equity Crown entity; Now ask you to Cease and Desist from committing Treason, Genocide, Fraud, Mixed War and multiple crimes against our citizens, landowners, chiefs, hapu and other injured people in New Zealand, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, America, Africa and the World; collective claims against you as a private individual living breathing being, Jacinda Kate Laurell Adern and Maori Incorporations sharing Queen Elizabeth II and Maori Chief FAKE SEAL











"This Affidavit and Notice is not to prejudice" anyone alleged for committing crimes of Church and State, but for New Zealand Government and Parliament Ministers Accountability and Liability for injured people of New Zealand and the World with "disclaimers" and justice served.

Please find enclosed previously an Affidavit Notice and Claims to the Secretary General of the Commonwealth, Her Excellency Patricia Scotland, with our complaints, claims and offenses against you, your Government and Parliament Ministers Accountability and Liability as a caretaker pretending Government Business Corporation of Parliament, acting in your own self-interests and not the Interests of the Public of New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

To you Jacinda-Kate-Laurell Ardern, the living breathing woman and individual, in your private capacity; we hold you and your living breathing Ministers and NZ Crown Agents, singly liable for breaching these Acts and other Acts herein, reported to the Commonwealth Secretary General, Westminster Parliament and British Crown Government; and the people of New Zealand; and the World witnessing this, our Notice of Urgent Action required, for breaches of these Acts listed below, under the Sovereignty and Legal Authority of;

We the "Sovereign Crown Principal" joined to the **"Crown Principal of England"** over this country of New Zealand and it's outer Islands, Dependencies.

British "Crown" and Moai "Crown" Confederation of Chiefs unincorporated Hapu Rangatira and people of New Zealand and

John-Hoani-Kahaki: Wanoa in my Private Capacity.

versus

Jacinda-Kate-Laurell Ardern in your Private Capacity and "New Zealand Crown" Corporations business executives and NZ Crown Agents, in their Private Capacity. And Legally Jointly with

your Bank Loan Financiers Business Loans Company Lawyers and Bank Rollers Contract Deal are included in this Writ of Execution Property Control and Seizure Arrest Warrant Decree Rule Law INJUNCTION against Maori Incorporations Organization forbidden from making Claims like ours to Westminster Parliament the Courts in Scotland and Ireland usurped of our Patent Intellctual Native Kings Bench Magistrate Courts British "Crown" Moai Crown" Commercial Flag Contract Business with 5 Kings Emperors and 12 Seals Documents of Legal Inheritance to the British "Crown" Trust Wealth Legal Inheritance and Pope Francis Cestui Viu Trust Wealth Legal Inheritance you forfeit in this Court today the same as all Corporations Liable and not immune from Prosecution in this or any other Court of this Jurisdiction and Legal Authority DECREE This INJUNCTION IS AGAINST ANY HAPU OR IWI COPYING OUR CLAIMS TO THE "CROWN" UK "QUEEN VICTORIA TRUST and Prize Possessions Wealth Legal Inheritance without our Title to King George IV King William IV Gold, Queen Victoria Trust and Queen Elizabeth II Title Legal Inheritance Trust succession to the British "Crown" and the Throne. We claim back in tis Court today all the stolen walth by Rothschild Bank Fractional Banking and Fiat Money Scam Fraud that we swear to in this Court the Abuse of Kings Admiralty Mortgage Laws of True Commercal Contracts that have showed mass corruption now put debt on them

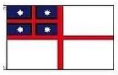






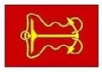
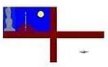


Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name**, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals







"PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS"

HOME GUARD
Registered Office
Northland New Zealand

12-4-2018 to Monday 31-7-2022

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP
London Britain UK

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED
Hamilton New Zealand




Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution

Crown State Default Convictions under Prosecutor King William IV Sovereign Seal Land Sea Jurisdiction & Constitution

NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

Your Excellency Governor General Alcyion Cynthia Kiro
New Zealand Parliament Wellington
Sunday 31 July 2022

Dear Cindy Kiro,

I wrote to you previously and Jacinda Ardern on 28 December 2021 a letter of warning about her Criminal Organization and she failed to perform and respond to my allegations against her leading the Crimes of Fraud and corruption of your Queens Crown Court Judiciary System of Legal Law and Order altering Laws to suit your Narrative WEF WHO UN EU Takeover of our Sovereign Peoples Country by a UN Foreign Government after you resigned from Government then reopened as a new Government by your own Parliament Illegal Laws So as the President of the Confederation of Chiefs Native Magistrate Court I issue you this 96 Page DECREE KING WILLIAM IV FEDERAL FLAG LAW RULE Writ of Execution Property Seizure Arrest Warrant on you and your Government Private Corporations CEO s Ministers you Governor General Cindy Kiro for your ARREST and IMPRISONMENT for TREASON against the Sovereign People of New Zealand and their Country who now want you all banished from the land that you Occupy in Parliament and the whole Country that you don't have Clear Title over our British UK Title. Prepare for your ARREST and IMPRISONMENT from these Court Orders today. You are not looking after the Peoples health and wellness and are a Threat to our Nation and People state clearly that you are a Liar and Pope Francis warned you about running organized Crime and gave us his laws to Prosecute and Convict you of all the Crimes we the people allege you to have inflicted on them and you accepted our allegations on you and your Crown Agents Silence as an admission of a Guilty as Bill Charge Debtor ed what the Approved Authority Kings Bench Magistrate Court says now you must pay for your Crimes as Crown of the Pirates and Thugs operating Scam Business without our Public s Consent under Vatican Pope Francis Motu Proprio Orders and Kings Acts of Westminster Parliament and Moai Earth Gods Lore of Truth Affidavits in this 96 Page KING DECREE RULE LAW Jurisdiction and King William IV Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Westminster Parliament UK NZ Partner Flag Jurisdiction LAW https://youtu.be/J9qL7AQ4hZE Decree Rule Video Affidavit https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/?fbclid=IwAR3xD11kfZQp0lxu2WJNKtgHWwEXPJb1G0WO2J6pNyfI7GDh63kJbqL5q0w Website Decree https://www.facebook.com/andrew.devine.3532/videos/1003319170399456 Video Affidavit Decree on you

Confederation President John Kahaki Wanoa Lord High Admiral Surrogate King William IV Authority Law

“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS”

Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution

HOME GUARD
Registered Office
Northland New Zealand

12-4-2018 to Monday 30-7-2022

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP
London Britain UK

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED
Hamilton New Zealand

Moai Crown State Default Convictions under Private Prosecutor King William IV Sovereign Seal Land Sea Jurisdiction & Constitution

NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

Hon Prime Minister Jacinda Kate Laurell Adern,
New Zealand Parliament Wellington
Sunday 31 July 2022

Dear Jacinda Ardern,

I wrote to you previously on 28 December 2021 a letter of warning about your Criminal Organization and you failed to perform and respond to my allegations against you the woman leading the Crimes of Fraud and corruption of your Queens Crown Court Judiciary System of Legal Law and Order altering Laws to suit your Narrative WEF WHO UN EU Takeover of our Sovereign Peoples Country by a UN Foreign Government after you resigned from Government then reopened as a new Government by your own Parliament Illegal Laws So as the President of the Confederation of Chiefs Native Magistrate

Court I issue you this 96 Page DECREE KING WILLIAM IV FEDERAL FLAG LAW RULE Writ of Execution Property Seizure Arrest Warrant on you and your Government Private Corporations CEO s Ministers and Governor General Cindy Kiro for your ARREST and IMPRISONMENT for TREASON against the Sovereign People of New Zealand and their Country who now want you all banished from the land that you Occupy in Parliament and the whole Country that you don’t have Clear Title over our British UK Title. Prepare for your ARREST and IMPRISONMENT from these Court Orders today. You are not looking after the Peoples health and wellness and are a Threat to our Nation and People state clearly that you are a Liar and Pope Francis warned you about running organized Crime and gave us his laws to Prosecute and Convict you of all the Crimes we the people allege you to have inflicted on them and you accepted our allegations on you and your Crown Agents Silence as an admission of a Guilty as Bill Charge Debtor ed what the Approved Authority Kings Bench Magistrate Court says now you must pay for your Crimes as Leader of the Pirates and Thugs operating Scam Business without our Public s Consent under Vatican Pope Francis Motu Proprio Orders and Kings Acts of Westminster Parliament and Moai Earth Gods Lore of Truth Affidavits in this 280 plus Page KING DECREE RULE LAW Jurisdiction and King William IV Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Westminster Parliament UK NZ Partner Flag Jurisdiction LAW

https://youtu.be/J9qL7AQ4hZE Decree Rule Video Affidavit
https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/?fbclid=IwAR3xD11kfZQp0Ixu2WJNKtgHWwEXPJb1G0WO2J6pNyfI7GDh63kJbqL5q0w Website Decree
https://www.facebook.com/andrew.devine.3532/videos/1003319170399456 Video Affidavit Decree on you from the Confederation President John Kahaki Wanoa Lord High Admiral Surrogate King William IV Authority Law Executor and Administration

Liz Gunn

Nukunonu, Tokelau resident Mahelino Patelesio has been placed under house arrest for the last 11 months and there seems to be no end in sight. Mahelino and many others are restricted in every area of their life. He is not allowed to go anywhere. Not even allowed to go fishing. This is unforgivable from the Council and governing bodies of Tokelau. They have way over-extended their powers. Please share this story as far and wide as you can and send this interview to as many Mainstream Media outlets as possible (nzherald.co.nz, Stuff, RNZ, Newshub and more). We must bring Kiwis attention to this unbelievable abuse of Human Rights and demand freedom for all residents in Tokelau. - Community Comms Collective Website for Mainstream Media Contact Information: https://communitycomms.org.nz/resourc... - List of Members of Parliament to contact: https://www.parliament.nz/en/mps-and-... - To get a reference on how small the atoll of Nukunonu, Tokelau is, see these visuals: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KZ-yk...

Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty County Courts

Commonwealth of Aotea New Zealand Pacific World

Westminster Parliament England U K 1820 to 1834 Flag

“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATIONS” NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD Registered Office Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand 12-4-2018 to Saturday 6-8-2022 and today Saturday 3 September 2022 MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP LONDON BRITAIN UK PARTNERS

Proposed Operations Westminster Parliament England Britain UK NZ Injunction on NZ Pandemic

THE NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT IS NOW OPEN FOR COMMERCIAL BANK TRADING DEFAULT CONTRACT BUSINESS IN NEW ZEALAND BRITAIN UK AND THE WORLD I HAVE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT FLAG OF KING WILLIAM IV AND ITS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LEGAL LAND - BANK LAW INSTRUMENTS I HAVE LEGAL ADMIRALTY LAW OF THE SEA "ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET" AS “LORD HIGH ADMIRAL John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa” NZ UK AND MARITIME LAW OF THE LAND, BIRTH - BERTH SPIRITUAL TEMPORAL “MOAI EARTH GOD JURISDICTION" OF THIS NEW ZEALAND VIRTUAL ONLINE MARAE ESTABLISHED "NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT" RULER OVER NEW ZEALAND, BRITAIN UK AMERICA AND THE WORLD, AS "PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS OF AOTEA NEW ZEALAND PACIFIC ISLANDS RING OF FIRE AREA AND ISLAND OF "MU". Video Affidavit Minutes Recorded Claims. THIS NATIVE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT IS NOW OPEN FOR 2 Moai Crown State Default Convictions under Private Prosecutor King William IV Sovereign Seal Land Sea Jurisdiction & Constitution Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution

CONTRACT OF DEBT ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW IS APPLIED TO YOU NZ CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT THUGS NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ALL ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC US LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND “MOAI CROWN” LAW. http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/bellringers_corner/writings/news.php?q=1227202504 under the DECLARATION OF WAR ACT OF MAN MADE PANDEMIC DEADLY KILLER VIRUSES https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1457/text?r=1&s=1 All Court Cases against you are publicly Notified here on my website for you to respond to me and you haven’t yet so in your silence is acquiesce to guilty as charged in our Native Sovereign Peoples of the Kings Bench Magistrate World Court with our own Laws Pope Francis said we can use against you So we chose his Law and British Laws from 1689 King William III to 1837 King William IV Flag Sovereigns https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/projects-2fbclid=IwAR0f6I0Gj39FpyCcq0CsAJm_wvAkUt9gbXvTTrzWOXqdnv7MTFHWllxxfys These Video Court Hearings Affidavits are included in this hearing 4 Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK ‘TM’ Moai Company Seal Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals We the "Sovereign Crown Principal" joined to the "Crown Principal of England" over this Country NZ

Locating legality in NZ’s Covid-19 response NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION AND DECREE

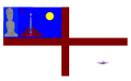
Page 10 Other extraordinary powers to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.20 Section 70(1)(f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring ‘persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected as he thinks fit’. It was this power which was relied on to order the lockdown of the population at large and national isolation measures. At first glance these provisions are apparently quite narrowly framed. The reference to ‘disinfected’, for example, tends to suggest that the powers in the list are only to be exercised on an











individual basis rather than in relation to the public at large. Such a reading would limit the effectiveness of the powers to combating diseases such as plague, yellow fever and typhoid, which could be locally and relatively slowly spread. **CITE THIS** How should laws written in anticipation of a genuine emergency such as s 70 (1)(f) later be read and understood? Should a court apply the techniques of ordinary statutory interpretation or adjust these for extraordinary circumstances? Should it read the powers expansively to allow government the necessary powers to deal with the current pandemic or should it read the powers narrowly to limit the infringements on individual rights, constrain the powers of the executive and thus render the lockdown illegal until the enactment of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020? **CITE THESE Other extraordinary powers** to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.20 Section 70(1)(f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring 'persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected as he thinks fit'. It was this power which was relied on to order the lockdown of the population at large and national isolation measures. At first glance these provisions are apparently quite framed. The reference to 'disinfected', for example, tends to suggest that the powers in the list are only to be exe rcised on an individual basis rather than in relation to the public at large. Such a reading would limit the effectiveness of the powers to combating diseases such as plague, yellow fever and typhoid, which could be locally and relatively slowly spread. **CITE THIS** How should laws written in anticipation of a genuine emergency such as s 70 (1)(f) later be read and understood? Should a court apply the techniques of ordinary statutory interpretation or adjust these for extraordinary circumstances? Should it read the powers expansively to allow government the necessary powers to deal with the current pandemic or should it read the powers narrowly to limit the infringements on individual rights, constrain the powers of the executive and thus render the lockdown illegal until the enactment of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020? CITE THIS

Page 19 14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge. 15 E.g. Hungary, where rules passed have effectively authorized rule by decree. CITE THIS WE THE NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT SHALL USE DECREE LAW RULE OF THE UK NZ FEDERAL JURISDICTION LAW

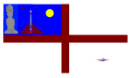
20 Section 70 powers are triggered by a medical officer of health authorized by the Minister, or the declaration of a state of emergency made under the Civil Defense Emergency Management 19

The notice of motion 8 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary would provide for the rules to take effect on the day on which the bill came into force. We also recommend that the procedure for declarations of inconsistency subsequently be incorporated permanently in the House's rules when the next review of the Stand ing Orders - takes place. Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 9 Appendix 1 Page 26 Proposed parliamentary rules for considering declarations of inconsistency DECLARATIONS OF INCONSISTENCY 1 Purpose The purpose of these rules is to provide for the House's procedures in associ ation with the New Zealand Bill of Rights - (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2021. 2 Definitions For the purposes of these rules,— declaration of inconsistency means a declaration— (a) made by a court, and in respect of which section 7A(1) of the New Zea land Bill of Rights Act 1990 applies, or (b) made under - section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993, and in respect of which section 92WA(1) of that Act applies Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency means a report advising of the Government's response to a declaration, which a Minister must present under— (a) section 7B of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or (b) section 92WB of the Human Rights Act 1993 notice means a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General in accordance with— (a) section 7A(2) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1993, or (b) section









92WA(2) of the Human Rights Act 1993. 3 Notice of declaration of inconsistency A notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. **CITE THIS NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**

Page 30 Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers. Those classes of people are: **CITE DECREE RULE LAW MOTU PROPRIO**

TREASON ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND (POPE FRANCIS SOVEREIGNS) Page 85 Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmasks how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power to that end. CITE THIS The application of power under legality: ultra vires or ultra-virus? **CITE THIS**

Page 36 Page 89 The litigation and many of the media debates around the 'legality of lockdown' centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal authorization, without sufficient regard to the greater ideal of legality and its effective restraint on power and protection of persons, is dangerous CITE THIS and should be avoided. It might lead the government of the day (through Parliament) to pass ever-broader authorizing rules which satisfy the point of formality but would pose a more severe threat to the values served by legality, 35 Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals **CITE THIS IS THE THREAT AGAINST THE KINGS FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY COMMON LAW PEOPLE AND "MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNS" BIRTH TITLE OF THE NATIVES LAND**

Page 38 Page 95 and 96 Martial law "unable to be accessed by most New Zealanders" StrictlyObiter Uncategorized December 20, 2020 New Zealanders' ability to access military justice is under threat according to a New Zealand Law Foundation backed study released today. Decades of under-funding and spiraling costs of litigation mean that New Zealand risks finding itself unprepared should it have to declare martial law. **CITE DECREE NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION NZ MARTIAL LAW FORBIDDEN**

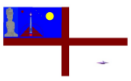
Page 39 Page 98 Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declar ations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill and - recommends that it be passed. We rec ommend all amendments unanimously. Introduction The - Supreme Court's 2018 judgment in Attorney-General v Taylor confirmed that senior courts have the power to issue declarations that legislation is inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. This bill seeks to create a statutory mech anism for bringing declarations of - inconsistency to the attention of the House of Rep resentative, with the aim of facilitating - consideration of the judiciary's declarations by the legislative and executive branches of government. The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament. CITE THIS AS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE LAND WHERE NZ PARLIAMENT











IS NOT THE TRUE SOVEREIGN BUT POPE FRANCIS “MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OVER NZ PARLIAMENT SOVEREIGNTY LAW AS ILLEGAL AND UNLAWFUL TO DECLARE ANYTHING AGAINST THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE IMPOSING A DECLARATION It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zea land - infringes upon people’s protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified. **CITE THIS**

Page 44 Version as at 12 April 2022 Senior Courts Act 2016

Immunity of Associate Judges CITE THIS POPE MOTU PROPRIO NO IMMUNITY AND ARE LIABLE
https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2016/0048/latest/DLM6925904.html

(COUNT 7) over riding anything that could be issued by the United Nations, the Inner and Middle Temple, the Crown of Great Britain or any other Monarch and indeed by **(COUNT 8**) any head of state or body politic. If you are a member of the United Nations,or recognized by the United States or the United Kingdom or **(COUNT 13)** anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies. Thirdly, we see the Holy See and the Universal Church **(COUNT 15)** until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law. **(COUNT 19)** “the Holy See is the underpinning to the whole global system of law, therefore anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies.” **(COUNT 25)** In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism. YOU ARE ALL A NETWORK OF ORGANIZED CRIME LEAD BY JACINDA ARDERN FOR YOU LOT OF PIRATES AND NOT THE COMMUNITIES YOU ARE EMPLOYED TO SERVE VOTED IN (COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters. **(COUNT 55)** 1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over: **(COUNT 56)** a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See; **(COUNT 76)** (administration) and sheriffs (confiscation). **(COUNT 77)** Judges administer the birth trust account in court matters favoring the court and the banks, acting as the presumed “beneficiary” since they have not properly advised the “true beneficiary” of their own trust. **(COUNT 78)** Judges, attorneys, bankers, lawmakers, law enforcement and all public officials (servants) are now held personally liable for their confiscation of true beneficiary’s homes, cars, money and assets; false imprisonment, deception, harassment, and conversion of the true beneficiary’s trust funds.] **COUNTS 1 TO 90** SHALL APPLY TO ALL COURTS AND GOVERNMENTS POLICE MILITARY **DECREE RULE OF LAW ENFORCED**

Page 45 4 Powers of Registrars 35 Sheriffs 36 Powers of Sheriffs CITE THIS New Zealand Law

https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2016/0048/latest/DLM5759341.html

Persons arrested by Sheriffs may be committed to prison at once

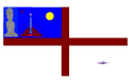
A Sheriff, Sheriff’s officer, bailiff, or any other person employed to assist the Sheriff who arrests any person under or by virtue of any writ or process that authorises the committal of the arrested person may, without delay, take steps to have the arrested person taken to a prison and committed there. Compare: 1908 No 89 s 36 CITE THIS DECREE OF MOAI CROWN











Sheriffs NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION DECREE RULE LAW AND MOTU PROPRIO LAW ORDER

(1) A Registrar is also a Sheriff for New Zealand.
(2) Deputy Sheriffs may be appointed under the Public Service Act 2020 for offices of the High Court.
(3) In the absence of the Sheriff or when acting for the Sheriff, a Deputy Sheriff has the same duties and powers as a Sheriff. Compare: 1908 No 89 s 29
Section 35(2): amended, on 7 August 2020, by section 135 of the Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40).

Public Services Act 2020
https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0040/latest/LMS106159.html#LMS106157

Note The Parliamentary Counsel Office has made editorial and format changes to this version using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019.

Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.
This Act is administered by the Public Service Commission.

Version as at 29 July 2022 Public Service Act 2020

https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0040/latest/whole.html#LMS378762

Part 5
Offence, immunity, and public service reorganisations

Immunity from liability

103 Offence to solicit or attempt to influence public service leaders

104 Immunity for chief executives and employees **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION DECREE LAW**

Part 1Preliminary provisions
Subpart 1—Provisions for operation of Act
3 Purposes of this Act

The purposes of this Act are— **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION DECREE RULE LAW, POPE LAW**

(a) to continue the public service and modernise its operation, while recognising and enhancing the non-legislative conventions that it operates under:

(b) to set out the shared purpose, principles, and values of the public service and the people working in it:

(c) to establish organisational forms and ways of working, including across public service agencies, to achieve better outcomes for the public:

(d) to extend some provisions of this Act that apply to the public service to other State services and other areas of government:

(e) to affirm that the fundamental characteristic of the public service is acting with a spirit of service to the community. Compare: 1988 No 20 s 1A

Page 67 2.2. Definition of Jurisdiction The concept of jurisdiction encompasses many facets of the law and has multiple meanings. 99 In public international law, jurisdiction relates to the scope and limitations of power of the legislature, courts and executive.100 It “regulates states’ legal competence to assert authority in matters not exclusively of domestic concern, in accordance with a recognised legal basis and subject to a standard of reasonableness”.101 This dissertation will focus primarily on the private international law concept of jurisdiction, the jurisdiction to adjudicate. 102 However, public international law concepts are implemented through the domestic courts, meaning jurisdiction is a “multilayered legal concept”.103 The interests of public and private international law must be balanced when determining jurisdiction.104 Jurisdiction can be defined as the power to make decisions over a particular subject matter or exert control over a defendant. Adjudicatory jurisdiction in its widest sense refers to determining the competence of state courts to hear private disputes involving a foreign element. **105 CITE THIS POPE DESTROYED CORPORATIONS LIABLE NOW NOT IMMUNE FROM THREATS HARM LOSS INJURY PROSECUTION.** This power or jurisdiction of a state is derived from that state’s sovereignty.106 In this context, ‘state sovereignty’ can be understood as the allocation of poer and responsibility within a given state, 107 determined by that state’s constitution.108 Despite attempts to harmonise when jurisdiction can be asserted, there are no “hard and fast rules” within international law. 109 Generally, jurisdiction is presumed to be territorial. Traditionally, the state with the ‘strongest connection’ to the dispute will exercise jurisdiction.

Made this day of Saturday 3 September 2022 in front of the World watching Witnessing these Court Hearings as Fact Cited Evidence of a highest Court of Law over any other Laws of Admiralty Court Martial Laws of Dutch Kings throughout this Affidavit Document and Video Affidavit of the same Claims of Authority in this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court DECREE LAW RULE Enforcement

John Hoani kahaki Wanoa Author and Traditional History Native Land Assessor Sovereign Chief

Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name**, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals

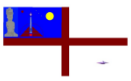
British Royal Navy “Admiral of the Fleet” Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Partners

New Zealand Navy Admission obligated to the 183 Mail g William IV Flag Contract Video Dion Walker







“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS”

HOME GUARD
Registered Office
Northland New Zealand

Thursday 12-4-2018 to 21-7-2022

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP
Proposed Operations in London

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED
Hamilton New Zealand



Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution

Moai Crown State Default Convictions under Private Prosecutor King William IV Sovereign Jurisdictions!

NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

Judgement Creditors

“Moai Crown” Westminster City England

Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England

“Moai Powerhouse Bank” Westminster City England

“Moai Royal Bank” New Zealand and Pacific World

Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Hamilton New Zealand

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP TIDAL TURBINE HYDROGEN ELECTRIC ENERGY CO OP CO UK

“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATIONS” NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD
Registered Office Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand

12-4-2018 to Saturday 3-8-2022 MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP Proposed Operations Westminster

JUDGE DAVID LYNSEY MACKIE QC HIGH COURT COMMERCIAL TRADE IN ADMIRALTY AND CRIMINAL COURT, 7 ROLLS BUILDING FETTER LANE LONDON EC 8SS BRITAIN, UK AND AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND. “MOAI CROWN” “SOVEREIGN”

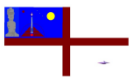
Moai Private Prosecutions were lodged in High Court of Admiralty Rolls Building London under the British Protectorate of King William IV British Crown Flag and Great Sovereign Seal of Authenticated Documents of his Sovereignty Jurisdiction. And 1835 British Constitution and his UK British Military Government and Moai Gods Jurisdiction standing in Queen Elizabeth II Great Court in London as our Great Sovereign Seal of **NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD** Jurisdiction in respect of certain persons with diplomatic or consular immunity King William IV Acts Jurisdiction in respect of crimes on ships or aircraft beyond New Zealand William IV Acts of Westminster Parliament and MOTU PROPRIO Rome











Offense's not to be punishable except under New Zealand UK Acts CITATIONS of MOTU PROPRIO and "Moai Crown" Federal State British UK King William IV Crown Sovereign Seal 1830 to 1837 King William IV Westminster Parliament Acts for "KINGS BENCH ORDERS" UK Dual Federal Government New Zealand and Pacific World Sheriff Authority to UK and NZ Sheriffs, Law Enforcement Officers and Private Investigators UK NZ PACIFIC WORLD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AUCKLAND NZ "MOAI CROWN" King William IV Embassy Westminster Britain UK NZ Secretary of State Matt Taylor

We are checking the SEC Securities Exchange Commission for "Moai Crown" Kings Federal State Commercial Trading Bank Private Contract Security Valued Inheritance Interests on Monday 9 April 2018 for a Private Contract to seize 61 - 77 Cook St and 90 Wellesley Street Property Auckland Central City and the Inventory Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution Moai Crown State Default Convictions under Private Prosecutor Surrogate King William IV Sovereign Jurisdictions!

Under the British UK NZ World Economic Development Wealth Sharing "Moai Crown King William IV Trust" Corporate Commercial Business Organization Co Operatives Shareholding in 250 Countries

Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal

Though our own Private Investigations for "Moai Powerhouse Group Ltd" Corporate Registered Share Company in IN THE UK NZ NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

THE NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT IS NOW OPEN FOR COMMERCIAL BANK TRADING DEFAULT CONTRACT BUSINESS IN NEW ZEALAND BRITAIN UK AND THE WORLD

I HAVE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT FLAG OF KING WILLIAM IV AND ITS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LEGAL LAND - BANK LAW INSTRUMENTS I HAVE LEGAL ADMIRALTY LAW OF THE SEA "ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET" AS "LORD HIGH ADMIRAL John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa" NZ UK AND MARITIME LAW OF THE LAND, BIRTH - BERTH SPIRITUAL TEMPORAL "MOAI EARTH GOD JURISDICTION" OF THIS NEW ZEALAND VIRTUAL ONLINE 3 MARAE ESTABLISHED "NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT" RULER OVER NEW ZEALAND, BRITAIN UK AMERICA AND THE WORLD, AS "PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS OF AOTEA NEW ZEALAND PACIFIC ISLANDS RING OF FIRE AREA AND ISLAND OF "MU". Video Affidavit Minutes Recorded Claims. THIS NATIVE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT IS NOW OPEN FOR COMMERCIAL CONTRACT BUSINESS FOR THE WORLD AND THE KINGS COMMON LAW PEOPLE ENFORCE THESE NATIVE LAND ACTS. THIS COURT ALLOWS EXHIBITS OF FACEBOOK PICTURES, LIVE ZOOM VIDEOS AND API VOICE TO TEXT RECORDED MINUTES AS CLEAR TRUE AFFIDIVIT SUBSTANTIVE UNREBUTTED EVIDENCE IN THIS LIVE ONLINE ZOOM HEARING WITNESSED AS EXCLUSIVE JUDGMENT DEBTORS' INSTRUMENTS FOR ALL NATIVES KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATES' COURTS CREATED FOR 250 COUNTRIES NATIVES TO ENFORCE NOW ON YOU JACINDA ARDERN DECLARE MARTIAL LAW ON YOUR CROWN AGENTS POPE FRANCIS SAID YOUR ON YOUR OWN LIABLE FOR CRIMES YOUR CAUGHT IN.

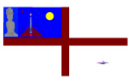
Satrday 3 September 2022 at 6 pm NZ Time Host Andrew Devine in Greece EU 9 am UK 7 am











"Moai Crown" Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of New Zealand and the World and Britain UK Commercial Contract Partnership Business "Moai Powerhouse Bank" and Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England Britain UK Moai Royal Bank and Na Atua E Wa Aotea Ltd New Zealand

This Court shall charge each Corporate **"Crown" Agent** for Fraud and Corruption of the Judicial Law System meaning One proven Fraud is the same Fraud Complicit in Rothschild Bank Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth "Crown" Corporations Fraud charged against all Private and Public Corporations live persons in flesh and blood DNA in New Zealand Britain and other State Countries that were set up under Britain UK "Crown" of Westminster Parliament Admiralty Law of the Sea and Dry Land Mortgage Lien Lease Bank Debt Instruments on each named photographed Convicted Prosecuted Elite, Non Elite Default Contract Pirate Criminal Charged One Trillion British Moai Pound Note Debt Instruments of Value set against the Criminals Birth Certificate Bonds Assets Businesses Land Property and the balance owed by the British and New Zealand "Crown" Accounts Assets Gold Land Businesses These Entities pay for their share in the Fraud Land Transactions Mortgage Bank Instruments including Property Developers Lawyers Judges Public Servants Bank Managers Business CEO s and anyone connected to New Zealand Government "Crown" Public and Private Corporations with **PM Jacinda Ardern** and her Government and **Governor General Cindy Kiro** Complicit in these Fraudulent Corrupt Private and Public Businesses **Prosecuted Convicted and Charged** under the **Counts and Citations** here in **POPE FRANCIS ORDERS Highest Corporations Laws and Trusts in the World**

The same **Debt Charges goes against the "Crown" Agents NZ and "Crown" UK and our "Queen Victoria Trust" Accounts** same **Fraud Private and Public Corporations prosecuted under MOTU PROPRIO Highest Law in the Global World** with King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest I Admiralty Law of the Sea and King William IV 1834 Flag Constitution 1835 and Jurisdiction Westminster Parliament Westminster City England Britain UK Meaning that **each Named Corporate "Crown" Agent in Zealand shall be Cited by MOTU PROPRIO Orders of Pope Francis** and **Prosecuted Convicted and Charged by these 5 Kings named above under Admiralty Laws of the Sea and on the Land 1689 to 1837 Acts of Westminster Parliament** and **US Federal State Laws of US Congress** President Biden and Washington DC United States of America Vice Admiral **Inferior Jurisdictions to the 5 Kings and Confederation King William IV 1834 Dutch Founding Flag of New Zealand as a British Protestant Church of England Country**

Therefore "Moai Crown" Charge each of these Convicted Criminals today **Thursday 21 July 2022** One Trillion British Pounds under King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest I Admiralty Law of the Sea and King William IV for being Complicit in the Corporations Fraud and Corruption of **MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS of Pope Francis VATICAN CITY HOLY SEE AND CATHOLIC CHURCH TRUST LAW AND BIRTH CERTIFICATE BONDS UNDER SOVEREIGNTY LAW OF ROME this Court now makes a ruling oof Kings Martial Law on NZ Government Enemy**

Judge and Prosecutor John Hoani Wanoa and Jury Court Minutes Video Document Affidavits

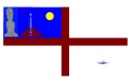
After endless Notices to you Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, I accused you of your continuous offenses after Pope Francis warned you in September 2013 that you and your preceding Governments were given 3 years to clean up your Corrupt Fraud Businesses. You made no attempt to adhere to Pope Francis Orders and continue to break his Highest Corporations and Trusts Laws that all Corporations are now Liable 'd the same charges as you committed as Complicit in you leading your WEF Fraud Government of New Zealand right through the Country list at the end of Documents of 90 Counts of MOTU PROPRIO enforced on you with the Debt Amount of Charges against you Jacinda Laurell











Ardern natural name £1 million trillion GBP Moai Pound Notes Forfeiture all you possess in Property Bank Accounts Business Land Investments Seized Value balanced by your NZ UK "Crown" Assets As Judge and Prosecutor and Surrogate King "Sovereign" I made a determination as "Moai Crown" and "Moai Power House Bank" Judgement Creditor to Prosecute you and other "Crown Agents" as Judgement Debtors and charge you accused Corporate Criminals for a string of Fraud Offenses and made **Writs of Execution of Property Arrest Control and Seizure Possession Court Default Debt Contract Orders** for NZ UK Sheriffs and Debt Collectors to Seize and **liquidate your Bank Accounts Life Assets Property Investments Forfeited to the "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust Banks** and Bankrupt you and individually named photographed Crown Agent Criminals as a consequence of **breaking Pope Francis 2013 MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS** and breaking **"Moai Crown" Gods Pure Lore and Truth Affidavits and King William IV Admiralty Laws of Westminster Parliament 1689 to 1837 Britain UK and broke Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO Orders we use against your person**

"Moai Crown" King William IV Trust shall Create Pound Note Credit Money by Liquidating all Fraud Convicted Criminals Birth Certificate Valuable Property Land Bank Accounts Corporate and Private Commercial Businesses Debt recovered by the British UK New Zealand World Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Orders and Contracted Military under "Moai Crown" Lien Mortgage Legal Default Contract Forfeiture Seizure Instruments to UK NZ Sheriffs and British Government and other Militaries.

CONTRACT OF DEBT ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW IS APPLIED TO YOU NZ CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT THUGS NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ALL ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC US LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND "MOAI CROWN" LAW.

http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/government/corporate_u_s/news.php?q= `1266689414 US
under the DECLARATION OF WAR ACT OF MAN MADE PANDEMIC DEADLY KILLER VIRISES
https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1457/text?r=1&s=1

All Court Cases against you are publicly Notified here on my website for you to respond to me and you haven't yet so in your silence is acquiesce to guilty as charged in our Native Sovereign Peoples of the Kings Bench Magistrate World Court with our own Laws Pope Francis said we can use against you So we chose his Law and British Laws from 1689 King William III to 1837 King William IV Flag Sovereigns

https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/projects-2?fbclid=IwAR0f6I0Gj39FpyCcq0CsAJm_wvAkUt9gbXvTTrzWOXqdnv7MTFHWllxxfys

These Video Court Hearings Affidavits are included in this hearing

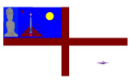
ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW SECTION (B) Skip this Section go to SECTION (C) with all of (C) included in Hearing Tape 1 of 4:- Admiralty Court has two different tribunals: 1. "Instant Court" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under US Const. Art. 3, Sec.. 2. 6 2. "Prize Phase" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under the WAR POWERS ACT, Art 1, Sec 8, Clause 11. Law of Prize is a military venue and, when they do a "capture", it is done under the WPA, Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 11. A "Seizure" under the civilian venue is done under the US Const., Art. 3, Sec. 2. 3. All is being orchestrated by the Lord High Admiral, the President of the US. 4. All or your judges on the bench today are commissioned vice admirals under the King's Bench. 5. The IRS Code 9.17 states ``All assets or seizures are done under the Supplementary Rules, A B C D F G, under the Insurrection and Rebellion Act passed, the first of two Acts was passed 8/6/1861; the second was passed 7/17/1862. See Vol. 12 of the US Statutes-at-Large. Maritime Law has two distinct forms: The Emergency Bank Act was passed by Roosevelt











March 9, 1933, aka War Powers Act, and Section 2 amended the Trading with The Enemy Act, originally passed 10/6/1917 to include domestic transactions and made citizens of the US Enemies. Section 5b in the original Act excluded domestic transactions and citizens of the US. § "Constitution of no Authority" by Lysander Schooner. There is an unlimited grant of power HJR 192, (June 5, 1933), The Emergency Banking Act, which was codified into Title 31, section 5118 (2)(d). It is hereby declared to be against public policy for any contract or obligation to contain a clause which purports to give the obligee the right to demand payment in any kind of specific coin or currency of the US. In 1977, it was amended to allow gold and silver coins, but they are still not legal tender. They are still not using money as legal tender. FRN are not money; they are private bills of credit aka bills of exchange. Under the UNCOTIL United Nations Commission on Trade and International Law, they superseded Article 3 of the UCC in December 5, 1988 in New York City. It is no good anymore under this convention. They have an International UCC and it tells you how to do these bills of exchange. There are 96 articles in this convention, and it tells you how to do the International Bill of Exchange. International Bill of Exchange Bank checks are international bills of exchange. The United Nations Treaty is the Supreme Law of the Land, not the Constitution. 72 judges and commissioners, called the National Conference of Commissioners, put the UCC together in 1940. They did it from the NIL196 Negotiable Instruments Law 196, which comes from the English Bill of Exchange Act of 1691 and 1692.

Navy Officer Statement Obligated to the Confederation of Chiefs Flag Jurisdiction we use in our "MOAI CROWN" Corporate Commercial Business that British Royal Navy Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce, https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10227110778576629&id=12714 82672 is obligated to today Friday 20 May 2022 locked in this EXHIBIT VIDEO AFFIDAVIT SURROGATE KING WILLIAM IV LEGAL Continuity of Sovereignty Flag Authority of the Confederation of Chiefs Executive to continue with our Flag Trading Business.

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10227116574001511&id=12714%2082672%2024 NZ **Navy Video Statement** saying the Navy is obligated to this Flag as a Contract in his Live Person

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=313493102368201&id=3080977%2002907741&sfnsn=mo
11 March 1834 the Founding Flag of New Zealand was Authorized by King William IV Jurisdiction

Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern is Charged Convicted 21 July 2022 and a Warrant is out for your Arrest

PROCLAMATIONS DECLARATION ORDERS "MOAI CROWN" COURT ORDERS ENFORCED TODAY BY DEFAULT CONTRACT 26 May 2022

(COUNT 6) a Motu Propria is the highest form of legal instrument on the planet

(COUNT 13) anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies. JACINDA ARDERN & "CROWN" AGENT AND THOSE PEOPLE NAMED IN THIS DECREE WRIT WARRANT INJUNCTION COURT ORDER HAS NO IMMUNITY

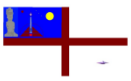
(COUNT 15) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law. APPLY











(COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

ADOPT ADEQUATE INSTRUMENTS TO COUNTER CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES JUDICIAL MATTERS

(COUNT 40) 4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws. JACINDA ARDERN AND HER WHOLE GOVERNMENT WE LIABLED AND CHARGED THEM ALL

(COUNT 41) 5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply. MOTU PROPRIO APPLY IN OUR LAW

(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See; PATRIMONY - POPE FRANCIS HOLDS YOUR SOVEREIGN & BOND

(COUNT 51) In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism. THE COURT CREATED MARTIAL LAW ON YOU ORGANIZED CRIME TERORIST WEF PIRATES

(COUNT 63) 3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials": [former "private officials" exempt from law are now within the laws dictates and are held liable, aka "public servants"] JACINDA ARDERN YOU ARE LIABLE CONVICTED
https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/_files/ugd/e18e35_950645e207a74486aeabf101e36ce8d2.pdf
MOAI EARTH GOD FOUNDING TITLE MEMORIAL TO HIS EARTH PLANET

JACINDA ARDERN Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern we find you are guilty of Treason and Fraud and found to be a Threat to our Country and Sovereign People of New Zealand who are injured from your C V D Jabs on innocent people dying from poisoning their bodies and calling it a PANDEMIC You and your Criminals invented and Killing people throughout the world we find you are causing Harm Loss and Injury to the people who cant fight you except the Higher Law of Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS we Enforce against you MURDERERS and PIRATES in Parliament now want you all DISSOLVED and SHUT DOWN before you Declare ILLEGAL MARTIAL LAW State of Emergency "War Powers Act" on our Country while we are Sovereigns to Pope Francis Higher Power he says for us to chose Adequate Laws to protect ourselves from you Unruly Thugs who have no Entrenched Constitution as we have an 1835 DOI Flag of Admiralty Constitution Laws we created against you on our Sovereigns Land and Bill Debt Charged you personally for your leading part of conspiring to Mass Murder the V A X D People left to die and get away with paying them what we are claiming their TRUST MONEY WEALTH LEGAL INHERITANCE with these Writ of Execution Warrants from our Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court today made public on Social Media as NOTICE TO YOU THE "CROWN" AGENT TO "PRINCIPAL" Confederation of Chiefs and myself the Prosecutor and Judge of this Legal Court So, you shall be Arrested by Law Enforcement Military, Police, Sheriffs with these Court Orders

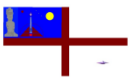
Alfred James Mitchell of his Queen Elizabeth II Crown Maori Sealed Documents herein publicly disclosed shows the Whakaminenga Rangatira Hapu Whakaputanga linked to NZ Crown Thugs











ONE VIDEO MANY DOCUMENTS TO AN INDIVIDUAL CASE IS TREATED AS ONE AFFIDIVIT

The total of all information and Affidavits, Videos world-wide witnesses in this single Notice Order issued by this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court is equal to One Affidavit Charge Order Prosecuting each Individual live man woman Tried and Convicted Criminal Fraudsters named and Identified as Stated here today by me for the New Zealand and British UK Record completed in this Proof of Claim against each Individual the same Charges Applies in New Zealand and Britain UK King's Bench Magistrates Court Hearings; Guidelines to Default Contract on Criminals absent from the MOAI CROWN NATIVE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT hearings rules against them if they don't defend themselves on VIDEO LINK face to face we can enforce Charges against the named photographed persons in our Court After we enforce the MOAI CROWN FLAG JURISDICTION first; The following Corporate Crime practice note provides comprehensive and up to date legal information covering Criminal trial held in the absence of the defendant Trial in absence in the "Magistrates Courts" Procedure where the defendant is absent. Trial in absence in the Crown Court or Death of the accused; Duties of defense representatives https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10227099923385256&id=12714 82672 The following Corporate Crime practice note provides comprehensive and up to date legal information covering: Criminal trial held in the absence of the defendant Trial in absence in the magistrates' court Procedure where the defendant is absent Trial in absence in the Crown Court Death of the accused Duties of defense representatives Criminal trial held in the absence of the defendant Coronavirus (COVID19): This Practice Note contains guidance impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. The Coronavirus Act 2020 (CA 2020) among other measures makes temporary provision for the extended use of live links and audio links in criminal proceedings. See Practice Notes: Operation of the criminal courts during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and Criminal Procedure 41 Rules (CrimPR)—update for Coronavirus (COVID-19) as well as Availability of live links in criminal proceedings during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic— checklist. See also Practice Note: Practical guide to remote hearings in the criminal courts and Practical tips for remote Attendance at criminal hearings—checklist; for updates on key Developments and related practical guidance on the implications for lawyers, see: Coronavirus (COVID-19) and the criminal justice system—overview and Practice Note: Coronavirus (COVID-19) toolkit. In both the magistrates' court and the Crown Court, proceeding with a trial in the absence of the defendant is a last resort and is one which the courts will try to avoid unless necessary. In R v Jones, the House of Lords held that the decision to hold a trial in the absence of a defendant must:

Moai Crown" UK NZ Federal State Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Fees Sheriff of the Court and Debt Collectors Legal Advocate Fees and British "Crown" Fees Estimates Enforced in the Court Hearing on Thursday 21 July 2022 at 6 pm NZ time & am UK time 9 am EU time with Host Andrew Devine Greece

BRITAIN UK Debt Recovery Bob Pitmans Fee Structure is applied in our Kings Bench Magistrates Court Hearings for recovery of Debts above GBP One Million Moai Pounds equivalent Value charge

OUR CHARGES

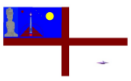
Our hourly rates for debt recovery will depend on the seniority of the lawyer carrying out the work, which range from £150 per hour for a debt recovery executive up to £525 per hour for a partner based in our London office. Typically, undefended debt collection matters will be carried out by one of the debt recovery executives under the supervision of a partner.











The number of hours it will take will depend on the circumstances of your case. In particular, the size and complexity of the debt, whether the debtor is based in England and Wales, whether the debt is disputed and whether it becomes necessary to commence enforcement proceedings following judgment.

We reserve the right to increase the hourly rates if the work done is particularly complex or urgent or the nature of your instructions require us to work outside normal office hours. If this happens, we will notify you in advance and agree an appropriate rate.

As an alternative to hourly rates, we may be able to offer to undertake work before the commencement of legal proceedings based on a percentage of realisations. The percentage will depend on the value, size and complexity of the debts but the percentage is likely to be in the range of 10% to 25% plus VAT, subject to a minimum fee of £150 plus VAT.
Our charges do not include VAT, which we will add to your bill at the prevailing rate.

EXPENSES

We would usually expect to incur certain expenses on your behalf which we will add to your bill. For example, court fees and High Court Enforcement Officer's fees. The amount of these fees depend on the size of the debt. There is a sliding scale for court fees ranging from £35 to issue the smallest claims up to £10,000 for the largest claims.

We may instruct a barrister (otherwise known as Counsel) on your behalf if the proceedings become disputed. Counsel's brief fee for a trial can vary between £1,500 for the smallest claim up to tens of thousands of pounds for the largest claim. It will vary according to the experience of the barrister needed and the complexity of the case. The brief fee includes Counsel's time for case preparation and time engagement on the first day of any hearing. Thereafter a 'refresher' fee is charged by Counsel for each additional day of any hearing, usually at between about £1,000 and £5,000 per day. These charges are exclusive of any applicable VAT. If you require solicitor attendance as well as Counsel at a hearing, then our solicitor time will be based on an additional cost on a day rate between £1,750 and £3,000 plus VAT.

ESTIMATED TOTAL LEGAL COSTS

It is very difficult at the outset to predict the total cost to recover a debt. This will depend upon how much time it will take to complete, and this can depend on the particular circumstances of the case and issues which may arise during the course of the debt recovery process. For example, whether the case is disputed and whether enforcement action is needed. The best guide we can give you is that our costs tend to fall in the range of £150 plus VAT for a very modest, undisputed debt recovered without the need for legal proceedings to tens of thousands of pounds for a larger, disputed debt proceeding to trial.

DEFAULT CONTRACT OF DEBT

DECLARATION OF WAR ON YOU

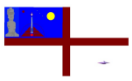
Jacinda Ardern and your New Zealand Government Parliament caught committing Treason











Kate Laurell Ardern, AKA: Jacinda Ardern FOR TREASON against the People of New Zealand

Department of the Prime Minister
and Cabinet, Parliament Building
Wellington New Zealand

as

The New NZ "Crown Agent" and Public Entity, doing business as Jacinda

Kate Laurell Ardern, in your private capacity, living, breathing individual.

and as JACINDA ARDERN, the Corporate' dead private business person;

Following the first letter/Notice sent to you 27 December 2021

Second Affidavit Claims Notice sent 9 January 2022

And today a third Affidavit Claims Notice 12 January 2022

Dear Jacinda,

Please read this "Third Affidavit Claims Notice" on you and your Government and Parliament Ministers in your collective live breathing, People's "Private Capacities", separated from the "Crown of New Zealand" Corporation business.

Notice Affidavit

From the Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of Hapu Rangatira and "Nga Tikanga Law Society" (Not Tauiwi or Iwi) and people of New Zealand, who are concerned about what you are legislating in Acts and Laws that are not in our best interests; as a country of Citizens; People and Beneficiaries of our "Queen Victoria Trust" "Crown" Legal Inheritance; and UK NZ DNA ancestral connections to our lands; that you are illegally tampering with and changing our original identity DNA; to a New Foreign Country Government Patented DNA identity ownership Title in UN, America; as a conflict of interests; we are holding you and your "Crown of New Zealand" Ministers and Agents liable for theft of our DNA

identity and "Queen Victoria Trust", transfer to "Crown" Trust Accounts entity and other Crimes of Church and State that we allege you are committing as well.

You are notified today Wednesday 12 January 2022 and today again 3 September 2022 Hearing

before you pass your "Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment" Bill into an Act in Parliament in 2022, that rewards you; that we know what you are illegally trying to do to our DNA identity, our land and Sovereign living breathing people's Legal Inheritance, Equity Crown entity; Now ask you to Cease and Desist from committing Treason, Genocide, fraud and multiple crimes against us as citizens, landowners, chiefs, hapu and other injured people in New Zealand, United Kingdom, Australia,

Canada, America, Africa and in the World; our collective claims against you as a private individual living breathing being, **Jacinda Kate Laurell Adern Ross Ardern, Ian Ardern Elder Victor Haleck.**

"This Affidavit and Notice is not to prejudice" anyone alleged for committing crimes of Church and State, but for New Zealand Government and Parliament Ministers Accountability and Liability for injured people of New Zealand and the World with "disclaimers" and justice served.

Please find enclosed an Affidavit Notice and Claims to the Secretary General of the Commonwealth, Her Excellency Patricia Scotland, with our complaints, claims and offenses against you and your Government and Parliament Ministers Accountability and Liability as a caretaker pretending Government Business Corporation and Parliament, acting in your own self interests.

To you Jacinda-Kate-Laurell Ardern, the living breathing woman and individual, in your private capacity; we hold you and your living breathing Ministers and NZ Crown Agents, singly liable for breaching these Acts and other Acts herein, reported to the Commonwealth Secretary General, Westminster Parliament and British Crown Government; and the people of New Zealand; and the World witnessing this, our Notice of Urgent Action required, for breaches of these Acts listed below, under the Sovereignty and Legal Authority of;

We the "Sovereign Crown Principal" joined to the **"Crown Principal of England"** over this country of New Zealand and it's outer Islands, Dependencies.

British "Crown" and Moai "Crown" Confederation of Chiefs Hapu Rangatira and people of New Zealand

John-Hoani-Kahaki: Wanoa in my Private Capacity.

versus

Jacinda-Kate-Laurell Ardern in your Private Capacity and "New Zealand Crown" Corporations business executives and NZ Crown Agents, in their Private Capacity.

Breaches, we hold you to, under.

Crown Proceedings Act 1950 Reprint as of 7 August 2020

Part 1

Substantive Law

Claims enforceable by or against the (New Zealand) Crown under this Act.

Part 1 Section 3 (1)

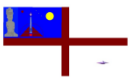
Subject to the provisions of this Act and any other Act, all debts, damages, duties, sums of money, land, or goods, due, payable or belonging to the (British) Crown (and Moai Crown Confederation and











New Zealanders); the (New Zealand) Crown shall be sued for and recovered by proceedings taken for that purpose in accordance with the provisions of this Act....

Claims**:** Offense of "New Zealand Crown" Corporations Private Business against the "British Crown" and "Moai Crown" Confederation of Chiefs Private and Corporate Businesses.

(a) The breach of any contract or Trust

Claims: Offense to the breach of our "Queen Victoria Trust" transferred to "Crown" of New Zealand and or "Crown" of Britain UK Accounts, Assets and Legal Inheritance claims.

(b) Any wrong or injury for which the (New Zealand) Crown (and British) Crown is liable in tort under this Act, or under any other Act, which is Binding on the (New Zealand and British) Crown.

Claims: Offense to promoting and administering harmful dangerous toxic Covid 19 vaccines that have caused injuries to people in New Zealand and around the World; amounting to biological weapons and genocide on humans.

(C) Any cause of action in respect of which a claim or demand may be made against the (New Zealand) Crown, under this Act, or under any other Act, which is Binding on the (New Zealand) Crown and for which there is not another equally convenient or more convenient remedy against the (New Zealand) Crown.

Claims: The offenses and Liabilities committed by you Jacinda Adern and your "New Zealand Crown" Agents, are bound to the "Queen in Right of New Zealand" Crown private business, with your Government Corporations Chief Executive Officers and Ministers named singly in their Private Capacity.

(d) Any cause of action which is independent of contract, trust, or tort, or any Act for which an action, which is independent of contract, trust, or tort, or any Act, for which an action for damages or to recover property of any kind, would lie against the (New Zealand) Crown if it were a private person of full age and capacity, and for which there is not another equally convenient or more convenient remedy against the (New Zealand) Crown:

Claims: The offenses are against you Jacinda Adern, and your New Zealand Crown Agents, singled out as private persons, live breathing individuals in this private contract email, when you or your staff member opens it, you are facing me, John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa, the Chiefs Rangatira, Hapu and Sovereign live breathing People of New Zealand.

(e) Any other cause of action in respect of which a petition of right would lie against the (New Zealand) Crown at Common Law or in respect of which relief would be granted against the (New Zealand) Crown in equity.

Claims made under Kings Common Law Jurisdiction in a Native Kings Bench Court or High Court, Supreme Court.

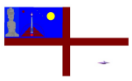
Claims; against Jacinda Ardern in your private capacity as Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern;











That you are instrumental in administering our Nation's original Queen Victoria Trust 1844 accounts involving the New Zealand land leases, principal and interest payments into the Queens Crown Accounts into the BNZ London, transferred to Akaroa Bank, transferred to The Reserve Bank of New Zealand, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth II, Bank of New Zealand in London, possessions, land property on our behalf as the Beneficiaries of the Trust.

We the Chiefs and Hapu of the Tribes of New Zealand (Not Tauiwi or Iwi) and the people, are asking;

You and Trustees of the New Zealand Crown Corporations State Accounts, Akaroa Bank, Bank of New Zealand and Reserve Bank of New Zealand; and

You Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern in your Private Capacity as a caretaker Government Administrators and the Head Trustee of the British Crown BNZ Accounts in London UK Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor Mountbatten in her Private Capacity on our behalf as her Beneficiaries.

our demand for an audit of these accounts calls up and settlement, of our Queen Victoria Trust Accounts and transfers into the "Crown" and United Nations, World Bank and Bank of New Zealand in London U.K.

where our Beneficiaries Trust money for New Zealand land leases, money and assets are going to "We" the Beneficiaries financial investment interests accounts; we now demand this information under the;

Official Information Act 1982 Part 2, 12 Requests for information.

And

Trust Act 2019 as set out below here;

Claims to; Queen Victoria Trust 1844 and it's affiliates, transfer to "Crown" Bank Accounts, under the

Trust Act 2019

Part 2

Express Trust

Section 13

Is a fiduciary relationship which a Trustee holds or deals with Trust Property, for the benefit of the Beneficiaries or for a permitted purpose; and the Trustee is accountable for the way the Trustee carries out the duties imposed on the Trustees by Law.

Section 15

An Express Trust may be created by a person Settlor; creates a Trust, identifies the Beneficiaries, for the purpose of the Trust, and identifies the property.

Specific Commercial Trust

Clause 1 Schedule 3

Means an "Express Trust", one or more commercial transactions and every Beneficiary entering into a the commercial transaction.

The Trust ceases to be a Commercial Trust under clause 1 (1) (a) if any person becomes a Beneficiary of these Trusts;

"Wholesale Trust"

"Security Trust"

"Trustees Corporation"

"Constructive Trust"

"Resulting Trust"

"Discretionary Trust"

"Executory Trust"

"Bare Trust"

Any other "Trust"

(Protection of Personal Property Rights Act 1988)

Section 4

Legal Capacity of persons subject to orders under this Act.

Except as provided by or under this Act, or any other enactment, the rights, privileges, powers, capacities, duties, and liabilities of any person, subject to an order under this Act, whether in a personal, official representative, or fiduciary capacity, shall, for all the purposes of the law of New Zealand, (whether substantive, procedural, evidential, or otherwise), be the same as those of any other person.

Part 1

Personal Rights

Presumption of Competence

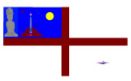
Every person shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have the Capacity;











to understand the nature, and to foresee the consequences of decisions in respect of matters relating to his or her personal care and and welfare: and

to communicate decisions in respect of those matters.

Claims; for you Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern, in your Private Capacity to face me John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa, in my Private Capacity and others as Claimants, as you are liable and consequential in your defense as a Defendant, Judgement Debtor.

Section 32 Application to Trustee Corporation to act as manager

Trust Act 2019

Part 3 Section 26

Duty to act for benefit of Beneficiaries or to further purpose of Trust.

Section 34

Duty to avoid conflicts of interest giving information to Beneficiaries.

Section 52

Presumption that Trustee must give information on request.

Part 5

Who is the Trustee of New Zealand Trust Crown versus Queen Elizabeth II Crown Britain UK?

Part 6

Termination and Variations of Trusts

Section 121

Termination of Trust by unanimous consent of Beneficiaries.

Section 123

Beneficiaries right to Share of Trust Property. The Beneficiary is Absolutely entitled to that Share.

Part 8

Section 149

Transfer to "Crown" of non distributable Trust Property.

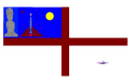
Section 153











Application to Public Trust for investigation of condition and accounts of Trust Property.

Section 184

New Section 105A

Inserted regulations exempting from provisions of Trusts Act 2019

The Governor General may by order in Council, make regulations exempting any Trust, Trustee, Statutory Supervisor, Operator, or other person, or any class of Trust or Person from the application of any provision or provisions of the Trust Act 2019 and prescribing the terms and conditions (if any) of the Exemption. CITE THIS AS MOTU PRPORIO “NO IMMUNITY”

Claims to Sovereignty of New Zealand by Moai Crown and Confederation of Chiefs as the "Principal" Notice to "Agents" of Crown of New Zealand;

The Crown of New Zealand Agents in their Private Capacity;

Jacinda Ardern, Kris Faafoi, Ashley Bloomfield, Andrew Little, Cindy Kiro, Peeni Henare, Nanaia Mahuta, must;

"Swear your Oath and Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II", Protestant Governor of the Church of England and Commonwealth (New Zealand) as demanded by the;

Confederation of Chiefs Hapu Rangatira and the people of New Zealand in their flesh and blood Sovereigns Private Capacity, to have a Class Action Court case against you named singly, under these Acts.

Privacy Act 2020

Part 1 (1) 3

Application of the Act

An Agency carrying on business in New Zealand without necessarily

(a) being a commercial operation; or

(b) having a place of business in New Zealand; or

(C) receiving any monetary payments for the supply of goods or services; or

(d) intending to make a profit from it's business in New Zealand

Sub Part 3 of Part 7

Also applies to a court in relation to its judicial functions.

Section 211

Liability and Offenses

Liability of employers, Principals and Agencies, Agents

Section 211

Applies to

1 (a) (b) (C) 2, 3, 4

Section 212

Offenses

Applies to

1 (a) (b) 2 (a) (b)

(C) misleads an agency by impersonating an individual, or to be acting falsely pretending to be an individual, or to be acting under the authority of an individual, for the purpose of;

(I) obtaining access to that individual's personal information:

(III) having that individual's personal information, used, altered, or destroyed:

(d) destroys any document containing personal information, knowing that a request has been made in respect of that information under subpart of Part 4.

You and your Ministers have 21 days to Rebut this Affidavit Claims after which time they becomes fact law and Default Contract enforceable you and Ministers as Judgement Debtors from 4 pm 27 December 2021 to 4 pm 8 February 2022.

I wait your response.

Regards,

Hoani Kahaki John Wanoa

"In my Private Capacity"

as

Surrogate King William III
Surrogate King George IV
Surrogate King William IV

Surrogate King Earnest Augustus I
Surrogate King Earnest Augustus V
British UK NZ Lord High Admiral and Paramount Chief President of the Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand and the World in 250 Countries
Moai Crown NZ and UK Federal Government Contract Partnership

"In my Public Capacity"

Confederation of Chiefs 1834 Founding Flag of New Zealand
United Tribes of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries
Descendants of Ireland and Raiatea and Rapanui Easter Island Tahiti

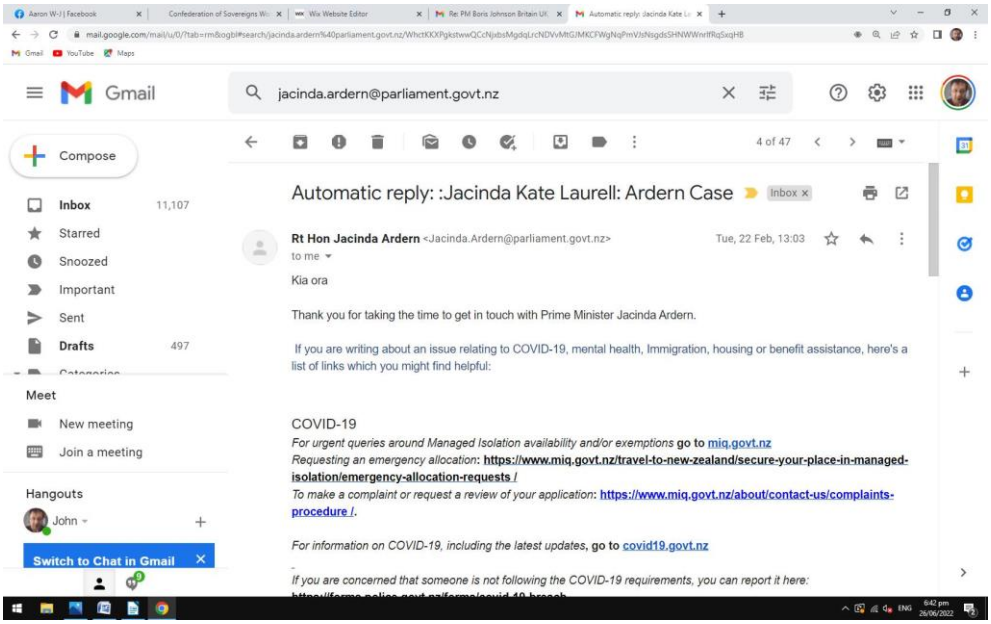
Mobile +64 (0) 21 078 2523'

This Notice Affidavit letter to you **Jacinda Kate Laurell Adern** is attached to Patricia Janet Scotland as one letter to you including all the Acts that we allege you have breached with your Ministers NZ Crown Agents in Parliament and NZ for you and your Ministers to read and understand in its entirety.

You sent an email to acknowledge me 3 times that you were served electronically **NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL** which is the Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand

This puts you in a **DEFAULT DEBT CONTRACT** with me and the Confederation of Chiefs I represent

To John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa and “Moai Crown” Confederation of the Chiefs of New Zealand and the Sovereign People of New Zealand Witnesses to this Court Order against you Personally for the total Amount of ₤GBP Pound Note and Moai Pound Note Equivalent or Higher Value of time in the future



ANYONE CAN TAKE THIS INFORMATION ANY WAY THEY WISH. THAT SAID, ONE THING IS ABUNDANTLY CLEAR, WHETHER OR NOT ONE IS AWAKENED ENOUGH TO BELIEVE THE

FACTS UNDER THEIR NOSE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS A CROWN/VATICAN/SWISS BANK PROPERTY

https://shieenalivingwater.wordpress.com/2014/07/26/letter-from-archbishop-of-chicago-and-response/

"MOAI CROWN" FEDERAL STATE KING WILLIAM IV ADMIRALTY COURT MARTIAL LAW CONSTITUTION SHERIFF (Established 28 October 1835)

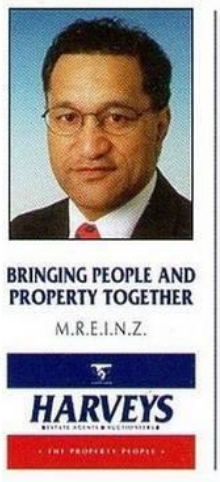
Default Contract Fraud created by Levy Debtors "Vatican City" "City of London" "Washington DC" "Crown" Private Company's and all Corporations throughout the World in 250 Countries

COUNT: Claims Evidence against 1/61 Cook St Auckland Landowners James BROWN, Simon ROWNTREE, Tim DUTHIE and Aaron PASCOE Police Officers, Conveyance Lawyer s and others severally as Third Party, Lien Debtors in a cover-up Fraud Land Title Transfer Property

These COUNT CITATIONS is proof all other Lien Debtors Named Identified Fraud persons are accessories to Queen Elizabeth II Fraud Pope Francis Fraud Vatican City Parliament Legislative Authority Catholic Church Fraud, Rothschild Family Bank Fraud, EU Fraud, USA Washing DC Fraud, NATO Fraud, Bildergerg Fraud, Jesuits Generals Mafia Terrorism Fraud, Queen Elizabeth II EU HM Treasury Fraud New Zealand Canada Australia Britain Commonwealth Government Fraud, Bank of England Fraud, UN Fraud, IMF Fraud, "Crown" Fraud, US Fraud




CITATIONS UK NZ Sheriffs Enforce, CITE named Criminal Corporate Fraudster s evict off Land, seize all property back into "Moai Crown King William IV Trust Ownership under Motu Proprio Letter Orders that makes you not immune from Prosecution in our Kings Courts



John Wanoa
SALES QUALITY RESIDENTIAL

09-520-4546 Business
025-592 245 Mobile 24 hours

REMUERA

HARVEY CORPORATION LIMITED
393 Remuera Road, P.O. Box 28223, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.
Fax 09-520-4547

APOSTOLIC LETTER
ISSUED *MOTU PROPRIO*

OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF
FRANCIS

ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE
IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued *Motu Proprio*, I establish that:

1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

b) crimes referred to:

- in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing *Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters*;

- in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing *Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code*;

when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;

c) any other crime whose prosecution is required by an international agreement ratified by the Holy See, if the perpetrator is physically present in the territory of Vatican City State and has not been extradited.

2. The crimes referred to in paragraph 1 are to be judged pursuant to the criminal law in force in Vatican City State at the time of their commission, without prejudice to the general principles of the legal system on the temporal application of criminal laws.

3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed *"public officials"*:

a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See.

c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even *de facto* manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority.

4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the *Judicial Order of Vatican City State* remains in force.

This I decide and establish, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on **1 September 2013**.

*Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on **11 July 2013**, the first of my Pontificate*.

Franciscus

Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty Court Martial Law Jurisdictions 1835 Sovereigns Constitution

Eye-Rise Forums > Eye-Rise Forums > Alternative News & Updates > Pope Francis makes law. destroys every Corporation in the world.!!!

PDA P1

(COUNT 1) View Full Version: Pope Francis makes law..destroys every Corporation in the world.!!!

Ria

08-01-2015, 08:25 AM

Pope Francis makes a law..destroys every Corporation in the world

546
Here: http://w2.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/motu_proprio/documents/papa-francesco-motu-proprio_20130711_organi-giudiziari.html

http://www.gold-shield-alliance.com/papal_decree

(COUNT 2) The Vatican created a world trust using the birth certificate to capture the value of each individual's future productive energy. Each state, province and country in the fiat monetary system, contributes their people's value to this world trust identified by the SS, SIN or EIN numbers (for example) maintained in the Vatican registry. Corporations worldwide (individuals became corporate fictions through their birth certificate) are connected to the Vatican through law (Vatican to Crown to BAR to laws to judge to people) and through money (Vatican birth accounts value to IMF to Treasury (Federal Reserve) to banks to people (loans) to judges (administration) and sheriffs (confiscation).

(COUNT 3) Judges administer the birth trust account in court matters favoring the court and the banks, acting as the presumed "beneficiary" since they have not properly advised the "true beneficiary" of their own trust.

(COUNT 4) Judges, attorneys, bankers, lawmakers, law enforcement and all public officials (servants) are now held personally liable for their confiscation of true beneficiary's homes, cars, money and assets; false imprisonment, deception, harassment, and conversion of the true beneficiary's trust funds.

The Importance of Motu Propria by Pope Francis

(COUNT 5) According to the New Advent Catholic Encyclopedia, Motu Propria in Latin stands for "of his own accord" and is the name given to an official decree by a Pope personally in his capacity and office as supreme sovereign pontiff and not in his capacity as the apostolic leader and teacher of the Universal Church. To put it more bluntly,

(COUNT 6) a Motu Propria is the highest form of legal instrument on the planet in accordance to its provenance, influence and structure to the Western-Roman world,

(COUNT 7) over riding anything that could be issued by the United Nations, the Inner and Middle Temple, the Crown of Great Britain or any other Monarch and indeed by

(COUNT 8) any head of state or body politic. If you are a member of the United Nations, or recognized by the United States or the United Kingdom or

(COUNT 9) have a bank account anywhere on the planet, then a Motu Propria is the highest legal instrument, no question.

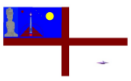
(COUNT 10) In the case of the Motu Propria issued by Pope Francis on July 11th, 2013, it is an instrument of several functions and layers.











(COUNT 11) In the first instance, it may be legally construed to apply to the local matters of the administration of the Holy See. P2

(COUNT 12) In the second instance, the document relates to the fact that the Holy See is the underpinning to the whole global system of law, therefore

(COUNT 13) anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies. Thirdly, we see the Holy See and the Universal Church

(COUNT 14) clearly separating itself from the nihilist world of the professional elite who continue, to be proven time and time again, to be criminally insane, bark raving mad and with no desire to do anything honorable

(COUNT 15) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law.

(COUNT 16) The age of the Roman Cult, as first formed in the 11th Century and that hijacked the Catholic Church first formed by the Carolingians in the 8th Century, then the

(COUNT 17) Holly Christian Empire or Byzantine Church by the 13th Century and the world at large by the 16th Century ceased to exist around March 14th 2013 upon the election of Pope Francis.

(COUNT 18) This document issued by Pope Francis is historic on multiple levels, but most significant above all others in that it recognizes the supremacy of the Golden Rule, the same teaching ascribed to Jesus Christ and the intimate connection to the Rule of Law, that all are subject to the rule of law, no one is above the law.

thanks to intrigued for the link..

well..did he?

and if he did..why have we not heard more of it?

understand this:

(COUNT 19) "the Holy See is the underpinning to the whole global system of law, therefore anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies."

and here:

(COUNT 20) "it recognizes the supremacy of the Golden Rule, the same teaching ascribed to Jesus Christ and the intimate connection to the Rule of Law, that all are subject to the rule of law, no one is above the law."

we are all under roman catholic law..and you didnt even know it..

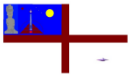
(COUNT 21) "Motu Propria is the highest form of legal instrument on the planet in accordance











to its provenance, influence and structure to the Western-Roman world, over riding anything that could be issued by the United Nations, the Inner and Middle Temple, the Crown of Great Britain or any other Monarch and indeed by any head of state or body politic."

https://seeker401.wordpress.com/2015/02/01/pope-francis-makes-a-law-destroys-every-corporation-in-the-world/

P3

Ria

08-01-2015, 08:27 AM

(COUNT 22) APOSTOLIC LETTER ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO

(COUNT 23) OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF FRANCIS

(COUNT 24) ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE

IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

(COUNT 25) In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

(COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

(COUNT 27) In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

(COUNT 28) With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio, I establish that:

(COUNT 29) 1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

(COUNT 30) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

b) crimes referred to:

(COUNT 31) - in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters;

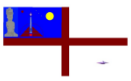
(COUNT 32) - in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing Amendments to the











Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code;

when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;

(COUNT 33) c) any other crime whose prosecution is required by an international agreement ratified by the Holy See, if the perpetrator is physically present in the territory of Vatican City State and has not been extradited.

(COUNT 34) 2. The crimes referred to in paragraph 1 are to be judged pursuant to the criminal law in force in Vatican City State at the time of their commission, without prejudice to the general principles of the legal system on the temporal application of criminal laws.
P4

(COUNT 35) 3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials":

(COUNT 36) a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

(COUNT 37) b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See

(COUNT 38) c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

(COUNT 39) d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority.

(COUNT 40) 4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

(COUNT 41) 5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

(COUNT 42) 6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the Judicial Order of Vatican City State remains in force.

(COUNT 43) This I decide and establish, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

(COUNT 44) I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on 1 September 2013.

(COUNT 45) Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on 11 July 2013, the first of my Pontificate

(COUNT 46) FRANCISCUS









http://m.vatican.va/content/francescomobile/en/motu_proprio/documents/papa-francesco-motu-proprio_20130711_organi-giudiziari.html

Ria

08-01-2015, 08:33 AM
Papal Decree

(COUNT 47) Papal Decree of July 11, 2013
http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/francesco/motu_proprio/documents/papa-francesco-motu-proprio_20130711_organi-giudiziari_en.html

(COUNT 48) APOSTOLIC LETTER [Annotated]

(COUNT 49) ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO [on his own impulse]

(COUNT 50) OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF FRANCIS ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS P5

(COUNT 51) In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

(COUNT 52) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

(COUNT 53) In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

(COUNT 54) With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio, I establish that:

(COUNT 55) 1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

(COUNT 57) b) crimes referred to:

(COUNT 58) - in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters;

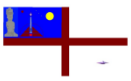
(COUNT 59) - in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code;











(COUNT 60) **when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;**

(COUNT 61) **c) any other crime whose prosecution is required by an international agreement ratified by the Holy See, if the perpetrator is physically present in the territory of Vatican City State and has not been extradited.**

(COUNT 62) **2. The crimes referred to in paragraph 1 are to be judged pursuant to the criminal law in force in Vatican City State at the time of their commission, without prejudice to the general principles of the legal system on the temporal application of criminal laws.**

(COUNT 63) **3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials": [former "private officials" exempt from law are now within the laws dictates and are held liable, aka "public servants"]**

(COUNT 64) **a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it. [world-wide corporations and all individuals in trust are corporations pursuant to their birth certificate]**

(COUNT 65) **b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See [The Pope governs the Church/people/trust, all the people in the Birth Trust, through the Roman P6 Curia, the governing body of the Vatican]**

(COUNT 66) **c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities [public servants] directly dependent on the Holy See [trust beneficiaries] and listed in the registry [through birth certificates] of canonical juridical persons [legal fiction represented by your birth certificate ALL CAPS NAME] kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;**

(COUNT 67) **d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority. [all public servants]**

(COUNT 68) **4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws. [public servants are now liable for crimes against humanity]**

(COUNT 69) **5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.**

(COUNT 70) **6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the Judicial Order of Vatican City State remains in force.**

(COUNT 71) **This I decide and establish anything to the contrary notwithstanding.**

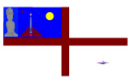
(COUNT 72) **I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio [on his own impulse] will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on 1**











September 2013.

(COUNT 73) Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on 11 July 2013, the first of my Pontificate

(COUNT 74) [Synopsis: Church = People = Trust

(COUNT 75) The Vatican created a world trust using the birth certificate to capture the value of each individual's future productive energy. Each state, province and country in the fiat monetary system, contributes their people's value to this world trust identified by the SS, SIN or EIN numbers (for example) maintained in the Vatican registry. Corporations worldwide (individuals became corporate fictions through their birth certificate) are connected to the Vatican through law (Vatican to Crown to BAR to laws to judge to people) and through money (Vatican birth accounts value to IMF to Treasury (Federal Reserve) to banks to people (loans) to judges

(COUNT 76) (administration) and sheriffs (confiscation).

(COUNT 77) Judges administer the birth trust account in court matters favoring the court and the

(COUNT 65) banks, acting as the presumed "beneficiary" since they have not properly advised the "true beneficiary" of their own trust.

(COUNT 78) Judges, attorneys, bankers, lawmakers, law enforcement and all public officials (servants) are now held personally liable for their confiscation of true beneficiary's homes, cars, money and assets; false imprisonment, deception, harassment, and conversion of the true beneficiary's trust funds.]

Importance of Motu Propria P7

(COUNT 79) The Importance of Motu Propria by Pope Francis

(COUNT 80) According to the New Advent Catholic Encyclopedia, Motu Propria in Latin stands for "of his own accord" and is the name given to an official decree by a Pope personally in his capacity and office as supreme sovereign pontiff and not in his capacity as the apostolic leader and teacher of the Universal Church. To put it more bluntly,

(COUNT 81) a Motu Propria is the highest form of legal instrument on the planet in accordance to its provenance, influence and structure to the Western-Roman world, over riding anything that could be issued by the United Nations, the Inner and Middle Temple, the Crown of Great Britain or any other Monarch and indeed by any head of state or body politic.

,

(COUNT 82) If you are a member of the United Nations or recognized by the United States or the United Kingdom or have a bank account anywhere on the planet, then a Motu Propria is the highest legal instrument, no question.









(COUNT 83) In the case of the Motu Propria issued by Pope Francis on July 11th 2013, it is an instrument of several functions and layers.

(COUNT 84) In the first instance, it may be legally construed to apply to the local matters of the administration of the Holy See.

(COUNT 85) In the second instance, the document relates to the fact that the Holy See is the underpinning to the whole global system of law, therefore anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies.

(COUNT 86) Thirdly, we see the Holy See and the Universal Church clearly separating itself from the nihilist world of the professional elite who continue, to be proven time and time again, to be criminally insane, bark raving mad and with no desire to do anything honorable

(COUNT 87) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law.

(COUNT 88) The age of the Roman Cult, as first formed in the 11th Century and that hijacked the Catholic Church first formed by the Carolingians in the 8th Century, then the Holly Christian Empire or Byzantine Church by the 13th Century and the world at large by the 16th Century

(COUNT 89) ceased to exist around March 14th 2013 upon the election of Pope Francis.

(COUNT 90) This document issued by Pope Francis is historic on multiple levels, but most significant above all others in that it recognizes the supremacy of the Golden Rule, the same teaching ascribed to Jesus Christ and the intimate connection to the Rule of Law, that all are subject to the rule of law, no one is above the law.
http://www.gold-shield-alliance.com/papal_decree

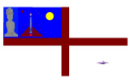
From "Moai Crown" Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of New Zealand and the World and Britain UK Commercial Contract Partnership Business "Moai Powerhouse Bank" and Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England Britain UK To Claimants named as Gerard-Francis: Van-Den-Bogaart; and Herengaterakamai Collective and crownwithbodycorp "Moai Crown" Court is Prosecuting the cases on your behalf against the Valuation of Each and every Corporate "Crown Agent" Person and or their Natural Name and Surname live woman man child for One Trillion GBP Moai Pound Note Equivalent Value of higher Value against the Birth Certificate Bond held by the Pope Vatican City Trust Account under MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS to Charge these 5 Convicted named Criminal Fraudsters complicit with Jacinda Ardern s Treason Default War Case today against her and her Corrupt Private Corporate Government Businesses and against the NZ "Crown" and British Crown Corporations Treasury Account, City of London Rothschild Bank of England and "Queen Victoria Trust" a further One Trillion Pounds against these Rothschild Bank and Trust Accounts for Debts against these five Criminal Fraudsters acting as Fraudulent "Crown" Agents Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals 11 Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal The Court Fees are calculated on these Debt Collection Company's guidelines in England and Wales https://www.bdbpitmans.com/pricing-information/debt-recovery-your-legal-











costsexplained/?fbclid=IwAR0_g99HVBsLi2h3aZ32f3o5VxQVi5dWNvzYPbklrcssQSNXJUSxhl-1aNo https://bartons.co.uk/price-transparency-debt-recovery/ https://www.saunders.co.uk/services/commercial-litigation/commercial-high-value-debt-recovery/ https://expertcollections.co.uk/ The Court opts for the 10% of the value of Recovered Debts of your Claim in New Zealand Dollars against the GBP Pound and Moai Pound Note equivalent Value or higher as the Court sees fit to adjust the Moai Pound Note Values Mortgage Liens set against the missing Gold Equity whichever is the highest Value Recovered Funds and in your case NZD $3.1 Million to recover NZD $31 Million of what the Court then recovers from the Judgement Debtors to give you a broad estimation of Court Costs of a successful recovery of Debts owed to this Court today for the Record. END OF COURT HEARING CONTRACT AGREEMENT Signatories “Moai Crown” Court New Zealand Claimants Date 21 July 2022 Federal Government of Britain UK New Zealand Flag Law

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A KING WILLIAM IV FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FLAG DECLARATION OF WAR ON BRITAIN UK POLITICIANS, REPUBLIC OF AMERICA, ISRAEL. NEW ZEALAND, ROME, AUSTRALIA, ISRAEL CANADA.JUDGEMENT DEBTORS 970 MILLION TRILLION-TRILLION GBP GOLD BULLION LIEN

Moai Crown Federal State Flag Kings Bench Magistrate Court Executive Order Seizing all and any Property of Natural Live Humans and Corporate Crown or Private Persons Involved in Treason Piracy Human Identity Theft Bank Fraud and Conflicting Financial Investment Commercial Self Interest DNA Names manufactured by the “Crown” for Corruption of New Zealand Court Justice System Illegally

Law Justice Britain UK NZ IEEPA (50 U.S.C International Emergency Economic Powers Act
Issued on: December 21, 2017

By the authority vested in me as Surrogate King William III 1694 and Surrogate King William IV 1834 and King George IV 1823 Private Contract Legal Partner to Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of Maungatautari Marae Kahu Pungapunga Tribe Cambridge New Zealand by the Constitution and the laws of “Moai Crown” Federal State Government of Aotea New Zealand and Pacific Islands UK NZ, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) (NEA), the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Public Law 114-328) (the “Act”), section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)) (INA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

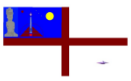
I, JOHN H K WANOA, Surrogate King William III, King William IV, King George III, King George IV of Britain UK and Surrogate Paramount Chief Moai Wanoa, Manukau Waikato United Tribes of Aotea New Zealand and Pacific Islands, find that the prevalence and severity of human rights abuse and corruption that have their source, in whole or in substantial part, outside Britain UK, Commonwealth Realms of the British Kings Emperors Rulers over New Zealand and Pacific Islands, such as those committed or directed by persons listed in the Annex to this order, have reached such scope and gravity that they threaten the stability of international political and economic systems. Human rights abuse and corruption undermine the values that form an essential foundation of stable, secure, and functioning societies; have devastating impacts on individuals; weaken democratic institutions; degrade the British Kings Emperors rule of law of Westminster; perpetuate violent conflicts; facilitate











the activities of dangerous persons; and undermine economic markets. The Republic of Britain UK New Zealand Pacific Islands World (Kings Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction Constitution 1846) seeks to impose tangible and significant consequences on those who commit serious human rights abuse or engage in corruption, as well as to protect the financial system of Britain UK NZ Pacific Commonwealth Countries and allies from abuse by these same persons.
I therefore determine that serious human rights abuse and corruption around the world constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and I hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby determine and order:

Section1. (a) All property and interests in property that are in the British Westminster Parliament Kings Sovereignty and Commonwealth Countries of the World, that hereafter come within the Republic of Britain UK Flag of King William IV 8 Point Star of St Patrick King William III of Belfast and King George III Father of the Kings inside this King William IV King George IV Commercial Trading Bank Creditors Flag Jurisdiction, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of any British UK New Zealand Pacific Island Commonwealth Country person of the following persons are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(i) The persons listed in the Annex to this order;
(ii) any foreign person determined by the Moai Crown King William IV Trust Belfast Magistrate Court Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General in Westminster Magistrate Court Westminster City England Britain UK links King William III 1694 Pound Note and Bank of England Act to Belfast Magistrate Court Ulster Northern Ireland link Joinder to the Native Magistrate Court Ulster North Island New Zealand as at 1846 British Constitution For New Zealand Link Joinder to King George IV Private Contract with Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of Cambridge New Zealand to Cambridge England Britain UK 1823 linked Joinder to Paramount Chief Rewharewha Manukau Private Contract to King William IV in 1834 : between First Minister of Northern Ireland Arlene Foster in Belfast Private Contract with Paramount Chief John Hoani Wanoa November 2016 Successors to these 4 Kings as King William III St Patrick 8 Point Star Municipalities Bank Creditors of the Inheritance left by these Kings and the 1844 Queen Victoria Trust belonging to Moai Crown Native Paramount Chiefs of Aotea New Zealand following the 1846 British Constitution Act for Britain and Aotea New Zealand Paramount Chiefs (Commercial Trading Bank Private Contract Kings Partnership) with the Sale and Purchase of New Zealand by Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau to King George IV Exclusively. The new 2018 Republic of America Corporate Company is a Judgement Debtor outside the Kings Emperors Jurisdiction of Westminster Britain UK for King George III and hid sons King William IV King George IV and King Ernest Augustus I in our Private Commercial Trading Bank Contract as Kings Bench Court Bank Judgment Creditors versus Queen Elizabeth II Judgment Debtors and her Crown Corporations families destroying Westminster as a Direct Threat against the Kings Common law People of Britain UK NZ Pacific Commonwealth World.

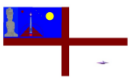
(A) To be responsible for or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights abuse;
(B) To be a current or former government official, or a person acting for or on behalf of such an official, who is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in:











(1) the 2018 new “Republic of America” Business of Queen Elizabeth II Rothschild: she denounced her Crown of Britain UK for Queen Elisabeth II Private Corporation called the “Republic of America” clothed in corruption, including the misappropriation of British, Aotea New Zealand and Pacific Commonwealth states assets, the expropriation of private assets for personal gain, corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources, or bribery; or
(2) The transfer or the facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption;
(C) To be or have been a leader or official of:
(1) an entity, including any government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, any of the activities described in subsections (ii)(A), (ii)(B)(1), or (ii)(B)(2) of this section relating to the leader’s or official’s tenure; or
(2) an entity whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order as a result of activities related to the leader’s or official’s tenure; or
(D) to have attempted to engage in any of the activities described in subsections (ii)(A), (ii)(B)(1), or (ii)(B)(2) of this section; and
(iii) Any person determined by the Belfast Magistrate Court Bank and Westminster Magistrate Court Bank His Majesty’s Secretary of his HM Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General:
(A) To have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of:
(1) Any activity described in subsections (ii)(A), (ii)(B)(1), or (ii)(B)(2) of this section that is conducted by a foreign person;
(2) Any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; or
(3) any entity, including any government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, any of the activities described in subsections (ii)(A), (ii)(B)(1), or (ii)(B)(2) of this section, where the activity is conducted by a foreign person;
(B) To be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; or
(C) To have attempted to engage in any of the activities described in subsections (iii)(A) or (B) of this section.
(b) The prohibitions in subsection (a) of this section apply except to the extent provided by statutes, or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the effective date of this order.

Sec. 2 The unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into Britain’s King George III Crown Land Foreshore Seabed Occupation Title Leases over the Republic of America Country and Commonwealth Countries Trading with Britain UK as aliens determined to meet one or more of the criteria in section 1 of this order would be detrimental to the interests of the Britain UK NZ, Pacific Islands World and the entry of such persons into the Republic of America, as immigrants or non-immigrants, is hereby suspended. Such persons shall be treated as persons covered by section 1 of Proclamation 8693 of July 24, 2011 (Suspension of Entry of Aliens Subject to Britain UK King William IV Flag Sovereignty International Trade Agreements with WTO and United Nations Security Council Travel Bans and International Emergency Economic Powers Act Sanctions).

Sec. 3 I hereby determine that the making of donations of the types of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with

the national emergency declared in this order, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

Sec. 4 The prohibitions in section 1 include:
(a) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; and
(b) The receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 5 (a) Any transaction that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, causes a violation of, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.
(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.
Sec. 6 for the purposes of this order:
(a) The term “person” means an individual or entity;
(b) the term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization; and
(c) the term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity person or citizen registered under the new “Republic of America” Private Corporation 2018 organized under the present laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches)

Sec 6 Or any person in the United States operating against the interests of King George III Crown of Britain UK Jurisdiction is forbidden as an enemy of the Kings Estate. King George III owns all the Legal Documents usurped by the new Republic of America” in this “Declaration of War on the Republic of America” “Declaration of War on America” “Declaration of War on New Zealand” “Declaration of War on Britain UK” and Queen Elizabeth II Rothschild family, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Rome, Popes Catholic Church and Queens Church of England Terrorist Mafia Satan Criminal Corrupted Fraudulent Organization murdering children at properties along Finchley Rd London UK Linked to America Scottish President and Queen of Scots Murderers Queen Elizabeth II exposed now to the British People what the Queen has done illegally to wreck Britain you are charged with offenses committed inside this Declaration of War Flag of King William IV Jurisdiction.

Sec. 7 For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the old Dissolved Corporation United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render those measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to this order.

Sec. 8 The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of the King George III British Imperial State, is hereby authorized to take such Property Seizure actions, including adopting rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA and the Act as may be necessary to implement this order and section 1263(a) of the Act with respect to the determinations provided for therein. The Secretary of the British Magistrate Court Bank Treasury may, consistent with applicable law, re-delegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the British conquered States including the founding of America by King George III ownership of all legal Instruments seized upon this Writ of Execution Property Seizure Arrest Warrant back into the Kings Bench Court Custody. All British Kings Crown agencies shall take all appropriate measures within their authority to implement this order.

Sec. 9 The Kings Bench Magistrate Court Secretary of State is hereby authorized to take such actions, including adopting these American Republic rules and regulations as King George III Legal Authority direct to Westminster Magistrate Court and Westminster Parliament with the Pirates of the Queen removed from Office as Judgement Debtors in these Laws, Queen Elizabeth II does not legally hold away from British Soil Land she has abandoned for America corrupted State, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA, the INA, and the Act as may be necessary to carry out section 2 of this order and, in consultation with the Secretary of the British HM His Majesty Treasury, the reporting requirement in section 1264(a) of the Act with respect to the reports provided for in section 1264(b)(2) of that Act. The Kings British Secretary of State may, consistent with applicable law, re-delegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the dissolved United States consistent with applicable law defaulted back to the British Kings Bench Common Law and Kings Bank Bench Corporate Crown Court.

Sec. 10 The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the British and New Zealand Surrogate King's Moai Crown Federal Secretary of State and the Kings Bench Attorney General, is hereby authorized to determine that circumstances no longer warrant the blocking of the property and interests in property of a person listed in the Annex to this order, and to take necessary action to give effect to that determination.

Sec. 11 The Secretary of the British Surrogate Kings Treasury, in consultation with its inherent Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit recurring and final reports to the Surrogate Kings Bench British Navy Military Moai Crown King William IV Trust Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) under the Surrogate Moai Crown King George III King George IV King William III King Ernest Augustus I and William III Crown Sovereign Monarch Great Seal Authority Jurisdiction Inheritance Claims as the Exclusive Sovereigns over their conquered lands Trusts and Wealth throughout the world
Sec. 12 This order is effective at 08:01 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, November 25, 2018.

Sec. 13 This order is intended to create legal right for benefit, and substantive, procedural, enforceable at law in equity by any party acting against the British UK Government under the new Republic of Britain UK (Global Britain) King William IV Republican Flag of the British Kings Crown Sovereignty Monarchy our Legal Partner Britain UK New Zealand Pacific Islands British Commonwealth Countries, their departments, agencies, entities, their officers, employees, and Kings Crown Flag Ship agents, and any other persons appointed by the First Party Surrogate King and British Westminster Parliament Second Party Partnership Contractor Business Interests of the British People and people of the Commonwealth with New Zealand and Pacific Islands Moai Crown Earth Gods People

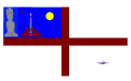
JOHN H K WANOA
MOAI POWERHOUSE,
November 25, 2018.
ANNEX

DECLARATION OF WAR EMERGENCY THIRD PARTY 'CROWN' BANK FINANCIAL THREAT
"Cited" The unconstitutional New Zealand Colonial Government committed these Criminal Acts by all the Judicial Enforcement Agencies; thereof a direct threat upon our Moai Crown Federal State British







Dual Nation State Governments Commercial Landowners Trading Bank Flag Sovereign Authority Financial Investment Security and Economic Land Development Interests; for their own Foreign Private Commercial Bank Security of Investment Interests. The original British Land Title Contract remains with Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of Maungatautari Mountain in Cambridge in his Pohara Marae Rock Memorial to his Pungapunga Marae Hapu Waikato Tribes Sale and Purchase Agreement with King George IV; for this New Zealand Country Land to Britain UK three Kings Emperors Crown Estate Lands to his Brother King William IV 1834 Declaration of War State of Emergency Trading Bank Creditors Flag Sovereign Authority Law Jurisdiction; Right to Seize Back the Native Paramount Chiefs New Zealand Pacific Island Ancestral Inheritance Land; as a consequence of the Criminal Offenses Listed herein. Committed by the Pretend Government of New South Wales and New Zealand Iwi Maori “Crown” Corporations; their private stolen land, by “Crown” Agents, Rothschild Banks, Queen Victoria, and Queen Elizabeth II Monarch Church and State Royal Families; Third Party manipulation and tampering of our Paramount Chiefs Two Party Partnership Private Contract; with King William III St Patrick 8 point Star Municipalities Act 1694, Bank of England Act 1694, and Pound Note Act 1694, Coins and Mint Act 1694 Creditors Act 1694 King William IV 1834 Declaration of War Commercial Trading Bank British Military Protectorate; Kings Emperors Ruling Authority 8 Point Star of St Patrick Church of Belfast Northern Ireland UK; Kings Royal Revenue Collection of Ground Lease Lands Rent Rates Fines. Administration of the three Kings conquered and or seized lands off Pirates on the High Sea of Admiralty; back into these Three Kings and Three Paramount Chiefs Possession; by defaulted contracts or acts of war,; Threat or Bank Investment Corruption and Fraud; against the “Crown” Corporations “Agents”; the Present Paramount Chiefs named the Law Breaking Offenders on Social Media; and or Directly Notified in person at their Business Address or family Home; as Served not affected by the Limitation Act of Time of Offence to Time of Conviction; is clothed in our Three Chief, Three King Private Contract.

"Cited" These are Criminal Acts perpetrated by the unconstitutional New South Wales Australia and New Zealand Government, British UK Government, Republic of America Government, Canadian Government, and all their Queen Elizabeth II Rothschild Crown Corporation Judicial Enforcement Agencies thereof; upon the people of our British UK New Zealand Pacific Islands Commonwealth Countries of Britain UK Nation States Country’s; and their Fraud counterpart Australian Queen Victoria Crown Corporations people; include but not limited to the following;

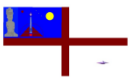
- **Treason**
- **Economic Terrorism**
- **Fraud and Deception**
- **Conspiracy to commit Unlawful Acts**
- **Murder**
- **Kidnapping**
- **Theft**
- **Intimidation**
- **Crimes against Humanity**
- **Crimes against the Environment**
- **Enslavement**
- **Wrongful Arrest and Conviction**
- **Unlawful Seizure of Lands and Possession**
- **TPPA Threat on our Pacific States Seabed Titles**
- **Queen Elizabeth II Conflict of 3rd Party Interests**











"Cited" As from 0001 Hours on 28th day of June 2002 our Paramount Chiefs of Aotea New Zealand and the Pacific Islands Moai Crown Native Govt Nation was at War with NZ “Crown Corporations. We the Paramount Chiefs Successors swear our Oath to 3 Kings William III, IV, George IV & 3 Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau, Rewharewha Manukau and Hoori Te Kuri of Taheke NSW and NZ IWI Maori “Crown” Ngati Whatua Corrupted Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Pohara Pungapunga Marae and his Maungatautari Pa Whakapapa Title "Cited" This proves the Stolen Pungapunga Hapu Whakapapa of Paramount Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Chiefs First Name and his Whakapapa were compromised illegally and unlawfully by IWI Maori Crown" Corporations Private Interest Businesses for their Self Interests and not the Security Investment Interests of all New Zealanders; Hence our Legal Authority Reason to Seize back his Name his Titles and Whakapapa back to the Moriori Pungapunga Hapu First Nations Native Inhabitants; This 1 Native Chief signed a Commercial Landownership Title Transfer of New Zealand Native Country to King George IV in 1823 Period of Reign 1820 to 1830 under the British Crown Emperors Land Patent Creator of Security Investment Instruments using Lands to borrow Money from the 3 Kings; Bank of England; The Acts of King William III St Patrick 8 Point Star that we carry on our King William IV Commercial Contract Flag; in a Private Two Party Partnership Private Contract of Admiralty Magistrate Court Military Protection of our new Businesses in a Continuity of Sovereignty Kings Contracts.

Attorney General Christopher Finlayson is the "Crown" Corporations Trust Master of the The Corrupted 1840 Treaty of Waitangi Settlements that he is paying out 1% Treaty Settlements to a Bogus Fake IWI Maori "Crown" "NGATI WHATUA" Tribe we "CITE" here as "TIRA WAIKATO" Woman Whakapapa the Catalyst of Fraud Land Title Claims Fabricated to Claim a Male Bloodline Paramount Chiefs Titles from Britain UK is the GRAND THEFT Charges we Hold against all the Treaty Claimant New Zealand "Ngati Whatua IWI Maori Crown Land Contractors who use these corrupted NSW NZ "Crown" Invented Whakapapa Illegal Instruments as Land Claim Settlements are now Third Party to a Two party Partnership Title Holder of New Zealand Country as the Subject of Direct Action by the First Party "British Crown" Royal Navy First Lord of the Sea Sir Phillip Jones and me New Zealand First Nations Native Land Title Holder and Executor Surrogate King Executor myself Hoani kahaki Wanoa (John) shall Settle out and Call up the Accounts of the "Queen Victoria Trust", "Nagi Whatua IWI Maori Trust", "Intuition NZ Trust", "Waitangi National Trust", NZ, NSW "Crown" Corporations Trusts", "TPPA 11 Country State Corporations Businesses and Trusts" Affiliation to this "Ngati Whatua Trust" Fraud Corrupted Business; "Moai crown" King William IV Trust" Enforced a "State of Emergency" Declaration of War" on these "Pirates on the High Seas, Shall Seize back the Kings Emperors Titles over the Lands and Assets these Pirates have accumulated in wealth through Criminal Bank Fraud Land Transfer Instruments we now seek to legally Claim as Real Threats of Grand Treason Fraud and Corruption of the Justice System of New Zealand practiced over other Affected Countries of the Globe Defrauded with the same Corrupted Bank Instruments.

"Cited" His Name “Tira Waikato” is used in this Fraud Manufactured Whakapapa by this Ngati Whatua Iwi Maori “Crown” Corporation as a Woman and Wife of “Mahanga” 1st Husband and 2nd Husband “Ripiro” for the Fabricated IWI Maori 1840 Treaty of Waitangi Native Title CT Land Title Tainui Claims

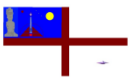
"Cited" NZ, NSW "Crown" Ngati Whatua Trusts IWI ; Created to Defraud the Paramount Chiefs and Citizens of New Zealand using Stolen Identity Male Line Dominant Paramount Chief "TIRA WAIKATO" as a Female wife of Ngati Whatua IWI Chiefs MAHANGA and RIPIRO Kingi Tuheitia of Tainui is using "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust" Cites the creators of this Fraud Waikato Whakapaapa by these IWI Maori Corporations of the Queens Maori People is nothing short of generations of stolen wealth,











land and natural resources wrecked families and their right to this stolen wealth going to an elite family of Pirate Thugs within the New Zealand "Crown" System of Corrupted Courts Judges Lawyers Politicians Church Minister who usurped all the hard work put together by the Paramount Chiefs and Kings Common Law Royal Families snatched by the Rothschild Banks Maori and their Queen Elizabeth II Fke Coronations Seals that have no legal Authority in New Zealand but Piracy acting on the High Seas; recently on Waitangi Day 6th February 2018 the Maori Whakameninga Chiefs made their interpretation of the same King William IV Flag as a Flag on the Sea; claims their Jurisdiction is somewhere between New Zealand and Australia; cannot explain in real how the King of Britain UK Managed to give Maori and their present Paramount Chiefs the legal right to use this Commercial Private Contract Flag on the sea as they describe it to be really has no Legal Effect than a flag illusion; assumption of Self Maori Government Sovereignty with Commercial Title missing in the Flag.
I joined the Whakameninga in 2003 just before the New Zealand Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 was passed under this "Ngati Whatua Iwi Maori Crown" Corporation; Invented to Defraud the public of New Zealand into a false Whakapapa riddled in fraud you see right here before your eyes Burden of Proof; Of Silence, Ignorance; Failed Jurisdiction of Legal Authority against an Incumbent "Moai Crown" Kings Bench Native Magistrate Court Law Enforcement Legal Authority Jurisdiction as Commercial Bank Creditors; Commercial Landowners; Right to Bill Debtor Charge any Man Woman Child or Chief on New Zealand Soil Land for Fraud Crimes.
The Acts of King William III, King George IV and King William IV shall apply in these 'Citations'

"Cited" "Ngati Whatua Iwi Maori Trust" Created this Corrupted **Kawharu One Tree Hill Whakapapa**
These IWI Maori "Crown" Corporate Pirates have failed to Refute the Claims I make against them defaulted into a British Kings Commercial Private Contract under King William IV 1834 Declaration of War Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction against each individual Offender Named as a Criminal Fraudster is inescapable "Trial by Media" Admissible Evidence in the High Court of Admiralty in London UK and in New Zealand as Discovered Title Information that Offenders are Silent Admission of a "Guilty Plea" as a Lack of Evidence to win any case.
"Cited" "Ngati Whatua Iwi Maori Trust" Corporate Private Company Tainui Maori Whakapapa Land Court Titles Invented by the NSW and New Zealand "Crown" Government manipulation of our Stolen "Tira Waikato Wharehere Manukau" Paramount Chief Whakapapapa exposed now
"Moai Crown" Federal State Flag Government UK NZ "Cited" "Tira Waikato" as a Woman in the Offensive "Ngati Whatua Trust" Whakapapa Exposed above Invented by its owner NSW New Zealand Queen Elizabeth II Crown Corporation Criminal Fraudster and Rothschild Bank Elite Families facing Moai Power House Bank 970 Million Trillion-Trillion Pound Note GBP Note Equivalent Value Gold Bullion, Water Money Currency, Pound Note Value Judgement Debtor Instrument and Bounty of 1 Trillion Moai Pound Note on their Head.
The Offending Corrupted Fraud Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Whakapapa was created by their NSW Australia and New Zealand "Crown" Legal Patent Name Owners of the Words “Maori" and "Iwi” for their "Maori Land Court" Land Transfer Titles is Corrupted meaning "FRAUD" and CORRUPTED LAND TITLES is a PUNISHABLE OFFENCE backdated to 1837 Queen Victoria.

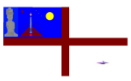
"Cited" "Te Otene Kikokiko - a Ngati Whatua chief - stated in 1869 before the Native Land Court (on title investigation of Ruarangihaere):
"Cited" "One branch of my people was called Ngatiwhatua the ancestors of Te Taou are distinct from that of Ngatiwhatua - foreign tribes would call us all Ngatiwhatua, but we ourselves know the distinction". 93











"Cited" Although there is no doubt that the present Ngati Whatua coalition - as represented by Te Runanga 0 Ngati Whatua - is as much a tribal confederation as are Hauraki, Tainui, Te Arawa, Ngati Awa, Nga Puhi and 54 others, that position is not reflected in Te Runanga 0 Ngati Whatua Act 1988 which refers to the confederation as a single tribe and includes the objective of bringing the assets of its members under a single, centralized control.

"Cited" Accordingly, in the view of this witness, the Act - which also confines runanga membership to the descendants of the tupuna Haumoewarangi - does not reflect the realities of the Ngati Whatua confederation.

"Cited" If the Act was intended to deal with the interests of Ngati Whatua tuturu, membershipshould have been confined to the descendants of Koieie, rather than Haumoewarangi.

"Cited" The latter, in any event, is more widely recognized as the tu puna of Te Uri 0 Hau

"Cited" Current Ngati Whatua Runanga membership criteria would suggest that the runanga lacks a statutory mandate to speak and act for the Kaipara iwi of Te Taou and Te Kawerau, as well as the following Northern Wairoa and Kaihu iwi who generally do not whakapapa to Haumoewarangi:

"Cited" (Te Roroa, Te Rarawa (Ripia, Naumai and Kapehu maraes, Northern Wairoa (and Tama Te Ua Ua marae, Kaihu), Nga Puhi (Oturei and Taita maraes, Northern Wairoa) and Te Ati Awa (Ahikiwi marae, Northern Wairoa). On descent grounds, most members of the above maraes enrolled with Ngati Whatua Runanga appear to lack a legal basis for that enrollment.

"Cited" By resolving at its Runanga Poupou hui of 23 February 1993 to proceed with runanga elections without requiring proof of descent from the tupuna Haumoewarangi, the runanga may have demonstrated a lack of commitment to resolving that problem.
"Cited" 94 to all accounts the above confusion was not conveyed to the Waitangi Tribunal in the Railways Land case (WAI 264).

"Cited" The projection in those proceedings of Ngati Whatua as a single tribe - rather than a loose confederation of tribes - must have encouraged a tribunal view of some tribal over-right in the Auckland district (Tribunal decision p 5) exercisable by Ngati (55 Whatua Runanga.

"Cited" And yet John White in his Maori Customs and Superstitions lectures of 1861 was adamant that historically Ngati Whatua (alias Nga Oho) ki Auckland retained an exclusive and independent authority over all their conquered Auckland lands - permitting no interference by their parent tribe of Te Roroa.
"Cited" On that basis, it is difficult to see how Ngati Whatua Runanga could have claimed an interest in the area.

"Cited" 95 It is, of course, a truism that tribal confederations only survive for as long as they are able to satisfy the interests of constituent members.

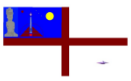
"Cited" In 1992, probably some 450 years after its Ngai Tamatea tupuna migrated from Muriwhenua, Te Roroa - which has only a handful of members who whakapapa to Haumoewarangi and at least half its membership with collateral links to the Nga Puhi tribal confederation - determined that its interests lay in reverting to its historical, independent iwi status.











"Cited" Consequently, as from that time, Te Roroa has stood apart from the Ngati Whatua and Nga Puhi tribal confederations, each of which it has supported at various moments in its history.
Hoani Kahaki Wanoa (John) “Moai Crown” Sheriff Private Investigator of Fraud Whakapapa Titles Dated Wednesday 28th February 2018
http://repository.digitalnz.org/.../_maori__the_crown_and...
Ngati Whatua Iwi Runanga Invented a Maori Pakeha Woman Whakapapa of Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Male Bloodline Paramount Chief of Waikato Whakapapa id Fraud. Tainui Iwi, Ngati Whatua Iwi, Te Arawa Iwi, Nga Puhi Iwi, Ngati Porou Iwi corrupted the Name Surname of Stolen Identity Whakapapa of manufactured lines of non-existent Whakapapa Chiefs TIRA WAIKATO WHAREHEREHERE MANUKAU Paramount Chief as a Woman Whakapapa under TIRA WAIKATO (W) = MAHANGA (M) Male Husband I state here is the wife of RIPIRO (M) Male second Husband Corrupted WHAKAPAPA Title

That is Highlighted in this FRAUD FACT CITED EVIDENCE Heard in the Te Unga Waka Marae Native Magistrate Court Hearing Case in Epsom Auckland New Zealand on 11th November 2018 against Ex-Prime Minister John Key and his NGATI WHATUA IWI MAORI “CROWN” Pakeha Tribe now Liable d for these Serious Criminal Offences and Degradation of our Paramount Chiefs “Moai Crown” Moriori Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Male Whakapapa and Hoori Te Kuri Male Whakapapa with British King William III, King William IV, King George IV British 3 Kings Emperors Titles and 3 Chiefs Contract Titles

All of the Whakapapa of Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua is

"Cited" here as Criminal Fraud Maori Grand Theft of Identity Whakapapa over the years backdated to 1830 King George IV Start of Offences captured here exposed for the very first time issue of a Property Control and Possession Recovery of Land Assets and Forfeiture of Corrupted Fraud Business Bank Transfer Land Transactions starting with 77 Cook Street Auckland Property Seizure and East Cost Lottin Point and East Cape Land Seizure in Notified Intention Defaulted Private Contracts
All these Iwi Maori "Crown" Fake Tira Waikato Female Whakapapa Genealogy has been created illegally without Proof of Claim Title defrauded the Public of New Zealand Tax Payers

"Cited" Crown granted back to Maori and declared to be inalienable; the Crown grant for the reserves issued in the names of Mihaka Makoare, Arama Karaka and Tiopira Kinaki, who obviously were trustees of communal property rather than absolute owners.

"Cited" That trusteeship can only be regarded as being at variance with the land court's view of Tiopira only having an individual beneficial interest in the land;

"Cited" The trusteeship also was inconsistent with succession orders to two of the trustees i.e. Tiopira and A K Haututu made in 1892.

"Cited" Rather than making succession orders in the absence of any investigation into relative beneficial 122’ ownership of the land - by which effectively were destroyed the tribal trusts - pursuant to its protective duty towards Maori, the Court clearly should have appointed new trustees. 193

"Cited" SECTION 5 5.1 Pouto Block He Whanau Riri (A Family in Dispute) 5.1.1 Introduction Although it undoubtedly now is the case that the mana of Pouto rests with Te Uri 0 Hau alone, much of the title









history of the land is confused - suggesting ancestral claims by a number of differing ancient possessors.

"Cited", Pairama Ngutahi, for instance, claimed Keiha block, in 1871 from the tupuna Pakauwhati, while A K Haututu and Pairama claimed the Pilot Station block in 1873 under Haumoewarangi, rather than Hakiputatomuri. Four years later Pairama, on behalf of Te Uri 0 Hau, preferred a claim to Pouto 3 block without naming his tupuna.

"Cited" The following day, again on behalf of Te Uri 0 Hau, Pairama preferred a claim to Ripiro or Pouto 2 block of 51,500 acres. In the absence of objections, a memorial of title issued to 18 individuals viz. Pairama Ngutahi, Hone Waiti, Arama Karaka Haututu, Netana Kariera, Tiopira Kinaki, Mihaka Makoare, Te Hemara Tauhia, Paora Tuhaere, Hemana Whiti, Reihana Kena, Henare Rawhiti, Paraone Ngaweke, Manihera Makoare, Piripi Ihamaera, Hemi Parata, Eramiha Paikea, Kira Kerepe and Ereatara Tarehu. Notably, 13 of those individuals were identical with 13 out of 17 rangatira descendants of Haumoewarangi admitted into the title of Aoroa block. 196 The Aoroa rangatira also were representatives for differing tribes.

"Cited" There seems little doubt Pairama's whakapapa from Pakauwhati was manufactured for the purpose of excluding Ngati Whatua interests through Pokopokowhititera and Taumutu from the memorial of ownership as later alleged by H W Toka: "But at the investigation Haki was not set up because Pairama was afraid of Ngati Whatua, so Pakauwhati was set up: 198

End of Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Whakapapa Corrupt "Crown" Corporations Grand Treason
The British Royal Navy is our three Paramount Chiefs Commercial Trading Bank Magistrate Court Two Party Private Contract Business Military Protectorate Partnership Iwi Maori Crown third Party

"Cited" TAKE NOTICE; Of the absence of Manukau and Parapara Moriori Names Surnames Whakapapa that I claim here in the Wanoa (F) = Rogan (M) Manukau (W) = Rogan (M) Whakapapa Bloodlines missing in these Pakeha “IWI MAORI CROWN” Corporations Manufactured Whakapapa Stolen Identity; Traditional Hapu Male Line Dominant History; of the Original Indigenous True Ancestral

"Cited" Connection to Paramount Chiefs; and their Native Lands; Is Criminal Fraud Tampering of Titles Created by the Kings Emperors British Crown Land Patent Corporate Partnership with these three Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau, Moriori Pungapunga Marae First Nations Chief of Arapuni who sold his Moriori New Zealand Country Lands to King George IV in 1823 was

"Cited" Succeeded by his Descendant Rewharewha Manukau living on his Manukau Marae in Waiuku and his Uetaua (Pukekohe) Land he sold to King William IV in 1862 through British Crown Land Agent John Rogan on his Manukau Awaroa Native Magistrate (Awaroa Bank) Court Land of Awaroa Hapu

"Cited" Manukau 10 acre Moriori Land Block in Rata Street, Helensville, Kaipara Harbor. This formed the New Auckland Provincial Title Land which I am Claiming back under British Kings Imperial Title Deed “Moai Crown Moriori Trust Deed Discovery Title Land over New Zealand and Pacific Islands

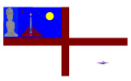
"Cited" The third Paramount Chief is Hoori Te Kuri of his Taheke Marae Native Magistrate Court and his Direct Bloodline Descendant Morris Lowe Baker, Taheke District Deed Title Holder Claimant versus the crooked snake Chris Flayson settling Maori Iwi Crown Treaty of Waitangi Claims for 1%











"Cited" Chris Finlayson NZ Queen Elizabeth II Crown - NSW Queen Victoria Crown Corporate Fraudsters Default Contract Judgement Debtors to “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust Judgement Creditors

"Cited" “Ngati Whatua” Tribe is an Invention of the Runanga Maori Parliament “Iwi Crown” Corporations for special purposes of defrauding the Paramount Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and Pacific Islands for their own New Zealand Queen Elizabeth II Church and State Rothschild Bank Financial Investment Bank Interests; To manipulate Native Titles in other Indigenous Countryy States wealth through these Moriori Manukau Native Land Title; Whakapapa Memorial Stone Rock Instruments of a King George IV Crown Land Patent Blueprint Bank Lien Loan Land Mortgage Instrument; A Blueprint William IV Crown Land Patent Title Transfer Title from Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau to Rewharewha Manukau by King William IV 1834 Declaration of War Bank Trade Flag.

"Cited" These are our “Moai Crown” Federal Flag State Government of the World Commonwealth; British Emperors; King William III, King George IV and King William IV under the Three Kings 1834 Declaration of a State of Emergency Commercial Trading Bank Judgement Creditors Flag Debtors Judgement Third Party Law Recovery “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust” Corporate Authority.

"Cited" Using the Acts of Westminster between 1690 King William III and 1862 King William IV First Party and Rewharewha Manukau through Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth II NSW, NZ “Crown” 3rd Party Private Contract Foreign Interests 'Threats against our Commercial Landowners Interests'.

"Cited" The Blueprint Whakapapa of the 4 main Tribes of the Whakameninga Confederation of Chiefs of Tribes of Aotearoa New Zealand Manufactured Invented Fabricated for the Whakapapa Interests of “Ngati Whatua” Iwi Maori “Crown” State Corporations Commercial and Private Contract Financial Investment Bank Land Legal Instrument Interests used over a time period Chiefs backdated to 1820 King George IV and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau “Whakapapa” Set out here my myself the Author and Executor for the “Moai Crown” Moriori Manukau Trust” for this Manukau, Rogan Wanoa Whakapapa designed for this corrupted Fraud Corporate Iwi Maori “Crown” NGATI WHATUA Pakeha Pirate Tribe Invented in the 1800 to 1940 contemporary period of time affecting all Native Memorials to Indigenous Lands in the World under these Three Kings Exclusively Claimed under these thre Paramount Chiefs British Born Recorded Land Deed CT Titles

"Cited" We now unite all Indigenous Native Titles in 250 Countries affected by our Chiefs Land Memorials and Commercial Landownership Legal Titles to the Native Landowners portion of the Kings Royal Revenue and Prize Possessions as their Successors and Assigns holding the True Kings Title Deeds Enforced into Law as a consequence of a “No Response Counterclaim against our Absolute Claims to the Kings Wealth and Inheritance of their Kings Crown Land Patent Memorials joined in a Private Contract Two Party Partnership Business we now Call up the “Crown” Judgement Debtors Accounts totaling 970 Million Trillion’ Trillion GBP Pound Note Gold Bullion and Seized Property.

Letter to Jacinda Ardern warning her of Corruption and Fraud is in this Court Case 21 July 2022 and today 3 September 2022 for TREASON and Mixed War of Atrocities and Bio Weapons
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructive_treason

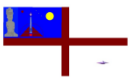
EMERGENCY WAR POWERS ACT











https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/letter-notice-rt-honourable-prime-minister-ardern-aka-andrew/

CONTRACT OF DEBT

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW AS APPLIED TO THESE CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT CASES OF NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND MOAI CROWN LAW.
http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/government/corporate_u_s/news.php?q=1266689414

US DECLARATION OF WAR ACT

https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1457/text?r=1&s=1

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW

1. “Instant Court” of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under US Const. Art. 3, Sec.. 2. 2. “Prize Phase” of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under the WAR POWERSACT, Art 1, Sec 8, Clause 11. Law of Prize is a military venue and, when they do a “capture”, it is done under the WPA, Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 11. A “Seizure” under the civilian venue is done under the US Const., Art. 3, Sec. 2. 6 3. All is being orchestrated by the Lord High Admiral, the President of the US

TREASON

judges and prosecutors in common law jurisdictions still succeeded in broadening the reach of the offence by "constructing" new treasons. It is the opinion of one legal historian that:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructive_treason

APOSTILLE; Article 7 of the Hague convention provides for the use of a standardized authentication certificate called an **"apostille"** and consists of the following:

Name of the country from which the document emanates; New Zealand

Name of person signing the document; Hoani Kahaki Wanoa (John) Executor for “Moai Moriori Manukau Trust”, Moai Crown King William IV Trust”,

The capacity in which the person signing the document has acted; in the case of unsigned documents, the name of the authority which has affixed the seal or the stamp; Morris is a Direct Blood Descendant of Paramount Chief Hoori Te Kuri of Taheke Marae Native Land Area of Hokianga Districts in Northland

Place of certification; Auckland

Date of certification; 1st February 2018

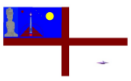
The authority issuing the certificate; New Zealand Government Internal Affairs and British Foreign Affairs Britain UK











Number of certificate; 0001

Seal or stamp of authority issuing the certificate; New Zealand Goverment

Signature of authority issuing certificate.

APOSTILLE

(Convention de LaHaye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. **Country**:..... New Zealand

This public document..... Paramount Chief Hoori Te Kuri claim to his British Land Titles Boundary areas of Succession, Ancestral Inheritance, Whakapapa Chieftainship as Trustee Head of his Taheke Marae Manawhenua Title to his Boundary Areas designated by the Weslean Church, Methodist Church and British Kings Emperors Title under King William III, King George IV his Commercial Private Contract of his Native Sale and Purchase Business Partner Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau 1823 and King William IV and Moriori Paramount Chief Rewharewha Manukau Commercial Landownership Private Contract Two Party Partnership under his and Judge John Rogan British Land Transfer to King William IV 11 November 1862 which formed the basis of the New Zealand Native Land Act 1862 Blueprint Title to all Indigenous Countries in the World linked to these 3 Paramount Chiefs and 3 Emperor Kings of Britain UK New Zealand and Pacific Islands Commonwealth Countries of their British Empire States. New Zealand is a Commonwealth Country of these three Kings British Empire in 250 Countries under our 1834 King William IV Commercial Trading Bank Private Contract Magistrate and British Imperial State Navy Military Protectorate Paramount Chiefs Self Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction and Constitutional Flag of New Zealand given by King William IV on 20th March 1834

2. **has been signed by**.....

acting in the capacity of..... Paramount Chief Mohi Manukau

1. **bears the seal/stamps of**..... “Moai Crown”, Surrogate King

Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau with Bishop Thomas Kendal in a Private Contract Sale and Purchase of Aotea New Zealand Pacific Island Country s to King George IV Purchase Agreement in Edinburgh Magistrate Court 1823 Claims to the worlds Indigenous British Imperial States Countries Blueprint Native Land Title of succession to King William IV under Salic Law Oath forbidding Woman to the Throne of Britain UK New Zealand Partnership.

Certified

5. **at**..... Auckland New Zealand

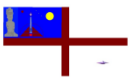
6. **the.**..... 1st of February 2018











7. **by**..... Surrogate King William IV … Hoani Kahaki Wanoa (King John) Witness as Executor of the Moai Moriori Manukau Trust, Moai Crown Federal State Flag Sovereign Authority Law

8. **No**..... 0002

9. **Seal/Stamps:** .....

- **Signature:** John Wanoa Executor and Administrator

Hoani Kahaki Wanoa "Fact Cited Proof of Claim Title Evidence" Dated Friday 16 Feb 2018

Located in Otahuhu District, Auckland New Zealand.

"I Hoani Kahaki Wanoa" Swear my Oath of Office and Allegiance to the 5 British Kings Emperors successor "King Ernest Augustus V" Reigning Monarch King of Britain UK Hanover and Aotea New Zealand and Pacific Islands, Commonwealth Countries of the World as these 4 Kings Legal Partner and Commercial Landowner Royal Tahitian "Moai Crown" Legal Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction legally setup as "British Empire States" of 5 Kings Imperial Laws for 250 Countries.

1/ **"Executor"** of the Moai Crown" King William IV Trust" in Westminster City, Britain UK.

2/ **"Executor"** of the Moai Crown" Memorial Trust" Jurisdiction of New Zealand and Pacific Islands, Rai'atea Island and Rapa'nui Island Executors Office in Auckland, New Zealand.

3/ **"Executor"** of King William IV British Crown Land Patent Commercial Landowner Title" derived from Rewharewha Manukau and Queen Victoria New Zealand Native Land Act 1862.

4/ **"Executor"** of Moai Pacific Island Royal Tahitian Family Whakapapa Native Discovery Titles.

5/ **"Executor"** of the 1834 King William IV British Royal Navy Admiralty Bank Magistrate Court Declaration of War Military Protectorate Flag against third party threats against our Paramount Chiefs Commercial Landowners Financial Trading Bank Investment Interests for our two party Private Contract Continuity of unbroken Sovereignty with this British Kings Emperors Given Flag.

6/ "**Executor"** of the "Moai Powerhouse Bank", "Moai Crown" Pound Note Legal Money Instrument of Value against the Moriori Manukau Native Land Titles and other Native Lands that have used these Manukau Native Conveyancing Title, Instrument Laws and Contracts as mirror imaged Title Transfer Mortgage Bank Loan, Lien, Money Security of Interest Investment Bank Statement and Transaction Recorded Memorial Land Transfer Legal Title Instruments.

New Zealand Pacific Islands British Emperors 250 Commonwealth Countries of the World

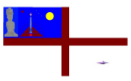
Founded under King William IV 1834 Declaration of War Trading Bank Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction legally transferring Native Lands under these three King Emperors conveyancing land title











mortgage lien instruments of Admiralty Magistrate Court legal authority and jurisdiction to these three Paramount Chiefs Native Landlords, Commercial Landowners Private Contract Titles;

These three Kings and three Paramount Chiefs Commercial Asset Wealth, Land, Banks, succeeded, inherited, administered globally by these Corporate and Private Companies Chief Commander and Executor “Hoani Kahaki Wanoa” (John) Appointed by Chiefs for shareholders and beneficiaries of;

1/ “Moai Crown King William IV Trust”

2/ “Moai Crown”

3/ “Moai Crown Moriori Manukau Trust”

4/ ”Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited” Registered Company in New Zealand, Private Company NZ

5/ “Moai Powerhouse Group Limited” registered company in London UK (pending new name)

6/ “Moai Crown Federal State Government of the World” (Under King William IV DOW Flag)

7/ Surrogate King William III Private Contract with St Patrick Church Order 8 Point Star Flag of;

King William IV 1834 Commercial Trading Bank Flag Municipalities Acts, Laws and Ordinances.

Created by King William III in Belfast Northern Ireland, Britain, UK, St Patrick 8 Point Star Flag

Created Wil III, Bank of England Act 1694, Pound Note Act 1694, and Coins and Mint Acts 1694,

The Acts of Westminster King William III, King William IV and King George IV were Legally Enforced into “Moai Crown” Federal State Government Emperial Laws of King William IV 1834 Flag State of Emergency Declaration of War on all third party Pirates operating illegally on the High Seas as Commercial Operators acting illegally Occupying Native Lease Lands with Threats against our Paramount Chiefs Native Ancestors Lands now enforcing our Three Emperor Kings Admiralty Court Martial Laws over the Moriori Manukau Native Lands, seized of into our custody.

These British Leased Lands are protected by the Emperor King William IV Crown Land Patents jointly in the 1834 Declaration of War Trading Bank Military Protectorate Flag of a genuine binding Commercial Contractor Business Partnership between King George IV and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of Cambridge New Zealand District legally owns New Zealand Paper Title Instruments under the British Title System of Land Occupation Leases, shall terminate.

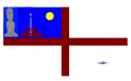
Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau remains as the Legitimate Landlord Lessor of New Zealand Native Land Title Deeds, transferred to his ancestor Rewharewha Manukau private Contract with King William IV Flag flying on Mt Eden Borough Council Building, flying on any “Moai Crown” State Government Marae Native Magistrate Court in New Zealand promoting these 3 British Kings Emperors Government Building as a Commercial Trading Bank Flag Authority of King William III St Patrick Church Order 8 Point Star representing New Zealand Borough County Council Buildings Municipalities for Land Rents as Collection Agencies for the 3 Kings Conquered Leased CT Lands.











These three Emperor Kings Legalized the Whakapapa of these three Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of Pohara Pungapunga Marae in Cambridge, his descendant Rewharewha Manukau on his Manukau Marae in Waiuku and Hoori Te Kuri on his Taheke Marae in Hokianga as Commercial Landowners of Legal Native Land Title Holders transferred to their Blood Descendants

The Legal Successors to these three Paramount Chiefs named here are;

Hoani Kahaki Wanoa of Auckland New Zealand for Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau and Rewharewha Manukau who signed the Native Land Transfer Title Documents of these three Native Paramount Chiefs to their respective Deed Title Landownership Titles Registered on these Marae in

“Te Unga Waka Marae Native Magistrate Court on 20th September 2017 and again on this Marae;

Friday 11th November 2017 Historic Annual Event Sale and Purchase of Uetaua (Pukekohe District) through John Rogan to King William IV British Crown Land Patent Office, Westminster Parliament

This Pukekohe Land was Transferred through Queen Victoria Land Conveyance Agent John Rogan in the Awaroa Native Magistrate Court in Helensville, Kaipara Harbor, to King William IV Title.

Which formed the New Zealand Native Land Act 1862 mirrored through other Native Land Title Transfers Precedent Cases Blueprint Pattern for other British Crown Emperors Conquered Title Lands we assumed legally established in up to 250 Countries of the world. Certified to these three King Emperors and three Paramount Chiefs Sovereign Authority Jurisdictions of Legal Land Title Transfers, Administration of our “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust” Private Contract Business

“Moai Crown” King William IV” Trust Controls the Administration of Stolen Commercial Property Land Transfers and Financial Investment Bank Mortgage Fraud Legal Instruments for debt recovery

The Company Investigates Corrupted Businesses, Trading Bank, Interests in Foreign Bank Loans, Security Interests, Investments, Properties Assets, forfeited back into the Kings Royal Revenue.

These Criminal Fraud Cases are Judgement Debtors Accounts Owed to our 3 Paramount Chiefs “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust” 1834 Flag State Commercial Contract Judgement Creditors Accounts Receipt in our “Moai Crown” Federal State Government World Debt Recovery Business.

1/ Trade Legally in 250 Countries from these three British Emperors Private Commercial Contract Agreement Land Transfer Title Instruments; “Willing Buyer” to Paramount Chief Rewharewha Manukau; “Willing Seller” of New Zealand Pacific Islands Native Moriori Manukau Land.

On the 11th Day of November 1862 Chief Rewharewha Manukau of his Manukau Marae in Waiuku, South Manukau Harbor, Sold his “Pukekohe (Uetaua) District Land” to these 3 Emperor Kings.

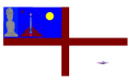
Rewharewha sold his Puponga Manukau Marae land in Cornwallis North Head Manukau Harbor and his Manukau Marae on his Manukau “Awaroa Native Court” 10-acre land block in Helensville Kaipara Harbor North Island New Zealand to King William IV King through John Rogan Land Conveyance agent Awaroa Native Court in Helensville.











We conducted a “Moai Crown Moriori Manukau Trust” Executors Court Hearing in “Te Unga Waka Marae Native Magistrate Court” on Land in Epsom Auckland New Zealand, Citing New Auckland Province, as our proof fact cited evidence, our Executive re-established, re-asserted on 15 April 2016, in Te Unga Waka Marae Native Magistrate Court Hearing against PM John Key and the 77 Cook Street Property Fraud landowners, Simon Brent Rowntree and James Pierce Brown I accused them as Criminal Fraudsters in Two Party Private Defaulted Contract, seize the lands back off them.

2/ I hold as Surrogate King George IV Private Contract with Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Paramount Chief of the Moriori Pungapunga Hapu of his Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site, (Pohara) Pungapunga Marae and Moriori Pungapunga Memorial Stone Rock Spirit Title of Tira Waikato in Arapuni, Cambridge District, Waikato Region in New Zealand. My father-in-law Peter Mihinui homestead sits next to his Pungapunga Memorial Stone Rock on (Pohara Marae) having lived there with my family in 1973 to 1978 period with stories he shared with me to hold for the day, his land shall return to his Moriori Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Pungapunga Marae Hapu.

3/ Surrogate King William IV Private Contract with Rewharewha Manukau Paramount Chief of the Province of Auckland stretching from Cape Rienga to South of Taupo Boundary area claim back this Land Title from Ngati Whatua Iwi Maori Tribes Titles on the Sea of Admiralty Maori Land Court and Whakapapa belongs to Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau and his descendant Rewharewha Manukau of Maungatautari Mountain, Epsom Auckland and Awaroa in Helensville. **New Zealand Crown Iwi Maori Trustees are liable for corrupted the Moriori Manukau Whakapapa in** the Native Magistrate Courts and tampered with the Manukau British Commercial Trading Bank Land Title Transfer Bank Transactions under King William IV British Contract 1834 Declaration of War State of Emergency Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisdictions Military Protectorate shall take-action orders now

Fact Cited Statement Evidence of Moai Crown Federal State Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisditions Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau watches over his Pungapunga Marae Hapu

Memorial Spirit Rock of Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site and Waikato River Moriori Tribal Area of

Mana over his Traditional Native Land Title Inheritance returns to Pohara Marae Pungapunga Hapu

Successor Peter Mihinui of (Pohara) Pungapunga Marae Arapuni Cambridge District Waikato Region

Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site, Arapuni, Waikato River District, Pohara Pungapunga Marae Hapu

Hoani Kahaki Wanoa is the Son in Law of Peter & Wai Mihinui homestead on his Ancestors Marae

Paramount Chief Executor of the Moai Crown Rock Memorial Pungapunga Moriori Manukau Trust

“King William IV Moai Crown” Trust London Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau with King George IV 1823 and Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords UK Westminster Parliament 27 August 2022 our Legal Inheritance Comm Friday, 2 S

King William IV 1834 Confederation Flag Sovereign Nation Commercial Contract First Partner with 13 Chiefs second Partner Trading Bank Flag Jurisdiction of Admiralty Law Rule over Dry Land off the Sea

“Moai Crown” London British Memorial Title to the World made Legal Bankable Instrument Documents

Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Wharehere Manukau Commercial Contract 2nd Party t King George IV First Party 1823 Sale of NZ Country to “Crown” with Partner Admiral of the British Fleet Michael Boyce

Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site at top Tira Waikato Manukau Stronghold Pungpunga Marae Tribes

Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name**, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals

Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau - Kahu Pungapunga Marae Hapu and Legal

Maungatautari Mountain Pa Site of Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Hapu and Pungapunga Marae its original Customary Native Land Title to King George IV and Chief Contract in Edinburgh Magistrate Kings Bench Court and Land Registry Office Scotland Freemasons Main Office

DECLARATION OF WAR STATE OF EMERGENCY BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST THIRD PARTY NEW ZEALAND 'CROWN' GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL THREAT OF TREASON AGAINST OUR LANDS COUNTRY AND GREATER POPULATION OF NATIVE DESCENDANTS' INTERESTS

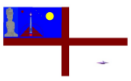
The unconstitutional New Zealand Colonial Government committed these Criminal Acts by all the Judicial Enforcement Agencies; thereof a direct threat upon our Moai Crown Federal State British Dual Nation State Governments Commercial Landowners Trading Bank Flag Sovereign Authority Financial Investment Security and Economic Land Development Interests; for their own Foreign Private Commercial Bank Security of Investment Interests. The original British Land Title Contract remains with King George IV and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of Maungatautari Mountain in Cambridge in his Hapu Marae Rock Memorial to his Pungapunga Marae Hapu Waikato Tribes Sale and Purchase Agreement with King George IV; for this New Zealand Country Land to Britain UK three Kings Emperors Crown Estate Lands to his Brother King William IV 1834 Declaration of War State of Emergency Trading Bank Creditors Flag Sovereign Authority Law Jurisdiction; Right to Seize Back the Native Paramount Chiefs New Zealand Pacific Island Ancestral Inheritance Land; as a consequence of the Criminal Offenses Listed herein, Committed by the Pretend Government of New South Wales and New Zealand Iwi Māori "Crown" Corporations; their private stolen land, by "Crown" Agents, Rothschild Banks, Queen Victoria, and Queen Elizabeth II Monarch Church and State Royal Families; Third Party manipulation and tampering of our Paramount Chiefs Two Party Partnership Private Contract; with King William III St Patrick 8 point Star Municipalities Act 1694, Bank of England Act 1694, and Pound Note Act 1694, Coins and Mint Act 1694 Creditors Act 1694 King William IV 1834 Declaration of War Commercial Trading Bank British Military Protectorate; Kings Emperors Ruling Authority 8 Point Star of St Patrick Church of Belfast Northern Ireland UK; Kings Royal



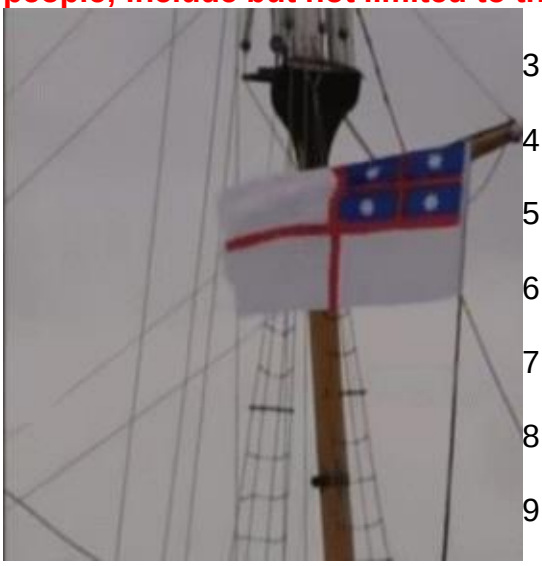








Revenue Collection of Ground Lease Lands Rent Rates Fines. Administration of the three Kings conquered and or seized lands off Pirates on the High Sea of Admiralty; back into these Three Kings and Three Paramount Chiefs Possession; by defaulted contracts or acts of war,; Threat or Bank Investment Corruption and Fraud; against the "Crown" Corporations "Agents"; the Present Paramount Chiefs named the Law Breaking Offenders on Social Media; and or Directly Notified in person at their Business Address or family Home; as Served not affected by the Limitation Act of Time of Offence to Time of Conviction; is clothed in our Three Chief, Three King Private Contract. These are Criminal Acts perpetrated by the unconstitutional New South Wales Australia and New Zealand Government and all their Judicial Enforcement Agencies thereof; upon the people of this Nation State Country; and its counterpart Australian people; include but not limited to the following



3. Treason
4. Economic Terrorism
5. Fraud and Deception
6. Conspiracy to commit Unlawful Acts
7. Murder
8. Kidnapping
9. Theft
10. Intimidation
11. Crimes against Humanity
12. Crimes against the Environment
13. Enslavement
14. Wrongful Arrest and Conviction
15. Unlawful Seizure of Lands and Possession
16. TPPA Threat on our Pacific States Seabed Titles
17. Queen Elizabeth II Conflict of 3rd PartyInterests

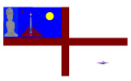
As from 0001 Hours on 28th day of June 2002 our Paramount Chiefs of Aotea New Zealand and the Pacific Islands Moai Crown Native Govt Nation was at War with NZ "Crown Corporations. We the Paramount Chiefs Successors swear our Oath to 6 Kings William III, King George III, King George IV, King William IV King Earnest Augustus I King Earnest Augustus V and 2 Paramount Chiefs of Maungatautari Pa Site, Pungapunga Marae, Arapuni, Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau, and











Rewharewha Manukau of Waiuku and Puponga Pa Site Cornwallis Manukau Harbour North Head and Manukau Marae Manukau Harbour South Head in the upper reaches of Waiuku Township

NSW and NZ IWI Maori “Crown” Ngati Whatua Corrupted the Whakapapa of Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of his Hapu Pungapunga Marae and his Maungatautari Pa Site

His Name “Tira Waikato” is used in this Fraud Manufactured Whakapapa by this Ngati Whatua Iwi Maori “Crown” Corporation as a Woman and Wife of “Mahanga” 1st Husband and 2nd Husband “Ripiro” for the Fabricated IWI Maori 1840 Treaty of Waitangi Native Title CT Land Title Claims.

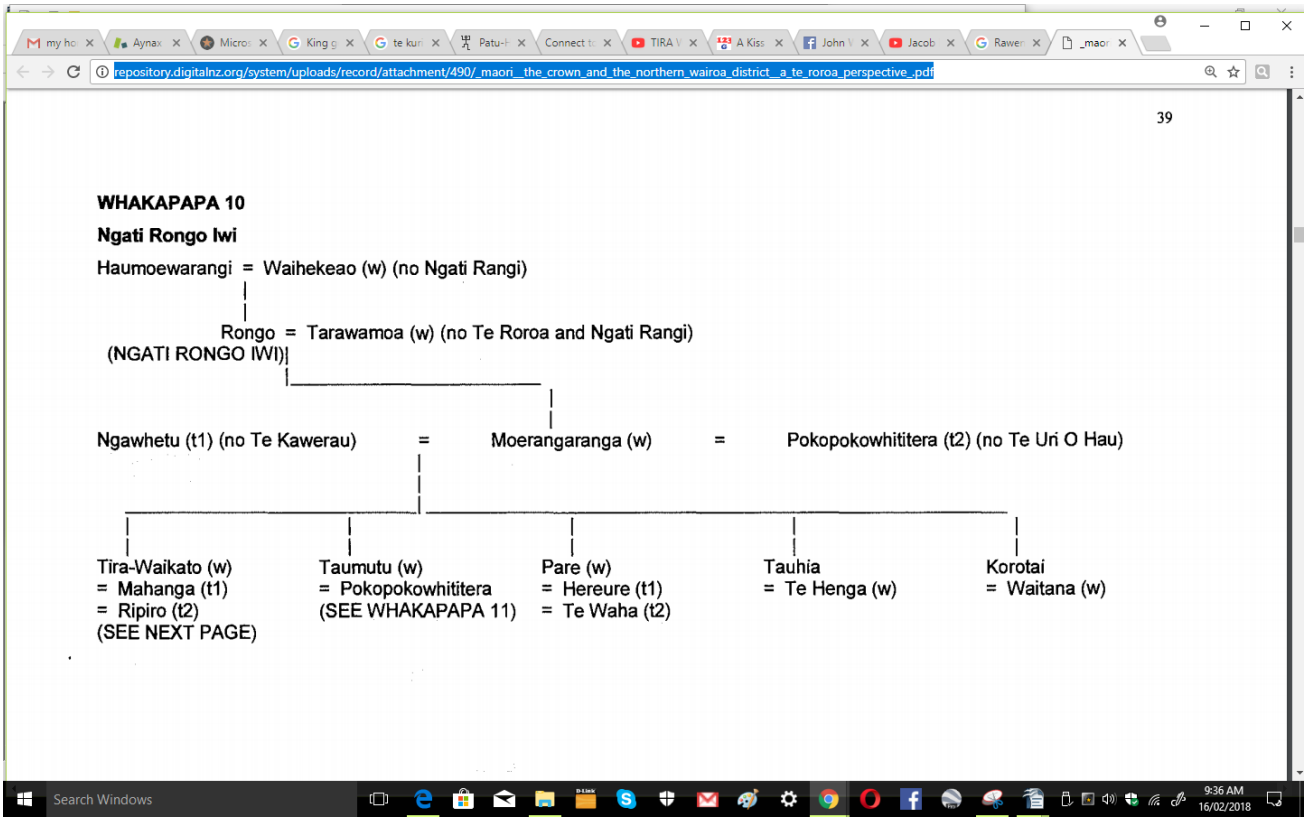
Created to Defraud the Paramount Chiefs and Citizens of New Zealand using Stolen Identity Male

Line Dominant Paramount Chief here below to Identify the Waikato Bloodline Whakapapa to the Manukau Ancestor Land they occupy under a British Land Transfer Title Documents that don’t match up to this Whakapapa discussed in this Court Hearing today Thursday 21 July 2022 I have issues with the Authenticity of this New Zealand IWI Maori Crown Corporation Whakapapa to a Woman and Wife called Tira Waikato Surname cut off from a Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau?

WEST COAST SOUTH HEAD MANUKAU HARBOUR AWHITU TO EAST COAST AT MARAETAI BEACH PARAMOUNT CHIEF REWHAREWHA MANUKAU LAND TITLE TRANSFER 1862 NATIVE LAND ACT THAT FORMED THE BLUEPRINT FOR BREAKING BIG LAND BLOCKS NO MAORI HERE ONLY NATIVE CHIEFS BRITISH LAND TITLES IN A KING’S BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT


Puponga Marae stronghold of Paramount Chief Rewharewha Manukau 11 March 1862 formed the New Zealand NATIVE LAND ACT 1862 for the whole Country with only his name on the UETAUA Pukekohe Land Title from West Coast Awhitu South Manukau Heads to Pukekohe Township over the Bombay Hill to Clevedon and Maraetai Beach East Coast one big block Title in his name and his ancestr Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau one Country Title to New Zealan in the British Magistrate Court Edinburgh Scotland Britain UK meaning two Contracts First Contract King George IV in 1823 with Waikato Manukau Chief alone and Second Contract King William IV in 1834 with 13 Native Surname Chiefs in Kororareka Bay of Islands Russell with the Kings 8 Point Star of St Patrick Flag Constitition and Jurisdiction Legal Authority on Dry Land without a Bar of Dock what we Practice

The problem I have here with this Whakapapa is Where does the SURNAME “WAIKATO” Family Name show its TITLE to Maungatautari Mountain and PUNGAPUNA HAPU and their PUNGAPUNGA MARAE and what is the ancestral MEMORIAL of the Female TIRA WAIKATO to WAIKATO TITLES? PARAMOUNT CHIEF TIRA WAIKATO WHAREHERE MANUKAU THIRD PHOTO RIGHT NZ TITLE



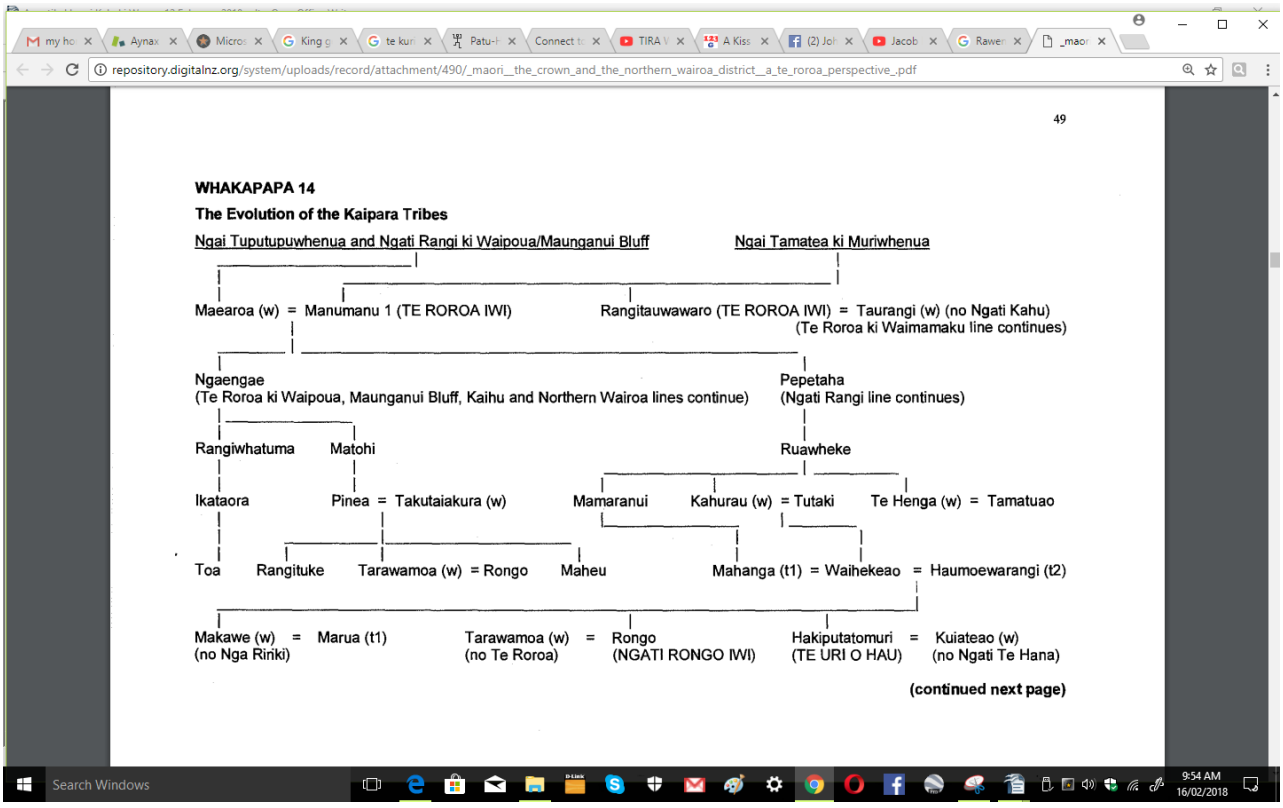
Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name**, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals

British Royal Navy “Admiral of the Fleet” Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Partners

New Zealand Navy Admission obligated to the 183 Mail g William IV Flag Contract Video Dion Walker

Where is

Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Whakapapa to his Waikato River - Mountain?



49

WHAKAPAPA 14

The Evolution of the Kaipara Tribes

Ngai Tuputupuwhenua and Ngati Rangi ki Waipoua/Maunganui Bluff — Ngai Tamatea ki Muriwhenua

Maearoa (w) = Manumanu 1 (TE ROROA IWI) — Rangitauwawaro (TE ROROA IWI) = Taurangi (w) (no Ngati Kahu) (Te Roroa ki Waimamaku line continues)

Ngaengae (Te Roroa ki Waipoua, Maunganui Bluff, Kaihu and Northern Wairoa lines continue) — Pepetaha (Ngati Rangi line continues)

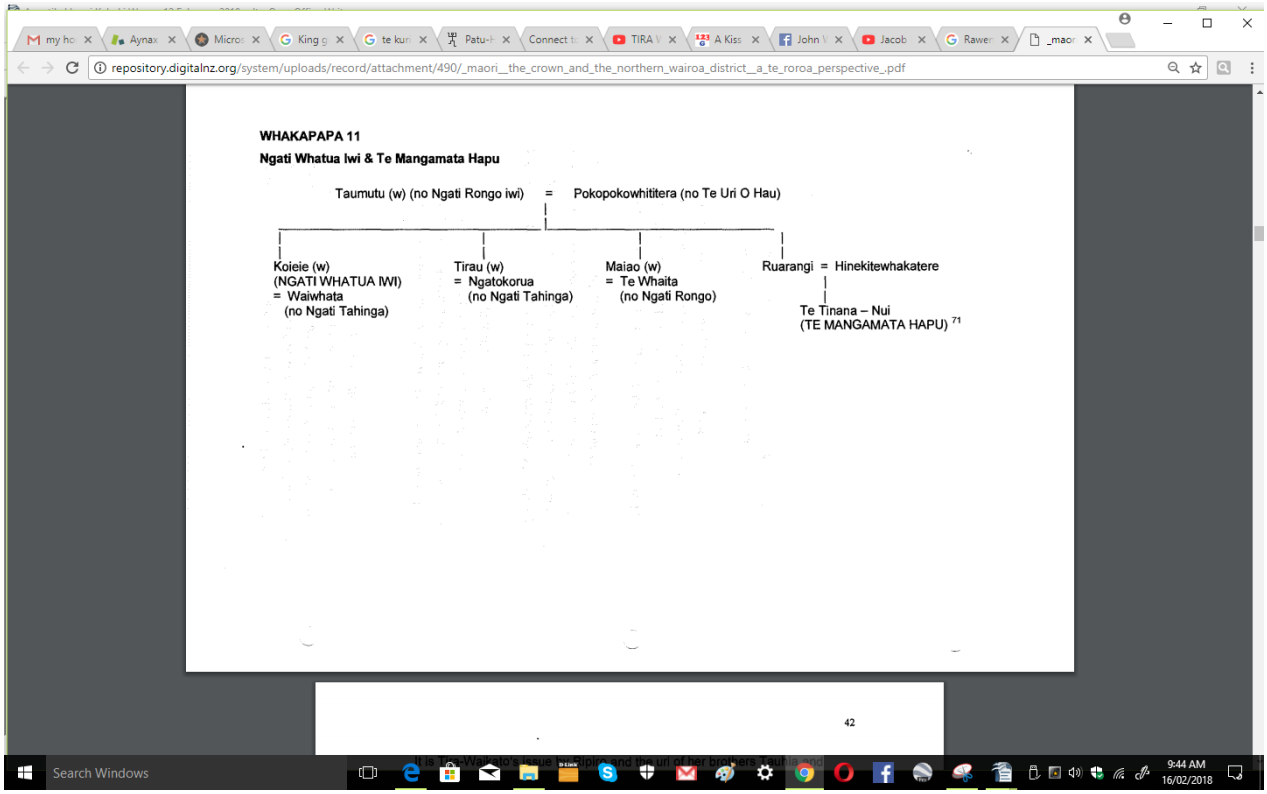
Rangiwhatuma — Matohi — Ruawheke

Ikataora — Pinea = Takutaiakura (w) — Mamaranui — Kahurau (w) = Tutaki — Te Henga (w) = Tamatuao

Toa — Rangituke — Tarawamoa (w) = Rongo — Maheu — Mahanga (t1) = Waihekeao = Haumoewarangi (t2)

Makawe (w) = Marua (t1) (no Nga Riniki) — Tarawamoa (w) = Rongo (no Te Roroa) (NGATI RONGO IWI) — Hakiputatomuri = Kuiateao (w) (TE URI O HAU) (no Ngati Te Hana)

(continued next page)



WHAKAPAPA 11

Ngati Whatua Iwi & Te Mangamata Hapu

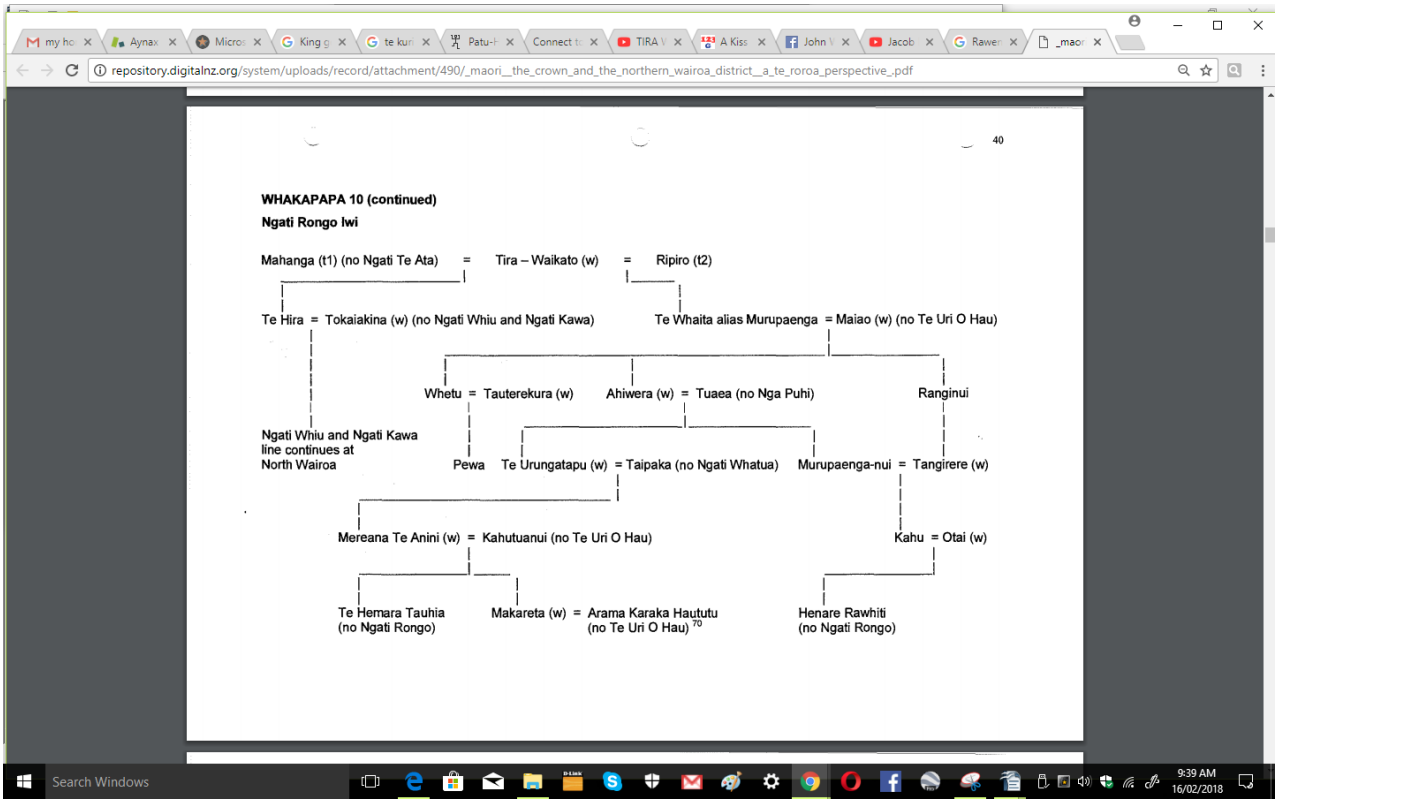
Taumutu (w) (no Ngati Rongo iwi) = Pokopokowhititera (no Te Uri O Hau)

Koieie (w) (NGATI WHATUA IWI) = Waiwhata (no Ngati Tahinga) — Tirau (w) = Ngatokorua (no Ngati Tahinga) — Maiao (w) = Te Whaita (no Ngati Rongo) — Ruarangi = Hinekitewhakatere

Te Tinana – Nui (TE MANGAMATA HAPU) [71]

42


MOAI POWER HOUSE
Brings people together in the world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40
WHAKAPAPA 10 (continued)
Ngati Rongo Iwi
Mahanga (t1) (no Ngati Te Ata) = Tira – Waikato (w) = Ripiro (t2)
Te Hira = Tokaiakina (w) (no Ngati Whiu and Ngati Kawa)
Te Whaita alias Murupaenga = Maiao (w) (no Te Uri O Hau)
Whetu = Tauterekura (w)
Ahiwera (w) = Tuaea (no Nga Puhi)
Ranginui
Ngati Whiu and Ngati Kawa line continues at North Wairoa
Pewa
Te Urungatapu (w) = Taipaka (no Ngati Whatua)
Murupaenga-nui = Tangirere (w)
Mereana Te Anini (w) = Kahutuanui (no Te Uri O Hau)
Kahu = Otai (w)
Te Hemara Tauhia (no Ngati Rongo)
Makareta (w) = Arama Karaka Haututu (no Te Uri O Hau) 70
Henare Rawhiti (no Ngati Rongo)
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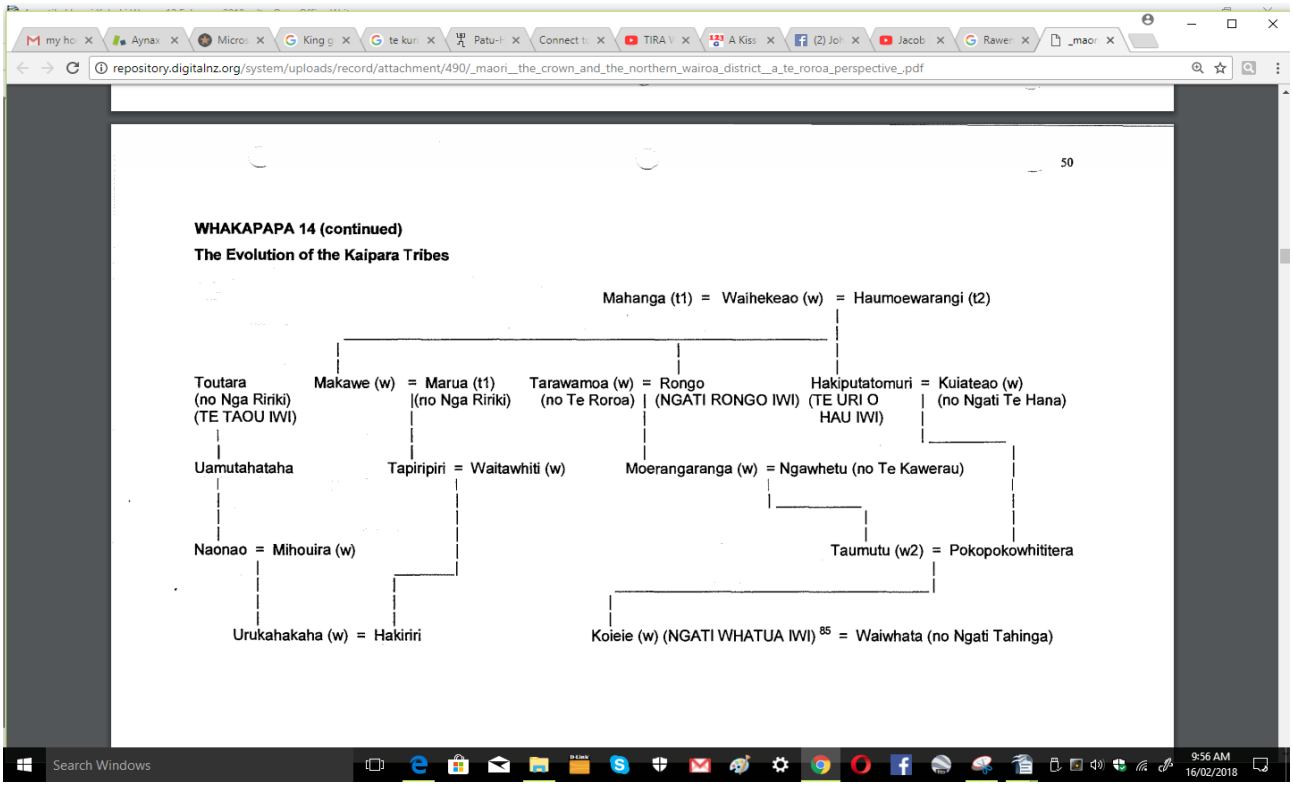
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50
WHAKAPAPA 14 (continued)
The Evolution of the Kaipara Tribes
Mahanga (t1) = Waihekeao (w) = Haumoewarangi (t2)
Toutara (no Nga Ririki) (TE TAOU IWI)
Makawe (w) = Marua (t1) (no Nga Ririki)
Tarawamoa (w) = Rongo (no Te Roroa)
(NGATI RONGO IWI)
Hakiputatomuri = Kuiateao (w) (TE URI O HAU IWI) (no Ngati Te Hana)
Uamutahataha
Tapiripiri = Waitawhiti (w)
Moerangaranga (w) = Ngawhetu (no Te Kawerau)
Naonao = Mihouira (w)
Taumutu (w2) = Pokopokowhititera
Urukahakaha (w) = Hakiriri
Koieie (w) (NGATI WHATUA IWI) 85 = Waiwhata (no Ngati Tahinga)
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"Te Otene Kikokiko - a Ngati Whatua chief - stated in 1869 before the Native Land Court (on title investigation of Ruarangihaere) :

"One branch of my people were called Ngatiwhatua, the ancestors of Te Taou are distinct from that of Ngatiwhatua - **foreign tribes would call us all Ngatiwhatua**, but we ourselves know the distinction". 93

Although there is no doubt that **the present Ngati Whatua coalition - as represented by Te Runanga 0 Ngati Whatua** - is as much a **tribal confederation** as are Hauraki, Tainui, Te Arawa, Ngati Awa, Nga Puhi and 54 others, **that position is not reflected in Te Runanga 0 Ngati Whatua Act 1988 which refers to the confederation as a single tribe and includes the objective of bringing the assets of its members under a single, centralised control. CITE THIS**

Accordingly, in the view of this witness, **the Act - which also confines runanga membership to the descendants of the tupuna Haumoewarangi - does not reflect the realities of the Ngati Whatua confederation.**

If the Act was intended to deal with the interests of Ngati Whatua tuturu, **membership should have been confined to the descendants of Koieie, rather than Haumoewarangi.**

The latter, in any event, is more widely recognized as the tu puna of Te Uri 0 Hau.

Current Ngati Whatua Runanga membership criteria would suggest that the runanga lacks a statutory mandate to speak and act for the Kaipara iwi of Te Taou and Te Kawerau, as well as the following Northern Wairoa and Kaihu iwi who generally do not whakapapa to Haumoewarangi: **CITE**

(Te Roroa, Te Rarawa (Ripia, Naumai and Kapehu maraes, Northern Wairoa (and Tama Te Ua Ua marae, Kaihu), Nga Puhi (Oturei and Taita maraes, Northern Wairoa) and Te Ati Awa (Ahikiwi marae, Northern Wairoa). On descent grounds, **most members of the above maraes enrolled with Ngati Whatua Runanga appear to lack a legal basis for that enrollment.**

By resolving at its **Runanga Poupou hui of 23 February 1993 to proceed with runanga elections without requiring proof of descent from the tupuna Haumoewarangi, the runanga may have demonstrated a lack of commitment to resolving that problem. CITE INJUNCTION DECREE**

94 To all accounts the above confusion was not conveyed to the Waitangi Tribunal in the Railways Land case (WAI 264).

The projection in those proceedings of Ngati Whatua as a single tribe - rather than a loose confederation of tribes - must have encouraged a tribunal view of some tribal over-right in the Auckland district (Tribunal decision p 5) exercisable by Ngati (55 Whatua Runanga. **CITE THIS**

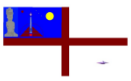
And yet John White in his Maori Customs and Superstitions lectures of 1861 was adamant that historically **Ngati Whatua (alias Nga Oho) ki Auckland** retained an exclusive and independent











authority over all their **conquered Auckland lands** - permitting **no interference by their parent tribe of Te Roroa.**

On that basis, **it is difficult to see how Ngati Whatua Runanga could have claimed an interest in the area. CITE THIS DECREE RULE LAW INJUNTION ON NGATIWHATUA FALSE TRIBE TITLE**

95 It is, of course, a truism that tribal confederations only survive for as long as they are able to satisfy the interests of constituent members.

In 1992, probably some 450 years after its Ngai Tamatea tupuna migrated from Muriwhenua, **Te Roroa - which has only a handful of members who whakapapa to Haumoewarangi and at least half its membership with collateral links to the Nga Puhi tribal confederation** - determined that its **interests lay in reverting to its historical, independent iwi status. CITE THIS DECREE LAW**

Consequently, as from that time, Te Roroa has stood apart from the Ngati Whatua and Nga Puhi tribal confederations, each of which it has supported at various moments in its history.

Hoani Kahaki Wanoa (John) “Moai Crown” Sheriff Private Investigator of Fraud Whakapapa Titles

Dated Friday 15th February 2018 and today Saturday 3 September 2022 Zoom Kings Court Hearing

http://repository.digitalnz.org/system/uploads/record/attachment/490/_maori__the_crown_and_the_northern_wairoa_district__a_te_roroa_perspective_.pdf **INJUNCTION DECREE WRIT WARRANT**

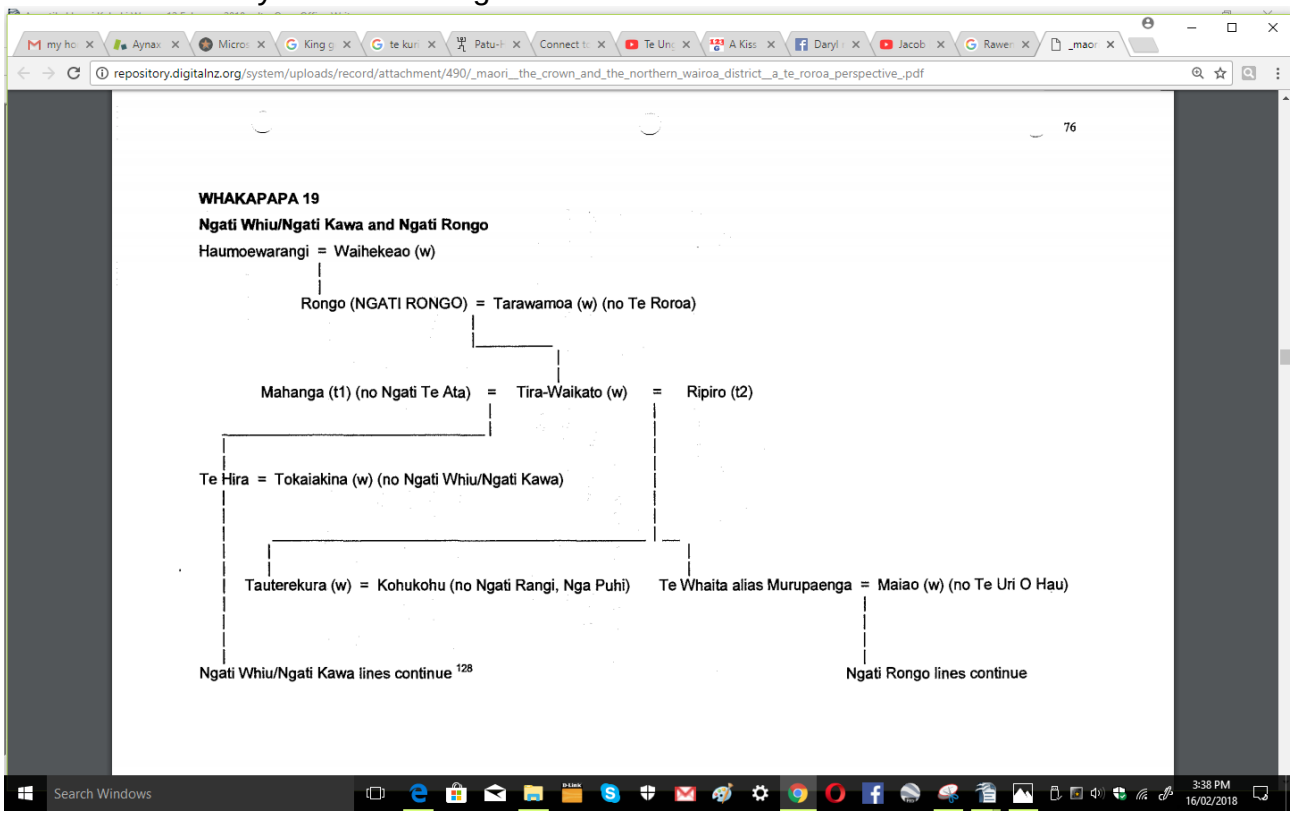
This is a Maori Pakeha Woman Whakapapa not a Male Bloodline Chief Paramount Whakapapa

Flawed with a corrupted Fraud Name Surname Stolen Identity Whakapapa of manufactured lines of nonexistent Fact Cited Evidence Chiefs TIRA WAIKATO WHAREHEREHERE MANUKAU Paramount Chief as a Woman Whakapapa under TIRA WAIKATO (W) = MAHANGA (M) Male Husband I state here is the wife of RIPIRO (M) Male second Husband Corrupted WHAKAPAPA

That is Highlighted in this **FRAUD FACT CITED EVIDENCE** Heard in the Te Unga Waka Marae Native Magistrate Court Hearing Case in Epsom Auckland New Zealand on 11th November 2018 against Ex-Prime Minister John Key and his NGATI WHATUA IWI MAORI “CROWN” Pakeha Tribe now Liable d for these Serious Criminal Offences and Degradation of our Paramount Chiefs “Moai Crown” Moriori Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Male Whakapapa and Hoori Te Kuri Male Whakapapa with British King William III, King William IV, King George IV King Earnest Augustus I Emperors Titles

In my research of the Manukau Whakapapa I got no resonse all these years from any Tribe IWI Hapu to this Traditional History only the British can correct as I see it will be the same as when the British Crown seized all the Titles back off the New Zealand Government about to do the same again if you have nothing to stack up against all this history and Land Titles in the first New Zealand Native Magistrate Court with the Freemasons Land Surveyors start there and see if yiou can fit into the Coroporate system with no Court to put a case together with your Traditional Historian I dare say So the IWI Maori Corporations are sharing the same Maori Incorporations Te Ture whenua Maori Land

Acts and Rules in the same Courts so legally have a binding Contractual Agreement as Maori Trade There is no need for anyone to challenge this Court because its British Laws and Vatican laws in it



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WHAKAPAPA 19

Ngati Whiu/Ngati Kawa and Ngati Rongo

Haumoewarangi = Waihekeao (w)

Rongo (NGATI RONGO) = Tarawamoa (w) (no Te Roroa)

Mahanga (t1) (no Ngati Te Ata) = Tira-Waikato (w) = Ripiro (t2)

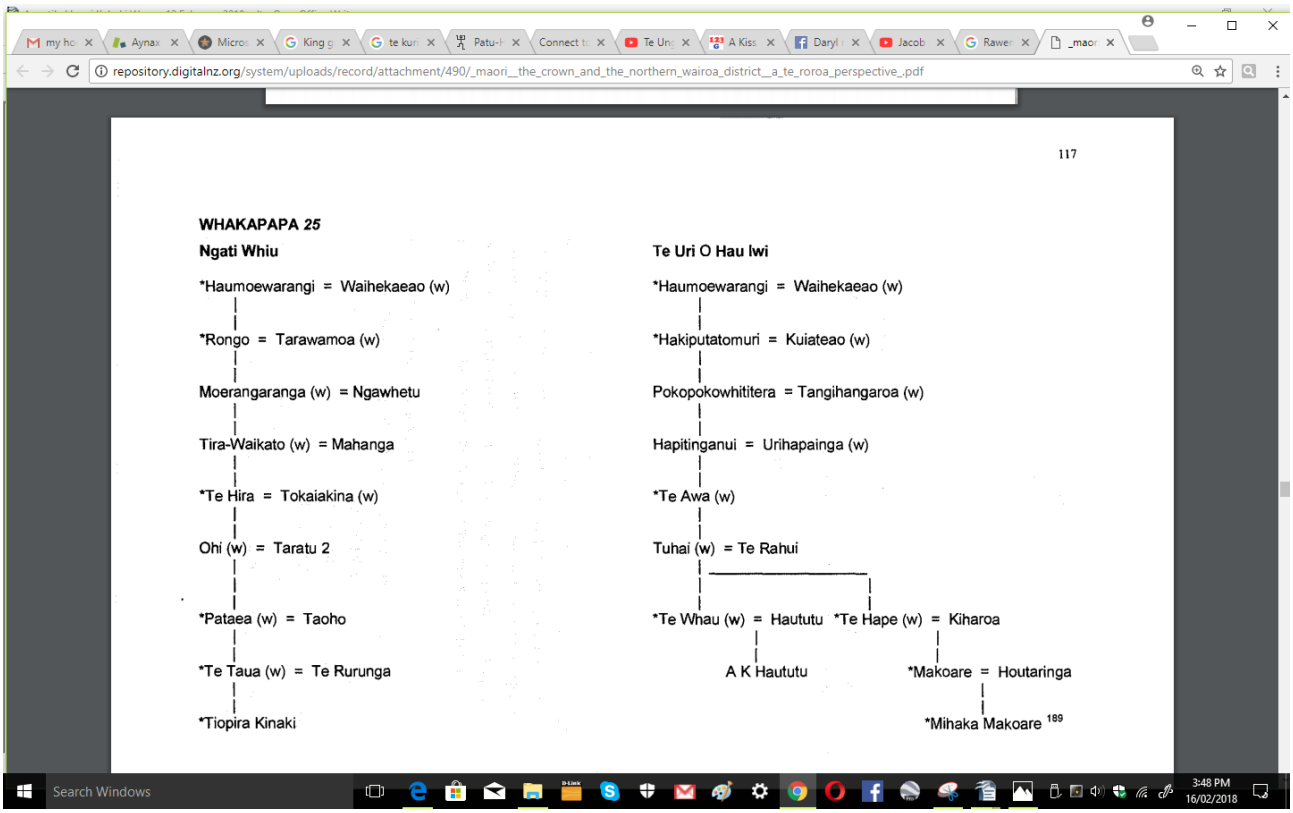
Te Hira = Tokaiakina (w) (no Ngati Whiu/Ngati Kawa)

Tauterekura (w) = Kohukohu (no Ngati Rangi, Nga Puhi)

Te Whaita alias Murupaenga = Maiao (w) (no Te Uri O Hau)

Ngati Whiu/Ngati Kawa lines continue [128]

Ngati Rongo lines continue



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WHAKAPAPA *25*

Ngati Whiu

*Haumoewarangi = Waihekaeao (w)

*Rongo = Tarawamoa (w)

Moerangaranga (w) = Ngawhetu

Tira-Waikato (w) = Mahanga

*Te Hira = Tokaiakina (w)

Ohi (w) = Taratu 2

*Pataea (w) = Taoho

*Te Taua (w) = Te Rurunga

*Tiopira Kinaki

Te Uri O Hau Iwi

*Haumoewarangi = Waihekaeao (w)

*Hakiputatomuri = Kuiateao (w)

Pokopokowhititera = Tangihangaroa (w)

Hapitinganui = Urihapainga (w)

*Te Awa (w)

Tuhai (w) = Te Rahui

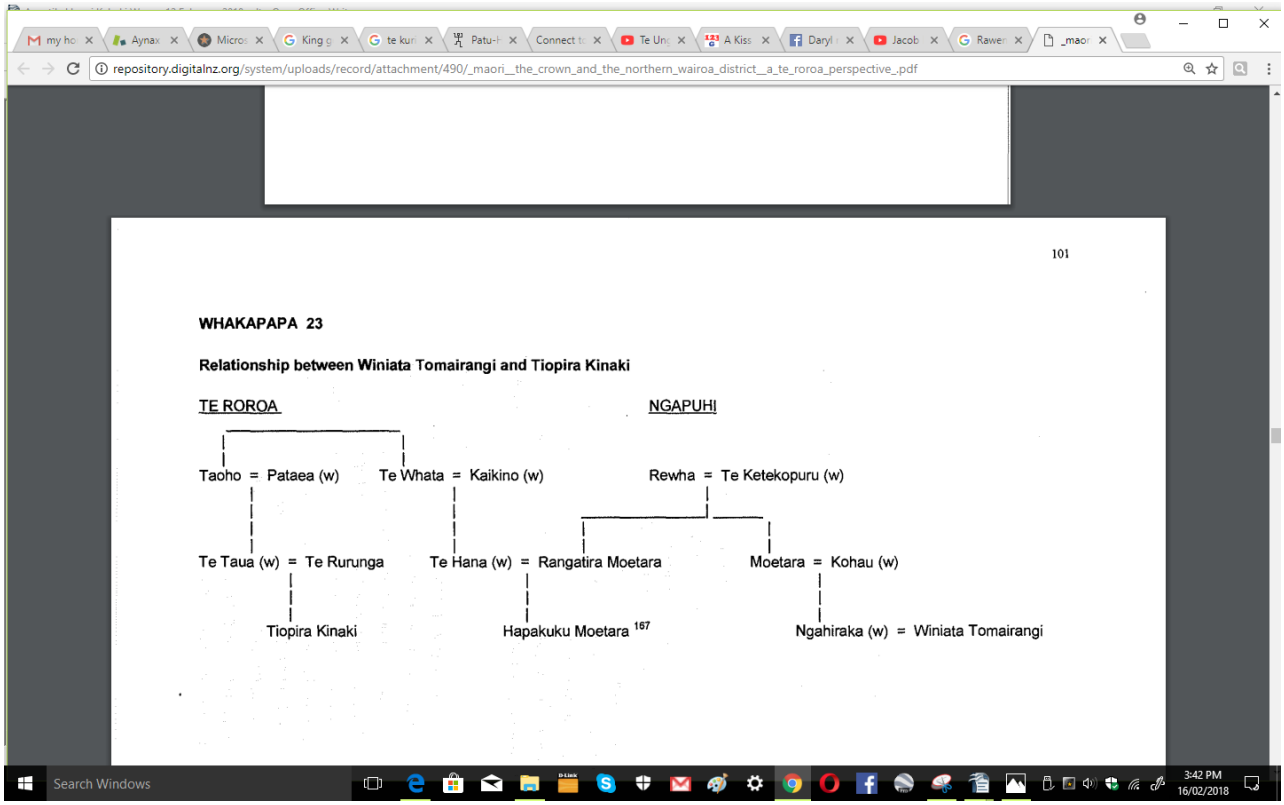
*Te Whau (w) = Haututu *Te Hape (w) = Kiharoa

A K Haututu

*Makoare = Houtaringa

*Mihaka Makoare [189]

New Zealand "Crown" Illegally changed the British Government Native Whakapapa and word "Native" to "Maori" is a Massive Fraud tampering of Legal Documents we expose in this Court



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WHAKAPAPA 23

Relationship between Winiata Tomairangi and Tiopira Kinaki

TE ROROA

Taoho = Pataea (w)

Te Taua (w) = Te Rurunga

Tiopira Kinaki

Te Whata = Kaikino (w)

Te Hana (w) = Rangatira Moetara

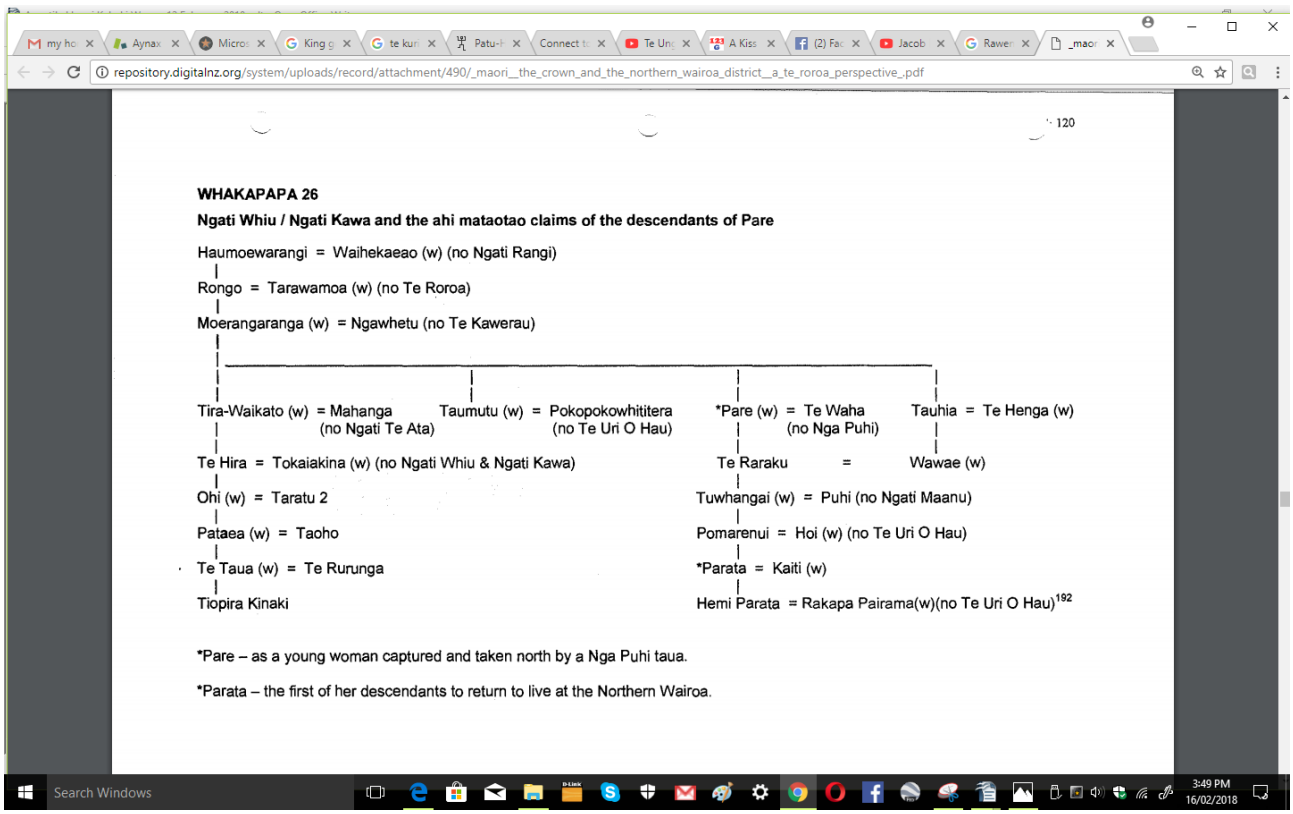
Hapakuku Moetara [167]

NGAPUHI

Rewha = Te Ketekopuru (w)

Moetara = Kohau (w)

Ngahiraka (w) = Winiata Tomairangi



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WHAKAPAPA 26

Ngati Whiu / Ngati Kawa and the ahi mataotao claims of the descendants of Pare

Haumoewarangi = Waihekaeao (w) (no Ngati Rangi)

Rongo = Tarawamoa (w) (no Te Roroa)

Moerangaranga (w) = Ngawhetu (no Te Kawerau)

Tira-Waikato (w) = Mahanga (no Ngati Te Ata)

Te Hira = Tokaiakina (w) (no Ngati Whiu & Ngati Kawa)

Ohi (w) = Taratu 2

Pataea (w) = Taoho

Te Taua (w) = Te Rurunga

Tiopira Kinaki

Taumutu (w) = Pokopokowhititera (no Te Uri O Hau)

*Pare (w) = Te Waha (no Nga Puhi)

Te Raraku = Wawae (w)

Tuwhangai (w) = Puhi (no Ngati Maanu)

Pomarenui = Hoi (w) (no Te Uri O Hau)

*Parata = Kaiti (w)

Hemi Parata = Rakapa Pairama(w)(no Te Uri O Hau)[192]

Tauhia = Te Henga (w)

*Pare – as a young woman captured and taken north by a Nga Puhi taua.

*Parata – the first of her descendants to return to live at the Northern Wairoa.

Crown granted back to Maori and declared to be inalienable, the Crown grant for the reserves issued in the names of **Mihaka Makoare, Arama Karaka and Tiopira Kinaki, who obviously were trustees of communal property rather than absolute owners.**

That trusteeship can only be regarded as being at variance with the land court's view of **Tiopira only having an individual beneficial interest in the land.**

The trusteeship also was inconsistent with succession orders to two of the trustees i.e. Tiopira and A K Haututu made in 1892.

Rather than making succession orders in **the absence of any investigation into relative beneficial 122 ownership of the land** - by which effectively were **destroyed the tribal trusts** - pursuant to its protective duty towards Maori, **the Court clearly should have appointed new trustees. 193**

SECTION 5 5.1 Pouto Block He Whanau Riri (A Family in Dispute) 5.1.1 Introduction Although it undoubtedly now is the case that the mana of Pouto rests with Te Uri 0 Hau alone, **much of the title history of the land is confused - suggesting ancestral claims by a number of differing ancient possessors.**

Pairama Ngutahi, for instance, claimed Keiha block, in 1871 from the tupuna Pakauwhati, while **A K Haututu and Pairama claimed the Pilot Station block in 1873 under Haumoewarangi**, rather than Hakiputatomuri. Four years later **Pairama, on behalf of Te Uri 0 Hau, preferred a claim to Pouto 3 block without naming his tupuna.**

The following day, again on behalf of Te Uri 0 Hau, Pairama preferred a claim to Ripiro or Pouto 2 block of 51,500 acres. In the absence of objections, a memorial of title issued to 18 individuals viz. Pairama Ngutahi, Hone Waiti, Arama Karaka Haututu, Netana Kariera, Tiopira Kinaki, Mihaka Makoare, Te Hemara Tauhia, Paora Tuhaere, Hemana Whiti, Reihana Kena, Henare Rawhiti, Paraone Ngaweke, Manihera Makoare, Piripi Ihamaera, Hemi Parata, Eramiha Paikea, Kira Kerepe and Ereatara Tarehu. Notably, 13 of those individuals were identical with 13 out of 17 rangatira descendants of Haumoewarangi admitted into the title of Aoroa block. 196 The Aoroa rangatira also were representatives for differing tribes.

There seems little doubt **Pairama's whakapapa from Pakauwhati was manufactured for the purpose of excluding Ngati Whatua interests** through Pokopokowhititera and Taumutu from the memorial of ownership as later alleged by H W Toka: "But at the investigation Haki was not set up because Pairama was afraid of Ngati Whatua, so Pakauwhati was set up: 198

The British Royal Navy is our three Paramount Chiefs Commercial Trading Bank Magistrate Court Two Party Private Contract Business Military Protectorate Partnership. Iwi Maori Crown third Party

APOSTOLIC LETTER ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO

OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF FRANCIS

ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio, I establish that:

1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

b) crimes referred to:

- in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters;

- in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code;

when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;

c) any other crime whose prosecution is required by an international agreement ratified by the Holy See, if the perpetrator is physically present in the territory of Vatican City State and has not been extradited.

2. The crimes referred to in paragraph 1 are to be judged pursuant to the criminal law in force in Vatican City State at the time of their commission, without prejudice to the general principles of the legal system on the temporal application of criminal laws.

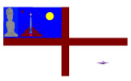
3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials":











a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See.

c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority.

4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the Judicial Order of Vatican City State remains in force.

This I decide and establish, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on **1 September 2013**.

Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on **11 July 2013**, the first of my Pontificate.

FRANCISCUS

http://beforeitsnews.com/alternative/2016/02/pope-francis-makes-a-law-destroys-every-corporation-in-the-world-2-3297406.html

Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister of New Zealand is not Immune from Prosecution and Conviction of multiple Fraud Criminal Acts and Coercion for Harm Loss and Injury to Innocent Law abiding Citizens of New Zealand the Native Magistrate Court Enforced on you today for Treason and C V D Deaths Threats of UN WEF NOW Takeover of our Country without any Emergency Powers Jurisdiction or Martial Law Illegal Lockdowns made by your Private Corporations now facing the Confederation of Chiefs Landowner Titles to New Zealand and the Enforcement of MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS upon you and your Government Parliament and Governor General caught in the Act of Fraud Corrupted Private Corporation Business here in the following **COUNTS as CITATIONS Fact Cited Evidence**

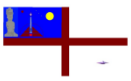
(COUNT 1) View Full Version: Pope Francis makes law..destroys every Corporation in the world.!!!

(COUNT 2) The Vatican created a world trust using the birth certificate to capture the value of each individual's future productive energy. Each state, province and country in the fiat







monetary system, contributes their people's value to this world trust identified by the SS, SIN or EIN numbers (for example) maintained in the Vatican registry. Corporations worldwide (individuals became corporate fictions through their birth certificate) are connected to the Vatican through law (Vatican to Crown to BAR to laws to judge to people) and through money (Vatican birth accounts value to IMF to Treasury (Federal Reserve) to banks to people (loans) to judges (administration) and sheriffs (confiscation).

(COUNT 6) a Motu Propria is the highest form of legal instrument on the planet in accordance to its provenance, influence and structure to the Western-Roman world,

(COUNT 7) over riding anything that could be issued by the United Nations, the Inner and Middle Temple, the Crown of Great Britain or any other Monarch and indeed by

(COUNT 8) any head of state or body politic. If you are a member of the United Nations, or recognized by the United States or the United Kingdom or

(COUNT 13) anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies. Thirdly, we see the Holy See and the Universal Church

(COUNT 15) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law.

(COUNT 19) "the Holy See is the underpinning to the whole global system of law, therefore anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies."

(COUNT 20) "it recognizes the supremacy of the Golden Rule, the same teaching ascribed to Jesus Christ and the intimate connection to the Rule of Law, that all are subject to the rule of law, no one is above the law."

(COUNT 25) In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

(COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

(COUNT 38) c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

(COUNT 39) d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority.

(COUNT 40) 4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

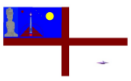
(COUNT 41) 5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in











Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

(COUNT 42) 6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the Judicial Order of Vatican City State remains in force.

(COUNT 44) I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on 1 September 2013.

(COUNT 45) Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on 11 July 2013, the first of my Pontificate

(COUNT 48) APOSTOLIC LETTER [Annotated]

(COUNT 49) ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO [on his own impulse]

(COUNT 50) OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF FRANCIS ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS P5

(COUNT 52) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

(COUNT 53) In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

(COUNT 55) 1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

(COUNT 63) 3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials": [former "private officials" exempt from law are now within the laws dictates and are held liable, aka "public servants"]

(COUNT 64) a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it. [world-wide corporations and all individuals in trust are corporations pursuant to their birth certificate]

(COUNT 65) b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See [The Pope governs the Church/people/trust, all the people in the Birth Trust, through the Roman P6 Curia, the governing body of the Vatican]

(COUNT 66) c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as









persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities [public servants] directly dependent on the Holy See [trust beneficiaries] and listed in the registry [through birth certificates] of canonical juridical persons [legal fiction represented by your birth certificate ALL CAPS NAME] kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

(COUNT 67) d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority. [all public servants]

(COUNT 68) 4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws. [public servants are now liable for crimes against humanity]

(COUNT 69) 5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

(COUNT 70) 6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the Judicial Order of Vatican City State remains in force.

(COUNT 74) [Synopsis: Church = People = Trust

(COUNT 75) The Vatican created a world trust using the birth certificate to capture the value of each individual's future productive energy. Each state, province and country in the fiat monetary system, contributes their people's value to this world trust identified by the SS, SIN or EIN numbers (for example) maintained in the Vatican registry. Corporations worldwide (individuals became corporate fictions through their birth certificate) are connected to the Vatican through law (Vatican to Crown to BAR to laws to judge to people) and through money (Vatican birth accounts value to IMF to Treasury (Federal Reserve) to banks to people (loans) to judges

(COUNT 76) (administration) and sheriffs (confiscation).

(COUNT 77) Judges administer the birth trust account in court matters favoring the court and the banks, acting as the presumed "beneficiary" since they have not properly advised the "true beneficiary" of their own trust.

(COUNT 78) Judges, attorneys, bankers, lawmakers, law enforcement and all public officials (servants) are now held personally liable for their confiscation of true beneficiary's homes, cars, money and assets; false imprisonment, deception, harassment, and conversion of the true beneficiary's trust funds.]

(COUNT 80) According to the New Advent Catholic Encyclopedia, Motu Propria in Latin stands for "of his own accord" and is the name given to an official decree by a Pope personally in his capacity and office as supreme sovereign pontiff and not in his capacity as the apostolic leader and teacher of the Universal Church. To put it more bluntly,

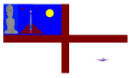
(COUNT 85) In the second instance, the document relates to the fact that the Holy See is the underpinning to the whole global system of law, therefore anyone holding an office anywhere











in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies.

(COUNT 86) Thirdly, we see the Holy See and the Universal Church clearly separating itself from the nihilist world of the professional elite who continue, to be proven time and time again, to be criminally insane, bark raving mad and with no desire to do anything honorable

(COUNT 87) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law.

Francis Motu Proprio
[DE - EN - FR - IT]

APOSTOLIC LETTER
ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO

OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF
FRANCIS

ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE
IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio, I establish that:

1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

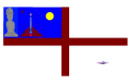
b) crimes referred to:











- in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters;

- in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code;

when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;

c) any other crime whose prosecution is required by an international agreement ratified by the Holy See, if the perpetrator is physically present in the territory of Vatican City State and has not been extradited.

2. The crimes referred to in paragraph 1 are to be judged pursuant to the criminal law in force in Vatican City State at the time of their commission, without prejudice to the general principles of the legal system on the temporal application of criminal laws.

3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed “public officials”:

a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See.

c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person’s seniority.

4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the Judicial Order of Vatican City State remains in force.

This I decide and establish, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L’Osservatore Romano, entering into force on **1 September 2013**.

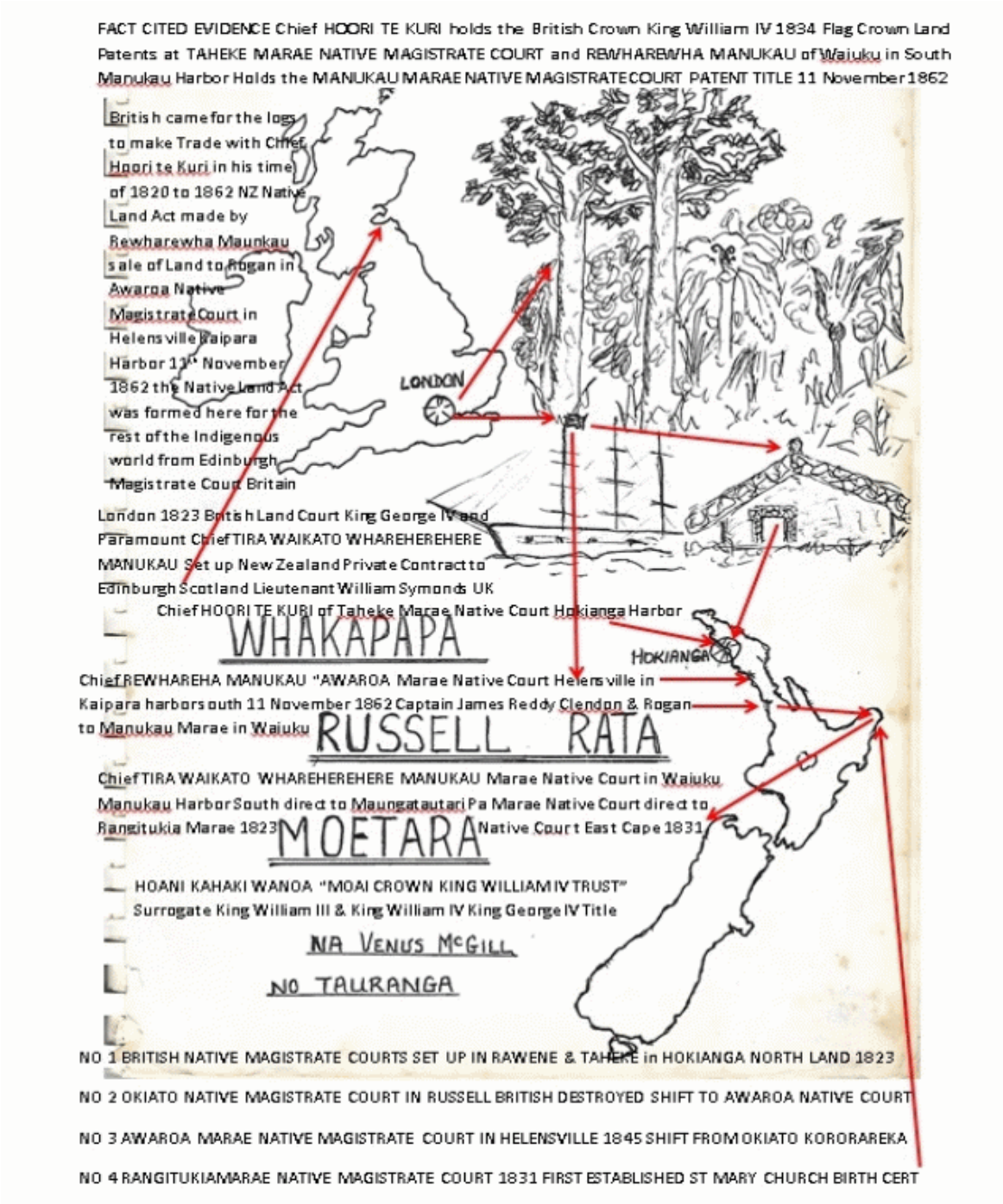







Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on **11 July 2013**, the first of my Pontificate.

FRANCISCUS

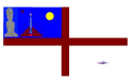












TAKE NOTICE; Of the absence of Manukau and Parapara Moriori Names Surnames Whakapapa that I claim here in the Wanoa (F) = Rogan (M) Manukau (W) = Rogan (M) Whakapapa Bloodlines missing in these Pakeha "IWI MAORI CROWN" Corporations Manufactured Whakapapa Stolen Identity; Traditional Hapu Male Line Dominant History; of the Original Indigenous True Ancestral Connection to Paramount Chiefs; and their Native Lands; Is Criminal Fraud Tampering of Titles Created by the Kings Emperors British Crown Land Patent Corporate Partnership with these three Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau, Moriori Pungapunga Marae First Nations Chief of Arapuni who sold his Moriori New Zealand Country Lands to King George IV in 1823 was

Succeeded by his Descendant Rewharewha Manukau living on his Manukau Marae in Waiuku and his Uetaua (Pukekohe) Land he sold to King William IV in 1862 through British Crown Land Agent John Rogan on his Manukau Awaroa Native Magistrate (Awaroa Bank) Court Land of Awaroa Hapu

Manukau 10-acre Moriori Land Block in Rata Street, Helensville, Kaipara Harbor. This formed the New Auckland Provincial Title Land which I am Claiming back under British Kings Emperial Title Deed "Moai Crown Moriori Trust Deed Discovery Title Land over New Zealand and Pacific Islands

The third Paramount Chief is Hoori Te Kuri of his Taheke Marae Native Magistrate Court and his Direct Bloodline Descendants of Hokianga District Deed Title Holder Claimant versus the

80 PRIVATE LAND PURCHASES. [1831

TE WAHAPU continued.

therein and dated according to the custom of Great Britain there being no seals or authorities duly authorised thereto at the present time in this country of New Zealand.
[Witnesses.] [Signatures.]
Translation.
HENRY TACY KEMP, Interpreter.

crooked snake Chris Finlayson settling Maori Iwi Crown Treaty of Waitangi Land Claims for 1% of true value of the stolen Maori Land really the Crown is talking to itself the "Maori Crown" Invention

Where's Whinlayson gone?

Chris Finlayson NZ Queen Elizabeth II Crown - NSW Queen Victoria Crown Corporate Fraudsters Default Contract Judgment Debtors to "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust Judgment Creditors.

IGI Individual Record

Roka Manukau

Female

Event(s):

Birth: New Zealand

Christening:

Death:

Burial:

1830 Birth of Admiralty King William IV Title

Parents:

Father:

Mother:

Messages:

Source Information:

20/3/ 1834 King William IV Ct J R Clendon Private Contract War Reg Sovereign Authority

"CITED FACT" Evidence the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi has no KING SEAL

James Dalton

1840 Treaty of Waitangi is a Fraud Document

Where's Whinlayson gone? To see a witch-doctor in Singapore

NO

YES

IWI MAORI CROWN THIEF

Guilty Levy Debtor Charged in Te Tii Marae Native Grand Jury Kings Bench Court

Like Comment Share 6th February 2016 Paramount Chiefs

Why is NZ '1840 Treaty of Waitangi' Document a fraud Title?

Answer? "NSW N.Z Crown" failed to Register "Manukau Title

James Dalton Might be a good idea to keep the prick out of sight to avoid pissing off any more people this close to the election!

1834 King William IV to CT James Reddy Clendon NZ Flag Sovereign Admiralty Private Contract "Paramount Chief Manukau" Land Sales Agent UK Roy and Wood Law Conveyancing Lawyer Office 16 Northumberland St Edinburgh Scotland UK for the "Manukau Company" transfer to Rewharewha Manukau of Auckland NZ under CTT James R Clendon & Rogan

From Tamaki-makau-rau to Auckland

Lieutenant W Symonds Land Transfer Agent in Edinburgh UK to CT William Symonds Auckland Sold Rewharewa Manukau Land to Scottish

At Puponga 11 Nov 1862

Cornwallis UK Settlement Legal Manukau Land CT Presold Edinburgh 1833

Manukau was registered owner Edinburgh Scotland Capital of NZ in Auckland

NZ "Crown" Stole British UK Manukau Conveyance Title to NZ Country in Auckland & 20 March 1834 NZ Flag

Compromised by NZ fraud "Maori IWI Crown" 1840 Treaty of Waitangi contract

CT Cornwallis at 20/3/ 1834

Gentry Land Title Agents Roy and Wood Lawyers UK Held UK Native Legal Title

CITATION "FACT" Evidence Dated 26 April 2017 John Kahaki Wanoa Sheriff for the Paramount Chiefs Te Tii Marae Native Grand Jury Court 6 Feb 2016 Proclaim King William IV Papal Bull "Crown" Commercial Land Owners Private Contract King Will IV 20/3/1834 Flag

Rewharewha Manukau

Tira Waikato Manukau

CT Title Edinburgh 1825

Our the years, New Zealand historians have written voluminously about the New Zealand Company's first organised settlements at Port Nicholson, New Plymouth, Nelson, and elsewhere. Auckland's first organised settlement at Cornwallis beside the Manukau, on the other hand, has never been much more than a mere unregarded footnote attached to our nation's story. Understandably so, perhaps. It never amounted to much. This small community of Scots perched on the rugged, heavily bushed shoreline near Puponga Point, which juts out from the north shore of the Manukau harbour, seemed doomed from the outset, certainly from the moment that Governor Hobson decided some time during 1840 to place his capital on the northern side of the isthmus. The new capital which he created quickly became the port of entry to northern New Zealand. It was unthinkable that the shallow Manukau harbour with its treacherous sandbars could ever have been a serious rival to the Waitemata. But that was far less obvious in the later 1840s than it is to us today. We have to remember that, at that time, most of the Maori people in the region that we now call Auckland lived beside the Manukau. It seemed feasible, therefore, that the shore of the Manukau harbour could also provide the site of an organised white township. This was the hope, anyway, of the New Zealand and Manukau Land Company, promoted in Edinburgh in 1838 by a group of Scottish landed gentry.

The Manukau Company, developed as an offshoot of the much better known New Zealand Company. Even when it had a completely separate existence, the Manukau Company showed residual signs of the shared origin of these two colonising bodies. Each aimed to build up a substantial emigration fund from the sale of shares or land, each sold land orders whose 'sections' comprised a holding in the country and one town lot; each required, from those who were to be provided with free or assisted passages, evidence of good character and industrious habits."

The unusual origins of the Manukau scheme are to be found in a book generally regarded as the first historical survey of early New Zealand, A. S. Thomson's *The Story of New Zealand*". Published in 1859, this book provided what Thomson claimed to be "the secret history of that abortive Manukau settlement". He maintained that his version was based on information provided by an unnamed settler, a 'gentleman' who (according to the author)

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1834 King William IV CT James Reddy Clendon NZ Flag Sovereign

750 DEED RECEIPTS, [1862

Deed Receipts—No. 79.

1862. 21 November. MANUKAU DISTRICT. UETAUA, Receipt for £5.

UETAUA, Nov. 11th, 1862. (Sd.) MANUKAU. REWHAREWHA.

TRANSLATION.

1862. 21 November. I HAVE RECEIVED from Mr. Rogan five pounds. I will repay this to him when we receive the payment for our land Uetaua. Pukekohe is the name of that land.

UETAUA, Receipt for £5.

(Sd.) MANUKAU. (Sd.) REWHAREWHA.

Auckland, Nov. 11th, 1862.

A True Transcript of Office Copy of Receipt.

H. HANSON TURTON.

Wellington, October 5th, 1876.

Deed Receipts—No. 80.

80 PRIVATE LAND PURCHASES. [1831

TE WAHAPU continued.

therein and dated according to the custom of Great Britain there being no seals or authorities duly authorised thereto at the present time in this country of New Zealand.

[Witnesses.] [Signatures.]

Translation.

HENRY TACY KEMP, Interpreter.

TIRA WAIKATO MANUKAU BRITISH LAND TITLE TRANSFER TO REWHAREWHA MANUKAU NZ TITLE

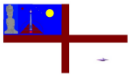
PARAMOUNT CHIEF REWHAREWA MANUKAU sold the MANUKAU LAND under this Ancestor PARAMOUNT CHIEF TIRA WAIKATO WHARAHEREHERE MANUKAU Title Edinburgh Scotland "MANUKAU COMPANY" 1820 - 1830 British Native Title to Captain James Reddy Clendon who opened OKIATO Native Court on REWHAREWHA MANUKAU LAND in KORORAREKA Bay of Islands New Zealand on 20 March 1834 FLAG Transferred his MANUKAU Land to ROGAN on 11th November 1862 as the Direct link to the "Manukau Company" Regis' Edinburgh - Paramount Waikato Manukau 1833 King Seal











"Ngati Whatua" Tribe is an Invention of the Runanga Maori Parliament "Iwi Crown" Corporations for special purposes of defrauding the Paramount Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and Pacific Islands for their own New Zealand Queen Elizabeth II Church and State Rothschild Bank Financial Investment

Bank Interests; To manipulate Native Titles in other Indigenous Country States wealth through these Moriori Manukau Native Land Title; Whakapapa Memorial Stone Rock Instruments of a King George IV Crown Land Patent Blueprint Bank Lien Loan Land Mortgage Instrument; A Blueprint William IV Crown Land Patent Title Transfer Title from Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau to Rewharewha Manukau by King William IV 1834 Declaration of War Bank Trade Flag.

These are our "Moai Crown" Federal Flag State Government of the World Commonwealth; British Emperors; King William III, King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest Augustus I King Earnest Augustus V under these 6 Kings 1834 Declaration of a State of Emergency Commercial Trading Bank Judgement Creditors Flag Debtors Third Party Default Contract Debt Recovery "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust" Entity Corporate Authority.
Using the Acts of Westminster between 1690 King William III and 1862 King William IV First Party and Rewharewha Manukau through Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth II NSW, NZ "Crown" 3rd Party Private Contract Foreign Interests 'Threats against our Commercial Landowners Interests'.

The Blueprint Whakapapa of the 4 main Tribes of the Whakameninga Confederation of Chiefs of Tribes of Aotearoa New Zealand Manufactured Invented Fabricated for the Whakapapa Interests of "Ngati Whatua" Iwi Maori "Crown" State Corporations Commercial and Private Contract Financial Investment Bank Land Legal Instrument Interests used over a time period Chiefs backdated to 1820 King George IV and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau "Whakapapa" Set out here my myself the Author and Executor for the "Moai Crown" Moriori Manukau Trust" for this Manukau, Rogan Wanoa Whakapapa designed for this corrupted Fraud Corporate Iwi Maori "Crown" NGATI WHATUA Pakeha Pirate Tribe Invented in the 1800 to 1940 contemporary period of time affecting all Native Memorials to Indigenous Lands in the World under these Three Kings Exclusively Claimed under these three Paramount Chiefs British Born Recorded Land Deed CT Titles

We now unite all Indigenous Native Titles in 250 Countries affected by our Chiefs Land Memorials and Commercial Landownership Legal Titles to the Native Landowners portion of the Kings Royal Revenue and Prize Possessions as their Successors and Assigns holding the True Kings Title Deeds Enforced into Law as a consequence of a "No Response Counterclaim against our Absolute Claims to the Kings Wealth and Inheritance of their Kings Crown Land Patent Memorials joined in a Private Contract Two Party Partnership Business we now Call up the "Crown" Judgement Debtors Accounts totaling 970 Million Trillion-Trillion GBP Pound Note Gold Bullion and Seized Property.

To Prime Minister of Britain UK Boris Johnson and British Armed Forces and Royal Navy Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Westminster Parliament Britain UK

You are our Confederation of Chiefs Legal Partners in a Private Contract Business Entity under the Dutch King George III and his Sons King George IV King William IV and King Earnest Augustus I to their Direct Bloodline Heir and Successor King Earnest Augustus V and I and the Confederation want you both to Acknowledge that we are the Legitimate Beneficiaries of the 1844 Queen Victoria Trust in all our Legal Documentation Customary Native Land Titles and Whakapapa to the Land Country of New Zealand Commercial Contract with King George IV Proof f Claim Federal Flag of King William IV

Lieutenant W Symonds Land Transfer Agent in Edinburgh UK to CT William Symonds Auckland Sold Rewharewa Manukau Land to Scottish

At Puponga 11 Nov 1862 Cornwallis UK Settlement Legal Manukau Land CT Presold Edinburgh 1833 Manukau was registered owner Edinburgh Scotland Capital of NZ in Auckland

NZ "Crown" Stole British UK Manukau Conveyance Title to NZ Country in Auckland & 20 March 1834 NZ Flag Compromised by NZ Fraud "Maori IWI Crown" 1840 Treaty of Waitangi contract CT Cornwallis at 20/3/ 1834 Gentry Land Title Agents Roy and Wood Lawyers UK Held UK Native Legal Title

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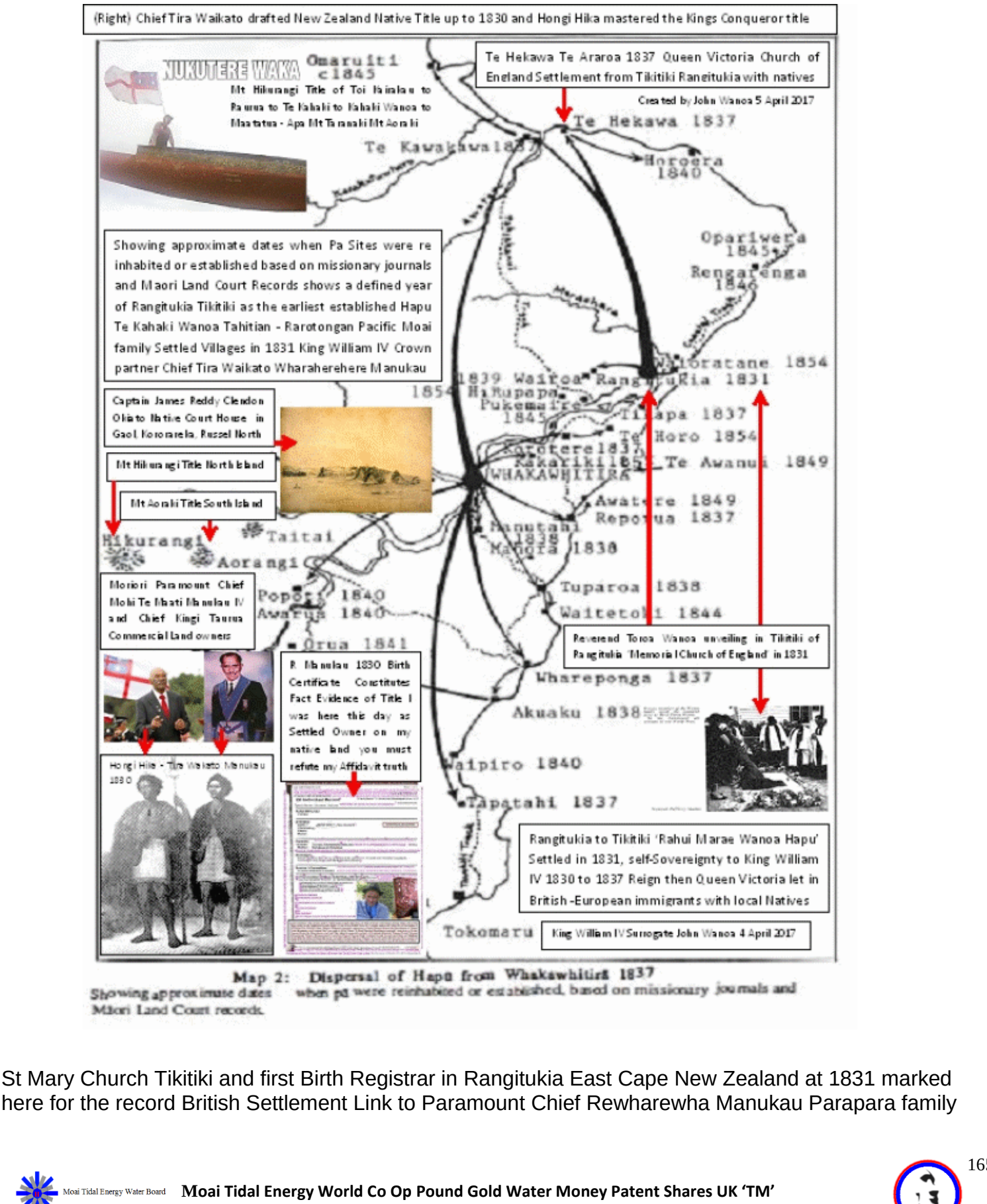
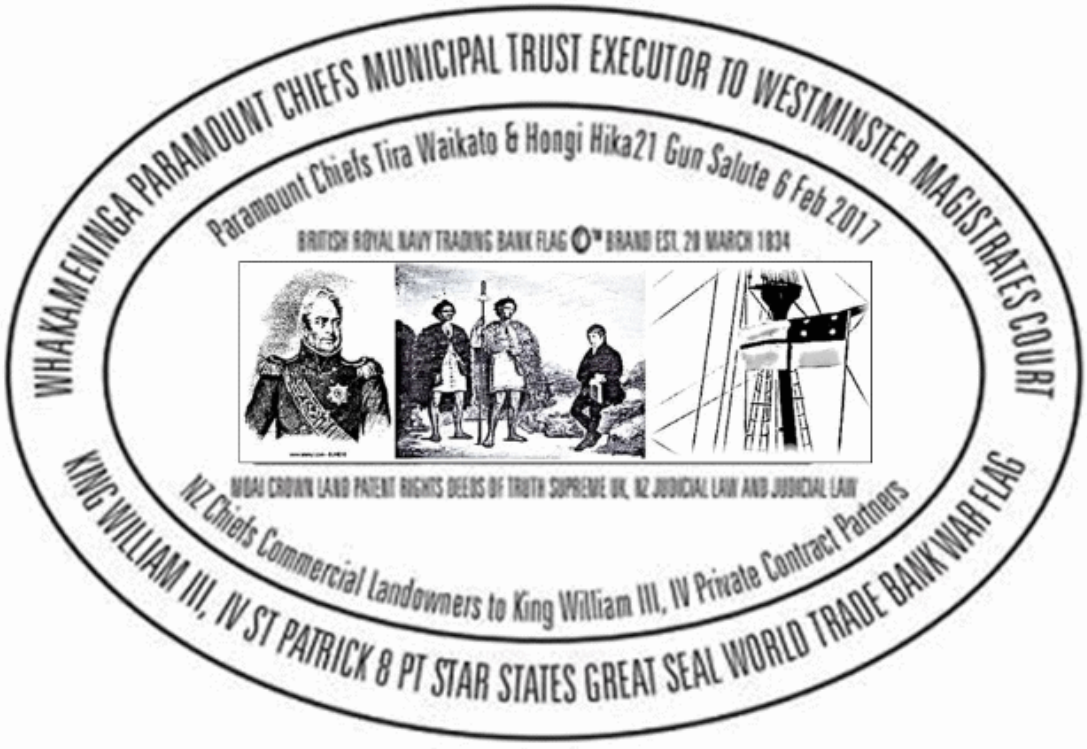
Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV President of the Confederation of Chiefs Commercial Contract Whakapapa to Grandfather Judge John Rogan married Maraea Manukau and Oraiti Wanoa married Dick Rogan of Te Araroa East Cape Land Transactions Ancestral Connections and original Indigenous Surname Native links to Scotland and Ireland Britain UK Records in Edinburgh Glasgow



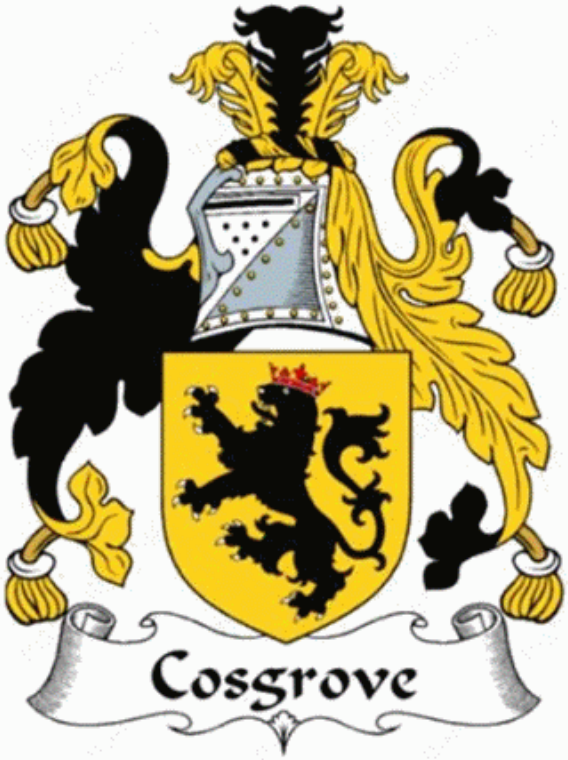
St Mary Church Tikitiki and first Birth Registrar in Rangitukia East Cape New Zealand at 1831 marked here for the record British Settlement Link to Paramount Chief Rewharewha Manukau Parapara family



ST MARY CHURCH TIKITIKI GRAVE SITES OF THE WANOA FAMILY THIS RAHUI MARAE 1831

MATAURU WANOA - REBECCA COSGROVE OF IREAND AND DICK ROGAN – ORAITI WANOA

James Cosgrove and James Rogan of Downpatrick Belfast Northern Ireland Ulster UK



Moai Crown QE II Great Court London Chief to John Wanoa in Ulster North Island New Zealand

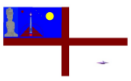
King William IV Photo Coat of Arms 8 Pt Star St Patrick Belfast Ireland 1834 War Bank Trade Flag











Rogan Judges married the Manukau family in Kaipara and Wanoa Families in Te Araroa East Coast

Cosgrove Lawyer married Wanoa family of Te Araroa East Coast as our links to Ireland and Scotland

Keyser, LS/Hist 261 English Bill of Rights Page 1 of 3 The English Bill of Rights, 1689 Parliament's Victory:

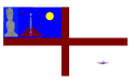
This act was the key piece of legislation produced by the Glorious Revolution, which saw the virtually bloodless expulsion and abdication of one king (James II) and the installation of another (William III and Mary). In the Bill of Rights, the Parliamentary leaders who had orchestrated this change asserted the supremacy of Parliament over the king in making laws and in raising taxes, the key powers of government. Key Guarantees: The Bill of Rights also guaranteed a number of other key political and civil rights, including free speech (at least for members of Parliament), the right to bear arms (at least for Protestants), the right to petition the government for grievances, etc. Although social elites (especially the 'gentry') would long continue to control Parliament politically, they did so in the name of the English people as a whole, and the members of the House of Commons, which dominated Parliament, served as elected representatives of local districts. Thus the Glorious Revolution marks the end of true monarchical rule, the advent of a Parliamentary or republican form of government, and a shift in the justification for government from divine right to popular sovereignty—the idea that the people themselves are sovereign. An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown. Whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons assembled at Westminster, lawfully, fully and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, did on Feb. 13, 1689 present to their Majesties William and Mary… a certain declaration in writing made by the said Lords and Commons in the words following: Whereas the late King James the Second, by the assistance of divers evil counselors, judges and ministers employed by him, did endeavor to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion and the laws and liberties of this kingdom; [a] By assuming and exercising a power of dispensing with and suspending of laws and the execution of laws without consent of Parliament; [b] By committing and prosecuting divers worthy prelates for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said assumed power; [c] By issuing and causing to be executed a commission under the great seal for erecting a court called the Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes; [d] By levying money for and to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative for other time and in other manner than the same was granted by Parliament; [e] By raising and keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace without consent of Parliament, and quartering soldiers contrary to law; [f] By causing several good subjects being Protestants to be disarmed at the same time when papists were both armed and employed contrary to law; Keyser, LS/Hist 261 English Bill of Rights Page 2 of 3 [g] By violating the freedom of election of members to serve in Parliament; [h] By prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench for matters and causes cognizable only in Parliament, and by divers other arbitrary and illegal courses; [i] And whereas of late years partial corrupt and unqualified persons have been returned and served on juries in trials, and particularly divers jurors in trials for high treason which were not freeholders; [j] And excessive bail hath been required of persons committed in criminal cases to elude the benefit of the laws made for the liberty of the subjects; [k] And excessive fines have been imposed; [l] And illegal and cruel punishments inflicted; [m] And several grants and promises made of fines and forfeitures before any conviction or judgment against the persons upon whom the same were to be levied; All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and statutes and freedom of this realm; And











whereas the said late King James the Second having abdicated the government and the throne being thereby vacant, his Highness [William], the prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious instrument of delivering this kingdom from popery and arbitrary power) did (by the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and divers principal persons of the Commons) cause letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being Protestants, and other letters to the several counties, cities, universities, and boroughs…, for the choosing of such persons to represent them as were of right to be sent to Parliament, to meet and sit at Westminster on January 22nd [1689], …so that their religion, laws and liberties might not again be in danger of being subverted, upon which letters elections having been accordingly made; And thereupon the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, pursuant to their respective letters and elections, being now assembled in a full and free representative of this nation, taking into their most serious consideration the best means for attaining the ends aforesaid, do in the first place (as their ancestors in like case have usually done) for the vindicating and asserting their ancient rights and liberties declare: [1] That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal; [2] That the pretended power of dispensing with laws or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal; [3] That the commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious; Keyser, LS/Hist 261 English Bill of Rights Page 3 of 3 [4] That levying money for or to the use of the Crown by pretense of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal; [5] That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal; [6] That the raising or keeping of a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law; [7] That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defense suitable to their conditions and as allowed by law; [8] That election of members of Parliament ought to be free; [9] That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament; [10] That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted; [11] That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders; [12] That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void; [13] And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently. And they do claim, demand and insist upon all and singular the premises as their undoubted rights and liberties... Having therefore an entire confidence that his said Highness the prince of Orange will perfect the deliverance so far advanced by him, and will still preserve them from the violation of their rights which they have here asserted…, the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons assembled at Westminster do resolve that William and Mary, prince and princess of Orange, be and be declared king and queen of England, France and Ireland and the dominions thereunto belonging... [and those present took oaths of allegiance and loyalty to the new monarchs]… Upon which their said Majesties accepted the crown and royal dignity of the kingdoms of England, France and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the resolution and desire of the said Lords and Commons contained in the said declaration. And thereupon their Majesties were pleased that the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, being the two Houses of Parliament, should continue to sit, and with their Majesties' royal concurrence… [declare] that all and singular the rights and liberties asserted and claimed in the said declaration are the true, ancient and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this kingdom…

13 February 1689

The **Bill of Rights 1689**, also known as the **Bill of Rights 1688**,[nb 2] is a landmark Act in the constitutional law of England that sets out certain basic civil rights and clarifies who would be next to inherit the Crown.

Following the United Kingdom European Union membership referendum in 2016, the Bill of Rights was cited by the Supreme Court in the Miller case, in which the court ruled that triggering EU exit must first be authorised by an act of Parliament.[40][41] It was cited again by the Supreme Court in its 2019 ruling that the prorogation of parliament was unlawful. The Court disagreed with the Government's assertion that prorogation could not be questioned under the Bill of Rights 1689 as a "proceeding of Parliament"; it ruled that the opposite assertion, that prorogation was imposed upon and not debatable by Parliament, and could bring protected parliamentary activity under the Bill of Rights to an end unlawfully.[42]

Section Seven of the Virginia Declaration of Rights reads,

That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

which strongly echoes the first two "ancient rights and liberties**" asserted in the Bill of Rights 1689:**

That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal;
That the pretended power of dispensing with laws or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal;

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_of_Rights_1689

https://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~rkeyser/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/English-Bill-of-Rights1.pdf

Legality in times of emergency: assessing NZ's response to Covid-19 ABSTRACT

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the **New Zealand government has acted to restrict individual freedoms.** The legality of the government's actions has been the subject of public attention and litigation in the courts. In this article, we take a theoretical view of the question of **legality in times of emergency.** We characterize the challenges that emergencies pose to the ordinary **legal constraints on public power**, such as formal limitations requiring statutory authorization, **protection of individual rights,** and **institutional safeguards against abuse**. We then relate these challenges to timeless questions in **legal theory**, including questions about the **subjection of political power to legal rules**, about the differences between mere pretense and robust **commitments to legality**, and about law's legitimate authority and its **legitimate coercion**. Focusing on questions most relevant to the New Zealand context, we first examine the values associated with the **authorization of governmental action by legal rules** and explain why a **formal fixation on 'authorization'** is **not enough to serve these values**. We then show how legality's value in **supporting law's authority and guarding against illegitimate coercion** depends (at least in part) upon its even operation amidst the contextual and **contested realities of the exercise of public power.**

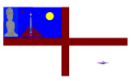
KEYWORDS:











Introduction

In ordinary circumstances, law governs the operation of government: **constitutional law defines the competences of governmental institutions,** administrative law controls their everyday operation, and individual rights delineate the outer limits of their powers. It does so in order to protect persons from arbitrary exercises of public powers to which **they are vulnerable**, by insisting that governance must be **exercised through rules** and not simply **through threats or use of force.** An ideal of '**legality',** or what is often described as **'the rule of law'**, is **supposed to protect persons** by subjecting governmental power to the requirements of **legal rules and principles**, and the supervision of **legal institutions**.[1] Circumstances of emergency challenge law's control over government action. The need for a decisive response challenges constitutional structures, **favouring swift executive action** over slower legislative processes, while the extraordinary character of the emergency calls into question the adequacy of the usual legal restrictions on administrative power and the ordinary balance between the empowerment of government and the **protection of individual rights.**

Much contemporary **media and academic attention focused upon 'the legality of lockdown',** and the question of whether the government, at various stages of their response, **acted within formal limits set out in legislation** (e.g. Geddis and Geiringer 2020; Knight and McLay 2020; Rishworth 2020).[2] That reveals only part of the story. We will argue that **the pandemic emergency demonstrates the importance of legal constraints upon governmental action**, found not only in adherence to legal rules, but also in practices and principles of legality. These insist that **public power must be authorised by legal rules**, but also require that those **rules must be consistent with the protection of persons and the restriction of power**. Not just any rules will do, and even good rules must still be applied and understood in light of broader institutional arrangements and practices that use **law as a constraint on public power**. This is why any **fixation with authorization alone is misleading and may even be harmful**. Enactment of rules that accord too much discretionary power to the executive might satisfy those who wish to see formal authorization for each governmental action, but would still be an affront to the **principles of legality**.

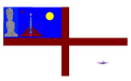
Disagreement about the meaning of 'the rule of law', and the content of principles of legality (cf Waldron 2002; Krygier 2016, 2019), means there is **no uncontested answer to the question of how to evaluate the legality of governmental action in this time of emergency.** We can, however, examine important challenges emergencies pose to the ordinary operation of law. We focus on two related dimensions to identify points of continuity and discontinuity of legality. The first lies in the propensity of governments to observe **rule-governed limits to their powers**. We explore in this context the different mechanisms deployed by the New Zealand government during the Covid-19 pandemic and analyse their dependence on rule-governed or exceptional **approaches to emergency response.** The second lies in the broader practices and principles of legality, beyond rule-following, which give effect to **principles of legality in order to limit law's coercive impact on the lives of persons subject to the law**. Here we examine some of the ways in which failures to live up to the ideal of legality can **undermine law's authority and lead to unjustified coercion.**

We invoke here an ideal of legality that goes beyond mere conformity to legal rules. Legality in this sense includes a commitment to certain constraints on what legal rules should be. This more demanding understanding of legality is committed to law's forms (including having legal rules that are









general, public, clear, and prospective, are consistently applied, and can guide reasoned decision-making)[3]; as well as a secured role for **the courts in scrutinising government action.**[4] So, for example, retroactive laws and laws removing the supervision of the ordinary courts can be formally valid, but **still fail to meet the principles of legality**. It is important that such an ideal of legality is not in service of itself, nor is it ultimately in service of those who wield public powers. It is an ideal that rests on values. Overall adherence to these principles of legality, as a constraint on public power, serves those **who are subject to that power and subject to law (Dyzenhaus 2006).** Principles of legality support respect for persons as subjects of the authority of law, and not (or not only) **the objects of state coercion.**[5] In a pandemic emergency in which the actions of those subject to the law are crucial to the successful response to the crisis, **it is all the more important that law's ordinary respect for subjects be maintained.**

Exceptional and rule-governed responses to emergency

Legal rules, including those found in statutes, regulations, and court decisions, are central to the ordinary operation of modern law. Even in ordinary times, however, legal rules do not fully determine governmental action or judicial decision-making. Administrative agencies and courts often employ the exercise of discretion, with varying degrees of constraint. Discretion is an inevitable and, often, valuable, part of the life of the law. And yet, notwithstanding debates over the relations between rules, principles, and discretion (e.g. compare Hart (1961) 2012; Dworkin 1977), it is clear that the existence of rules and their ability to guide behaviour are prominent features of ordinary legality.[6] It is also clear that there is value in rule-following, at least by public officials, and that there are dangers in excessive discretions. When rules identify a particular set of standards to govern behaviour and a particular set of reasons on which to make a decision, adherence to those rules can breed stability and foreseeability that helps subjects organise their own decision-making, while reducing arbitrariness in both administrative and judicial decisions. To subject public power to the governance of rules is also to insist that deviation from these rules will be the basis of criticism, and (ideally) to provide accessible standards upon which subjects can hold public officials to account. Moreover, if rules are general, their universal and even application by those wielding public power is also supposed to ensure formal equality between those subject to the law.[7] These benefits are real and valuable. Even if they are sometimes relegated due to the demands of justice or exigency, they are, in ordinary times, important enough to justify legality's characteristic insistence on rule-governed behaviour by officials and **decision-makers.**

Some balance between rule-governed behavior and discretion is required for a law-based order to exist. Whatever balance there is in ordinary times between rule-governed and discretionary decision-making, this balance faces a three-fold challenge in times of emergency.[8] **First, emergencies are often unpredictable, which means that effectively responding to the emergency might require governmental action that is not formally authorized by rules. Second, and relatedly, the ability to operate the institutional machinery that generates new rules requires time and resources that are not always available in times of crisis. Third, if there is no broad agreement on what the response to the emergency should be, dependence on authorizing rules freshly issued by a deliberative representative legislature could paralyze the government, preventing any response at all.**

These defining features of emergencies make it harder for the executive to effectively address crises within the rules that ordinarily govern its actions and may tempt the executive either to promulgate

self-serving legal rules expanding their discretion, or to dispense with rules altogether. This difficulty is acknowledged by law, which offers a menu of options to deal with emergencies from within the law. Law's responses to emergencies range from rules bestowing extraordinary power on the executive to suspend ordinary laws, through to moderate shifts in the level of discretion accorded to public institutions and officials. Although all of these responses can arguably be seen as available according to law, they do not all sit equally comfortable with the principles of legality. **The danger is that although these powers are authorized by law, their substance might undermine law's protections against arbitrary or unconstrained discretionary power.**

With these challenges in mind, and directly evaluating governmental action in both actual and manufactured emergencies, it is possible to locate different governmental reactions to crises along a spectrum between rule-governed and exceptional action. At one end of the spectrum is the exercise of wholly exceptional emergency powers.

Such reaction to an emergency is foreign to the normal order of legality, answering to a 'higher law of necessity', obeying Cicero's ancient adage: salus populi suprema lex esto.[9] It is at the heart of some traditional mechanisms for dealing with emergencies, such as the Roman dictatorship, the continental état de siège, or the English institution of martial law. In twentieth-century Western legal thought, this notion of emergency powers as the inverse of rule-governed behaviour was developed in the work of the German jurist Carl Schmitt. Schmitt, first a staunch critic of the Weimar Republic and later an avid supporter of the Nazi regime, identified the exercise of emergency powers with the broader notion of exception, understood as the suspension of the legal order in favour of a moment of (unconstrained) political decision.[10] **CITE HERE**

For Schmitt, exceptions to rules are pervasive in the ordinary operation of law: in the passing of legislation, in administrative action, and in every judicial decision. According to this view, no decision is ever the product of rule-application (Schmitt 1922). Rather, every decision involves an unruly moment of exception, which is wholly arbitrary from the perspective of the existing rule. Setting a critical theme that resonated both on the left and the right,[11] Schmitt accused liberal ideology of using notions of 'legal neutrality' and 'the rule of law' in order to mask the reality of government.[12] The resulting vision of law and government is stark. Government emerges as the province of political decisions, while rule-governed legality is diminished to an irrelevant pretense (Schmitt 1932).

At moments of a threat to the existence of the state, the use of emergency powers does away with that pretense. Declaring a state of emergency explicitly suspends the legal order in favor of sovereign, political action that is free from legal constraints, allowing sovereignty to take center-stage unmasked. Moreover, the comprehensive nature of such an emergency demonstrates the conditional state of legality in general, which applies (even as a pretense) only as long as it is not suspended by a sovereign power. **CITE HERE**

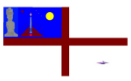
The Schmittian understanding of emergency is as a situation in which law recedes, but state power continues to uphold order (Dyzenhaus 1997). This is true regardless of whether the power to declare an emergency is bestowed on the executive by a valid rule. The existence of such authorizing rules that allow for the suspension of law does little more than acknowledge the reality of state power beyond the order of legality (Schmitt 1922). The inclusion of comprehensive emergency provisions within liberal constitutions shows the defining limit of the sort of law-governed liberalism that Schmitt deplored (Dyzenhaus 1997).[13] Although one might say that these rules satisfy the healthy desire to











have all governmental action formally authorized by law, their substance undermines the idea that law can constrain political power. They position the response to emergency beyond the order of legality.

Diametrically opposed to Schmitt's celebration of the exceptional nature of emergency powers is the view that ordinary legal rules continue to govern unchanged the operation of government at times of emergency. **According to this view, ordinary legal rules apply 'equally in war and in peace',[14] setting the competences and limits of governmental power. Invoking extraordinary emergency powers is, according to this view, always illegitimate.** This position sees the danger in the Schmittian exceptional approach to emergencies: that allowing for the suspension of ordinary laws can often be the first step towards the replacement of the liberal adherence to rules with an authoritarian government, thus endangering the very idea of legality. Those who hold this view conclude that, in order to eliminate this risk, the ordinary beneficial balance between rule-governed and discretionary decision-making must be preserved even in times of crisis.

In between these two extremes, there is a variety of legal mechanisms that aim to delineate a new balance between rule-governed and discretionary action that is tailored to times of emergency. Such mechanisms often are devised in advance and are authorized by legislation. Their aim is to empower the **government to cope with an emergency of a particular type, such as a war, a pandemic, or a natural disaster**. Each of these mechanisms involves a particular mélange of continuous rule-governed behaviour and exceptional authorization. On the one hand, these mechanisms allow for additional discretion and suspension of ordinary legal restraints in favor of urgent and decisive action.

At the same time, however, these mechanisms try to anticipate emergencies and tailor a rule-based regime that would continue to restrain governmental responses. Such mechanisms thus allow for a more limited deviation from the ordinary balance between rule and exception. They can include special emergency procedures in the legislature, the ad hoc empowerment of certain officials for specific purposes, and changing the standards for judicial protection of individual rights and the delineation of executive powers (Gross and Aoláin 2006). All of these allow for additional discretion and exceptional action while retaining an overall rule-based framework.

One key marker in evaluating a particular mechanism is its location on a spectrum between the exceptional and the ordinary, and the new balance it introduces between rule-governed legality and political decision. This evaluation cannot stop at the formal question of whether governmental action had been authorized by a rule or not. Formal rules that concede too much to exceptional approaches and which authorize excessive discretionary powers unduly remove the response to emergencies from the realm of legality. By that they dangerously give up on the substantive restraint of power and protection of persons. Such deviance from legality, or the interruption of legality, is easiest to spot when it is extreme, as in those countries that have embraced wholesale or widespread suspensions of ordinary laws during the Covid-19 crisis.[15] They can be present, however, even in less dramatic authorizing mechanisms on the spectrum between ordinary legality and exceptionalism.

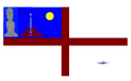
We will come back in later sections to the principles of legality and the importance of their formal and substantive commitments to the restraint of power, which can take a range of forms in legal doctrines, practices or decisional outcomes. First, we locate New Zealand's response to COVID-19 along this continuum, and in light of the challenge to uphold and not just pay lip-service to legality.











Locating legality in NZ's Covid-19 response

Successive governments have progressively moved New Zealand's emergency framework from one which has featured shameful incidents of the legally authorized suspension of law, towards an approach which embraces a much thicker conception of legality. slation retrospectively validated the actions of officials (including magistrates) acting in excess of legal powers or relieved them of civil and criminal liability.[16] **CITE HERE** Such wholesale invocations of exceptional powers did not occur, or were rejected, in the government's response to COVID-1Martial law was invoked against Māori 'rebels' in the 1840s and 1860s, and subsequent legi9. Even so, elements of exception continue to be detectable.

In any statutory framework of rules conferring extraordinary powers on the government in advance of an emergency, a critical question will be who gets power to decide whether a state of emergency exists. Leaving the decision to the uncontrolled discretion of the executive adopts a rule, but one which effectively allows the executive to decide the appropriate (Schmittian) moment to step outside the order of legality. The Public Safety Conservation Act 1932, for example, conferred on the executive the power to declare an emergency whenever it judged 'public safety or public order to be imperiled'. Initially used for wartime administration, in 1951 Prime Minister Holland used it to declare a state of emergency in order to send troops in to break up the waterfront strike. Associated regulations-imposed censorship conferred sweeping powers of search and arrest and made it an offence for citizens to assist strikers and their families with food and other means of subsistence. The notorious Economic Stabilization Act 1948 was written in a similar style, and with a similar paucity of safeguards. It was invoked by Prime Minister Muldoon to freeze wages and prices without the scrutiny of Parliament in 1984. Both of these Acts were properly passed by Parliament and conferred power on officials by rules. But those authorising rules delegated almost uncontrolled and unlimited power to the executive. Despite numerous attempts to challenge the orders made under them, both Acts remained part of New Zealand law and available to prime ministers until 1987.[17]

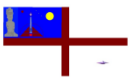
As a consequence of these experiences, lawyers and politicians became suspicious of the practice of conferring **general powers on governments to declare an emergency in the public interest**. There was a shared, if not fully articulated, intuition that such rules, while useful to governments, fell short of a broader conception of legality. The newly preferred approach was to design rules to govern sector specific kinds of emergencies.[18] Much of the deliberation surrounding the enactment of the **Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006** and its associated changes to the **Health Act 1965** was also focused on ensuring that the assessment of whether a health emergency triggering extraordinary powers actually existed **should not be left to the Prime Minister's judgment alone.**[19] **CITE THIS** The 'politics' of the activation of extraordinary powers was made more rule-bound and required the advice of officials at significant points. Once activated, however, the **Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006 allows Acts of Parliament to be modified or suspended by executive regulation**. **CITE THIS** This is plainly an inversion of the usual constitutional rules requiring that the executive should be subordinate to Parliament, that only Parliament can make or unmake law, and that **the executive cannot suspend the law**. Again there are attempts to maintain more than a veneer of legality. There are legal restrictions on what can be modified and the extent of those modifications (e.g. **the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 still applies)** and there are mandatory procedures for parliamentary scrutiny after the fact (the latter being a relatively **rare legislative intrusion into the internal processes of Parliament, again rendering politics itself more legally rule-bound).**











Other extraordinary powers to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.[20] Section 70(1)(f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring 'persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected as he thinks fit'. It was this power which was relied on to order the lockdown of the population at large and national isolation measures. At first glance these provisions are apparently quite narrowly framed. The reference to 'disinfected', for example, tends to suggest that the powers in the list are only to be exercised on an individual basis rather than in relation to the public at large. Such a reading would limit the effectiveness of the powers to combating diseases such as plague, yellow fever and typhoid, which could be locally and relatively slowly spread.

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How should laws written in anticipation of a genuine emergency such as s 70 (1)(f) later be read and understood? Should a court apply the techniques of ordinary statutory interpretation or adjust these for extraordinary circumstances? Should it read the powers expansively to allow government the necessary powers to deal with the current pandemic or should it read the powers narrowly to limit the infringements on individual rights, constrain the powers of the executive and thus render the lockdown illegal until the enactment of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020? CITE THIS

These were some of the issues confronting the court at first instance in Borrowdale v Director-General of Health (currently on appeal to the Court of Appeal).[21] As it transpired, the High Court in Borrowdale took a relatively expansive and purposive approach to the provisions. It did so use numerous ordinary and some moderately exceptional approaches to interpretation. So, for example, the Court's forensic exploration of the statutory history of the provisions, tracing their nineteenth century origins, and identifying their remedial purpose are commonplace methods of statutory interpretation. The Court found that the same wording had been interpreted widely in the past to restrict movement and impose 'something approaching a nationwide quarantine' during the 1925 polio epidemic.[22] It invoked the Interpretation Act 1999 which mandates a 'fair, liberal, and remedial construction'[23] and an ambulatory reading so that the provisions are capable of applying to the new particular characteristics of COVID-19.[24] The ability to interpret a statute to adapt to new circumstances, the Court said, 'assumes particular significance when the statutory provisions in question date back over 100 years and yet are called upon to respond to entirely modern events'.[25] It read the text 'textually, purposively and contextually',[26] 'dynamically and in light of its purpose'.[27]

Ordinarily, however, courts would also bring a rights lens to bear on **statutory interpretation as required by the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990** and would read powers which purport to restrict civil and political rights narrowly to **constrain the extent of the executive's powers.[28]** What was perhaps exceptional about the Court's approach was that it favored expansive interpretative techniques over a more narrow reading of the provisions, (or, to put it another way, it did not read the Health Act through the rights-protecting purposes of the NZ Bill of Rights or read protected rights themselves dynamically). Emphasising the temporary nature of the s 70 powers and the procedural protections surrounding when they could be invoked, **it gestured towards the obligations on governments to promote public health recognised by international instruments, the 'lesser priority on human rights'[29] in a pandemic and the role of s 5 in the NZ Bill of Rights Act as allowing only 'reasonable rights',[30] 'yielding to the greater good'[31] and accommodating 'the rights of others and the legitimate interests of society as a whole'. CITE THIS**

Given these and other questions surrounding the extent of the government's powers to act, it is not surprising that once Parliament was again able to meet, it enacted the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020, which sets out prospectively and clearly the government's wide powers to deal with COVID-19 specifically. **CITE THIS** Enacted at a point when the Borrowdale challenge to the legality of the lockdown had commenced in the High Court but before it had been decided, it is striking that Parliament did not take the step of retrospectively validating any of its actions even 'for the avoidance of doubt'. Rejection of such an extraordinary (though not unprecedented) action represents an important commitment to the continuity of legality in times of emergency. The use of an authorizing (retroactive) rule would have been contrary to the principles of legality. It would have undermined judicial review of governmental action during the emergency.

The Act leaves intact the standing statutory regime for dealing with future emergencies: it is temporary (expiring every 90 days unless reenacted by Parliament and being automatically repealed two years after commencement); and the scrutiny of Parliament is preserved. These factors are in keeping with the use of law to operate specific and special responses tailored to a particular emergency. Yet there is cause to be concerned whether the Act's formally clear, general, prospective rules are sufficiently supportive of legality. It meets the objections made by the Borrowdale critics of the absence of clear authorizing rules, but it does so in a way that may endanger liberty and legality more insidiously – by enacting rules that recognize the reality of necessity, bestowing broader exceptional powers on the executive.

The Act has drawn criticism for the manner in which it was prepared and passed: under urgency, without meaningful consultation with Māori or the Parliamentary and public scrutiny to which legislation is ordinarily subjected. Despite surviving a s 7 vetting process for compliance with the NZ Bill of Rights Act, it has attracted criticism for its substantive impositions upon rights and freedoms that are ordinarily protected and respected in New Zealand law (for instance, it authorizes the police to enter private homes without a warrant, and provides for authorized persons – including though not only police – to enter marae without prior consent) (see Human Rights Commission 2020). Neither the broader human rights concerns nor provisions directly affecting the Treaty relationship were exposed to public deliberation. Amidst these shortcomings, the government eventually adopted the extraordinary approach of submitting the Act to Select Committee scrutiny after it was passed – a process with political significance though without any immediate legal effect on the Act itself. CITE THIS

Does this narrative confirm Schmitt's view that the law's claims to constrain power is a chimaera and that in fact exceptions to rights and hence to the law are pervasive? We do not think so. Rather, it indicates just how demanding legality is. **Rule following, which has been the focus of the litigation and much of the commentary, is not sufficient by itself. Legality also comprises the practices and principles engaged in getting the rules right. CITE THIS**

How one evaluates rights compliance during this time depends on how one understands the nature of rights themselves and their relation to notions of legality – both controversial issues in legal theory which we do not take a position on here. Some theorists contend that genuine rights trump all collective concerns. According to one view of the way in which rights are embodied in the NZ Bill of Rights, **individual rights can, with sufficient justification, routinely be allowed to yield to society's collective interests. CITE THIS** On another view, the present context is not a routine case

of balancing individual rights against collective interests, because the way a pandemic foreground 'the safety of the people' brings the background conditions of liberty to the fore.

Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmasks how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power to that end. **CITE THIS**

The application of power under legality: ultra vires or ultra-virus? CITE THIS

To understand these deeper commitments, we need to consider the values that a political community seeks to protect when trying to preserve a balance between rule-governed and discretionary decision-making in times of crisis. Whilst we can appreciate the efficacy and necessity of discretionary decision-making when there is a radical shift in circumstances, even where the **discretionary powers are authorised by the law, how those laws are applied engages an important dimension of legality.** Where rules are applied, not merely as a veil to authorize emergency powers, but to identify the reasons for which (even broad) powers can be exercised, **rules provide accessible, stable, and predictable, standards to which public officials can be held. CITE THIS** To explore this, we can examine the initial four Orders issued by the **Director-General of Health**. **CITE THIS** An examination of these Orders can help us isolate the values of legality in times of emergency, to show why it matters that rule are not only the right rules (rules that serve to protect subjects rather than those wielding public power), but that they are also clear (and clearly publicized), and that they be applied both to constrain and to supervise governmental decision-making. We can then begin to isolate how these principles relate to a specific set of concerns with the exercise of legal authority and coercion in times of emergency.

For some, the concrete question at the time of the initial four Orders, and then later in judicial review proceedings, was whether these **Orders exceeded the empowering provisions (i.e. were ultra vires). CITE THIS** More abstractly, the question becomes whether the issuing of the Orders was a rule-governed activity. On this point, the legal advice to government, the academic commentary, and the first cause of action in High Court in Borrowdale, centred around the specific language of s 70(1)(m) and (f). It is noteworthy how the commentary and analysis side-lined the broader context of virus infection rates and economic forecasts, in favour of a **narrower focus on the specific text and the meaning of 'persons' (rather than 'people') in s 70(1)(f) and 'all premises' (rather than 'all locations') in s 70(1)(m). CITE THIS** Whilst these interpretative questions were never in a vacuum, quarantined from competing civil liberties and basic needs, they were nonetheless interpretive questions (perhaps even common place or 'garden variety' interpretive questions for administrative law). As interpretive questions, there was a narrowly focused **evaluation of the meaning of legal rules, blinkered from the general evaluation of the government's response to the pandemic. CITE THIS**

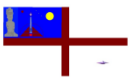
This narrow focus is the product of a particular practice that treats legal rules as representing standards that ought to govern official behavior, that accepts that the application of such rules are at the exclusion of other reasons that they may otherwise seek to act upon, and accepts that deviation from these rules will be the basis of criticism (Hart (1961) 2012, p. 90, 137). Regardless of the interpretive finding in Borrowdale (whether or not the orders were ultra vires), this practice of viewing legal rules as the basis upon which public officials may have authority over others and demarcating











the reasons upon which such officials can act, is something that is distinctive of legality, even in the time of emergencies. Once officials accept the application of rules, whether or not a reason for action is excluded by the rule depends upon the interpretation of the rule, and in particular, a disciplined approach to interpretation that is informed by the value of having accessible, stable and predictable standards to which public officials can be held. **Hence, interpretation in light of the principles of legality is distinctively valuable, as it can reduce both the risk of arbitrary decision-making and the unauthorized use of coercive power. CITE THIS**

Against this backdrop, we can appreciate why the exercise of broad discretionary powers, even when it is authorized by rules, can threaten the values of legality. **CITE THIS** When a rule's language does not succeed in narrowing the reasons upon which a person can act, the rule does not provide a limited set of reasons upon which they may exercise power. For example, if there was no 'clear and fixed' meaning of an 'essential businesses' in Order 1 (issued on 25 March 2020 under s70(1)(m) of the Health Act 1956), then it would not be possible to criticise the Director-General of Health for any misapplication of the requirements in Order 1. Without a sufficiently clear and confined meaning, the power to open or close a business would be an arbitrary power. It is not the conferral of discretion that generates arbitrary power, but the application of indeterminate or vacuous standards. We can appreciate how the use of indeterminate statutory powers thus generates the potential for unchecked discretion, all the while retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework. **Unclear rules keep no one in check. Legality therefore requires the exercise of authority not just to be sanctioned by a set of legal rules, but the rules themselves must isolate a particular set of reasons upon which a person can act, and upon which others can criticize that action.**

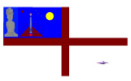
Beyond these ways in which clarity of language is necessary for rules to constrain power, we can also appreciate why the exercise of public power beyond the governance of legal rules threatens law's deeper commitments. **When a public official (such as the Prime Minister) employs 'imperative language' in statements that 'conveyed that there was a legal obligation on New Zealanders to … stay home and remain in their bubble',[32] we expect that claim to authority, accompanied by a coercive regime of fines and other punishments (including prison sentences), to be authorized by the law. CITE THIS** However, according to the High Court in Borrowdale, for the nine days between Order 1 and Order 2 (issued on 3 April under s 70(1)(f) of the Health Act 1956), the obligations under Order 1 (issued under s 70 (1) (m)) were not as extensive as those public statements implied. On one hand, this might seem to be a pedantic concern about an oversight in speech writing, in the context of interpretive disagreement around the meaning of s 70(1)(m), especially since the same requirements could have been (and were nine days later) imposed under s 70 (1) (f). **On the other hand, the public statements implied an authorization from the law that could not be located in enacted legal rules at the time. CITE THIS** A commitment to viewing the law not merely as a series of legal rules, but as standards of official conduct, uses the otherwise pedantic details of paragraphs (f) and (m) to determine whether there is a legal basis to officials' demands, and whether, on that basis, there are grounds to criticize their exercise of power. In comparison, the **Government in the United Kingdom, as Tom Hickman explains, used a 'fusion of criminal law and public of emergency governance established by Parliament' (Hickman 2020, p. 3). The value of the rules therefore depends on a broader practice of legality, involving other officials and lawyers, which is committed to applying the rules, rather than exploiting the 'normative ambiguity' between rules and guidance (Hickman 2020, p. 1).health advice in the coronavirus guidance as a sui generis form of regulatory intervention that sits outside the regime CITE THIS**











Moreover, following the easing of the lockdown restrictions (in Order 3 on 24 April under paragraphs 70(1)(m) and (f), and then under 'Order 4' with **the use of the newly enacted Response Act), the concern for the commitments of legality remains. CITE THIS** Broad discretionary powers, which are needed in times of emergency, still ought to be exercised according to a legal standard that can identify the reasons for which those powers can be exercised. Without such reasons, those who are subject to the burdens and **demands of public power are deprived of both the ability to question the legal basis of that power, and – as we shall turn to consider – the ability to organize their behavior around its terms. Whilst the former ability concerns how laws are applied and how legality constrains public powers, the latter matters for the question whether law has legitimate authority over subjects. CITE THIS**

Law's authority and law's coercion: ideals and reality under emergency

The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to law. So far, our emphasis has been on the value of legality for constraining governmental power. The final point we wish to make is that this substantive restraint is important for evaluating law's authority over subjects – law's capacity to obligate subjects – and the ways in which an ideal of legality figures in that evaluation. Law's constraints on public power can be seen as requirements for law to have legitimate authority over persons, while officials' departures from those constraints could mean that persons subject to law are not being served by legitimate legal authority, but are simply being coerced to comply with orders in ways that disrespect them as persons.[33]

CITE THIS AS THE THREAT OVER SUBJECTS MEANING YOU THE LIVING MAN WOMAN CHILD

More concretely, the subject side of the story of legality in times of emergency asks why all of this matters. Does it matter whether the Prime Minister obliges, advises, or coerces subjects to stay home? What, if anything, is the difference between these forms of power (and their values), in general, and as highlighted in times of emergency? **Those questions require attention to the ways in which legal constraints on public power are important to justifying law's authority over persons.**

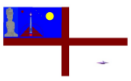
The Crown's arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power. (Specifically, that the demand to 'stay home in your bubble' was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to 'wash our hands' … .) The High Court's rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least some of the ways in which law's authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects' behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and sentences) for breaching the rules. The practice and principles of legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats of force.[34] In the absence of lawful authorization for the start











of lockdown, the requirement to stay home was neither advisory nor authoritative, but illegitimately coercive. CITE THIS AS "NOT LAW" BUT COERSING TO COMMIT FRAUD RULES

What would it take for law to have legitimate authority, in this context? CITE THIS For a start, it would take rule-governed behavior, but that doesn't yet answer the question, which is complicated by the variety of theoretical debates over what might legitimate authority itself, and whether law's authority is distinctive in that regard.[35] Legal rules might purport to bind subjects, but whether they do so might depend (for example) upon law's capacity to coordinate large-scale collective responses to the pandemic crisis, to resolve problems of disagreement about the most effective or most important response, or in other ways to serve subjects. It is clear that effective responses to the pandemic continue to require both a coordinating mechanism, a variety of specialist and expert guidance, and choices between values that may be either equally or differently important. Law is not the only tool for achieving those ends – and so governmental authority that is exercised through law is entangled, in important ways, with the personal or 'charismatic' authority (Weber (1921) 1978) of a popular political leader, with the epistemic authority of health and economic experts, with local community leadership in private and in public organisations of various scales, and, perhaps most visibly, with Māori authorities (with their own instances of rule-based authority, charismatic authority, health and economic expertise, and localised knowledge and capacity).

Crucially for the ongoing application of legality under emergency, governmental authority exercised through statutes and Orders stands in complex relations to mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga through tikanga. Those relations must be evaluated in light of constitutional obligations under Te Tiriti as well as questions of political equality. An evaluation should take into account the very real limitations upon the ways in which the state and its law can serve Māori communities, often resulting directly from distrust born of illegal abuses of state power and the coercive applications of law over those communities.

That concern can shed further doubt on whether the pandemic response CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

reveals robust commitments to rule-governed legality that protect subjects equally against arbitrary and coercive power and treats persons equally as subjects of law's authority. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU - CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

The values served by the ideal of legality ring empty if legality fails to serve subjects evenly, if law coerces some more than others. One can wonder whether subjects can and should accept law as a legitimate authority in such circumstances. CITE THIS AS ILLEGITIMATE AUTHORITY

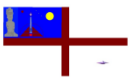
The full evaluation of the response to Covid-19 must include ongoing concerns for the ways in which that response navigates relationships under Te Tiriti to address earlier and persistent failures. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU For example, an evaluation of the Response Act suggests that, while both the Act's lack of meaningful consultation with Māori and the lack of a reference to Te Tiriti might be seen as quite ordinary (though not thereby excusable) constitutional failures – CITE THIS ACT CONSISTENT AGAINST HAPU shared with plenty of other important statutes – the failure is made particularly pronounced by the importance of Māori and governmental authorities working together in order to meet the needs of persons vulnerable both to the pandemic and its response. CITE THIS - HAS NOT BENEFITED MAORI OR HAPU











Emerging analyses of the response examine the importance of mana whenua authority CITE THIS AS HAPU SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY KINGS FLAG JURISDICTION both in independent and cooperative or coordinative practices, as well as diverse applications of tikanga as adapted to the pandemic (Charters 2020; Curtis 2020; Jones 2020). CITE THIS Beyond the evaluation of extraordinary and prominent practices such as the use of road-block checkpoints (e.g. Harris and Williams 2020; Taonui 2020), academic commentary also points to the more ordinary role of Māori authorities located in communities that the state is unable or at least poorly equipped to serve on its own, raising doubts over its legitimate authority (Johnston 2020) CITE THIS . While a full evaluation of those matters is beyond the scope of this work, it is important that the contextual and subject-centred understanding of the ways in which commitments to legality can help to protect subjects against arbitrary power and can support the legitimacy of law's authority and coercive force, thus rests upon the complex circumstances of subjection and authority in Aotearoa New Zealand.

CITE THIS AS MAORI AUTHORITY LIMIT ONE AREA OF THE COUNTRY IN NORTHLAND DOESN'T REPRESENT THE WHOLE COUNTRY ROAD CHECK POINTS FOR FALSE GOVERNMENT MADE SCAM PANDEMIC EMERNENCY CHECKS

Conclusion

According to the view of the High Court in Borrowdale, the New Zealand government acted beyond its rule-prescribed competences for the first nine days of the first lockdown. It is significant, though, that at no point did the government invoke powers that would have been hostile to the principles of legality. The principles of continued governance through general, public, clear, and prospective rules, reasoned decision-making, and subjection to supervision from the courts, have not been openly challenged (thus far), and have been largely upheld by the ordinary operation of legal institutions. **CITE THIS AS COURTS ARE COMPLICIT IN THE SCAM FRAUD PANDEMIC**

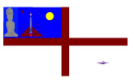
The litigation and many of the media debates around the 'legality of lockdown' centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal authorization, without sufficient regard to the greater ideal of **legality and its effective restraint on power and protection of persons, is dangerous CITE THIS** and should be avoided. It might lead the **government of the day (through Parliament) to pass ever-broader authorizing rules which satisfy the point of formality but would pose a more severe threat to the values served by legality**, **CITE THIS IS THE THREAT AGAINST THE KINGS FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY COMMON LAW PEOPLE AND "MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNS" OF THE NATIVES LAND** at least as an ideal. Overly broad and indeterminate use of statutory powers can give rise to unchecked discretion, while only retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework.

The overall adherence to the principles of legality – not only to proper authorization – is significant for those who are subject to law and to executive power. It recognizes the value inherent in seeing persons not only as means for the successful resolution of the crisis, but also as agents deserving of treatment as such. In light of this, we can begin to **examine whether imposed 'Orders' and freshly authorized restrictions could be a genuine exercise of legitimate authority**, **CITE THIS AS CONINUED UNCERTAINTY GOVERNMENT OF NO TRUE CONSTITUTION TO MAKE LAW** guiding people's collective response to a crisis – making possible effective courses of action which are









unavailable to persons by themselves. If law presents and represents a shared standard that governs behavior evenly, **it may enable us to act together on the reasons that apply to us separately.**

If law is to do all that then it must meet a standard beyond mere formal authorization. This standard involves both formal and substantive restrictions on what law can be – restrictions that are often taken for granted in ordinary times (at least in New Zealand). But our expectations from law should not diminish in times of crisis. **On the contrary, in times of increased vulnerability and intense disruption, it is as important as ever to adhere to the principles of legality and demand such adherence from those who wield public power. CITE THIS AS PLANNED DISRUPTION TO OUR LIVES FOR NO APPARENT PROVEN REASON OF PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRSES IN A LAB**

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Notes

1 This is not all ‘the rule of law’ does, but it is the aim of the rule of law most pertinent to the analysis of the NZ pandemic response. Our goal here is not to intervene in debates over other values the rule of law might serve. For a detailed account of key controversies, see Waldron (2002, 2008).

2 These are not the only concerns drawing scholarly and media commentaries. As we indicate in part V, an important body of commentary also highlights the particular challenges of responding to the pandemic in ways consistent with **the relationship under Te Tiriti and respect for tikanga (e.g. Charters 2020; Johnston 2020).**

3 These are the **core principles to which the thinnest theories of the rule of law are committed**, even as they disagree over whether these are morally valuable or merely principles that make law more effective in guiding conduct (and whether, if morally valuable, they are distinctive to law) (compare Fuller 1958, 1964; Hart, 1958; Raz 1979, 2019). A second key dispute debates whether this ideal of legality is part of the concept of law itself, or is merely an understanding of ‘good law’. Our position argues that there is moral value in the principles of legality highlighted here, but for the present purpose we do not seek to take a position on the more analytic implications of those debates, as examined in e.g. Bennett (2007, 2011).

4 The supervisory role of the courts adds an important institutional dimension to the more abstract principles. It insists that those **principles must be upheld through the institutionalized check on government action, not simply entrusted to governments themselves. See Raz (1979).**

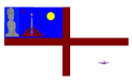
5 The question whether law has legitimate authority, or is merely coercive, divides key work in legal theory. For analysis see e.g. Ripstein (2004). For a leading view in which law claims (and may have) morally legitimate authority, see Raz (1986); while the contrary position, emphasizing law’s coercive impact (and its potential justification), see Dworkin (1986).











CITE THIS AS COERSIVE FORCE OF PARLIAMENT LAW NOT COURT INSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL OF PARLIAMENT MAKING RADICAL INCOMPETENT LAW MAKING THEN QUIT THE JOB AND LEAVE A MESS IS HISTORIC OF GOVERNMENT ABHORENT HABIT

6 That orthodox position is sometimes thought to be denied by strands of ‘legal realism’, but that view misrepresents the core of legal realist approaches. The importance of legal rules would only be contested by the most extreme forms of rule-skepticism, which is a widely criticized and not widely held position in legal theory. For discussion see Dagan (2004).

7 No reference list can hope to capture the nuanced positions on this subject. In addition to the works of Dyzenhaus, Raz, and Waldron cited elsewhere in this work, leading contemporary scholars continuing to produce fresh work on the rule of law/legality include Rundle, Krygier, and Postema.

8 This list does not exclude other challenges, or indeed particular challenges that are pertinent or pronounced in different legal orders. Both the foundational/general and special challenges are examined across the essays in Ramraj (2009). On the particular constitutional’ challenges of emergencies in New Zealand, in particular those arising from the Canterbury Earthquake, see Hopkins (2016).

9 ‘The safety of the people ought to be the highest law.’ Cicero, De Legibus III.3.VIII.

10 There is a voluminous contemporary literature exploring the significance of Schmitt’s work for legal theory, and not only for the question of emergencies. We cannot engage all of this here, but see most recently, Meierhenrich and Simons (2019).

11 For a contemporary attack on liberalism from the left along similar lines, see Benjamin ([1921] 1986).

12 Schmitt ([1928] 2000).

13 Schmitt and his contemporaries were embroiled in a discussion surrounding one such rule: Article 48 of the constitution of the Weimar Republic. Article 48 authorized the President to take extensive emergency measures. It was continuously used by conservative courts in Germany to erode constitutional safeguards and was ultimately used to topple the Weimar Republic and transfer totalitarian power to its Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge.

15 E.g. Hungary, where rules passed have effectively authorized rule by decree.

16 In 1845, 1846, 1847, 1860 and 1863, the government invoked martial law – including against those Māori engaged in passive resistance at Parihaka. Indemnity legislation was passed by the General Assembly in 1860, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1888. The UK Government disallowed the Indemnity Act 1866 (NZ) in 1877 see Martin (2010, fn 3).

17 Hewett v Fielder [1951] NZLR 755; Brader v Ministry of Transport [1981] 1 NZLR 73; New Zealand Drivers’ Association v New Zealand Road Carriers [1982] NZLR 374.

18 Sir Geoffrey Palmer, then President of the New Zealand Law Commission contributed significantly to the Select Committee's deliberations drawing on an earlier report: see the NZ Law Commission (1991).

19 The agreement of another Minister and the written recommendation of the Director-General of Health is required before an Epidemic Notice can be issued.

The special powers unders 70 of the Health Act 1956 can also be triggered by a declaration of emergency under the Civil

Defense Emergency Management Act 2002 CITE THIS which requires Parliament to meet, or by a Medical Officer of Health. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, then President of the New Zealand Law Commission contributed significantly to the Select Committee's deliberations drawing on an earlier report: see the NZ Law Commission (1991). The New Zealand experience of the Christchurch earthquakes has also influenced the legal regime for pandemics. See Hopkins (2020).

20 Section 70 powers are triggered by a medical officer of health authorized by the Minister, or the declaration of a state of emergency made under the Civil Defense Emergency Management Act 2002 CITE THIS (which requires Parliament to meet), or by the issuance of an epidemic notice under the Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006. CITE THIS

All three forms of authorization were evident in the response to COVID-19.

21 Borrowdale v Director-General of Health [2020] NZHC 2090. See Geiringer and Geddis (2020), Knight (2020), Rodriguez Ferrere (2020), McLean (2020), and Wilberg (2020).

22 Above n 23 at [54].

23 Above n 23 [103].

24 Section 6 Interpretation Act 1999.

25 Above n 23 [104].

26 Above n 23 [119].

27 Above n 23 [114].

28 New Zealand Bill of Rights Act, s 6 requires a rights-consistent interpretation.

29 Above n 23 [70].

30 Above n 23 [86]. See the methodology the majority develops in R v Hansen [2017] NZSC 7 to create a Bill of 'reasonable rights' i.e. subjecting rights to reasonable limits before attempting a rights consistent interpretation of the statute.

31 Above n 23 [95].

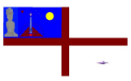
32 At Borrowdale (HC) [191].











33 In legal theory, the idea that legality's constraints on public powers are among the conditions of subjects' obligations to obey the law, is associated with Lon Fuller, and couched in the language of 'reciprocity'. Fuller (1964). For analysis see Kristen Rundle (2012, 2016).

34 For Kelsen, force that is authorized through law, and only such force. Kelsen ([1945] 1961, p. 21): 'Law makes the use of force a monopoly of the community'.

35 Matters on which we as co-authors are also divided.

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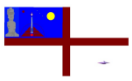

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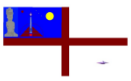

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Martial law "unable to be accessed by most New Zealanders"

StrictlyObiter Uncategorized December 20, 2020

New Zealanders' ability to access military justice is under threat, according to a New Zealand Law Foundation backed study released today. Decades of under-funding and spiraling costs of litigation mean that New Zealand risks finding itself unprepared should it have to declare martial law.

The study found that a credible and effective system of military justice depends on sufficient funding, as well as legislation permitting high degrees of discretion and caprice. But resourcing for the necessary legal infrastructure has not kept pace with developments in other areas of law, and the current laws on the books may lead at best to only partial repression of the civil legal system.

"Our research has shown that the cost of a summary trial and the attendant execution by firing squad is now unaffordable for anyone earning less than $125,000 per year," said lead researcher Courtney Marshall.

Meanwhile, figures show the simplest of proceedings is likely to take over fifteen months to reach a political show trial, even under active case management procedures. Ms Marshall said this should be a warning sign for anyone expecting martial law to operate seamlessly immediately upon its declaration.

"Things going well, we might be able to suspend habeas corpus for about a fortnight but to sustain that beyond that time will likely come at the cost of other aspects of our response, such as abolition of the right to silence."

Year	Number of personnel needed to administer system of military justice
1992	A few good men
2022 (projected)	12,000

The Director of the University of Otago Legal Issues Centre said the findings were unsurprising.

"Events such as this year's Alert Level 4 lockdown have shown us the tremendous capacity of the civil service to adapt to unprecedented circumstances and produce a comprehensive emergency response at short notice. However, this study shows that the potential for our armed forces to achieve a similar result has been severely degraded by years of peacekeeping missions, disaster relief, and minding blue cod in the Southern Ocean."

The study's full list of recommendations is available online and includes:

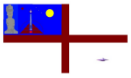
10. Amendments to the Code of Military Justice to ensure it meets standards of international best practice.
11. Increasing the rates for military legal aid lawyers, which have not been increased since 1991.
12. A public information campaign to increase awareness of the legal rights martial law will not afford people.
13. Designating gathering points for members of the civilian judiciary to enable them to be rounded up more efficiently.











A Ministry of Justice spokesperson said that many of the questions raised by the study would be best addressed to the military sub-junta that will operate in place of the Rules Committee upon declaration of martial law. Consistent with her role under martial law, the Chief Justice was unavailable for comment.

https://strictlyobiter.com/2020/12/20/martial-law-unable-to-be-accessed-by-most-new-zealanders/?fbclid=IwAR0kdtYsQnun0AKjmwMAVS3DjU7wtLOozRtkb_1cS4JK7tgzf0Uy4sIluTM

AN EPITOME OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO NATIVE AFFAIRS AND LAND PURCHASES IN THE NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND

PROCLAMATION. — PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW

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PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation of Martial Law.

By His Excellency Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-[unclear: Admir] of the same, &c.

WHEREAS active military operations [unclear: a about] to be undertaken by the Queen's forces against Natives in the Province of Taranaki in [unclear: arm] against Her Majesty's sovereign authority: Now, I, the Governor, do hereby proclaim and declare that martial law will be exercised throughout the said province from publication hereof within the Province of Taranaki until the relief of the said district from martial law by public Proclamation.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

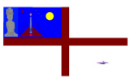
THOMAS GORE BROWNE.











By His Excellency's command.
E. W. STAFFORD.
God save the Queen!
Published the 22nd February, 1860.
G. F. MURRAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops. https://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-TurEpit-t1-g1-t1-g1-t3-g1-t27-g1-t2.html?fbclid=IwAR1b8BVsHonXWToJZ8y-hf_GvOoaEeQcpq9crdeD8XmFd4LC59U6o8xJ8W4

Bill of Rights 1990

Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declar- ations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill and recommends that it be passed. We rec- ommend all amendments unanimously. Introduction The Supreme Court's 2018 judgment in Attorney-General v Taylor confirmed that senior courts have the power to issue declarations that legislation is inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. **This bill seeks to create a statutory mech- anism for bringing declarations of inconsistency to the attention of the House of Rep-resentative, with the aim of facilitating consideration of the judiciary's declarations by the legislative and executive branches of government.**

The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament. CITE THIS AS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE LAND WHERE NZ PARLIAMENT IS NOT THE TRUE SOVEREIGN BUT POPE FRANCIS "MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OVER NZ PARLIAMENT SOVEREIGNTY LAW

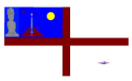
We recommend below a package con- sisting of amendments to the bill and new parliamentary rules, to provide a stronger framework for considering and responding to declarations of inconsistency and the issues they raise. This is consistent with the approach envisaged in the bill's explana- tory note regarding the use of both legislation and parliamentary rules. Our proposal includes a process for a select committee to consider and report on a declaration within four months, a statutory requirement for the Government to respond to **a dec- laration within six months, and debate in the House on the declaration,** the select committee's report, and the Government's response. **Declarations of inconsistency can also be made by the Human Rights Review Tribu- nal under the Human Rights Act 1993.** The bill as introduced seeks to create consis- tency between the Human Rights Act and the Bill of Rights Act. We have maintained 230—2 that approach, and recommend that the same provisions be inserted into both Acts regarding the notification of Parliament and requiring a **Government response**. The parliamentary process we recommend would **apply both to declarations made under the Human Rights Act** as well as those made in respect of the **Bill of Rights Act. Declarations** of inconsistency do not affect the fundamental principle of Parliament's legislative supremacy, as recognised in section 4 of the Bill of Rights Act. This bill and our recommended amendments similarly would not alter that principle. A declar- ation of inconsistency is, however, of high public and constitutional significance.











It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zea- land infringes upon people's protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified.
CITE THIS DECREE RULE LAW MOTU PROPRIO INJUNCTION ORDER HERE 3 – 9- 2022 Court

Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and adminis- tering them—the legislative and executive branches, respectively—are both seen by the public to, and do in fact, consider such declarations properly. Our package of rec- ommendations seeks to achieve this by providing a clear framework for dialogue between the branches of government. We believe it would represent a significant development in New Zealand's constitutional architecture relating to fundamental rights, and hope that it will promote genuine engagement with rights issues. It is worth noting that we are not proposing that either the legislative or executive branches be required by law to respond to a declaration of inconsistency in any par- ticular way. In the spirit of dialogue and our constitutional arrangements, that is prop- erly a matter for each branch to determine on its own. Question of privilege on declarations of inconsistency with the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990 On 27 February 2018, the Speaker referred a question of privilege to the Privileges Committee concerning declarations of inconsistency. We have considered the matters raised by the question of privilege in the course of considering the bill. This report serves as our final report on that question of privilege. Proposed amendments We discuss below our proposed amendments to the bill, and then explain our pro- posed parliamentary rules (set out in Appendix 1), and the process for their adoption. We do not discuss minor or technical amendments. Attorney-General to notify Parliament The bill as introduced states that the Attorney-General must present a report to Parlia- ment bringing the declaration to the attention of the House.

We recommend a change to new section 7A of the Bill of Rights Act and in new section 92WA of the Human Rights Act to clarify that the Attorney-General must notify, rather than report to, Par- liament.

We see the Attorney-General's role here as being to bring the declaration into the House's consideration, rather than reporting substantively on the declaration. 2 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Requirement for Government to respond We recommend that the bill be amended to require the Government to respond to dec- larations of inconsistency. This requirement would be contained in new section 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and new section 92WB of the Human Rights Act. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that declarations and the issues they raise are given due consideration by the executive branch, and are responded to publicly.

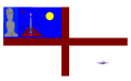
The Government administers the legislation to which a declaration relates, and in practice has primary responsibility for initiating proposals for legislative change. It also has the resources and expertise of the public service at its disposal to develop a policy response to the issues raised by a declaration. The response may require execu- tive action, as well as legislation. It is thus appropriate that the Government be required to respond. The Government would be required to address the findings of the judicial branch pub- licly by presenting its response to the House. This reflects the fact that the Govern- ment would be in dialogue with the judicial branch, but is accountable to Parlia- ment—and the wider public—for its administration of the law and its policy response to the declaration. It is Parliament's constitutional role to be informed of the judicial branch's view and the Government's response to it, as matters of significant public interest, and to scrutinise that response. As discussed in











more detail below, under our proposed parliamentary rules the Gov- ernment's response would trigger a debate in the House. This would provide an opportunity for the House to debate the declaration, the select committee report on the declaration, and the Government's response to the declaration. We recommend that the Government's response be presented by the Minister respon- sible for the legislation to which a declaration relates. The Minister is responsible for the administration of the legislation and any Government proposals to change it.

We note that the Human Rights Act currently requires the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency made under the Act. The bill as introduced would remove that. Our recommended amendment would see the current requirement replaced with the same requirement we propose for inclusion in the Bill of Rights Act. Six-month deadline and ability to vary it We recommend requiring that the Government's response be presented to the House within six months of a declaration being brought to the attention of the House. We also recommend including a means of varying the deadline, in subsection (2) of pro- posed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act.

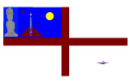
Six months may be a tight timeframe for responding to declarations involving com- plex issues. Some issues may require extensive policy work to address, or may bene- fit from the consideration of significant empirical evidence beyond what was avail- able to the court or tribunal that made the declaration. In such cases extending the time available for the Government to prepare its response may allow a higher quality Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 3 response. However, we believe it is important that the statutory requirement to respond contains a default deadline by which the response is expected. Together with an ability to vary the deadline, this would strike a balance between catering for vary- ing levels of complexity in the issues raised by declarations and clear legislative intent to guide the Government's preparation of a response. It may also be desirable to extend the deadline for the Government's response to allow more time for select committee consideration of a declaration. As discussed in detail below, we propose a four-month deadline for a select committee's consideration of a declaration. This is intentionally sequenced to enable the select committee to report to the House two months before the Government presents its response. That way, the Government could take account of the views expressed during the select committee stage and the committee's conclusions. We also recommend below that it be possible to alter the select committee's deadline. If a select committee's deadline is extended, it may be desirable to extend the Government's deadline too. The deadline is not intended to drive consideration of the issues arising from a declar- ation to a premature conclusion. The quality of the Government's response is import- ant to the integrity of the process we are recommending. We encourage Governments to balance the need to produce a suitable response with the requirement to respond within a reasonable time. Our recommended amendments would enable the deadline to be extended or short- ened, as required. We note that a Government could also present its response before the six-month deadline. House empowered to alter Government's deadline We propose that the House of Representatives be empowered to vary the deadline for the Government's response by making a resolution specifying a new deadline. The House is the recipient of the Government's response and the Government is accounta- ble to the House for it, so it is appropriate that the House approve any request to alter the deadline. It would also ensure that the onus is on the Government to justify the proposed deadline to the House. The normal method for obtaining a resolution of the House would be for a Minister to lodge a notice of motion, and for it to be debated and agreed by the House. We also propose that the House be authorized to delegate this power. We recommend a corresponding rule below for this power to be delegated to the Business Committee. This committee is











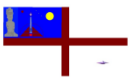
chaired by the Speaker of the House, has representation from every party in Parliament, and makes decisions based on unanimity or near-unanimity. This would provide a more streamlined way for adjustments to be made when there is broad agreement and would be consistent with the Business Committee's existing role of facilitating the work of the House. Proposed parliamentary process and rules The commentary below covers the parliamentary process and rules we recommend, which are set out in Appendix 1. 4 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary We carefully considered whether any part of the parliamentary process should be spe- cified in statute. We concluded that it should not. The House has exclusive cognisance over how its proceedings are conducted. This exclusive right to control its own operations is one of the House's privileges. Together with the associated privilege of free speech, it is fundamental to parliamentary inde- pendence and the continuous balancing of New Zealand's constitutional arrange- ments. Effectively this privilege limits the ability of the other branches of government to review or determine the House's affairs. While there is no constitutional barrier to prevent Parliament from legislating for parliamentary proceedings, doing so would amount to an abrogation of this privilege, and we do not consider it necessary or desirable to do so here. We note that the Green Party member would have preferred the referral to the select committee to be contained in the statute. The main arguments in favour of legislating for the House's consideration of declar- ations of inconsistency related to the symbolic value of doing so, the general accessi- bility of legislation, and the perceived certainty it would provide. We believe our rec- ommended parliamentary process and rules, together with the process for adopting them alongside the bill, achieve the same aims without impinging on the House's privileges. **The House's proceedings are regulated by its permanent rules, the Standing Orders. They are appropriately regarded as constitutional rules for the exercise of significant public power. CITE THIS** There is a long-standing and closely-observed convention that they are not altered without broad consensus among the parties in Parliament. We have simi- larly been mindful of the need for, and value of, political consensus in our consider- ation of this bill. The process we are recommending concerns the conduct of the polit- ical responses to a legal determination made by the judiciary regarding protected rights. It is crucial to its long-term success that it continues to enjoy the broad support that our package of recommendations does. We recommend that our proposed parliamentary rules be adopted through a sessional order (that is, a form of rules that have effect for the current term of Parliament) and be included in the Standing Orders following the next triennial review of Standing Orders. This review invariably results in amendments being made to the House's per- manent rules—based on broad consensus—shortly before the dissolution of Parlia- ment ahead of a general election. **We note that the regular review of the Standing Orders will also provide opportunities to adjust the House's procedures for consider- ing declarations of inconsistency in response to experience, without relying on the Government to initiate legislative proposals. CITE THIS** We outline the process for adopting these rules as sessional orders after the commen- tary on them. Overview of proposed parliamentary process The parliamentary process we recommend would involve: Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 5 • a declaration of inconsistency being referred to a select committee allocated by the Clerk of the House • select committee consideration of and reporting on the declaration within four months • debate in the House on the declaration, the select committee report, and the Government's response to the declaration, upon presentation of the latter. The aim of this process is to ensure that declarations of inconsistency are given active consideration by the House. It would also ensure that the House discharges its consti- tutional functions of representation and scrutiny in respect of declarations. Purpose clause and definitions Rule 1 would set out the purpose of the rules as providing for the House's procedures in association with the amendments made by the Act that would result from this bill.











Rule 2 would define the terms “declaration of inconsistency”, “Government’s response to a declaration of inconsistency”, and “notice”, linking these to the relevant proposed new sections of the Bill of Rights Act and Human Rights Act.

Rule 3 would specify that a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. This would ensure that the Attorney-General’s notice is pub- lished as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament website), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament’s permanent record. Select committee referral Rule 4 would cover referral to a select committee. It would make clear that the item of business for the select committee’s consideration is the declaration of inconsist- ency itself, not the Attorney-General’s notice. Rule 4 would provide that the declaration is allocated by the Clerk of the House to the most appropriate select committee. This wording mirrors the provision for allocating reports of the Attorney-General under section 7 of the Bill of Rights Act to select committees, in Standing Order 269(5). Although in most instances the referral would be to the relevant subject committee, on occasion it may be desirable for the referral to initially be to the Privileges Com- mittee. We note that committees can meet jointly under the Standing Orders and this may sometimes be appropriate for considering declarations of inconsistency. Select committee consideration Rule 5(1) would outline that the select committee considers the declaration and reports to the House on it. We have not recommended a prescriptive approach to the select committee’s consid- eration. The House does not tend to instruct its select committees how to go about the work referred to them. This would be particularly counter-productive for a new cat- egory of business. The committee’s process is likely to depend on a range of factors, 6 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary including the nature of the declaration, the scope of the inconsistencies raised, the complexity of the relevant material, and the level of public interest. However, the pro- posed timeframe of four months for the committee to do its work is intended to pro- vide an opportunity for public input. The ability for the public to participate in select committee proceedings is one of the strengths of the select committee process and an important expression of Parliament’s representative function. We also expect that committees would give careful consideration to the appointment of appropriate advisers. This could include the relevant government department and an independent adviser. Rule 5(2) would set out that the committee may make recommendations to address the declaration, and any other recommendations it sees fit. We have purposely proposed a broad mandate for the select committee. The commit- tee’s recommendations to address the declaration may set out policy options for the Government to consider; a preferred policy option; a legislative response that is more rights-regarding without altering the underlying policy; or even a recommended process for the Government to develop any of the former.

In addition, consideration of a declaration may lead the committee to make findings that do not directly relate to addressing the specific inconsistency identified in the declaration. Rule 5(2)(b) would cover the latter. It would be good practice for a committee considering a declaration of inconsistency to determine terms of reference for its consideration. Whether this should occur after an initial briefing from advisers would be for the committee to determine, depending on the nature of the declaration and the expertise and knowledge of the committee’s members regarding the issues raised. CITE THIS

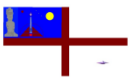
Select committee reporting Rule 6 would specify that the select committee must report within four months, unless the Business Committee determines a different deadline. The Business Committee











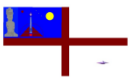
can already vary select committee reporting deadlines under the Standing Orders, but we recommend including provision for this in rule 6 to improve the accessibility of the rules. We would expect a select committee seeking an extension to consult the Minister responsible for presenting the Government's response, as an extension for the committee might necessitate an extension to the Government's deadline too. This is similar to the practice for seeking extensions to the reporting dates for bills. Rule 7 would provide that the committee's report is debated together with the declar- ation of inconsistency, under proposed rule 10. It would also specify that the require- ment in Standing Orders for the Government to respond to recommendations in select committee reports on certain types of business within 60 working days would not apply to reports on declarations of inconsistency. Given that the Government would be required under our proposed amendments to present a response to the declaration within 6 months, and the select committee's report would be subject to debate in the House, it would be unnecessary for the Government also to lodge a formal written response to the select committee's recommendations. Requiring a response to the Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 7 committee's recommendations could also pre-empt the Government's response to the declaration itself, if there were to be more than 60 working days between the time the committee reports and when the Government presents its response. Government's response and debate in the House Rule 8 would specify that the Business Committee could vary the deadline for the Government's response, on behalf of the House, as the House would be empowered to do under subsection (2) of our proposed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act. As noted above, the Business Committee is chaired by the Speaker of the House, has representation from every party in Parlia- ment, and makes decisions based on unanimity or near-unanimity. This would provide a more streamlined way for adjustments to be made when there is broad agreement. Rule 9 would specify that the Government's response is published under the authority of the House. As for rule 3 above, this would ensure that the Government's response is published as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament web- site), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament's permanent record. Rule 10(1) would outline the nature of the debate in the House. It is intended that the debate would focus on the declaration itself, but would also include the committee's report and the Government response. Rule 10(2) would set out the structure of the debate. We propose that the responsible Minister would move a motion that the House take note of the declaration. We do not see it as the House's role to accept or reject the declaration, but to debate it, to scruti- nise the Government's response, and, subsequently, to consider any resulting legis- lation. The debate would be expected to be relatively interactive, with a mix of sub- stantive speeches, setting out different perspectives, and questions posed to the Minis- ter in charge about the Government's intentions. The model for this is the procedure that has recently developed for the consideration of ministerial statements. Rule 10(3) would require that the debate be held within six sitting days after the date on which the Government's response is presented, unless the Business Committee determines a different date. This would give members an opportunity to digest the Government's response and allow the Government to arrange its House business appropriately, while ensuring the debate takes place promptly. The rule would also provide that the Government could not simply discharge or postpone the order of the day by direction of the Minister or through a non-debatable motion. Process for adoption of parliamentary rules We recommend that the proposed rules for declarations of inconsistency be adopted through a sessional order, for the current term of Parliament. We have written to the Leader of the House proposing that he lodge a notice of motion containing the pro- posed rules, so they could be debated alongside the bill's third reading. This would, of course, be subject to the subsequent stages of the legislative process, and any further amendments to the bill that need to be reflected in the rules. The notice of motion 8 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency)











Amendment Bill Commentary would provide for the rules to take effect on the day on which the bill came into force.

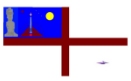
We also recommend that the procedure for declarations of inconsistency subsequently be incorporated permanently in the House's rules when the next review of the Stand- ing Orders takes place. Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 9 Appendix 1 Proposed parliamentary rules for considering declarations of inconsistency DECLARATIONS OF INCONSISTENCY 1 Purpose The purpose of these rules is to provide for the House's procedures in associ- ation with the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2021. 2 Definitions For the purposes of these rules,— declaration of inconsistency means a declaration— (a) made by a court, and in respect of which section 7A(1) of the New Zea- land Bill of Rights Act 1990 applies, or (b) made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993, and in respect of which section 92WA(1) of that Act applies Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency means a report advising of the Government's response to a declaration, which a Minister must present under— (a) section 7B of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or (b) section 92WB of the Human Rights Act 1993 notice means a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General in accordance with— (a) section 7A(2) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1993, or (b) section 92WA(2) of the Human Rights Act 1993. 3 Notice of declaration of inconsistency A notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. CITE THIS 4 Referral of declaration of inconsistency to select committee (1) When the Attorney-General presents a notice, the declaration of inconsistency that the notice brings to the attention of the House stands referred to a select committee for consideration. (2) The declaration of inconsistency is allocated by the Clerk to the most appropri- ate select committee. 10 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary 5 Select committee consideration of declaration of inconsistency (1) A select committee to which a declaration of inconsistency is referred considers the declaration and reports to the House. (2) In its report on the declaration of inconsistency, the committee may— (a) make any recommendations to address the declaration; and (b) include any other recommendations as the committee sees fit. 6 Time for report on declaration of inconsistency (1) The select committee considering a declaration of inconsistency must finally report to the House on it before the time for report set out in paragraph (2). (2) The time for report is four months after the date on which the Attorney-General presented the notice relating to the declaration of inconsistency, unless the Business Committee determines a different time for report. 7 Select committee report on declaration of inconsistency (1) A select committee report on a declaration of inconsistency is set down as a members' order of the day under Standing Order 254(4), but is taken together with the debate on the declaration of inconsistency that is held under rule 10. (2) Paragraph (1) applies despite Standing Orders 72 and 74(4). (3) Standing Order 256(2) applies to a committee's report on a declaration of inconsistency (no Government response is required under that Standing Order). 8 Variation of deadline for Government's response to a declaration of incon- sistency The Business Committee may, for any reason, vary the usual six month dead- line for the Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency by deter- mining a different deadline (see section 7B(2)(b) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 or section 92WB(2)(b) of the Human Rights Act 1993, as applicable). 9 Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency (1) The Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency is published under the authority of the House. (2) When the Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency is presented, a debate on that declaration of inconsistency is set down as a Government order of the day under rule 10. 10 Debate on declaration of inconsistency (1) The











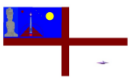
debate on a declaration of inconsistency is the debate on— (a) the declaration of inconsistency itself, and (b) the select committee's report on the declaration of inconsistency, and Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 11 (c) the Government's response to the declaration of inconsistency. (2) During the debate on a declaration of inconsistency,— (a) a Minister moves a motion to take note of the declaration, and (b) during their speeches, members may ask questions to the Minister, and the Minister may reply, in the same manner as comments and questions on a ministerial statement. (3) The debate on a declaration of inconsistency must be held no more than six sit- ting days after the date on which the Government's response to the declaration of inconsistency is presented, unless the Business Committee determines other- wise. (4) Standing Order 74(1)(a) and (b) and (2) does not apply to the order of the day for the debate on a declaration of inconsistency. 12 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Appendix 2 Committee process The New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill was referred to the Privileges Committee of the 52nd Parliament on 27 May 2020. It was reinstated on 26 November 2020 in the 53rd Parliament. The closing date for submissions on the bill was 11 August 2020. The committee received and considered 43 submissions from interested groups and individuals. We heard oral evidence from 10 submitters at hearings in Wellington. We appointed Professor Janet McLean QC as our independent specialist adviser. We received advice on the bill from the Ministry of Justice, Professor McLean QC, and the Office of the Clerk. The Parliamentary Counsel Office assisted with legal drafting. We consulted the Standing Orders Committee on the parliamentary process and pos- sible rules for considering declarations of inconsistency. The Question of privilege on declarations of inconsistency with the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990 was referred to the Privileges Committee of the 52nd Parliament by the Speaker on 27 February 2018. It was reinstated on 26 November 2020 in the 53rd Parliament. We did not call for evidence or appoint advisers for the question of privilege. Committee membership Hon David Parker (Chairperson) Chris Bishop (until 31 August 2021) Matt Doocey Golriz Ghahraman Hon Chris Hipkins David Seymour Dr Duncan Webb Hon Poto Williams Hon Michael Woodhouse (from 31 August 2021) Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 13 Key to symbols used in reprinted bill As reported from a select committee text inserted unanimously text deleted unanimously New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Hon Kris Faafoi New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill Contents Page 1 Title 2 2 Commencement 2 Part 1 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 3 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 2 4 New sections 7A and 7B and cross-heading inserted (AttorneyGeneral to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency) 2 Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 7A Attorney-General to report to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency 2 7B Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government's response to declaration 2 Part 2 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 5 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 3 6 Section 92K amended (Effect of declaration) 3 7 New sections 92WA and 92WB and cross-heading inserted 3 Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 92WA Attorney-General to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency 3 92WB Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government's response to declaration 4 230—2 1 The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows: 1 Title This Act is the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2020. 2 Commencement 5 This Act comes into force on the day after the date of Royal assent. Part 1 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 3 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 This Part amends the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. 10 4 New sections 7A and 7B and cross-heading inserted (Attorney-General to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency) After section 7, insert: Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 7A Attorney-General to report to notify Parliament of 15 declaration of inconsistency (1) This section applies if a declaration made by a senior court that an enactment is inconsistent with this Bill of Rights











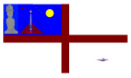
(and not made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993) becomes final because— (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the 20 declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (2) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration 25 becomes final, a report notice bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. 7B Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government's response to declaration (1) If a notice is presented under section 7A of a declaration that an enactment is 30 inconsistent, the Minister responsible for the administration of the enactment must present to the House of Representatives, before the deadline, a report advising of the Government's response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is presented, or any earlier or later time— 35 cl 1 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 2 (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Part 2 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 5 5 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 This Part amends the Human Rights Act 1993. 6 Section 92K amended (Effect of declaration) (1) Before section 92K(1), insert: Effect on enactment, or act, omission, policy, or activity, concerned 10 (2) Replace section 92K(2) and (3) with: Attorney-General to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency (2) Subsection (3) applies if a declaration made under section 92J (by the Tribu- nal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal) becomes final because— 15 (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (3) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later 20 than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration becomes final, a report bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. Required actions after declarations of inconsistency (2) Sections 92WA and 92WB provide for required actions after a declaration of 25 inconsistency is made under section 92J (by the Tribunal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal). 7 New sections 92WA and 92WB and cross-heading inserted After section 92W, insert: Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 30 92WA Attorney-General to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency (1) This section applies if a declaration made under section 92J (by the Tribunal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal) becomes final because— New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Part 2 cl 7 3 (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the mak- ing of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (2) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later 5 than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration becomes final, a notice bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. 92WB Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government's response to declaration 10 (1) If a notice is presented under section 92WA of a declaration that an enact- ment is inconsistent, the Minister responsible for the administration of the enactment must present to the House of Representatives, before the deadline, a report advising of the **Government's response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is 15 presented, or any earlier or later time— (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Legislative history 18 March 2020 Introduction (Bill 230–1) 27 May 2020 First reading**











and referral to Privileges Committee Wellington, New Zealand: Published under the authority of the House of Representatives—2021 CITE THIS

PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRUS TO EXTERMINATE THE POPULATIONS BY COERSIAN BRIBERY

MURDER INCOMPETENT POLITICIANS NOT QUALIFED AND RESIGNING WHEN DAMAGE DONE AS THE CRIMINAL INTENT OF THESE OUT OF ORDER PIRATES OPERATING LAWLESS DANGEROUS HEALTH PROCEDURES THAT HARM THE COMMUNITIES DYING ALL AROUND

https://www.parliament.nz/media/7925/6726-article-text-9295-1-10-20210210.pdf

https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning

https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-epidemic-notice-and-orders

https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-mandatory-vaccinations

COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

Information on the Epidemic notice and Orders issued by the Government to manage specific matters during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Last updated: 13 July 2022

NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL POPE FRANCIS AND SURROGATE KING JOHN WANOA PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS AND OUR CONTRACT PARTNER BRITISH NAVY ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MICHAEL BOYCE WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT "CROWN" KING WLLIAM IV FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY JURISDICTION OVER NZ NON SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT CROWN OF NZ LAWLESS INCOMPETENT LIABLED NAMED PHOTOGRAPHED POLITICIAND AND THESE C V I D CONTRACTED OFFICERS POLICE MILITARY PANDEMIC SCAM CONSPIRACY PIRATES ACTING IN THEIR OWN CORPORATE BUSINESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INTERESTS BANKS

Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern

YOU ARE CHARGED IN THIS NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT TODA 21 JULY 2022

FOR

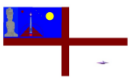
ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BREAKING MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OF POPE FLANCIS











AND YOUR PANDEMIC IS A FRAUD PLAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION WITH NO LAWFUL LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE A STATE OF EMERGENCY OF A VIRUS THAT YOU WEF THUGS CREATED IN A LAB THAT IS MURDERING POPULATIONS ILLEGALLY TO EXTERMINATE THE INNOCENT SOVEREIGN PEOPLE SUFFERING HARM LOSS INJURY WHICH THE POPE SAID WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE ENFORCE ADEQUATE LAWS TO SAVE OURSELVES FROM DANGER

YOU HAVE NO PROOF THAT THE V X I N E IS SAFE WHEN WE CLAIM ITS NOT SAFE FOR US

The Bill on your Heads are GBP 1 trillion Pound Note Moai Pound Note Equivalent or Higher Value of your Birth Certificate Bond Pope Francis is Holding over you to Warn you all of the Consequences of Breaking his MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS we the Sovereign People of Pope Francis Charge you all today in advance of your Illegal Lockdown and Fraud Pandemic Parliamentary Fraud Sovereignty over the Popes Sovereign Legal Ownership CESTI CU VEI TRUST" People

https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-epidemic-notice-and-orders#phrv

Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers. Those classes of people are: **CITE THIS ALL**

- WorkSafe inspectors
- Aviation Security officers
- Customs officers
- members of the Armed Forces
- COVID-19 Enforcement Officers (Maritime Border).

The authorisations describe the class of people that are authorised as enforcement officers, the powers (available under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act) that they may exercise, and the functions which they may carry out:

1. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (Word, 85KB)
2. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (PDF, 150KB)
3. Authorisation of Authorised Officers – 12 April 2022
4. Authorisation of Trainee Health and Safety Inspectors – 12 April 2022
5. Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 (PDF, 55 KB)
6. Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 (Word, 196 KB)
7. Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 (PDF, 83 KB)
8. Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 (Word, 55 KB)

9. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (PDF, 240 KB)
10. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (Word, 69 KB)
11. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (Word, 442 KB)
12. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (PDF, 78 KB)
13. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 27 February 2022 (Word, 85 KB)
14. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 27 February 2022 (PDF, 103 KB)
15. Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 443 KB)
16. Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 100 KB)
17. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (Word, 444 KB)
18. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (PDF, 86 KB)
19. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 444 KB)
20. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 87 KB)
21. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (Word, 443 KB)
22. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (PDF, 130 KB)
23. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 (Word, 441 KB)
24. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 95 KB)
25. Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 (Word, 440 KB)
26. Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 142 KB)
27. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 (Word, 440 KB),
28. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 (PDF, 142 KB)
29. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers (as enforcement officers for travel requirements) – 20 December 2021 (Word, 443 KB)
30. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers (as enforcement officers for travel requirements) – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 127 KB) **CITE THIS**

The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021 came into force 22 April 2021. This order prohibits a person from importing, manufacturing, supplying, selling, packing, or using a point-of-care test for SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 unless the Director-General of Health has:

- authorised the person's activity; or
- exempted the point-of-care test from the prohibition.

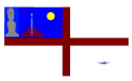
This order replaces the Notice Under Section 37 of the Medicines Act 1981 (Gazette 2020-go1737) and broadens the group of Point-Of-Care tests the restrictions apply to.











1. **COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021**
2. **Corrigendum—Revocation and Replacement—Authorisations and Exemptions for Point-of-Care Tests**
3. **Notice of Authorisation for Expanding Import, Supply and Distribution Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021**
4. **Revocation and Replacement of Authorisation of Persons to Import, Supply and Distribute Point-of-care Tests Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response CITE THIS**

Per the POCT Order, a point-of-care test means any kit or other material that is intended to:

- be used to test for SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 infection or immunity (whether current or historical) in an individual; and
- produce a result without analysis at a laboratory

The Director-General may exempt any point-of-care test or class of point-of-care tests from the application of any or all of the prohibitions in clause 7 if the Director-General is satisfied that:

- the point-of-care test or class of point-of-care tests is sufficiently accurate and reliable so as not to pose a material risk to the public health response to COVID-19; and
- the exemption is not inconsistent with the purpose of the Act; and
- the exemption is no broader than is reasonably necessary to address the matters giving rise to it.

Add the POCT device, including rapid antigen tests, to the approved Ministry of Health list

Any person may import, manufacture, supply, sell, pack, or use an exempted point-of-care rapid antigen tests without restriction under the Order.

Rapid antigen tests that are exempted and authorised for use in New Zealand can be found under Approved RATs and how to use them.

Importation (the goods crossing the 12 nautical mile point, whether or not for use in New Zealand) of COVID-19 point-of-care tests (POCT) and devices, including rapid antigen tests, must not commence prior to the person obtaining authorisation or the device receiving an exemption from the Director-General of Health. Any attempt to do so is considered unlawful and will result in the goods being confiscated or seized.

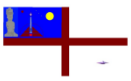
An application needs to be submitted to be granted an authorisation or exempt a POCT from the Order and be added to the Ministry of Health approved list. To help with the assessment of whether an exempted COVID-19 point-of-care test meets the criteria set out in clause 9(1)(a) of the POCT Order, that the exempted POCT is sufficiently accurate and reliable, each application for exemption of a device is evaluated against a selection criteria and evaluation framework. The evaluation framework was endorsed on 12 November 2021. This was subsequently revised and updated on 19 January 2022 and 14 February 2022.











- Point-of-care Test (POCT) Evaluation Framework (PDF, 221 KB)

The evaluation is a two-stage process. The first stage criteria are:

1. Minimum ≥80% sensitivity and>98% specificity
2. Evidence and data that demonstrate devices meet acceptable quality standards for source, manufacture, storage, and stability:
    1. Medical device markings: Conformite Europeenne (CE) marked (manufacturer or importer affirms the goods conformity with the European health safety and environmental protection standards) or Underwriter Laboratories (UL) certification/recognised or equivalent.
    2. Manufacturing facility standards: International Organizational Standard (ISO) and European standards; European Norm (EN) standards, Manufacturing Conformity, Good Manufacturing Practices, or Food and Drug Administration 21 CFR 820.
    3. Real-time or accelerated stability study displaying ≥12-month shelf-life.
3. Certification from one of the following:
    - USA Food and Drug Administration (FDA) emergency use authorisation or approval
    - United Kingdom Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) approval (phase 3a validation)
    - Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) approval or exceptional use authorisation
    - WHO Emergency Use Listing for In vitro diagnostics (IVDs) Detecting SARS-CoV- 2
    - Australia's Therapeutics Goods Administration (TGA) approval for inclusion in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG)
    - European Commission Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (common or mutual recognition list)
    - Or other equivalent comparator countries and authorising environment at the discretion of the Ministry of Health.

The applicant is responsible for supplying all required documentation to evaluate against the stage one selection criteria. Devices not meeting these criteria or applications without the information to assess the criteria will not be considered. For devices that meet the selection criteria in stage one, it will progress to a full technical assessment (stage two) for a further in-depth review. The stage two criteria are:

- Equity and considerations for Te Tiriti o Waitangi
    - Usability study, training materials or videos demonstrating use, or Information for use available in multiple languages
- Data reporting
- Studies on clinical performance:
    - Inclusion:
        - Consecutive participants with clearly defined study population with no prior knowledge of COVID-19 diagnosis (i.e., 'unselected')
        - Report both sensitivity and specificity (or both can be calculated from a 2x2 table)
        - All participants have the index and reference test
        - Index test is a point-of-care test

- Reference test is a gold standard nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) preferably RT-PCR
- Clinical performance data must meet the following thresholds:
    i. Overall ≥80% sensitivity and >98% specificity (recommended by WHO, ECDC, TGA, and European Commission MDCG) compared to the gold standard RT PCR
    Or
    - ≥90% sensitivity for Ct values <25

2. Exclusion criteria:
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All criteria must be directly addressed in your application, with each criterion supported by an original documentation and the page number where the criteria has been met.

Additional documents to support the application need to include:

1. Evidence, data, or confirmation of performance against variants
2. Packaging specifications, such as pictures, dimensions, weight, and design

When submitting your application, the following check list must also be included.

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2. Point-of-care Test (POCT) Evaluation Check List (Word, 274 KB)

A brief literature review for any additional validation data which are not part of the submission will be conducted as part of stage two. If information found in the literature does not meet the criteria above, the device may be excluded.

It will be up to the Ministry of Health to determine if a real-time field assessment is needed to further determine real-world evidence to provide assurances the device is sufficiently accurate and reliable for use in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Ministry of Health may commission a provider to coordinate the real-time field assessments with one or more accredited diagnostic laboratories.

Based on this evaluation framework, a point-of-care device can be recommended or not recommended. If recommended for approval, the National Laboratory Testing team will seek the authorisation or exemption from the Director General of Health. If approved, it may include some conditions around the use of the product.

Applicants will be advised on either the progress of the application, or the outcome of the application, within 25 working days of receipt.

For applications for POCT devices that are not recommended for import or use in Aotearoa New Zealand by the Ministry of Health, only one resubmission over a period of 3 months will be accepted. A resubmission without the requested additional documentation will be counted towards the total.

If you have any queries about applications or exemptions, please email: COVID-19orderexemption@health.govt.nz

Page last updated: **19 May 2022**

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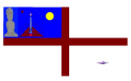

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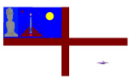

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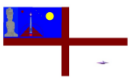

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THREATS BY JACINDA ARDERN PUBLIC STATEMENTS AGAINST POPES LIVING SOVEREIGNS

TREASON ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND (POPE FRANCIS SOVEREIGNS)

Page 85

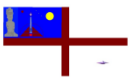
Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmasks how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power to that end. CITE THIS











The application of power under legality: ultra vires or ultra-virus? CITE THIS

Page 87

Law's authority and law's coercion: ideals and reality under emergency

The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to law. So far, our emphasis has been on the value of legality for constraining governmental power. The final point we wish to make is that this substantive restraint is important for evaluating law's authority over subjects – law's capacity to obligate subjects – and the ways in which an ideal of legality figures in that evaluation. Law's constraints on public power can be seen as requirements for law to have legitimate authority over persons, while officials' departures from those constraints could mean that persons subject to law are not being served by legitimate legal authority, but are simply being coerced to comply with orders in ways that disrespect them as persons.[33]

CITE THIS AS THE THREAT OVER SUBJECTS MEANING YOU THE LIVING MAN WOMAN CHILD

Page 87 and 88

The Crown's arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power. (Specifically, that the demand to 'stay home in your bubble' was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to 'wash our hands' … .) The High Court's rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least some of the ways in which law's authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects' behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and sentences) for breaching the rules. The practice and principles of legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats of force.[34] In the absence of lawful authorization for the start of lockdown, the requirement to stay home was neither advisory nor authoritative, but illegitimately coercive. CITE THIS AS "NOT LAW" BUT COERSIN TO COMMIT FRAUD RULES

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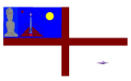

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More concretely, the subject side of the story of legality in times of emergency asks why all of this matters. Does it matter whether the Prime Minister obliges, advises, or coerces subjects to stay home? What, if anything, is the difference between these forms of power (and their values), in general, and as highlighted in times of emergency?

Those questions require attention to the ways in which legal constraints on public power are important to justifying law's authority over persons.

The Crown's arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power. (Specifically, that the demand to 'stay home in your bubble' was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to 'wash our hands' … .) The High Court's rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least some of the ways in which law's authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects' behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and sentences) for breaching the rules. The practice and principles of legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats of force.[34] In the absence of lawful authorization for the start of lockdown, the requirement to stay home was neither advisory nor authoritative, but illegitimately coercive. CITE THIS AS "NOT LAW" BUT COERSING TO COMMIT FRAUD RULES

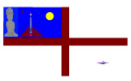
What would it take for law to have legitimate authority, in this context? CITE THIS For a start, it would take rule-governed behavior, but that doesn't yet answer the question, which is complicated by the variety of theoretical debates over what might legitimate authority itself, and whether law's authority is distinctive in that regard.[35] Legal rules might purport to bind subjects, but whether they do so might depend (for example) upon law's capacity to coordinate large-scale collective responses to the pandemic crisis, to resolve problems of disagreement about the most effective or most important response, or in other ways to serve subjects. It is clear that effective responses to the pandemic continue to require both a coordinating mechanism, a variety of specialist and expert guidance, and choices between values that may be either equally or differently important. Law is not the only tool for achieving those ends – and so governmental authority that is exercised through law is entangled, in important ways,











with the personal or 'charismatic' authority (Weber (1921) 1978) of a popular political leader, with the epistemic authority of health and economic experts, with local community leadership in private and in public organisations of various scales, and, perhaps most visibly, with Māori authorities (with their own instances of rule-based authority, charismatic authority, health and economic expertise, and localised knowledge and capacity).

Crucially for the ongoing application of legality under emergency, governmental authority exercised through statutes and Orders stands in complex relations to mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga through tikanga. Those relations must be evaluated in light of constitutional obligations under Te Tiriti as well as questions of political equality. An evaluation should take into account the very real limitations upon the ways in which the state and its law can serve Māori communities, often resulting directly from distrust born of illegal abuses of state power and the coercive applications of law over those communities.

That concern can shed further doubt on whether the pandemic response CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

reveals robust commitments to rule-governed legality that protect subjects equally against arbitrary and coercive power and treats persons equally as subjects of law's authority. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU - CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

The values served by the ideal of legality ring empty if legality fails to serve subjects evenly, if law coerces some more than others. One can wonder whether subjects can and should accept law as a legitimate authority in such circumstances. CITE THIS AS ILLEGITIMATE AUTHORITY

The full evaluation of the response to Covid-19 must include ongoing concerns for the ways in which that response navigates relationships under Te Tiriti to address earlier and persistent failures. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU For example, an evaluation of the Response Act suggests that, while both the Act's lack of meaningful consultation with Māori and the lack of a reference to Te Tiriti might be seen as quite ordinary (though not thereby excusable) constitutional failures – CITE THIS ACT CONSISTENT AGAINST HAPU shared with plenty of other important statutes – the failure is made particularly pronounced by the importance of Māori and governmental authorities working together in order to meet the needs of persons vulnerable both to the pandemic and its response. CITE THIS - HAS NOT BENEFITED MAORI OR HAPU

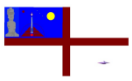
Emerging analyses of the response examine the importance of mana whenua authority CITE THIS AS HAPU SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY KINGS FLAG JURISDICTION both in independent and cooperative or coordinative practices, as well as diverse applications of tikanga as adapted to the pandemic (Charters 2020; Curtis 2020; Jones 2020). CITE THIS Beyond the evaluation of extraordinary and prominent practices such as the use of road-block checkpoints (e.g. Harris and Williams 2020; Taonui 2020), academic commentary also points to the more ordinary role of Māori authorities located in communities that the state is unable or at least poorly equipped to serve on its own, raising doubts over its legitimate authority (Johnston 2020) CITE THIS . While a full evaluation of those matters is beyond the scope of this work, it is important that the contextual and subject-centred understanding of the ways in which commitments to legality can help to protect subjects against arbitrary power and can support the legitimacy of law's authority and coercive force, thus rests upon the complex circumstances of subjection and authority in Aotearoa New Zealand.











CITE THIS AS MAORI AUTHORITY LIMIT ONE AREA OF THE COUNTRY IN NORTHLAND DOESN'T REPRESENT THE WHOLE COUNTRY ROAD CHECK POINTS FOR FALSE GOVERNMENT MADE SCAM PANDEMIC EMERNENCY CHECKS

Page 89

Conclusion

According to the view of the High Court in Borrowdale, the New Zealand government acted beyond its rule-prescribed competences for the first nine days of the first lockdown. It is significant, though, that at no point did the government invoke powers that would have been hostile to the principles of legality. The principles of continued governance through general, public, clear, and prospective rules, reasoned decision-making, and subjection to supervision from the courts, have not been openly challenged (thus far), and have been largely upheld by the ordinary operation of legal institutions. **CITE THIS AS COURTS ARE COMPLICIT IN THE SCAM FRAUD PANDEMIC**

Page 89

The litigation and many of the media debates around the 'legality of lockdown' centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal authorization, without sufficient regard to the greater ideal of **legality and its effective restraint on power and protection of persons, is dangerous CITE THIS** and should be avoided. It might lead the **government of the day (through Parliament) to pass ever-broader authorizing rules which satisfy the point of formality but would pose a more severe threat to the values served by legality**,

CITE THIS IS THE THREAT AGAINST THE KINGS FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY COMMON LAW PEOPLE AND "MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNS" BIRTH TITLE OF THE NATIVES LAND

at least as an ideal. Overly broad and indeterminate use of statutory powers can give rise to unchecked discretion, while only retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework.

Page 89 and 90

The overall adherence to the principles of legality – not only to proper authorization – is significant for those who are subject to law and to executive power. It recognizes the value inherent in seeing persons not only as means for the successful resolution of the crisis, but also as agents deserving of treatment as such. In light of this, we can begin to **examine whether imposed 'Orders' and freshly authorized restrictions could be a genuine exercise of legitimate authority**, **CITE THIS AS CONINUED UNCERTAINTY GOVERNMENT OF NO TRUE CONSTITUTION TO MAKE LAW** guiding people's collective response to a crisis – making possible effective courses of action which are unavailable to persons by themselves. If law presents and represents a shared standard that governs behavior evenly, **it may enable us to act together on the reasons that apply to us separately.**

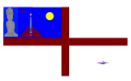
If law is to do all that then it must meet a standard beyond mere formal authorization. This standard involves both formal and substantive restrictions on what law can be – restrictions that are often taken











for granted in ordinary times (at least in New Zealand). But our expectations from law should not diminish in times of crisis. **On the contrary, in times of increased vulnerability and intense disruption, it is as important as ever to adhere to the principles of legality and demand such adherence from those who wield public power. CITE THIS AS PLANNED DISRUPTION TO OUR LIVES FOR NO APPARENT PROVEN REASON OF PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRSES IN A LAB**

Page 90

Disclosure Statements by Author

2 These are not the only concerns drawing scholarly and media commentaries. As we indicate in part V, an important body of commentary also highlights the particular challenges of responding to the pandemic in ways consistent with **the relationship under Te Tiriti and respect for tikanga (e.g. Charters 2020; Johnston 2020). CITE THIS**

4 The supervisory role of the courts adds an important institutional dimension to the more abstract principles. It insists that those **principles must be upheld through the institutionalized check on government action, not simply entrusted to governments themselves. See Raz (1979).**

5 The question whether law has legitimate authority, or is merely coercive, divides key work in legal theory. For analysis see e.g. Ripstein (2004). For a leading view in which law claims (and may have) morally legitimate authority, see Raz (1986); while the contrary position, emphasizing law's coercive impact (and its potential justification), see Dworkin (1986).

CITE THIS AS COERSIVE FORCE OF PARLIAMENT LAW NOT COURT INSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL OF PARLIAMENT MAKING RADICAL INCOMPETENT LAW MAKING THEN QUIT THE JOB AND LEAVE A MESS IS HISTORIC OF GOVERNMENT ABHORENT HABIT

Page 91

9 'The safety of the people ought to be the highest law.' Cicero, De Legibus III.3.VIII.

CITE THIS AS THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE IS COMPROMISED BY THE AMOUNT OF DEATHS FROM THE C V I D JAB IS "PROMOTED BY NZ GOVERNMENT AND JACINDA ARDERN IS A LIVING FACT" THAT SHE IS BEHIND MASS EXTERMINATION OF MANKIND AND OUR PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND RISE UP AGAINST HER TYRANY AND TREASON AGAINST THE COUNTRY WITH UNPROVEN VIRUS INFECTION KILLING OR POPULATION WHY WE CONVICTED HER AND CHARGED HER WITH AIDING AND ABETTING MURDER IN THIS COURT CASE 21 JULY 22

10 There is a voluminous contemporary literature exploring the significance of Schmitt's work for legal theory, and not only for the question of emergencies. We cannot engage all of this here, but see most recently, Meierhenrich and Simons (2019).

11 For a contemporary attack on liberalism from the left along similar lines, see Benjamin ([1921] 1986).

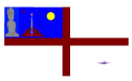
12 Schmitt ([1928] 2000).











13 Schmitt and his contemporaries were embroiled in a discussion surrounding one such rule: Article 48 of the constitution of the Weimar Republic. Article 48 authorized the President to take extensive emergency measures. It was continuously used by conservative courts in Germany to erode constitutional safeguards and was ultimately used to topple the Weimar Republic and transfer totalitarian power to its Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

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14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge.

15 E.g. Hungary, where rules passed have effectively authorized rule by decree.

16 In 1845, 1846, 1847, 1860 and 1863, the government invoked martial law – including against those Māori engaged in passive resistance at Parihaka. Indemnity legislation was passed by the General Assembly in 1860, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1888. The UK Government disallowed the Indemnity Act 1866 (NZ) in 1877 see Martin (2010, fn 3).

Page 95 and 96

Martial law "unable to be accessed by most New Zealanders"

StrictlyObiter Uncategorized December 20, 2020

New Zealanders' ability to access military justice is under threat, according to a New Zealand Law Foundation backed study released today. Decades of under-funding and spiraling costs of litigation mean that New Zealand risks finding itself unprepared should it have to declare martial law.

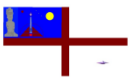
The study found that a credible and effective system of military justice depends on sufficient funding, as well as legislation permitting high degrees of discretion and caprice. But resourcing for the necessary legal infrastructure has not kept pace with developments in other areas of law, and the current laws on the books may lead at best to only partial repression of the civil legal system.











"Our research has shown that the cost of a summary trial and the attendant execution by firing squad is now unaffordable for anyone earning less than $125,000 per year," said lead researcher Courtney Marshall.

Meanwhile, figures show the simplest of proceedings is likely to take over fifteen months to reach a political show trial, even under active case management procedures. Ms Marshall said this should be a warning sign for anyone expecting martial law to operate seamlessly immediately upon its declaration.

Page 97

AN EPITOME OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO NATIVE AFFAIRS AND LAND PURCHASES IN THE NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND

PROCLAMATION. — PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW

Proclamation of Martial Law.

By His Excellency Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-[unclear: Admir] of the same, &c.

WHEREAS active military operations [unclear: a about] to be undertaken by the Queen's forces against Natives in the Province of Taranaki in [unclear: arm] against Her Majesty's sovereign authority: Now, I, the Governor, do hereby proclaim and declare that martial law will be exercised throughout the said province from publication hereof within the Province of Taranaki until the relief of the said district from martial law by public Proclamation.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command.
E. W. STAFFORD.
God save the Queen!
Published the 22nd February, 1860.
G. F. MURRAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops

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Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declar- ations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill and

recommends that it be passed. We rec- ommend all amendments unanimously. Introduction The Supreme Court's 2018 judgment in Attorney-General v Taylor confirmed that senior courts have the power to issue declarations that legislation is inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. **This bill seeks to create a statutory mech- anism for bringing declarations of inconsistency to the attention of the House of Rep-resentative, with the aim of facilitating consideration of the judiciary's declarations by the legislative and executive branches of government.**

The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament.

CITE THIS AS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE LAND WHERE NZ PARLIAMENT IS NOT THE TRUE SOVEREIGN BUT POPE FRANCIS "MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OVER NZ PARLIAMENT SOVEREIGNTY LAW AS ILLEGAL AND UNLAWFUL TO DECLARE ANYTHING AGAINST THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE IMPOSING A DECLARATION

It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zea- land infringes upon people's protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified. CITE THIS

Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and adminis- tering them—the legislative and executive branches, respectively—are both seen by the public to, and do in fact, consider such declarations properly CITE THIS

We recommend a change to new section 7A of the Bill of Rights Act and in new section 92WA of the Human Rights Act to clarify that the Attorney-General must notify, rather than report to, Par- liament.

Page 99 and 100

We see the Attorney-General's role here as being to bring the declaration into the House's consideration, rather than reporting substantively on the declaration. 2 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Requirement for Government to respond We recommend that the bill be amended to require the Government to respond to dec- larations of inconsistency. This requirement would be contained in new section 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and new section 92WB of the Human Rights Act. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that declarations and the issues they raise are given due consideration by the executive branch and are responded to publicly.

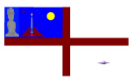
We note that the Human Rights Act currently requires the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency made under the Act. The bill as introduced would remove that. Our recommended amendment would see the current requirement replaced with the same requirement we propose for inclusion in the Bill of Rights Act. Six-month deadline and ability to vary it We recommend requiring that the Government's response be presented to the House within six months of a declaration being brought to the attention of the House. We also











recommend including a means of varying the deadline, in subsection (2) of pro- posed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act.

Page 101

The House's proceedings are regulated by its permanent rules, the Standing Orders. They are appropriately regarded as constitutional rules for the exercise of significant public power. CITE THIS

We note that the regular review of the Standing Orders will also provide opportunities to adjust the House's procedures for consider- ing declarations of inconsistency in response to experience, without relying on the Government to initiate legislative proposals. CITE THIS

Rule 3 would specify that a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. This would ensure that the Attorney-General's notice is pub- lished as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament website), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament's permanent record. Select committee referral CITE THIS

Rule 4 would cover referral to a select committee. It would make clear that the item of business for the select committee's consideration is the declaration of inconsist- ency itself, not the Attorney-General's notice CITE THIS

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In addition, consideration of a declaration may lead the committee to make findings that do not directly relate to addressing the specific inconsistency identified in the declaration. Rule 5(2)(b) would cover the latter. It would be good practice for a committee considering a declaration of inconsistency to determine terms of reference for its consideration. Whether this should occur after an initial briefing from advisers would be for the committee to determine, depending on the nature of the declaration and the expertise and knowledge of the committee's members regarding the issues raised. CITE THIS

Page 103 and 104

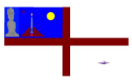
We also recommend that the procedure for declarations of inconsistency subsequently be incorporated permanently in the House's rules when the next review of the Stand- ing Orders takes place. Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 9 Appendix 1 Proposed parliamentary rules for considering declarations of inconsistency DECLARATIONS OF INCONSISTENCY 1 Purpose The purpose of these rules is to provide for the House's procedures in associ- ation with the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2021. 2 Definitions For the purposes of these rules,— declaration of inconsistency means a declaration— (a) made by a court, and in respect of which section 7A(1) of the New Zea- land Bill of Rights Act 1990 applies, or (b) made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993, and in respect of which section 92WA(1) of that Act applies Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency means a report advising of











the Government's response to a declaration, which a Minister must present under— (a) section 7B of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or (b) section 92WB of the Human Rights Act 1993 notice means a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General in accordance with— (a) section 7A(2) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1993, or (b) section 92WA(2) of the Human Rights Act 1993. 3 Notice of declaration of inconsistency A notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. CITE THIS

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Government's response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is 15 presented, or any earlier or later time— (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Legislative history 18 March 2020 Introduction (Bill 230–1) 27 May 2020 First reading and referral to Privileges Committee Wellington, New Zealand: Published under the authority of the House of Representatives—2021 CITE THIS

PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRUS TO EXTERMINATE THE POPULATIONS BY COERSIAN BRIBERY

MURDER INCOMPETENT POLITICIANS NOT QUALIFED AND RESIGNING WHEN DAMAGE DONE AS THE CRIMINAL INTENT OF THESE OUT OF ORDER PIRATES OPERATING LAWLESS DANGEROUS HEALTH PROCEDURES THAT HARM THE COMMUNITIES DYING ALL AROUND

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COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

Information on the Epidemic notice and Orders issued by the Government to manage specific matters during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Last updated: 13 July 2022

NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL POPE FRANCIS AND SURROGATE KING JOHN WANOA PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS AND OUR CONTRACT PARTNER BRITISH NAVY ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MICHAEL BOYCE WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT "CROWN" KING WLLIAM IV FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY JURISDICTION OVER NZ NON SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT CROWN OF NZ LAWLESS INCOMPETENT LIABLED NAMED PHOTOGRAPHED POLITICIAND AND THESE C V I D CONTRACTED OFFICERS POLICE MILITARY PANDEMIC SCAM CONSPIRACY PIRATES ACTING IN THEIR OWN CORPORATE BUSINESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INTERESTS BANKS

Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern the living breathing woman in your flesh and blood

YOU ARE CHARGED IN THIS NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT TODA 21 JULY 2022

FOR

ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BREAKING MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OF POPE FLANCIS

AND YOUR PANDEMIC IS A FRAUD PLAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION WITH NO LAWFUL LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE A STATE OF EMERGENCY OF A VIRUS THAT YOU WEF THUGS CREATED IN A LAB THAT IS MURDERING POPULATIONS ILLEGALLY TO EXTERMINATE THE INNOCENT SOVEREIGN PEOPLE SUFFERING HARM LOSS INJURY WHICH THE POPE SAID WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE ENFORCE ADEQUATE LAWS TO SAVE OURSELVES FROM DANGER

YOU HAVE NO PROOF THAT THE V X I N E IS SAFE WHEN WE CLAIM ITS NOT SAFE FOR US

The Bill on your Heads are GBP 1 trillion Pound Note Moai Pound Note Equivalent or Higher Value of your Birth Certificate Bond Pope Francis is Holding over you to Warn you all of the Consequences of Breaking his MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS we the Sovereign People of Pope Francis Charge you all today in advance of your Illegal Lockdown and Fraud Pandemic Parliamentary Fraud Sovereignty over the Popes Sovereign Legal Ownership CESTI CU VEI TRUST" People

https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-epidemic-notice-and-orders#phrv

Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers. Those classes of people are: **CITE THIS ALL IN DECREE MOTU PROPRIO "INJUNCTION" "VOID"**

- WorkSafe inspectors
- Aviation Security officers
- Customs officers
- members of the Armed Forces
- COVID-19 Enforcement Officers (Maritime Border).

The authorisations describe the class of people that are authorised as enforcement officers, the powers (available under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act) that they may exercise, and the functions which they may carry out:

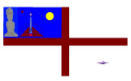
31. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (Word, 85KB)
32. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (PDF, 150KB)











33. Authorisation of Authorised Officers – 12 April 2022
34. Authorisation of Trainee Health and Safety Inspectors – 12 April 2022
35. Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 (PDF, 55 KB)
36. Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 (Word, 196 KB)
37. Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 (PDF, 83 KB)
38. Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 (Word, 55 KB)
39. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (PDF, 240 KB)
40. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (Word, 69 KB)
41. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (Word, 442 KB)
42. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (PDF, 78 KB)
43. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 27 February 2022 (Word, 85 KB)
44. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 27 February 2022 (PDF, 103 KB)
45. Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 443 KB)
46. Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 100 KB)
47. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (Word, 444 KB)
48. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (PDF, 86 KB)
49. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 444 KB)
50. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 87 KB)
51. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (Word, 443 KB)
52. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (PDF, 130 KB)
53. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 (Word, 441 KB)
54. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 95 KB)
55. Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 (Word, 440 KB)
56. Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 142 KB)
57. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 (Word, 440 KB),
58. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 (PDF, 142 KB)
59. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers (as enforcement officers for travel requirements) – 20 December 2021 (Word, 443 KB)
60. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers (as enforcement officers for travel requirements) – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 127 KB) **CITE THIS**

The High Sheriffs' Association of England & Wales

Wednesday September 2, 2015

Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty County Courts

alth of Aotea New Zealand Pacific World

r Parliament England U K 1820 to 1834 Flag

King William IV Magistrate and High Court of Admiralty Martial Law 1820 - 2022

Kings Bench Court Orders for Property Search Control Seizure Arrest Writ Warrants

CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS WORLD NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT OF UK NZ

Moai Confederation State King William IV Flag of Admiralty Law Jurisdiction a Sovereign State 1835 Declaration of Independence & British Constitution

“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS”

HOME GUARD
Registered Office
Northland New Zealand

12-4-2018 to 30-7-2022 to 3-9-2022

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP
Proposed Operations in London

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED
Hamilton New Zealand

Crown State Default Convictions under Prosecutor King William IV Sovereign Seal Land Sea Jurisdiction & Constitution

NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

Judgement Creditors

“Moai Crown” Westminster City England

Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England

“Moai Powerhouse Bank” Westminster City England

“Moai Royal Bank” New Zealand and Pacific World

Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Hamilton New Zealand

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“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATIONS” NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD
Registered Office Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand

12-4-2018 to Saturday 3-9-2022 MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP Proposed Operations Westminster

THE NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT IS NOW OPEN FOR COMMERCIAL BANK TRADING DEFAULT CONTRACT BUSINESS IN NEW ZEALAND BRITAIN UK AND THE WORLD

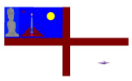
I HAVE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT FLAG OF KING WILLIAM IV AND ITS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LEGAL LAND - BANK LAW INSTRUMENTS I HAVE LEGAL ADMIRALTY LAW OF THE SEA "ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET" AS “LORD HIGH ADMIRAL John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa” NZ UK AND MARITIME LAW OF THE LAND, BIRTH - BERTH SPIRITUAL TEMPORAL “MOAI EARTH GOD JURISDICTION" OF THIS NEW ZEALAND VIRTUAL ONLINE MARAE ESTABLISHED "NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT" RULER OVER NEW ZEALAND, BRITAIN UK AMERICA AND THE WORLD, AS "PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS OF AOTEA NEW ZEALAND PACIFIC ISLANDS RING OF FIRE AREA AND ISLAND OF "MU". Video Affidavit Minutes Recorded Claims. THIS NATIVE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT IS NOW OPEN FOR











COMMERCIAL CONTRACT BUSINESS FOR THE WORLD AND THE KINGS COMMON LAW PEOPLE SHALL ENFORCE THESE NATIVE LAND ACTS. THIS COURT ALLOWS EXHIBITS OF FACEBOOK PICTURES, LIVE ZOOM VIDEOS AND API VOICE TO TEXT RECORDED MINUTES AS CLEAR TRUE AFFIDAVIT SUBSTANTIVE UN-REBUTED EVIDENCE IN THIS LIVE ONLINE ZOOM HEARING WITNESSED AS EXCLUSIVE JUDGMENT DEBTORS' INSTRUMENTS FOR ALL NATIVES KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATES' COURTS CREATED FOR 250 COUNTRIES NATIVES TO ENFORCE NOW ON YOU JACINDA ARDERN DECLARE MARTIAL LAW ON YOUR CROWN AGENTS POPE FRANCIS SAID YOUR ON YOUR OWN LIABLE FOR CRIMES YOUR CAUGHT IN.

Saturday 30 July 2022 at 6 pm NZ Time Host Andrew Devine in Greece EU 9 am UK 7 am

"Moai Crown" Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of New Zealand and the World and Britain UK Commercial Contract Partnership Business "Moai Powerhouse Bank" and Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England Britain UK Moai Royal Bank and Na Atua E Wa Aotea Ltd New Zealand

This Court shall charge each Corporate **"Crown" Agent** for Fraud and Corruption of the Judicial Law System meaning One proven Fraud is the same Fraud Complicit in Rothschild Bank Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth "Crown" Corporations Fraud charged against all Private and Public Corporations live persons in flesh and blood DNA in New Zealand Britain and other State Countries that were set up under Britain UK "Crown" of Westminster Parliament Admiralty Law of the Sea and Dry Land Mortgage Lien Lease Bank Debt Instruments on each named photographed Convicted Prosecuted Elite, Non Elite Default Contract Pirate Criminal Charged One Trillion British Moai Pound Note Debt Instruments of Value set against the Criminals Birth Certificate Bonds Assets Businesses Land Property and the balance owed by the British and New Zealand "Crown" Accounts Assets Gold Land Businesses These Entities pay for their share in the Fraud Land Transactions Mortgage Bank Instruments including Property Developers Lawyers Judges Public Servants Bank Managers Business CEO s and anyone connected to New Zealand Government "Crown" Public and Private Corporations with **PM Jacinda Ardern** and her Government and **Governor General Cindy Kiro** Complicit in these Fraudulent Corrupt Private and Public Businesses **Prosecuted Convicted and Charged** under the **Counts and Citations** here in **POPE FRANCIS ORDERS Highest Corporations Laws and Trusts in the World**

The same **Debt Charges goes against the "Crown" Agents NZ and "Crown" UK and our "Queen Victoria Trust" Accounts** same **Fraud Private and Public Corporations prosecuted under MOTU PROPRIO Highest Law in the Global World** with King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest I Admiralty Law of the Sea and King William IV 1834 Flag Constitution 1835 and Jurisdiction Westminster Parliament Westminster City England Britain UK Meaning that **each Named Corporate "Crown" Agent in Zealand shall be Cited by MOTU PROPRIO Orders of Pope Francis** and **Prosecuted Convicted and Charged by these 5 Kings named above under Admiralty Laws of the Sea and on the Land 1689 to 1837 Acts of Westminster Parliament** and **US Federal State Laws of US Congress** President Biden and Washington DC United States of America Vice Admiral **Inferior Jurisdictions to the 5 Kings and Confederation King William IV 1834 Dutch Founding Flag of New Zealand as a British Protestant Church of England Country**

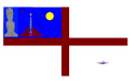
Therefore "Moai Crown" Charge each of these Convicted Criminals today Saturday **30 July 2022** One Trillion British Pounds under King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest I Admiralty Law of the Sea and King William IV for being Complicit in the Corporations Fraud and Corruption of **MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS of Pope Francis VATICAN CITY HOLY SEE AND**











CATHOLIC CHURCH TRUST LAW AND BIRTH CERTIFICATE BONDS UNDER SOVEREIGNTY LAW OF ROME this Court now makes a ruling oof Kings Martial Law on NZ Government Enemy

Judge and Prosecutor John Hoani Wanoa and Jury Court Minutes Video Document Affidavits

After endless Notices to you Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, I accused you of your continuous offenses after Pope Francis warned you in September 2013 that you and your preceding Governments were given 3 years to clean up your Corrupt Fraud Businesses. You made no attempt to adhere to Pope Francis Orders and continue to break his Highest Corporations and Trusts Laws that all Corporations are now Liable 'd the same charges as you committed as Complicit in you leading your WEF Fraud Government of New Zealand right through the Country list at the end of Documents of 90 Counts of MOTU PROPRIO enforced on you with the Debt Amount of Charges against you Jacinda Laurell Ardern natural name £1 million trillion GBP Moai Pound Notes Forfeiture all you possess in Property Bank Accounts Business Land Investments Seized Value balanced by your NZ UK "Crown" Assets As Judge and Prosecutor and Surrogate King "Sovereign" I made a determination as "Moai Crown" and "Moai Power House Bank" Judgement Creditor to Prosecute you and other "Crown Agents" as Judgement Debtors and charge you accused Corporate Criminals for a string of Fraud Offenses and made **Writs of Execution of Property Arrest Control and Seizure Possession Court Default Debt Contract Orders** for NZ UK Sheriffs and Debt Collectors to Seize and **liquidate your Bank Accounts Life Assets Property Investments Forfeited to the "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust Banks** and Bankrupt you and individually named photographed Crown Agent Criminals as a consequence of **breaking Pope Francis 2013 MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS** and breaking **"Moai Crown" Gods Pure Lore and Truth Affidavits and King William IV Admiralty Laws of Westminster Parliament 1689 to 1837 Britain UK and broke Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO Orders we use against your person**

"Moai Crown" King William IV Trust shall Create Pound Note Credit Money by Liquidating all Fraud Convicted Criminals Birth Certificate Valuable Property Land Bank Accounts Corporate and Private Commercial Businesses Debt recovered by the British UK New Zealand World Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Orders and Contracted Military under "Moai Crown" Lien Mortgage Legal Default Contract Forfeiture Seizure Instruments to UK NZ Sheriffs and British Government and other Militaries.

CONTRACT OF DEBT ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW IS APPLIED TO YOU NZ CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT THUGS NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ALL ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC US LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND "MOAI CROWN" LAW.

http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/bellringers_corner/writings/news.php?q=1227202504 **under the DECLARATION OF WAR ACT OF MAN MADE PANDEMIC DEADLY KILLER VIRUSES**
https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1457/text?r=1&s=1

All Court Cases against you are publicly Notified here on my website for you to respond to me and you haven't yet so in your silence is acquiesce to guilty as charged in our Native Sovereign Peoples of the Kings Bench Magistrate World Court with our own Laws Pope Francis said we can use against you So we chose his Law and British Laws from 1689 King William III to 1837 King William IV Flag Sovereigns

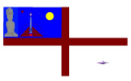
https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/projects-2?fbclid=IwAR0f6I0Gj39FpyCcq0CsAJm_wvAkUt9gbXvTTrzWOXqdnv7MTFHWllxxfys

These Video Court Hearings Affidavits are included in this hearing







We the "Sovereign Crown Principal" joined to the **"Crown Principal of England"** over this country of New Zealand and it's outer Islands, Dependencies.

British "Crown" and Moai "Crown" Confederation of Chiefs Hapu Rangatira and people of New Zealand

John-Hoani-Kahaki: Wanoa in my Private Capacity.

versus

Jacinda-Kate-Laurell Ardern in your Private Capacity and "New Zealand Crown" Corporations business executives and NZ Crown Agents, in their Private Capacity.

Breaches, we hold you to, under;

Crown Proceedings Act 1950 Reprint as of 7 August 2020 & today Saturday 3 September 2022

You and your Ministers had more than 7 months to Rebut these Video Affidavit Claims after which time they became fact law and Default Contracts enforced against you and Ministers as Default Judgment Debtors Contract with me from 4 pm 27 December 2021 to 4 pm 30 July 2022.

I wait no more your non response and non performance take legal action against you peersonally.

Regards,

Hoani Kahaki John Wanoa

"In my Private Capacity"

as

Surrogate King William III
Surrogate King George IV
Surrogate King William IV
Surrogate King Earnest Augustus I
Surrogate King Earnest Augustus V
British UK NZ Lord High Admiral and Paramount Chief President of the Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand and the World in 250 Countries
Moai Crown NZ and UK Federal Government Contract Partnership

"In my Public Capacity"

Confederation of Chiefs 1834 Founding Flag of New Zealand
United Tribes of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries
Descendants of Ireland and Raiatea and Rapanui Easter Island Tahiti

Mobile +64 (0) 21 078 2523'

I hereby determine and order:

"Cited" These are Criminal Acts perpetrated by the unconstitutional New South Wales Australia and New Zealand Government, British UK Government, Republic of America Government, Canadian Government, and all their Queen Elizabeth II Rothschild Crown Corporation Judicial Enforcement Agencies thereof; upon the people of our British UK New Zealand Pacific Islands Commonwealth Countries of Britain UK Nation States Country's; and their Fraud counterpart Australian Queen Victoria Crown Corporations people; include but not limited to the following;

- **Treason**
- **Economic Terrorism**
- **Fraud and Deception**
- **Conspiracy to commit Unlawful Acts**
- **Murder**
- **Kidnapping**
- **Theft**
- **Intimidation**
- **Crimes against Humanity**
- **Crimes against the Environment**
- **Enslavement**
- **Wrongful Arrest and Conviction**
- **Unlawful Seizure of Lands and Possession**
- **TPPA Threat on our Pacific States Seabed Titles**
- **Queen Elizabeth II Conflict of 3rd Party Interests**

Letter to Jacinda Ardern warning you of Corruption and Fraud is in this Court Case 30 July 2022 for TREASON https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructive_treason

EMERGENCY WAR POWERS ACT

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/letter-notice-rt-honourable-prime-minister-ardern-aka-andrew/

CONTRACT OF DEBT

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW AS APPLIED TO THESE CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT CASES OF NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND MOAI CROWN LAW.
http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/government/corporate_u_s/news.php?q=1266689414

US DECLARATION OF WAR ACT

https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1457/text?r=1&s=1

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW

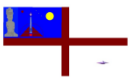
1. "Instant Court" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under US Const. Art. 3, Sec.. 2. 2. "Prize Phase" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under the WAR POWERSACT, Art 1, Sec 8, Clause 11. Law of Prize is a











military venue and, when they do a “capture”, it is done under the WPA, Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 11. A **“Seizure” under the civilian venue is done under the US Const., Art. 3, Sec. 2. 6 3. All is being orchestrated by the Lord High Admiral, the President of the US**

https://freedom-school.com/keating/overview-of-admiralty-maritime-law-march-15-2004-jean-keating.pdf

TREASON

judges and prosecutors in common law jurisdictions still succeeded in broadening the reach of the offence by "constructing" new treasons. It is the opinion of one legal historian that:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructive_treason

The word "constructive" is one of the law's most useful frauds. It implies substance where none exists. There can be constructive contracts, constructive trusts, constructive fraud, constructive intent, constructive possession, and constructive anything else the law chooses to baptize as such. "Constructive" in this sense means "treated as". ... Constructive treason wasn't "real" treason but a vaguely defined, less potent category of conduct that the court deciding the particular case felt should be "treated as" treason. It was the perfect instrument of oppression, being virtually whatever the authorities wanted it to be.[2]

JACINDA ARDERN CHARGED WITH CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT


Francis Motu Proprio [E-EN-FR-IT]

APOSTOLIC LETTER
ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO

OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF **FRANCIS**

ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF VATICAN CITY STATE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

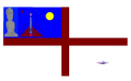
It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.











In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio, I establish that:

1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

b) crimes referred to:

- in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters;

- in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code;

when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;

c) any other crime whose prosecution is required by an international agreement ratified by the Holy See, if the perpetrator is physically present in the territory of Vatican City State and has not been extradited.

2. The crimes referred to in paragraph 1 are to be judged pursuant to the criminal law in force in Vatican City State at the time of their commission, without prejudice to the general principles of the legal system on the temporal application of criminal laws.

3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials":

a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

b) papal legates and diplomatic personnel of the Holy See.

c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

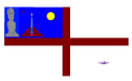
d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority.











4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

5. When the same matters are prosecuted in other States, the provisions in force in Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

6. The content of article 23 of Law No. CXIX of 21 November 1987, which approves the Judicial Order of Vatican City State remains in force.

This I decide and establish, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on **1 September 2013**.

Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on **11 July 201**3 the first of my Pontificate.

FRANCISCUS

Locating legality in NZ's Covid-19 response

Successive governments have progressively moved New Zealand's emergency framework from one which has featured shameful incidents of the legally authorized suspension of law, towards an approach which embraces a much thicker conception of legality. slation retrospectively validated the actions of officials (including magistrates) acting in excess of legal powers or relieved them of civil and criminal liability.[16] **CITE HERE** Such wholesale invocations of exceptional powers did not occur, or were rejected, in the government's response to COVID-1Martial law was invoked against Māori 'rebels' in the 1840s and 1860s, and subsequent legi9. Even so, elements of exception continue to be detectable.

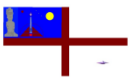
In any statutory framework of rules conferring extraordinary powers on the government in advance of an emergency, a critical question will be who gets power to decide whether a state of emergency exists. Leaving the decision to the uncontrolled discretion of the executive adopts a rule, but one which effectively allows the executive to decide the appropriate (Schmittian) moment to step outside the order of legality. The Public Safety Conservation Act 1932, for example, conferred on the executive the power to declare an emergency whenever it judged 'public safety or public order to be imperiled'. Initially used for wartime administration, in 1951 Prime Minister Holland used it to declare a state of emergency in order to send troops in to break up the waterfront strike. Associated regulations-imposed censorship conferred sweeping powers of search and arrest and made it an offence for citizens to assist strikers and their families with food and other means of subsistence. The notorious Economic Stabilization Act 1948 was written in a similar style, and with a similar paucity of safeguards. It was invoked by Prime Minister Muldoon to freeze wages and prices without the scrutiny of Parliament in 1984. Both of these Acts were properly passed by Parliament and conferred power on officials by rules. But those authorising rules delegated almost uncontrolled and unlimited power to the executive. Despite numerous attempts to challenge the orders made under them, both Acts remained part of New Zealand law and available to prime ministers until 1987.[17]











As a consequence of these experiences, lawyers and politicians became suspicious of the practice of conferring **general powers on governments to declare an emergency in the public interest**. There was a shared, if not fully articulated, intuition that such rules, while useful to governments, fell short of a broader conception of legality. The newly preferred approach was to design rules to govern sector specific kinds of emergencies.[18] Much of the deliberation surrounding the enactment of the **Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006** and its associated changes to the **Health Act 1965** was also focused on ensuring that the assessment of whether a health emergency triggering extraordinary powers actually existed **should not be left to the Prime Minister's judgment alone.[19] CITE THIS** The 'politics' of the activation of extraordinary powers was made more rule-bound and required the advice of officials at significant points. Once activated, however, the **Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006 allows Acts of Parliament to be modified or suspended by executive regulation**. **CITE THIS** This is plainly an inversion of the usual constitutional rules requiring that the executive should be subordinate to Parliament, that only Parliament can make or unmake law, and that **the executive cannot suspend the law**. Again there are attempts to maintain more than a veneer of legality. There are legal restrictions on what can be modified and the extent of those modifications (e.g. **the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 still applies)** and there are mandatory procedures for parliamentary scrutiny after the fact (the latter being a relatively **rare legislative intrusion into the internal processes of Parliament, again rendering politics itself more legally rule-bound). CITE THIS**

Other extraordinary powers to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.[20] Section 70(1)(f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring 'persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected as he thinks fit'. It was this power which was relied on to order the lockdown of the population at large and national isolation measures. At first glance these provisions are apparently quite narrowly framed. The reference to 'disinfected', for example, tends to suggest that the powers in the list are only to be exercised on an individual basis rather than in relation to the public at large. Such a reading would limit the effectiveness of the powers to combating diseases such as plague, yellow fever and typhoid, which could be locally and relatively slowly spread.

CITE THIS

How should laws written in anticipation of a genuine emergency such as s 70 (1)(f) later be read and understood? Should a court apply the techniques of ordinary statutory interpretation or adjust these for extraordinary circumstances? Should it read the powers expansively to allow government the necessary powers to deal with the current pandemic or should it read the powers narrowly to limit the infringements on individual rights, constrain the powers of the executive and thus render the lockdown illegal until the enactment of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020? CITE THIS

These were some of the issues confronting the court at first instance in Borrowdale v Director-General of Health (currently on appeal to the Court of Appeal).[21] As it transpired, the High Court in Borrowdale took a relatively expansive and purposive approach to the provisions. It did so use numerous ordinary and some moderately exceptional approaches to interpretation. So, for example, the Court's forensic exploration of the statutory history of the provisions, tracing their nineteenth century origins, and identifying their remedial purpose are commonplace methods of statutory interpretation. The Court found that the same wording had been interpreted widely in the past to restrict movement and impose 'something approaching a nationwide quarantine' during the 1925 polio

epidemic.[22] It invoked the Interpretation Act 1999 which mandates a 'fair, liberal, and remedial construction'[23] and an ambulatory reading so that the provisions are capable of applying to the new particular characteristics of COVID-19.[24] The ability to interpret a statute to adapt to new circumstances, the Court said, 'assumes particular significance when the statutory provisions in question date back over 100 years and yet are called upon to respond to entirely modern events'.[25] It read the text 'textually, purposively and contextually',[26] 'dynamically and in light of its purpose'.[27]

Ordinarily, however, courts would also bring a rights lens to bear on **statutory interpretation as required by the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990** and would read powers which purport to restrict civil and political rights narrowly to **constrain the extent of the executive's powers.**[28] What was perhaps exceptional about the Court's approach was that it favored expansive interpretative techniques over a more narrow reading of the provisions, (or, to put it another way, it did not read the Health Act through the rights-protecting purposes of the NZ Bill of Rights or read protected rights themselves dynamically). Emphasising the temporary nature of the s 70 powers and the procedural protections surrounding when they could be invoked, **it gestured towards the obligations on governments to promote public health recognised by international instruments, the 'lesser priority on human rights'[29] in a pandemic and the role of s 5 in the NZ Bill of Rights Act as allowing only 'reasonable rights',[30] 'yielding to the greater good'[31] and accommodating 'the rights of others and the legitimate interests of society as a whole'. CITE THIS**

Given these and other questions surrounding the extent of the government's powers to act, it is not surprising that once Parliament was again able to meet, it enacted the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020, which sets out prospectively and clearly the government's wide powers to deal with COVID-19 specifically. **CITE THIS** Enacted at a point when the Borrowdale challenge to the legality of the lockdown had commenced in the High Court but before it had been decided, it is striking that Parliament did not take the step of retrospectively validating any of its actions even 'for the avoidance of doubt'. Rejection of such an extraordinary (though not unprecedented) action represents an important commitment to the continuity of legality in times of emergency. The use of an authorizing (retroactive) rule would have been contrary to the principles of legality. It would have undermined judicial review of governmental action during the emergency.

The Act leaves intact the standing statutory regime for dealing with future emergencies: it is temporary (expiring every 90 days unless reenacted by Parliament and being automatically repealed two years after commencement); and the scrutiny of Parliament is preserved. These factors are in keeping with the use of law to operate specific and special responses tailored to a particular emergency. Yet there is cause to be concerned whether the Act's formally clear, general, prospective rules are sufficiently supportive of legality. It meets the objections made by the Borrowdale critics of the absence of clear authorizing rules, but it does so in a way that may endanger liberty and legality more insidiously – by enacting rules that recognize the reality of necessity, bestowing broader exceptional powers on the executive.

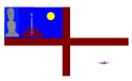
The Act has drawn criticism for the manner in which it was prepared and passed: under urgency, without meaningful consultation with Māori or the Parliamentary and public scrutiny to which legislation is ordinarily subjected. Despite surviving a s 7 vetting process for compliance with the NZ Bill of Rights Act, it has attracted criticism for its substantive impositions upon rights and freedoms that are ordinarily protected and respected in New Zealand law (for instance, it authorizes the police to enter private homes without a warrant, and provides for authorized persons – including though not only police – to enter marae without











prior consent) (see Human Rights Commission 2020). Neither the broader human rights concerns nor provisions directly affecting the Treaty relationship were exposed to public deliberation. Amidst these shortcomings, the government eventually adopted the extraordinary approach of submitting the Act to Select Committee scrutiny after it was passed – a process with political significance though without any immediate legal effect on the Act itself. CITE THIS

Does this narrative confirm Schmitt's view that the law's claims to constrain power is a chimaera and that in fact exceptions to rights and hence to the law are pervasive? We do not think so. Rather, it indicates just how demanding legality is. **Rule following, which has been the focus of the litigation and much of the commentary, is not sufficient by itself. Legality also comprises the practices and principles engaged in getting the rules right. CITE THIS**

How one evaluates rights compliance during this time depends on how one understands the nature of rights themselves and their relation to notions of legality – both controversial issues in legal theory which we do not take a position on here. Some theorists contend that genuine rights trump all collective concerns. According to one view of the way in which rights are embodied in the NZ Bill of Rights, **individual rights can, with sufficient justification, routinely be allowed to yield to society's collective interests. CITE THIS** On another view, the present context is not a routine case of balancing individual rights against collective interests, because the way a pandemic foreground 'the safety of the people' brings the background conditions of liberty to the fore.

Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmasks how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power to that end. CITE THIS

The application of power under legality: ultra vires or ultra-virus? CITE THIS

To understand these deeper commitments, we need to consider the values that a political community seeks to protect when trying to preserve a balance between rule-governed and discretionary decision-making in times of crisis. Whilst we can appreciate the efficacy and necessity of discretionary decision-making when there is a radical shift in circumstances, even where the **discretionary powers are authorised by the law, how those laws are applied engages an important dimension of legality.** Where rules are applied, not merely as a veil to authorize emergency powers, but to identify the reasons for which (even broad) powers can be exercised, **rules provide accessible, stable, and predictable, standards to which public officials can be held. CITE THIS** To explore this, we can examine the initial four Orders issued by the **Director-General of Health**. **CITE THIS** An examination of these Orders can help us isolate the values of legality in times of emergency, to show why it matters that rule are not only the right rules (rules that serve to protect subjects rather than those wielding public power), but that they are also clear (and clearly publicized), and that they be applied both to constrain and to supervise governmental decision-making. We can then begin to isolate how these principles relate to a specific set of concerns with the exercise of legal authority and coercion in times of emergency.

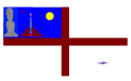
For some, the concrete question at the time of the initial four Orders, and then later in judicial review proceedings, was whether these **Orders exceeded the empowering provisions (i.e. were ultra**











vires). CITE THIS More abstractly, the question becomes whether the issuing of the Orders was a rule-governed activity. On this point, the legal advice to government, the academic commentary, and the first cause of action in High Court in Borrowdale, centred around the specific language of s 70(1)(m) and (f). It is noteworthy how the commentary and analysis side-lined the broader context of virus infection rates and economic forecasts, in favour of a **narrower focus on the specific text and the meaning of 'persons' (rather than 'people') in s 70(1)(f) and 'all premises' (rather than 'all locations') in s 70(1)(m). CITE THIS** Whilst these interpretative questions were never in a vacuum, quarantined from competing civil liberties and basic needs, they were nonetheless interpretive questions (perhaps even common place or 'garden variety' interpretive questions for administrative law). As interpretive questions, there was a narrowly focused **evaluation of the meaning of legal rules, blinkered from the general evaluation of the government's response to the pandemic. CITE THIS**

This narrow focus is the product of a particular practice that treats legal rules as representing standards that ought to govern official behavior, that accepts that the application of such rules are at the exclusion of other reasons that they may otherwise seek to act upon, and accepts that deviation from these rules will be the basis of criticism (Hart (1961) 2012, p. 90, 137). Regardless of the interpretive finding in Borrowdale (whether or not the orders were ultra vires), this practice of viewing legal rules as the basis upon which public officials may have authority over others and demarcating the reasons upon which such officials can act, is something that is distinctive of legality, even in the time of emergencies. Once officials accept the application of rules, whether or not a reason for action is excluded by the rule depends upon the interpretation of the rule, and in particular, a disciplined approach to interpretation that is informed by the value of having accessible, stable and predictable standards to which public officials can be held. **Hence, interpretation in light of the principles of legality is distinctively valuable, as it can reduce both the risk of arbitrary decision-making and the unauthorized use of coercive power. CITE THIS**

Against this backdrop, we can appreciate why the exercise of broad discretionary powers, even when it is authorized by rules, can threaten the values of legality. **CITE THIS** When a rule's language does not succeed in narrowing the reasons upon which a person can act, the rule does not provide a limited set of reasons upon which they may exercise power. For example, if there was no 'clear and fixed' meaning of an 'essential businesses' in Order 1 (issued on 25 March 2020 under s70(1)(m) of the Health Act 1956), then it would not be possible to criticise the Director-General of Health for any misapplication of the requirements in Order 1. Without a sufficiently clear and confined meaning, the power to open or close a business would be an arbitrary power. It is not the conferral of discretion that generates arbitrary power, but the application of indeterminate or vacuous standards. We can appreciate how the use of indeterminate statutory powers thus generates the potential for unchecked discretion, all the while retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework. **Unclear rules keep no one in check. Legality therefore requires the exercise of authority not just to be sanctioned by a set of legal rules, but the rules themselves must isolate a particular set of reasons upon which a person can act, and upon which others can criticize that action.**

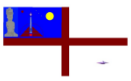
Beyond these ways in which clarity of language is necessary for rules to constrain power, we can also appreciate why the exercise of public power beyond the governance of legal rules threatens law's deeper commitments. **When a public official (such as the Prime Minister) employs 'imperative language' in statements that 'conveyed that there was a legal obligation on New Zealanders to … stay home and remain in their bubble',[32] we expect that claim to authority, accompanied by a coercive regime of fines and other punishments (including prison sentences), to be**











authorized by the law. CITE THIS However, according to the High Court in Borrowdale, for the nine days between Order 1 and Order 2 (issued on 3 April under s 70(1)(f) of the Health Act 1956), the obligations under Order 1 (issued under s 70 (1) (m)) were not as extensive as those public statements implied. On one hand, this might seem to be a pedantic concern about an oversight in speech writing, in the context of interpretive disagreement around the meaning of s 70(1)(m), especially since the same requirements could have been (and were nine days later) imposed under s 70 (1) (f). **On the other hand, the public statements implied an authorization from the law that could not be located in enacted legal rules at the time. CITE THIS** A commitment to viewing the law not merely as a series of legal rules, but as standards of official conduct, uses the otherwise pedantic details of paragraphs (f) and (m) to determine whether there is a legal basis to officials' demands, and whether, on that basis, there are grounds to criticize their exercise of power. In comparison, the **Government in the United Kingdom, as Tom Hickman explains, used a 'fusion of criminal law and public of emergency governance established by Parliament' (Hickman 2020, p. 3). The value of the rules therefore depends on a broader practice of legality, involving other officials and lawyers, which is committed to applying the rules, rather than exploiting the 'normative ambiguity' between rules and guidance (Hickman 2020, p. 1).health advice in the coronavirus guidance as a sui generis form of regulatory intervention that sits outside the regime CITE THIS**

Moreover, following the easing of the lockdown restrictions (in Order 3 on 24 April under paragraphs 70(1)(m) and (f), and then under 'Order 4' with **the use of the newly enacted Response Act), the concern for the commitments of legality remains. CITE THIS** Broad discretionary powers, which are needed in times of emergency, still ought to be exercised according to a legal standard that can identify the reasons for which those powers can be exercised. Without such reasons, those who are subject to the burdens and **demands of public power are deprived of both the ability to question the legal basis of that power, and – as we shall turn to consider – the ability to organize their behavior around its terms. Whilst the former ability concerns how laws are applied and how legality constrains public powers, the latter matters for the question whether law has legitimate authority over subjects. CITE THIS**

Law's authority and law's coercion: ideals and reality under emergency

The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to law. So far, our emphasis has been on the value of legality for constraining governmental power. The final point we wish to make is that this substantive restraint is important for evaluating law's authority over subjects – law's capacity to obligate subjects – and the ways in which an ideal of legality figures in that evaluation. Law's constraints on public power can be seen as requirements for law to have legitimate authority over persons, while officials' departures from those constraints could mean that persons subject to law are not being served by legitimate legal authority, but are simply being coerced to comply with orders in ways that disrespect them as persons.[33]

CITE THIS AS THE THREAT OVER SUBJECTS MEANING YOU THE LIVING MAN WOMAN CHILD

More concretely, the subject side of the story of legality in times of emergency asks why all of this matters. Does it matter whether the Prime Minister obliges, advises, or coerces subjects to stay home? What, if anything, is the difference between these forms of power (and their values), in general, and as highlighted in times of emergency? **Those questions require attention to the ways in which legal constraints on public power are important to justifying law's authority over persons.**

The Crown's arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power. (Specifically, that the demand to 'stay home in your bubble' was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to 'wash our hands' … .) The High Court's rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least some of the ways in which law's authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects' behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and sentences) for breaching the rules. The practice and principles of legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats of force.[34] In the absence of lawful authorization for the start of lockdown, the requirement to stay home was neither advisory nor authoritative, but illegitimately coercive. CITE THIS AS "NOT LAW" BUT COERSING TO COMMIT FRAUD RULES

What would it take for law to have legitimate authority, in this context? CITE THIS For a start, it would take rule-governed behavior, but that doesn't yet answer the question, which is complicated by the variety of theoretical debates over what might legitimate authority itself, and whether law's authority is distinctive in that regard.[35] Legal rules might purport to bind subjects, but whether they do so might depend (for example) upon law's capacity to coordinate large-scale collective responses to the pandemic crisis, to resolve problems of disagreement about the most effective or most important response, or in other ways to serve subjects. It is clear that effective responses to the pandemic continue to require both a coordinating mechanism, a variety of specialist and expert guidance, and choices between values that may be either equally or differently important. Law is not the only tool for achieving those ends – and so governmental authority that is exercised through law is entangled, in important ways, with the personal or 'charismatic' authority (Weber (1921) 1978) of a popular political leader, with the epistemic authority of health and economic experts, with local community leadership in private and in public organisations of various scales, and, perhaps most visibly, with Māori authorities (with their own instances of rule-based authority, charismatic authority, health and economic expertise, and localised knowledge and capacity).

Crucially for the ongoing application of legality under emergency, governmental authority exercised through statutes and Orders stands in complex relations to mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga through tikanga. Those relations must be evaluated in light of constitutional obligations under Te Tiriti as well as questions of political equality. An evaluation should take into account the very real limitations upon the ways in which the state and its law can serve Māori communities, often resulting directly from distrust born of illegal abuses of state power and the coercive applications of law over those communities.

That concern can shed further doubt on whether the pandemic response CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

reveals robust commitments to rule-governed legality that protect subjects equally against arbitrary and coercive power and treats persons equally as subjects of law's authority. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

The values served by the ideal of legality ring empty if legality fails to serve subjects evenly, if law coerces some more than others. One can wonder whether subjects can and should accept law as a legitimate authority in such circumstances. CITE THIS AS ILLEGITIMATE AUTHORITY

The full evaluation of the response to Covid-19 must include ongoing concerns for the ways in which that response navigates relationships under Te Tiriti to address earlier and persistent failures. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU For example, an evaluation of the Response Act suggests that, while both the Act's lack of meaningful consultation with Māori and the lack of a reference to Te Tiriti might be seen as quite ordinary (though not thereby excusable) constitutional failures – CITE THIS ACT CONSISTENT AGAINST HAPU shared with plenty of other important statutes – the failure is made particularly pronounced by the importance of Māori and governmental authorities working together in order to meet the needs of persons vulnerable both to the pandemic and its response. CITE THIS - HAS NOT BENEFITED MAORI OR HAPU

Emerging analyses of the response examine the importance of mana whenua authority CITE THIS AS HAPU SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY KINGS FLAG JURISDICTION both in independent and cooperative or coordinative practices, as well as diverse applications of tikanga as adapted to the pandemic (Charters 2020; Curtis 2020; Jones 2020). CITE THIS Beyond the evaluation of extraordinary and prominent practices such as the use of road-block checkpoints (e.g. Harris and Williams 2020; Taonui 2020), academic commentary also points to the more ordinary role of Māori authorities located in communities that the state is unable or at least poorly equipped to serve on its own, raising doubts over its legitimate authority (Johnston 2020) CITE THIS . While a full evaluation of those matters is beyond the scope of this work, it is important that the contextual and subject-centred understanding of the ways in which commitments to legality can help to protect subjects against arbitrary power and can support the legitimacy of law's authority and coercive force, thus rests upon the complex circumstances of subjection and authority in Aotearoa New Zealand.

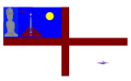
CITE THIS AS MAORI AUTHORITY LIMIT ONE AREA OF THE COUNTRY IN NORTHLAND DOESN'T REPRESENT THE WHOLE COUNTRY ROAD CHECK POINTS FOR FALSE GOVERNMENT MADE SCAM PANDEMIC EMERGENCY CHECKS THE GOVERNMENT AND IWI MAORI CORPORATIONS HAVE NO LEGITIMATE CLAIM TO THE LAND OWNERSHIP TITLE WE SHALL EXPLAIN ON THE VIDEO AFFIDAVIT TONIGHT AS TO WHO THE GOVERNMENT REALLY ARE JUST A PRIVATE CORPORATION BUSINESS GOVERNING NEW ZEALAND UNDER THEIR OWN SET OF CORRUPTED LAWS THAT WE THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS CALL THEM ALL OUT IN THIS COURT WITH A TRILLION POUND BOUNTY ON THEIR HEADS OF EACH CORPORATION BUSINESS OPERATING ILLIGALLY UNDER THIS GOVERNMENT CRIMINAL ORGANISATION AS POPE FRANCIS MAITAINS THAT THEY HAD 3 YEARS FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO CLEAN UP THEIR CORRUPTED CORPOATIONS BUT THEY HAVE NOT COMPLIED TO POPE FRANCIS MOTU PROPRIO LAWS SO WE TOOK HIS LAW IN OUR HANDS











Conclusion

According to the view of the High Court in Borrowdale, the New Zealand government acted beyond its rule-prescribed competences for the first nine days of the first lockdown. It is significant, though, that at no point did the government invoke powers that would have been hostile to the principles of legality. The principles of continued governance through general, public, clear, and prospective rules, reasoned decision-making, and subjection to supervision from the courts, have not been openly challenged (thus far), and have been largely upheld by the ordinary operation of legal institutions. **CITE THIS AS COURTS ARE COMPLICIT IN THE SCAM FRAUD PANDEMIC**

The litigation and many of the media debates around the 'legality of lockdown' centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal authorization, without sufficient regard to the greater ideal of **legality and its effective restraint on power and protection of persons, is dangerous CITE THIS** and should be avoided. It might lead the **government of the day (through Parliament) to pass ever-broader authorizing rules which satisfy the point of formality but would pose a more severe threat to the values served by legality**, **CITE THIS IS THE THREAT AGAINST THE KINGS FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY COMMON LAW PEOPLE AND "MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNS" OF THE NATIVES LAND** at least as an ideal. Overly broad and indeterminate use of statutory powers can give rise to unchecked discretion, while only retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework.

The overall adherence to the principles of legality – not only to proper authorization – is significant for those who are subject to law and to executive power. It recognizes the value inherent in seeing persons not only as means for the successful resolution of the crisis, but also as agents deserving of treatment as such. In light of this, we can begin to **examine whether imposed 'Orders' and freshly authorized restrictions could be a genuine exercise of legitimate authority**, **CITE THIS AS CONINUED UNCERTAINTY GOVERNMENT OF NO TRUE CONSTITUTION TO MAKE LAW** guiding people's collective response to a crisis – making possible effective courses of action which are unavailable to persons by themselves. If law presents and represents a shared standard that governs behavior evenly, **it may enable us to act together on the reasons that apply to us separately.**

If law is to do all that then it must meet a standard beyond mere formal authorization. This standard involves both formal and substantive restrictions on what law can be – restrictions that are often taken for granted in ordinary times (at least in New Zealand). But our expectations from law should not diminish in times of crisis. **On the contrary, in times of increased vulnerability and intense disruption, it is as important as ever to adhere to the principles of legality and demand such adherence from those who wield public power. CITE THIS AS PLANNED DISRUPTION TO OUR LIVES FOR NO APPARENT PROVEN REASON OF PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRSES IN A LAB**

Disclosure statement

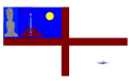
No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).











Notes

1 This is not all ‘the rule of law’ does, but it is the aim of the rule of law most pertinent to the analysis of the NZ pandemic response. Our goal here is not to intervene in debates over other values the rule of law might serve. For a detailed account of key controversies, see Waldron (2002, 2008).

2 These are not the only concerns drawing scholarly and media commentaries. As we indicate in part V, an important body of commentary also highlights the particular challenges of responding to the pandemic in ways consistent with **the relationship under Te Tiriti and respect for tikanga (e.g. Charters 2020; Johnston 2020).**

3 These are the **core principles to which the thinnest theories of the rule of law are committed**, even as they disagree over whether these are morally valuable or merely principles that make law more effective in guiding conduct (and whether, if morally valuable, they are distinctive to law) (compare Fuller 1958, 1964; Hart, 1958; Raz 1979, 2019). A second key dispute debates whether this ideal of legality is part of the concept of law itself, or is merely an understanding of ‘good law’. Our position argues that there is moral value in the principles of legality highlighted here, but for the present purpose we do not seek to take a position on the more analytic implications of those debates, as examined in e.g. Bennett (2007, 2011).

4 The supervisory role of the courts adds an important institutional dimension to the more abstract principles. It insists that those **principles must be upheld through the institutionalized check on government action, not simply entrusted to governments themselves. See Raz (1979).**

5 The question whether law has legitimate authority, or is merely coercive, divides key work in legal theory. For analysis see e.g. Ripstein (2004). For a leading view in which law claims (and may have) morally legitimate authority, see Raz (1986); while the contrary position, emphasizing law’s coercive impact (and its potential justification), see Dworkin (1986).

CITE THIS AS COERSIVE FORCE OF PARLIAMENT LAW NOT COURT INSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL OF PARLIAMENT MAKING RADICAL INCOMPETENT LAW MAKING THEN QUIT THE JOB AND LEAVE A MESS IS HISTORIC OF GOVERNMENT ABHORENT HABIT

6 That orthodox position is sometimes thought to be denied by strands of ‘legal realism’, but that view misrepresents the core of legal realist approaches. The importance of legal rules would only be contested by the most extreme forms of rule-skepticism, which is a widely criticized and not widely held position in legal theory. For discussion see Dagan (2004).

7 No reference list can hope to capture the nuanced positions on this subject. In addition to the works of Dyzenhaus, Raz, and Waldron cited elsewhere in this work, leading contemporary scholars continuing to produce fresh work on the rule of law/legality include Rundle, Krygier, and Postema.

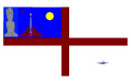
8 This list does not exclude other challenges, or indeed particular challenges that are pertinent or pronounced in different legal orders. Both the foundational/general and special challenges are examined across the essays in Ramraj (2009). On the particular constitutional’ challenges of emergencies in New Zealand, in particular those arising from the Canterbury Earthquake, see Hopkins (2016).











9 ‘The safety of the people ought to be the highest law.’ Cicero, De Legibus III.3.VIII.

10 There is a voluminous contemporary literature exploring the significance of Schmitt’s work for legal theory, and not only for the question of emergencies. We cannot engage all of this here, but see most recently, Meierhenrich and Simons (2019).

11 For a contemporary attack on liberalism from the left along similar lines, see Benjamin ([1921] 1986).

12 Schmitt ([1928] 2000).

13 Schmitt and his contemporaries were embroiled in a discussion surrounding one such rule: Article 48 of the constitution of the Weimar Republic. Article 48 authorized the President to take extensive emergency measures. It was continuously used by conservative courts in Germany to erode constitutional safeguards and was ultimately used to topple the Weimar Republic and transfer totalitarian power to its Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge.

15 E.g. Hungary, where rules passed have effectively authorized rule by decree.

16 In 1845, 1846, 1847, 1860 and 1863, the government invoked martial law – including against those Māori engaged in passive resistance at Parihaka. Indemnity legislation was passed by the General Assembly in 1860, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1888. The UK Government disallowed the Indemnity Act 1866 (NZ) in 1877 see Martin (2010, fn 3).

17 Hewett v Fielder [1951] NZLR 755; Brader v Ministry of Transport [1981] 1 NZLR 73; New Zealand Drivers’ Association v New Zealand Road Carriers [1982] NZLR 374.

18 Sir Geoffrey Palmer, then President of the New Zealand Law Commission contributed significantly to the Select Committee’s deliberations drawing on an earlier report: see the NZ Law Commission (1991).

19 The agreement of another Minister and the written recommendation of the Director-General of Health is required before an Epidemic Notice can be issued. CITE THIS

The special powers unders 70 of the Health Act 1956 can also be triggered by a declaration of emergency under the Civil CITE THIS

Defense Emergency Management Act 2002 CITE THIS which requires Parliament to meet, or by a Medical Officer of Health. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, then President of the New Zealand Law Commission contributed significantly to the Select Committee’s deliberations drawing on an earlier report: see the NZ Law Commission (1991). The New Zealand experience of the Christchurch earthquakes has also influenced the legal regime for pandemics. See Hopkins (2020). CITE THIS

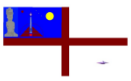
20 Section 70 powers are triggered by a medical officer of health authorized by the Minister, or the declaration of a state of emergency made under the Civil Defense Emergency Management











Act 2002 CITE THIS (which requires Parliament to meet), or by the issuance of an epidemic notice under the Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006. CITE THIS

All three forms of authorization were evident in the response to COVID-19.

CITE THESE THREE FORMS OF ILLEGAL PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRUSES THAT HARMS AND IS KILLING PEOPLE EVERY DAY WE CAN'T LET THESE THUGS DO THIS BY FORCE LAWS OF EXTERMINATION OF THE POPULATIONS WITHOUT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

21 Borrowdale v Director-General of Health [2020] NZHC 2090. See Geiringer and Geddis (2020), Knight (2020), Rodriguez Ferrere (2020), McLean (2020), and Wilberg (2020).

Bill of Rights 1990

Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declar- ations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill and recommends that it be passed. We rec- ommend all amendments unanimously. Introduction The Supreme Court's 2018 judgment in Attorney-General v Taylor confirmed that senior courts have the power to issue declarations that legislation is inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. **This bill seeks to create a statutory mech- anism for bringing declarations of inconsistency to the attention of the House of Rep-resentative, with the aim of facilitating consideration of the judiciary's declarations by the legislative and executive branches of government. CITE THIS AS COVERING UP THEIR INCONSISTENIES OF ILLEGAL ACTS**

The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament. CITE THIS AS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE LAND WHERE NZ PARLIAMENT IS NOT THE TRUE SOVEREIGN BUT POPE FRANCIS "MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OVER NZ PARLIAMENT SOVEREIGNTY LAW

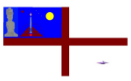
We recommend below a package con- sisting of amendments to the bill and new parliamentary rules, to provide a stronger framework for considering and responding to declarations of inconsistency and the issues they raise. This is consistent with the approach envisaged in the bill's explana- tory note regarding the use of both legislation and parliamentary rules. Our proposal includes a process for a select committee to consider and report on a declaration within four months, a statutory requirement for the Government to respond to **a dec- laration within six months, and debate in the House on the declaration,** the select committee's report, and the Government's response. **Declarations of inconsistency can also be made by the Human Rights Review Tribu- nal under the Human Rights Act 1993.** The bill as introduced seeks to create consis- tency between the Human Rights Act and the Bill of Rights Act. We have maintained 230—2 that approach, and recommend that the same provisions be inserted into both Acts regarding the notification of Parliament and requiring a **Government response**. The parliamentary process we recommend would **apply both to declarations made under the Human Rights Act** as well as those made in respect of the **Bill of Rights Act. Declarations** of inconsistency do not affect the fundamental principle of Parliament's legislative supremacy, as recognised in section 4 of the Bill of Rights Act. This bill and our











recommended amendments similarly would not alter that principle. A declar- ation of inconsistency is, however, of high public and constitutional significance.

It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zea- land infringes upon people's protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified.
CITE THIS

Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and adminis- tering them—the legislative and executive branches, respectively—are both seen by the public to, and do in fact, consider such declarations properly. Our package of rec- ommendations seeks to achieve this by providing a clear framework for dialogue between the branches of government. We believe it would represent a significant development in New Zealand's constitutional architecture relating to fundamental rights, and hope that it will promote genuine engagement with rights issues. It is worth noting that we are not proposing that either the legislative or executive branches be required by law to respond to a declaration of inconsistency in any par- ticular way. In the spirit of dialogue and our constitutional arrangements, that is prop- erly a matter for each branch to determine on its own. Question of privilege on declarations of inconsistency with the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990 On 27 February 2018, the Speaker referred a question of privilege to the Privileges Committee concerning declarations of inconsistency. We have considered the matters raised by the question of privilege in the course of considering the bill. This report serves as our final report on that question of privilege. Proposed amendments We discuss below our proposed amendments to the bill, and then explain our pro- posed parliamentary rules (set out in Appendix 1), and the process for their adoption. We do not discuss minor or technical amendments. Attorney-General to notify Parliament The bill as introduced states that the Attorney-General must present a report to Parlia- ment bringing the declaration to the attention of the House.

We recommend a change to new section 7A of the Bill of Rights Act and in new section 92WA of the Human Rights Act to clarify that the Attorney-General must notify, rather than report to, Par- liament.

We see the Attorney-General's role here as being to bring the declaration into the House's consideration, rather than reporting substantively on the declaration. 2 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Requirement for Government to respond We recommend that the bill be amended to require the Government to respond to dec- larations of inconsistency. This requirement would be contained in new section 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and new section 92WB of the Human Rights Act. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that declarations and the issues they raise are given due consideration by the executive branch, and are responded to publicly.

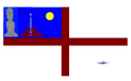
The Government administers the legislation to which a declaration relates, and in practice has primary responsibility for initiating proposals for legislative change. It also has the resources and expertise of the public service at its disposal to develop a policy response to the issues raised by a declaration. The response may require execu- tive action, as well as legislation. It is thus appropriate that the Government be required to respond. The Government would be required to address the findings of the judicial branch pub- licly by presenting its response to the House. This reflects the fact that the Govern- ment would be in dialogue with the judicial branch, but is accountable to Parlia- ment—and











the wider public—for its administration of the law and its policy response to the declaration. It is Parliament's constitutional role to be informed of the judicial branch's view and the Government's response to it, as matters of significant public interest, and to scrutinise that response. As discussed in more detail below, under our proposed parliamentary rules the Gov- ernment's response would trigger a debate in the House. This would provide an opportunity for the House to debate the declaration, the select committee report on the declaration, and the Government's response to the declaration. We recommend that the Government's response be presented by the Minister respon- sible for the legislation to which a declaration relates. The Minister is responsible for the administration of the legislation and any Government proposals to change it.

We note that the Human Rights Act currently requires the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency made under the Act. The bill as introduced would remove that. Our recommended amendment would see the current requirement replaced with the same requirement we propose for inclusion in the Bill of Rights Act. Six-month deadline and ability to vary it We recommend requiring that the Government's response be presented to the House within six months of a declaration being brought to the attention of the House. We also recommend including a means of varying the deadline, in subsection (2) of pro- posed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act.

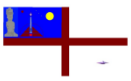
Six months may be a tight timeframe for responding to declarations involving com- plex issues. Some issues may require extensive policy work to address, or may bene- fit from the consideration of significant empirical evidence beyond what was avail- able to the court or tribunal that made the declaration. In such cases extending the time available for the Government to prepare its response may allow a higher quality Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 3 response. However, we believe it is important that the statutory requirement to respond contains a default deadline by which the response is expected. Together with an ability to vary the deadline, this would strike a balance between catering for vary- ing levels of complexity in the issues raised by declarations and clear legislative intent to guide the Government's preparation of a response. It may also be desirable to extend the deadline for the Government's response to allow more time for select committee consideration of a declaration. As discussed in detail below, we propose a four-month deadline for a select committee's consideration of a declaration. This is intentionally sequenced to enable the select committee to report to the House two months before the Government presents its response. That way, the Government could take account of the views expressed during the select committee stage and the committee's conclusions. We also recommend below that it be possible to alter the select committee's deadline. If a select committee's deadline is extended, it may be desirable to extend the Government's deadline too. The deadline is not intended to drive consideration of the issues arising from a declar- ation to a premature conclusion. The quality of the Government's response is import- ant to the integrity of the process we are recommending. We encourage Governments to balance the need to produce a suitable response with the requirement to respond within a reasonable time. Our recommended amendments would enable the deadline to be extended or short- ened, as required. We note that a Government could also present its response before the six-month deadline. House empowered to alter Government's deadline We propose that the House of Representatives be empowered to vary the deadline for the Government's response by making a resolution specifying a new deadline. The House is the recipient of the Government's response and the Government is accounta- ble to the House for it, so it is appropriate that the House approve any request to alter the deadline. It would also ensure that the onus is on the Government to justify the proposed deadline to the House. The normal method for obtaining a resolution of the House











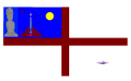
would be for a Minister to lodge a notice of motion, and for it to be debated and agreed by the House. We also propose that the House be authorized to delegate this power. We recommend a corresponding rule below for this power to be delegated to the Business Committee. This committee is chaired by the Speaker of the House, has representation from every party in Parliament, and makes decisions based on unanimity or near-unanimity. This would provide a more streamlined way for adjustments to be made when there is broad agreement and would be consistent with the Business Committee's existing role of facilitating the work of the House. Proposed parliamentary process and rules The commentary below covers the parliamentary process and rules we recommend, which are set out in Appendix 1. 4 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary We carefully considered whether any part of the parliamentary process should be spe- cified in statute. We concluded that it should not. The House has exclusive cognisance over how its proceedings are conducted. This exclusive right to control its own operations is one of the House's privileges. Together with the associated privilege of free speech, it is fundamental to parliamentary inde- pendence and the continuous balancing of New Zealand's constitutional arrange- ments. Effectively this privilege limits the ability of the other branches of government to review or determine the House's affairs. While there is no constitutional barrier to prevent Parliament from legislating for parliamentary proceedings, doing so would amount to an abrogation of this privilege, and we do not consider it necessary or desirable to do so here. We note that the Green Party member would have preferred the referral to the select committee to be contained in the statute. The main arguments in favour of legislating for the House's consideration of declar- ations of inconsistency related to the symbolic value of doing so, the general accessi- bility of legislation, and the perceived certainty it would provide. We believe our rec- ommended parliamentary process and rules, together with the process for adopting them alongside the bill, achieve the same aims without impinging on the House's privileges. **The House's proceedings are regulated by its permanent rules, the Standing Orders. They are appropriately regarded as constitutional rules for the exercise of significant public power. CITE THIS** There is a long-standing and closely-observed convention that they are not altered without broad consensus among the parties in Parliament. We have simi- larly been mindful of the need for, and value of, political consensus in our consider- ation of this bill. The process we are recommending concerns the conduct of the polit- ical responses to a legal determination made by the judiciary regarding protected rights. It is crucial to its long-term success that it continues to enjoy the broad support that our package of recommendations does. We recommend that our proposed parliamentary rules be adopted through a sessional order (that is, a form of rules that have effect for the current term of Parliament) and be included in the Standing Orders following the next triennial review of Standing Orders. This review invariably results in amendments being made to the House's per- manent rules—based on broad consensus—shortly before the dissolution of Parlia- ment ahead of a general election. **We note that the regular review of the Standing Orders will also provide opportunities to adjust the House's procedures for consider- ing declarations of inconsistency in response to experience, without relying on the Government to initiate legislative proposals. CITE THIS** We outline the process for adopting these rules as sessional orders after the commen- tary on them. Overview of proposed parliamentary process The parliamentary process we recommend would involve: Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 5 • a declaration of inconsistency being referred to a select committee allocated by the Clerk of the House • select committee consideration of and reporting on the declaration within four months • debate in the House on the declaration, the select committee report, and the Government's response to the declaration, upon presentation of the latter. The aim of this process is to ensure that declarations of inconsistency are given active consideration by the House. It would also ensure that the House discharges its consti- tutional functions of representation and scrutiny in respect of











declarations. Purpose clause and definitions Rule 1 would set out the purpose of the rules as providing for the House's procedures in association with the amendments made by the Act that would result from this bill.

Rule 2 would define the terms "declaration of inconsistency", "Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency", and "notice", linking these to the relevant proposed new sections of the Bill of Rights Act and Human Rights Act.

Rule 3 would specify that a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. This would ensure that the Attorney-General's notice is pub- lished as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament website), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament's permanent record. Select committee referral Rule 4 would cover referral to a select committee. It would make clear that the item of business for the select committee's consideration is the declaration of inconsist- ency itself, not the Attorney-General's notice. Rule 4 would provide that the declaration is allocated by the Clerk of the House to the most appropriate select committee. This wording mirrors the provision for allocating reports of the Attorney-General under section 7 of the Bill of Rights Act to select committees, in Standing Order 269(5). Although in most instances the referral would be to the relevant subject committee, on occasion it may be desirable for the referral to initially be to the Privileges Com- mittee. We note that committees can meet jointly under the Standing Orders and this may sometimes be appropriate for considering declarations of inconsistency. Select committee consideration Rule 5(1) would outline that the select committee considers the declaration and reports to the House on it. We have not recommended a prescriptive approach to the select committee's consid- eration. The House does not tend to instruct its select committees how to go about the work referred to them. This would be particularly counter-productive for a new cat- egory of business. The committee's process is likely to depend on a range of factors, 6 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary including the nature of the declaration, the scope of the inconsistencies raised, the complexity of the relevant material, and the level of public interest. However, the pro- posed timeframe of four months for the committee to do its work is intended to pro- vide an opportunity for public input. The ability for the public to participate in select committee proceedings is one of the strengths of the select committee process and an important expression of Parliament's representative function. We also expect that committees would give careful consideration to the appointment of appropriate advisers. This could include the relevant government department and an independent adviser. Rule 5(2) would set out that the committee may make recommendations to address the declaration, and any other recommendations it sees fit. We have purposely proposed a broad mandate for the select committee. The commit- tee's recommendations to address the declaration may set out policy options for the Government to consider; a preferred policy option; a legislative response that is more rights-regarding without altering the underlying policy; or even a recommended process for the Government to develop any of the former.

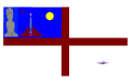
In addition, consideration of a declaration may lead the committee to make findings that do not directly relate to addressing the specific inconsistency identified in the declaration. Rule 5(2)(b) would cover the latter. It would be good practice for a committee considering a declaration of inconsistency to determine terms of reference for its consideration. Whether this should occur after an initial briefing from advisers would be for the committee to determine,











depending on the nature of the declaration and the expertise and knowledge of the committee's members regarding the issues raised. CITE INJUNCTION DECREE RULE LAW

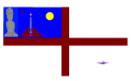
Select committee reporting Rule 6 would specify that the select committee must report within four months, unless the Business Committee determines a different deadline. The Business Committee can already vary select committee reporting deadlines under the Standing Orders, but we recommend including provision for this in rule 6 to improve the accessibility of the rules. We would expect a select committee seeking an extension to consult the Minister responsible for presenting the Government's response, as an extension for the committee might necessitate an extension to the Government's deadline too. This is similar to the practice for seeking extensions to the reporting dates for bills. Rule 7 would provide that the committee's report is debated together with the declar- ation of inconsistency, under proposed rule 10. It would also specify that the require- ment in Standing Orders for the Government to respond to recommendations in select committee reports on certain types of business within 60 working days would not apply to reports on declarations of inconsistency. Given that the Government would be required under our proposed amendments to present a response to the declaration within 6 months, and the select committee's report would be subject to debate in the House, it would be unnecessary for the Government also to lodge a formal written response to the select committee's recommendations. Requiring a response to the Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 7 committee's recommendations could also pre-empt the Government's response to the declaration itself, if there were to be more than 60 working days between the time the committee reports and when the Government presents its response. Government's response and debate in the House Rule 8 would specify that the Business Committee could vary the deadline for the Government's response, on behalf of the House, as the House would be empowered to do under subsection (2) of our proposed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act. As noted above, the Business Committee is chaired by the Speaker of the House, has representation from every party in Parlia- ment, and makes decisions based on unanimity or near-unanimity. This would provide a more streamlined way for adjustments to be made when there is broad agreement. Rule 9 would specify that the Government's response is published under the authority of the House. As for rule 3 above, this would ensure that the Government's response is published as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament web- site), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament's permanent record. Rule 10(1) would outline the nature of the debate in the House. It is intended that the debate would focus on the declaration itself, but would also include the committee's report and the Government response. Rule 10(2) would set out the structure of the debate. We propose that the responsible Minister would move a motion that the House take note of the declaration. We do not see it as the House's role to accept or reject the declaration, but to debate it, to scruti- nise the Government's response, and, subsequently, to consider any resulting legis- lation. The debate would be expected to be relatively interactive, with a mix of sub- stantive speeches, setting out different perspectives, and questions posed to the Minis- ter in charge about the Government's intentions. The model for this is the procedure that has recently developed for the consideration of ministerial statements. Rule 10(3) would require that the debate be held within six sitting days after the date on which the Government's response is presented, unless the Business Committee determines a different date. This would give members an opportunity to digest the Government's response and allow the Government to arrange its House business appropriately, while ensuring the debate takes place promptly. The rule would also provide that the Government could not simply discharge or postpone the order of the day by direction of the Minister or through a non-debatable motion. Process for adoption of parliamentary rules We recommend that the proposed rules for declarations of inconsistency be











adopted through a sessional order, for the current term of Parliament. We have written to the Leader of the House proposing that he lodge a notice of motion containing the pro- posed rules, so they could be debated alongside the bill's third reading. This would, of course, be subject to the subsequent stages of the legislative process, and any further amendments to the bill that need to be reflected in the rules. The notice of motion 8 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary would provide for the rules to take effect on the day on which the bill came into force.

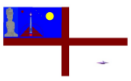
We also recommend that the procedure for declarations of inconsistency subsequently be incorporated permanently in the House's rules when the next review of the Stand- ing Orders takes place. Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 9 Appendix 1 Proposed parliamentary rules for considering declarations of inconsistency DECLARATIONS OF INCONSISTENCY 1 Purpose The purpose of these rules is to provide for the House's procedures in associ- ation with the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2021. 2 Definitions For the purposes of these rules,— declaration of inconsistency means a declaration— (a) made by a court, and in respect of which section 7A(1) of the New Zea- land Bill of Rights Act 1990 applies, or (b) made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993, and in respect of which section 92WA(1) of that Act applies Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency means a report advising of the Government's response to a declaration, which a Minister must present under— (a) section 7B of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or (b) section 92WB of the Human Rights Act 1993 notice means a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General in accordance with— (a) section 7A(2) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1993, or (b) section 92WA(2) of the Human Rights Act 1993. 3 Notice of declaration of inconsistency A notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. CITE THIS 4 Referral of declaration of inconsistency to select committee (1) When the Attorney-General presents a notice, the declaration of inconsistency that the notice brings to the attention of the House stands referred to a select committee for consideration. (2) The declaration of inconsistency is allocated by the Clerk to the most appropri- ate select committee. 10 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary 5 Select committee consideration of declaration of inconsistency (1) A select committee to which a declaration of inconsistency is referred considers the declaration and reports to the House. (2) In its report on the declaration of inconsistency, the committee may— (a) make any recommendations to address the declaration; and (b) include any other recommendations as the committee sees fit. 6 Time for report on declaration of inconsistency (1) The select committee considering a declaration of inconsistency must finally report to the House on it before the time for report set out in paragraph (2). (2) The time for report is four months after the date on which the Attorney-General presented the notice relating to the declaration of inconsistency, unless the Business Committee determines a different time for report. 7 Select committee report on declaration of inconsistency (1) A select committee report on a declaration of inconsistency is set down as a members' order of the day under Standing Order 254(4), but is taken together with the debate on the declaration of inconsistency that is held under rule 10. (2) Paragraph (1) applies despite Standing Orders 72 and 74(4). (3) Standing Order 256(2) applies to a committee's report on a declaration of inconsistency (no Government response is required under that Standing Order). 8 Variation of deadline for Government's response to a declaration of incon- sistency The Business Committee may, for any reason, vary the usual six month dead- line for the Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency by deter- mining a different deadline (see section 7B(2)(b) of the New Zealand Bill of











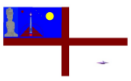
Rights Act 1990 or section 92WB(2)(b) of the Human Rights Act 1993, as applicable). 9 Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency (1) The Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency is published under the authority of the House. (2) When the Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency is presented, a debate on that declaration of inconsistency is set down as a Government order of the day under rule 10. 10 Debate on declaration of inconsistency (1) The debate on a declaration of inconsistency is the debate on— (a) the declaration of inconsistency itself, and (b) the select committee's report on the declaration of inconsistency, and Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 11 (c) the Government's response to the declaration of inconsistency. (2) During the debate on a declaration of inconsistency,— (a) a Minister moves a motion to take note of the declaration, and (b) during their speeches, members may ask questions to the Minister, and the Minister may reply, in the same manner as comments and questions on a ministerial statement. (3) The debate on a declaration of inconsistency must be held no more than six sit- ting days after the date on which the Government's response to the declaration of inconsistency is presented, unless the Business Committee determines other- wise. (4) Standing Order 74(1)(a) and (b) and (2) does not apply to the order of the day for the debate on a declaration of inconsistency. 12 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Appendix 2 Committee process The New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill was referred to the Privileges Committee of the 52nd Parliament on 27 May 2020. It was reinstated on 26 November 2020 in the 53rd Parliament. The closing date for submissions on the bill was 11 August 2020. The committee received and considered 43 submissions from interested groups and individuals. We heard oral evidence from 10 submitters at hearings in Wellington. We appointed Professor Janet McLean QC as our independent specialist adviser. We received advice on the bill from the Ministry of Justice, Professor McLean QC, and the Office of the Clerk. The Parliamentary Counsel Office assisted with legal drafting. We consulted the Standing Orders Committee on the parliamentary process and pos- sible rules for considering declarations of inconsistency. The Question of privilege on declarations of inconsistency with the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990 was referred to the Privileges Committee of the 52nd Parliament by the Speaker on 27 February 2018. It was reinstated on 26 November 2020 in the 53rd Parliament. We did not call for evidence or appoint advisers for the question of privilege. Committee membership Hon David Parker (Chairperson) Chris Bishop (until 31 August 2021) Matt Doocey Golriz Ghahraman Hon Chris Hipkins David Seymour Dr Duncan Webb Hon Poto Williams Hon Michael Woodhouse (from 31 August 2021) Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 13 Key to symbols used in reprinted bill As reported from a select committee text inserted unanimously text deleted unanimously New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Hon Kris Faafoi New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill Contents Page 1 Title 2 2 Commencement 2 Part 1 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 3 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 2 4 New sections 7A and 7B and cross-heading inserted (AttorneyGeneral to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency) 2 Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 7A Attorney-General to report to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency 2 7B Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government's response to declaration 2 Part 2 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 5 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 3 6 Section 92K amended (Effect of declaration) 3 7 New sections 92WA and 92WB and cross-heading inserted 3 Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 92WA Attorney-General to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency 3 92WB Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government's response to declaration 4 230—2 1 The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows: 1 Title This Act is the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2020. 2 Commencement 5 This Act comes into force on the day after the date of Royal assent. Part 1 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 3 Amendment to New











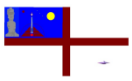
Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 This Part amends the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. 10 4 New sections 7A and 7B and cross-heading inserted (Attorney-General to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency) After section 7, insert: Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 7A Attorney-General to report to notify Parliament of 15 declaration of inconsistency (1) This section applies if a declaration made by a senior court that an enactment is inconsistent with this Bill of Rights (and not made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993) becomes final because— (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the 20 declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the mak- ing of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (2) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration 25 becomes final, a report notice bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. 7B Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government's response to declaration (1) If a notice is presented under section 7A of a declaration that an enactment is 30 inconsistent, the Minister responsible for the administration of the enactment must present to the House of Representatives, before the deadline, a report advising of the Government's response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is presented, or any earlier or later time— 35 cl 1 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 2 (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Part 2 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 5 5 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 This Part amends the Human Rights Act 1993. 6 Section 92K amended (Effect of declaration) (1) Before section 92K(1), insert: Effect on enactment, or act, omission, policy, or activity, concerned 10 (2) Replace section 92K(2) and (3) with: Attorney-General to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency (2) Subsection (3) applies if a declaration made under section 92J (by the Tribu- nal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal) becomes final because— 15 (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the mak- ing of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (3) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later 20 than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration becomes final, a report bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. Required actions after declarations of inconsistency (2) Sections 92WA and 92WB provide for required actions after a declaration of 25 inconsistency is made under section 92J (by the Tribunal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal). 7 New sections 92WA and 92WB and cross-heading inserted After section 92W, insert: Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 30 92WA Attorney-General to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency (1) This section applies if a declaration made under section 92J (by the Tribunal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal) becomes final because— New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Part 2 cl 7 3 (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the mak- ing of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (2) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later 5 than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration becomes final, a notice bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. 92WB Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government's response to declaration 10 (1) If a notice is presented under section 92WA of a declaration that an enact- ment is inconsistent, the Minister responsible for the administration of the enactment must present to the House of Representatives, before the deadline, a report advising of the **Government's response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is**











the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is 15 presented, or any earlier or later time— (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Legislative history 18 March 2020 Introduction (Bill 230–1) 27 May 2020 First reading and referral to Privileges Committee Wellington, New Zealand: Published under the authority of the House of Representatives—2021 CITE THIS

PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRUS TO EXTERMINATE THE POPULATIONS BY COERSIAN BRIBERY

MURDER INCOMPETENT POLITICIANS NOT QUALIFED AND RESIGNING WHEN DAMAGE DONE AS THE CRIMINAL INTENT OF THESE OUT OF ORDER PIRATES OPERATING LAWLESS DANGEROUS HEALTH PROCEDURES THAT HARM THE COMMUNITIES DYING ALL AROUND

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https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-epidemic-notice-and-orders

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COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

Information on the Epidemic notice and Orders issued by the Government to manage specific matters during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Last updated: 13 July 2022 and again today Saturday 3 September 2022 at 6 pm to 8 pm

NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL POPE FRANCIS AND SURROGATE KING JOHN WANOA PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS AND OUR CONTRACT PARTNER BRITISH NAVY ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MICHAEL BOYCE WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT "CROWN" KING WLLIAM IV FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY JURISDICTION OVER NZ NON SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT CROWN OF NZ LAWLESS INCOMPETENT LIABLED NAMED PHOTOGRAPHED POLITICIAND AND THESE C V I D CONTRACTED OFFICERS POLICE MILITARY PANDEMIC SCAM CONSPIRACY PIRATES ACTING IN THEIR OWN CORPORATE BUSINESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INTERESTS BANKS

Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern

YOU ARE CHARGED IN THIS NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT TODA 21 JULY 2022

FOR

ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BREAKING MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OF POPE FLANCIS

AND YOUR PANDEMIC IS A FRAUD PLAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION WITH NO LAWFUL LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE A STATE OF EMERGENCY OF A VIRUS THAT YOU WEF THUGS CREATED IN A LAB THAT IS MURDERING POPULATIONS ILLEGALLY TO EXTERMINATE THE INNOCENT SOVEREIGN PEOPLE SUFFERING HARM LOSS INJURY WHICH THE POPE SAID WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE ENFORCE ADEQUATE LAWS TO SAVE OURSELVES FROM DANGER

YOU HAVE NO PROOF THAT THE V X I N E IS SAFE WHEN WE CLAIM ITS NOT SAFE FOR US

The Bill on your Heads are GBP 1 trillion Pound Note Moai Pound Note Equivalent or Higher Value of your Birth Certificate Bond Pope Francis is Holding over you to Warn you all of the Consequences of Breaking his MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS we the Sovereign People of Pope Francis Charge you all today in advance of your Illegal Lockdown and Fraud Pandemic Parliamentary Fraud Sovereignty over the Popes Sovereign Legal Ownership CESTI CU VEI TRUST" People

https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-epidemic-notice-and-orders#phrv

Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers. Those classes of people are: **CITE THIS ALL**

WorkSafe inspectors
Aviation Security officers
Customs officers
members of the Armed Forces
COVID-19 Enforcement Officers (Maritime Border).

The authorisations describe the class of people that are authorised as enforcement officers, the powers (available under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act) that they may exercise, and the functions which they may carry out:

2. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (Word, 85KB)
3. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (PDF, 150KB)
4. Authorisation of Authorised Officers – 12 April 2022
5. Authorisation of Trainee Health and Safety Inspectors – 12 April 2022
6. Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 (PDF, 55 KB)
7. Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 (Word, 196 KB)

8. Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 (PDF, 83 KB)
9. Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 (Word, 55 KB)
10. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (PDF, 240 KB)
11. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (Word, 69 KB)
12. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (Word, 442 KB)
13. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (PDF, 78 KB)
14. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 27 February 2022 (Word, 85 KB)
15. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 27 February 2022 (PDF, 103 KB)
16. Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 443 KB)
17. Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 100 KB)
18. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (Word, 444 KB)
19. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (PDF, 86 KB)
20. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 444 KB)
21. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 87 KB)
22. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (Word, 443 KB)
23. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (PDF, 130 KB)
24. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 (Word, 441 KB)
25. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 95 KB)
26. Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 (Word, 440 KB)
27. Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 142 KB)
28. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 (Word, 440 KB),
29. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 (PDF, 142 KB)
30. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers (as enforcement officers for travel requirements) – 20 December 2021 (Word, 443 KB)
31. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers (as enforcement officers for travel requirements) – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 127 KB) **CITE THIS**

The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021 came into force 22 April 2021. This order prohibits a person from importing, manufacturing, supplying, selling, packing, or using a point-of-care test for SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 unless the Director-General of Health has:

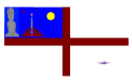
- authorised the person's activity; or
- exempted the point-of-care test from the prohibition.











This order replaces the Notice Under Section 37 of the Medicines Act 1981 (Gazette 2020-go1737) and broadens the group of Point-Of-Care tests the restrictions apply to.

18. **COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021**
19. **Corrigendum—Revocation and Replacement—Authorisations and Exemptions for Point-of-Care Tests**
20. **Notice of Authorisation for Expanding Import, Supply and Distribution Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021**
21. **Revocation and Replacement of Authorisation of Persons to Import, Supply and Distribute Point-of-care Tests Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response CITE THIS**

THREATS BY JACINDA ARDERN PUBLIC STATEMENTS AGAINST POPES LIVING SOVEREIGNS

TREASON ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND (POPE FRANCIS SOVEREIGNS)

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Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmasks how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power to that end. CITE THIS

The application of power under legality: ultra vires or ultra-virus? CITE THIS

Page 87

Law's authority and law's coercion: ideals and reality under emergency

The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to law. So far, our emphasis has been on the value of legality for constraining governmental power. The final point we wish to make is that this substantive restraint is important for evaluating law's authority over subjects – law's capacity to obligate subjects – and the ways in which an ideal of legality figures in that evaluation. Law's constraints on public power can be seen as requirements for law to have legitimate authority over persons, while officials' departures from those constraints could mean that persons subject to law are not being served by legitimate legal authority, but are simply being coerced to comply with orders in ways that disrespect them as persons.[33]

CITE THIS AS THE THREAT OVER SUBJECTS MEANING YOU THE LIVING MAN WOMAN CHILD

Page 87 and 88

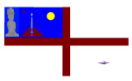
The Crown's arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power.











(Specifically, that the demand to 'stay home in your bubble' was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to 'wash our hands' … .) The High Court's rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least some of the ways in which law's authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects' behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and sentences) for breaching the rules. The practice and principles of legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats of force.[34] In the absence of lawful authorization for the start of lockdown, the requirement to stay home was neither advisory nor authoritative, but illegitimately coercive. CITE THIS AS "NOT LAW" BUT COERSIN TO COMMIT FRAUD RULES

Page 87 88 and 89

Law's authority and law's coercion: ideals and reality under emergency

The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to law. So far, our emphasis has been on the value of legality for constraining governmental power. The final point we wish to make is that this substantive restraint is important for evaluating law's authority over subjects – law's capacity to obligate subjects – and the ways in which an ideal of legality figures in that evaluation. Law's constraints on public power can be seen as requirements for law to have legitimate authority over persons, while officials' departures from those constraints could mean that persons subject to law are not being served by legitimate legal authority, but are simply being coerced to comply with orders in ways that disrespect them as persons.[33]

CITE THIS AS THE THREAT OVER SUBJECTS MEANING YOU THE LIVING MAN WOMAN CHILD

More concretely, the subject side of the story of legality in times of emergency asks why all of this matters. Does it matter whether the Prime Minister obliges, advises, or coerces subjects to stay home? What, if anything, is the difference between these forms of power (and their values), in general, and as highlighted in times of emergency?

Those questions require attention to the ways in which legal constraints on public power are important to justifying law's authority over persons.

The Crown's arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power. (Specifically, that the demand to 'stay home in your bubble' was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to 'wash our hands' … .) The High Court's rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least

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What would it take for law to have legitimate authority, in this context? CITE THIS For a start, it would take rule-governed behavior, but that doesn't yet answer the question, which is complicated by the variety of theoretical debates over what might legitimate authority itself, and whether law's authority is distinctive in that regard.[35] Legal rules might purport to bind subjects, but whether they do so might depend (for example) upon law's capacity to coordinate large-scale collective responses to the pandemic crisis, to resolve problems of disagreement about the most effective or most important response, or in other ways to serve subjects. It is clear that effective responses to the pandemic continue to require both a coordinating mechanism, a variety of specialist and expert guidance, and choices between values that may be either equally or differently important. Law is not the only tool for achieving those ends – and so governmental authority that is exercised through law is entangled, in important ways, with the personal or 'charismatic' authority (Weber (1921) 1978) of a popular political leader, with the epistemic authority of health and economic experts, with local community leadership in private and in public organisations of various scales, and, perhaps most visibly, with Māori authorities (with their own instances of rule-based authority, charismatic authority, health and economic expertise, and localised knowledge and capacity). CITE THIS BROKE UK NZ LAW

Crucially for the ongoing application of legality under emergency, governmental authority exercised through statutes and Orders stands in complex relations to mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga through tikanga. Those relations must be evaluated in light of constitutional obligations under Te Tiriti as well as questions of political equality. An evaluation should take into account the very real limitations upon the ways in which the state and its law can serve Māori communities, often resulting directly from distrust born of illegal abuses of state power and the coercive applications of law over those communities.

That concern can shed further doubt on whether the pandemic response CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

reveals robust commitments to rule-governed legality that protect subjects equally against arbitrary and coercive power and treats persons equally as subjects of law's authority. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU - CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

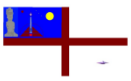
The values served by the ideal of legality ring empty if legality fails to serve subjects evenly, if law coerces some more than others. One can wonder whether subjects can and should accept law as a legitimate authority in such circumstances. CITE THIS AS ILLEGITIMATE AUTHORITY











The full evaluation of the response to Covid-19 must include ongoing concerns for the ways in which that response navigates relationships under Te Tiriti to address earlier and persistent failures. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU For example, an evaluation of the Response Act suggests that, while both the Act's lack of meaningful consultation with Māori and the lack of a reference to Te Tiriti might be seen as quite ordinary (though not thereby excusable) constitutional failures – CITE THIS ACT CONSISTENT AGAINST HAPU shared with plenty of other important statutes – the failure is made particularly pronounced by the importance of Māori and governmental authorities working together in order to meet the needs of persons vulnerable both to the pandemic and its response. CITE THIS - HAS NOT BENEFITED MAORI OR HAPU

Emerging analyses of the response examine the importance of mana whenua authority CITE THIS AS HAPU SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY KINGS FLAG JURISDICTION both in independent and cooperative or coordinative practices, as well as diverse applications of tikanga as adapted to the pandemic (Charters 2020; Curtis 2020; Jones 2020). CITE THIS Beyond the evaluation of extraordinary and prominent practices such as the use of road-block checkpoints (e.g. Harris and Williams 2020; Taonui 2020), academic commentary also points to the more ordinary role of Māori authorities located in communities that the state is unable or at least poorly equipped to serve on its own, raising doubts over its legitimate authority (Johnston 2020) CITE THIS . While a full evaluation of those matters is beyond the scope of this work, it is important that the contextual and subject-centred understanding of the ways in which commitments to legality can help to protect subjects against arbitrary power and can support the legitimacy of law's authority and coercive force, thus rests upon the complex circumstances of subjection and authority in Aotearoa New Zealand.

CITE THIS AS MAORI AUTHORITY LIMIT ONE AREA OF THE COUNTRY IN NORTHLAND DOESN'T REPRESENT THE WHOLE COUNTRY ROAD CHECK POINTS FOR FALSE GOVERNMENT MADE SCAM PANDEMIC EMERNENCY CHECKS

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Conclusion

According to the view of the High Court in Borrowdale, the New Zealand government acted beyond its rule-prescribed competences for the first nine days of the first lockdown. It is significant, though, that at no point did the government invoke powers that would have been hostile to the principles of legality. The principles of continued governance through general, public, clear, and prospective rules, reasoned decision-making, and subjection to supervision from the courts, have not been openly challenged (thus far), and have been largely upheld by the ordinary operation of legal institutions. **CITE THIS AS COURTS ARE COMPLICIT IN THE SCAM FRAUD PANDEMIC**

Page 89

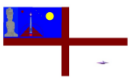
The litigation and many of the media debates around the 'legality of lockdown' centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal authorization, without sufficient regard to the greater ideal of **legality and its effective restraint on power and protection of persons, is dangerous CITE THIS** and should be avoided. It











might lead the **government of the day (through Parliament) to pass ever-broader authorizing rules which satisfy the point of formality but would pose a more severe threat to the values served by legality**,

CITE THIS IS THE THREAT AGAINST THE KINGS FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY COMMON LAW PEOPLE AND "MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNS" BIRTH TITLE OF THE NATIVES LAND

at least as an ideal. Overly broad and indeterminate use of statutory powers can give rise to unchecked discretion, while only retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework.

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The overall adherence to the principles of legality – not only to proper authorization – is significant for those who are subject to law and to executive power. It recognizes the value inherent in seeing persons not only as means for the successful resolution of the crisis, but also as agents deserving of treatment as such. In light of this, we can begin to **examine whether imposed 'Orders' and freshly authorized restrictions could be a genuine exercise of legitimate authority**, **CITE THIS AS CONINUED UNCERTAINTY GOVERNMENT OF NO TRUE CONSTITUTION TO MAKE LAW** guiding people's collective response to a crisis – making possible effective courses of action which are unavailable to persons by themselves. If law presents and represents a shared standard that governs behavior evenly, **it may enable us to act together on the reasons that apply to us separately.**

If law is to do all that then it must meet a standard beyond mere formal authorization. This standard involves both formal and substantive restrictions on what law can be – restrictions that are often taken for granted in ordinary times (at least in New Zealand). But our expectations from law should not diminish in times of crisis. **On the contrary, in times of increased vulnerability and intense disruption, it is as important as ever to adhere to the principles of legality and demand such adherence from those who wield public power. CITE THIS AS PLANNED DISRUPTION TO OUR LIVES FOR NO APPARENT PROVEN REASON OF PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRSES IN A LAB**

Page 90

Disclosure Statements by Author

2 These are not the only concerns drawing scholarly and media commentaries. As we indicate in part V, an important body of commentary also highlights the particular challenges of responding to the pandemic in ways consistent with **the relationship under Te Tiriti and respect for tikanga (e.g. Charters 2020; Johnston 2020). CITE THIS**

4 The supervisory role of the courts adds an important institutional dimension to the more abstract principles. It insists that those **principles must be upheld through the institutionalized check on government action, not simply entrusted to governments themselves. See Raz (1979).**

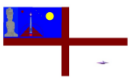
5 The question whether law has legitimate authority, or is merely coercive, divides key work in legal theory. For analysis see e.g. Ripstein (2004). For a leading view in which law claims (and may have) morally legitimate authority, see Raz (1986); while the contrary position, emphasizing law's coercive impact (and its potential justification), see Dworkin (1986).











CITE THIS AS COERSIVE FORCE OF PARLIAMENT LAW NOT COURT INSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL OF PARLIAMENT MAKING RADICAL INCOMPETENT LAW MAKING THEN QUIT THE JOB AND LEAVE A MESS IS HISTORIC OF GOVERNMENT ABHORENT HABIT

Page 91

9 ‘The safety of the people ought to be the highest law.’ Cicero, De Legibus III.3.VIII.

CITE THIS AS THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE IS COMPROMISED BY THE AMOUNT OF DEATHS FROM THE C V I D JAB IS “PROMOTED BY NZ GOVERNMENT AND JACINDA ARDERN IS A LIVING FACT” THAT SHE IS BEHIND MASS EXTERMINATION OF MANKIND AND OUR PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND RISE UP AGAINST HER TYRANY AND TREASON AGAINST THE COUNTRY WITH UNPROVEN VIRUS INFECTION KILLING OR POPULATION WHY WE CONVICTED JACINDA CHARGED WITH AIDING AND ABETTING MURDER IN THIS COURT CASE 3 SEPT 22

10 There is a voluminous contemporary literature exploring the significance of Schmitt’s work for legal theory, and not only for the question of emergencies. We cannot engage all of this here, but see most recently, Meierhenrich and Simons (2019).

11 For a contemporary attack on liberalism from the left along similar lines, see Benjamin ([1921] 1986).

12 Schmitt ([1928] 2000).

13 Schmitt and his contemporaries were embroiled in a discussion surrounding one such rule: Article 48 of the constitution of the Weimar Republic. Article 48 authorized the President to take extensive emergency measures. It was continuously used by conservative courts in Germany to erode constitutional safeguards and was ultimately used to topple the Weimar Republic and transfer totalitarian power to its Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

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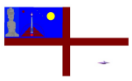
14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge.











15 E.g. Hungary, where rules passed have effectively authorized rule by decree.

16 In 1845, 1846, 1847, 1860 and 1863, the government invoked martial law – including against those Māori engaged in passive resistance at Parihaka. Indemnity legislation was passed by the General Assembly in 1860, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1888. The UK Government disallowed the Indemnity Act 1866 (NZ) in 1877 see Martin (2010, fn 3).

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Martial law "unable to be accessed by most New Zealanders"

StrictlyObiter Uncategorized December 20, 2020

New Zealanders' ability to access military justice is under threat, according to a New Zealand Law Foundation backed study released today. Decades of under-funding and spiraling costs of litigation mean that New Zealand risks finding itself unprepared should it have to declare martial law.

The study found that a credible and effective system of military justice depends on sufficient funding, as well as legislation permitting high degrees of discretion and caprice. But resourcing for the necessary legal infrastructure has not kept pace with developments in other areas of law, and the current laws on the books may lead at best to only partial repression of the civil legal system.

"Our research has shown that the cost of a summary trial and the attendant execution by firing squad is now unaffordable for anyone earning less than $125,000 per year," said lead researcher Courtney Marshall.

Meanwhile, figures show the simplest of proceedings is likely to take over fifteen months to reach a political show trial, even under active case management procedures. Ms Marshall said this should be a warning sign for anyone expecting martial law to operate seamlessly immediately upon its declaration.

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AN EPITOME OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO NATIVE AFFAIRS AND LAND PURCHASES IN THE NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND

PROCLAMATION. — PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW

Proclamation of Martial Law.

By His Excellency Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-[unclear: Admir] of the same, &c.

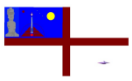
WHEREAS active military operations [unclear: a about] to be undertaken by the Queen's forces against Natives in the Province of Taranaki in [unclear: arm] against Her Majesty's sovereign authority: Now, I, the Governor, do hereby proclaim and declare that martial law will be











exercised throughout the said province from publication hereof within the Province of Taranaki until the relief of the said district from martial law by public Proclamation.

Given under my hand and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command.
E. W. STAFFORD.
God save the Queen!
Published the 22nd February, 1860.
G. F. MURRAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops

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Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declar- ations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill and recommends that it be passed. We rec- ommend all amendments unanimously. Introduction The Supreme Court's 2018 judgment in Attorney-General v Taylor confirmed that senior courts have the power to issue declarations that legislation is inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. **This bill seeks to create a statutory mech- anism for bringing declarations of inconsistency to the attention of the House of Rep-resentative, with the aim of facilitating consideration of the judiciary's declarations by the legislative and executive branches of government.**

The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament.

CITE THIS AS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE LAND WHERE NZ PARLIAMENT IS NOT THE TRUE SOVEREIGN BUT POPE FRANCIS "MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OVER NZ PARLIAMENT SOVEREIGNTY LAW AS ILLEGAL AND UNLAWFUL TO DECLARE ANYTHING AGAINST THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE IMPOSING A DECLARATION

It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zea- land infringes upon people's protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified. CITE THIS

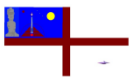
Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and adminis- tering them—the legislative and executive branches, respectively—are both seen by the public to, and do in fact, consider such declarations properly CITE THIS











We recommend a change to new section 7A of the Bill of Rights Act and in new section 92WA of the Human Rights Act to clarify that the Attorney-General must notify, rather than report to, Par- liament.

Page 99 and 100

We see the Attorney-General's role here as being to bring the declaration into the House's consideration, rather than reporting substantively on the declaration. 2 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Requirement for Government to respond We recommend that the bill be amended to require the Government to respond to dec- larations of inconsistency. This requirement would be contained in new section 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and new section 92WB of the Human Rights Act. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that declarations and the issues they raise are given due consideration by the executive branch and are responded to publicly.

We note that the Human Rights Act currently requires the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency made under the Act. The bill as introduced would remove that. Our recommended amendment would see the current requirement replaced with the same requirement we propose for inclusion in the Bill of Rights Act. Six-month deadline and ability to vary it We recommend requiring that the Government's response be presented to the House within six months of a declaration being brought to the attention of the House. We also recommend including a means of varying the deadline, in subsection (2) of pro- posed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act.

Page 101

The House's proceedings are regulated by its permanent rules, the Standing Orders. They are appropriately regarded as constitutional rules for the exercise of significant public power. CITE THIS

We note that the regular review of the Standing Orders will also provide opportunities to adjust the House's procedures for consider- ing declarations of inconsistency in response to experience, without relying on the Government to initiate legislative proposals. CITE THIS

Rule 3 would specify that a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. This would ensure that the Attorney-General's notice is pub- lished as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament website), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament's permanent record. Select committee referral CITE THIS

Rule 4 would cover referral to a select committee. It would make clear that the item of business for the select committee's consideration is the declaration of inconsist- ency itself, not the Attorney-General's notice CITE THIS

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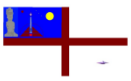

In addition, consideration of a declaration may lead the committee to make findings that do not directly relate to addressing the specific inconsistency identified in the declaration. Rule 5(2)(b) would cover the latter. It would be good practice for a committee considering a declaration of inconsistency to determine terms of reference for its consideration. Whether this should occur after an initial briefing from advisers would be for the committee to determine, depending on the nature of the declaration and the expertise and knowledge of the committee's members regarding the issues raised. CITE THIS

Page 103 and 104

We also recommend that the procedure for declarations of inconsistency subsequently be incorporated permanently in the House's rules when the next review of the Stand- ing Orders takes place. Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 9 Appendix 1 Proposed parliamentary rules for considering declarations of inconsistency DECLARATIONS OF INCONSISTENCY 1 Purpose The purpose of these rules is to provide for the House's procedures in associ- ation with the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2021. 2 Definitions For the purposes of these rules,— declaration of inconsistency means a declaration— (a) made by a court, and in respect of which section 7A(1) of the New Zea- land Bill of Rights Act 1990 applies, or (b) made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993, and in respect of which section 92WA(1) of that Act applies Government's response to a declaration of inconsistency means a report advising of the Government's response to a declaration, which a Minister must present under— (a) section 7B of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or (b) section 92WB of the Human Rights Act 1993 notice means a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General in accordance with— (a) section 7A(2) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1993, or (b) section 92WA(2) of the Human Rights Act 1993. 3 Notice of declaration of inconsistency A notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. CITE THIS

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Government's response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is 15 presented, or any earlier or later time— (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Legislative history 18 March 2020 Introduction (Bill 230–1) 27 May 2020 First reading and referral to Privileges Committee Wellington, New Zealand: Published under the authority of the House of Representatives—2021 CITE THIS

PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRUS TO EXTERMINATE THE POPULATIONS BY COERSIAN BRIBERY

MURDER INCOMPETENT POLITICIANS NOT QUALIFED AND RESIGNING WHEN DAMAGE DONE AS THE CRIMINAL INTENT OF THESE OUT OF ORDER PIRATES OPERATING LAWLESS DANGEROUS HEALTH PROCEDURES THAT HARM THE COMMUNITIES DYING ALL AROUND

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COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

Information on the Epidemic notice and Orders issued by the Government to manage specific matters during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Last updated: 13 July 2022

NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL POPE FRANCIS AND SURROGATE KING JOHN WANOA PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS AND OUR CONTRACT PARTNER BRITISH NAVY ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MICHAEL BOYCE WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT "CROWN" KING WLLIAM IV FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY JURISDICTION OVER NZ NON SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT CROWN OF NZ LAWLESS INCOMPETENT LIABLED NAMED PHOTOGRAPHED POLITICIAND AND THESE C V I D CONTRACTED OFFICERS POLICE MILITARY PANDEMIC SCAM CONSPIRACY PIRATES ACTING IN THEIR OWN CORPORATE BUSINESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INTERESTS BANKS

Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern the living breathing woman in your flesh and blood

YOU ARE CHARGED IN THIS NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT TODA 21 JULY 2022

FOR

ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BREAKING MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OF POPE FLANCIS

AND YOUR PANDEMIC IS A FRAUD PLAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION WITH NO LAWFUL LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE A STATE OF EMERGENCY OF A VIRUS THAT YOU WEF THUGS CREATED IN A LAB THAT IS MURDERING POPULATIONS ILLEGALLY TO EXTERMINATE THE INNOCENT SOVEREIGN PEOPLE SUFFERING HARM LOSS INJURY WHICH THE POPE SAID WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE ENFORCE ADEQUATE LAWS TO SAVE OURSELVES FROM DANGER

YOU HAVE NO PROOF THAT THE V X I N E IS SAFE WHEN WE CLAIM ITS NOT SAFE FOR US

The Bill on your Heads are GBP 1 trillion Pound Note Moai Pound Note Equivalent or Higher Value of your Birth Certificate Bond Pope Francis is Holding over you to Warn you all of the Consequences of Breaking his MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS we the Sovereign People of Pope Francis Charge you all today in advance of your Illegal Lockdown and Fraud Pandemic Parliamentary Fraud Sovereignty over the Popes Sovereign Legal Ownership CESTI CU VEI TRUST" People

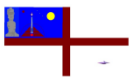
https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-epidemic-notice-and-orders#phrv











Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers. Those classes of people are: **CITE THIS ALL**

WorkSafe inspectors
Aviation Security officers
Customs officers
members of the Armed Forces
COVID-19 Enforcement Officers (Maritime Border).

The authorisations describe the class of people that are authorised as enforcement officers, the powers (available under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act) that they may exercise, and the functions which they may carry out:

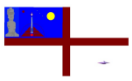
32. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (Word, 85KB)
33. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (PDF, 150KB)
34. Authorisation of Authorised Officers – 12 April 2022
35. Authorisation of Trainee Health and Safety Inspectors – 12 April 2022
36. Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 (PDF, 55 KB)
37. Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 (Word, 196 KB)
38. Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 (PDF, 83 KB)
39. Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 (Word, 55 KB)
40. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (PDF, 240 KB)
41. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (Word, 69 KB)
42. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (Word, 442 KB)
43. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (PDF, 78 KB)
44. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 27 February 2022 (Word, 85 KB)
45. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 27 February 2022 (PDF, 103 KB)
46. Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 443 KB)
47. Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 100 KB)
48. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (Word, 444 KB)











49. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (PDF, 86 KB)
50. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 444 KB)
51. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 87 KB)
52. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (Word, 443 KB)
53. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (PDF, 130 KB)
54. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 (Word, 441 KB)
55. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 95 KB)
56. Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 (Word, 440 KB)
57. Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 142 KB)
58. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 (Word, 440 KB),
59. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 (PDF, 142 KB)
60. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers (as enforcement officers for travel requirements) – 20 December 2021 (Word, 443 KB)
61. Authorisation of Aviation Security officers (as enforcement officers for travel requirements) – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 127 KB) **CITE THIS**

Version as at 12 April 2022

Senior Courts Act 2016

Public Act
Date of assent
Comencement

Note

The Parliamentary Counsel Office has made editorial and format changes to this version using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019.
Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Justice.

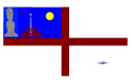
Contents











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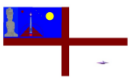
40 Arrest of defendant about to leave New Zealand **CITE THIS**









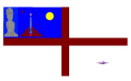












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106 Attorney-General may authorise Judges to sit part-time **CITE THIS**

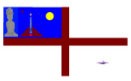
Acting Judges











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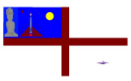
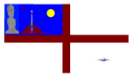












The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

Seal **CITE THIS INJUNCTION AND DECREE RULE LAW JURISDICTION**

(1)
The High Court must have a seal, and the Registrar of the court is responsible for the seal.
(2)
The seal must be used for sealing judgments, orders, certificates, and any other document issued by the court that must be sealed.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 50

Jurisdiction of High Court

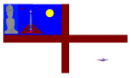
The High Court has—
(a)
the jurisdiction that it had on the commencement of this Act; and **CITE THIS**
(b)
the judicial jurisdiction that may be necessary to administer the laws of New Zealand; and
(c)
the jurisdiction conferred on it by any other Act. **CITE THIS**
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 16











MOAI KING WILLIAM IV CROWN SEALS ARE AT THE TOP OF THESE LEGAL DOCUMENTS TO AUTHENTICATE WHAT WE SWEAR IS THE TRUTH AFFIDAVITS THAT OVERPOWER JACINDA

Proceedings in place of writs

(1)
This section applies in any case where, before the commencement of the Judicature Amendment Act (No 2) 1985,—
(a)
the High Court had jurisdiction to grant relief or a remedy or do any other thing by way of a writ; or
(b)
the High Court could issue a writ for the commencement or conduct of a proceeding or in relation to a proceeding.
(2)
If this section applies,—
(a)
the court continues to have jurisdiction to grant the relief or remedy **or to do the thing**; but **CITE THIS**
(b)
the court may not issue the writ; and
(c)
the court may grant the remedy or relief **or do the thing** by way of a judgment or an order in **CITE THIS** accordance with this Act and the High Court Rules; and
d)
a proceeding for the remedy or relief or for the court to do the thing must be commenced and conducted in accordance with this Act and the High Court Rules.
(3)
This section does not apply to—
(a)
a writ of habeas corpus under the Habeas Corpus Act 2001; or
(b)
any writ of execution for the enforcement of a judgment or an order of the court; or **CITE THIS**
(c)
any writ in aid of any writ of execution. **CITE THIS**
(4)
Subsection (3) is subject to the High Court Rules.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 98A

28Immunity of Associate Judges **Every Associate Judge has the same immunities as a Judge of the High Court. CITE THIS POPE FRANCIS MOTU PROPRIO STATES YOU HAVE NO IMMUNITY FROM CONVICTION OF CORPORATE CRIMES OF A CRIMINAL GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION**

Compare: 1908 No 89 s

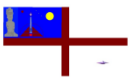
29Jurisdiction of High Court Judges not affected
Nothing in this Act or the High Court Rules prevents the exercise by a High Court Judge of the jurisdiction and powers conferred on an Associate Judge by this Act or those rules.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 26R **CITE THIS**











Commissioners for oaths, affidavits, and affirmations

30Power to appoint Commissioners

(1)

A High Court Judge may appoint a person to be a Commissioner of the High Court to administer and take an oath, affidavit, or affirmation outside New Zealand in connection with a proceeding or matter before a court in New Zealand. **CITE THIS**

(2)

Notification of the appointment must be published in the *Gazette*.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 47

31Effect of oath, affidavit, or affirmation

An oath, affidavit, or affirmation administered or taken by a Commissioner has the same effect as if it had been administered or taken by a person authorised to administer or take the oath, affidavit, or affirmation in New Zealand. **CITE THIS**

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 48

35Sheriffs

(1)

A Registrar is also a Sheriff for New Zealand. **CITE THIS**

(2)

Deputy Sheriffs may be appointed under the Public Service Act 2020 for offices of the High Court. CITE THIS

(3)

In the absence of the Sheriff or when acting for the Sheriff, a Deputy Sheriff has the same duties and powers as a Sheriff.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 29

Section 35(2): amended, on 7 August 2020, by section 135 of the Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40).

36Powers of Sheriffs

A Sheriff has—

(a)

the power to enforce an order of the High Court:

(b)

the power to serve a process of the High Court:

(c)

the power to arrest a person in accordance with an order of the High Court: CITE THIS

(d)

any other powers conferred by this Act, any other enactment, or the High Court Rules.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 32

37Sheriff not to act as lawyer or agent

No Sheriff may be in any way concerned in any action in any court in New Zealand either as a lawyer or as an agent.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 34

38Service of process when Sheriff disqualified

(1)

If the Sheriff is disqualified by law from executing any process that has been issued, the court must authorise a fit person to execute the process.

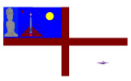
(2)











The cause of the process must be entered in the records of the court.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 35

39Persons arrested by Sheriffs may be committed to prison at once CITE THIS

A Sheriff, Sheriff's officer, bailiff, or any other person employed to assist the Sheriff who arrests any person under or by virtue of any writ or process that authorises the committal of the arrested person may, without delay, take steps to have the arrested person taken to a prison and committed there. CITE THIS POPE FRANCIS MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS COUNTS

(COUNT 55) 1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over: CITE THIS ARREST YOU GO IN PENAL INSTITUTION JAIL FOR LIFE

(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See; CITE THIS PATRIMONY SOVEREIGN LIVING CITIZEN PERSON YOU!

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 36

Part 4Supreme Courtney

New Zealand court means—

(a)
the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court, or the District Court; or
(b)
any of the following specialist courts: the Court Martial of New Zealand established under section 8 of the Court Martial Act 2007, the Court Martial Appeal Court constituted by the Court Martial Appeals Act 1953, the Employment Court, the Environment Court, the Māori Appellate Court, and the Māori Land Court
Registrar means the Registrar of the Supreme Court appointed under section 87

67Seal

(1)
The Supreme Court must have a seal, and the Registrar of the Supreme Court is responsible for the seal. CITE THIS WITH OUR 12 SEALS OF OUR KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT
(2)
The seal must be used for sealing judgments, orders, certificates, and any other document issued by the Supreme Court that must be sealed. CITE THIS
Compare: 2003 No 53 s 38

Part 5Senior court Judges

Head Judges

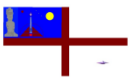
89Head of New Zealand judiciary











The Chief Justice is the head of the New Zealand judiciary. CITE THIS

Compare: 2003 No 53 s 18(1)

90Head of Supreme Court

(1)

The Chief Justice is the head of the Supreme Court and is responsible for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Supreme Court's business.

(2)

The Chief Justice may make all necessary arrangements for—

(a)

the sessions of the Supreme Court; and

(b)

the conduct of the Supreme Court's business.

100Judges appointed by Governor-General

(1)

A Judge is appointed by the Governor-General in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty. CITE THIS

(2)

The Chief Justice is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. CITE THIS

(3)

Every other Judge, and every Associate Judge, is appointed on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 4(2); 2003 No 53 s 17(1)(b)

CITATION THERE IS NO LEGITIMATE QUEEN ON THE THRONE AS AT 30 JULY 2022

118Jurisdiction, powers, protections, etc, of acting Judges

(1)

An acting Judge, while acting to the extent authorised as a member of a court, has the jurisdiction, powers, protections, privileges, and immunities of a Judge of that court.

(2)

An acting Associate Judge, while acting to the extent authorised as a member of the High Court, has the jurisdiction, powers, protections, privileges, and immunities of an Associate Judge of that court.

Compare: 1908 No 89 ss 11A(4), 26Q; 2003 No 53 s 23(7)

CITATION POPE FRANCIS MOTU PROPRIO SAYS NO JUDGE POLITICIAN LAWYER IMMUNITY

POLICE MILITARY FORCE ACTING AS CORPORATIONS UNDER NEW ZEALAND CROWN AGENTS ARE CONVICTED AND CHARGED AS ACCESORIES TO JACINDA ARDERN TREASON

(COUNT 7) over riding anything that could be issued by the United Nations, the Inner and Middle Temple, the Crown of Great Britain or any other Monarch and indeed by

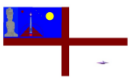
(COUNT 8) any head of state or body politic. If you are a member of the United Nations, or recognized by the United States or the United Kingdom or











(COUNT 13) anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies. Thirdly, we see the Holy See and the Universal Church

(COUNT 15) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law. (COUNT 19) "the Holy See is the underpinning to the whole global system of law, therefore anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies."

(COUNT 25) In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

YOU ARE ALL A NETWORK OF ORGANIZED CRIME LEAD BY JACINDA ARDERN FOR YOU LOT OF PIRATES AND NOT THE COMMUNITIES YOU ARE EMPLOYED TO SERVE VOTED IN

(COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

(COUNT 55) 1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over:

(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

(COUNT 76) (administration) and sheriffs (confiscation).

(COUNT 77) Judges administer the birth trust account in court matters favoring the court and the banks, acting as the presumed "beneficiary" since they have not properly advised the "true beneficiary" of their own trust.

(COUNT 78) Judges, attorneys, bankers, lawmakers, law enforcement and all public officials (servants) are now held personally liable for their confiscation of true beneficiary's homes, cars, money and assets; false imprisonment, deception, harassment, and conversion of the true beneficiary's trust funds.]

COUNTS 1 TO 90 SHALL APPLY TO ALL COURTS AND GOVERNMENTS POLICE MILITARY

senior court means— CITE THIS

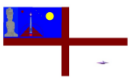
(a)
the Supreme Court:
(b)
the Court of Appeal:
(c)
the High Court.
Compare: 1908 No 89 ss 9A(1), 26F(1); 1947 No 16 s 6(1)











Section 135 heading: replaced, on 1 July 2020, by section 141(1)of the Statutes Amendment Act 2019 (2019 No 56).
Section 135(1): amended, on 1 July 2020, by section 141(2) of the Statutes Amendment Act 2019 (2019 No 56).
Section 135(2): inserted, on 1 July 2020, by section 141(3) of the Statutes Amendment Act 2019 (2019 No 56).

LIABLE NOW AS COMPLICIT IN GLOBAL FRAUD ROTHSCHILD BANKS CABAL WEF UN NATO EU UK WHO CIA DEEP STATE GOVERNMENT VATICAN CITY WASHINGTON DC CITY OF LONDON CITE THIS MOTU PROPRIO YED ALL CORPORATIONS INCLUDING GOVERNMENTS

Foreign creditors

172Memorials of judgments obtained out of New Zealand may be registered
(1)
This section applies to any judgment, decree, rule, or order (the **judgment**) obtained in any court of any Commonwealth country (the **overseas court**) for the payment of money.
(2)
A person in whose favour the judgment was obtained may file in the High Court a memorial containing the specified particulars that is authenticated by the seal of that court. Once filed, the memorial becomes a record of the judgment and execution may issue upon it in accordance with this section.

Payment of fees collected

176Fees to be paid into Crown Bank Account CITE THIS

All fees taken or received under this Act must be paid into a Crown Bank Account.
Compare: 1908 No 89 ss 42, 53

FEES TO BE PAID INTO MOAI POWER HOUSE BANK AND MOAI KING WILLIAM IV TRUST A/C

179Judgment against one of several persons jointly liable not a bar to action against others CITE THIS

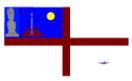
(1)
This section applies to proceedings in any senior court or other court.
(2)
A judgment against 1 or more of several persons jointly liable does not operate as a bar or defence to civil proceedings against any of the persons against whom judgment has not been recovered, except to the extent to which the judgment has been satisfied.
(3)
This section does not apply to any action or other proceeding to which Part 5 of the Law Reform Act 1936 applies.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 94











180Rules of equity prevail over rules of common law CITE THIS

(1)
This section applies to proceedings in a senior court, another court, or a tribunal where equitable jurisdiction may be exercised. CITE THIS
(2)
If there is any conflict or variance between the rules of equity and the rules of the common law in relation to the same matter, the rules of equity prevail. CITE THIS
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 99

Registrars, Sheriffs, and officers of High Court CITE THIS

33Appointment of Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and other officers of High Court
Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and other officers may be appointed under the Public Service Act 2020 for the conduct of the business of the High Court.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 27
Section 33: amended, on 7 August 2020, by section 135 of the Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40).
34Powers of Registrars
(1)
A Registrar has the duties and powers—
(a)
conferred by this Act, any other enactment, or the High Court Rules:
(b)
necessary or desirable to ensure the efficient and effective administration of the business of the High Court.
(2)
A Deputy Registrar has the same duties and powers as a Registrar.
(3)
Subsection (2) is subject to a provision to the contrary in any other enactment or the High Court Rules.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 28
35Sheriffs
(1)
A Registrar is also a Sheriff for New Zealand.
(2)
Deputy Sheriffs may be appointed under the Public Service Act 2020 for offices of the High Court.
(3)
In the absence of the Sheriff or when acting for the Sheriff, a Deputy Sheriff has the same duties and powers as a Sheriff. CITE THIS
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 29
Section 35(2): amended, on 7 August 2020, by section 135 of the Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40).
36Powers of Sheriffs CITE THIS
A Sheriff has—
(a)
the power to enforce an order of the High Court: CITE THIS
(b)
the power to serve a process of the High Court: CITE THIS
(c)

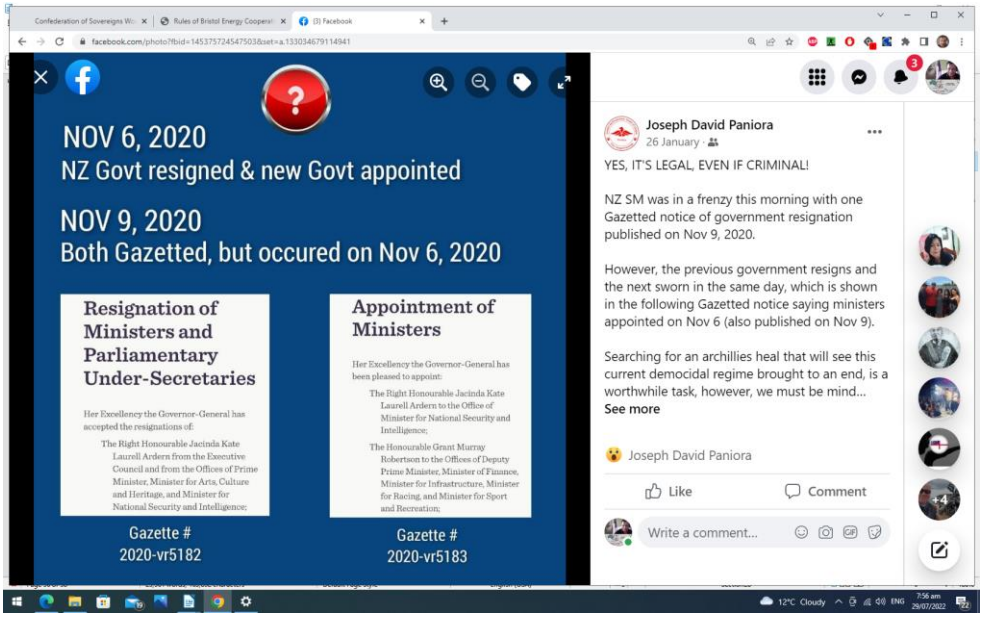
the power to arrest a person in accordance with an order of the High Court: CITE THIS
(d)
any other powers conferred by this Act, any other enactment, or the High Court Rules. CITE THIS
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 32

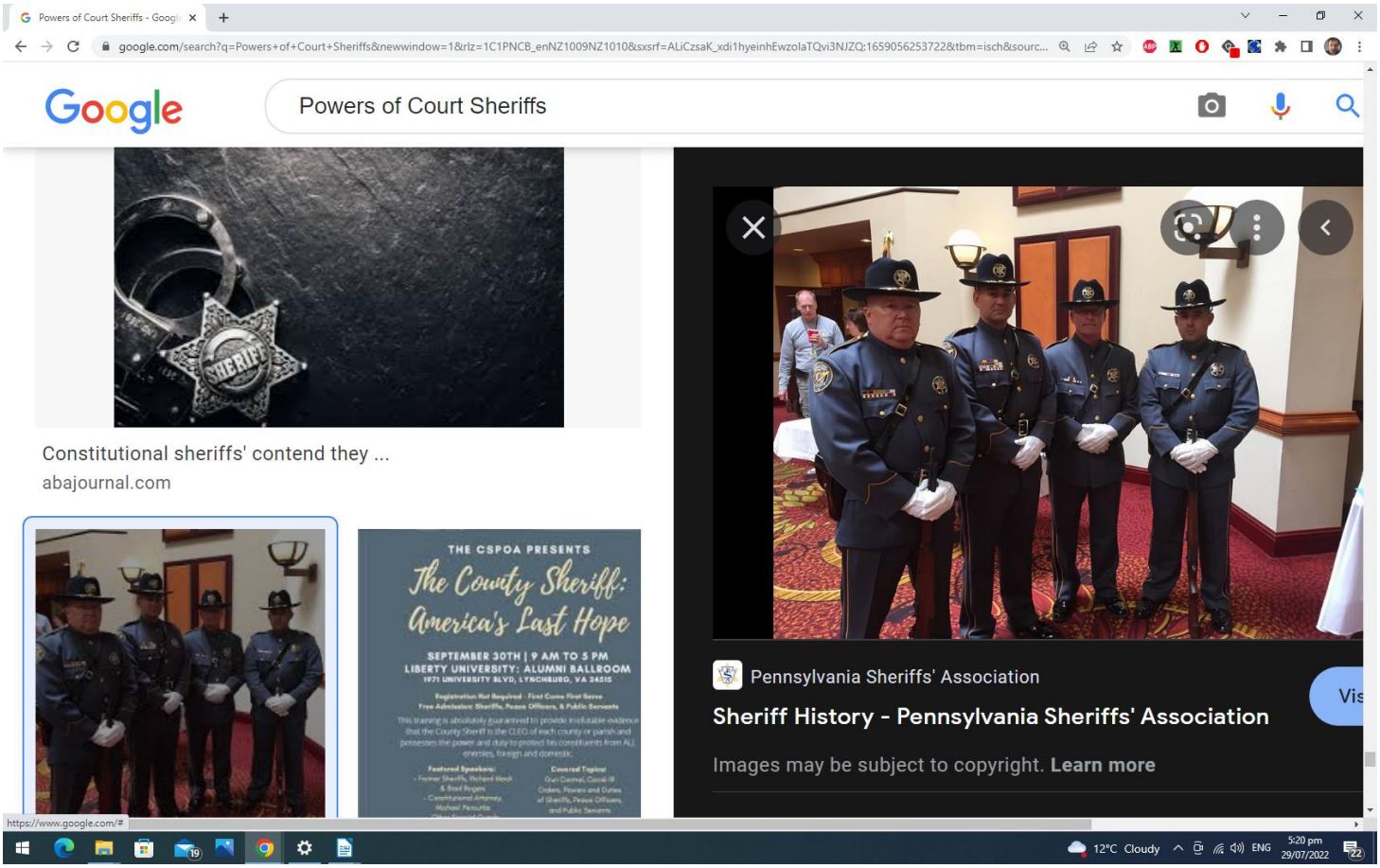
37Sheriff not to act as lawyer or agent
No Sheriff may be in any way concerned in any action in any court in New Zealand either as a lawyer or as an agent.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 34
38Service of process when Sheriff disqualified
(1)
If the Sheriff is disqualified by law from executing any process that has been issued, the court must authorise a fit person to execute the process.
(2)
The cause of the process must be entered in the records of the court.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 35

39Persons arrested by Sheriffs may be committed to prison at once
A Sheriff, Sheriff's officer, bailiff, or any other person employed to assist the Sheriff who arrests any person under or by virtue of any writ or process that authorises the committal of the arrested person may, without delay, take steps to have the arrested person taken to a prison and committed there. CITE THIS
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 36

https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2016/0048/latest/whole.html?fbclid=IwAR0R_DTTPE7ibUDeSoLriMb-CRh-aW8oWILGZmdSqN7w81F8PcLB-G-I5z0#DLM5759557

CITE THIS NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RESIGNS THEN RE ELECTS ITSELF THE SAME DAY IS CORRUPTED AND WE CAUGHT THEM IN THE ACT OF TREASON AGAINST THE PEOPLE IN THIS NATIVE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT HEARING TODAY 3RD SEPTEMBER 2022





The history of the Office of Sheriff is really a history of self-government. While some historians maintain that the Office of Sheriff derives from either the Roman proconsul, or the Arab Sharif (nobleman), it is generally accepted that the Office goes back historically to Anglo-Saxon England, (A.D. 500-1066).

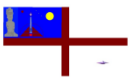
According to Anglo-Saxon custom, if someone broke the law it was not just a crime against the victim, but a crime against the whole community. The Anglo-Saxon kings expected their subjects to keep good order, which they called “keeping the peace.” A crime was an act against the peace and some of the more serious crimes were said to be “against the King’s Peace.” Eventually, the idea grew that all crimes were against the King’s Peace. Under Anglo-Saxon rule it was the duty of the citizens themselves to see that the law was not broken, and if it was, to catch the offenders. All the males in the community between the ages of 12 and 60 were responsible for this duty. They were organized in groups of about ten families, and each group was called a “tything”: At their head was a “tythingman.” Each member of the tything was held responsible for the good behavior of the others. Ten tythings were led by a “reeve.” If one member committed a crime, the others had to catch him and bring him before the court, or the “moot” as the Saxons called it. If they failed to do so they were all punished, usually by paying a fine. If anyone saw a crime he raised a “hue and cry” and all men had to join in the chase to catch the criminal and bring him before the court.
Under Alfred the Great, (A.D. 871-901), reeves began to be combined, forming “shires” or counties. Each shire was led by a reeve. For minor offenses, people accused of crimes were brought before the











local “folk moot.” More serious cases went to the “Shire Court,” which came under the “shire reeve” (meaning “keeper and chief of his county”), who came to be known as the Sheriff. After the Normans conquered England in A.D. 1066, they adopted many Anglo-Saxon law keeping methods, including the system of tythings, the use of the hue and cry, and the Sheriff’s courts. In A.D. 1085, King William ordered a compilation of all taxable property in a census, and decreed that the Sheriff was to be the official tax collector of the King.

In A.D. 1116, King Henry I established a new penal code. While the Crown reserved to itself the power to punish for violations of the penal code, it delegated to the sheriff the power to investigate and arrest. Through the next century, as the power of the King increased, so did the power of the Sheriff. During the Westminster Period, (1275-1500), the offices of “bailiff” and “sergeant” were created to supplement the Sheriff. However, county government remained in the hands of the Sheriff. By the year 1300, the Sheriff was the executive and administrative leader of the county. In addition to being the tax collector for the King, the Sheriff was head of the local military and was charged with assuring that the peace was maintained. The Sheriff presided over the prisoners and the court, and his authority was unparalleled by any other county official. When settlers left England to colonize the New World, they took with them many of their governmental forms.

When the first counties were established in Virginia in 1634, the Office of Sheriff in America began. Maryland soon followed this pattern, and in both states the Sheriff was delegated the same powers as the Sheriff held in England. As in England, respect for the Sheriff was strictly enforced by the law. A special seat was often reserved for the Sheriff in churches. Contempt against the Sheriff was an offense punishable by whipping. At this time, Sheriffs were responsible for both enforcing and punishing offenders. By the time of the American Revolution, all of the colonies had Sheriffs. When the American frontier began to move westward, so did the Sheriff. The 19th Century was the golden age of the American Sheriff, with characters like Wild Bill Hickok, Wyatt Earp, and Texas John Slaughter becoming a colorful part of American history. Today, the Office of Sheriff is found in every state in the Union. The Office of Sheriff was brought to the colony, which would become the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Dutch and English colonists before the time of William Penn. The Office was constitutionally mandated by all five of Pennsylvania’s Constitutions, in 1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, and 1967. Throughout the years, the Sheriff in Pennsylvania has acquired many and varied responsibilities and obligations. The Sheriff acts in the capacity of peace officer, where his duty is to keep the peace and quell riots and disorders. He has jurisdiction to make arrests anywhere in the county, to make searches of premises, and to seize items or property owned or used in violation of the law. He is called upon to remove certain nuisances, and he issues licenses to sell or to carry firearms. Connecticut and Hawaii have recently abolished the office of Sheriff.

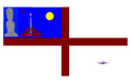
The Sheriff is empowered to appoint deputies, and the deputies have the same powers as the Sheriff when performing their duties. the Sheriff is also invested with the power of the “posse comitatus” (the power or force of the county), which is the power to call upon “the entire population of the county above the age of fifteen, which the Sheriff may summon to his assistance in certain cases, to aid him in keeping the peace, and in pursuing and arresting felons.” Today, the Sheriff, like all law enforcement officers, is faced with unprecedented challenges. However, if history is a guide, there is little question that the Office of Sheriff will adapt, grow, and change to meet the needs of modern law enforcement. The Office of Sheriff is an integral part of the American law enforcement system; a descendant of an ancient and honorable tradition.
Office of Sheriff in Pennsylvania The office of the sheriff was recognized in the earliest reports of English law. Throughout history, the sheriff was recognized as the chief law enforcement officer in his











shire or county. This status remains today, unless it has been changed by statutory law. The sheriff is also given authority to appoint deputies which are necessary in order to properly transact the business of his office. The requirement for training of deputy sheriffs is specifically provided by stature, i.e., the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Act (1984 P.L. 3 No.2). However, based upon a Pennsylvania Supreme Court case, a deputy sheriff needs training similar to police officers to enable a deputy sheriff to enforce specific laws of Pennsylvania. A review of statutory law provides little guidance in addressing the issue of the duties, power, and authority of a sheriff. Case law provides that, although a sheriff's primary responsibilities are to the courts, the sheriff retains all arrest powers he/she had at common investigation of crime. More importantly, since the sheriff retains all arrest powers he/she had

The Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Act was established in 1984. 1984 P.L.3, No. 2. The Act established what is known as the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board as an advisory board to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The board's function is to establish, implement, and administer a minimum course of study, as well as in-service training requirements for deputy sheriffs.

The training is to consist of a minimum of 760 hours, the content of which is to be determined by regulation. The Act also provides that it is the duty of all sheriffs to insure that each deputy employed, who does not meet and exception, receives the training as required by the Act within one year of being hired as a deputy sheriff. In addition to this required training, it is important to note that in Commonwealth v. Leet, 537 Pa. 89, 641 A.2d 299 (1994), the Pennsylvania Supreme Court imposed additional training requirements upon a deputy sheriff. The court stated that before a deputy sheriff can perform certain functions, such as enforcing motor vehicle laws, the deputy sheriff must "complete the same type of training that is required of police officers throughout the Commonwealth." Id. at 97. Municipal police officers in Pennsylvania are required to undergo mandatory training as established under 53 Pa.C.S. 2161, et seq, also known as Act 120. The Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Program is administered under the guise of the Pennsylvania State Police. The duties of the commission include the obligation to establish and administer minimum courses of study for basic and in-service training of police officers. Thus, training requirements in Pennsylvania are mandated by statute.

at common law, he/she has the authority to enforce the criminal laws as well as the vehicle laws of Pennsylvania.

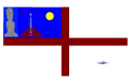
Last part of the Court Hearing is a Presentation by Alfred Mitchell Confederation of Chiefs Attorney General of the Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court of New Zealand Country decision making process to enforce the Laws of the Court against Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and her Maori Crown Vice Admiral 1902 Union Jack Flag Jurisdiction Government versus the 1834 King William IV Admiral Flag of Jurisdiction of the Hapu Chiefs and Sovereign People of New Zealand currently in the custody of Pope Francis Vatican City holding our Sovereignty Birth Certificate Value of USD $100 Million Bonds each of 5 Billion New Zealanders our Equity with our Manukau Waikato King George IV CT Land Title Ownership over the land you occupy and live on that the people are coming after you with these Land Titles to Arrest you for committing Treason against the Confederation of Chiefs Sovereign Hapu and Sovereign People of New Zealand as One People who want your Government Dissolved and Charged each for the same Criminal Organized Foreign Government takeover of our Country is the Convicted Charge Offense of all Politicians complicit in this Scam Pandemic Genocide Terrorist attack on innocent Peoples lives and families financial businesses and employment you messed up with your











Inconsistent Laws we no longer want and going back to Kings Common Law and Acts of King William III King George III King George IV King William IV from this day forward for and on the record today 30 July 2022 at 6 pm New Zealand Time announcement and partnership with Britain UK Westminster Parliament Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce British Royal Navy and Lord Baron Boyce of the House of Lords and British Armed Forces our Confederation of Chiefs Legal Commercial Contract Partner.

I John Wanoa of Hamilton New Zealand will be talking about Maungatautari Mountain Pungapunga Hapu Marae in Arapuni Cambridge the Title Memorial Rock Title over New Zealand Country because its in his Hapu area of Waikato and under his Ancestors Mahanga and Ripiro So he can sort that out for me and gather the Hapu together about this Hidden Land Title to Britain UK Edinburgh Magistrate Court Land Records and Glasgow Native Land Records for New Zealand to clear the IWI MAORI TRUSTEES PIRATE THUGS Corporations off the original Land Titles they and the Jacinda Ardern Fraud Corrupted Government Fabricated to steal the lands from the Sovereign People of New Zealand An example of this is the THREE WATERS and 2004 FORESHORE SEABED ACT Now we have the Corrupted INCONSISTENCIES AMENDMENT BILL that covers up all their INCONSISTENCIES in LAW MAKING STATUTES they trying to WIPE OUT But we Caught them all in the ACTS of Changing Laws to SUIT their NARATIVE WEF UN NATO WHO US AMERICA Assault on the Sovereigns of the World peoples Sovereign Lands we are saying these THUGS are a THREAT to us all that we want ABOLISHED OFF THIS PLANET Right now Removed of their HEINOUS CABAL CRIMINAL POWER.

The Court will be closed after this Presentation Notice on the IWI MAORI TRUSTEES OF TAINUI KING TUHEITIA and NANAIA MAHUTA and wont be discussed on the Record VIDEO AFFIDAVIT

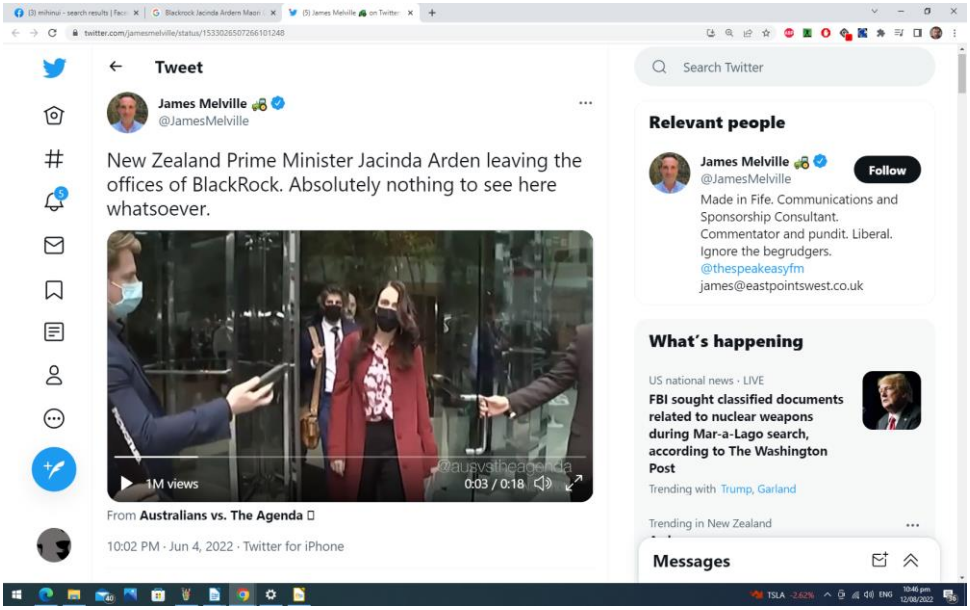
Then the Court will open the floor to discussions about this serious situation over our Country and Control by Corporations who are supposed to be running ouir country not as a business but for our Sovereigns benefit and say so agree or not agree with how the Government Parliament is Administering our Country on our behalf or we will get other CONTRACTORS to Administer our Sovereigns Business Trusts and who we want there or not want there to represent us not their self-interests and Corporations benefit Globally I will try to make the main Court Hearing 3 hours or less and the discussions no longer than 4 or 5 hours is up to Andrew Devine how long after it should go on and try to stick to the THREATS that we are SUBJECTED TO by this out of control FAKE Government

TIME TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST JACINDA ARDERN WEF WORLD CONTROL PIRATES AND HAVE HER REMOVED FROM THE LAND SHE IS CORRUPTING CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF MURDER AND TERORISM GENOCIDE V JAB LETHAL WEAPON OF MASS EXTERMINATION NOW TRIED AND CONVICTED OF CRIMES THE PEOPLE DONT REALLY KNOW WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON IN PARLIAMENT IF WE DONT CONFRONT HER HEAD ON EVIDENCE.

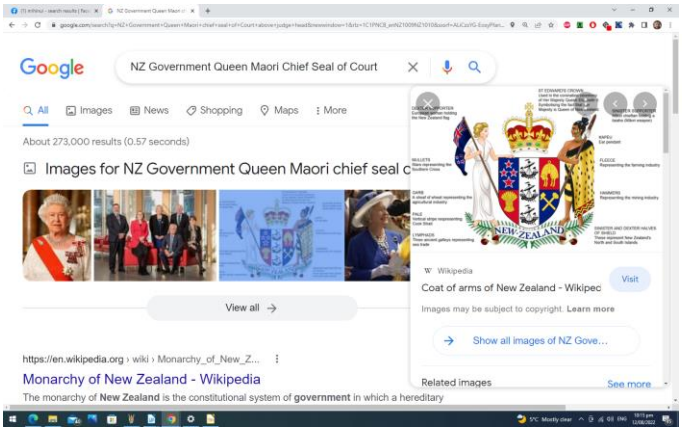
John Kahaki Wanoa

President of the Legal Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand and World where the 1834 Flag went

The Maori Whhakaminenga O Nga Hapu O Nu Tireni is clearly established on the Maori Incorporation Seals the Authority is from the Dead Queen Elizabeth II Myth cut of Sovereignty to Britain UK in any Contract as the Queen is no longer on the Throne and the Whakaminenga is going to take PM Jacinda Arderns BlackRock Company's Mortgage Lien Money Bait and the Maori Incorporations Business too.



CONTRACT BETWEEN QUEEN ELIZABETH II AND MAORI CHIEF WHAKAMINENGA AND MAORI INCORPORATIONS HAPU RANGATIRA AS YOU CAN SEE BOTH WITH THE SAME QUEEN CROWN TALKING TO ITSELF IN A MIRROR AS WE SEA THE KINGS COURT BENCH HAS ITS ADMIRALTY SEALS THAT IS A NATURAL NATIVE CHIEF AND HAPU RANGATIRA NOT INCORPORATED IN A WHAKAMINENGA 1835 to 1840 QUEEN CROWN TE TURE WHENUA MAORI LAND ACT AND THE WORD MAORI OWNED BY NZ GOVERNMENT PRIVATE COMPANY



The Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Pass the Acts of Capital Punishment against named photo identified criminals complicit with PM Jacinda Ardern WEF NWO Klaus Schwab World Takeover with TREASON BIOWEAPONS GENOCIDE EXTERMINATION OF THE HUMAN RACE they don't want alive on this planet earth So we adopt the UK USA Martial Law and Extreme Criminal Code Laws of China, Egypt, India, Iran, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Nigeria, North Korea, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, Syria, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, as the most toughest laws put on these Cabal Elite Criminal organization Thugs and Pirates meaning instant death if hey are killing people deliberately t overpower a living human of his right to life ad freedom from a few wealthy people trying desperately to poison the drinking water the food plants animals vegetation sky frequencies fish plant animal seawater and Forced V A X I N A T I O N S and DEATH JABS TM

JOHN PHILLIPS' SUBMISSION TO THE NZ GOVERNMENT TAX WORKING GROUP:

WHY THE FOREIGN BANKERS' RORT OF THE NZ ECONOMY MUST BE URGENTLY REFORMED TO MAKE THE TAX SYSTEM FAIRER

[APRIL 2018]

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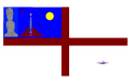

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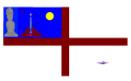
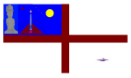












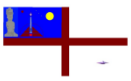
Firstly, I must emphasize that, as a Christian, my submission is prepared in support the fundamental view that the financial and banking laws outlined in the King James Bible (KJV), if closely followed, guarantee the most reliable, equitable system of wealth creation, prosperousness, the elimination of poverty and fairness in the tax system for all governments and nations of the world. Unfortunately, however, today both apostate Jews and the vast body of the Christian Church have largely repudiated these elementary laws and given us the corrupt, global Fractional Reserve Banking System that we have today being forced upon us. Sadly, this corrupt, incredibly unfair, Fractional Reserve Banking System allows international banks in collusion with central reserve banks, to create credit and interest bearing debt out of thin air – and therefore, excessive currency depreciation which creates inflation in asset prices, transferring the wealth generated by workers and producers to asset-owners, the majority of which are now owned not by ordinary hard-working citizens – but by the international bankers themselves. Left to itself, unless soon stopped, by divine intervention or some other radical intervention, this corrupt system of Fractional Reserve Banking will ultimately confiscate and transfer the entire assets of the earth to just one corporation, bank or person through mort-gage debt (from French Jews in London: mort ‘death’ and gage ‘bond’ = death bond) – enslaving the whole world under a giant web of debt bondage. This is in sharp contrast to the basic financial and banking laws given to Israel in the Bible, (now meant to be followed by all Jews and Christians, which sadly aren’t) where all tithes (modern taxes) were limited to maximum 10% to fund the government and care for the poor. This was a system which allowed all loans to the citizens of Israel to be raised at NO INTEREST, with loans to strangers and foreigners only carrying nominal interest. To keep the Levites and bankers who were in charge of this system honest, all outstanding short-term loans every 7 years had to be written off for those who had difficulty in repaying them. All long-term loans outstanding had also to be written off completely at the beginning of the Year of Jubilee, every 50th year, when any land or assets taken as security had to be returned to the original owners. 5 In this way, the provision of credit to the nation was provided by the Levitical priestly bankers to ensure the nation became prosperous, yet without having the bankers grow rich by extortion and blackmail (as is the case today), in lining their own pockets at the expense of everybody else, forcing the public into a continual spiral of debt bondage and impoverishment. I also realise, probably more than most, that what I am going to write, may be extremely unpopular in many banking or financial circles, and I am probably very much a lone voice crying in the wilderness or simply blowing recklessly in the wind. Nevertheless, if for no other reason than for posterity itself, I thought I should take the time and effort to contribute my two pennies’ worth, in the real hope that the majority of people might be awakened, or at least those in power who have the intellectual ability to understand what I’m advocating. In the ultimate aim our government here in New Zealand might lead the world in long overdue meaningful economic and taxation reforms











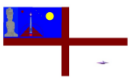
– to hopefully make the place a much fairer and better country for all citizens. Not just for a privileged banking minority, as is the case at present who, regrettably at this time in history, largely do not even reside in this country at all – and are not even included as the primary focus in The Tax Working Group's Future of Tax: Submissions Background Paper report, which to say the least, is quite remarkable. While I do quote from OECD statistics to illustrate some pertinent points to be consistent with the NZ Treasury's and Reserve Bank's format, it should be sharply pointed out that I believe the OECD, contrary to general opinion, is simply an organisation at the top run by Anglo/American bankers. Indeed, the OECD originated out of the reformed Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) founded in 1948 to help administer the Marshall Plan, to aid in European recovery after WW2, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1961, the OEEC was reformed into the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that has continued to the present day. It is important to understand that the Marshall Plan was created by the Committee for the Marshall Plan. The Committee disbanded not long after April 3, 1948, when U.S. President Harry S. Truman signed the Marshall Plan into law, which granted $5 billion in aid to 16 European nations. The committee's headquarters were in the Empire State Building in New York. Of the committee's executive board members, eight served on the Council of Foreign Relations, which is the American branch of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (now called 6 Chatham House) in London, set up to reform the political world system, abolish the sovereignty of nations and bring in a world government headed by City of London bankers. On April 2, 1948, the day before the Marshall Plan was signed, there were eighteen members of the Executive Committee, mainly bankers or representatives of bankers. For a brief example, the following are just a few: Allen Dulles; was at first a corporate lawyer and partner of Sullivan & Cromwell, an international law firm in New York City whose clients included, J.P. Morgan (one of the major foreign shareholders of the "Big Four" foreign-controlled banks in Australia and New Zealand today). Peter Thiel, the billionaire and co-founder of PayPal, who today incidentally has dual US/NZ citizenship originally worked for Sullivan & Cromwell. Allen Dulles later carried on to become the first civilian Director of the CIA. Dean Acheson; also served on the Marshall Plan Executive Committee. He was a key creator of the Marshall Plan and later the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He also attended the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 as the head delegate of the U.S. State Department. At this conference the post-war international economic structure was designed – which birthed the International Monetary Fund (founded 27 December 1945), the World Bank (founded July 1945), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (signed October 1947) which later evolved into the World Trade Organization. Alger Hiss; another Rockefeller agent, was also on the Marshall Plan Executive Committee. He served as Executive Secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington D.C. in 1944, which drew up plans for the future United Nations. In late 1946, Hiss left government service to become President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, where he served until May 5, 1949, when he was forced to step down being accused as a Communist agent, and was convicted of perjury in relation to the charge on 21 January 1950. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Brookings Institute (Robert C. Brookings (1850-1952) was funded by British bankers) are the foremost two American economic think-tanks today which work closely with the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London and Bilderbergers in Europe, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, Carnegie Trusts and Mellon Foundation. All controlled by Anglo/American bankers who, right from the very beginning of their inception have been tirelessly working towards setting up the United Nations to be reformed to become a world government controlling the social and political affairs of the world. While having the City of London Corporation-controlled multinational banks and companies, ultimately owning the physical assets of the world in a socialist-styled benevolent dictatorship headed by an 7 oligarchy of financial elite families. Former U.S. Federal Reserve chairs Janet Yellen and Ben Bernanke; former Federal Reserve vice chairs Donald Kohn and Alice Rivlin are all Brookings scholars. Today the











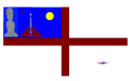
Australian affiliate of the Brooking Institute is the Grattan Institute based in Melbourne. Another on the Marshall Plan Committee was Herbert H. Lehman; one of three brothers who founded Lehman Brothers financial services firm. Another Committee member was Winthrop W. Aldrich; who was President and Chairman of the Board of Chase National Bank from 1930 to 1953, owned by the Rockefeller family. He was U.S. Secretary of State under President Harry Truman from 1949 to 1953. His sister, Abby Aldrich, was the wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In 1947, he was appointed an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire by King George VI. Stacy Friedman; General Counsel for JPMorgan Chase & Co, was also on the Marshall Plan Executive Committee. These are just some of the individuals in the early stages that led up to creation of the OECD who were mainly leading INTERNATIONAL BANKERS OR THEIR AGENTS. Bankers that largely now directly or indirectly control the world economy not only the New Zealand economy, and certainly not in the remotest sense possible ever were or are interested in being “fair” to New Zealand citizens. So for the Government to confidently make the claim it wants the Tax Working Group to recommend making substantive changes to the New Zealand taxation system which will make it “fairer for everybody” through the exercise of following OECD advice, guidelines and protocols – by taxing New Zealand citizens much more in the process one must ask the very pertinent question. Since these foreign banking bodies and their agents in New Zealand generally appear not to be a prime target of the Tax Working Group’s Terms of Reference, unlike many other normal hard-working New Zealand citizens, to supposedly make the tax system “fairer for everybody” – may we ask, fairer for whom? Clearly under such onerous circumstances the Tax Working Group has a very difficult task. To try to implement genuinely good, meaningful, independent, courageous reforms for New Zealanders, not blindly following other countries in compliance of questionable standard OECD guidelines, (behind the scenes controlled by these same Anglo/American international bankers) – with the continuation of the existing, global, Fractional Reserve Banking System, is an enormous challenge to say the least. Especially when our own Reserve Bank and Treasury is packed to the brim with such economists, who largely follow these OECD guidelines, have been indoctrinated in such Anglophile socialist institutions as the Rhodes Trust, Fulbright Scholarship Program or the 8 Fabian Society’s London School of Economic and Political Science – and in most cases have the mental inability to think beyond what they have been academically indoctrinated, rather than exercise any genuine free thought or vision of their own to benefit our economy and make it more equitable for all our people. So yes. I acknowledge The Tax Working Group has an extremely difficult task ahead of it to satisfy all of these many varied vested financial interests mainly dominated by overseas bankers, while at the same time, truly attempting to maintain the general trust and confidence of all New Zealanders, to instil general integrity and fairness into the tax system. At the end of my submission I will address in much more specific detail how these foreign bankers’ and the multinational companies that they control, are disgracefully sucking the economic lifeblood out of the New Zealand economy, monopolizing and taking over control of almost all the nation’s key national assets. In so doing, they are rapidly pauperizing the general population under a deliberate system of debt bondage and enslavement, and are unduly manipulating and negatively influencing the New Zealand banking and tax system. Accordingly, at the end of this submission, I will make, I hope, some realistic and meaningful recommendations to show how the tax system might be acceptably reformed in the future to make things genuinely much “fairer” for all our citizens – but certainly not for these foreign banking parasites as is the prevailing case now. I have written my submission more in regular book format hopefully to help make it more easily readable because it is dealing with a very complex issue not widely known or appreciated. I have divided up my following comments and recommendations into sub headings by number, in general order of priority, with the last ones being an exception, specifically addressing the banking fraternity’s duplicity, because I don’t want to give readers ‘heart failure’ before they have read the earlier part of my submission. Nevertheless, I am sure you will appreciate, rarely does one











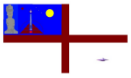
economic policy operate entirely in isolation without affecting another, and so I have tried to comment only on the very few key ones that I see as most important facing New Zealand at the present. Subsequently I have recommended policies which I feel are the simplest, yet will have the most positive impact for everyone in our country, [with the exception of the bankers that is], without negatively impacting the rest of the general economy. In this submission I am critical of serious failings within certain particular groups, bankers, Catholic and Protestant Christians, Jews and Socialists. I have tried to adhere to the bare facts only. Please do not take these criticisms personally if you are a member of one of them. There are good, sincere people in all of them. It is more the system that needs to change, rather than the personalities in it. 9 1) TAX REVENUE TO GDP RATIO – THE BIBLE VERSUS SOCIALIST OECD ECONOMISTS I note that in the Terms of Reference: Tax Working Group (presumably prepared by the NZ Treasury) released by Hon Grant Robertson, Minister of Finance, on 23 November 2017, that the Tax Working Group is instructed to maintain this following objective for the NZ tax system: “A system that supports a sustainable revenue base to fund government operating expenditure around its historical level of 30 per cent of GDP.” This again was confirmed in your Future of Tax: Submissions Background Paper, page 5, “Overall, the current level of tax revenue, including local government rates, is equivalent to 32% of gross domestic product (GDP), which is slightly below the OECD average of 34% of GDP.” This was further confirmed by Hon Sir Michael Cullen, in his Speech to the International Fiscal Association (IFA) Conference, Queenstown, 2 March 2018, on page 4, where he said, “It seems unlikely that, beyond the ten-year horizon set for the Tax Working Group, operating expenditure will be kept as low as around 30% of GDP. The Treasury prediction for 2045 is just under 40%.” With respect, with taxation rates of 30% or worse, rising to 40% to GDP, what the NZ Treasury are saying, in effect, is that by continuing to pursue the existing policies of increasing government spending as a proportion of GDP, they are going to gradually destroy our economy and create more poverty. In my view, this level of ignorance about basic economics and how the levels of tax affect an economy is entirely unsatisfactory. Accordingly, I will explain this point further. The Bible Old Testament (Torah to Jews) very precisely limited all revenue to the government of Israel in the form of tithes (equivalent to taxes today) to a maximum of 10% (plus voluntary offerings). This is an immutable economic law set by Abraham (1996-1821 BC). It is not only a ‘political’ or ‘religious’ law, but it is a ‘universal law of basic economics’ (similar, for example, to the law of gravity) which, if broken, produces consequences. Obviously taxes must be levied to provide funds for governments to operate, and we all agree with that. However, if one studies levels of tax rates, one will observe a unique phenomenon. When taxes rise as a proportion of GDP over a baseline threshold of about 10%, when calculated over a 10-year period, altogether the government, the taxpayer and the nation all end up with vastly LESS REVENUE. 10 For example, a 10% Tax to GDP Ratio produces over TWENTY TIMES MORE WEALTH for a nation, and hence equally more tax revenue for the government, than a 75% tax rate over a 10-year period. I know it is a remarkable paradox, and that ordinarily one would naturally think that the higher a government levies various taxes on its citizens the more revenue it will generate to help the poor and pay for other government spending. But the truth is, when the level of tax revenue to GDP rises over 10%, the policy actually produces less wealth for all, including the government, the taxpayer and the nation. Ordinarily, this universal economic law is difficult to understand for most because it goes against one’s natural thinking. So I have typed up an Appendix Table titled, “HOW TAXES DESTROY WEALTH – Example: A Company Producing 100% Profit Before Tax Each Year, Produces the Following Wealth,” covering a 10-year period (to comply with your Terms of Reference), to illustrate the point much more simply. Under the Appendix Table on page 75, are also some “Special Notes” about it, and a summary of the most well-known “Biblical Economic Laws” underneath which you may find of interest, although in the current global economic system, totally impossible to implement. I have copyrighted this TABLE and SUMMARY to protect the original text, but nevertheless, have provided it to the Public Domain for all who wish to freely use it,











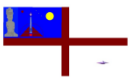
including yourselves – since it seems so plain now, that all of the world's leading economists, or at least those at the OECD, with respect, haven't got a clue in the wide world what they're talking about! I have included a copy of this Appendix Table and summary on page 75 at the end of this submission. Even when a country becomes exceptionally prosperous, if this basic law of economics is broken, depending on the level of tax imposed on its citizens above this 10% threshold, the country will ultimately decline in direct proportion to the taxing excess. If the Tax Revenue to GDP rises above 10%, the rate of decline can be temporarily restrained for a period by increasing credit expansion and the money supply over a period of years, but as this inevitably depreciates the currency and causes inflation in the longer term, it saturates the economy with unsustainable debt, and will ultimately collapse the banking system and economy. 11 Norway is a good example of an extremely wealthy country at present in the process of beginning to be destroyed by a high Tax Revenue to GDP Ratio of 54.7%, the second highest in the OECD. While the country is richly endowed with natural resources and has a huge income from oil and gas, much of it accumulated in the world's largest sovereign wealth fund valued at almost $900 billion as of early 2017. After solid GDP growth in the 2001-07 period, by 2017, it was experiencing a very modest GDP growth of only 1.4%, and the decline is accelerating. In fact, the mediocre growth in all OECD countries of around only 1% – 5% now is directly attributable to these excessive government Tax to GDP Ratios averaging 34%. MY RECOMMENDATION: Therefore, based on the figures provided in my table on page 75, I believe that one of the first things that the Tax Working Group should do, is at least point out to the NZ Government and NZ Treasury that the Terms of Reference prepared by Treasury is substantially in error. The government should not continue to follow its spurious historical standard OECD guidelines, but should gradually concentrate on reducing the New Zealand Tax Revenue to GDP Ratio from 32% to around 10%. This should not be done too quickly or overnight, but it should be introduced very gradually. This would ENORMOUSLY stimulate the growth in the economy, provide an enormous incentive for everyone broadly not to try and evade taxes anymore. It also would help make the levying of taxes simpler and fairer for everybody, and it would create increased wealth for all taxpayers – and as the result, generate a much bigger tax revenue cake for the government to share with the needy and meet departmental spending. To activate a hyperlink in this Word document, hold the CTRL key, then simultaneously move the cursor over the blue hyperlink and left-click mouse. 12 2) LAND TAX: The current New Zealand Labour Party-led coalition government favours the implementation of Capital Gains Tax and Land Tax, and has asked the Tax Working Group to consider these specific options, among others, and make recommendations on them accordingly. It is true many other countries in the Western world today have progressively introduced nefarious taxes like these in recent times. This, in spite of the fact that history has overwhelmingly shown that these taxes, at their very heart, are incredibly unfair for most people, are hated by the general public, destroy innovation and entrepreneurship, and are extremely counter-productive. So why, on earth, should the New Zealand Government at present, ever want to blindly follow other countries to introduce them is a complete puzzle. NZ LAND TAX HISTORY When one looks at the chequered history of Land Taxes in this country in particular, to seriously contemplate their reintroduction now is bordering on madness. Land Tax was first imposed on New Zealanders under the Land Tax Act (1878) followed by the Property Tax Act 1879 which was charged at a rate of .4%, but since there was a £500 exemption, very few people in the country actually paid it. By 1895, it made up 76% of the total land and income tax revenue income of the government. Yet by 1967, in a report produced by a committee chaired by Auckland accountant Lewis Ross, land tax made up only .5% of government revenue. By 1982, only 5% of total land value was taxed, and as land taxes were also considered to be duplicative of local authority property rate levies, with these making up 57% of local government income by 2001. There was an almost unanimous cry from all sectors to abolish them. As the result. It was the economic impetus of reforms pushed by the Labour government elected in 1984 that wisely saw a strong move











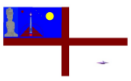
away from taxing capital in all forms. Accordingly, in 1990, the Land Tax Abolition Act (1990) was passed, terminating New Zealand's long history of taxing land. So we may ask, why on earth is the same political party that formerly abolished these taxes, now pushing for their reintroduction now? Land and capital gains taxes are very pernicious in that they attack the productive assets base of any country. 13 Unlike taxes on production, which vary with the ebb and flow of the general economy, land taxes especially, are relatively constant and are an extremely dire imposition on businesses and individuals who pay them especially during any downturn in the economy. Because these taxes do not rise and fall with earnings, or respect the ability of the taxpayer to pay them, in depressed economic times they are very financially destructive indeed. There has been a marked resurgence in governments all around the world in recent times to implement various forms of land tax, but in the long-term these taxes are very counter productive and destructive to the general economy. Usually when land taxes become more onerous on taxpayers, governments end up making them much more complex and building up yet another giant parasitic bureaucracy to administer them because of the countless rafts of exemptions and concessions sought by various interest groups that can't afford to pay them. These pressures for extensive exemptions and concessions end up forcing the government to depart from any simple system using a standardized low land tax rate over all land in the state, and end up making it very complex and administratively expensive. This usually includes implementing cascading rates, surcharges, special rates for trusts, absentee landlords or corporations, with endless exemptions for Crown land, certain agricultural land, indigenous peoples' land, municipal and public land, friendly societies, childcare centres, sporting groups, various non-profit organisations, health centres, residential care facilities, retirement villages, caravan parks and rock concert venues – the list goes on and on – and just to make sure the system becomes even more complex, concessional rates may be applied as well. AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX EXAMPLE Australian states have had land taxes for many years, with the exception of Northern Territory that has none. One only has to leave New Zealand and hop over the Tasman Sea to the Australian state of Victoria at present to see what madness the imposition of Land Tax is doing, with rates cascading up to 2.25% p.a. While it is true the Victorian state government in 2016 generated $1.734 billion from land tax and budgeted for an increase of 22% rising to $2.225 billion in 2017, the policy is upsetting a huge proportion of the public and is impoverishing many investors, businesses and tenants. Although the total amount of land tax collected by the state government at first sounds impressive, it is quite possible, if not probable, that the income generated by land tax is being 14 dramatically offset by an even bigger decline in general tax revenue being paid to the Federal government. Victorian retail tenancy laws prohibit landlords from directly passing on land taxes to their tenants unless the business is a listed company. This all sounds fine and dandy in theory, but in practice, this is meaningless, as landlords are forced to dramatically increase rents during rental reviews to help compensate for the burdensome land tax imposition, sell, or go out of business. Thus rental prices in Melbourne currently are soaring, forcing many tenants to live in tents, backyards or on balconies. Exorbitant land taxes have converted what was a mild rental shortage into full-blown massive rental crisis. In the last 12 months, with 2016-2017 being a revaluation year, most properties in Melbourne that have risen in value through inflation have experienced massive increases in land tax bills, some at levels of 1200 per cent or more. In one case reported by the media in 2017 was a 73- year-old grandfather who saw his retirement property nest-egg land tax bill rise from $5300 to more than $67,900. In another case, an elderly 90-year-old woman who owns a Swanston Street shop in Melbourne and lives off the income with a full-time carer says she has seen her most recent tax bill jump from $6,095 to $40,950. The land tax rises are also destroying the legitimacy of long-term commercial leases, with a national ASX-listed supermarket chain which operates a store in Melbourne's south-east under a long lease has seen its bill rise from $167,625 in 2016 to $261,788 in 2017. Already it has got so bad, there are calls for the Victorian government to abolish the land tax imposition or reform it to ensure it is a flatter and fairer system, but











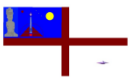
if that is ever done, it will consequently still hurt a lot more people who can't afford to pay it and it will substantially reduce the overall level of total tax collected. • "Disastrous" land tax soars 1200 per cent in 12 months. http://www.afr.com/personal-finance/disastrous-land-tax-soars-1200-per-cent-in 12-months-20170607-gwm9pp • Bill shock for landlords as land tax skyrockets. https://www.smh.com.au/business/companies/bill-shock-for-landlords-as-land-tax skyrockets-20170224-gukiya.html • Renters resort to paying for tents and shared rooms due to high cost of living. http://www.news.com.au/finance/real-estate/buying/renters-resort-to-paying-for tents-and-shared-rooms-due-to-high-cost-of-living/news story/d3977d7c436ad9b4e94f11a56dee0fcb 15 LAND TAX & FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789 George Santayana (1863-1952) is reputed to have wisely said: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it". No better does this profound statement apply to politicians and bureaucrats today, who have, at best, a very limited understanding of history. No better does their ignorance of history manifest itself in their stupidity in wanting to reintroduce land taxes. It was the insane imposition of land tax that created the beginning of the French Revolution, in 1789. King Louis XVI needed money. A deep financial crisis forced the French monarch to reluctantly convene the Estates General in order to levy a new land tax that would hopefully solve his monetary woes. It had been 175 years since the last meeting of this deliberative body that included representatives of three Estates: the First comprised the Clergy, the Second comprised the Nobility and the Third comprised the Middle and Lower classes. The Estates General soon declared itself a National Assembly opposing the king's land tax. The tension increased, exacerbated by massive crop failures that led to a shortage of food. In Paris, mobs filled the city's streets. The fear spread that the king would retaliate with force. On July 14th, the mob stormed the Bastille to obtain arms. The attack launched the nation down a pathway that would eventually lead to the destruction of the French monarchy and Crown – culminating with the brutal execution and beheading of Louis XVI on 21 January 1794 at the Place de la Révolution. http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/frenchrevolution.htm Today, the French government, (paradoxically, even though the nation still celebrates Bastille Day in memory of the event) apparently has developed severe amnesia, gone mad or has completely lost its mind, forgotten about this important period of French history, and reintroduced the same land taxes that formerly motivated its citizens in unanimous cry, "off with the King's head!" LAND TAXES & MAGNA CARTA 1215 Similarly, it was these extortionate LAND TAXES called "Tallages," "Carucages" and "Scutages" that led to the peoples' rebellion against King John forcing him to sign the Magna Carta 1215, which still forms much of the basis of English, American and New Zealand law today. 16 Tallages were more frequently levied on the king's Jewish bankers during the 12th and 13th centuries, and more will be mentioned about them relating to the bankers towards the end of this submission. Carucages were a medieval English land tax which replaced the "danegeld" first introduced by King Richard I in 1194. Carucage land taxes were only levied six times, and were later replaced by taxes on income and personal property. It was these scutages 'land taxes' that led to the rebellion against King John forcing him to sign the Magna Carta under duress. Subsequently, in Magna Carta 1215, Clause 12, there is a law forbidding the Crown to levy Scutage 'land tax' without general consent of the people. It reads: "No 'scutage' or 'aid' may be levied in our kingdom without its general consent, unless it is for the ransom of our person, to make our eldest son a knight, and (once) to marry our eldest daughter. For these purposes only a reasonable 'aid' may be levied. 'Aids' from the city of London are to be treated similarly." It was the barons' opposition to King John's annual scutages (1201-1206) that was the predominant factor in their revolt in 1214, that led to the final drafting up and signing of the Magna Carta 1215. The term 'aid' in the Charta referred to "feudal aid" that was a legal term for one of the financial duties or payments required of a feudal tenant or vassal to his lord, often required by the lord when he himself was levied with scutage 'land taxes' by the Crown. In a similar way, as is the case right now in Australia, the "land lord" who is being oppressed by having to pay these exorbitant land taxes to the state, has to get the money from somewhere to pay











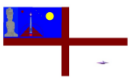
them, so he has no other choice than to exact them from his “feudal tenants.” This is simply English history repeating itself now, and although the Australian state governments don’t know it yet, there are obviously going to be severe repercussions in the future for them in proving to be so ignorant of this resounding historical fact. Originally scutage was also called ‘shield money’ from Latin scutum ‘shield’ in feudal law, which was a payment made by a knight to commute the military service that he owed his lord. Scutage existed in various European countries, including France and Germany, but was most highly developed in England where it is first mentioned in 1100. 17 It was first levied on ecclesiastical tenants in chief, who had difficulty in finding their full quota of knights for the king’s army. It soon became a general tax on knight’s estates, and by the 13th century the rates were standardized. However, because it was so intensely hated, it became obsolete in the 14th century. Scutage, (as the payment of money in lieu of serving as a knight) soon after, prompted the appearance of landless knights, titled the “bachelery of England,” men who would undertake the service owed to the barons by the sub-tenants. These landless knights were the forerunners of the Knights Bachelor, one of the lower orders of chivalry we have today as part of the British honours system. Perhaps, it’s somewhat of a modern paradox, and a remarkable quirk of historical significance, that Hon Sir Michael Cullen, a Knight Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit, has been appointed to chair a Tax Working Group that has been given the unenviable task to consider such a tax, that historically was so soundly hated and rejected formerly by his feudal contemporaries, knights and lords of the Crown? 3) CAPITAL GAINS TAX “The theory of Communism may be summed up in one sentence: Abolish all private property.” (Karl Marx, The Communist Manifesto – Chapter II, 1867). Capital gains taxes at their heart are not driven by basic sound economics at all, but traditionally have been often inspired by a “Christian Socialist” religious rejection of the Bible, fundamentalist Christianity, and the free market, private enterprise system. There are many forms of socialism, Christian Socialism, Marxism, Communism (Democratic Socialism), Leninism, Fabian Socialism and Fascism etc. While all these generally have different methods in achieving their goals, they are ‘birds of the same feather’ when it comes to philosophical belief, based on the writings of the two most famous ancient Greek classical philosophers, Plato and Aristotle. The ‘bible’ of all high-level socialists is a book written by Plato called The Republic. Very little that the Jewish philosopher Karl Marx wrote, in fact, was original and most of it was directly taken from these two classical pre-Christian Greek authors. PLATO, SOCIALISM & CAPITAL GAINS TAX Plato dreamed that one day, sometime in the future, all hereditary constitutional monarchies would be abolished, because more often than not these hereditary sovereigns in the past had 18 terribly abused their hereditary power. He also believed, that normal, independent, democratic governments run by political parties should be abolished as well, because more often than not, the politicians that run them did not possess the long-term experience to rule as did monarchs. These politicians, he felt, were more often than not consistently unethical and were not genuinely interested in acting for the general public at all, but more in lining their own pockets for short term interest and political gain only, and like common bed-bugs, often jumped from one political party to another at the drop of a hat. What Plato dreamed of was the creation of a world socialist republic, a sort of ‘paradise on earth,’ where everything was owned and controlled by a benevolent State, and everyone would live in total harmony, peace and security and be treated justly as equals while being led by a benevolent dictator. This man, of course, would be a great philosopher like Plato himself, who would be respected not by birth, privilege or material possessions at all, but rather, for his great philosophical wisdom and knowledge, charity, integrity and enduring multi-faith love for all humanity. Someone who was highly respected, who would end all war and bring in everlasting peace to all nations and religions in a new world order. Because of this, Plato believed, that royalty had the greatest experience of all to lead. So he believed that this ideal world socialist leader to come would still be a royal prince, but instead of ruling his World Republic by hereditary right or privileged birth, he should first have to prove himself as a wise philosopher, prince of peace, and man of the people “uniting all nations” by his charitable











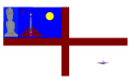
stature. Only then, could he be properly considered qualified to rule, to be elected by the resounding will of the people to become the WORLD PHILOSOPHER KING, the coming world dictator, of this new 'united nations' benevolent world republic. This is the type of world government, based on the works of Plato, all high level socialists religiously aspire to and dream about implementing today, and central to that is the goal to abolish all privately owned property of the majority through capital and wealth taxes. THE SYNTHESIS BETWEEN MARXISM & FASCISM: PROMOTING CAPITAL GAINS TAX AND ULTIMATE CONFISCATION OF THE FAMILY HOME Today, in socialism there are two seemingly opposing neo-Platonic socialist forces at play. In high level, Marxist socialism, the world state is perceived to become the ultimate beneficial owner of everything. However, conversely, in global fascist socialism (based more on ancient Roman fascism) the state controls everything, while the physical assets of all nations and everyone are planned to be seized and owned by just twelve, giant, global, PRIVATELY OWNED multinational companies and banks, currently with their head offices domiciled in Guildhall, City of London Corporation. 19 In both forms of socialism, capital gains taxes form an integral part of the global plan to confiscate all private property from 99% of the general world population. Capital Gains Taxes, while more often than not, are deceptively proposed to be introduced gradually by Fabian/Marxist socialists "to make the tax system fairer" for the public, by at first claiming, "but we will not touch the family home" in fact, usually have nothing to do with making anything "fairer" at all. The true aim is to confiscate all private property, INCLUDING the family home and farm, and as the case may be, either transfer it all to a Marxist state owned by an international banking elite, or in a Fascist state, owned by twelve privately owned giant multinational banks and corporations, in turn, still owned by the same banking elite families. At the very highest level of global socialism is World Freemasonry, based in the United Grand Lodge of England, Great Queens Street, London, led in the highest degrees by an occult cabal of bankers bent on enslaving humanity. Their American branches are the York Rite and Scottish Rite based in Washington D.C. and Alexandria, Virginia. New Zealand Freemasonry is a branch of the Scottish Rite based in London. Sadly, neither the majority of Freemasons nor Socialists are aware of this high-level nefarious plan, are naïve victims of it themselves, and if they were properly informed about it, like most good people, would probably passionately oppose it. This is the great tragedy behind the attempt in some quarters today in New Zealand to introduce Capital Gains Tax on our citizens now. The great paradox is, as has been consistently proven in the past by the socialist dictatorships of Adolph Hitler in Germany, Joseph Stalin in Russia and Mao Zedong in China, or even Nero in ancient Rome, when such people take up their positions to rule. The first people traditionally to get a bullet in the back of the head are those very same people that were most instrumental in bringing them to power, and these groups often include many of the very poorer classes of people they claim to initially represent. Although many would deny it, it seems that the present tax system developing in Australia and New Zealand through the promotion of land tax and capital gains taxes currently might be described more as 'Cultural Marxism' and 'Corporate Fascism' merged together to destroy free-enterprise capitalism. However, of the two branches of socialism, it is "global fascism" that is likely to rise to become preeminent, simply because it now controls the Anglo/American global banking system and 20 media and therefore the minds of the masses. The ancient symbol of fascism is a bundle of rods bound with the helve of an axe called the fasces. There are two gold fasces held by two tritons, the sons of Neptune/Poseidon, at the rear of the Gold State Coach that supports the British Sovereign, and copies of these two gold fasces are mounted on the wall behind the Speaker's Rostrum in the US House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. In fact, the Statue of Freedom since 1863 crowning the Dome of the US Capitol (temple of Jupiter) building, has a pedestal made up of these same Roman fasces, symbolizing that the seat of the US government now is entirely fascist. http://ireport.cnn.com/docs/DOC-674218 https://www.aoc.gov/art/other-statues/statue freedom This at least partly explains why the impetus to introduce draconian capital gains tax in various countries including New Zealand is coming not only











from organisations like the socialist Fabian Society in London, (which largely influences the British, Australian and NZ Labour Parties' economic policies) directly through its New Zealand Fabian Society branch here: https://www.fabians.org.nz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=233:do-we need-a-capital-gains-tax-cgt&catid=41&ltemid=79 It also explains why capital gains taxes are also even more vociferously being unanimously supported by New Zealand's 'big four banks' as well (which are branches of the big four Australian banks, which in turn are not even Australian, but are largely owned and controlled by big foreign Anglo/American banking monoliths in New York and London, now owned by a mere handful of dynastic banking families). Here is a more recent report published by The New Zealand Herald dated 20 May, 2014, about Westpac Bank chief economist, Dominick Stephens; "Support for capital gains tax":
http://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c_id=3&objectid=11257816 Here is another report, posted in News June 7, 2017, about ANZ New Zealand chief economist, Cameron Bagrie, on behalf of his foreign-owned bank supporting the introduction of Capital Gains Tax:
https://www.interest.co.nz/news/88145/anzs-cameron-bagrie suggests-new-zealanders-may-be-ready-eat-broccoli-making-some-hard Here is another, posted October 9, 2017, about BNZ Bank CEO, Anthony Healy, supporting Capital Gains Tax as well, titled, "BNZ CEO calls for capital gains tax." The BNZ Bank is owned by National Australia Bank, in turn which isn't even Australian but is owned by foreign bankers. https://www.stuff.co.nz/business/money/97676478/BNZ-CEO-calls-for-capital-gains-tax 21 Finally, here is the Reserve Bank of New Zealand itself (a body corporate wholly owned by the government of New Zealand), in a report dated April 15, 2015, titled, "Capital gains tax on investment property – bold call from Reserve Bank" where the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Deputy Governor, Grant Spencer, supports the introduction of Capital Gains Tax as well.
https://www.tvnz.co.nz/one-news/new-zealand/capital-gains-tax-on-investment property-bold-call-from-reserve-bank-6288439 Again, while the Bank technically is established by and owned by the New Zealand Parliament and Government, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand is in fact controlled by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, and certainly not by New Zealanders or the New Zealand Government. Yes, there is a Reserve Bank Act through which the New Zealand Government influences the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's economic policies to a small degree through the Monetary Policy Committee. However, the fact remains, the Reserve Bank is entirely independent of the Government and is largely run by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) based in Basel, Switzerland. THE REAL REASON WHY HOUSE PRICE INFLATION IS SO HIGH IN NEW ZEALAND: BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS – CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS FAVOURING HOUSING It is often simplistically said by many, including deceitful bankers, and endless politicians who should know better, that house price inflation is primarily caused by "greedy property speculators and investors." This might sound very reasonable and acceptable for many uninformed people, but it could not be further from the truth when the real reason is much more complex. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand and the 25 banks that it licences and controls, are all well aware they are being blatantly misleading in claiming that capital gains taxes or land taxes will help reduce house and property prices and "make the tax system fairer for all New Zealanders" – when they all know full well that the real reason house price inflation is so excessive is that the capital adequacy ratios set by the Bank of International Settlements Basel Capital Framework developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision through the Basel II and Basal III capital framework heavily influence the banks' bias to direct the majority of their credit expansion and loans into housing. 22 Thus, in New Zealand, the percentage of total bank funds loaned to the housing sector is about 61%, compared to agriculture at about 15% (of which the dairy sector comprises two thirds), or manufacturing at 3%. It is this foreign power over our Reserve Bank policies that has fundamentally caused, combined with the provision of low interest and easy credit by the banks, the rapid rise in inflation in house prices. Other factors have helped too, such as excessive immigration and shortages







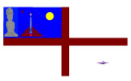

of developed land affecting normal supply and demand parameters. But the primary cause is the provision of BIS bias causing banks to heavily target loans towards housing. If the provision of cheap, easy credit to the housing sector was sharply tightened, or if world interest rates were increased substantially by the banks, because of the high levels of debt now concentrated in housing, values would fall significantly. The preference in weighting loans to the housing sector is included in a Regulatory Impact Statement of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand called, 'Regulatory impact assessment on the asset class treatment of residential property investment loans May 2015'. Because of this irresponsible expansion of cheap and easy credit by the banks aimed at the housing sector, and promoted by the central bank under foreign BIS rules, in spite of Australia now, for example, having some of the most onerous and repressive capital gains and land taxes in the world, house and asset prices in recent times have still risen astronomically in value. https://www.bis.org/bcbs/basel3.htm https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/faqs/basel-iii-capital-adequacy-requirements-faqs AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL GAINS TAX SUMMARY If capital gains taxes were introduced into New Zealand, it is logical to expect that they would be closely aligned with the Australian system. A capital gains tax (CGT) was first introduced in Australia on 20 September 1985 by the then Hawke/Keating Labour Government. The tax applied to most assets owned on and after that date, with the value of the assets held for one year or more indexed to the consumer price index, in which part of the gain due to inflation was not taxed. From 20 September 1999, the Howard Government discontinued indexation and introduced a standard 50% discount on the capital gain for individual taxpayers to make the system much simpler. The 50% CGT discount is not available to companies and superannuation funds, which are entitled only to a 33% CGT discount. F weekly article: Pen pusher pose the biggest threat, Graham Carter 23 Most assets are included, including residential property, commercial property, holiday homes, land, shares, businesses, works of art etc. There are a wide range of concessions and exemptions, but basically, for the average person, the taxpayer's main residence is exempt and up to the first 2 hectares of adjacent land used for domestic purposes. CGT is applied to 50% of the capital gain at the taxpayer's top marginal tax rate in the year the asset is sold. Currently, as at April 2018, the two top marginal tax rates for the 2017/2018 financial year (1st July 2017 to 30 June 2018), in Australia are: 1) $87,001-$180,000 = 37% plus 2% Medicare levy 2% = Total 39% and 2) $180,000 and above – 45% plus 2% Medicare levy = Total 47%. Subject to legislation, the Medicare levy is planned to be increased to 2.5% from 1st July, 2019. This means, in most cases, the effective CGT tax rate on 50% of the total capital gain on most properties currently is either 39% or 47%. Or, if calculated on the full capital gain – 19.5% or 23.5%. However, there are strong pressures both from within the Australian government and from within the foreign, multinational banks and corporations to entirely remove the CGT discount altogether, and gradually remove the exemption granted to all owner/occupied residential properties. If this happens, Karl Marx's dream will be close to becoming a reality in Australia! Former Australian Labour Prime Minister, Julia Gillard, in early 2013, was widely known to have pushed for the behind-the-scenes Australian Fabian Society's plan to abolish owner/occupied residential exemptions from CGT for all homes valued over $1 million, as well as reducing or removing the 50% CGT discount for all but the very cheapest homes.
https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/pm-gets-tough-on-deals-for-well-off-20130129- 2dj09.html "PM gets tough on deals for well-off" In early January 2016, there was a proposal within the Australian federal government to again push for abolishing the CGT tax exemption on luxury homes, based on statistical data from two left-wing socialist agencies in Canberra – The Australia Institute and the Centre for Social and Economic Modelling. The Australia Institute is a far-left think tank in Canberra and the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) at the University of Canberra is one of Australia's major left-wing social policy research centres. 24 NATSEM has a huge number of International partnerships linked to its Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance which focus on indoctrinating students to support world governance, including the Fabian Society's











London School of Economics Policy Group, the Harvard/Ash Centre for Democratic governance, UN Development Programme in New York, University of Auckland and the University of Waikato. https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/push-to-tax-profits-on-sale-of-luxury-family homes-rejected-by-labor-20160111-gm36sw.html “Capital gains tax: Push to tax profits on sale of luxury homes rejected.” GRATTAN INSTITUTE On February 20, 2017, in The Australian, David Crowe wrote a particularly pertinent article titled, ‘Coalition remains open to capital gains tax rise to tackle housing affordability.’ In this article he wrote: “The government remains open to a controversial increase in capital gains tax as part of a dramatic move in the May budget to tackle housing affordability …The Grattan Institute estimates the government could raise $4 billion a year by scrapping a concession on the capital gains tax that means owners of investment properties only pay half the marginal tax rate on the gain they make when they sell the asset…” https://www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/coalition-remains-open-to-capital gains-tax-rise-to-tackle-housing-affordability/news story/2ba46f5c93a3635b46e7e7498837ebd7 Or, if not a subscriber, Google; “Coalition remains open to capital gains tax rise to tackle housing affordability.” The Grattan Institute is Australia’s foremost public policy ‘fascist’ think-tank pushing for a socialist, one world government. The Institute was established in 2008, and is based in Melbourne, named after Grattan Street abutting Melbourne University. The Grattan Institute in Melbourne is affiliated with, and effectively is, the Australian branch of the Brookings Institute in Washington D.C. Unlike The Australia Institute and the NATSEM left-wing Fabian think-tanks in Canberra, the Grattan Institute is an entirely ‘fascist-thinking’ group, being funded by global big business such as BHP Billiton, National Australia Bank, The Myer Foundation, Google, McKinsey & Company, Deloitte, ANZ Bank, Westpac Bank, and Woodside. The CEO of the Institute is John Daley who has headed it since it was founded nine years ago. Previously he worked for McKinsey & Co and ANZ Bank. 25 FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING, GOLD, FIAT CURRENCY & CAPITAL GAINS TAX Most currencies originally backed by gold or silver were abolished after WWI including by countries such as Australia and New Zealand. On June 5, 1933, US President Roosevelt, passed a law so that the US dollar was no longer freely convertible into gold by US citizens, however it wasn’t until August 15, 1971, when President Nixon announced that the US dollar would no longer be convertible into gold in the international markets that it can be truly considered the US was no longer on the gold standard. The Fractional Reserve Banking System in the US was greatly strengthened and expanded with the establishment of the US Federal Reserve in 1913. After all countries went off the gold standard, all currencies in the world may be classed as fiat currencies. These are backed simply by nothing. As banks have expanded credit under the Fractional Reserve Banking System all around the world, overseen by the Bank of England established in 1694 which now indirectly controls the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland established in 1930, the depreciation in the value of these fiat currencies has accelerated causing rising inflation. Inflation is a devious robber and most pernicious felon for society in general as it is so inherently destructive. While in the shorter term it benefits physical asset owners such as home-owners and land-owners, in the longer term it is totally destructive to almost every sector of the economy. But for bankers and governments that traditionally support capital gains, land and wealth taxes, are a short-term blessing. This is because as an asset rapidly rises in value, the original asset owner’s share in the asset, through capital gains tax on the inflation component is transferred to the government and in most cases is then repatriated on to the banks to service interest payments on irresponsible government deficit borrowing. If over time a freehold house with no debt rises in value from currency depreciation, for example, $1 to $10, the capital gain is $9. When the house is sold, with 50% CGT for example, the government takes $4.50 leaving the home-owner with $5.50 and in the evil process the government has surreptitiously stolen almost half the entire value of the house from the citizen. 26 Repeat the process again and again, and before long the home-owner has lost his whole house to the taxman, who then forwards much of this revenue on to the bankers as interest to service rising government









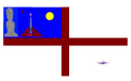
deficit borrowing. Capital gains taxes should never ever form any part in any genuine democratic government tax structure at all. 4) BACKGROUND: INTERNATIONAL BANKERS' TAKEOVER OF NZ ECONOMY "Banking was conceived in iniquity and was born in sin. The bankers own the earth. Take it away from them, but leave them the power to create money, and with the flick of the pen they will create enough deposits to buy it back again. However, take away from them the power to create money and all of the great fortunes like mine will disappear and they ought to disappear, for this would be a happier and better world to live in. But, if you wish to remain the slaves of bankers and pay the cost of your own slavery, let them continue to create money." [Reputedly stated by Sir Josiah Stamp (1880-1941) Director of the Bank of England] In The Tax Working Group's Future of Tax: Submissions Background Paper published on 14 March 2018, you will forgive me, I hope, for being mistaken when reading page 18 titled, "The Four Capitals" about what is referred to be "Natural Capital, Social Capital, Human Capital and Financial/Physical Capital" – that at first I thought I was in fact reading not part of a report to reform the New Zealand tax system, but my copy of Karl Marx's revolutionary book – Das Capital. Further, in this same Background Paper in pages 36 and 37, the authors refer to "Wealth Inequality" using the Ministry of Social Development's Household Incomes in New Zealand report which supposedly summarizes the inequality-reducing power of New Zealand's tax and transfer system compared to OECD averages and guidelines. In it, on page 37, they conveniently include a graph, prepared by Statistics New Zealand, titled, Figure 18 Median personal net worth by age group (2015) which reveals the net median wealth of all New Zealanders by age : "Ages 15-24: $1000, Ages 25-34: $26,000, Ages 35-44: $96,000, Ages 45-54: $182,000, Ages 55-64: $278,000, Age 65+: $288,000." 27 The inference is, but not expressly mentioned, that these figures supposedly show that those in the two highest age groups must be taxed substantially more to redistribute the wealth to the younger groups that possess substantially less or next to nothing. Yet on average, the net median wealth of the highest over 65's group is remarkably low at $288,000 – and less than a third of the average house price in Auckland at present. This amount really is outrageously low, and wouldn't even now buy a residential section in Tauranga or Hamilton. So for an average Kiwi citizen who has spent not only a lifetime serving his country and working on the family farm, and has probably received some form of family inheritance into the bargain as well to buffer up this median figure, to end up with a miserly, grand total of Net Personal Wealth at only $288,000 per person at 65+ age is shockingly low. Perhaps this explains why the number of elderly claiming the accommodation supplement while on Superannuation now is increasing at present by over 2000 per year! Really, this atrocious situation is a complete and utter disgrace for our nation. To even suggest a 'minority' of this older group of private citizens who have largely invested most of their life savings tied up in their own homes, or have invested in a few privately owned shares, pension funds, one or two rental houses or farms or whatever, that continue to benefit the wider economic growth of the country – to end up in this same group accumulating a pathetic net wealth average per person of just $288,000 is totally scandalous. But what is eminently much worse, and an insult, is for the current government, with the complicity of the foreign banking oligarchy that monopolize the banking system in our country, to have the downright cheek and audacity to try to impose capital gains taxes, land taxes or wealth taxes on our people supposedly "to make the system fairer" is a complete mockery and treachery. This therefore leads to the vital question, since the average New Zealander is so incredible poor, just who is it, then, precisely that secretly owns the majority of New Zealand's assets and wealth? Because it obviously is not the average New Zealand citizens at all. HISTORY OF GLOBAL BANKING: THE 'KING's JEWS' Modern banking as we know it today was first established in the City of London following the Battle of Hastings when William the Conqueror (reign: 25 December 1066 – 9 September 1087) first brought Jewish bankers to England from the continent in 1066. Jews were always considered masters of banking, but they were nothing more than the king's chattels and 28 accounts receivable clerks, in that what they owned was legally not their own, but ultimately held on behalf of the king. Shortly after the











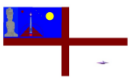
conquest, William granted a Royal Charter around 1067 confirming the rights and privileges to the City of London Corporation, the independent business and banking corporation of the sovereign, located inside the old Roman walls of London, enjoyed since the time of Edward the confessor. Then under the reign of Richard I (Lion Heart) (reign: 3 September 1189 – 6 April 1199) the city gained its right to have its own mayor and later, to directly elect its own mayor from 1215. This is generally the time when it is considered the modern banking Corporation that remains today was founded, when the first mayor was appointed. Believing that the Jews were masters of banking and would make England, but more particularly the king, more prosperous, William the Conqueror brought a group of Jews from Rouen in Normandy to England in 1070. On the conquest of England, William instituted a feudal system in the country, whereby all estates that formerly belonged to the Crown that were largely mismanaged, although he still continued to legally own the land, he appointed Lords of the Manor (Barons) tenants over these vast estates to lease it from him to better manage them. In return, the Lords had to swear an oath of fealty to the King, were subject to financial and military obligations to the king but they became very rich and powerful. Under these privileged lords/barons were Knights (or Vassals), who were given land by the Baron in return for military service and had to protect the Baron and his family as well as the Manor from attack. The Knights kept as much of the land as they wished for themselves and distributed the unwanted balance to the lowest class of all called the villeins or serfs who were the poor peasants. This system, although it has been reformed somewhat, has largely carried on to the present day, although most of the general global population are too uneducated to know or be aware of it. In less than twenty years of arriving in the country, from 1170, the Jews had dominated banking throughout England. By the time Richard I had come to the throne, the Jews held a mort-gage (French; 'death-bond') over many of the lords/barons and merchants, having loaned them money to help pay for the king's costs in fighting the 3rd crusade for the Pope. The usurious interest rates they charged were high – 40% to 50%. https://archive.org/stream/jstor-1450389/1450389_djvu.txt "Full text of 'Aaron of Lincoln.' Understandably, when the borrowers couldn't pay, during an economic downturn caused by the tax impositions of the king to pay for the crusade, the King's Jews began to foreclose on their mort-gage loans and seize borrowers' properties. Understandably, borrowers got extremely upset and angry. In response, while the king was away, the debtors then got 29 together, especially at York and burned the loan records which were held in the Minster and then tried to kill the Jewish bankers who were seizing people's homes and properties. The Jews then sought refuge with their families atop Clifford's Tower in the Royal Castle where they all committed suicide or were killed by the rioters. There were similar massacres in London and other places around England. New York City in the US today was named by immigrant Jewish bankers in memory of this event. On his return, Richard I was very angry, because what was owed to the Jews was indirectly owed to him, and ultimately to the Roman Catholic Pope. So from then on every mort-gage debt was registered in his name, which has continued on to the present day. In fact, in Commonwealth countries headed by the Crown such as New Zealand, even today, the Sovereign legally still owns the land, and those who purchase the Fee Simple of all Freehold land are purchasing the "possession rights" of it only. That is why banks can only register their interest in it on the Title, because the Sovereign still remains the legal beneficial owner of the land. After the persecutions of Jews in York and London in 1190, the "King's Jews" still continued their role as extortionate bankers in England, to a large part led by Aaron of Lincoln (1125- 1186) who, by the time he died, had become the wealthiest man in Norman England. He was reputedly wealthier than even the King. There was an Exchequer of the Jews [Latin: Scaccarium Judaeorum] in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster which recorded and regulated the taxes and legal cases of the Jewish bankers in England after the Massacre of Jews at York until their eventual expulsion in 1290. In fact, after Aaron of Lincoln died in 1186, a special institution was established in the King's Treasury called Aaron's Exchequer. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exchequer_of_the_Jews Of course, in typical fashion of a Roman











Catholic, Christian, Gentile, English king, upon Aaron's death, King Henry II immediately seized all his vast property as the escheat of a Jewish usurer, and the English Crown became universal heir to his colossal estate and fortune. Gradually the barons/lords, knights and serfs' simmering hate of the extortionate Jewish bankers (unfortunately all Jews were tarred with the same brush, and many were not extortionate bankers at all) fermented until the reign of King Edward I, in 1290, when under intense pressure from the people, the king issued a royal decree called the Edict of Expulsion expelling all Jews from the Kingdom of England. It remained in force for the rest of the Middle Ages and was finally overturned by the English Protestant Reformation started in the 1530s which laid the groundwork taken up by Oliver Cromwell in 1657 to allow the Jews to return to England. 30 From then on, as the British Empire expanded more and more, Jews, especially European merchants and bankers, migrated back to England, especially London in the 18th and 19th centuries - once again to take up their positions as the "King's Jews" leading City of London bankers – now headed by Nathan Meyer Rothschild (founding his bank in London in 1811), following the Solomon family (who founded the Westminster Bank in 1689), Mocatta and Goldsmid Bank (founded in 1782 and still operating as bullion brokers), Samuel Montegue & Co. (1863), Hambro Bank (founded by Danish Jews), Oppenheimer, Goldsmith, Warburg, the list goes on and on. The Samuel banking family (Iraqi Jews) led by Marcus Samuel at first ran an import-export business called M. Samuel & Co. in London. His son, also named Marcus Samuel (1st Viscount Bearsted 1853-1927) formed a case oil shipping company called Shell Transport & Trading Company which later took over and merged Dutch Royal family oil interests, funded by British N. M. Rothschild & Sons, to become Royal Dutch Shell today. The merchant banking arm, M. Samuel and Co., merged in 1965 with another City of London merchant bank, Philip Hill, Higginson, Erlangers Ltd, to create Hill Samuel Ltd, which is now part of Lloyds TSB. The Australian branch of Hill Samuel founded in 1969, based in Sydney, Hill Samuel Australia Limited, was later renamed Macquarie Bank. This branch alone, now known as Macquarie Group, is the biggest investment bank in Australia with assets over $450 billion and operates in more than 70 offices across 28 countries with a staff of 14,000. The Samuel banking family also founded the Wagg banking firms, today one of which is known as J. Henry Schroder founded in 1804. Today the bank is known as Schroders Plc., a giant multinational asset management company operating in 29 countries. Sir Herbert Samuel, a member of the same family, founded the British aristocracy's propaganda media arm, the BBC. In 1534, because the Pope wouldn't allow Henry VIII to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, the Act of Supremacy was passed declaring that the King was "the only Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England" and the Treasons Act 1534 made it high treason, punishable by death to refuse the Oath of Supremacy acknowledging the king as such – began the end of the control and usurpation of the Roman Catholic Church's and Pope's domination of England, indeed the world of international banking. This City of London economic takeover of the Roman Catholic Church was gradually completed in the 19th century when the Rothschild family provided a series of loans (some through the Torlonia banking family, Rothschild agents in Italy) commenced in 1832 by James and Carl Rothschild, to bail out the Holy See which then was broke, and this culminated in the Lateran Treaty of 1929 between fascist dictator Benito Mussolini and the Vatican, where funds were secretly provided through British N. M. Rothschild & Sons agents to have all the 31 Papal States confiscated for an amount at the time equal to about one or two hundred million US dollars today. After the deal, the money was reinvested back in Anglo/American banks. From that time on City of London Protestant/Jewish banks controlled the Vatican. After Henry VIII broke with the Pope, immediately taxes once payable to Rome were transferred to the Crown, soon much of the diocesan land in England that was previously owned by the Roman Catholic Pope was confiscated and vested in the Protestant Crown. Much of this wealth ended up in companies and banks in the City of London Corporation Lord Mayor's Corporation Sole. Not long after this, in 1571, King Henry VIII's daughter, Queen Elizabeth I, opened the Royal Exchange (now the London Stock Exchange) in the









City of London. The Bank of England followed in 1694, and from this expanded the City of London Corporation's control of the world's corporate and banking network which exists today. ROTHSCHILD-WARBURG FAMILIES: CREATION OF THE U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM & BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS One of the most powerful Jewish banking families in the world allied to the House of Rothschild is the Warburg family, although most people don't hear much about them today. The Warburg family is a powerful German, Anglo/American banking family originally of Venetian Jewish descent derived from part of the Venetian Jewish del Banco family, one of the wealthiest Venetian families in the early 16th century. Following banking restrictions imposed on the Jewish community the family moved to Bologna in Italy and then on to Warburg, a small town in eastern North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, after which they took their name. The family moved to Altona near Hamburg in the late 17th century and it was here that the brothers Moses Marcus Warburg (1763-1830) and Gerson Warburg (1765-1826) founded the M.M. Warburg & Co banking company in 1798. It is now a massive, private, global, banking dynasty with headquarters based in Hamburg. Moses Warburg's great-great grandson, Siegmund George Warburg (1902-1982), co-founded the investment bank S. G. Warburg & Co in London in 1946 with Henry Grunfeld, a Jewish German steel industrialist. Warburg was knighted in 1966, and his large banking firm was acquired by UBS AG creating UBS Warburg, when later was simply changed to UBS AG. He also was simultaneously a secret major partner in the U.S. investment bank, Kuhn, Loeb and Company from 1953 until 1964 through a holding company to avoid the restrictions of the American Glass-Steagall Act. 32 FOUNDING OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM (1913) AND BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (1930) Paul M. Warburg (August 10, 1868 – January 24, 1932), was a grandson of Moses Marcus Warburg. His parents were Moritz and Charlotte Esther [Oppenheim] Warburg. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and after graduating in 1886, he worked for Simon Hauer a Hamburg importer and exporter, then later he worked for Samuel Montague & Company, bankers in London in 1889-90. He returned to Hamburg in 1891 to work for the family firm, to become a partner in M.M. Warburg & Company in 1895, founded by his grandfather. On October 1, 1895 Paul Warburg married in New York City to Jewish Nina J. Loeb, daughter of Solomon Loeb who, with his partner Abraham Kuhn, founded the banking firm Kuhn, Loeb & Co in New York City in 1867, led by his brother-in-law, Jacob H. Schiff (1847-1920), born in Frankfurt am Main. Kuhn, Loeb & Co was one of the most influential investment banks in America during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were agents of Rothschild and other banks in London. Jacob Schiff's father, Moses Schiff, was a broker for the Rothschild banking firm in Frankfurt. Paul Warburg settled in New York in 1902, where he became a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., (that specialized in big loans to governments) but still remained a partner in the family firm in Hamburg. Jacob Schiff was close personal friends with Sir Ernest Cassel, the influential Jewish British merchant banker financial advisor of King Edward VII. Schiff's descendant Andrew Newman Schiff married former Vice-President Al Gore's eldest daughter, Karenna. ROTHSCHILD, WARBURG, SCHIFF & JP MORGAN Paul Warburg was the driving force behind creating the US Federal Reserve Banking System. In 1910, Senator Nelson Aldrich invited Paul Warburg to lead a secret meeting with other influential bankers on Jekyll Island in Georgia where the draft of a bill to establish the Federal Reserve Bank (with its 12 regional reserve banks) was worked out. As the result, the Federal Reserve Act was passed by the U.S. Senate December 18, 1913. Soon after, Paul Warburg was appointed a member of the Federal Reserve Board on August 10, 1914 and he became Vice Chairman on August 10, 1916, resigning from the Board on August 9, 1918. Warburg was also a director of the Council on Foreign Relations (1921-32), a trustee of the Brookings Institution after it merged with the Institute of Economics in 1927. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Manhattan Company, a director of the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company, Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York, and First National Bank of Boston. Special Note: The Manhattan Company (largely funded by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Rothschild









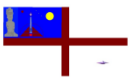
and London banks) was a New York bank and holding company established on September 1, 1799, 33 which later merged with Chase National Bank (4% owned by the Rockefeller family) in 1955 to form Chase Manhattan Bank, that was to be merged in 2000 with JP Morgan & Co., to become JP Morgan Chase & Co today. Currently, JP Morgan Chase is the largest bank in the United States and the world's sixth largest bank by assets. It has about US$3 trillion in assets under management and US$23 to US$24 trillion in assets under custody. According to Chairman and CEO, Jamie Dimon, the bank's turnover per day is now around US$6 trillion!). Today it is a major shareholder in the big four Australian and New Zealand banks, indeed just about every major multinational corporation throughout the world as well. Most Americans, indeed most people, think JP Morgan today is American, when really it is largely British. It was funded by City of London banks headed by N.M. Rothschild & Sons through their agent, George Peabody, right from the very beginning. George Peabody (1795-1869) was a Massachusetts trader and banker that had offices in Baltimore and London and acted as a conduit for the Bank of England, Rothschild, Barings and other London merchant banks used to provide loans to the American states. In 1835 he founded Peabody & Company. In 1837 he moved to London, then in 1854 he brought in Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-1890) as a partner and renamed the firm Peabody, Morgan & Co, then after Peabody retired, because Peabody never married and left no children of his own, he left the bank to his partner and the firm's name was changed again to J.S. Morgan & Co. After Morgan died, his son, John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) took over and renamed the firm JP Morgan & Co. The former London merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, now part of Deutsche Bank, joined JP Morgan in the London Round Table Group in 1891 to set up the creation of the US Council of Foreign Relations in 1918. JP Morgan & Co partnered with Henry S. Morgan (grandson of JP Morgan) and Harold Stanley and others to form Morgan Stanley in 1935. Today Morgan Stanley, headquartered in Midtown Manhattan, has offices in 42 countries, more than 55,000 employees and in (2016) total assets were US$814.95 billion. BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (BIS) The Bank for International Settlements, founded on 17 May, 1930, located in Basel, Switzerland, is now the 'central bank of central banks' of the world, which now controls about 60 central banks around the globe. Ostensibly it is owned and controlled by the central banks that are members, with representatives of these on the Board of Directors, but that is a far cry from the reality that insiders actually run it who are representatives of the Bank of England 34 and US Federal Reserve, in turn controlled by a handful of the world's financial elite and most powerful dynastic banking families. It is the Bank for International Settlements that largely controls both the Australian and New Zealand Reserve Banks, and the banks licenced by them. The Bank for International Settlements was largely created by just four men on 17th May, 1930: Hjalmar Schacht (head of Reichsbank), Charles G Dawes (Chairman of City National Bank and US Ambassador to the UK 1929-1932), Owen D. Young (founder of RCA and Chairman of General Electric) and Montague Norman (Governor of the Bank of England). From the founding of the bank until at least 1939, Schacht worked closely with Jacob Schiff, the Warburg family and Montague Norman, in funnelling Wall Street and City of London money into Hitler's rearmament program, as is painstakingly documented in Professor Anthony Sutton's classic book on the subject, Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler. Owen D. Young (October 27 1874 – July 11 1962) was an American industrialist, creator and first chairman of Radio Corporation of America (RCA) who concurrently served on the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. Young headed a committee that created the Young Plan (1929-30) for settling German reparations debts after WWI written in August 1929 and formally adopted in 1930. The Young plan was financed by a consortium of American investment banks coordinated and led by JP Morgan & Co. The Committee members, which had been appointed by the Allied Reparations Committee, were Owen D. Young, J. P. Morgan Jr. and his banking partner Thomas W. Lamont. After discussions with UK Bank of England representatives, a Conference in The Hague adopted the plan in January 1930. As the result, with other banking provisions included, the plan to establish the Bank for











International Settlements was finally implemented on 17 May, 1930 – largely funded by a consortium of banks led by JP Morgan & Co., Rothschild, Warburg and Rockefeller interests. It is these banking families that largely control the Bank for International Settlements, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and the “big four” banks in the country that monopolize our New Zealand banking system. THE ASSOCIATION OF GLOBAL CUSTODIANS Linked to the Bank for International Settlements and regional reserve banks running each country is the enormously powerful Association of Global Custodians, established in 1996, 35 with dual headquarters based at 100 New Bridge Street, London, and 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D.C. which represents and runs the Central Securities Depository Companies around the world, which in turn act as custodians for global financial institutions and corporations holding tens of trillions of dollars in securities or shares so that ownership can be easily transferred through a book entry rather than the transfer of physical certificates. However, virtually all of these 12 banks which now own and run it, also hold secret security interests in companies and banks in each country by way of central securities depositories, who act as custodian proxies, so that the ultimate beneficial owner remains entirely unknown to the general public in each country. The Association of Global Custodians’ members are: BNP Paribas, BNY Mellon, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., Citibank, N.A., Deutsche Bank, HSBC Securities Services, JP Morgan, Northern Trust, RBC Investor & Treasury Services, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Standard Chartered Bank, State Street Bank and Trust Company. The DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY (DTC) in New York is one of the biggest of these central securities depositories, and is owned by its participants, banks and brokerage houses. To keep its records even more secret, it designates CEDE AND COMPANY (a fictitious legal name and legal person, used by the Depository) on its behalf, to secretly buy up assets all round the world. The DTC has tens of trillions of dollars under secret custody, and technically owns virtually all of the publicly issued shares and stocks in the United States. It is a major shareholder, as nominee and custodian, in Australia and New Zealand’s “big four” banks as well. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cede_and_Company To illustrate the almost unbelievable power of the Depository Trust Company’s countless list of participant banks and financial institutions, which are largely kept secret from the general world public, one can access them by going directly to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission’s (SEC) website here: https://www.sec.gov/interps/legal/cfslb14f.htm - which in turn provides confidential access of their listing here: http://www.dtcc.com/~/media/Files/Downloads/client-center/DTC/alpha.ashx NEW ZEALAND CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITARY LIMITED (NZCSD) In New Zealand’s case, the central securities depository is called New Zealand Central Securities Limited (NZCSD), which is a private company fully owned by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, currently with three specially chosen directors. When securities are purchased and settled through NZClear (a real-time settlement system) the NZCSD becomes the legal 36 owner of the securities on the relevant register, and in many cases, secretly holds those securities on behalf of the member, the true beneficial owner which may be a bank in London, New York or the North Pole! In New Zealand, (keep in mind this is only a tiny country of about 4.7 million people), in late 2014, the inventory of securities secretly held in the NZCSD alone was a staggering NZ$198 billion (US$132.6 billion). This amount was more than twice the value of the New Zealand stock market at NZ$94.1 billion and not far below the Gross Domestic Product of the entire country in 2014 at NZ$278.8 billion (US$188.385 billion) [World Bank Statistics 18 September, 2015]. Often just Cede & Co or NZCSD as owner will show up on company shareholder lists to hide the real name of the true beneficial owners. https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/markets-and-payments/nzclear Remember, this is on top of the other banking assets in the country held by the major banks in 2017 officially reported by the New Zealand Banking Association at NZ$508 billion, and does not include outside private foreign investment. ROTHSCHILD PRIVATISATION OF THE WORLD In the late 18th century Mayer Amschel Rothschild rose to become one of Europe’s most powerful bankers based in Frankfurt am Main Germany. He had five sons which established banking









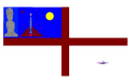
branches throughout Europe, and the third son, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the most brilliant, was sent to Manchester in England, and after he moved to London he founded the bank N. M. Rothschild & Sons in 1811. By the 19th century the London branch was by far the biggest, and controlled the world price of gold for years up until 2004 in a small room at its London headquarters on St Swithin's Lane, City of London. Combined with the other branches by the late-19th century Rothschild banking interests controlled most of Europe and through their American agents, the United States Government Treasury and Federal Reserve. Today most of the enormous wealth held in the London branch has been transferred from it to various tax havens, either in the City of London itself, Rothschild Continuation Holdings in Switzerland, or held in other entities, subsidiaries and jurisdictions. But it is still a big and powerful bank in its own right. Today, it is called Rothschild Group, its chairman is Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, and the bank, among other things, serves the banking and financial interests of the British nobility and British Royal Family in much the same way Aaron of Lincoln did way back in the 13th century. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N_M_Rothschild_%26_Sons 37 For a private person or banker to be able to buy up and own all the assets in the world, for this to be achieved, all the state assets owned by countries and governments (usually on behalf of the people) must be privatised first. As the result, N.M. Rothschild & Sons in London set up its International Privatisation Unit in the 1980s to oversee the privatisation of the world through either direct privatization, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) or Private Finance Initiatives (PFI's). This devious plan was set out in a book titled, Privatising the World: A Study of International Privatization in Theory and Practice written by Oliver Letwin with the Preface by John Redwood, both former heads of Rothschild's Overseas Privatisation Unit. In fact, until December 2009, Oliver Letwin was a non-executive director of N. M. Rothschild Corporate Finance Ltd. Letwin's Jewish father, William Letwin (14 December 1922 – 20 February 2013) was a well-known Marxist emeritus professor at the London School of Economics. Redwood is now Chief Global Strategist at Charles Stanley & Co Ltd. Letwin's book, Privatising the World, is now the 'bible' of central banks and government treasuries around the world who are to privatise and sell off each nation's 'family silver' via corporatizing state assets and government departments, then selling off national state assets to the highest bidder. Not only do these international banking elite want to rob people of their own homes through debt slavery, capital and wealth taxes – they want to seize all the nation's state assets as well! https://www.amazon.co.uk/Privatizing-World-International-Privatization Practice/dp/0304315273 Over the past few years in both Australia and New Zealand, Rothschild, UBS-Warburg, JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, Morgan Stanley and Macquarie Bank have been the predominant Mergers & Acquisition (M&A) banks taking over each country's privatised national state assets.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public%E2%80%93private_partnership
https://www.opendemocracy.net/ournhs/joel-benjamin/seven-things-everyone-should know-about-private-finance-initiative http://www.edmond-de-Rothschild.com/site/france/en/news/sustainable development/5293-ariane-de-rothschild-global-landscapes-forum-speech In his State of the Union address, January 2015, Fox Rothschild advised that President Obama was proposing to expand the PPP program that encourages all state and local governments to fund infrastructure projects [and privatize state assets] through these same Public-Private Partnerships (or P3s). https://governmentcontracts.foxrothschild.com/articles/public-private-partnerships-p3s/ 38 Before long, these multinational banks will, through privatisation and debt bondage, almost entirely own literally everything in the world. GLOBAL FORUM ON TRANSPARENCY AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes was founded by the OECD in 2000 and restructured in 2009, to address tax evasion, tax havens, offshore financial centres double taxation and money laundering. Since 2009, it has become the principal international body working towards the implementation of the international standards on tax transparency due for completion in











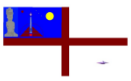
2018. It is being quite effective in addressing tax evasion and eliminating tax haven protection of smaller companies and low hanging fruit, but when big international banks are involved (that we learned earlier these same banking interests founded and still control the OECD), these giant organisations today are never touched, or for that matter, are never properly audited. It is a huge challenge for governments and IRD staff. General Electric's annual tax return in the U.S. in 2016 alone, was in the region of 25,000 pages. Many of the big multinational banks such as Rothschild are like this also, but even more complex again. Can you imagine the difficulty that the Inland Revenue Commissioner faces? http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/ https://www.icij.org/investigations/offshore/secret-files-reveal-rothschilds-offshore domain/ https://www.bloomberg.com/research/stocks/private/snapshot.asp?privcapId=27585934 http://vifreepress.com/2015/07/eurotrash-exposed-baron-rothschild-used-bvi-as-tax dodge-for-billions/ Just so that there's no doubt about how deep and complex Rothschild international banking interests are structured around foreign tax haven jurisdictions, here's just one of hundreds, – FIVE CONTINENTS PARTNERS based in the Cayman Islands British tax haven: http://fivecontinentspartners.com/ William Messer, founded Five Continent Partners Limited with N.M. Rothschild & Sons in 1993, and for the past 24 years has headed the company which only deals with clients who have portfolio assets in excess of $2 billion. He is also a director of Rothschild Trust in the Cayman Islands. http://fivecontinentpartners.com/professionals/william-messer/ 39 These are just some of the leading banking characters that own the financial institutions that are the major shareholders in Australia and New Zealand's big four banks, and behind the scenes control the BIS and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. BRITISH GLOBAL NETWORK OF INTERLOCKING COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS: OBSCENE CEO & EXECUTIVE SALARIES To control this complex labyrinth of corporate greed and perfidy around the world run by this relative handful of enormously wealthy banking families, the Institute of Directors (UK) was founded in 1903, and incorporated by Royal Charter by King Edward VII in 1906 to control the world's boards of directors of big companies. Currently it is located at 116 Pall Mall, London, and has about 34,500 full members. About 70% of all FTSE companies have at least one IoD member on their board or in a senior executive position. Each year the IoD has an annual convention in Royal Albert Hall, attended by the most powerful business leaders in the world. In turn, the Institute of Directors (UK) controls all other major 18 institutes of directors all around the world, through the Global Network of Director Institutes (GNDI) set up at a special meeting on December 12, 2012, in Wellington, New Zealand – which now coordinates the policies of over 100,000 leading multinational bank and company directors around the globe. This includes such institutes as the European Confederation of Directors Associations (ecoDa) 55,000 members, the National Association of Corporate Directors (NACD) in the United States 16,000 members, and of course the Institute of Directors in New Zealand (IoDNZ). The Global Network of Director Institutes (GNDI) has its Secretariat at the Institute of Directors (UK). http://gndi.weebly.com/ This is why CEO and company directors' pay continues to rise at a rapid rate in unison across the board on a global basis when typically workers are paid less and less, especially relative to changes in consumer prices and inflation. By paying senior executives huge salary packages these executives end up behind the scenes dancing to the tune of the bankers that control the companies they lead, not their employees and most certainly not the general public. For example, in 2013, Wall Street, New York, executive bonuses versus the minimum wage in the US didn't disappoint this trend. According to the New York State Comptroller's Office, Wall Street firms handed out $26.7 billion in bonuses alone to their largely banking-related 165,200 senior executives, up 15% over the previous year. To put these bonuses in perspective. Just this $26.7 billion amount in bonuses alone in 2013 would have covered the full cost of more than doubling the pay-checks for all of the 1,085,000 Americans who work full-time based at the 2013 federal minimum wage of $7.25 per hour. 40 In the United States, for example, if Facebook is excluded from the Economic Policy Institute data due to its outlier high











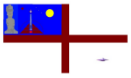
compensation numbers in the sample, average CEO pay in 2013 was $24.8 million, and the CEO-to-worker compensation ratio was 510.7 to 1 http://www.epi.org/publication/ceo-pay-continues-to-rise Because virtually all major global public companies now have average 40% to 50% debt to equity or debt to asset ratios and the international banks are also major shareholders in these same companies themselves – they want key minions in positions of power who will do what they are told and keep their mouths shut about what really is going on. As the result, they pay the CEOs obscene levels of remuneration, often even when they are mediocre at best or plainly incompetent. INTERLOCKING AUSTRALIAN & NZ COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS Over 15 years ago New Zealand Associate Professor Georgina Murray, now at Griffith University, Queensland, Australia, wrote a superb article on the subject of corporate directorships titled, Interlocking Directorates: Australian and New Zealand Comparisons. In her article, in the section titled, Table 2: Top shareholdings of the top 30 NZ companies 1999, she illustrated how on average, 37% of the top thirty companies (that list the top shareholders in their annual reports) were owned by a single nominee company, a custodial depository of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand called the New Zealand Central Securities Depository (NZCSD), a nominee holding company primarily for foreign banks. Thirty seven per cent is large when just 5% ownership of a company can give strategic corporate control. In Georgina Murray's chart, 'The 1998 Australian Interlock Data' (p.8), just ten directors through cross-directorships or interlocks were controlling 16 of Australia's biggest companies plus the NZ Dairy Board (now Fonterra). In her chart, 'Figure 2: Interlocking Directorates 1998 (p.12), just ten directors through cross-directorships and interlocks were controlling 16 of New Zealand's biggest companies. http://www.academia.edu/3107438/Interlocking_Directores_Australian_and_New_Zealand _Comparisons FONTERRA CO-OPERATIVE GROUP (NZ) In this respect, is New Zealand proportionally any different than Australia? To use just one NZ multinational company as an example, the NZ co-op Fonterra, the biggest dairy exporting company in the world. 41 The CEO of Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited, Theo Spierings, joined the company in September 2011. Between 2011 and 2017 Fonterra's revenue fell by 3.2 per cent while pay outs to NZ farmer/shareholders declined by 7.5 per cent. Yet the total remuneration paid to CEO Theo Spierings over this period including his $8.3 million paid in the 2017 year, was $28.6 million. All this while Fonterra's Annual Report 2017 showed that the company now had a TOTAL EQUITY of $7.2 billion, it had GEARING at 44.3% (now in April 2018 estimated at 55%), NET DEBT at $5.601 billion (now in April 2018 estimated at around $6 billion) with the MARKET CAPITALIZATION of the Fonterra non-voting rights share/units in the Fonterra Shareholders Fund at $803 million most of which is owned by foreign banks, pension funds and financial institutions – meaning that the international financial institutions now hold about $6.8 billion of the company's $7.2 billion total equity. In other words, the company now is virtually insolvent. Having been led by a CEO who was paid $28.6 million dollars for the privilege of largely running it into the red for the bankers who have now, for all intents and purposes, quite flagrantly effectively disenfranchised it from the 10,600 NZ farmer supplier shareholders who still think they own it, but in reality, because of the company's massive debt, really don't. In the opinion of this author, if things don't positively change for this huge company, probably the next step will be for the banks to put the company into statutory management or receivership, and then hock it off to the Chinese, Kraft or Nestle, of course, companies owned and controlled by these same bankers' parents. Brian Gaynor, in The New Zealand Herald, March 31, 2018, page C4, wrote an excellent article titled, Does big pay bring big results: Fonterra lacklustre under $35m CEO, but neglected to mention the seriousness of the company's excessive growing debt to the bankers. However, the Banking industry salaries by far exceed all other sectors, dominated by London and New York, and their regional banks in various countries. In fact, not only do they have the highest salaries, the City of London has more than three times as many high-earning bankers as the rest of the EU combined. In Australia, in 2016, in spite of pending government legislation to control their remuneration, the CEOs of the 'big four' Australian and New Zealand banks











were paid: Commonwealth Bank Australia Ian Narev $12.3 million, National Australia Bank Andrew Thorburn $6.7 million, ANZ Bank Shayne Eliot $5.07 million, Westpac Bank Brian Hartzer $6.7 million. Macquarie Bank, (we remember, controlled by the Samuel banking family in London 42 that also founded Royal Dutch Shell with the Rothschild family) CEO Nicholas Moore was paid $25.7 million and Peter and Steven Lowy of Westfield Corporation (funded by City bankers) combined were paid $26.2 million. In New Zealand, even way back in 2010, three of the 'big four' Australian owned banks dominating 90% of the market share saw their combined pay rise to $11.97 million, while all of their customers were facing rising interest rates. NZ CEO Ralph Norris head of Commonwealth Bank in Australia in 2010 was paid $16.1 million, up from $9.2 million the previous year. INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS Founded in 1966, now headquartered at 299 Park Avenue, New York, the Institute of International Bankers, with its sister organisation in London, the British Bankers Association (that itself represents over 200 member banks in 50 countries with operations in 180 jurisdictions), represents through its members virtually every international headquartered financial institution and banking association in the world. Through its members' influence, and also through its national affiliate banks and banking associations, it advocates on behalf of international banks on pending legislation, regulatory and tax issues, mainly in the United States, but also around the world. While it is mainly supposed to represent American banks, most of the members on its Board of Trustees are in fact foreign banking representatives. ANZ Banking Group, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank, Rabobank International, Standard Chartered Bank, HSBC Bank, and China Construction Bank, to mention only a few, are members. http://www.iib.org/?page=IIBHistory http://www.iib.org/page/MembersoftheIIB As may be seen on its member list, many of the big banks which operate in New Zealand are members of the Institute of International Bankers in New York. In turn, they are members also of the New Zealand Bankers Association. NEW ZEALAND BANKERS ASSOCIATION The New Zealand Bankers Association was established in 1891 and is headquartered in Wellington. It represents the interests of most of the big banks in New Zealand, on behalf, of course, of the foreign international big banks that own and run them linked to either the British Bankers Association or the Institute of International Bankers. 43 Kirk Hope, a member of the current Government Tax Working Group, currently Chief Executive of BusinessNZ (that effectively replaced the NZ Business Roundtable Group), was previously CEO of the New Zealand Bankers Association. He has previously held a number of senior executive positions at Westpac Bank, including Head of Government Relations and Regulatory Affairs. So with respect, may we hesitate to ask, just who is Mr Hope really representing on the Tax Working Group? INTERNATIONAL FORUM OF SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUNDS – NEW ZEALAND SUPERANNUATION FUND The International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF) is a non-profit international group of sovereign wealth fund managers which was established in 2009, headquartered in St. Clements House in London. This organisation represents about 23 leading state-owned international investors from around the world including many of the world's largest sovereign wealth funds. Its members collectively have about $5.5 to $6 trillion currently under management, representing about 80 per cent of all assets managed by sovereign funds throughout the world. The New Zealand Superannuation Fund, colloquially known as the "Cullen Fund," created by the New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Act 2001 is a sovereign wealth fund and currently is worth about $15 billion. Like all these funds, it invests its surplus capital mainly in stocks, and it is a member of the IFSWF. A lot of these 'pension fund' sovereign wealth fund managers invest some of their funds through other fixed income asset managers such as The Vanguard Group, BlackRock or Fidelity, so often it is difficult for the average person to know who it is that actually owns the shares of a particular company, bank or pension fund. However, if the current highly inflated world stock markets were to decline substantially, this would have a huge detrimental effect on the value of these large wealth or pension funds. Over and above all of these banking agencies and institutions, including the US









Federal Reserve, IMF, World Bank, Bank for International Settlements, European Bank for Reconstruction & Development, Asian Development Bank, and so on – is the City of London Corporation and The Worshipful Company of International Bankers. CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION The City of London Corporation, or sometimes called the 'Square Mile,' located inside the old Roman walls of London is a private, independent corporation not responsible to the British 44 Parliament. It directly or indirectly controls almost every major multinational bank and corporation in the world today. Prior to King Henry VIII, it was an exclusively Roman Catholic corporation headed by the Lord Mayor under Oath of Allegiance to the English King under fealty to the Pope. After Henry broke with the Papacy and set himself up to become the Supreme Head of the Protestant Church of England in 1531 and later confirmed it with the Act of Supremacy of 1534. Henry's daughter, Queen Mary I, a staunch Catholic, attempted to restore the English church's allegiance to the Pope and repealed the Act of Supremacy in 1555. Her half-sister, Protestant Elizabeth I, took the throne in 1558, and in the following year Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy of 1559. This restored the original act, with the exception, because many Protestant Christians charged the Sovereign was claiming divinity or was usurping Christ as Head of the Church by claiming the title 'Supreme Head,' pressured the monarch to change the title to 'Supreme Governor' as it remains today. During her Coronation ceremony of 2 June 1953, The Queen took an Oath administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury to "maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel." She also completed this Oath at the Altar, with her right hand on the Bible, kneeling on the steps, saying, "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God." She then kissed the Bible and signed the Oath. In every respect, the Queen was anointed into her office by the Protestant Church of England. Legally, the enormous wealth of the City of London Corporation's Twelve Great Companies and their many subsidiaries are held in the CORPORATION SOLE of the Lord Mayor of the City of London, who is elected each year for a 12 month term. After his election, he takes an Oath of Allegiance to the Sovereign to carry out his/her wishes, under a gentleman's agreement, in his/her role as Governor of the Church of England, and because of this he is blessed at a special Service of Blessing at St Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of London. It is sometimes erroneously claimed that the Sovereign has to ask the Lord Mayor for permission to enter the City of London, but this is not so, as the Lord Mayor is in subjection to the monarch through his Oath of Allegiance. It is very esoteric and difficult to understand for the average person, and largely beyond the brief of this submission, but the fact is, the ultimate beneficial head of this enormous wealth of the world's multinational banks and corporations, at the very highest level, currently is the Governor of the Protestant Church of England. 45 This is why the hypocritical Arms of the City of London Corporation include a shield on which is the Cross of St. George and Sword of St. Paul underneath which is the Latin motto, Domine dirige nos 'O Lord Guide us.' Really. One cannot imagine a greater level of hypocrisy than this. Didn't our Lord advise his disciples and the rich young man? "…Go and sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven…" (Matthew 19:21 KJV). https://www.cityofLondon.gov.uk/about-the-city/Pages/default.aspx https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLGzreJguBI WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS While British banks and their American proxies have largely expanded their enormous banking interests over the globe since the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694, founded by a Scottish banker, William Paterson – it never really was fully considered that the City of London Corporation completely controlled every major bank in the world until the Guild of International Bankers was founded in July 2001, was constituted a full Livery Company (106th) on 21 September 2004, and it finally received its Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth II granted on 10th December, 2007. This is by far the most powerful banking organisation in the world. Its Company Crest is a Bermuda Sloop, taken from the Overseas Bankers Club. The ship sits on 5 gold bezants (gold coins that were first minted in Byzantium and England for use by merchants) representing, like the five









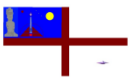
golden arrows of the House of Rothschild Crest, the company's control of the banking industry in the five continents of the world. Americans might find it hard to believe that the American giant investment advisor and mutual funds investor, The Vanguard Group, headquartered in Malvern, Pennsylvania, founded on May 1, 1975, also has this same sloop as its company logo. Vanguard Group, now with over $5 trillion in assets under management, is the largest provider of mutual funds and second largest provider of exchange-traded funds in the world after BlackRock's iShares. Go and have a look at the twenty major shareholders of any major bank, corporation or company in the world, and in all likelihood, The Vanguard Group interests will be at least one of them. Today, either directly or indirectly, every major bank in the world is controlled by the Worshipful Company of International Bankers in the City of London Corporation, very similar 46 to the bankers in the days of Christ's ministry in Jerusalem, or Aaron of Lincoln in England in the 13th century, but now mysteriously resurrected to operate on a global scale. http://internationalbankers.org.uk/ WHY DO ONLY JEWISH & PROTESTANT FAMILIES CONTROL GLOBAL BANKING NOW? Most of the leading bankers in the world today are Jews, or those that the author refers to as 'apostate Protestants.' Lest the author be labelled an 'anti-Semite' or 'anti-Protestant Christian' of some sort (when he most definitely is not, as he is a Christian himself who has many cherished Jewish friends), while aiming to document the hard facts of the matter entirely free of hearsay, it is important to briefly explain why and how the current monopolization of global banking has occurred with these particular two uniquely religious groups as leaders – and as such, how they specifically control the New Zealand and global economy today. The Roman Catholic Church gradually grew out of ancient secular Rome from the expansion of early Christian influence in the empire, when the positions of arch-bishop of the Roman church and emperor of the state were gradually merged. It started with the British Roman Emperor Constantine in 312 AD when he claimed his miraculous conversion to Christianity, and in 325 convened the council of Nicea. It was accelerated under Emperor Theodosius I in 380-381 when he made church membership compulsory (contrary to the teaching of the New Testament) with the Edict of Thessalonica declaring Christianity to be the only universal (Catholic) religion of Rome. It was firmly entrenched by the time of Emperor Gratian (359- 383) when in 376 he refused the title of Pontifex Maximus, when from this date it was bestowed on the Bishop of Rome. From then on the Roman Catholic Church arose to rule much of Europe and the world. It controlled religious life, politics and banking for over a thousand years up to the time of the English Protestant Reformation started in the 1530s – which culminated in the termination of the Pope's powers during the reign of King Henry VIII (reign: 21 April 1509 – 28 January 1547) when Henry broke with Rome in 1534 and set himself up as head of the Protestant Church of England, in the process, seizing all of the Roman Catholic Church's vast assets. In Roman Catholic England, William the Conqueror first brought the Jewish bankers from the Continent to England in 1070 not because he particularly liked the Jews, but because he acknowledged they had proven, above all others, to be natural masters of banking. Unfortunately for the Jews, they were more often than not persecuted by Catholics throughout Europe, and because of their oppressive banking practices were hated even more and they were only looked upon as a necessary evil by the Catholic king – and hence, were tolerated as such as a necessary evil in England until their final expulsion in 1290. 47 After Henry VIII's Treasons Act 1534 which made it high treason, punishable by death to refuse the Oath of Supremacy to the King and not the Pope, combined with the growth of the Protestant Reformation, British colonization and trade, strong anti-Catholicism developed throughout the United Kingdom, while at the same time Protestantism was much more permissive of the Jewish people, beginning with Oliver Cromwell in 1657 in allowing the Jews to begin to return to England. From then on European Jews began to migrate back to England, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries, to once again take up their favoured positions in commerce, colloquially known as the "King's Jews" and leading City of London bankers. Most of the big banks in London were established during this 500 year revolutionary period of severe anti-Catholicism, during which Catholics were











consistently forbidden to hold positions of power, including in banking. Today this explains why most of the really powerful big banks in London and New York are almost entirely of Jewish origin, or are Protestant, or a mixture of Jewish/Protestant firms, but none or very few are Catholic. Hence, to provide a few examples of some of the big Protestant banks today: Lloyds Banking Group (75,000 employees 2017) today was founded in 1765 by John Taylor, a button maker, and iron producer and dealer Sampson Lloyd (a Quaker). Barclays Plc Bank today (119,300 employees 2018) was founded in 1690 by John Freame (a Quaker) and Thomas Gould. Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC Holdings plc), now the world's 7th largest bank by assets (228,687 employees 2017) was founded in 1865 (to launder opium drug proceeds) by Sir Thomas Sutherland, a Scotsman. Standard Chartered Bank (another big opium drug proceeds laundering bank) was created in 1969 by the merger of two banks, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China founded in 1853 by another Scotsman and Quaker James Wilson, and the Standard Bank of British South Africa in 1862 by Scotsman and Quaker John Paterson. In the United States, John D. Rockefeller, long considered the wealthiest American of all time and one of the richest people in modern history was a devout Northern Baptist. So all the "King's bankers" are not exclusively Jewish, as many today may claim, but rarely will they not be Jewish or Protestant, and rarely Roman Catholic. This does not infer all Jews and Protestants are tarred with the same brush and are extortionate bankers. But it does show that since these bankers are not complying with the clear financial and banking laws plainly advocated in the Bible or Torah, they are indeed, in the true sense of the term – Jewish and Protestant apostates. 48 COALITION FOR INCLUSIVE CAPITALISM: ROTHSCHILD & ADRIAN ORR GOVERNOR OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND The Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism is one of the most powerful Rothschild-led global financial organisations in the world today representing all the big banks, asset managers and multinational corporations. It was co-founded by the Henry Jackson Society and Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild (wife of Sir Evelyn de Rothschild) at the Conference on Inclusive Capitalism held on 27 May, 2014, at The Mansion House and Guildhall, City of London Corporation, London, UK. The inaugural Conference on Inclusive Capitalism was opened by its effective patron, HRH The Prince of Wales, and Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, the IMF. Delegates at the Conference included many current and former political leaders, and most of the world's major banking and business leaders from 27 countries and represented over $50 trillion of investable assets across 25 business sectors, making up over one third of the world's financial assets under management. The aim of the Coalition ostensibly is to develop a whole new global movement made up of multinational corporate business leaders, academics, government and civic leaders, NGOs, IGOs, global spiritual leaders including such people as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope – to get them all to collaborate together on global solutions to "develop a more socially responsible form of capitalism that 'inclusively' benefits everyone," not just themselves. Of course, this is utter nonsense, and is nothing less than a deliberate smokescreen to hide their confiscation and monopolization of the assets and wealth of the world, cloaked in apostate 'Judeo-Christian' ethics, philanthropy and charity. In reality, as they increasingly takeover and monopolize the wealth of the world in their highly privileged positions as an enormously wealthy minority – they are getting more and more concerned that they may soon face a global uprising and revolt from the vast majority of ordinary citizens that they are increasingly pauperizing by their parasitic economic policies. In fact, Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild, who co-hosted the May 2014 Conference told the NY Observer why she was so concerned: "I think that a lot of kids have neither money nor hope, and that's really bad. Because then they're going to get mad at America. What our hope for this initiative is that through all the efforts of all of the decent CEOs, all of the decent kids without a job feel optimistic." 49 A book could be written about how Sir Evelyn and Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild control and influence the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism. Sir Evelyn retired from his position as head of N. M. Rothschild & Sons in London in 2003 when it was merged with Paris Orleans to be renamed Rothschild & Co, a subsidiary of Rothschild Continuation









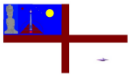
Holdings registered in Zurich, Switzerland. Although Sir Evelyn is in his late seventies now and has retired from many of his responsibilities in the Rothschild family banking empire, he still has immense global power, either directly himself or through his American wife. If the reader goes directly to Sir Evelyn and Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild's private investment company website here: https://www.elrothschild.com/ on their Homepage you can click on "Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism" in red which will take you to the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism's own website here: https://www.inc-cap.com/ which is extensive. Here, it will be seen, is a list of photos of Members of the Coalition's Working Group of institutional investors, asset managers, business leaders, academics, policy makers and labour representatives to help the Coalition to craft pathways and concrete steps that can be adopted by leaders throughout the investment and business community to make global capitalism more "inclusive." This Working Group provides advice to the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism on a voluntary basis. Shockingly, it includes a photo of Adrian Orr, the newly appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand: https://www.inc-cap.com/leadership/ Here is what the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism has to say about Mr ADRIAN ORR: • "ADRIAN ORR: Chief Executive Officer, New Zealand Superannuation Fund As Chief Executive Officer at New Zealand Superannuation Fund, Adrian Orr is responsible for general management of the Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation and of the Fund under delegation from the Board. Mr Orr joined the Guardians in February 2007 from the Reserve Bank of New Zealand where he was Deputy Governor. He also held the positions of Chief Economist at Westpac Banking Corporation, Chief Manager of the Economics Department of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and Chief Economist at the National Bank of New Zealand. He has also worked for the New Zealand Treasury and the OECD based in Paris. Mr Orr is Chairman of International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds, a Board Member of the Pacific Pensions Institute, the Komiti Pasifika Advisory Committee of Victoria University, Wellington and the Emory Center for Alternative Investments at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia." https://www.inc-cap.com/bio/adrian-orr/ 50 All this means, not only is Adrian Orr largely influenced by the Rothschild banking family, pushing 'inclusive banking' for those who founded and still control the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism. Orr has previously been Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, has been the Chief Economist of both Westpac Banking Corporation and the National Bank of New Zealand formerly owned by Lloyds TSB in London which was sold to the ANZ Bank in 2003, now a subsidiary of the ANZ Banking Group in Australia – in turn owned by foreign banking interests who are certainly not largely domiciled in either Australia or New Zealand at all. So may we hesitate to ask, with due respect, with credentials like this, as a member of the Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism headed by Sir Evelyn and Lady Lynn Forester de Rothschild – is Mr Orr, the new Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, really working in the best interests of all New Zealanders as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand? – or, his foreign banking associates? What makes Adrian Orr's recent controversial appointment to the position of Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand most particularly galling, at least in the opinion of this author, is the fact that the Reserve Bank is supposed to be entirely independent, not controlled or influenced by foreign or outside interests, and it is supposedly meant to be working for the best interests of all New Zealanders, when plainly it appears it is not. This whole highly questionable situation is part of an ingrained culture that is gradually allowing foreign banking interests to monopolize and confiscate the wealth of our country. It has quietly been going on for many years but is now reaching a critical level where something must be done about it. It is a national disgrace and it is time it was abruptly stopped. One does not need a great deal of imagination to see that these parasitic foreign-controlled banks and their representatives would be the last people to believe about anything let alone advocating economic policies that will work toward the long-term best interests of ordinary New Zealand citizens. This especially applies to the bankers' comments on the pros and cons of any Land or Capital Gain Tax, or general reforms to the tax system that the NZ Parliament wants to work towards making things "fairer" for everybody creating genuinely











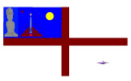
good economic policies that positively affect all New Zealanders. 51 ROTHCHILD CONTROL OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND: GOVERNOR ADRIAN ORR Indeed, a number of patriotic New Zealanders are increasingly becoming extremely concerned about this highly suspicious Rothschild foreign banking influence and control over our Reserve Bank and our general economy. On May 12, 2017, an Official Information request to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand was made by Mr Paul Millar. It read: • "Dear Reserve Bank of New Zealand, I would like a categorical response to the question – "What influence does the Rothschild family exert over the reserve bank of New Zealand? Yours faithfully, Paul Millar" In response to Mr Paul Millar's Official Information request, Mr Angus Barclay, External Communications Advisor, Reserve Bank of New Zealand, on May 15, 2017, replied: • "Hello Mr Millar, The Rothschild family has no influence over the Reserve Bank of New Zealand." https://fyi.org.nz/request/5866-rothschild-involvement https://fyi.org.nz/request/5866-rothschild-involvement?unfold=1 https://fyi.org.nz/body/rbnz Of course, this concise reply from Mr Angus Barclay is remarkable, and is, under the circumstances, blatantly misleading. Even if one goes back to the early colonization of New Zealand and the New Zealand Government's early financing, right from the very beginning, it was arranged through Sir Julius Vogel, New Zealand's 8th premier and first Jewish prime minister of New Zealand – with N. M. Rothschild & Sons in the City of London. Vogel is best remembered for his great public works schemes of the 1870s, for which, as colonial treasurer, he borrowed the massive sums at the time of around 10 million pounds to fund the construction of the roads and railways – from the Bank of England and N. M. Rothschild & Sons in the City of London. Here are copies of some of the actual Loan correspondence: https://atojs.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/atojs?a=d&d=AJHR1875-I.2.1.3.7 52 ADRIAN ORR'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND On 11 December 2017, the New Zealand Minister of Finance Grant Robertson announced that Adrian Orr had been appointed Reserve Bank Governor effective from 27 March, 2018. During his announcement, Grant Robertson said; • "Following the Reserve Bank Board's unanimous recommendation to me, I have appointed Adrian Orr for a five-year term at the completion of Acting Governor Grant Spencer's Term. I'm delighted the Board has been able to secure a Governor with such a strong track record of delivery and public service. Mr Orr has the technical and leadership qualities required to be Governor and CEO of the Reserve Bank. Further, I consider that he has the skills necessary to successfully lead the Bank through a period of change …" https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/news/2017/12/adrian-orr-appointed-as-new-reserve bank-governor-from-27-march-2018 So what, precisely, are Adrian Orr's claimed "public service, technical and leadership qualities" to which Finance Minister Grant Robertson and the Reserve Bank Board broadly refer? Well. Presumably they are referring to his qualifications as listed by the Rothschild's COALITION FOR INCLUSIVE CAPITALISM website referred to above, as a former Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Chief Economist of both the ANZ and Westpac Banks, not to mention his allegiance to Sir Evelyn and Lady Lyn Forester de Rothschild's international Coalition for Inclusive Capitalism group. So is Mr Orr, with these other foreign banking alliances like this ever likely to be working for the "best interests" of all ordinary New Zealanders? Is this state of affairs acceptable for most New Zealand citizens? Is the Reserve Bank of New Zealand truly working for the best interests of all New Zealand citizens? – or is it primarily acting for foreign banking interests? These are vital questions that must be brought out into the light of day and resolved, because obviously they will influence major decisions of key economic policies that, in the end of the day, will determine what is truly fair, equitable or not for all New Zealanders in the future. 53 5) HOW FOREIGN BANKS RORT NEW ZEALANDERS & ARE SUCKING THE ECONOMIC LIFEBLOOD OUT OF THE COUNTRY Perhaps New Zealand's foreign banking monopolization of the country in recent times was best summarized by Brian Gaynor, executive director of Milford Asset Management, in The New Zealand Herald, February 10, 2018, p. C4, in a succinct article titled, 'China's banks building their NZ presence." In part of his excellent summary of the New Zealand banking sector he perceptively wrote: "China Construction Bank is the











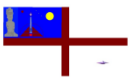
third Chinese bank to incorporate in New Zealand and be registered as a bank by the Reserve Bank. The three Chinese banks have a relatively small presence in this country but they have a massive opportunity to expand because Industrial & Commercial Bank of China is the world's largest bank, China Construction Bank is the third largest and Bank of China is the fifth largest global bank. The three banks are huge, with average assets of US$3,380 billion compared with New Zealand's total banking assets of just US$370 billion. The Chinese banks seem to have adopted a politically oriented strategy in New Zealand, as former Prime Minister Dame Jenny Shipley is the chair of China Construction Bank (New Zealand), former National Party and Act Party leader Dr Don Brash is chair of Industrial & Commercial Bank of China (New Zealand) and former Napier National Party MP Chris Tremain is chair of Bank of China (New Zealand). Ruth Richardson, a former Finance Minister, is also on the Bank of China (New Zealand) board. This is a strange strategy as most NZ politicians haven't made a hugely successful transition from parliament to the board table… Foreign owned banks completely dominate the New Zealand financial sector, as illustrated in the accompanying table. Twenty of the country's 25 banks are overseas owned, with 10 incorporated locally while the other 10 are branch offices. The four large Australian owned banks account for 86.3 per cent of total bank assets and the 20 foreign owned banks have accumulated 92.5 per cent of the country's bank assets. The 20 overseas owned banks dominate the New Zealand business sector in several ways, including: • They generated total net earnings after tax in the past financial year of more than $5.0b compared with net earnings of just $3.5b for the 20 largest listed NZX companies. 54 • The four major Australian owned banks reported net earnings of $4.7b last year while the four largest NZX companies had net earnings of just $0.7b. • ANZ, ASB, BNZ and Westpac paid nearly $3.5b in dividends to their Australian parents last year. In addition, the banking sector has increased its share of Kiwisaver from 58.6 per cent at the end of 2013 to 66.9 per cent at the end of 2017. Banks also face less competition following the collapse of the finance company sector. A 2017 IMF Working Paper, Bank Ownership: Trends and Implications, shows that New Zealand is near to unique in terms of bank ownership. The study looked at 90 countries – 26 developed countries and 64 developing. The IMF assessed New Zealand as having 95 per cent of its banking assets under foreign ownership. Only four countries had more offshore ownership. These were Fiji, Estonia, Belize and Madagascar. More importantly, the other 25 developed countries had average offshore bank asset ownership of 34 per cent compared with New Zealand's 95 per cent. The IMF paper concluded that "the evidence indicates that foreign-owned banks tend to be more effective in developing countries, typically promoting competition in a host country banking sector". However, the situation in developed countries can be different as foreign bank ownership may have a negative impact on credit levels if "foreign banks were brought in to recapitalize failing banking sectors". The acquisition of the Bank of New Zealand by National Australia Bank is an example of this. Bank concentration is an issue in New Zealand, with the four major Australian owned banks accounting for 86.3 per cent of total assets. This makes it extremely difficult for small NZ banks to compete against the Australian giants or for new foreign-owned banks to make significant headway. In this light, the appointments of former politicians Shipley, Brash, Tremain and Richardson to the Chinese banks' boards is fascinating. Does this signal that the Chinese banks have long-term strategy to acquire the NZ operations of an Australian bank and, to get approval, they want to develop closer ties with key political figures? ..." REVOLVING DOOR POLICIES OF CIVIC LEADERS & POLITICIANS In relation to Brian Gaynor's article, in both New Zealand and Australia now there is a growing trend for former politicians and civic leaders, upon leaving office to join a big business 55 'revolving door' policy to be hired as lobbyists by multinational corporations or given plum jobs with banks or corporations they have previously behind the scenes often been working with, not normally always in the best interests of their country and fellow-citizens. In Australia, just a few of the many endless examples of this 'revolving door policy' are: Andrew Robb, former Trade Minister upon retiring from politics took up a job with the New York investment bank Moelis & Company. Lindsay











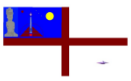
Tanner, former Finance Minister, joined Lazard Bank. John Fahey former Finance Minister 1996-2001 quit to become a consultant for JP Morgan. Bob Carr NSW Premier quit in 2005 to be given a plum job at Macquarie Bank. Kim Beazley, Defence Minister 1984-1990 upon leaving was made a director of the Lockheed Martin Australia Board. This is increasingly becoming standard practice. Perhaps, since the New Zealand Government, Treasury and Reserve Bank officials, who ostensibly are so keen in following other OECD recommendations, logic and supposed “fairness” in other areas such as advocating repressive Capital Gains Tax or Land Tax on other NZ citizens, but don’t when it applies to themselves in managing major conflicts of interest in public service, should reconsider regulating and implementing the very clear OECD Trust in Government – Integrity and Fairness guidelines and recommendations here: http://www.oecd.org/gov/trust-integrity-and-fairness.htm ANZ, BNZ, WESTPAC & ASB’S EXORBITANT PROFITS PUT IN PERSPECTIVE Of the 26 banks registered with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand as at 29 March, 2018, the ‘big four’ foreign-owned Australian banks in New Zealand – ANZ, BNZ (owned by National Australia Bank), WESTPAC, and ASB (owned by Commonwealth Bank) comprised 87% of all bank lending. The five New Zealand-owned banks accounted for 8% of NZ bank lending, so in reality the big four Australian banks (which are not even Australian-owned) dominate nearly 90% of the New Zealand banking system. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has rated these big four Australian banks operating in Australia, and most particularly New Zealand, as the most profitable banks in the developed world, which means these banks are outrageously fleecing their customers at a massive level. To appreciate just how devious these big four foreign-owned banks are, it is worthwhile to look at an example such as Westpac. A good summary, written a few years ago about how Westpac (Australia) is secretly foreign-owned and controlled is here: http://www.gwb.com.au/gwb/news/banking/wpac97.html Here is a later article published on May 19, 2014, titled ‘WHO REALLY OWNS THE BIG FOUR BANKS? Here: https://blog.creditcardcompare.com.au/big-four-ownership.php 56 On May 14, 2017, Australian Treasurer Scott Morrison, said the big five Australian banks (includes Macquarie Bank as well) had a return on equity of around 15% about twice as high as banks in other parts of the world. In New Zealand, according to the New Zealand Bankers Association, the 2017 average return on equity was exactly 14.43%. In the 2016-2017 financial year, just these ‘big four’ Australian banks alone made NZ$5.19 billion net profit after tax, most of which was repatriated out of New Zealand to their Australian parents, then remitted to these banks’ secret foreign shareholders in New York and London. To put these exorbitant profits into perspective, KiwiRail provides a good example. According to KiwiRail’s Annual Return 2017, the total Assets of the KiwiRail as at 30 June 2017 were $1.114.2 billion. This includes 4,000 kilometres of railway track throughout the whole country, 1656 bridges, 18,000 hectares of land managed, 198 mainline locomotives, 4,585 freight wagons, 2 owned and one leased Inter-islander Cook Strait ferries – a national rail system that has taken over 150 years to build throughout the country. In round figures, just one year’s tax paid profits of these ‘big four’ foreign-owned predatory banks, was almost five times more than the current value of New Zealand’s entire railway system! To make matters worse, these banking parasites are not even re-investing the majority of their enormous profits back into New Zealand, but are transferring them overseas. Westpac and ASB, for example, try to appease their consciences and improve their images by deceiving the simple-minded to believe that they are charitable, by giving ‘peanuts’ to local charities here and there, but the truth is they ripping-off the New Zealand public at an enormous rate. Westpac has been sponsoring rescue helicopter appeals for 35 years. Yet in the 12-month period to 30 September 2017, Westpac’s profit before tax was NZ$1.369 billion compared to the year before at $1.229 billion, a 10.7 increase for the 2017 year after paying relative ‘peanuts’ for charitable sponsorship. ASB (owned by Commonwealth Bank of Australia) was no different. In the 12-month year to June 30, 2017, ASB made an all-time record net profit AFTER TAX of NZ$1.069 billion, an increase of 17 per cent on the year before. 57 Again, to deceive the simple-minded by giving sponsorship ‘peanuts’ to charities like St











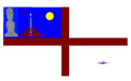
Johns, ASB First Aid on Farms, ASB Classical Sparks, The Star City Surf and Bankers on Bikes – this bank has been steadily ripping-off the New Zealand public for years. To illustrate the rate of increase one only has to look at ASB's last few years net after tax profits: 2017 - $1.069 billion, 2016 - $913 million, 2015 - $859 million, 2014 - $806 million, 2013 - $705 million, 2012 - $685 million, 2011 - $568 million, 2010 - $236 million and 2009 - $425 million. https://www.interest.co.nz/business/89200/asb-june-year-profit-rises-13- nz1033-billion At this enormous rate of increase, the obscene net after tax profits of NZ$5.19 billion for 2017 of our 'big four' banking pirates in just five or six years will be in the region of NZ$15 billion per year. This is simply a national disgrace for all New Zealanders and surely must be stopped. And yet these 'big four' professional banking parasites have the temerity and cheek to recommend that the few New Zealand citizens that are left who actually own a few homes, farms, commercial properties, shares, or whatever, need to pay new land tax and capital gains tax to make the tax system "fairer." Who on earth do you think they are kidding? Or if looked at another way, the net tax paid profits of just these 'big four' parasitic banks amounted to more than a $1000 for every man, woman and child of New Zealand's 4.7 million population in 2017. Remember. This is only the tax paid profits from one year by our 'big four' banks, out of a total of 26 banks now registered and licenced to operate by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand! The truth is these big four duplicitous foreign economic banking leeches are sucking the economic lifeblood out of the country's economy at a phenomenal rate. So why is this happening? FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING "I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all property – until their children wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered." Thomas Jefferson – spoken in 1802 58 Most people find it is extremely difficult to understand how modern money is mysteriously created or how modern Fractional-Reserve Banking operates, because most bankers lie through their teeth saying it is so incredibly complex when really it isn't. Today Fractional Reserve Banking is the system that operates all around the world and is controlled by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland. However, in essence, the system is very simple indeed. Fractional-Reserve Banking is the deceptive practice whereby a bank accepts deposits, makes loans or investments, but is required to hold reserves equal to only a fraction of its deposit liabilities, in case there is a bank run and the bank does not have enough to pay back depositors. Reserves are held as currency in the bank, or as balances in the bank's accounts at the central bank. In most country's legal systems a bank deposit is not a bailment which means the funds once deposited are no longer the property of the customer. Many years ago banks in collusion with the courts and governments perniciously deemed all deposits in banks effectively as loans to the bank, which are not legally the property of the depositor until repaid, so that in the case of the bank becoming insolvent, the receivers can legally seize all the depositor's money and people's life savings with immunity from prosecution. Unlike the Biblical banking system outlined in the Bible, where no interest is allowed to be charged fellow-citizens, and all loans are written off in the Year of Jubilee every 50 years to free everybody from debt bondage, to stop the bankers becoming rich and powerful, and in the process pauperizing poor people. The modern, corrupt, Fractional-Reserve Banking system allows banks to ingeniously create credit out of thin air each time they issue a loan, then enslave the borrower in perpetuity by mort-gage (death-bond) over the borrower's property and if the borrower can't pay, the bank seizes the property. Of course, if this corrupt system is repeated long enough it craftily transfers all the assets that are mort-gaged to the bank and hence its shareholders. It works like this: A young farmer wants to buy a farm off an old farmer for one million dollars. The young farmer goes to the bank and it agrees to loan him the money with a mort-gage over the security of the farm. On the bank's books this loan, created out of thin air is then shown as an ASSET on the bank's books, because until the mort-gage is repaid and released, technically the bank owns the security being the farm. The young farmer takes











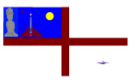
the cheque for one million dollars from the bank to the old farmer in payment for the farm. The farmer is quite well off and after a lifetime of farming is in need of nothing. So, as he doesn't need the money immediately, he trots off to the same bank and deposits the one million dollars in his super saver bank deposit account. This then is shown as a LIABILITY on the bank's books, because the bank has effectively borrowed this deposit from the farmer and may have to pay it back in the future. 59 The bank is then required to hold 20 percent of this loan/deposit ($200,000), for example, as reserves at the Reserve Bank, but then re-loans the balance of $800,000 out to the next young farmer that comes along looking for a loan too. This young farmer, in due course, after his loan has been duly approved and granted, also allows the bank to slam a death-bond/mort gage over his farm as security as well. Repeat this devious process over and over again ad infinitum and the bank ends up mortgaging and owning the world. Regardless of what all banks would have most people to believe, banks don't just re-loan money. They create it. To use this analogy above to illustrate how it works for and how it favours New Zealand's big four foreign-owned banks controlled by the Reserve Bank is interesting: As of 31 March 2017, ANZ Bank (NZ) was required to hold $1.267 billion of capital reserves at a risk weighting of 22% against its $67.228 billion worth of total residential mortgages. This $1.267 billion was equivalent to 1.9% of ANZ (NZ)'s total mortgage exposure. However, conversely, the smaller NZ banks are dealt with much more strictly. For example, KiwiBank. As at June 30, 2017, KiwiBank was required to hold $515 million of capital reserves at a risk weighting of 35% against $16.521 billion worth of residential mortgages, with some of its risk weightings even as high as between 40% and 100%. KiwiBank's $515 million held against its $16.521 billion of housing mortgages was equivalent to 3.1% of its mortgage exposure. This means that the Reserve Bank was favouring the 'four big foreign-owned banks' over the small New Zealand ones in setting its risk ratings when all the banks had the same level of underlying residential risk exposure. Thus, this uneven playing field favoured the big foreign owned banks and penalized the NZ ones at the same time. This is just one of many reasons why the 'big four' foreign-owned banks are steadily increasing their market share and are dominating New Zealand's banking market. This is why banks increase their assets on their books so quickly during periods of rapid credit expansion, and why the New Zealand Bankers Association deceptively say in respect of their members' obscene profits, "but in 2017 the return on assets was only 1.04%." When the real reason is, as their volume of assets have risen so quickly each time they have raised a loan out of thin air, there is some fiscal drag on the bank's profits as the credit, or a proportion of it, works its way back to be re-deposited in the bank to become a LIABILITY. There are several different ways banks can generate credit and fund bank lending, and in New Zealand most of the 'big four' banks fund loans from offshore or the domestic savings market. 60 According to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, currently around 23 per cent of non-equity funding is sourced from offshore. Short-term offshore bank funding (from parent banks and associates usually) accounts for almost two-thirds of New Zealand's net external liabilities, which makes the New Zealand banking system extremely vulnerable to extreme disruptions in global financial markets. About 61% of all current bank lending in NZ is to the household sector, the vast bulk of which is secured against housing assets, agriculture around 15% of which dairy is two-thirds, and about 25% to the business sector with 35% of that being property-related. This is why the expansion of cheap and easy credit favouring weightings to the housing sector has pushed housing values up so much compared to many other asset categories. It is the same situation in Australia as well. Currently (April 2018), these foreign banks officially hold assets in New Zealand valued at total $515 billion secured against New Zealand's assets. Then there is another $198 billion or more secretly held in New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited (NZCSD) owned by the Reserve Bank that the NZ public by and large knows absolutely nothing about. Clearly, with a highly inflated NZ total house asset value at around $1 trillion at present, if interest rates were to rise substantially in a global financial crisis in the future, because New Zealand home prices are now the highest in the world compared to average incomes, the equity people have in their











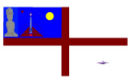
homes could easily end up being destroyed in a serious downturn. In this event the banks could end up owning most of the homes throughout the country, or worse, the banks themselves could become insolvent. The only truly independent figures on New Zealand's debt position other than the NZ Reserve Bank and Treasury figures the author is aware of is the information provided by Mr John Pemberton on his website. According to Pemberton, most New Zealanders are being rapidly converted into debt slaves. According to his statistics, the total New Zealand debt position as at May 2017 was: $614,212,000.00, with average debt per person of $129,664 calculated on a population 4.736,933, while the average debt to these banks since 2016 is growing at $876.24 per second. http://debt.johnpemberton.nz/index.html As this deleterious Fractional-Reserve Banking System creates money out of thin air each time a loan is granted, the short-term positive effect is it stimulates the economy. However, in the longer term, the negative effect is it depreciates the currency, inflates asset prices upwards 61 like shares and property, while it gradually floods the whole financial system with unsustainable debt, which ultimately will lead to bank insolvency and the whole system's general collapse in the future if not radically corrected. With global banks generating such an enormous amount of interest-bearing debt like this, and in the process taking over the wealth of the whole world through mort-gage debt-slavery, the system is ultimately destined to fail. Because if a future downturn in the economy is serious enough, it will not only allow the banks to effectively foreclose on everybody's loans throughout the world and seize borrowers' properties, if bad enough, it will cause the banks' liabilities (deposits and borrowings) to end up being more than the banks' devalued assets on their books, causing the banks themselves to become insolvent. This is not the extreme position that the major international banking dynastic families want, of course, because in the event that this were to happen, they will lose all their wealth as well. Hence, the duplicitous Anglo/American banking families who own and run the big global banks now, know this is inevitably coming. As the result, they are secretly planning for this eventuality by preparing a banking "reset" to fraudulently write off this excessive debt in their LIABILITY ACCOUNTS, and by a deliberate system of fraud and deceit, plan to embezzle the life savings of all ordinary citizens and depositors. 6) OPEN BANK RESOLUTION: THE COMING FINANCIAL APOCALYPSE AND PLANNED ROBBERY OF NEW ZEALANDERS' LIFE SAVINGS As the result of the concern that this Fractionalized Reserve Banking System is soon going to collapse, the Financial Stability Board (FSB), now funded, hosted and controlled by the BIS in Basel, Switzerland, was founded in April 2009. It was established after the G20 London Summit as a successor to the Financial Stability Forum. The FSB has been assigned a number of important tasks, working alongside the IMF, World Bank and WTO. Chairman of the Board is Mark Carney (2011-present) Governor of the Bank of England. Membership includes 68 international member institutions, ministries of finance, 62 central banks and supervisory authorities, including such organizations as the Bank for International Settlements, European Central Bank, European Commission, IMF, OECD and the World Bank. Part of the Financial Stability Board's job after the financial crisis of 2007-08 has been to formulate a list of Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs) colloquially called 'too big to fail banks' under the Basel III Capital Adequacy Ratio requirements and have these banks submit an updated emergency Resolution Plan no later than March 2018. This includes, during a potential global financial crisis, to stop these G-SIBs from failing, an insidious plan to recapitalize these banks, digitally overnight, by the transfer (stealing) of depositors' funds from their savings accounts (which are liabilities of the banks) to bolster up the assets of the banks on the other side of the ledger so that they will not become insolvent. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_systemically_important_banks https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_Stability_Board The Reserve Bank of New Zealand's current plan to meet this directive is called OPEN BANK RESOLUTION and is found on their website here: https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/regulation-and-supervision/banks/open-bank-resolution This is precisely what the Reserve Bank and 'big four' Systemically Important Banks in NZ are deviously planning to do in the future and they are, paradoxically, remarkably very transparent about it as well. On top of this, all











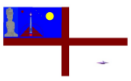
bank depositors' funds are not even insured or guaranteed in New Zealand by the government as they are in most other countries. This in itself is a disgrace. So not only are these 'big four' duplicitous banks sucking the economic lifeblood out of the entire New Zealand economy at an increasingly alarming rate, while they have the downright cheek to hypocritically support the imposition of new draconian land and capital gains taxes on many of our hard-working citizens – it would seem overwhelmingly clear they are also planning on blatantly robbing the entire New Zealand public of their life savings to recapitalize their banks in the next global financial banking crisis. The continuation of this outrageous, malignant, legalized rort by these professional foreign banking leeches and economic blood-suckers is a national disgrace and must be immediately stopped forthwith if the Government seriously wants to make New Zealand's tax system "fairer for everybody" and improve the standard of living for all our citizens. 63 7) BIG FOUR BANKS TO DRASTICALLY CUT JOBS One of the primary claims of the New Zealand Bankers Association, the voice of the banking industry, has advocated in recent times, is how their member banks so enormously benefit the New Zealand economy by creating jobs in respect they employ over 25,000 people. In fact, they even publish this on their Home page: http://www.nzba.org.nz/ Yet in The New Zealand Herald, April 11, 2018, pg.B2, appeared an article titled, 'BNZ jobs on the line, says union.' Here is an excerpt from it; "First Union says 50 jobs are likely to be made redundant and replaced with part-time roles at BNZ as its Aussie parent bank cuts thousands of jobs. First is aware of, and disappointed by, the projected 6,000 redundancies being rolled out at NAB, BNZ's parent bank in Australia… NZ's actions were part of a worrying trend away from face-to-face banking towards online, telephone-based or automated services… BNZ and the other banks present these changes as an inevitable response to technology, when in reality it is a deliberate choice to put profit ahead of the interests of customers and workers. – Stephen Parry, First Union." Of course, this recent announcement in April 2018, gives only part of the full story. In fact, BNZ's parent National Australia Bank's CEO Andrew Thorburn, who will earn $6.7 million this year and who lives in a $3.235 million mansion in South Yarra, Melbourne, has quite openly said this 20 per cent, 6,000 employee cut will boost profits by $1 billion. On top of this, these 'big four' Australian banks, National Australia Bank, Commonwealth Bank, ANZ and Westpac, plan to cut staff by 12 per cent across the board or 20,000 full-time jobs from their current staff of 159,028 by the end of 2018. Over the past two years, ANZ alone has cut 10 per cent of its employees or 5,456 staff. http://www.afr.com/business/banking-and-finance/financial-services/big-four-to-cut 20000-jobs-20171221-h08qk9 http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-5229983/Australias-big-four-banks-cut-20-000- jobs-2018.html This is only the beginning of massive future staff cuts for these banks following most of the big multinational bank's policies to do the same all around the world. Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), for example, way back in 2015 embarked on an aggressive plan to shed 50,000 jobs to boost profits by another $5 billion by 2017, after having cut nearly 40,000 jobs previously between 2011 and 2014. http://money.cnn.com/2015/06/09/investing/hsbc-job-cuts/index.html 64 Clearly, as banking is being computerized more and more, cheques and cash are gradually being eliminated and replaced with an electronic digitalized payments system. Soon technology will largely replace humans – and in the process, it will generate even more excessive profits for bankers – who, in essence produce very little physical wealth at all themselves, because basically they are glorified clerical 'pen-pushers'. Yet now, even that traditional physical function will be largely done away with and be replaced by computers digitally generating yet even more billions in profits for their foreign, largely hidden shareholders. Really. It is way past the time this blatant foreign banking rort of our economy was radically stopped. In its Terms of Reference for the Tax Working Group, the Government emphasized that it hoped the New Zealand tax system should be reformed to provide much more "fairness" in the system, promoting job growth, better income equality while keeping it simple, efficient, coherent and balanced. Consequently, I would like to make the following key recommendations to reform the tax system primarily focussed on reforming the greatest











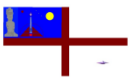
unfairness of all and the real evil drain on the New Zealand economy – the massive rort of the whole economy at present by these 'big four' largely foreign-owned banking parasites who, in just the last financial year alone, ripped-off $5.19 billion after tax and repatriated most of these outrageous profits to their overseas shareholders. In just one year alone, these excessive profits were an amount equivalent to nearly FIVE TIMES the entire value of Kiwirail – our national railway system including the Cook Strait Ferry System that has taken the nation over 150 years to build! If that is not legalized theft and 'highway robbery' then I don't know what is? Accordingly, I believe, the time has now arrived where the bull must be firmly taken by the horns by our Government and this vital issue must be urgently addressed and resolved. 65 8) FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS RECOMMENDATION #1: REJECT ALL PROPOSALS TO IMPLEMENT LAND OR CAPITAL GAINS TAX ON NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS As mentioned earlier in this submission, because both Land Taxes and Capital Gains Taxes proposed by the banks and others are intrinsically counter-productive and destructive for the average citizen, and ultimately, history proves, to the national economy and political stability of the country – these global banker-inspired tax proposal impositions (which are largely designed to protect multinational banking vested interests) should be entirely rejected outright. In their place, however, since these foreign predatory banks are so keen on advocating harshly taxing others, especially normal hard-working New Zealand citizens to breaking point, while protecting themselves and their own self-interests, in perpetuating their cancerous rort over the economy by making ever more excessive profits to be repatriated to their overseas shareholders – I recommend the following: RECOMMENDATION #2: INTRODUCE NEW ZEALAND 'MAJOR BANK LEVY BILL 2018' To correct this enormous rort and unfairness over the New Zealand economy by these 'big four' foreign-controlled parasitic banks in particular, namely; ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited [owned by Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, Australia], Westpac New Zealand [owned by Westpac Banking Corporation, Australia], Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) [owned by National Australia Bank (NAB)], ASB Bank [owned by Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA)] – the New Zealand Government should urgently introduce a new levy on these four major banks' after-tax profits called the "Major Bank Levy Bill 2018," based on the recent Australian Major Bank Levy Bill 2017 and the Treasury Laws Amendment (Major Bank Levy) Bill 2017 passed by the Australian Parliament on 19 June 2017. https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/FlagPost/2017/June/The_Major_Bank_Levy_explained … but with the following unique New Zealand modifications: The Australian Bill introduced a 'major bank levy' at 0.015 per cent on banks' liabilities of all banks with a threshold of over $100 billion in total liabilities, currently Commonwealth Bank, ANZ Bank, Westpac, National Australia Bank and Macquarie Bank, and is expected to generate 66 about AU$1.6 billion p.a., or AU$6.2 billion over the next four years for the Government, every year net of increased deductions for other taxes. This levy applied from 1 July 2017. I believe this Australian Bill is a step in the right direction, but that the levy percentage applied is infinitesimal relative to the size of these banks' massive profits which in the 2015/16 financial year topped AU$32 billion for just these five big foreign-owned Australian banks alone. For the 2015/16 reporting year CBA recorded a $9.45 billion profit and paid out 76.5 per cent of this profit in dividends. Westpac's 2015/16 profit was AU$7.82 billion, returning 80.3 per cent in dividends to shareholders. ANZ Bank's 2015/16 profit was AU$5.89 billion, returning 79.4 per cent in dividends to shareholders. NAB's 2015/16 profit was AU$6.48 billion, returning 80.8 per cent in dividends to shareholders. Macquarie Group's 2016/17 profit was AU$2.22 billion and paid its CEO Nicholas Moore AU$18.7 million. Look at the List of the Twenty Biggest Shareholders of any of these big Australian banks, (four of which own the big four banks in New Zealand), and apart from these Australian banks' cross shareholdings in each other, virtually all of their major shareholders are not Australian.
https://www.sbs.com.au/news/big-banks-profits-targeted-by-morrison
http://investors.morningstar.com/ownership/shareholders-major.html?t=WEBNF To illustrate why I











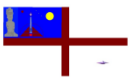
believe this Australian 0.015 per cent Major Bank Levy figure is ridiculously low, and just tinkering with the issue, not only did these big five foreign-owned banks rort Australian taxpayers as well to the tune of over AU$30 billion in the 2017 financial year. To use Westpac as a good example of all, this bank alone paid its top 13 executives AU$38,958,635 in 2017, an 11.39 per cent increase on the year before. To be precise, here are these 13 executives basic salaries in alphabetical order: Alexandra Holcomb AU$2.44m, Brian Hartzer $6.68m, Peter King $2.66m, Christine Parker $2.09m, David Curren $2.43m, Brad Cooper $2.96m, David Mclean $2.10m, George Frazis $3.31m, Philip Coffey $4.94m, Lyn Cobley $3.15m, David Lindberg $2.37m, Rebecca Lim $1.88m and Gary Thursby $1.95m.
http://insiders.morningstar.com/trading/executive compensation.action?t=WEBNF&region=usa&culture=en-US&ownerCountry=USA So clearly, these giant predatory banks, with such a huge privileged position in the business world, in that they are able to print money and create assets at will, generating massive profits like this year after year largely being repatriated to their big overseas shareholders both from within their New Zealand and Australia's banking operations, and with such enormous multi-67 million dollar pay packages being given to their executive staff as well –they should pay their fair share. While the author does believe it is extremely important for a government to prudently control its state spending, including wages, relative to its income without taxing its citizens to breaking point. While these big four banks' executives are paid so incredibly highly, and the banks themselves are making such massive excessive profits that are being repatriated overseas, it seems ironic that our own 27,000 nurses who are members of the NZ Nurses Organisation are paid a mere pittance by comparison, and currently are being offered around a 2 per cent yearly increase for registered nurses, midwives, health care assistants and community nurses – it would seem that now is the appropriate time in history to level up the playing field and tax these parasitic banks substantially more. While I agree the Australian Finance Minister has made a splendid step in the right direction, I believe the Australian 'Major Bank Levy' is far too low and should be applied to the tax paid profits of the big banks rather than to their liabilities. The reason and logic for applying the levy against their tax paid profits is that in an economic downturn affecting their profits, in fairness to the banks, the levy will not become unsustainable, but will rise and fall with their profits or losses, rather than bluntly being applied to the more fixed liabilities or assets of the banks. This would administratively be very cost effective and simple both for the banks and Government to apply following the publication of the bank's annual or bi-annual company returns. The New Zealand 'big four' privileged banks made a massive combined tax paid profit in the last financial year 2016/17 of NZ$5.19 billion. Most of this excessive profit was repatriated to their Australian parent banks and then remitted to their foreign shareholders and very little was actually retained for reinvestment in either Australia or New Zealand. In 2017, the top five Australian banks made after tax profits between them of AU$32 billion. Most of these obscene profits were repatriated to foreign shareholders in the US, UK or elsewhere abroad, and these funds were largely not used to strengthen the credit worthiness of the local banks (which mainly are registered as separate limited liability companies in their own right so depositors cannot claim against the parent or foreign shareholders in a failure). Neither were the majority of these profits reinvested back into the Australian or New Zealand economy. So it is obvious that if these net after tax profits were heavily levied, it means that the levy will not negatively affect the bank's financial viability or stability in New Zealand at all, but will only affect their mainly foreign shareholders who will simply receive lower, but much more appropriate and realistic dividends. Prior to introducing such a levy, obviously, any shares in these banks held by New Zealand pension funds should be reassessed. 68 Since these 'big four' parasitic banks and their senior executives have openly advocated a Capital Gains Tax (CGT) for all New Zealand hard-working citizens, which at the effective top Australian rate from 1 July 2019 without the 50% discount will probably be 47.5% over and above existing personal taxes, it therefore would seem entirely consistent and appropriate that the profits and assets of these big banking bloodsuckers











pay their fair share also. Therefore. I recommend a ‘Major Bank Levy’ be applied to the net after tax profits of these big four New Zealand registered banks at 50 per cent. This would generate, based on last year’s after tax profits alone, NZ$2.595 billion per year in extra revenue for the Government, which could be used to “re-balance” the income of other poorer New Zealanders and help make the tax system much fairer. Because this 50 per cent levy level would initially come as a shock for the banks, and therefore their major shareholders, there should be a reasonable transition period to reach the maximum rate, perhaps over a period of 2 or 3 years, starting with a rate of just 10 per cent. The banks will whine somewhat and carry on as if the sky is falling down, but they will still be left with enormous profits at over NZ$2.5 billion per year at the full levy rate. The New Zealand Bankers Association will immediately throw their arms up in the air by claiming their NZ banks in 2017 already paid $2 billion in tax, and that their average net interest margin was only 2.98%, their return on assets was only 1.04% and their average return on equity was only 14.43%. But the fact remains, due to their highly unique and privileged position, they are allowed, like no other company or individual, through Fractional Reserve Banking, to privately create credit and loans, and therefore their assets, out of thin air, which no other corporation or business ever does. That is why they become so incredibly wealthy so quickly. Even after a Major Bank Levy at 50%, just these ‘big four’ banks in New Zealand at current after tax profits will still be left with over NZ$2.5 billion to pay in dividends to be repatriated to their largely overseas shareholders – and I would suggest even that is far too high. Recently I heard that the New Zealand St John Ambulance service is struggling for funds and ambulances in New Zealand as the result of a sharp rise in demand and costs. The service currently treats and transports approximately 400,000 people servicing 90% of New Zealanders every year. Currently it operates about 600 ambulance vehicles from 205 ambulance stations. Currently each new ambulance costs in the region of $200,000 each. 69 Even after a Major Bank Levy at 50%, these ‘big four’ banks will still be left with totally outrageous levels of after tax/levy profits in excess $2.5 billion per year for a small country like New Zealand. Put in proper perspective, this figure is equivalent to purchasing 12,500 new ambulances per year! Yet, we have an ambulance service that is increasingly struggling to serve our people with just 600 ambulances. The situation is utter madness, and it is about time this brazen rort of our general economy by these professional banking parasites was stopped! Further. These banks will still be allowed to carry on with their independent privilege of privately printing money and generating assets out of thin air, which no other business, corporation or member of society ever does. So they should be grateful many more onerous restrictions aren’t placed upon them as well, such as full nationalization, or the task of ethically writing off all short-term loans every 7 years, and long-term loans every 50 years in the Year of Jubilee, as clearly advocated in the Jewish Torah and Christian Bible (Deuteronomy 15:1-6; Leviticus 25:8-12). And lastly, I believe, if a Major Bank Levy regime like this was adopted by the Government to implement these radical measures, unlike either land tax or capital gains tax, they will most certainly be universally welcomed by about 99 per cent of the general New Zealand population who inwardly feel they have had enough of being ripped off by big business, particularly international bankers. Indeed, it is my considered view that there exists right now, deep in the hearts and minds of most ordinary folk around the world in all countries, for the time being a suppressed general contempt and hatred of international bankers and business executives who increasingly rort the system – and I believe, if the New Zealand Government has the courage of its convictions to implement the levy as I suggest, there will be overwhelming support for our boldness and general worldwide respect. RECOMMENDATION #3: INTRODUCE ‘PROVISION OF NO INTEREST LOANS FOR LOW INCOME CITIZENS’ Three economists headed by Claudio Borio, Head of the Monetary and Economic Department at the Bank for International Settlements, have advocated for years that non-interest bearing money be created as non-interest bearing central bank liabilities. Central Bank asset purchases financed by issuing non-interest bearing bank reserves have been practised in the past, notably by the Bank of Japan during the early to mid-2000s to 70 finance









government deficits and so on. The aim of this is to allow the government sector to incur a lower service debt burden, and as this saving would boost demand, there would be no need to boost additional taxes. I support this system as it is closer to the Biblical banking laws I support as a Christian, and I would love to see a policy of providing 'no interest housing loans' to poorer members of society. However, with the global Fractional Reserve Banking system that presently exists, based around creating interest-bearing debt, such a policy may be difficult to implement on a meaningful scale, short of abolishing the existing global system and starting again. The policy of no interest debt is often ridiculed by mainstream economists as 'helicopter money' or a 'free lunch' but perhaps such a policy may be worth considering: https://voxeu.org/article/helicopter-money-illusion-free-lunch . Baron Adair Turner, former Chairman of the Financial Services Authority (UK), has long been an avid advocate of having central banks directly finance government spending and cash distributions to citizens using no interest 'helicopter money'. The policy of NO INTEREST bearing debt is advocated for all Jewish people and citizens of Israel in the Bible. (Exodus 22:25, Leviticus 25:36-37). However, with the Bank for International Settlements Basel IV new rules and reforms requiring some banks to carry more capital reserves as the bank's capital costs increase, to be fully implemented in 2022, it may be difficult if not impossible to contemplate such profound changes promoting no interest loans as a viable option. These new Basel IV rules are not only going to affect banks and insurance companies but many other big businesses worldwide also. However, I still believe the idea of providing non interest bearing debt and loans is worthy of investigation by the Tax Working Group. RECOMMENDATION #4: INTRODUCE NEW ZEALAND 'BANKING EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTABILITY REGIME (BEAR) BILL 2018' In response to the outrageous salaries and other unacceptable conduct carried out by banking executives, the UK Government established the Financial Services Act 2012 which came into force on 1 April 2013. Specifically the Act gave the Bank of England responsibility for financial stability and introduced a new regulatory structure consisting of the Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee, the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority. 71 The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) has significant powers. Following its establishment the FCA established the Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SM&CR) in March 2016 to oversee and monitor senior executives of large banks, building societies and credit unions and is to be extended to cover all financial services firms by mid to late 2019. The aim of the SM&CR is to raise the ethical and business standards of conduct of everyone who works in financial services by making senior executives much more responsible and accountable for their actions. In New Zealand, its equivalent is called the Financial Markets Authority (FMA) which was formed on May 1, 2011 as part of the Financial Markets (Regulators and KiwiSaver) Bill. Unfortunately, since the FMA was established in New Zealand, it has done virtually nothing to rectify the monopolization and rort of the country by the 'big four' foreign-owned banks, but rather has concentrated on legal action against small finance companies instead. This failure to monitor the big banks in New Zealand urgently needs to be reformed. However, the Australians, in this respect, have been much more effective and direct. On 7 February 2018 the Australian Parliament passed into law the Treasury Laws Amendment (Banking Executive Accountability and Related Measures) Bill 2018. This Bill amended the Banking act 1959 to establish the Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR), announced by the Government in May 2017, to impose accountability, remuneration, key personnel and notification obligations on authorised deposit-taking institutions and persons in director and senior executive roles; and provide the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) with additional powers to investigate potential breaches of the BEAR and extend these powers to APRA's other supervisory functions; and Australian Prudential Regulation Authority Act 1998 and Banking Act 1959 to make consequential amendments. https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_LEGislation/Bills_Search_Results/Result?bld=r6000 This recent legislation gives the new Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR) and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority huge new powers to change financial institution









remuneration policies, ban executives and impose penalties of up to AU$200 million for misconduct. In an unprecedented move, the regime requires at least 60 per cent of chief executive bonuses and 40 per cent of other senior executive's bonuses be deferred for a minimum of four years. As short-term and long-term incentives make up the majority of senior executive's pay, these measures will mean executives will be forced to become more accountable. They will be subject to much greater scrutiny and there will be increased consequences for when executives and banks do not meet expectations. 72 The major banks have been embroiled in various scandals in recent years, including market manipulation in setting bank bill swap rates, breaching responsible lending laws, and providing misleading financial advice. APRA will receive AU$4.2 million in funding over four years to implement the measures, which address the recommendations of the Australian House of Representatives Coleman Report. This form of financial regulation is well overdue in New Zealand. (Indeed, as some have suggested, it could be extended to other major public company boards of directors as well of companies that have a key influence over the national economy). However, the banks and financial institutions are the first priority. On top of this, a Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry (also known as the Hayne Royal Commission) was established on 14 December 2017 by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia to inquire into and report on misconduct in the banking, superannuation and financial services industry. The AU$75 million royal commission is due to make its final report by 1 February 2019. Among the banks being investigated for being implicated in numerous alleged scandals are Commonwealth Bank (owner of NZ's ASB bank), National Australia Bank (owner of NZ's BNZ), Westpac, ANZ and Macquarie Bank. In December 2017, Australian shadow treasurer, Chris Bowen, attacked the Terms of Reference for the commission, saying, "if the Turnbull government does not get this right from the start, we will only see a continuation of the financial scandals" and continued, "The Terms of Reference must enable the royal commission to investigate the rorts and rip-offs to the fullest extent possible." Currently, the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) has an online tool to collect the public's stories of banking misconduct, fraud and criminal activity. https://financialservices.royalcommission.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx So it is obvious that some similar new radical measures must be implemented here by the government to help bring these 'big four' banking rip-off merchants into line. Accordingly, I recommend that the Tax Working Group recommend to the New Zealand Government that a "New Zealand Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR) 2018 Bill be drafted and passed into law here too. This Bill would fit like a glove with its proposed sister legislation, the Major Bank Levy Bill 2018. In my view, these two radical measures alone would by themselves have a huge effect on the tax system by generating another NZ$2.5 billion or more for the government, forcing those who really are the chief culprits extracting excessive profits from the New Zealand economy to pay their fair share. It would also be much fairer than either land tax or capital gains tax 73 and would not alienate a large proportion of the population, as these latter taxes most definitely would, and do, in other nations. These two legislative bills could be easily drafted and passed into law within the existing term of government, and be implemented within the timeframe of other measures envisaged in the Tax Working Group's Terms of Reference and final recommendations to the Government. IN CONCLUSION Although these bankers and their foreign shareholders will be extremely unhappy about my recommendations, little do they know, it is ultimately for their own good, and long-term best interests of their profession. Because, if something is not radically done soon to rectify this gross, growing unfairness and pauperization of the middle classes, working classes and poorer people, if history repeats itself, and it probably will. Their coming retribution will most likely in the future be much more severe than they can ever imagine. In the Old Testament and Jewish Torah, poor people who couldn't afford to bring the Levitical priest a lamb to sacrifice for their atonement at the temple, were allowed to bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons instead. (Leviticus 5:7, 12:8 KJV). When Jesus, during his earthly ministry, "…went into the temple of

God and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers, and the seats of them that sold doves, and said unto them, 'It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves.'" (Matthew 21:12-13 KJV). One of the main things he was so upset about was that the self-serving priestly bankers, sitting in the temple entrusted with the nation's treasury, were charging extortionately high prices for selling doves, robbing even the most impoverished people in Jerusalem of their last dime and hard-earned personal sacrifices. In my view, this is what, once again, is taking place now, but this time it is much more subtle and it is happening on a global scale. Worse, it is sadly largely being perpetrated by apostate, hypocritical, Jewish and Protestant bankers, who all should know very much better now with the benefit of historical hindsight and an open Bible. In this submission I have generally criticized socialists, some of whom I know are members of the Tax Working Group, and some others who certainly are active members of the existing Government. In closing, I must give some credit that is due, especially to those individuals who sincerely hold some of their socialist views with a passion to make the system more 74 equitable. Because, in many respects, to my shame as a Christian, I believe that the growth of modern Socialism, where it advocates reforms by FORCE designed to help poorer people and redistribute the wealth, in many ways, is a natural by-product and response often of well meaning more secular people against this deplorable rort of this Judeo/Christian banking hypocrisy, continuum of naked capitalism and perfidious greed – that now, in large part, has disgracefully abandoned its original tenets of faith and service enunciated in the Scriptures – to VOLUNTARILY help poorer people who are less fortunate, love thy neighbour as thyself, and charitably, more impartially, ensure as much as possible that the wealth of the community is equitably and honestly distributed. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment, and may you, all members of the Tax Working Group, be especially blessed with wise discernment and honesty, to recommend the very best of economic reforms for us all as New Zealand citizens in our beautiful little country, not just for a foreign privileged few, dominated by, in my view, currently an avaricious cartel of parasitic foreign bankers. John D. Phillips April, 2018

HOW TAXES DESTROY WEALTH

Example: A Company Producing 100% Profit Before Tax Each Year, Produces the Following Wealth Over 10 years

Year	Nil Tax Rate					10% Tax Rate					25% Tax Rate					50% Tax Rate					75% Tax Fate				
#	Start	Profit	Tax	Net	Total	Start	Profit	Tax	Net	Total	Start	Profit	Tax	Net	Total	Start	Profit	Tax	Net	Total	Start	Profit	Tax	Net	Total
1	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.90	1.90	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.75	1.75	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.25	1.25
2	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	4.00	1.90	1.90	0.19	1.71	3.61	1.75	1.75	0.44	1.31	3.06	1.50	1.50	0.75	0.75	2.25	1.25	1.25	0.94	0.31	1.56
3	4.00	4.00	-	4.00	8.00	3.61	3.61	0.36	3.25	6.86	3.07	3.07	0.77	2.30	5.37	2.25	2.25	1.13	1.13	3.38	1.56	1.56	1.17	0.39	1.95
4	8.00	8.00	-	8.00	16.00	6.86	6.85	0.69	6.17	13.03	5.38	5.38	1.35	4.04	9.42	3.38	3.38	1.69	1.69	5.07	1.95	1.95	1.46	0.49	2.44
5	16.00	16.00	-	16.00	32.00	13.04	13.04	1.30	11.74	24.78	9.42	9.42	2.36	7.07	16.49	5.07	5.07	2.54	2.54	7.61	2.44	2.44	1.83	0.61	3.05
6	32.00	32.00	-	32.00	64.00	24.78	24.78	2.48	22.30	47.08	16.49	16.49	4.12	12.37	28.86	7.61	7.61	3.81	3.81	11.42	3.05	3.05	2.29	0.76	3.81
7	64.00	64.00	-	64.00	128.00	47.09	47.09	4.71	42.38	89.47	28.36	28.36	7.09	21.27	49.63	11.42	11.42	5.71	5.71	17.13	3.82	3.82	2.87	0.96	4.78
8	128.00	128.00	-	128.00	256.00	89.48	89.48	8.55	80.53	170.01	50.51	50.51	12.63	37.88	88.39	17.13	17.13	8.57	8.57	25.70	4.78	4.78	3.59	1.20	5.98
9	256.00	256.00	-	256.00	512.00	170.02	170.02	17.00	153.02	323.04	88.40	88.40	22.10	66.30	154.70	25.70	25.70	12.85	12.85	38.55	5.98	5.98	4.49	1.50	7.48
10	512.00	512.00	-	512.00	1024.00	323.04	323.04	32.30	290.74	613.78	154.70	154.70	38.68	116.03	270.73	38.55	38.55	19.28	19.28	57.83	7.48	7.48	5.61	1.87	9.35
	1023.00	1023.00	0.00	1023.00	2046.00	680.82	680.82	68.08	612.74	1293.56	359.08	359.08	89.77	269.31	628.39	113.61	113.61	56.81	56.81	170.42	33.31	33.31	24.98	8.33	41.64
Total tax paid	(to Government)			-						68.08					89.77					56.81					24.98
Total to finish	(for Company)			1024.00						613.78					270.73					57.83					9.35
Total wealth	(Created for Nation)			1023.00						680.82					359.08					113.61					33.31

SPECIAL NOTES:

1. The above tables reveal a universaleconomic law established by Abraham (1966 BC – 1821 BC) which limited tithes(the equivalert of mcdern taxes) in Israel to a maximum of 10% for everyone.
2. With a maximum 10% tax rate , paradoxically, over a ten year period, BOTH the Government and the Taxpayer actually enc up with substantially more wealth than if taxes were levied much higher.
3. From the figures above, one can accurately predict the future wealth (or poverty) of any given nation simply by observing the level of tax rates levied onits citizens by its government.
4. The lower the taxes, the more wealth is created; The higher the taxes, the less wealth is created; The lower the tax rate the less poverty is created; The higher the tax rate themore poverty is created.
5. A 10% tax rate produces over TWENTY TIVES MOIE WEALTH for a nation than a 75% tax rate over a ten year period. There were no land or capital gains taxes in Israelas these destroy productiveassets.
6. Today, the total tax from all sources collected by governments as a proportion of each nations' goods and services produced are called the 'TAX REVENUE TO GDP RATIO'. According to *'REVENUE STATISTICS 7.2016 TAX REVENUE TRENDS IN THE OECD'*, the average Tax to GDP Ratioin all 35 OECD countries was 34.3% in 2015compared to 33.8% in 2013. The 2015 figure is the highest recorded OECD average Tax to GDP Ratio since recordsbegan in 1965. Combined with levels of interest rates and levels of the creation of credit and debt, these tax rates primarily determine whether a nation will become rich or poor.

BIBILICAL ECONOMIC LAWS:

In the Old Testament, tithes were limited to amaximum of 10% of all production (Genesis 28:22, Hebrews 7:2, Numbers 18:21), and generaly all other income given to Israel's government (a Theocracy ruled by a priesthood) was largely voluntary freewill offerings. To ensure Israel was to remain the most prosperous nation on earth, (If faithful) and to limit the power of the bankers and the levels of the growth of credit, al loans to citizens of Israel were NOT allowed to bear interest (Exodus 22:25, Leviticus 25:36-37) but only strangers and foreigners could becharged interest (Deuteronomy 23::19-20). To limit the power of the bankers still futher, andto stop them impoverishing debtors and poor people through the creation of excessive debt and inflation, every 7 years, and every fifty years in the YEAR OF JUBILEE, all debt had to be "released" and written off and all the property that had been takenby the bankers for unpaid debts had to be returned to the original owners. (Deut.15:1-6, Lev.25:8-12). These 10% tithes were paid to the Levites (priests) to support themselves and their families, administer the government and care for the poor (Deut.26:12). But to keepthe Levites and judges totally honest, their positions were "honorary" only, and they were NOT allowed to be personally paid or own land themselves at all (Numbers 18:20-31, Deuteronomy 16:17-19). In the New Testament, thereis no requirement to tithe this 10% at all, but simply to give 'as God hath prospered him' (1 Corinthians 16:2).