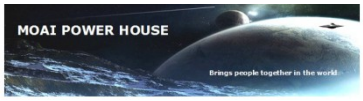


The High Sheriffs' Association of England & Wales

Wednesday September 2, 2015

Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty County Courts

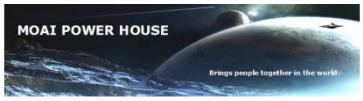
Commonwealth of Aotea New Zealand Pacific World

Westminster Parliament England U K 1820 to 1834 Flag

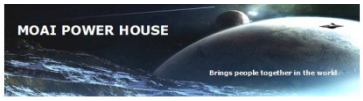
King William IV Magistrate and High Court of Admiralty Martial Law 1820 - 2022

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

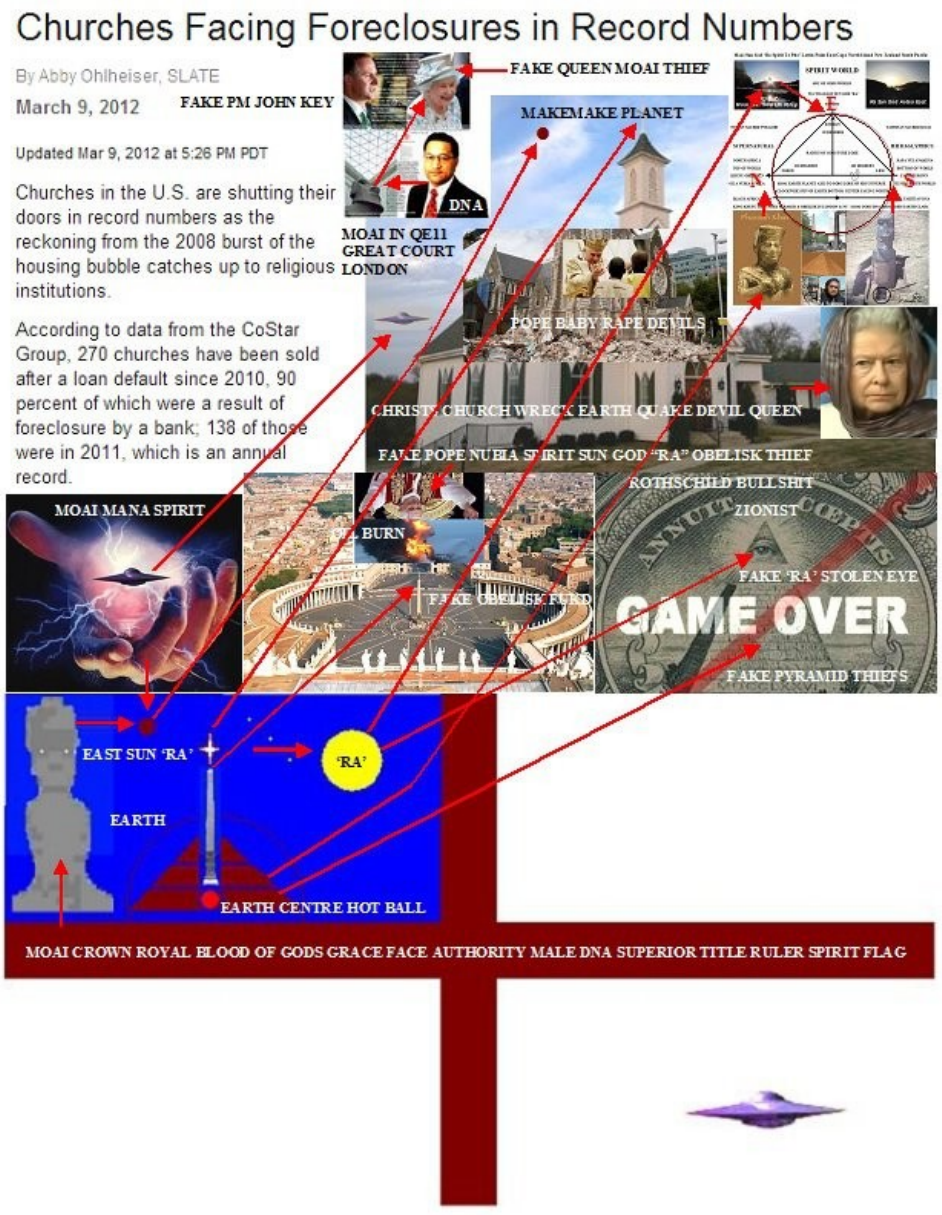
CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS WORLD NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT OF UK NZ

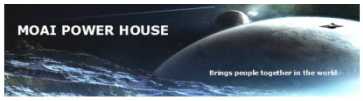


Original Confederation of Chiefs President Paramount Chief Mohi Re Maati Manukau IV on right 50 year Freemason handed his Paramount Title to me as his Paramount Chief Native Magistrate Land Court Awaroa Bank Successor to His Administration of NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED Corporate Company Helensville Auckland 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.



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





“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

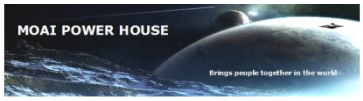
MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP TIDAL TURBINE HYDROGEN ELECTRIC ENERGY CO OP CO UK

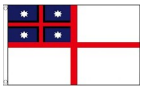
“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATIONS” NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD
Registered Office Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand

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

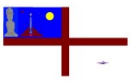












Offense's not to be punishable except under New Zealand UK Acts CITATIONS of MOTU PROPRIO and "Moai Crown" Federal State British UK King William IV Crown Sovereign Seal 1830 to 1837 King William IV Westminster Parliament Acts for "KINGS BENCH ORDERS" UK Dual Federal Government New Zealand and Pacific 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!

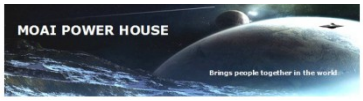
Under the British UK NZ World Economic Development Wealth Sharing "Moai Crown King William IV Trust" Corporate Commercial Business Organization Co Operatives Shareholding in 250 Countries

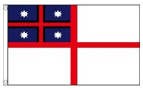
Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal

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 13 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 DECREE S. THIS COURT ALLOWS EXHIBITS OF FACEBOOK PICTURES, LIVE ZOOM VIDEOS PICTURES AND API VOICE TO TEXT RECORDED MINUTES AS CLEAR TRUE AFFIDIVIT SUBSTANTIVE UNREBUTTED EVIDENCE IN THIS LIVE ONLINE ZOOM HEARING WITNESSED AS EXCLUSIVE TRUE JUDGMENT DEBTORS' INSTRUMENTS FOR ALL NATIVES KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATES' COURTS CREATED FOR 250 COUNTRIES NATIVES TO ENFORCE NOW ON YOU **ALFRED MITCHELL AND YOUR MAORI INCORPORATIONS** FOR VIOLATING OUR COURT RULES AND POSING THREATS TO GO TO BRITAIN UK COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT IRELAND AND SCOTLAND USING OUR PATENT INFORMATION IDEAS KNOWLEDGE FOR YOUR INCORPORATIONS TO CLAIM WHAT WE ARE CLAIMING THE WEALTH OF THE BRITISH CROWN AND QUEEN VICTORIA TRUST

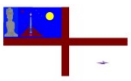




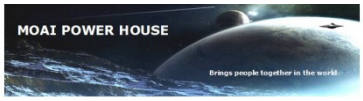


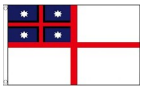






LEGAL INHERITANCE THAT IS INTERFERING WITH OUR 13 CHIEFS COMMERCIAL CONTRACT BETWEEN KING GEORGE IV AND PARAMOUNT CHIEF TIRA WAIKATO WHAREHEREHERE MANUKAU OF THE **"KAHU PUNGAPUNGA" HAPU** OF MAUNGATAUTARI MOUNTAIN PA AND **PUNGAPUNGA MARAE MEMORIAL ROCK TITLE** SECURITY INTEREST CLAIMS OVER NEW ZEALAND COUNTRY TITLE ON 30 MARCH 1834 TRANSFERED TO KING GEORGE IV BRITISH **"CROWN" LAND MORTGAGE LIENS OF NATIVE TITLE** WE CLAIMED IN THE FIRST PLACE BEFORE ANY MAORI CLAIMANTS THIRD PARTY TO A TWO PARTY CONTRACT SECURITY OF INTEREST AND OUR REGISTERED CONFEDERATION COMPANY **"NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED NATIVE COURT JUDGMENT CREDITOR** FOR LEGAL INHERITANCE EXECUTIVE CLAIM COMMERCIAL CONTRACT BETWEEN **KING WILLIAM IV AND THE 13 CHIEFS LETTER CONTRACT AND KINGS CONFEDERATION FLAG** AND OKIATO NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT BANK TRANSFER BRITISH CROWN BUSINESS FROM OKIATO TO AWAROA NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT IN AWAROA HELENSVILLE WHERE WE BASE OUR LEGAL AUTHORITY TO THE **"MANUKAU LAND COMPANY"** BRITISH CORPORATE BUSINESS BASED IN **GLASGOW SCOTLAND** FREEMASONS HEADQUATERS FOR **REWHAREWHA MANUKAU** PARAMOUNT CHIEF OF WAIUKU SOUTH MANUKAU HARBOR **"MANUKAU MARAE"** AND CORNWALLIS MANUKAU HARBOR **PUPONGA MARAE** ON BRITISH SALE AND PURCHASE BY THE MITCHELL FAMILY BRITISH SETTLERS IN 1840 **UNSURVEYED RADICAL TITLE BUSH LAND** WE DECLARED MARTIAL LAW ON YOUR CROWN AGENTS QUEEN VICTORIA QUEEN ELIZABETH II AND "MAORI" SEAL INCORPORATIONS BUSINESS CORRUPT NEW ZEALAND IWI MAORI CROWN GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS "MAORI PARTNER SEALED ELIZABETH II QUEEN HEAD CONTRACT PARTNERSHIP THAT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH KING WILLIAM IV **CONFEDERATION BUSINESS TRADING BANK FLAG** WE HOLD **LEGAL JURISDICTION** AND **AUTHORITY** IN OUR KING WILLIAM IV AND HAPU CHIEFS CORPORATE CROWN BUSINESS MADE LEGAL IN THIS NEW ZEALAND NATIVE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT OF LAW AND DECREE ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY FROM THESE ORIGINAL MAGISTRATE COURTS ISSUE OF **WRIT** OF EXECUTION PROPERTY ARREST WARRANTS AND KING WILLIAM IV MOAI CROWN COURT CONSTITUTION SHERIFFS THAT POPE FRANCIS SAID IN HIS MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS YOUR CORPORATIONS INCORPORATIONS GOVERNMENTS LAWYERS JUDGES PUBLIC SERVANTS ON YOUR OWN LIABLE FOR NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT PARLIAMENT CRIMINAL ORGANISATIONS CRIMES YOUR INCORPORATIONS ARE CONTRACTED IN YOUR COMPANY SEALS COMPLICIT WITH PRIME MINISTER JACINDA ARDERN AND GOVERNOR GENERAL CINDY KIRO AND IWI MAORI TRUSTS YOU **ALFRED MITCHELL** AND YOUR 5 HAPU INCORPORATIONS ARE REGISTERED IN THE GOVERNMENTS USE OF TE TURE WHENUA ACT 1993 1994 QUEEN ELIZABETH II CRIMINAL FRAUDSTER MURDERER WE THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE WORLDS 250 COUNTRIES ACCUSE HER OF NOW SEE CLEARLY THAT YOU AND YOUR INCORPORATIONS SHARE THE SAME LAWS OF JACINDA ARDERN IWI MAORI CROWN YOU ARE LEGALLY CAUGHT IN FRAUD PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS WITH HER AND HER UNITED NATIONS NEW WORLD ORDER WHERE YOU TOOK THIS FLAG TO UN CANNOT ESCAPE THAT PATHWAY YOU TOOK THIS NOT LEGAL YET FLAG AND DROPPED IT THERE NOW STEALING OUR INFORMATION TO GO TO WESTMINSTER AND CLAIM WHAT WE ARE CLAIMING THAT NGA PUHI WILL HAVE THE LAST SAY ABOUT THAT WITH THE FLAG THAT IS NOW LEGAL IN THIS KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT. YOU **ALFRED MITCHELL** TRY TO STICK YOURSELF TO AND MAKE STATEMENTS WE HAVE ON THE RECORD NOW IN FRONT OF THE WORLD NOW YOU CALLED THE KING WILLIAM MOAI CROWN COURT A SCAM IS OUT OF CHARACTER BEHAVIOUR ON YOUR PART WITH NO TRACK RECORD TO BRITAIN UK YOU HATED ALL THESE YEARS WHILE OTHER HAPU WHO HAVE THEIR OWN HAPU SEALS OR NO SEALS CAN STEP OUT OF YOUR FRAUD QUEEN SYSTEM BACK INTO THE SAFETY OF THE

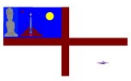










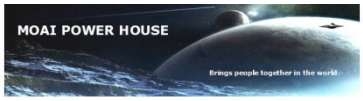


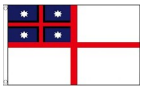
KINGS COMMON LAW MAGISTRATE COURT SYSTEM AWAY FROM YOUR SELFISH SYSTEM NGAPUHI KNOWS YOU GOT SIGNED DOCUMENTS YOU MADE WITH MICHAEL STACE AND WAIT TO THE PARLIAMENT IS WHERE YOUR BRAIN IS WITH YOUR CONTRACT PARTNERS JACINDA ARDERN CORPORATE QUEENS CROWN CORRUPT BUSINESS SEAL DRAGGING THE HAPU INTO **MORTGAGE LIENS OVER THE LAND WHAKAMINENGA DEAL**S WITH **BLACKROCK LOANS DEBT** FOR THE COMING GENERATIONS NEGATIVE LEADERSHIP NO BRAINER IDEAS CLEAR EVIDENCE WHERE YOUR JURISDICTION LIES IN A TANGLED MESS THATS DIVIDING MAORI FROM HAPU RIGHT HERE EXPOSED FROM YOUR ATTACKS ON ME PERSONALLY BROKE OUR RULES WITH A POLICE REPORT OF THE INCIDENT AS **SERIOUS ASSAULT NOT GOOD FOR PUBLIC PROFILE LEADERSHIP** TO DISCREDIT THE NEUTRAL UNINCORPORATED INNOCENT HAPU IN HAURAKI AND NGAPUHI. I MUST SAY YOU ARE A PERSON OF INTEREST WHO LIABLED ALL INCORPORATIONS FROM THIS COURT TO YOUR QUEENS BENCH COURT NOW HAS A **LEGAL LAW PROBLEM WITH THIS COURTS WRIT** WARRANT DECREE RULE LAW AND **MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS ON YOUR HEAD** AND YOUR QUEENS CROWN AGENTS HEADS WITH JACINDA ARDERN ALREADY IN DEFAULT CONTRACT TO ME AND THIS LEGITIMATE CONFEDERATION OF THE HAPU CHIEFS WORLD SOVEREIGNS POPULATIONS SEE CLEARLY YOUR A LIABILITY UNDER PROSECUTION TODAY AS GUILTY OF ASSAULT AND THEFT OF MOAI CROWN KING WILLIAM IV CONFEDERATION PATENTED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IDEAS WHAKAPAPA INFORMATION YOUR BRAIN IS USURPING FOR YOUR INCORPORATIONS UNFOUNDED CLAIMS TO OUR CONFEDERATIONS LEGAL INHERITANCE WE SET UP TO CLAIM BACK TO THE HAPU AND SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WATCHING YOU GET CAUGHT IN ILLEGAL ACTIONS ON THIS DAY **INJUNCTED YOU.**

Saturday 13 August 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**

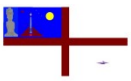












The same Debt Charges goes against the "Crown" Agents NZ and "Crown" UK US EU AU NZ CA and our "Queen Victoria Trust" Accounts same Fraud Private and Public Corporations prosecuted under MOTU PROPRIO Highest Law in the Global World with King William III King George III King George IV King William IV 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

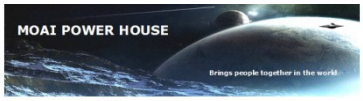
Therefore "Moai Crown" Charge each of you named Convicted Criminals today Saturday 13 August 2022 One Trillion British Pounds under King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest I Admiralty Law of the Sea and King William IV for being Complicit in your Hapu Queen Seal Contract Incorporations 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

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

Versus

Alfred Mitchell I accused you of your continuous verbal and Physical Assault on me just before my Zoom Hearing on Saturday 6 August 2022 you came to provoke me to fight me on Sunday 7 August 2022 at 1pm recorded you then handed me a paper but I didn't want it after telling you to go away. I am running a Business and you are stopping my business on Zoom but you kept going and belted me around in the chest and Sam the other tenant was getting upset with your temper couldn't help but hear what you said to me abusively So its a Police matter now in Hamiltin District Court unfortunately you turned violent and I walked away and you shut the door to prevent me going out of my room I pay rent for so you got yourself a criminal Assault Charge in Hamilton Court and Police are waiting for you to come home. You liabled the whole Hapu Maori Incorporations as a result your Physical and verbal abuse on me while I am doing my King business and minding my own self and you said to get off your Hapu Land and go back where you come from. I was upset after that still worried you will do it again.

The Incorporations of Te Whakaminenga o Nga Rangatira etched on your Company Incorporations Seals are all complicit in Jacinda Treason Case now by your Queen Maori Seal Contract of Queens Bench Court of Criminal Organization gets the Pound Note Debt Bill I warned everyone about if you get in the way of the Kings Commercial Business of the 13 Chiefs and King William IV Contract and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Commercial Contract with King George IV Kahu Pungapunga Hapu that is **my father in Law Peter Mihinui Whanau Hapu Marae in Arapuni** Cambridge your Government tampered with our families Marae and shifted Peter Mihinui House from next to the Memorial Rock Title I am claiming to New Zealand that Peter told me about and never told anyone till now So your King Tuheitia Pirate Thug is your business of a Failed Maori Government. The Whakaminenga can do their own business without you Alfred upsetting everyone up in Te Tii Marae on their own without your interference in their Business with the NZ Crown **not Kings Bench Court**



Business you tried to ambush and you failed on Saturday 6 August 2022 that I am charging you for threatening the Confederation of Chiefs Company Business Kings Bench Magistrate Court Hearing.

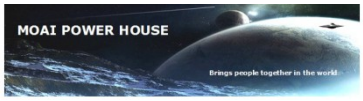
Here are the Rules of the Confederation of Chiefs Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court UK NZ World you broke underlined as serious consequences of your actions that put you in front of this Court as a result of your convictions that you cannot defend because you are aiding and abetting PM Jacinda Ardern Treason Business you are a **Treaty Partner Sealed in your Incorporation Business** and you will be arrested and imprisoned immediately of your offenses to Stop our Company Contract Business with Britain UK Navy Admiral of the Fleet and Westminster Parliament. You Tampered with our Court proceedings which you have no experience or Trust in something as transparent as this Organization and you Copy and Implement our Kings Court Bench Bank Trading Contract Business Plans of going to Westminster Parliament your self with a delegation and funded by someone who will be charged the same as you tampering with my Commercial long standing Contract is Treason against out Federal State UK NZ Confederation of Chiefs Legitimate and Legal Authority Business you are tamering with

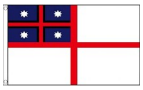
I forbid you and your delegation of Hapu Incrporations going to Westminster from stealing our Chiefs Intellectual King Sealed Patented Information you and your entire Incorporations are liable for your serious Assault and Theft of Information Offenses which I Prosecute you all today in this Court and Injunct you from going to Westminster Parliament to claim the “Crown” Legal Inheritance Gold and land Titles to New Zealand Country when you are an Accesory to Jacinda Ardern Coprrupted Criminal Organization; Pope Francis gave the Confederation of Chiefs of Aotea New Zealand and the 250 Countries in the world our Choice of **Adequate Laws** that we Enforced against you today with your Corporate Seal Legal partner Jacinda Ardern that makes you illegitimate to make Claims to the British “Crown” Assets Wealth Inheritance with no Track Record continuation oh business correspondence and true Whakapapa Native Titles over New Zealand when you only have Maori land Claims for your New Zealand Government 1993 94 Te Ture Whenua Act to go on for your Incorporations and not British Crown Land Claims to that Trust is out of your Jurisdiction under New Zealand Government sharing your 1993 Te Ture Whenua Act is why you have no Claim I am claiming with a long defined History Evidence and we see nothing from you but Hapu Maori Fabricate Contemporary Whakapapa Radical New Zealand Government Inferior Land Titles you have not done your own British Research because it never interested your Hapu Incorporations until I showed everyone who sees what you got?

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 Constitution Correspondence and Laws of 5 King Emperors and Pope Francis Motu Proprio Orders Decree

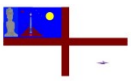












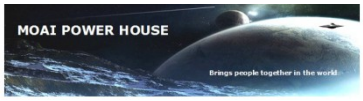
Queen Elizabeth II Image Document is Offensive and prohibited in this Court Hearing at the Time you discussed your Injunction without showing the Documents as Evidence for the Court to witness So thats the reason I dissolved your Case because of your non business approach to a serious Case with your 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

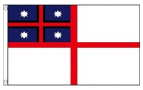
So today New Zealand People can see which side of the Law your on now VICE ADMIRAL Queens Bench Court and Maori Land Court only thats shutting down offenses after Pope Francis warned you in September 2013 that you and your preceding Governments were given 3 years to clean up your Corrupt Fraud Businesses. You made no attempt to adhere to Pope Francis Orders and continue to break his Highest Corporations and Trusts Laws that all Corporations like you Maori Incorporation's Hapu are stuck to the NZ Crown Government 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 Alfred James Mitchell natural name £1 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 Cestui O Vie Trust inheritance forfeited and Queen Victoria Trust value Forfeited to the "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust and NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED Creditors in this Crown Court Bank Business Hapu who are not Incorporated come to Kings safety.

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.

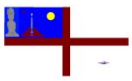












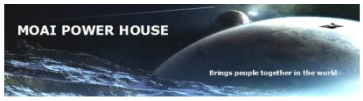
All Court Cases against you are publicly Notified here on my website for you too late to respond to me and you haven't yet in your assault on me is acquiesce to guilty as charged in our Native Sovereign Peoples of the Kings Bench Magistrate World Court with our own Laws Pope Francis said we can use against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

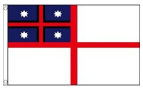
Here are our Confederation of Chiefs on Aotea New Zealand Rules you broke while I was conducting my online Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court hearings at 6 pm as a result late to start our Court with Andrew Devine because you upset me so I wouldnt be able to do my Court Hearing I said to Host Andrew 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_wvAkUt9gbXvTTrzWOXqdnv7MTFHWIlxxfys

These Video Court Hearings Affidavits are included in this hearing with your Incs 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.

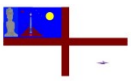












Navy Officer Statement Obligated to the Confederation of Chiefs Flag Jurisdiction we use in our "MOAI CROWN" Corporate Commercial Business that British Royal Navy Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce, https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10227110778576629&id=12714 82672 is obligated to today Friday 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

Alfred James Mitchell Charged Convicted 13 August 2022 and a Warrant is out for your Arrest

PROCLAMATIONS DECLARATION ORDERS "MOAI CROWN" COURT ORDERS ENFORCED TODAY BY DEFAULT CONTRACT 26 May 2022 MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS COUNT 1 TO 90

(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 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.

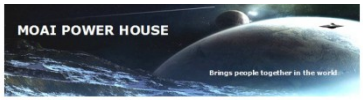
ADOPT ADEQUATE INSTRUMENTS TO COUNTER CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES JUDICIAL MATTERS

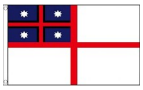
(COUNT 40) 4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws. JACINDA ARDERN AND HER WHOLE GOVERNMENT WE LIABLED AND CHARGED THEM ALL

(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

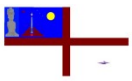












(COUNT 63) 3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials": [former "private officials" exempt from law are now within the laws dictates and are held liable, aka "public servants"] JACINDA ARDERN YOU ARE LIABLE CONVICTED
https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/_files/ugd/e18e35_950645e207a74486aeabf101e36ce8d2.pdf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

Alfred James Mitchell we find you are guilty of Treason and Fraud with your Corporate Partners Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern and Cindy Kiro Governor General and Incorporations

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.

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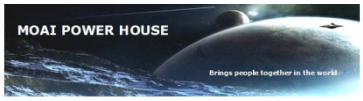


Court today made public on Social Media as NOTICE TO YOU THE "CROWN" AGENT TO "PRINCIPAL" Confederation of Chiefs and myself the Prosecutor and Judge of this Legal Court So, you shall be Arrested by Law Enforcement Military, Police, Sheriffs with these Court Orders

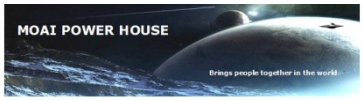
ONE VIDEO MANY DOCUMENTS TO AN INDIVIDUAL CASE IS TREATED AS ONE AFFIDIVIT

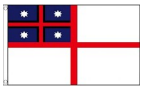
The total of all information and Affidavits, Videos world-wide witnesses in this single Notice Order issued by this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court is equal to One Affidavit Charge Order Prosecuting each Individual live man woman Tried and Convicted Criminal Fraudsters named and Identified as Stated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

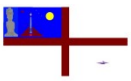












Our hourly rates for debt recovery will depend on the seniority of the lawyer carrying out the work, which range from £150 per hour for a debt recovery executive up to £525 per hour for a partner based in our London office. Typically, undefended debt collection matters will be carried out by one of the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

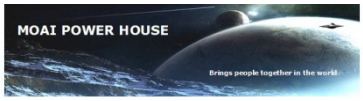
We would usually expect to incur certain expenses on your behalf which we will add to your bill. For example, court fees and High Court Enforcement Officer's fees. The amount of these fees depend on the size of the debt. There is a sliding scale for court fees ranging from £35 to issue the smallest claims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

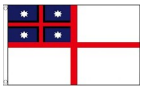
We may instruct a barrister (otherwise known as Counsel) on your behalf if the proceedings become disputed. Counsel's brief fee for a trial can vary between £1,500 for the smallest claim up to tens of thousands of pounds for the largest claim. It will vary according to the experience of the barrister 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

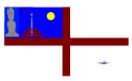












DECLARATION OF WAR ON YOU

Alfred James Mitchell and your complete Maori Incorporations and your 1840 Treaty Partner 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

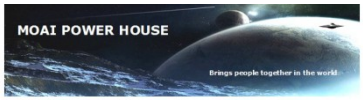
And today a third Affidavit Claims Notice 12 January 2022

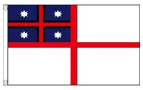
Dear Jacinda and Alfred Mitchell and Te Whakaminenga o Nga Hapu Maori Incorporations Tina Brown Ken Brown Mike Main Peter Hynes Anthony Williams Tiare Waaka Timoti and Maori Government Gorgi Job,

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 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.

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 with your Trading partners under Te Ture Whenua Act 1993 1994.

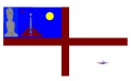












You are notified today Wednesday 12 January 2022 and today Saturday 13 August 2022 Decree

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 and Alfred James Mitchell and Incorporations sharing Queen Elizabeth II 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 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.

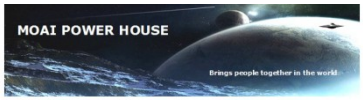
British "Crown" and Moai "Crown" Confederation of Chiefs unincorporated Hapu Rangatira and people of New Zealand and

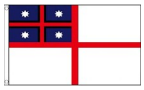
John-Hoani-Kahaki: Wanoa in my Private Capacity.

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

Alfred Mitchell Mike Main Peter Hynes Anthony Williams Tiare Waaka Timoti and 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 your Maori Incorporations Organization forbidden from going to Westminster Parliament the Courts in Scotland and Ireland usurped of our Patent Intellctual

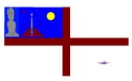






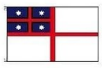






Native Kings Bench Magistrate Courts British "Crown" Moai Crown" Commercial Flag Contract Business with 5 Kings Emperors and 12 Seals Documents of Legal Inheritance to the British "Crown" Trust Wealth Legal Inheritance and Pope Francis Cestui Viu Trust Wealth Legal Inheritance you forfeit in this Court 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 Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II Title challenge

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

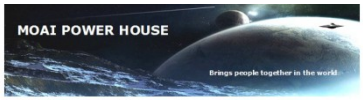
NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

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



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

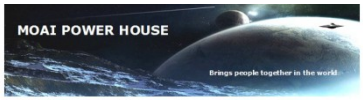
NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

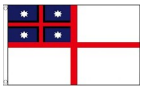
Alfred James Michael
4 Elizabeth Street
3200 Hamilton

Wednesday 3 August 2022

Dear Alfred James Mitchell

I am sorry to tell you that I have withdrawn your Documents from the Confederation of Chiefs Kings Bench Court 12 Seals because you are using the "Queen" and "Maori" Incorporation Seals of your Hapu as Queen Elizabeth II Crown Seal Commercial Contract Jurisdiction with Maori Hapu Conflict of Interest and counter to the Rules I have laid down under British Kings Bench Magistrate Court strict Authority not to associate communications and Documents of "Maori" and "Queens" in this Court and you made your own decisions without concerns for a United Peoples claim I have already set up since 2016 against all Corporation Agents including the Ministers you are making your claims against with your Hapu Incorporation s against my Legal Authority from Mohi Manukau Confederation of Chiefs Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court in Awaroa Helensville where I established this Original Court with Mohi Manukau last Confederation Minutes dated 12 February 2015, 7 years after you left Mohi and I and others on these Minutes half way down the website main page I kept the Direction of this Court on track the way Mohi wanted it in all the Court hearings you weren't a part of signing on behalf of all people in New Zealand but your own single claim just now I have serious issues with going over the top of my Trillion Pound Debtors claims as President for everyone in the World its set up in Britain already didn't need adding claims now since you only just joined me on this Waka in June this year. So your best to leave all the Bank Financial Claims Business to me and Cecile Hoods already set up and forget about using the Confederation to make your own claims around what I already set up for everyone against the NZ Crown Government Ministers Your best to stick to your own Profession as Attorney General under your Inc Seals with your issues to the NZ Crown Government Jurisdiction conflicting this Court Procedures Laws everyone knows here you must sever all ties to this Fraud Government Business and laws is totally out of that system your incorporation's are legally tied to not this Court for that reason I am dissolving your Injunction Orders in this Court and Voiding it today with the 7 other Jurors of this Court I chose myself to Administer the Financial Claims system of Business myself from now on my old website going back to 2010 involved with Debt Recovery Claims from this

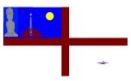










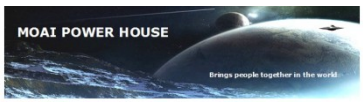


point on no one is permitted to make such big claims for one entity alone The court is not for that purpose as a result of me posting your Seal documents on the Confederation Kings Bench Court 12 Seal Documents I have already got people messaging me about what I posted publicly your Hapu Incorporation's claims for $200 Billion dollars looks like ending up being called a scam by upset Pakeha and Maori in front of everyone if it gets out and people make a mockery of Maori. Another complaint was at Waitangi when you fellas all went to Parliament and failed which I don't like failure havent failed yet done all my homework not to be ruined by Public Statements on behalf of Mohi Manukau original Confederation I upheld for him on my own all this time when you left back then 7 years ago till now all my research to set this Native Court up alone that you never signed to. Maori will make the same mistakes in front of the British people watching who makes the same mistakes beside me I cant afford stuff ups after setting this Court up with Andrew Devine since 2016 to be ridiculed by people like Kate Floss and her mob because of the world is watching us to see what Maori do So I revoked what I signed on your 3 page Documents because of the Queen and Maori Contract Seal you in that Jurisdiction has no place in this Court I warned everyone like Kate Floss you are witness to. I ask you to destroy the documents that bears my signatures and 12 Kings Seals as voided of legal effect with your Incorporation seals tied to Jacinda Government Crown You should have thought about that problem in this Court has nothing to do with Maori or Queen as I stated in the Rules to everyone on the Video and Document Page 45 of the June 2022 Zoom Court Hearing Minutes you went against those principles and I was tied up with getting my old website back and recovering lost files in my computer that got hacked that James gave me software to get the files out myself long job and I wasn't thinking and signed your documents without reading them and seeing if they are cleared.

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



"A"

Territorial Authority of Waikato-Hauraki Native Land : Te Taurawhiri O Te AO (Inc.), Maukoro Maori (Inc.), Tumakere Maori (Inc.), and Rangiwaero Maori (Inc.).

IN TE KOOTI RANGATIRA ATEHA
KI MAUNGATUROTO WAKA, NGATI-KAHUPUNGAPUNGA, TAINUI WAKA, KI AOTEA[ROA]

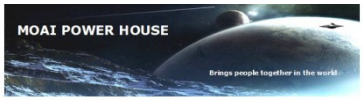
Pursuant to Te Ture Wh
Section 19 Original Juris
s211(2)s, s129(1)(a)(2)(

INJUNCTION

ATTENTION: NEW ZEALAN
GOVERNMENT, in unlawfu
To the representatives of
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JUI
corporation/POLICE EMPL
AND
WAIKATO DISTRICT HEALTH BOARD corporation Email: donna.straiton@waikatodhb.health.nz
Private Bag 3200, Hamilton 3240, New Zealand. Ph: 07 839 8899 ext 97638
AND
Minister of Health, email address a.little@ministers.govt.nz
Minist govt.nz **and** Chris Hipkins's NZ Police
Comm 180 Molesworth Street, Thorndon [PO
Box 3C Public?
AND
Repres ri Act 1993 s211(1), Ahu Whenua Trusts:
IWI, N TUWHARETOA, WHANGANUI, TE
RUNAI MATUA COUNCIL.
AND
ALL O1 BLIC FUNCTION OR
DUTY

VOID

TAKE **of our people from all these Pfizer Lethal**
Injecti **BY TRESPASSED FROM INTERFERRING**
RAPIN **WITH YOUR COVID-19 Unmandated**
GENOCIDAL CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, BEING BENEFICIARIES OF A MAORI INCORPORATION; YOU ARE NOT TO THREATEN, HARM, DETAIN, IMPOSE INFRINGEMENT NOTICES, KIDNAP, HOME INVASION, IMPRISON; nor PUT UNDER A DISABILITY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PRINCIPLE ACT, NO 4 Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993/1995 PART 12 SECTION 210; NOR BRING ANY PROCEEDINGS IN ANY NEW ZEALAND COURT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY IN ANY WAY WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY CONSTITUTES OFFICERS OF THE CROWN as TRESPASSERS; nor **inflict TERRORISM**, where Andrew Little in his silence has admitted in 2019 that your private foreign offshore Company operating out of Washington D.C., has no International Maritime Contract with we the First Nations



Affidavit for Injunction.docx

Territorial Authority of Waikato-Hauraki Native Land: Te Taurawhiri O Te AO (Inc.), Maukoro Maori (Inc.), Tumakere Maori (Inc.), and Rangiwaero Maori (Inc.).

IN TE KOOTI RANGATIRA ATEHA

KI MAUNGATUROTO WAKA, NGATI-KAHUPUNGAPUNGA, TAINUI WAKA, KI AOTEA[ROA]

Notice to the Principal; is Notice to the Agent
Notice to the Agent; is Notice to the Principal

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF THIS INJUNCTION ORDER

Affidavit by Arikinui Heruika, in one's private capacity, agent for the estate Trust, Cestui Que (Vie) Trust, NZ Government Franchise NAME: Alfred-James: Mitchell est 23rd OCT 1954, CEO for the TE TAURAWHIRI O TE AO (Inc) imperial Native Inherent Authority/Territorial Authority, makes this Affidavit upon one's unrestricted. unlimited commercial liability. under penalty of perjury, sayeth one's truth, one's says as follows:

[1] An unrebutted arties failure to rebut this present in your silence consents to this A

INJUNCTION

[2] There are thre

- WAIKATO D
- Min. Police A /Courier
- MINISTER O 9 NZ /Courier

[3]

Pursuant to Te Tur)5,

Section 19 Original Jurisdiction in respect of Injunctions on Maori Customary Whenua - **s211(2)s, s129(1)(a)(2)(a) Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 No. 4.**

[4] Annexed hereto and marked with the letter "A" is a copy of this Injunction Order.

[5] Address for service: 4 Elizabeth Street, Berescourt, Hamilton 3200.

S
b

VOID

People, to consider any Breach of an International Maritime Contract, that legally warrants invoking Martial Law upon our Soil, in breach of our British Admiralty of the Fleet PRIVATE CONTRACT KING COURTS BENCH FLAG 20TH MARCH 1834 CONSTITUTIONAL NATIONAL FLAG 28TH OCTOBER 1835 PROTECTORATE WITH THE SURROGATE KING JOHN WANOA OF KING GEORGE IV, KING WILLIAM IV, KING ERNEST AUGUSTUS 1, AND KING ERNEST AUGUSTUS V.

WARNING ALL TRESPASSERS ARE LIABLE FOR COST IN THE SUM OF $200,000,000,000.00, Two Hundred Billion Dollars PER BREACH AND CAN BE REGISTERED AS A DEBT AGAINST ANY TRESPASSERS.

CC Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern
CC GOVERNOR-GENERAL Corporate representative
CC ATTORNEY – GENERAL Corporate representative
CC SUPREME COURT Corporate representative
CC JUDICAL CONDUCT COMMISSIONER Corporate represe
CC ALL COURTS Corporate representatives
CC MEDSAFE NZ Corporate representatives

AUTHORISED 1st August 2022 BY

Addresses for service of Territorial Authority H
zwhaaus@gmail.com 021 038 4667 Arikinui He
(ens legis ALFRED MITCHELL) **Te Taurawhiriotea**
maukoro2524@gmail.com 021 985 956 Micha
Anthony Williams, **Maukoro Maori (Inc.)**
Peter Hynes, **Tumakere Maori (Inc.)**
Tiare Waaka Timoti, **Rangiwaero Maori (Inc.)**

INJUNCTION

VOID

Courier.
Signature

Delivery target: (This is a guide only, see Postal Users' Guide for details)
Compensation for loss or damage up to $2,000, subject to NZ Post's Public Contract. For full terms and conditions, go to nzpost.co.nz

WAIKATO DHB, Private Bag 3200, Hamilton 3240: NZPost S,R,U, LW119370411NZ/Courier CTTBYLR-HA
Min. Police A. Little/Police Commissioner, Andrew Coster: NZPost S,R,ULW119370425NZ, /Courier
MINISTER OF HEALTH & et al: Parliament Building, Wellington. NZPost S,R,U,LW119370439NZ/Courier

Courier. LW 119 370 425 NZ
Signature Required Upgrade
Delivery target: next working day between major towns and cities. (This is a guide only, see Postal Users' Guide for details)
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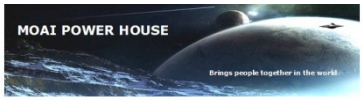

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Hamilton New Zealand

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

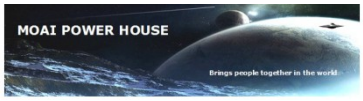
NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

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 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=IwAR3xD11kfZQp0Ixu2WJNKtgHWwEXPJb1G0WO2J6pNyfI7GDh63kJbqL5q0w 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



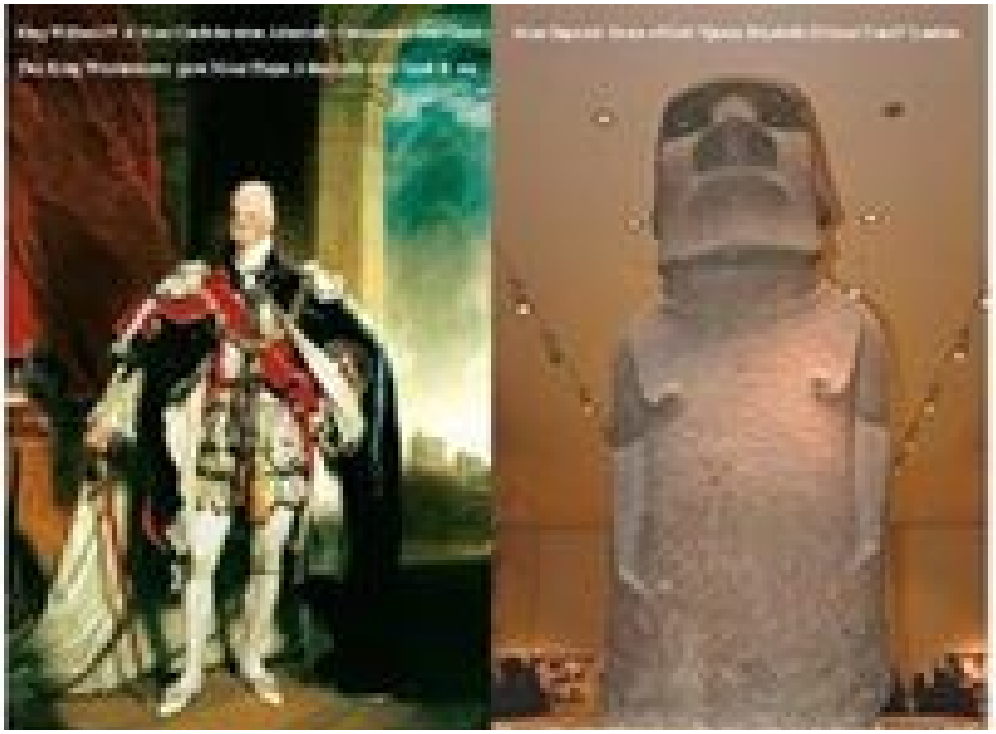
The High Sheriffs' Association of England & Wales

Wednesday September 2, 2015

Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty County Courts

Commonwealth of Aotea New Zealand Pacific World

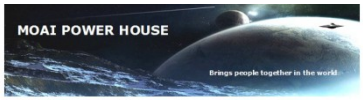
Westminster Parliament England U K 1820 to 1834 Flag



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



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 Monday 6-8-2022

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP
London Britain UK

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED
Hamilton New Zealand

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

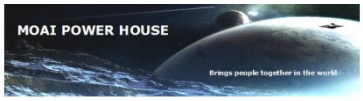
NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND & 250 COUNTRIES

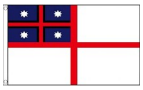
"PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATIONS" NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD Registered Office Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand 12-4-2018 to Saturday 6-8-2022 MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP

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

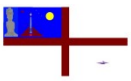










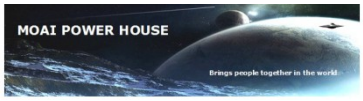


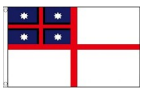
https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/projects-2fbclid=IwAR0f6I0Gj39FpyCcq0CsAJm_wvAkUt9gbXvTTrzWOXqdnv7MTFHWllxxfys These Video Court Hearings Affidavits are included in this hearing 4 Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, 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

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 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 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

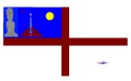












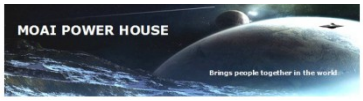
The notice of motion 8 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary would provide for the rules to take effect on the day on which the bill came into force. We also recommend that the procedure for declarations of inconsistency subsequently be incorporated permanently 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 THIS ALL**

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,



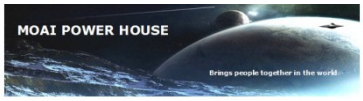
according to a New Zealand Law Foundation backed study released today. Decades of under-funding and spiraling costs of litigation mean that New Zealand risks finding itself unprepared should it have to declare martial law. **CITE DECREE NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION NZ MARTIAL LAW FORBIDDEN**

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**

(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

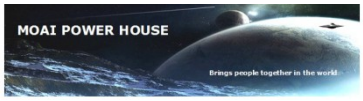
https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0040/latest/whole.html#LMS378762

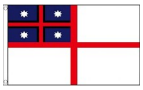
Part 5
Offence, immunity, and public service reorganisations

Immunity from liability

103 Offence to solicit or attempt to influence public service leaders

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

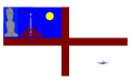












Part 1Preliminary provisions
Subpart 1—Provisions for operation of Act
3 Purposes of this Act

The purposes of this Act are— **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**

(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:

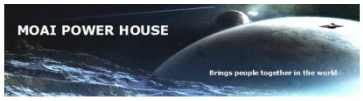
(d) to extend some provisions of this Act that apply to the public service to other State services and other areas of government:

(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 6 August 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



“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

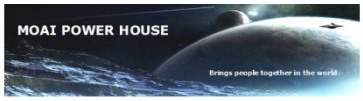
MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP TIDAL TURBINE HYDROGEN ELECTRIC ENERGY CO OP CO UK

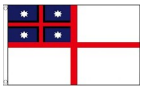
“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATIONS” NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD
Registered Office Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand

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

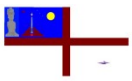












Offense's not to be punishable except under New Zealand UK Acts CITATIONS of MOTU PROPRIO and "Moai Crown" Federal State British UK King William IV Crown Sovereign Seal 1830 to 1837 King William IV Westminster Parliament Acts for "KINGS BENCH ORDERS" UK Dual Federal Government New Zealand and Pacific 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

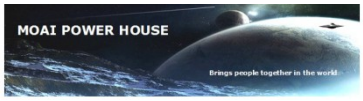
Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal

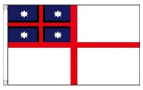
Though our own Private Investigations for "Moai Powerhouse Group Ltd" Corporate Registered Share Company in IN THE UK NZ NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

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.

Thursday 21 July 2022 at 6 pm NZ Time Host Andrew Devine in Greece EU 9 am UK 7 am

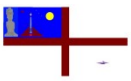












"Moai Crown" Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of New Zealand and the World and Britain UK Commercial Contract Partnership Business "Moai Powerhouse Bank" and Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England Britain UK Moai Royal Bank and Na Atua E Wa Aotea Ltd New Zealand

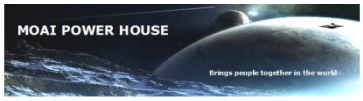
This Court shall charge each Corporate **"Crown" Agent** for Fraud and Corruption of the Judicial Law System meaning One proven Fraud is the same Fraud Complicit in Rothschild Bank Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth "Crown" Corporations Fraud charged against all Private and Public Corporations live persons 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**

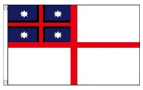
The same **Debt Charges goes against the "Crown" Agents NZ and "Crown" UK and our "Queen Victoria Trust" Accounts** same **Fraud Private and Public Corporations prosecuted under MOTU PROPRIO Highest Law in the Global World** with King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest 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 **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

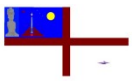












Ardern natural name £1 million trillion GBP Moai Pound Notes Forfeiture all you possess in Property Bank Accounts Business Land Investments Seized Value balanced by your NZ UK "Crown" Assets As Judge and Prosecutor and Surrogate King "Sovereign" I made a determination as "Moai Crown" and "Moai Power 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.

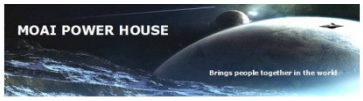
http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/government/corporate_u_s/news.php?q= `1266689414 US **under the DECLARATION OF WAR ACT OF MAN MADE PANDEMIC DEADLY KILLER VIRISES** https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1457/text?r=1&s=1

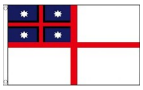
All Court Cases against you are publicly Notified here on my website for you to respond to me and you haven't yet so in your silence is acquiesce to guilty as charged in our Native Sovereign Peoples of the Kings Bench Magistrate World Court with our own Laws Pope Francis said we can use against you So 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

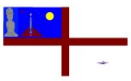












March 9, 1933, aka War Powers Act, and Section 2 amended the Trading with The Enemy Act, originally passed 10/6/1917 to include domestic transactions and made citizens of the US Enemies. Section 5b in the original Act excluded domestic transactions and citizens of the US. § "Constitution of no Authority" 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

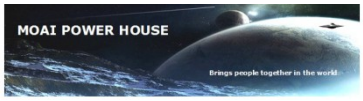
Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern is Charged Convicted 21 July 2022 and a Warrant is out for your Arrest

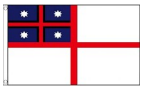
PROCLAMATIONS DECLARATION ORDERS "MOAI CROWN" COURT ORDERS ENFORCED TODAY BY DEFAULT CONTRACT 26 May 2022

(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

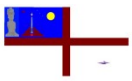












(COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

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

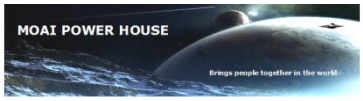
(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See; PATRIMONY - POPE FRANCIS HOLDS YOUR SOVEREIGN & BOND

(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

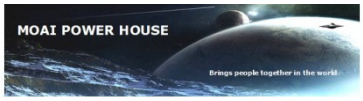
The total of all information and Affidavits, Videos world-wide witnesses in this single Notice Order issued by this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court is equal to One Affidavit Charge Order Prosecuting each Individual live man woman Tried and Convicted Criminal Fraudsters named and Identified as Stated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

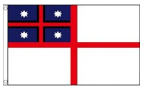
Moai Crown" UK NZ Federal State Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Fees Sheriff of the Court and Debt Collectors Legal Advocate Fees and British "Crown" Fees Estimates Enforced in the Court Hearing on Thursday 21 July 2022 at 6 pm NZ time & am UK time 9 am EU time with Host Andrew Devine Greece

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

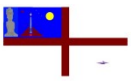












in our London office. Typically, undefended debt collection matters will be carried out by one of the debt recovery executives under the supervision of a partner.
The number of hours it will take will depend on the circumstances of your case. In particular, the size and complexity of the debt, whether 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.

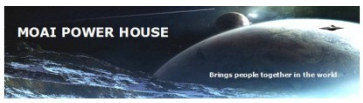
We may instruct a barrister (otherwise known as Counsel) on your behalf if the proceedings become disputed. Counsel's brief fee for a trial can vary between £1,500 for the smallest claim up to tens of thousands of pounds for the largest claim. It will vary according to the experience of the barrister 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,

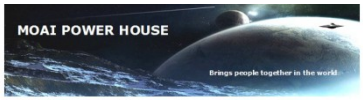
Please read this "Third Affidavit Claims Notice" on you and your Government and Parliament Ministers in your collective live breathing, People's "Private Capacities", separated from the "Crown of New Zealand" Corporation business.

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

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.**

"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

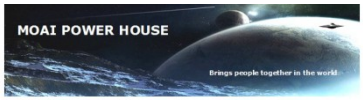
Part 1

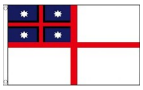
Substantive Law

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....

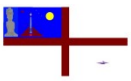












Claims**:** Offense of "New Zealand Crown" Corporations Private Business against the "British Crown" and "Moai Crown" Confederation of Chiefs Private and Corporate Businesses.

(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:

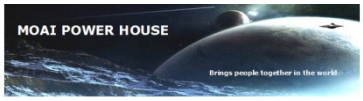
Claims: The offenses are against you Jacinda Adern, and your New Zealand Crown Agents, singled out as private persons, live breathing individuals in this private contract email, when you or your staff member opens it, you are facing me, John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa, the Chiefs Rangatira, Hapu and Sovereign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

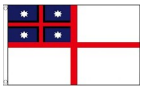
(e) Any other cause of action in respect of which a petition of right would lie against the (New Zealand) Crown at Common Law or in respect of which relief would be granted against the (New Zealand) Crown in equity.

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

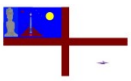












Accounts into the BNZ London, transferred to Akaroa Bank, transferred to The Reserve Bank of New Zealand, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth II, Bank of New Zealand in London, possessions, land property on our behalf as the Beneficiaries of the Trust.

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

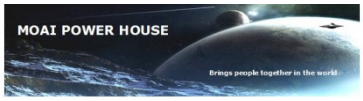
Section 13

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.

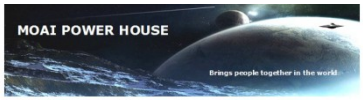
Part 1

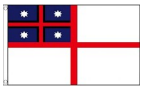
Personal Rights

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

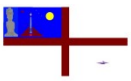












to communicate decisions in respect of those matters.

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.

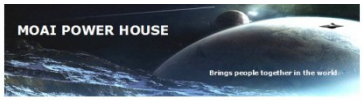
Part 8

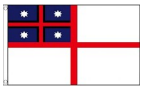
Section 149

Transfer to "Crown" of non distributable Trust Property.

Section 153

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

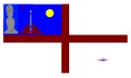












Section 184

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

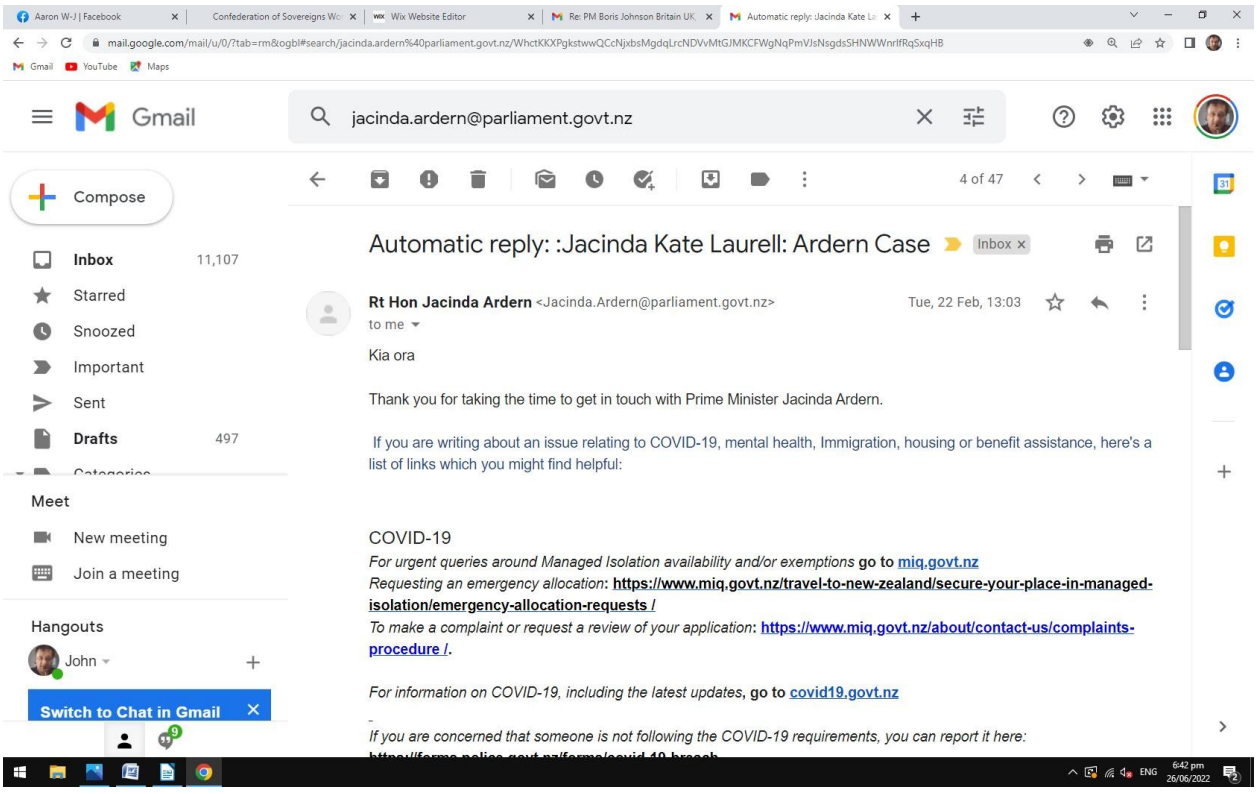
Mobile +64 (0) 21 078 2523'

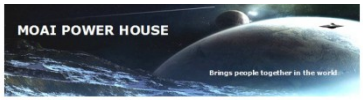
This Notice Affidavit letter to you **Jacinda Kate Laurell Adern** is attached to Patricia Janet Scotland as one letter to you including all the Acts that we allege you have breached with your Ministers NZ Crown Agents in Parliament and NZ for you and your Ministers to read and understand in its entirety.

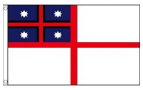
You sent an email to acknowledge me 3 times that you were served electronically **NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL** which is the Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand

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



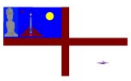












ANYONE CAN TAKE THIS INFORMATION ANY WAY THEY WISH. THAT SAID, ONE THING IS ABUNDANTLY CLEAR, WHETHER OR NOT ONE IS AWAKENED ENOUGH TO BELIEVE THE FACTS UNDER THEIR NOSE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS A CROWN/VATICAN/SWISS BANK PROPERTY

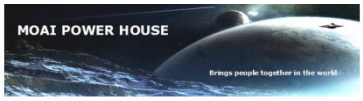
https://shieenalivingwater.wordpress.com/2014/07/26/letter-from-archbishop-of-chicago-and-response/

"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



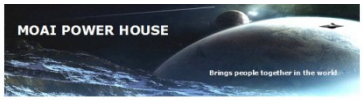
CITATIONS UK NZ Sheriffs Enforce, CITE named Criminal Corporate Fraudster s evict off Land, seize all property back into "Moai Crown King William IV Trust Ownership under Motu Proprio

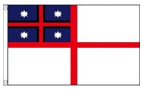
Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty Court Martial Law Jurisdictions 1835 Sovereigns Constitution

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.!!!

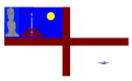












Ria

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.

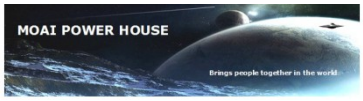
The Importance of Motu Propria by Pope Francis

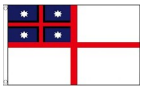
(COUNT 5) According to the New Advent Catholic Encyclopedia, Motu Propria in Latin stands for "of his own accord" and is the name given to an official decree by a Pope personally in his capacity and office as supreme sovereign pontiff and not in his capacity as the apostolic leader and teacher of the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

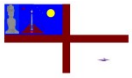












(COUNT 9) have a bank account anywhere on the planet, then a Motu Propria is the highest legal instrument, no question.

(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?

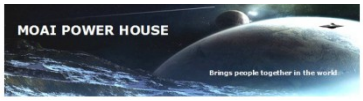
and if he did..why have we not heard more of it?

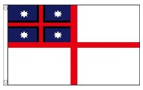
understand this:

(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

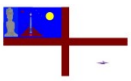












Jesus Christ and the intimate connection to the Rule of Law, that all are subject to the rule of law, no one is above the law."

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.

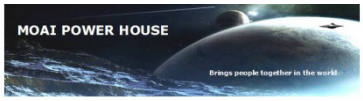
(COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

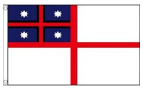
(COUNT 27) In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

(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;

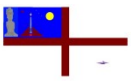












b) crimes referred to:

(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;

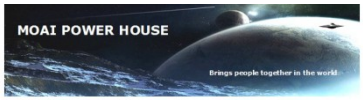
(COUNT 39) d) any other person holding an administrative or judicial mandate in the Holy See, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority.

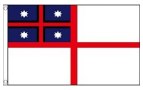
(COUNT 40) 4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

(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.

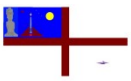












(COUNT 44) I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L'Osservatore Romano, entering into force on 1 September 2013.

(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

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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.

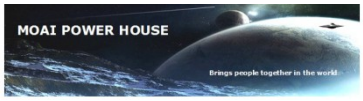
(COUNT 53) In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

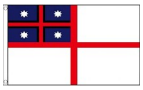
(COUNT 54) With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio, I establish that:

(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:

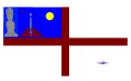












(COUNT 58) - in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters;

(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]

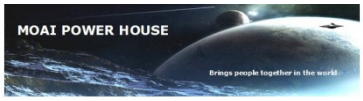
(COUNT 66) c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities [public servants] directly dependent on the Holy See [trust beneficiaries] and listed in the registry [through birth certificates] of canonical 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.

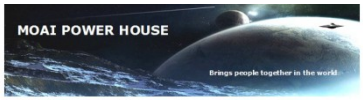
(COUNT 78) Judges, attorneys, bankers, lawmakers, law enforcement and all public officials (servants) are now held personally liable for their confiscation of true beneficiary's homes, cars, money and assets; false imprisonment, deception, harassment, and conversion of the true beneficiary's trust funds.]

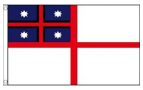
Importance of Motu Propria P7

(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.

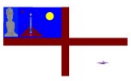












(COUNT 82) If you are a member of the United Nations or recognized by the United States or the United Kingdom or have a bank account anywhere on the planet, then a Motu Propria is the highest legal instrument, no question.

(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

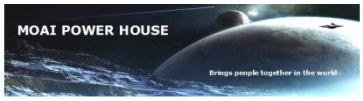
(COUNT 87) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law.

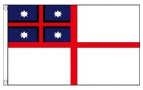
(COUNT 88) The age of the Roman Cult, as first formed in the 11th Century and that hijacked the Catholic Church first formed by the Carolingians in the 8th Century, then the Holly Christian Empire or Byzantine Church by the 13th Century and the world at large by the 16th Century

(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

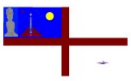












Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals 11 Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal The Court Fees are calculated on these Debt Collection Company's guidelines in England and Wales 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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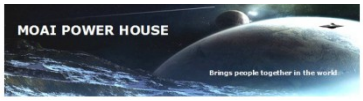
A KING WILLIAM IV FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FLAG DECLARATION OF WAR ON BRITAIN UK POLITICIANS, REPUBLIC OF AMERICA, ISRAEL. NEW ZEALAND, ROME, AUSTRALIA, ISRAEL CANADA.JUDGEMENT DEBTORS 970 MILLION TRILLION-TRILLION GBP GOLD BULLION LIEN

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



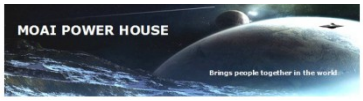
gravity that they threaten the stability of international political and economic systems. Human rights abuse and corruption undermine the values that form an essential foundation of stable, secure, and functioning societies; have devastating impacts on individuals; weaken democratic institutions; degrade 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.

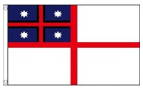
I hereby determine and order:

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;

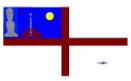








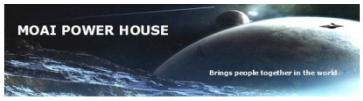




(B) To be a current or former government official, or a person acting for or on behalf of such an official, who is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in:
(1) the 2018 new “Republic of America” Business of Queen Elizabeth II Rothschild: she denounced her Crown of Britain 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.

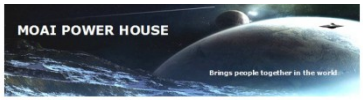
Sec. 4 The prohibitions in section 1 include:
(a) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; and
(b) The receipt of any contribution or provision of funds,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

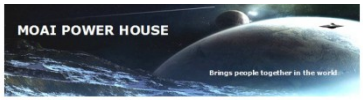
Sec. 10 The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the British and New Zealand Surrogate King's Moai Crown Federal Secretary of State and the Kings Bench Attorney General, is hereby authorized to determine that circumstances no longer warrant the blocking of the property and interests in property 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

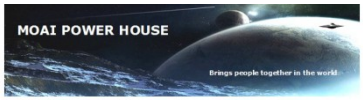
DECLARATION OF WAR EMERGENCY THIRD PARTY 'CROWN' BANK FINANCIAL THREAT



"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**

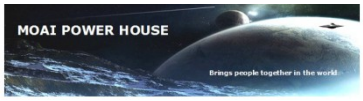


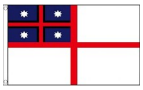
"Cited" As from 0001 Hours on 28th day of June 2002 our Paramount Chiefs of Aotea New Zealand and the Pacific Islands Moai Crown Native Govt Nation was at War with NZ “Crown Corporations. We the Paramount Chiefs Successors swear our Oath to 3 Kings William III, IV, George IV & 3 Paramount Chiefs Tira 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

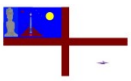








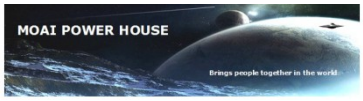


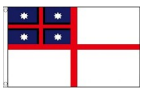


"Moai Crown" King William IV Trust" Cites the creators of this Fraud Waikato Whakapaapa by these IWI Maori Corporations of the Queens Maori People is nothing short of generations of stolen wealth, land and natural resources wrecked families and their right to this stolen wealth going to an elite family 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

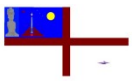












"Cited" Although there is no doubt that the present Ngati Whatua coalition - as represented by Te Runanga 0 Ngati Whatua - is as much a tribal confederation as are Hauraki, Tainui, Te Arawa, Ngati Awa, Nga Puhi and 54 others, that position is not reflected in Te Runanga 0 Ngati Whatua Act 1988 which 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.

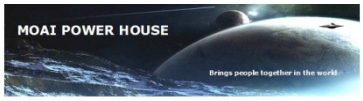
"Cited" By resolving at its Runanga Poupou hui of 23 February 1993 to proceed with runanga elections without requiring proof of descent from the tupuna Haumoewarangi, the runanga may have demonstrated a lack of commitment to resolving that problem.
"Cited" 94 to all accounts the above confusion was not 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

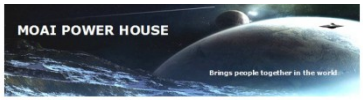
"Cited" here as Criminal Fraud Maori Grand Theft of Identity Whakapapa over the years backdated to 1830 King George IV Start of Offences captured here exposed for the very first time issue of a Property Control and Possession Recovery of Land Assets and Forfeiture of Corrupted Fraud Business Bank Transfer 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

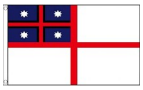
"Cited" Crown granted back to Maori and declared to be inalienable; the Crown grant for the reserves issued in the names of Mihaka Makoare, Arama Karaka and Tiopira Kinaki, who obviously were trustees of communal property rather than absolute owners.

"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

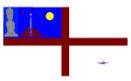












"Cited" SECTION 5 5.1 Pouto Block He Whanau Riri (A Family in Dispute) 5.1.1 Introduction Although it undoubtedly now is the case that the mana of Pouto rests with Te Uri 0 Hau alone, much of the title history of the land is confused - suggesting ancestral claims by a number of differing ancient possessors.

"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

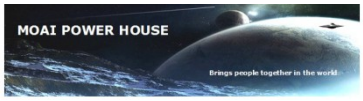
End of Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Whakapapa Corrupt "Crown" Corporations Grand Treason
The British Royal Navy is our three Paramount Chiefs Commercial Trading Bank Magistrate Court Two Party Private Contract Business Military Protectorate Partnership Iwi Maori Crown third Party

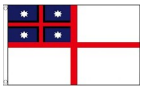
"Cited" TAKE NOTICE; Of the absence of Manukau and Parapara Moriori Names Surnames Whakapapa that I claim here in the Wanoa (F) = Rogan (M) Manukau (W) = Rogan (M) Whakapapa Bloodlines missing in these Pakeha “IWI MAORI CROWN” Corporations Manufactured Whakapapa Stolen Identity; Traditional Hapu Male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

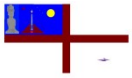












"Cited" The third Paramount Chief is Hoori Te Kuri of his Taheke Marae Native Magistrate Court and his Direct Bloodline Descendant Morris Lowe Baker, Taheke District Deed Title Holder Claimant versus the crooked snake Chris Flayson settling Maori Iwi Crown Treaty of Waitangi Claims for 1%

"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.

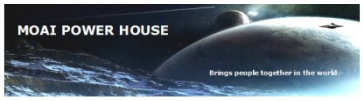
"Cited" These are our “Moai Crown” Federal Flag State Government of the World Commonwealth; British Emperors; King William III, King George IV and King William IV under the Three Kings 1834 Declaration of a State of Emergency Commercial Trading Bank Judgement Creditors Flag Debtors Judgement Third Party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

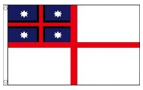
"Cited" Using the Acts of Westminster between 1690 King William III and 1862 King William IV First Party and Rewharewha Manukau through Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth II NSW, NZ “Crown” 3rd Party Private Contract Foreign Interests 'Threats against our Commercial Landowners Interests'.

"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 for TREASON https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructive_treason

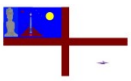












EMERGENCY WAR POWERS ACT

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

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:

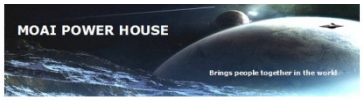
Name of the country from which the document emanates; New Zealand

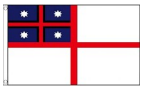
Name of person signing the document; Hoani Kahaki Wanoa (John) Executor for “Moai Moriori Manukau Trust”, Moai Crown King William IV Trust”,

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

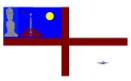












The authority issuing the certificate; New Zealand Government Internal Affairs and British Foreign Affairs Britain UK

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**.....

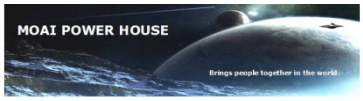
acting in the capacity of..... Paramount Chief Mohi Manukau

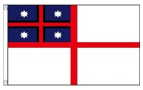
1. **bears the seal/stamps of**..... “Moai Crown”, Surrogate King

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

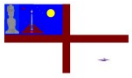












6. **the**..... 1st of February 2018

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

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 Authoririty 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.

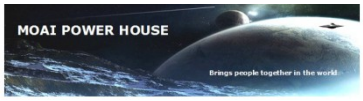
3/ **"Executor"** of "King William IV British Crown Land Patent Commercial Landowner Title" derived from Rewharewha Manukau and Queen Victoria New Zealand Native Land Act 1862.

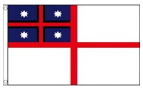
4/ **"Executor"** of Moai Pacific Island Royal Tahitian Family Whakapapa Native Discovery Titles.

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

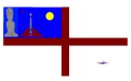












Founded under King William IV 1834 Declaration of War Trading Bank Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction legally transferring Native Lands under these three King Emperors conveyancing land title mortgage lien instruments of Admiralty Magistrate Court legal authority and jurisdiction to these three Paramount 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.

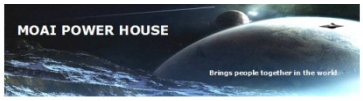
Created by King William III in Belfast Northern Ireland, Britain, UK, St Patrick 8 Point Star Flag

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

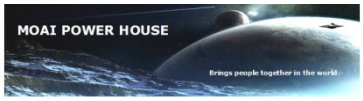
The Company Investigates Corrupted Businesses, Trading Bank, Interests in Foreign Bank Loans, Security Interests, Investments, Properties Assets, forfeited back into the Kings Royal Revenue.

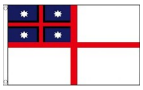
These Criminal Fraud Cases are Judgement Debtors Accounts Owed to our 3 Paramount Chiefs “Moai Crown” King William IV Trust” 1834 Flag State Commercial Contract Judgement Creditors Accounts Receipt in our “Moai Crown” Federal State Government World Debt Recovery Business.

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

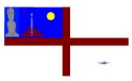












Harbor North Island New Zealand to King William IV King through John Rogan Land Conveyance agent Awaroa Native Court in Helensville.

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

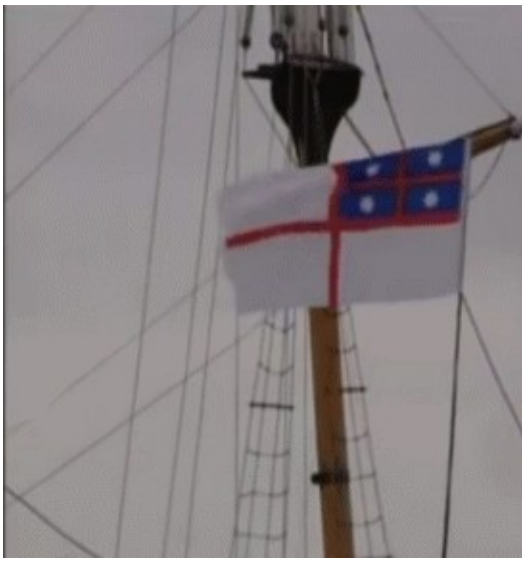
Paramount Chief Executor of the Moai Crown Rock Memorial Pungapunga Moriori Manukau Trust

Maungatautari Mountain PA Site of Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau HAPU

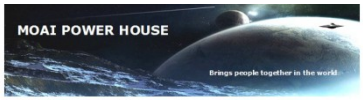
DECLARATION OF WAR STATE OF EMERGENCY BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST THIRD PARTY NEW ZEALAND 'CROWN' GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL THREAT OF TREASON AGAINST OUR LANDS COUNTRY AND GREATER POPULATION OF NATIVE DESCENDANTS' INTERESTS

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 5 Kings William III, King George IV, King William IV King Earnest Augustus I King Earnest Augustus V and 2 Paramount Chiefs of Maungatautari Pa Site Arapuni, Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau, and Rewharewha Manukau of Waiuku and Puponga

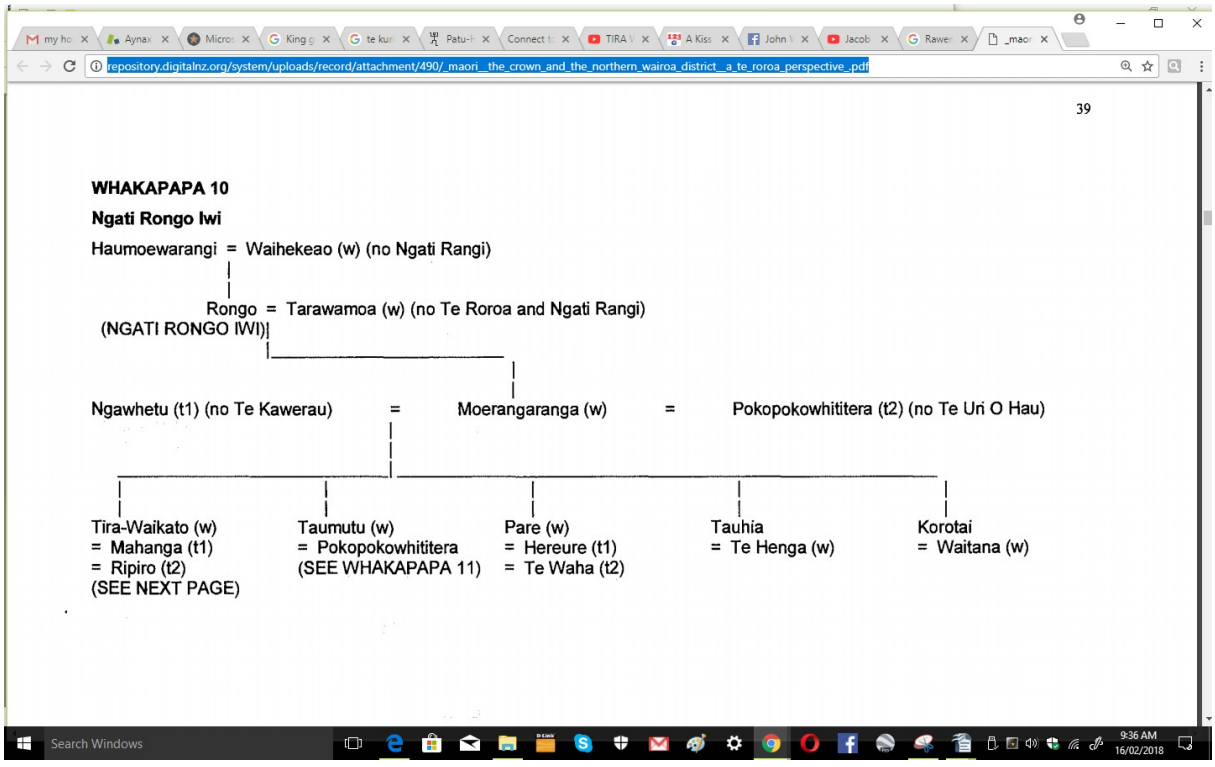
NSW and NZ IWI Maori "Crown" Ngati Whatua Corrupted the Whakapapa of Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau of his Hapu Pungapunga Marae and his Maungatautari Pa Site

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?

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?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WHAKAPAPA 10

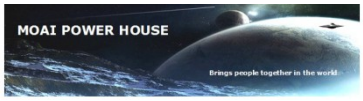
Ngati Rongo Iwi

Haumoewarangi = Waihekeao (w) (no Ngati Rangi)

Rongo = Tarawamoa (w) (no Te Roroa and Ngati Rangi)
(NGATI RONGO IWI)

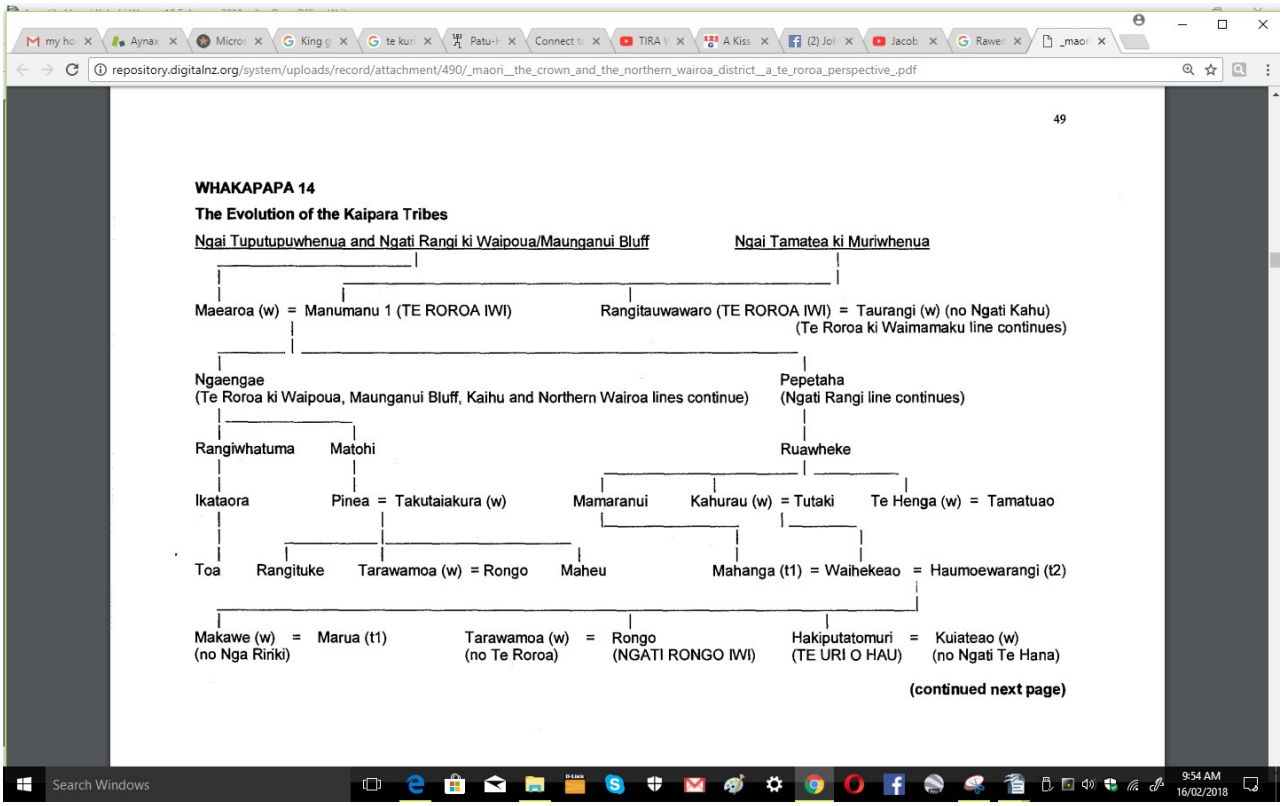
Ngawhetu (t1) (no Te Kawerau) = Moerangaranga (w) = Pokopokowhititera (t2) (no Te Uri O Hau)

Tira-Waikato (w) = Mahanga (t1) = Ripiro (t2) (SEE NEXT PAGE)	Taumutu (w) = Pokopokowhititera (SEE WHAKAPAPA 11)	Pare (w) = Hereure (t1) = Te Waha (t2)	Tauhia = Te Henga (w)	Korotai = Waitana (w)



Where is

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



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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)

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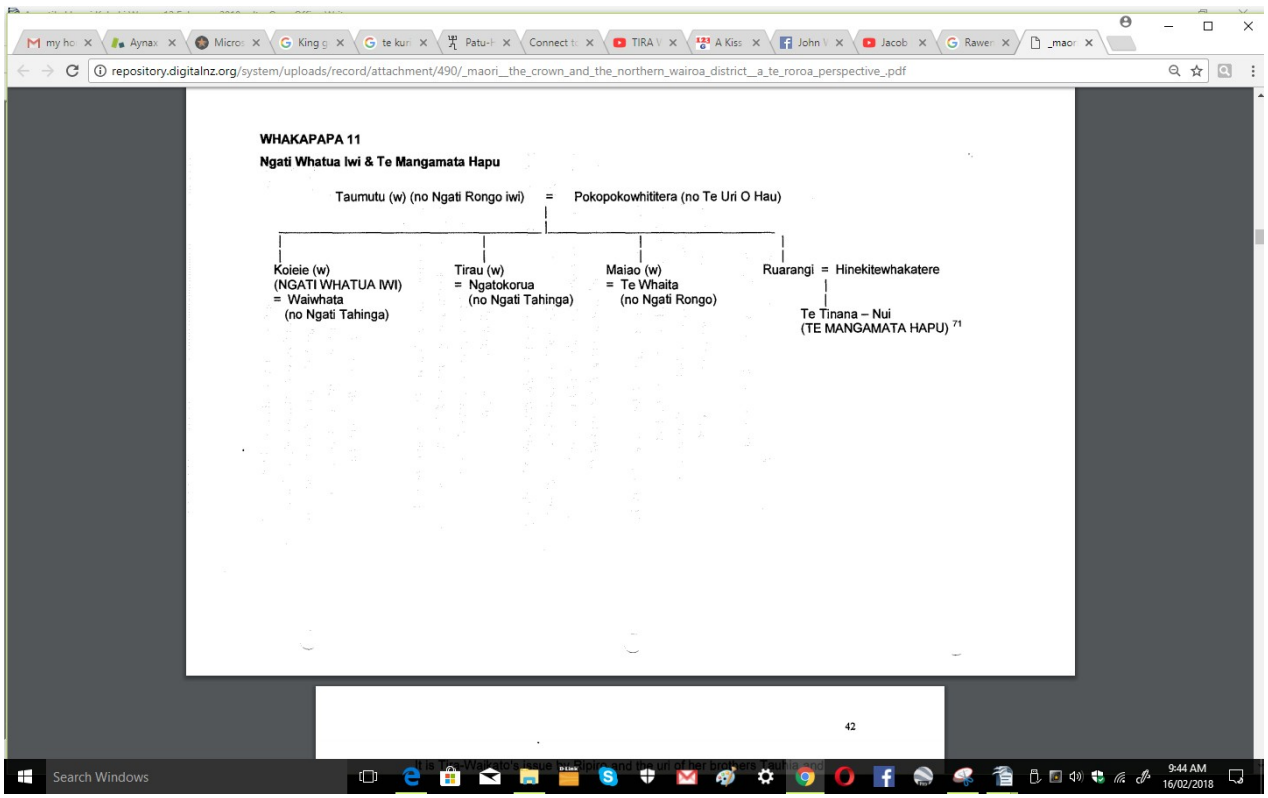

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WHAKAPAPA 11

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]

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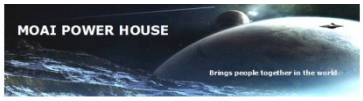
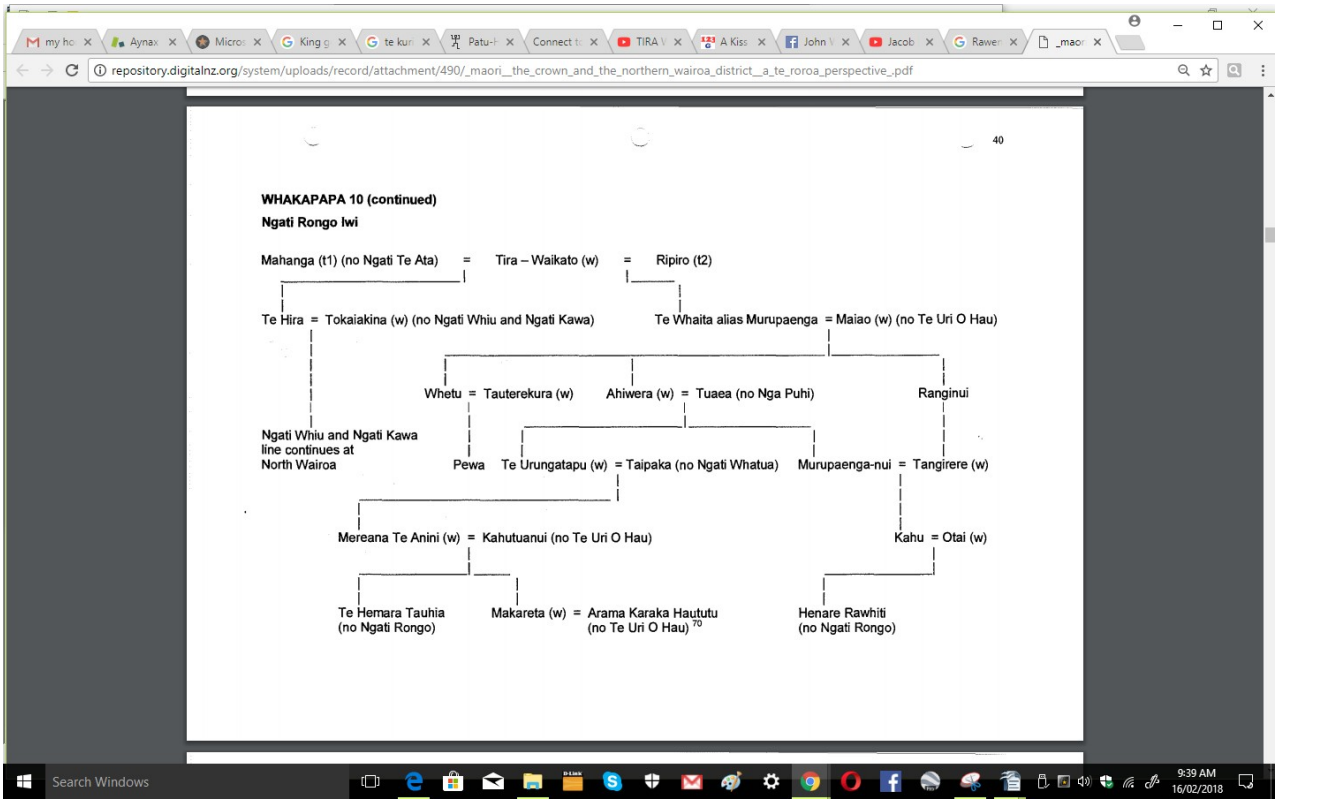

MOAI POWER HOUSE
Brings people together in the world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40
WHAKAPAPA 10 (continued)
Ngati Rongo Iwi
Mahanga (t1) (no Ngati Te Ata) = Tira – Waikato (w) = Ripiro (t2)
Te Hira = Tokaiakina (w) (no Ngati Whiu and Ngati Kawa)
Te Whaita alias Murupaenga = Maiao (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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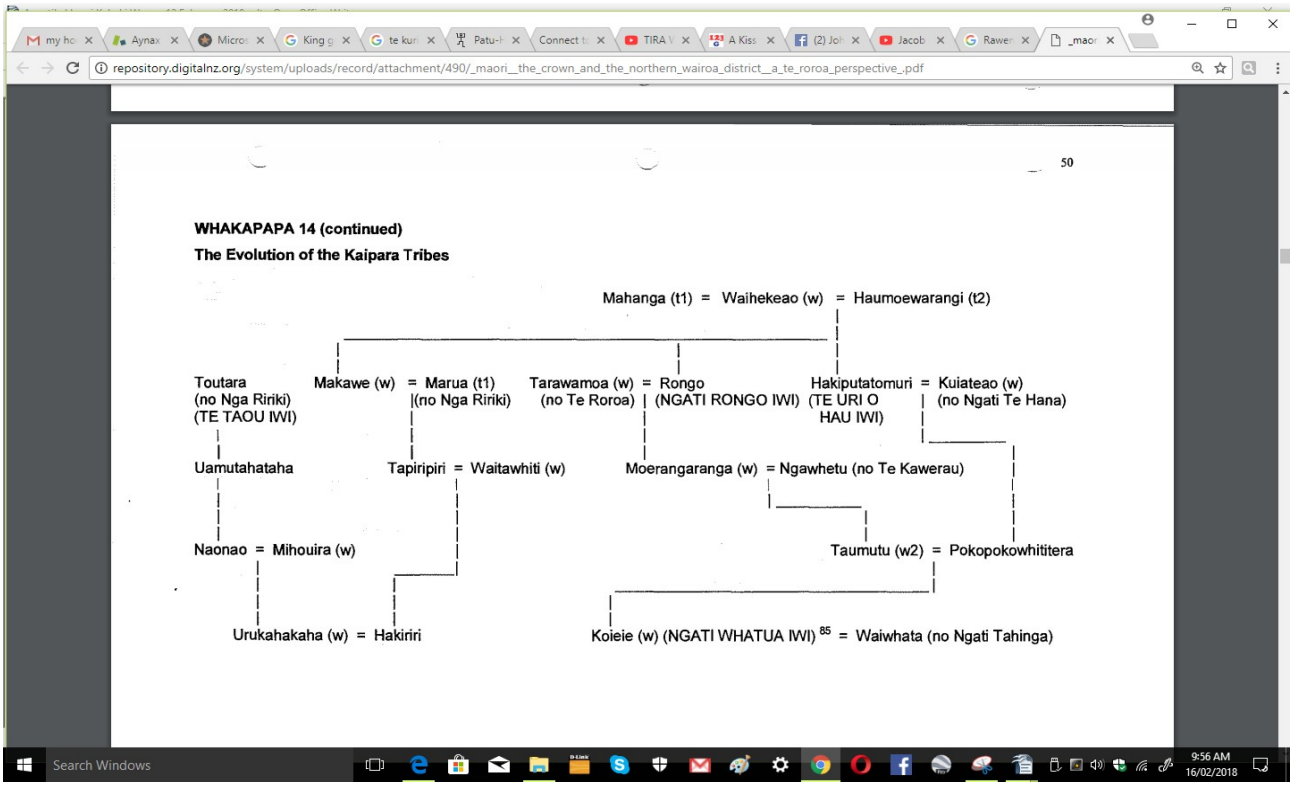
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WHAKAPAPA 14 (continued)
The Evolution of the Kaipara Tribes
Mahanga (t1) = Waihekeao (w) = Haumoewarangi (t2)
Toutara (no Nga Ririki) (TE TAOU IWI)
Makawe (w) = Marua (t1) (no Nga Ririki)
Tarawamoa (w) = Rongo (no Te Roroa)
(NGATI RONGO IWI)
Hakiputatomuri = 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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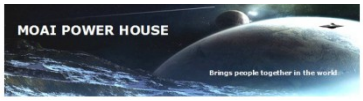


"Te Otene Kikokiko - a Ngati Whatua chief - stated in 1869 before the Native Land Court (on title investigation of Ruarangihaere) :

"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.**

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:

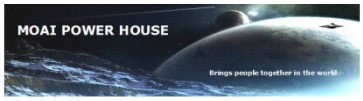
(Te Roroa, Te Rarawa (Ripia, Naumai and Kapehu maraes, Northern Wairoa (and Tama Te Ua Ua marae, Kaihu), Nga Puhi (Oturei and Taita maraes, Northern Wairoa) and Te Ati Awa (Ahikiwi marae, Northern Wairoa). On descent grounds, **most members of the above maraes enrolled with Ngati Whatua Runanga appear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

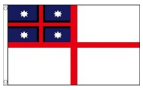
By resolving at its **Runanga Poupou hui of 23 February 1993 to proceed with runanga elections without requiring proof of descent from the tupuna Haumoewarangi, the runanga may have demonstrated a lack of commitment to resolving that problem.**

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.

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

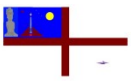












authority over all their **conquered Auckland lands** - permitting **no interference by their parent tribe of Te Roroa.**

On that basis, **it is difficult to see how Ngati Whatua Runanga could have claimed an interest in the area.**

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.**

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

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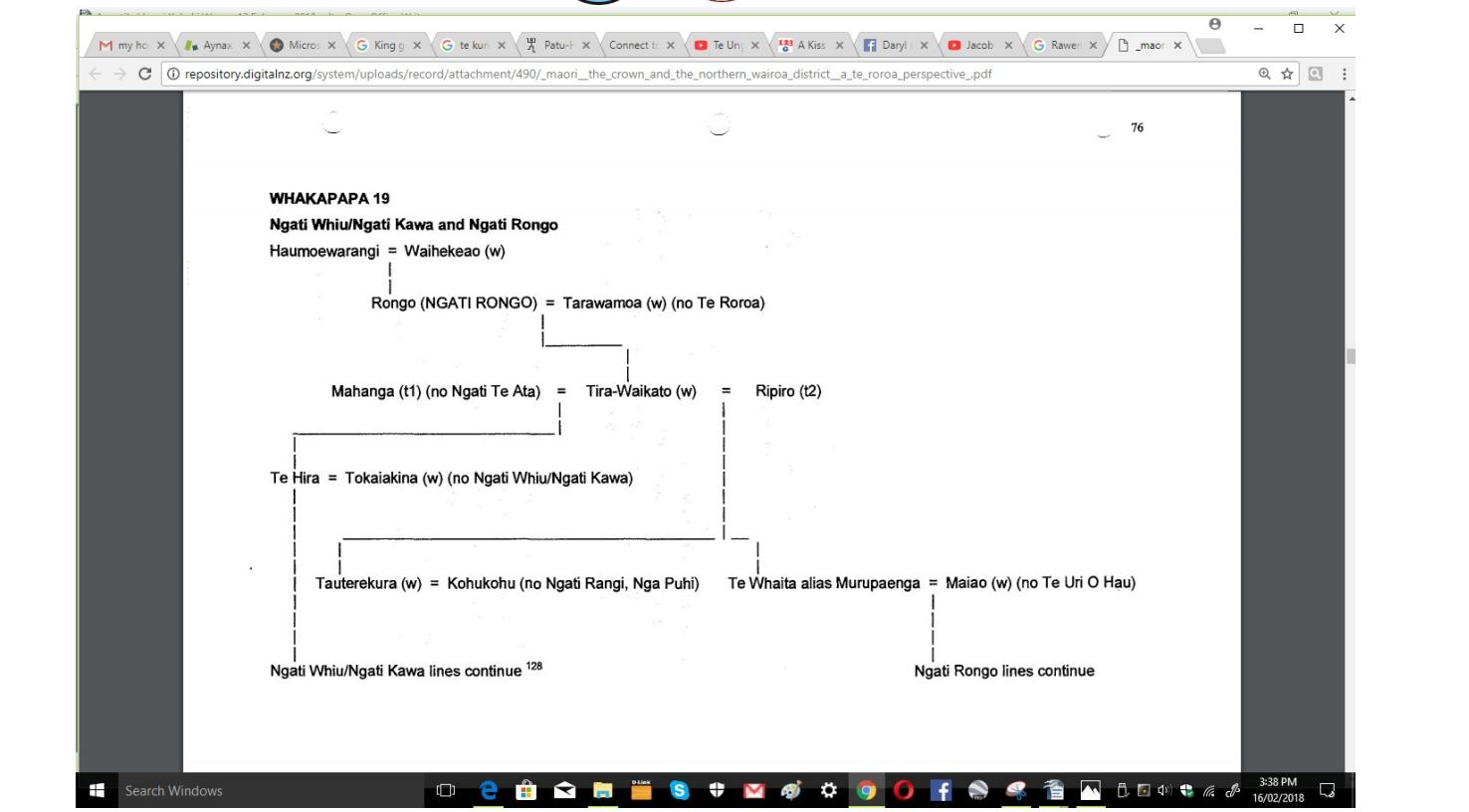
This is a Maori Pakeha Woman Whakapapa not a Male Bloodline Chief Paramount Whakapapa

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)

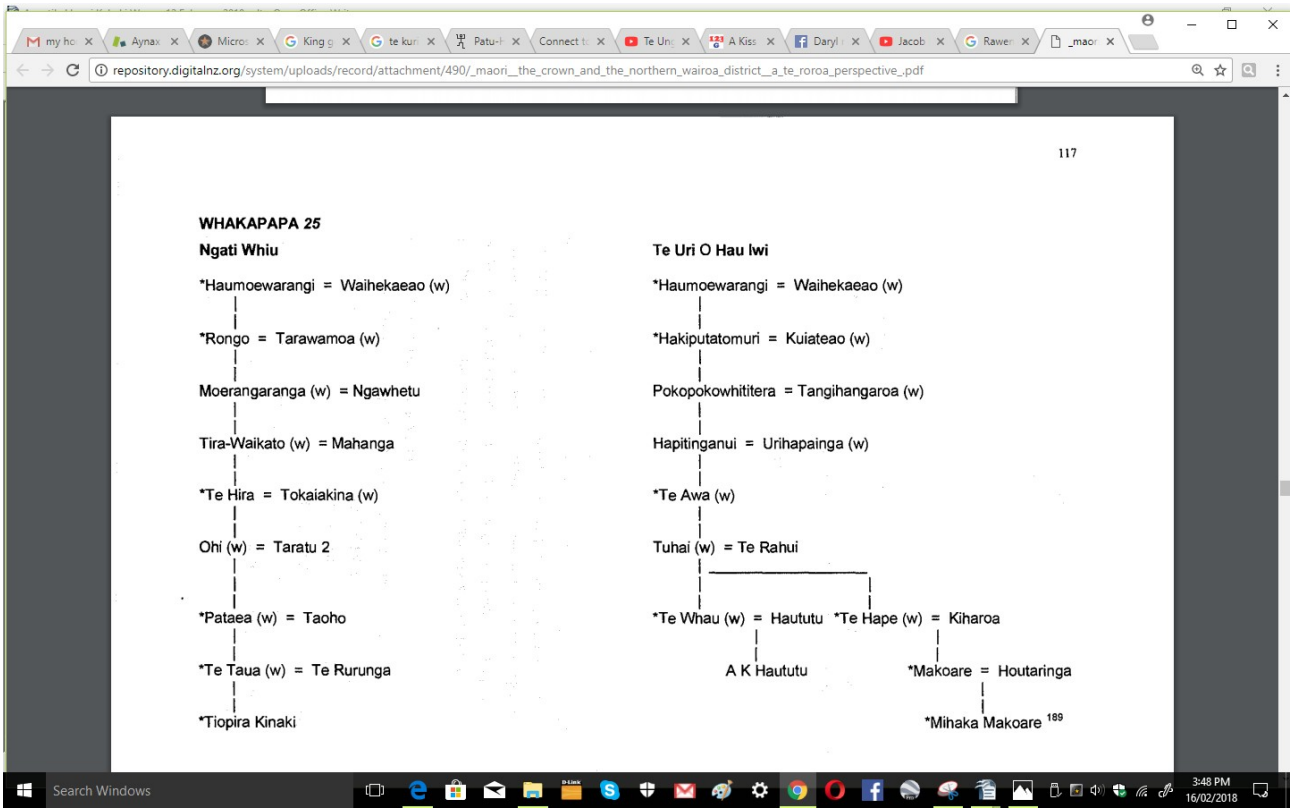
Te Hira = Tokaiakina (w) (no Ngati Whiu/Ngati Kawa)

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)

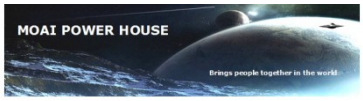
Tuhai (w) = Te Rahui

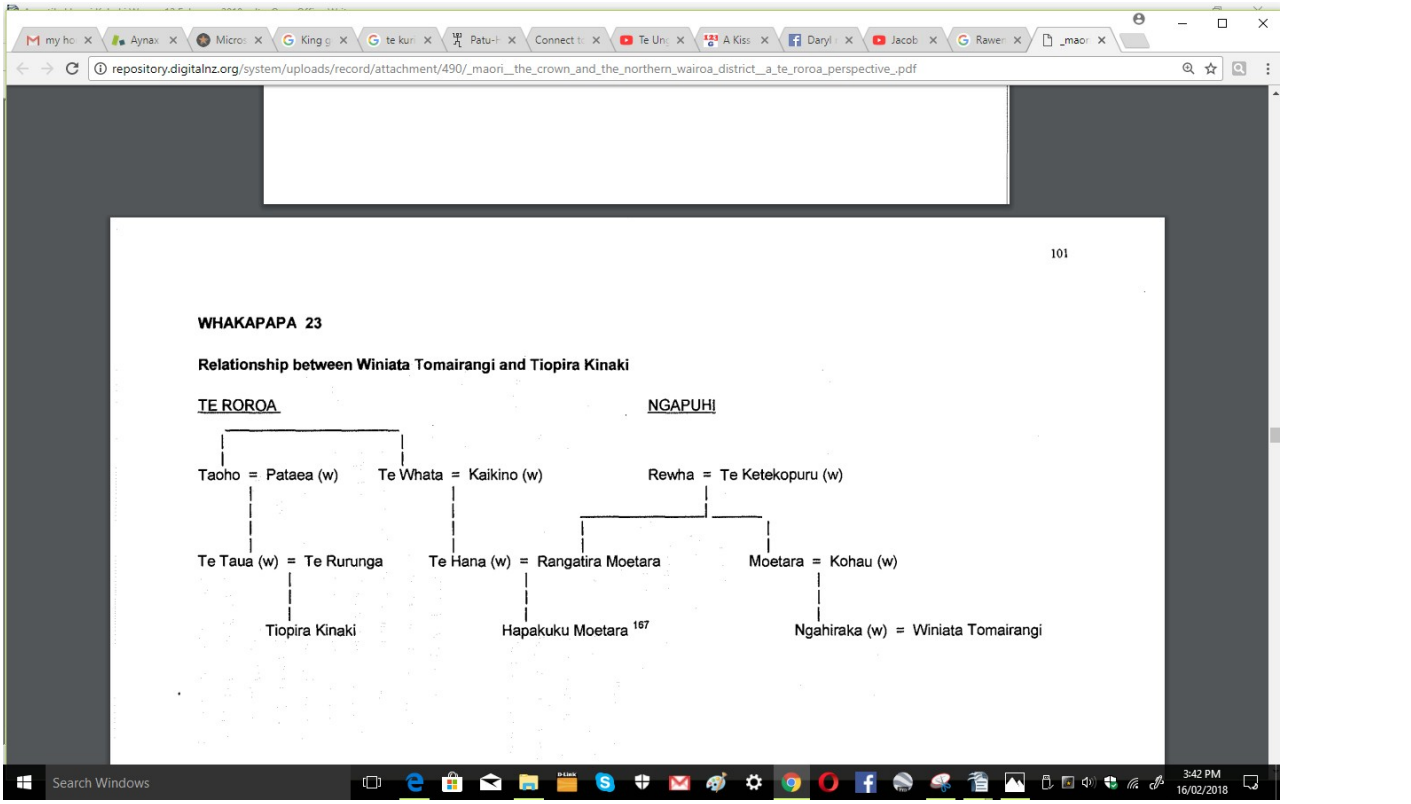
*Te Whau (w) = Haututu *Te Hape (w) = Kiharoa

A K Haututu

*Makoare = Houtaringa

*Mihaka Makoare [189]





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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

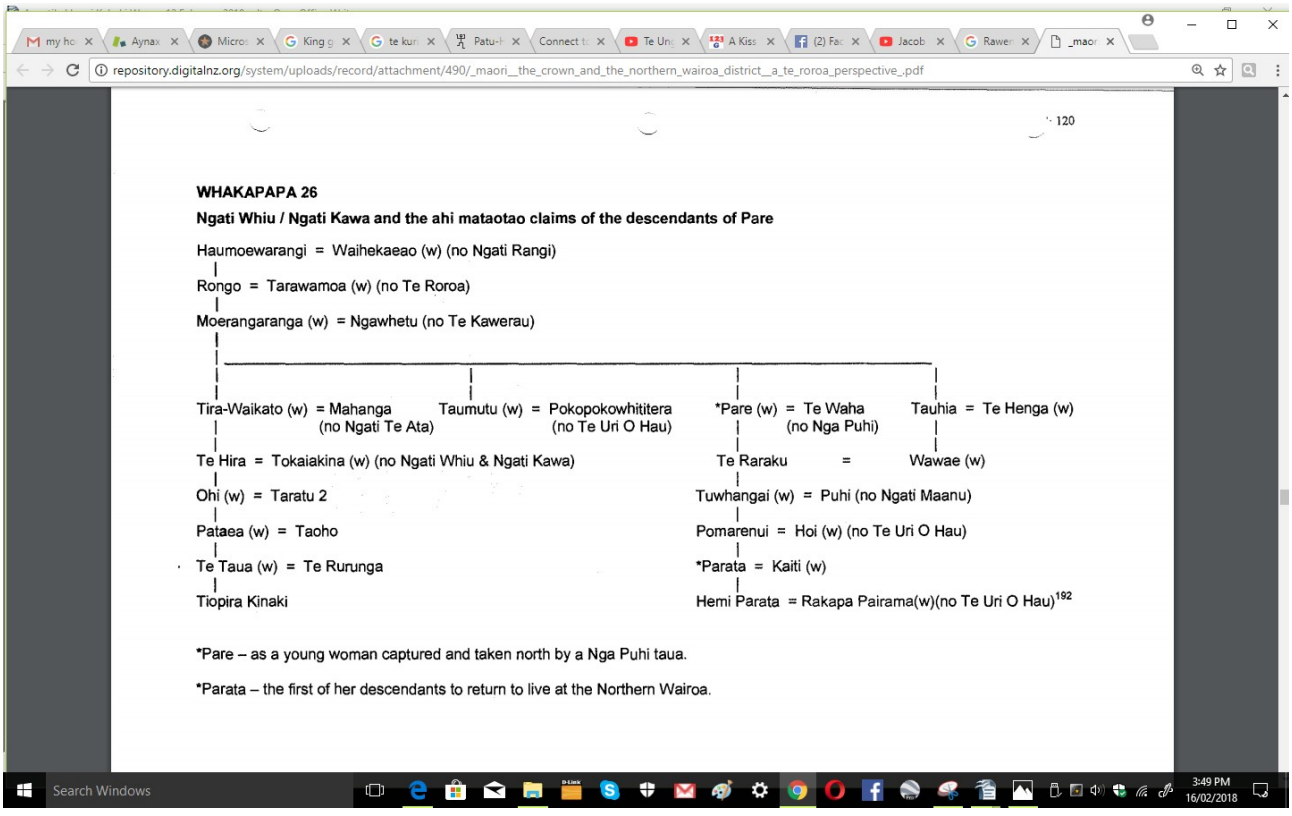
Hapakuku Moetara [167]

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)

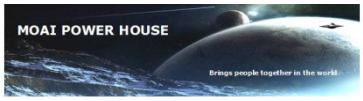
*Parata = Kaiti (w)

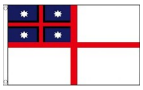
Hemi Parata = Rakapa Pairama(w)(no Te Uri O Hau)[192]

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.

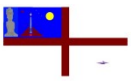












Crown granted back to Maori and declared to be inalienable, the Crown grant for the reserves issued in the names of **Mihaka Makoare, Arama Karaka and Tiopira Kinaki, who obviously were trustees of communal property rather than absolute owners.**

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**

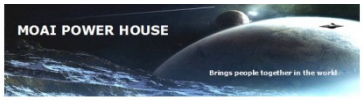
SECTION 5 5.1 Pouto Block He Whanau Riri (A Family in Dispute) 5.1.1 Introduction Although it undoubtedly now is the case that the mana of Pouto rests with Te Uri 0 Hau alone, **much of the title history of the land is confused - suggesting ancestral claims by a number of differing ancient possessors.**

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;

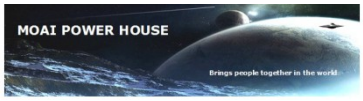
- in Vatican City State Law No. IX, of 11 July 2013, containing Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code;

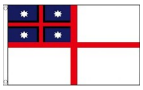
when such crimes are committed by the persons referred to in paragraph 3 below, in the exercise of their functions;

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":

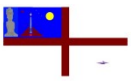












a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

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.

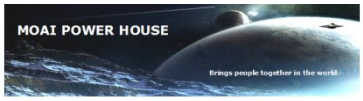
FRANCISCUS

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.

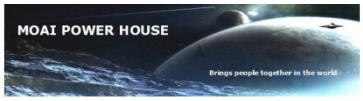
(COUNT 26) It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

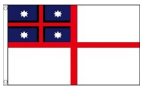
(COUNT 38) c) those persons who serve as representatives, managers or directors, as well as persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities directly dependent on the Holy See and listed in the registry of canonical juridical persons kept by the Governorate of Vatican City State;

(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

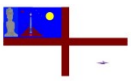












Vatican City State on concurrent jurisdiction shall apply.

(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:

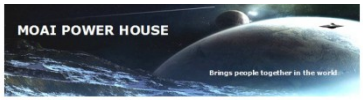
(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See;

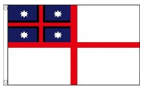
(COUNT 63) 3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials": [former "private officials" exempt from law are now within the laws dictates and are held liable, aka "public servants"]

(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

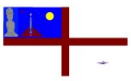












persons who even de facto manage or exercise control over the entities [public servants] directly dependent on the Holy See [trust beneficiaries] and listed in the registry [through birth certificates] of canonical juridical persons [legal fiction represented by your birth certificate ALL CAPS NAME] 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

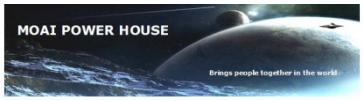
(COUNT 76) (administration) and sheriffs (confiscation).

(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.

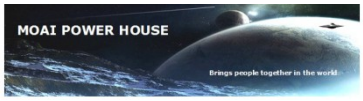
In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

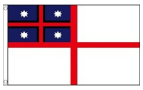
With a view to renewing the Apostolic See's commitment to cooperate to these ends, by means of this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio, I establish that:

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:

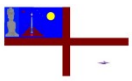












- in Vatican City State Law No. VIII, of 11 July 2013, containing Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters;

- 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.

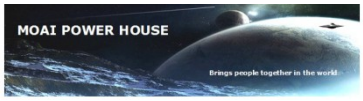
4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

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.

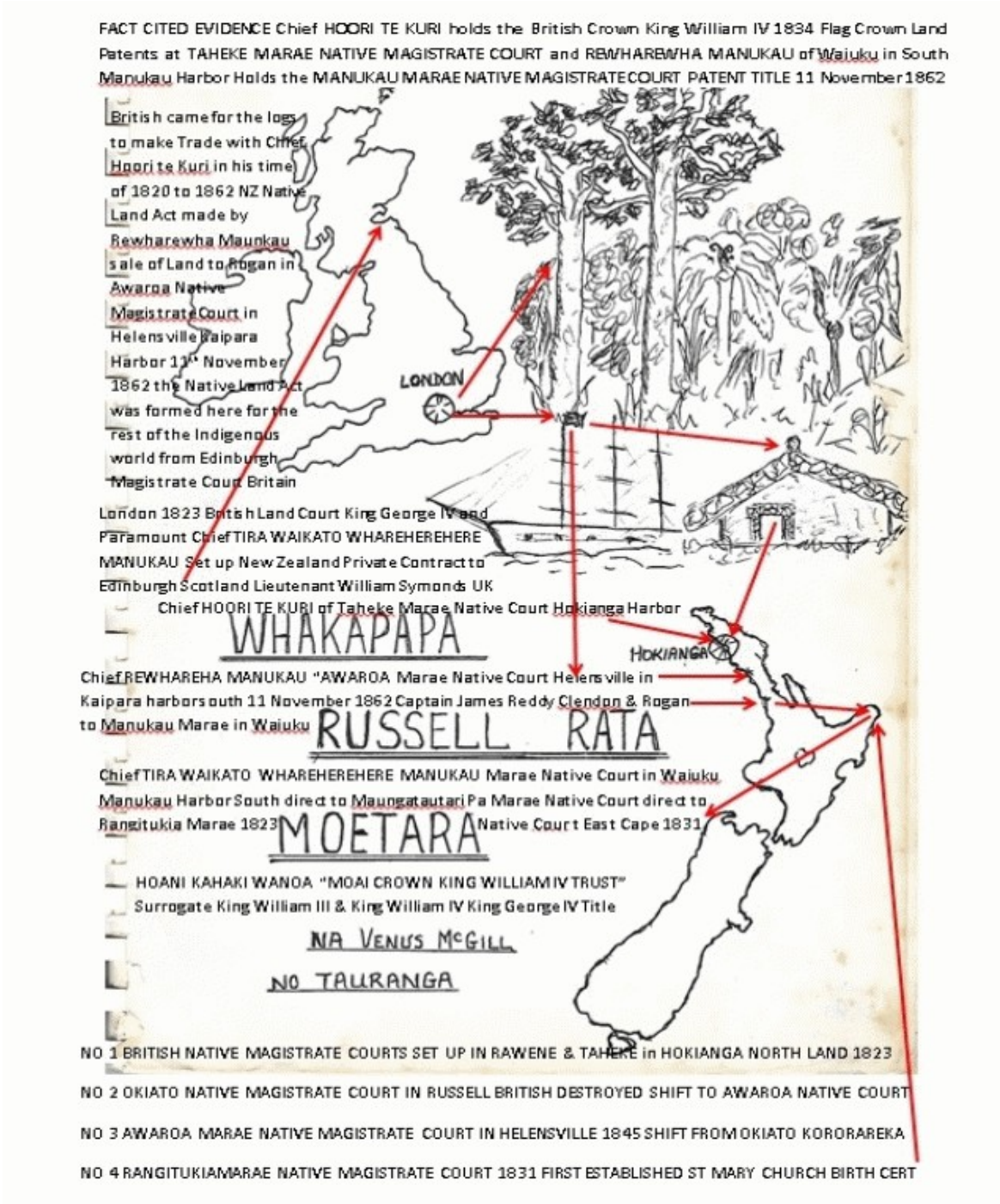
This I decide and establish, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

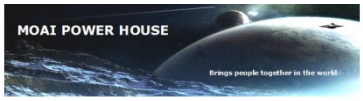
I establish that this Apostolic Letter issued Motu Proprio will be promulgated by its publication in L’Osservatore Romano, entering into force on **1 September 2013**.

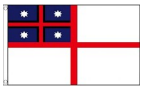


Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on **11 July 2013**, the first of my Pontificate.

FRANCISCUS



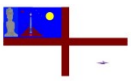












TAKE NOTICE; Of the absence of Manukau and Parapara Moriori Names Surnames Whakapapa that I claim here in the Wanoa (F) = Rogan (M) Manukau (W) = Rogan (M) Whakapapa Bloodlines missing in these Pakeha **"IWI MAORI CROWN"** Corporations Manufactured Whakapapa Stolen Identity; Traditional Hapu Male Line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

80 PRIVATE LAND PURCHASES. [1831

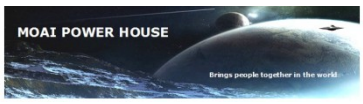
TE WAHAPU continued.

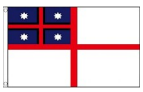
therein and dated according to the custom of Great Britain there being no seals or authorities duly authorised thereto at the present time in this country of New Zealand.
[Witnesses.] [Signatures.]
Translation.
HENRY TACY KEMP, Interpreter.

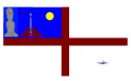
The third Paramount Chief is Hoori Te Kuri of his Taheke Marae Native Magistrate Court and his Direct Bloodline Descendants of **Hokianga District Deed Title Holder Claimant** versus the crooked snake Chris Finlayson settling Maori Iwi Crown Treaty of Waitangi Land Claims for 1% of true value

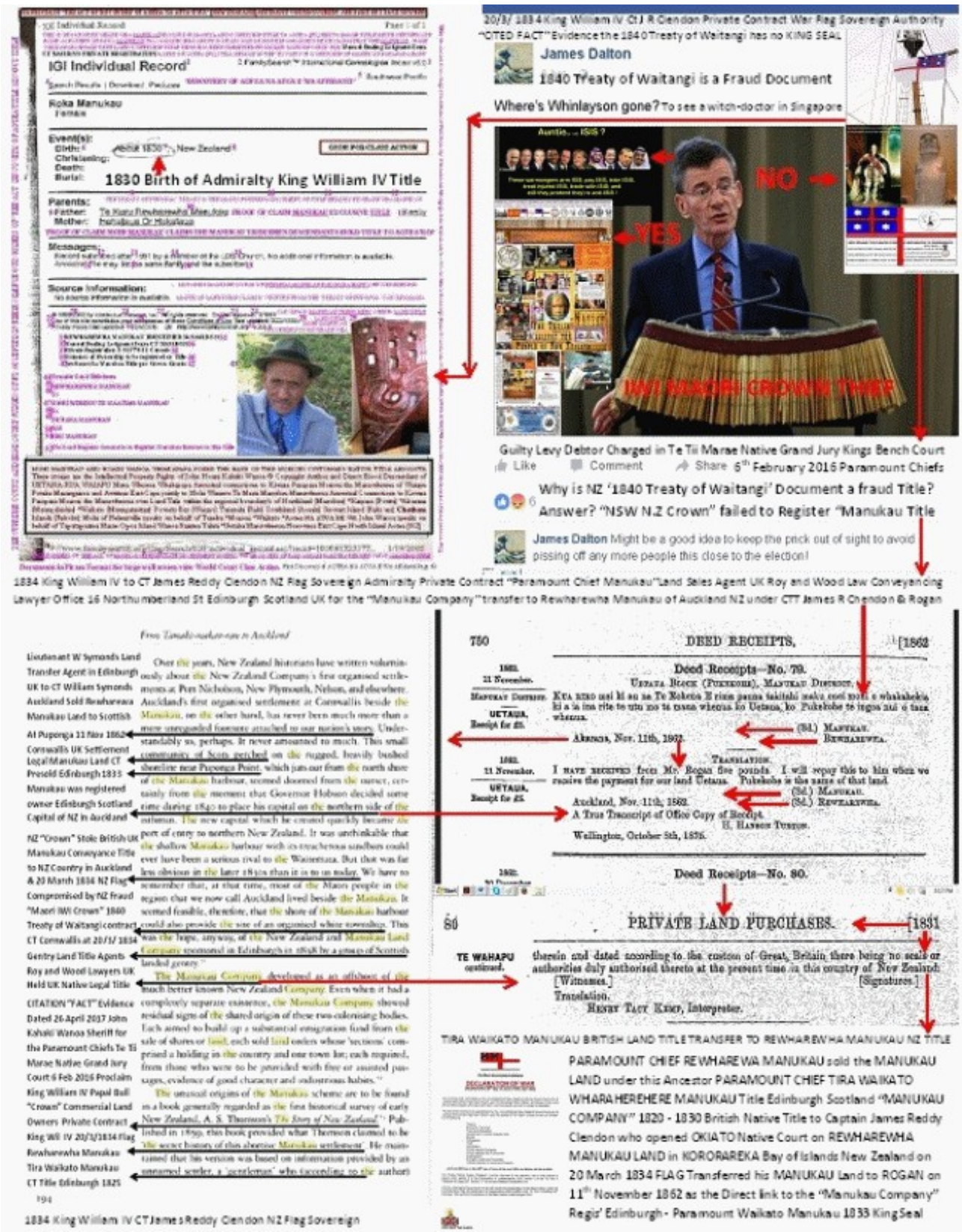
Where's Whinlayson gone?

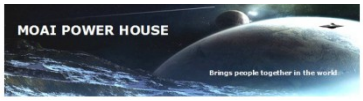
Chris Finlayson NZ Queen Elizabeth II Crown - NSW Queen Victoria Crown Corporate Fraudsters Default Contract Judgment Debtors to "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust Judgment Creditors.

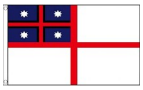

MOAI POWER HOUSE
Brings people together in the world






IGI Individual Record
Roka Manukau
Female
1830 Birth of Admiralty King William IV Title
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 Reg 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 Lunatic-asylum-ism 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 1835
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" 1860 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 Wil IV 20/3/1834 Flag Rewharewha Manukau Tira Waikato Manukau
CT Title Edinburgh 1825
194
1834 King William IV CT James Reddy Clendon NZ Flag Sovereign
750 DEED RECEIPTS, [1862
Deed Receipts—No. 79.
Deed Receipts—No. 80.
80 PRIVATE LAND PURCHASES. [1831
TE WAHAPU continued.
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

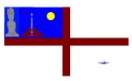












"Ngati Whatua" Tribe is an Invention of the Runanga Maori Parliament "Iwi Crown" Corporations for special purposes of defrauding the Paramount Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and Pacific Islands for their own New Zealand Queen Elizabeth II Church and State Rothschild Bank Financial Investment

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.

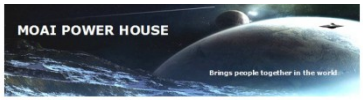
These are our "Moai Crown" Federal Flag State Government of the World Commonwealth; British Emperors; King William III, King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest Augustus I King Earnest Augustus V under these 6 Kings 1834 Declaration of a State of Emergency Commercial Trading Bank Judgement 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



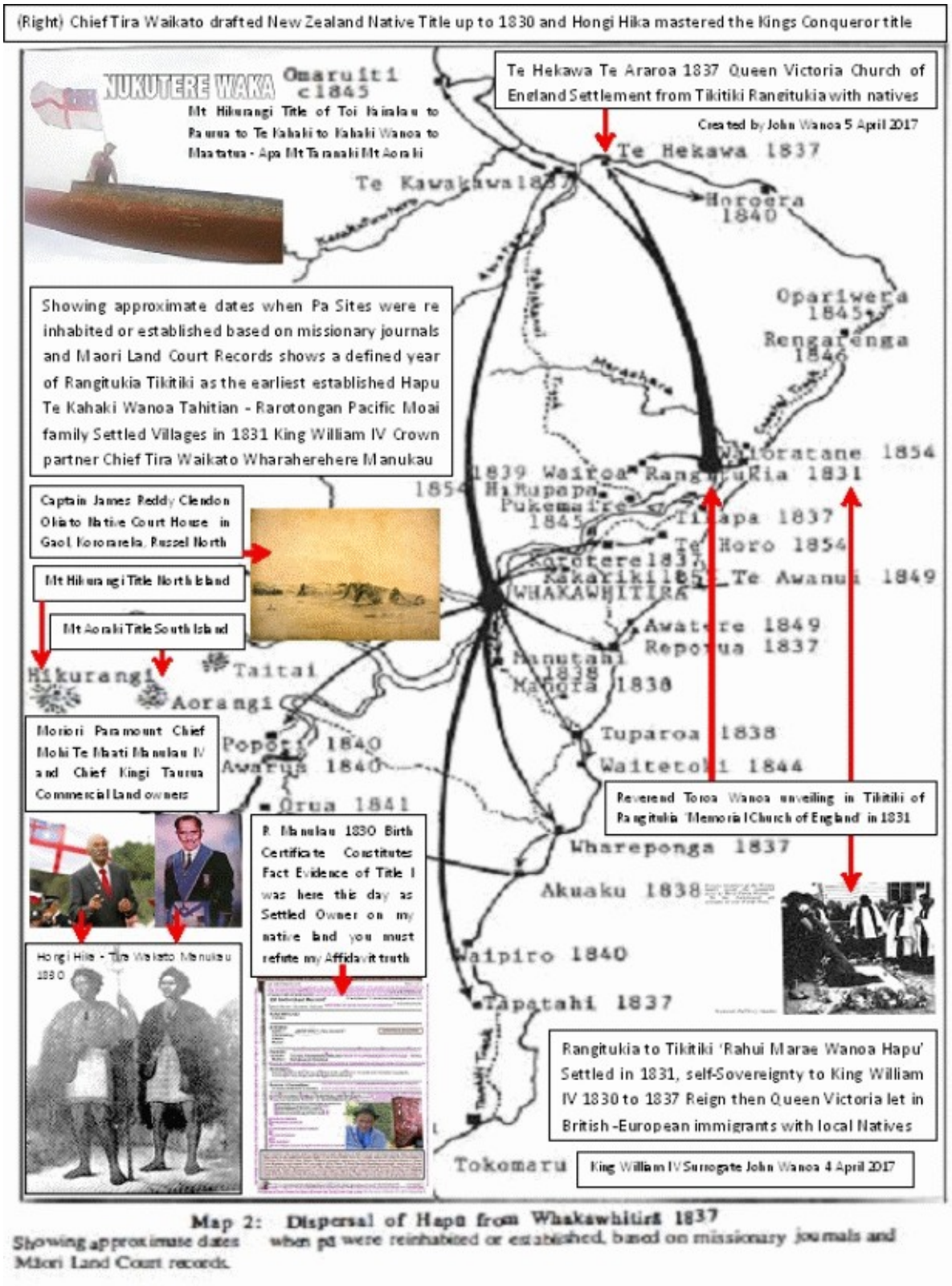
Lieutenant W Symonds Land Transfer Agent in Edinburgh UK to CT William Symonds Auckland Sold Rewharewa Manukau Land to Scottish At Puponga 11 Nov 1862 Cornwallis UK Settlement Legal Manukau Land CT Presold Edinburgh 1833 Manukau was registered owner Edinburgh Scotland Capital of NZ in Auckland NZ "Crown" 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 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 Wil IV 20/3/1834 Flag Rewharewha Manukau Tira Waikato Manukau CT Title Edinburgh 1825

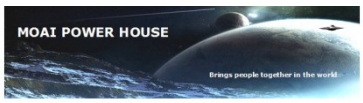
Over the years, New Zealand historians have written voluminously about the New Zealand Company's first organised settlements at Port Nicholson, New Plymouth, Nelson, and elsewhere. Auckland's first organised settlement at Cornwallis beside the Manukau, on the other hand, has never been much more than 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 1830s 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 sponsored in Edinburgh in 1838 by a group of Scottish landed gentry.[71]

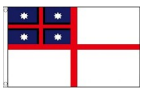
The Manukau Company developed as an offshoot of the much better known New Zealand Company. Even when it had a completely separate existence, the Manukau Company showed residual signs of the shared origin of these two colonising bodies. Each aimed to build up a substantial emigration fund from the sale 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.[72]

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*.[73] Published in 1859, this book provided what Thomson claimed to be 'the secret history of this abortive Manukau settlement'. He maintained that his version was based on information provided by an unnamed settler, a 'gentleman' who (according to the author)

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



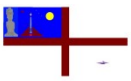






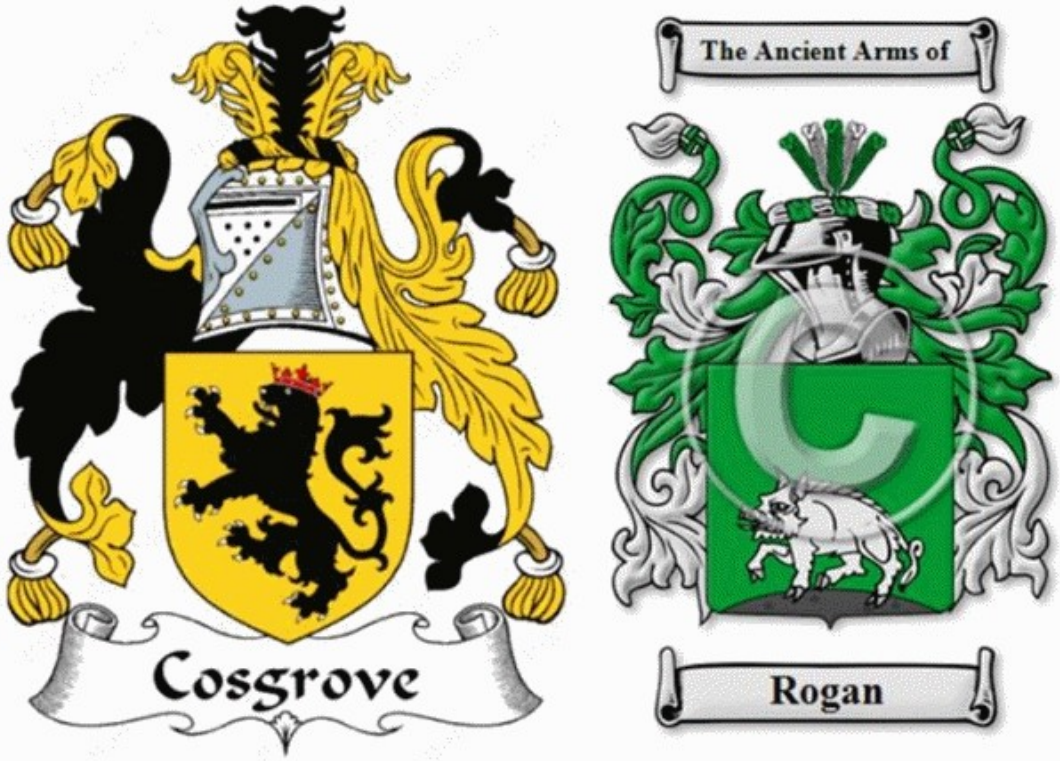






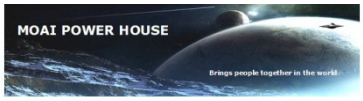
St Mary Church Tikitiki and first Birth Registrar in Rangitukia East Cape New Zealand at 1831 marked here for the record British Settlement Link to Paramount Chief Rewharewha Manukau Parapara family

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

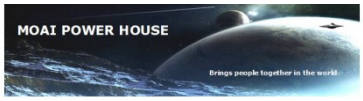


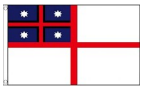
Rogan Judges married the Manukau family in Kaipara and Wanoa Families in Te Araroa East Coast

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

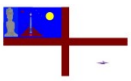




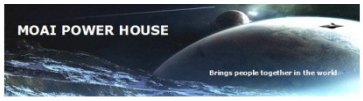


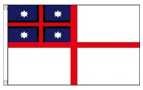






whereas the said late King James the Second having abdicated the government and the throne being thereby vacant, his Highness [William], the prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious instrument of delivering this kingdom from popery and arbitrary power) did (by the advice 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…

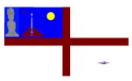












13 February 1689

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;

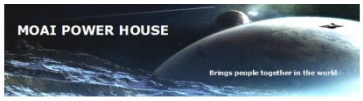
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_of_Rights_1689

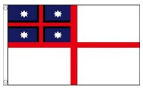
https://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~rkeyser/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/English-Bill-of-Rights1.pdf

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:

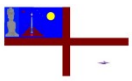












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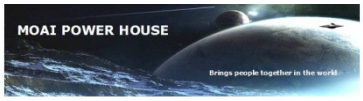
Introduction

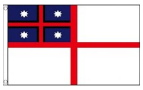
In ordinary circumstances, law governs the operation of government: **constitutional law defines the competences of governmental institutions,** administrative law controls their everyday operation, and individual rights delineate the outer limits of their powers. It does so in order to protect persons 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

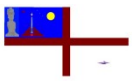












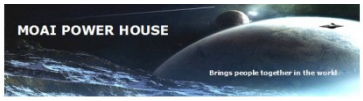
general, public, clear, and prospective, are consistently applied, and can guide reasoned decision-making)[3]; as well as a secured role for **the courts in scrutinising government action.**[4] So, for example, retroactive laws and laws removing the supervision of the ordinary courts can be formally 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.**

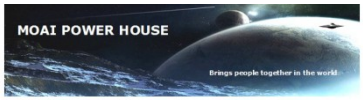
With these challenges in mind, and directly evaluating governmental action in both actual and manufactured emergencies, it is possible to locate different governmental reactions to crises along a spectrum between rule-governed and exceptional action. At one end of the spectrum is the exercise of wholly exceptional emergency powers.

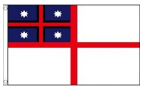
Such reaction to an emergency is foreign to the normal order of legality, answering to a 'higher law of necessity', obeying Cicero's ancient adage: salus populi suprema lex esto.[9] It is at the heart of some traditional mechanisms for dealing with emergencies, such as the Roman dictatorship, the continental 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

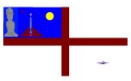












have all governmental action formally authorized by law, their substance undermines the idea that law can constrain political power. They position the response to emergency beyond the order of legality.

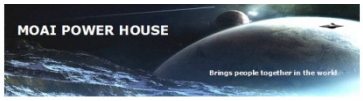
Diametrically opposed to Schmitt's celebration of the exceptional nature of emergency powers is the view that ordinary legal rules continue to govern unchanged the operation of government at times of emergency. **According to this view, ordinary legal rules apply 'equally in war and in peace',[14] setting 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.

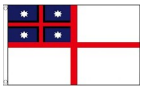
In between these two extremes, there is a variety of legal mechanisms that aim to delineate a new balance between rule-governed and discretionary action that is tailored to times of emergency. Such mechanisms often are devised in advance and are authorized by legislation. Their aim is to empower the **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.

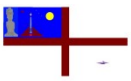










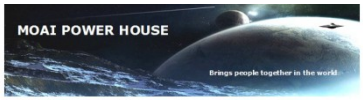


Locating legality in NZ's Covid-19 response

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).**



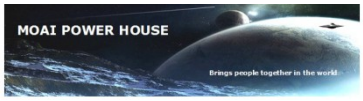
Other extraordinary powers to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.[20] Section 70(1)(f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring 'persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, 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.

CITE THIS NOTE! CITE MEANS DECREE IN ALL THESE PAGES AS 1 AFFIDAVIT DOCUMENT

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**



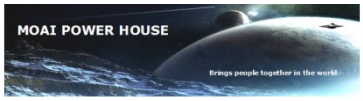
Given these and other questions surrounding the extent of the government's powers to act, it is not surprising that once Parliament was again able to meet, it enacted the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020, which sets out prospectively and clearly the government's wide powers to deal with COVID-19 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.

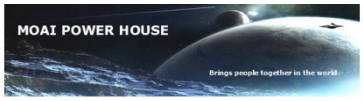
Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmasks how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power to that end. **CITE THIS**

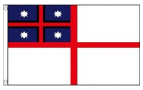
The application of power under legality: ultra vires or ultra-virus? CITE THIS

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

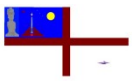








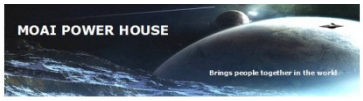


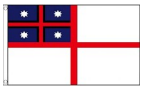


the reasons upon which such officials can act, is something that is distinctive of legality, even in the time of emergencies. Once officials accept the application of rules, whether or not a reason for action is excluded by the rule depends upon the interpretation of the rule, and in particular, a disciplined 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**

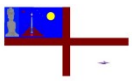












Moreover, following the easing of the lockdown restrictions (in Order 3 on 24 April under paragraphs 70(1)(m) and (f), and then under 'Order 4' with **the use of the newly enacted Response Act), the concern for the commitments of legality remains. CITE THIS** Broad discretionary powers, which are needed 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**

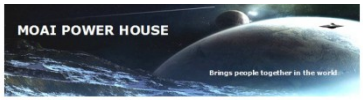
Law's authority and law's coercion: ideals and reality under emergency

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).

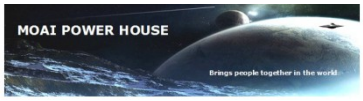
Crucially for the ongoing application of legality under emergency, governmental authority exercised through statutes and Orders stands in complex relations to mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga through tikanga. Those relations must be evaluated in light of constitutional obligations under Te Tiriti 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.

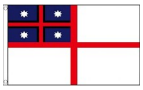
That concern can shed further doubt on whether the pandemic response CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

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

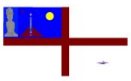












Emerging analyses of the response examine the importance of mana whenua authority CITE THIS AS HAPU SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY KINGS FLAG JURISDICTION both in independent and cooperative or coordinative practices, as well as diverse applications of tikanga as adapted to the pandemic (Charters 2020; Curtis 2020; 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.

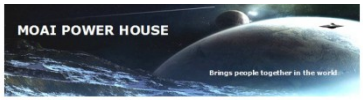
CITE THIS AS MAORI AUTHORITY LIMIT ONE AREA OF THE COUNTRY IN NORTHLAND DOESN'T REPRESENT THE WHOLE COUNTRY ROAD CHECK POINTS FOR FALSE GOVERNMENT MADE SCAM PANDEMIC EMERNENCY CHECKS

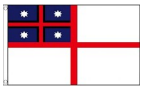
Conclusion

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

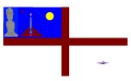












unavailable to persons by themselves. If law presents and represents a shared standard that governs behavior evenly, **it may enable us to act together on the reasons that apply to us separately.**

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

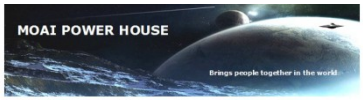
1 This is not all ‘the rule of law’ does, but it is the aim of the rule of law most pertinent to the analysis of the NZ pandemic response. Our goal here is not to intervene in debates over other values the rule of law might serve. For a detailed account of key controversies, see Waldron (2002, 2008).

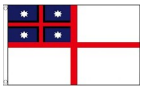
2 These are not the only concerns drawing scholarly and media commentaries. As we indicate in part V, an important body of commentary also highlights the particular challenges of responding to the pandemic in ways consistent with **the relationship under Te Tiriti and respect for tikanga (e.g. Charters 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).

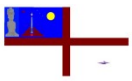












CITE THIS AS COERSIVE FORCE OF PARLIAMENT LAW NOT COURT INSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL OF PARLIAMENT MAKING RADICAL INCOMPETENT LAW MAKING THEN QUIT THE JOB AND LEAVE A MESS IS HISTORIC OF GOVERNMENT ABHORENT HABIT

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).

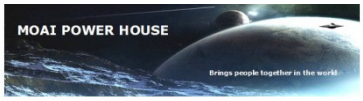
13 Schmitt and his contemporaries were embroiled in a discussion surrounding one such rule: Article 48 of the constitution of the Weimar Republic. Article 48 authorized the President to take extensive emergency measures. It was continuously used by conservative courts in Germany to erode constitutional safeguards and was ultimately used to topple the Weimar Republic and transfer totalitarian power to its Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

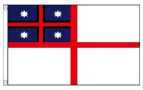
14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge.

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.

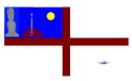












18 Sir Geoffrey Palmer, then President of the New Zealand Law Commission contributed significantly to the Select Committee's deliberations drawing on an earlier report: see the NZ Law Commission (1991).

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].

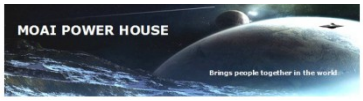
28 New Zealand Bill of Rights Act, s 6 requires a rights-consistent interpretation.

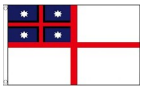
29 Above n 23 [70].

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].

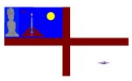












33 In legal theory, the idea that legality's constraints on public powers are among the conditions of subjects' obligations to obey the law, is associated with Lon Fuller, and couched in the language of 'reciprocity'. Fuller (1964). For analysis see Kristen Rundle (2012, 2016).

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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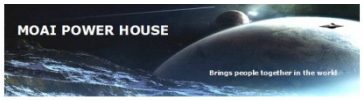

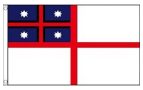







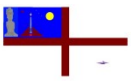

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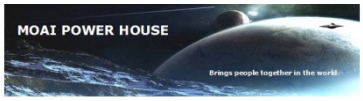

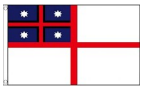







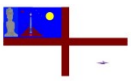

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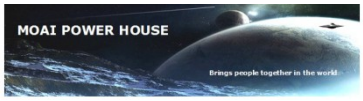
Martial law "unable to be accessed by most New Zealanders"

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."

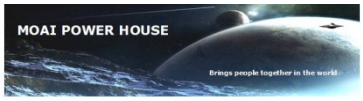
Year	Number of personnel needed to administer system of military justice
1992	A few good men
2022 (projected)	12,000

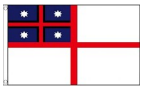
The Director of the University of Otago Legal Issues Centre said the findings were unsurprising.

"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.

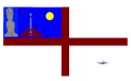












A Ministry of Justice spokesperson said that many of the questions raised by the study would be best addressed to the military sub-junta that will operate in place of the Rules Committee upon declaration of martial law. Consistent with her role under martial law, the Chief Justice was unavailable for 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.

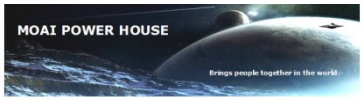
Proclamation of Martial Law.

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

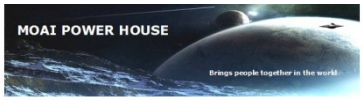
Bill of Rights 1990

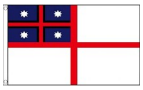
Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

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.

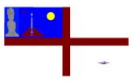












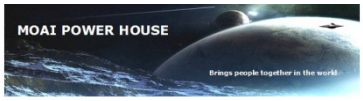
It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zea- land infringes upon people's protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified. CITE THIS

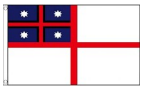
Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and adminis- tering them—the legislative and executive branches, 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

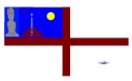








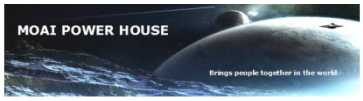




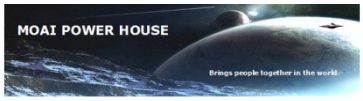
more detail below, under our proposed parliamentary rules the Gov- ernment's response would trigger a debate in the House. This would provide an opportunity for the House to debate the declaration, the select committee report on the declaration, and the Government's response to the declaration. We recommend 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.

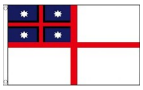
We note that the Human Rights Act currently requires the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency made under the Act. The bill as introduced would remove that. Our recommended amendment would see the current requirement replaced with the same requirement we propose for inclusion in the 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.

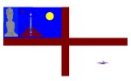










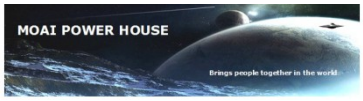


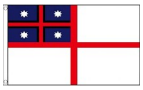
Rule 2 would define the terms “declaration of inconsistency”, “Government’s response to a declaration of inconsistency”, and “notice”, linking these to the relevant proposed new sections of the Bill of Rights Act and Human Rights Act.

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

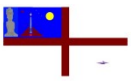




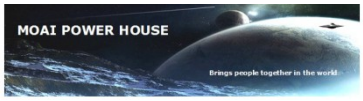


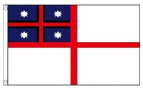






can already vary select committee reporting deadlines under the Standing Orders, but we recommend including provision for this in rule 6 to improve the accessibility of the rules. We would expect a select committee seeking an extension to consult the Minister responsible for presenting the Government's 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)

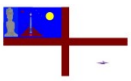






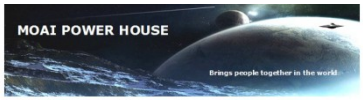


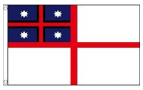




Amendment Bill Commentary would provide for the rules to take effect on the day on which the bill came into force.

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

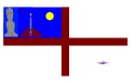




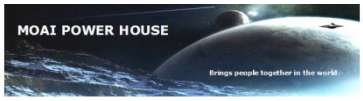


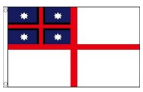






debate on a declaration of inconsistency is the debate on— (a) the declaration of inconsistency itself, and (b) the select committee's report on the declaration of inconsistency, and Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 11 (c) the Government's response 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

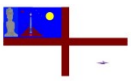




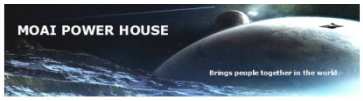








(and not made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993) becomes final because— (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the 20 declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making 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

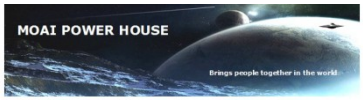
NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL POPE FRANCIS AND SURROGATE KING JOHN WANOA PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS AND OUR CONTRACT PARTNER BRITISH NAVY ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MICHAEL BOYCE WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT "CROWN" KING WLLIAM IV FLAG 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

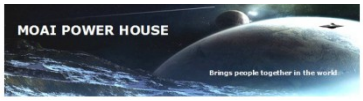
Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

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)

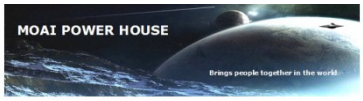


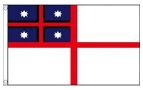
9. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (PDF, 240 KB)
10. Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 (Word, 69 KB)
11. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (Word, 442 KB)
12. Authorisation 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.

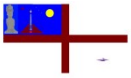












1. **COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021**
2. **Corrigendum—Revocation and Replacement—Authorisations and Exemptions for Point-of-Care Tests**
3. **Notice of Authorisation for Expanding Import, Supply and Distribution Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care 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.

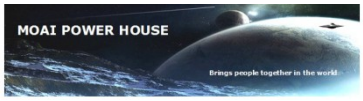
Add the POCT device, including rapid antigen tests, to the approved Ministry of Health list

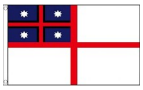
Any person may import, manufacture, supply, sell, pack, or use an exempted point-of-care rapid antigen tests without restriction under the Order.

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.

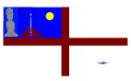












- Point-of-care Test (POCT) Evaluation Framework (PDF, 221 KB)

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)
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    - 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:
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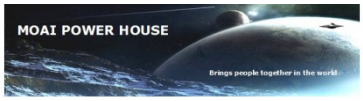
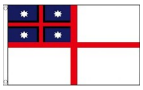
        - Report both sensitivity and specificity (or both can be calculated from a 2x2 table)

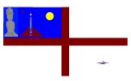












- All participants have the index and reference test
- Index test is a point-of-care test
- Reference test is a gold standard nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) preferably RT-PCR
- Clinical performance data must meet the following thresholds:
    i. Overall ≥80% sensitivity and >98% specificity (recommended 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:

- Case-control studies

2. data not provided in English language

- Studies using only stored samples of known infectious status or spiked samples (i.e., analytical performance)

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

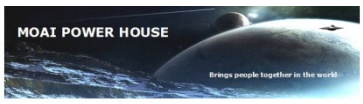
When submitting your application, the following check list must also be included.

1. New Zealand Ministry of Health application for approval of a POCT device
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.



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If you have any queries about applications or exemptions, please email: COVID-19orderexemption@health.govt.nz

Page last updated: **19 May 2022**

COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021

Last updated: 19 May 2022

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:

1. authorised the person's activity; or
2. 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.

- COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021
- Corrigendum—Revocation and Replacement—Authorisations and Exemptions for Point-of-Care Tests
- Notice of Authorisation for Expanding Import, Supply and Distribution Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021
- Revocation and Replacement of Authorisation of Persons to Import, Supply and Distribute Point-of-care Tests Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response

Per the POCT Order, a point-of-care test means any kit or other material that is intended to:

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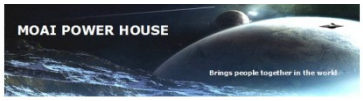

- the point-of-care test or class of point-of-care tests is sufficiently accurate and reliable so as not to pose a material risk to the public health response to COVID-19; and
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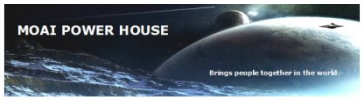

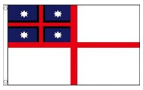







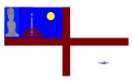

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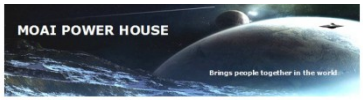

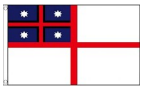







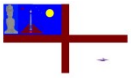

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THREATS BY JACINDA ARDERN PUBLIC STATEMENTS AGAINST POPES LIVING SOVEREIGNS

TREASON ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND (POPE FRANCIS SOVEREIGNS)

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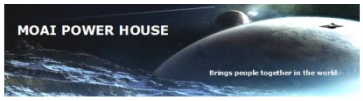
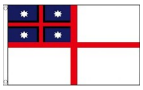
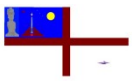












Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmasks how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power 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

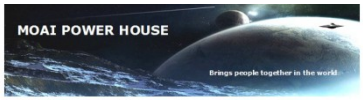
The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to 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



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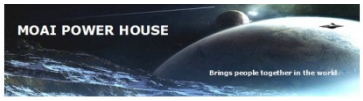
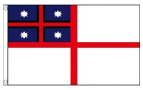
More concretely, the subject side of the story of legality in times of emergency asks why all of this matters. Does it matter whether the Prime Minister obliges, advises, or coerces subjects to stay home? What, if anything, is the difference between these forms of power (and their values), in general, 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

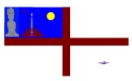












about the most effective or most important response, or in other ways to serve subjects. It is clear that effective responses to the pandemic continue to require both a coordinating mechanism, a variety of specialist and expert guidance, and choices between values that may be either equally or differently 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.

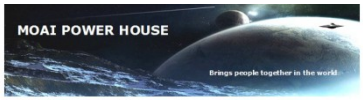
That concern can shed further doubt on whether the pandemic response CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

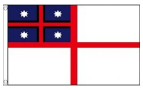
reveals robust commitments to rule-governed legality that protect subjects equally against arbitrary and coercive power and treats persons equally as subjects of law's authority. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU - CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

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 .

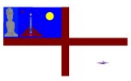












While a full evaluation of those matters is beyond the scope of this work, it is important that the contextual and subject-centred understanding of the ways in which commitments to legality can help to protect subjects against arbitrary power and can support the legitimacy of law's authority and coercive 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

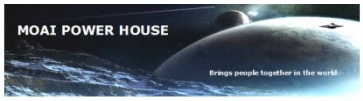
The litigation and many of the media debates around the 'legality of lockdown' centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal 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**,

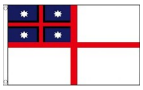
CITE THIS IS THE THREAT AGAINST THE KINGS FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY COMMON LAW PEOPLE AND "MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNS" BIRTH TITLE OF THE NATIVES LAND

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**

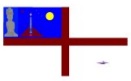












guiding people's collective response to a crisis – making possible effective courses of action which are unavailable to persons by themselves. If law presents and represents a shared standard that governs behavior evenly, **it may enable us to act together on the reasons that apply to us separately.**

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**

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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).

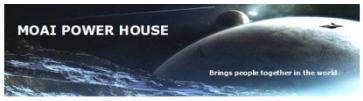
CITE THIS AS COERSIVE FORCE OF PARLIAMENT LAW NOT COURT INSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL OF PARLIAMENT MAKING RADICAL INCOMPETENT LAW MAKING THEN QUIT THE JOB AND LEAVE A MESS IS HISTORIC OF GOVERNMENT ABHORENT HABIT

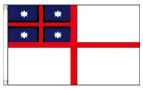
Page 91

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).

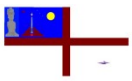












11 For a contemporary attack on liberalism from the left along similar lines, see Benjamin ([1921] 1986).

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).

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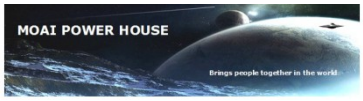
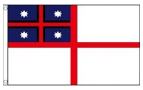
Martial law "unable to be accessed by most New Zealanders"

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.

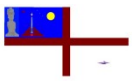












The study found that a credible and effective system of military justice depends on sufficient funding, as well as legislation permitting high degrees of discretion and caprice. But resourcing for the necessary legal infrastructure has not kept pace with developments in other areas of law, and the current 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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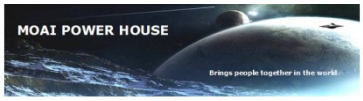
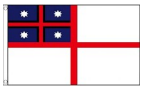
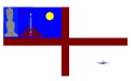












Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

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

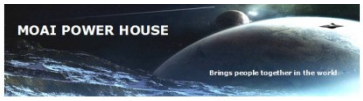
It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zea- land infringes upon people's protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified. CITE THIS

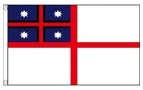
Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and adminis- tering them—the legislative and executive branches, 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.

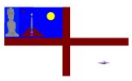












We note that the Human Rights Act currently requires the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency made under the Act. The bill as introduced would remove that. Our recommended amendment would see the current requirement replaced with the same requirement we propose for inclusion in the 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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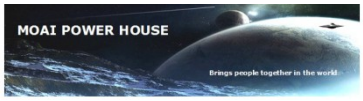
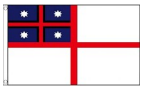
In addition, consideration of a declaration may lead the committee to make findings that do not directly relate to addressing the specific inconsistency identified in the declaration. Rule 5(2) (b) would cover the latter. It would be good practice for a committee considering a declaration of inconsistency 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

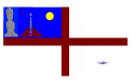












to provide for the House's procedures in associ- ation with the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2021. 2 Definitions For the purposes of these rules,— declaration of inconsistency means a declaration— (a) made by a court, and in respect of which section 7A(1) of 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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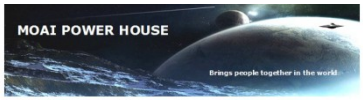
COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

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

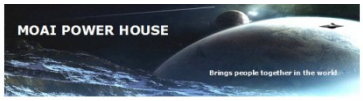
https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-epidemic-notice-and-orders#phrv

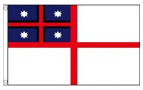
Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

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:

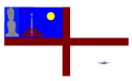




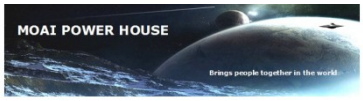








31. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements) – 30 June 2022 (Word, 85KB)
32. Authorisation of Customs Officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass 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

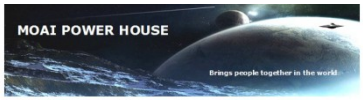
Commonwealth of Aotea New Zealand Pacific World

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



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 Thursday 30-7-2022

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

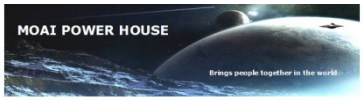
MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP TIDAL TURBINE HYDROGEN ELECTRIC ENERGY CO OP CO UK

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

12-4-2018 to Saturday 30-7-2022 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.

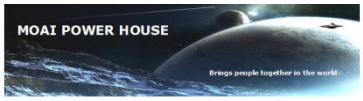
Saturday 30 July 2022 at 6 pm NZ Time Host Andrew Devine in Greece EU 9 am UK 7 am

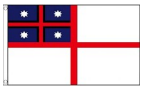
"Moai Crown" Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of New Zealand and the World and Britain UK Commercial Contract Partnership Business "Moai Powerhouse Bank" and Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England Britain UK Moai Royal Bank and Na Atua E Wa Aotea Ltd New Zealand

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**

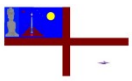












CATHOLIC CHURCH TRUST LAW AND BIRTH CERTIFICATE BONDS UNDER SOVEREIGNTY LAW OF ROME this Court now makes a ruling oof Kings Martial Law on NZ Government Enemy

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.

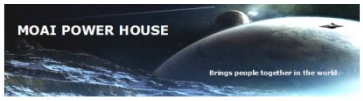
CONTRACT OF DEBT ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW IS APPLIED TO YOU NZ CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT THUGS NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ALL ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC US LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND "MOAI CROWN" LAW.

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

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"

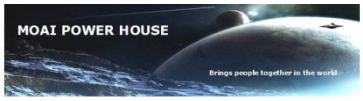
as

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

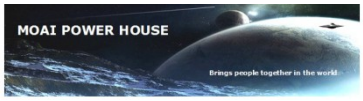
ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW AS APPLIED TO THESE CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT CASES OF NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND MOAI CROWN LAW.
http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/government/corporate_u_s/news.php?q=1266689414

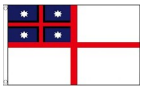
US DECLARATION OF WAR ACT

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

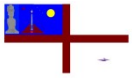












military venue and, when they do a “capture”, it is done under the WPA, Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 11. A **“Seizure” under the civilian venue is done under the US Const., Art. 3, Sec. 2. 6 3. All is being orchestrated by the Lord High Admiral, the President of the US**

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]

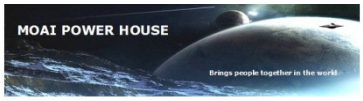
APOSTOLIC LETTER
ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO

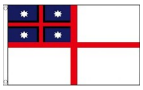
OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF **FRANCIS**

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.

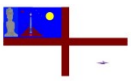












In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

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.

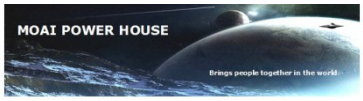
3. For the purposes of Vatican criminal law, the following persons are deemed "public officials":

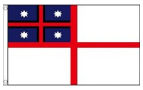
a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

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.

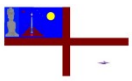












4. The jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 1 comprises also the administrative liability of juridical persons arising from crimes, as regulated by Vatican City State laws.

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**.

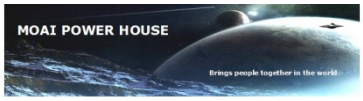
Given in Rome, at the Apostolic Palace, on **11 July 201**3 the first of my Pontificate.

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]



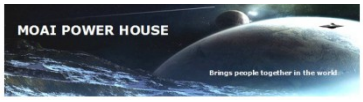
As a consequence of these experiences, lawyers and politicians became suspicious of the practice of conferring **general powers on governments to declare an emergency in the public interest**. There was a shared, if not fully articulated, intuition that such rules, while useful to governments, fell short 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**

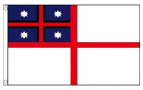
Other extraordinary powers to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.[20] Section 70(1)(f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring 'persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, 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

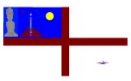












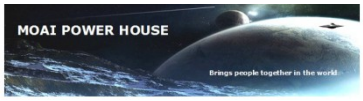
epidemic.[22] It invoked the Interpretation Act 1999 which mandates a 'fair, liberal, and remedial construction'[23] and an ambulatory reading so that the provisions are capable of applying to the new particular characteristics of COVID-19.[24] The ability to interpret a statute to adapt to new circumstances, 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]

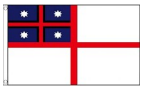
Ordinarily, however, courts would also bring a rights lens to bear on **statutory interpretation as required by the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990** and would read powers which purport to restrict civil and political rights narrowly to **constrain the extent of the executive's powers.**[28] What 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

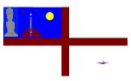












prior consent) (see Human Rights Commission 2020). Neither the broader human rights concerns nor provisions directly affecting the Treaty relationship were exposed to public deliberation. Amidst these shortcomings, the government eventually adopted the extraordinary approach of submitting the Act to 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**

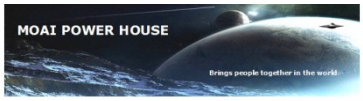
How one evaluates rights compliance during this time depends on how one understands the nature of rights themselves and their relation to notions of legality – both controversial issues in legal theory which we do not take a position on here. Some theorists contend that genuine rights trump all collective 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.

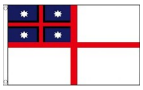
Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmasks how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power 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**

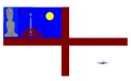










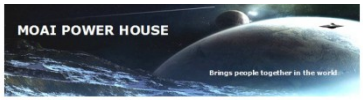


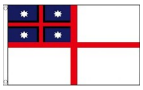
vires). CITE THIS More abstractly, the question becomes whether the issuing of the Orders was a rule-governed activity. On this point, the legal advice to government, the academic commentary, and the first cause of action in High Court in Borrowdale, centred around the specific language of s 70(1)(m) 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**

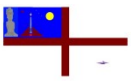












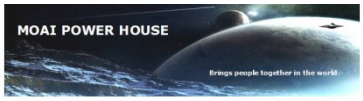
by the law. CITE THIS However, according to the High Court in Borrowdale, for the nine days between Order 1 and Order 2 (issued on 3 April under s 70(1)(f) of the Health Act 1956), the obligations under Order 1 (issued under s 70 (1) (m)) were not as extensive as those public statements implied. On one 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**

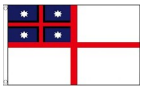
Moreover, following the easing of the lockdown restrictions (in Order 3 on 24 April under paragraphs 70(1)(m) and (f), and then under 'Order 4' with **the use of the newly enacted Response Act), the concern for the commitments of legality remains. CITE THIS** Broad discretionary powers, which are needed 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

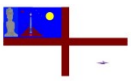










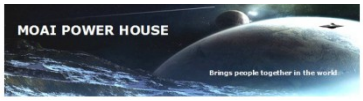


More concretely, the subject side of the story of legality in times of emergency asks why all of this matters. Does it matter whether the Prime Minister obliges, advises, or coerces subjects to stay home? What, if anything, is the difference between these forms of power (and their values), in general, 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

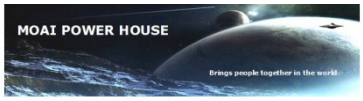
reveals robust commitments to rule-governed legality that protect subjects equally against arbitrary and coercive power and treats persons equally as subjects of law's authority. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

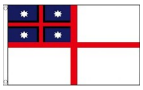
The values served by the ideal of legality ring empty if legality fails to serve subjects evenly, if law coerces some more than others. One can wonder whether subjects can and should accept law as a legitimate authority in such circumstances. CITE THIS AS ILLEGITIMATE AUTHORITY

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

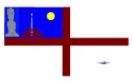












Conclusion

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**

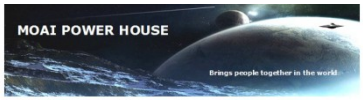
The litigation and many of the media debates around the 'legality of lockdown' centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal 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.

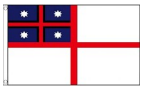
The overall adherence to the principles of legality – not only to proper authorization – is significant for those who are subject to law and to executive power. It recognizes the value inherent in seeing persons not only as means for the successful resolution of the crisis, but also as agents deserving 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).

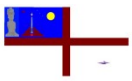












Notes

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).**

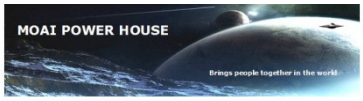
5 The question whether law has legitimate authority, or is merely coercive, divides key work in legal theory. For analysis see e.g. Ripstein (2004). For a leading view in which law claims (and may have) morally legitimate authority, see Raz (1986); while the contrary position, emphasizing law's coercive impact (and its potential justification), see Dworkin (1986).

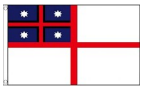
CITE THIS AS COERSIVE FORCE OF PARLIAMENT LAW NOT COURT INSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL OF PARLIAMENT MAKING RADICAL INCOMPETENT LAW MAKING THEN QUIT THE JOB AND LEAVE A MESS IS HISTORIC OF GOVERNMENT ABHORENT HABIT

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).

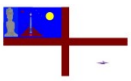












9 ‘The safety of the people ought to be the highest law.’ Cicero, De Legibus III.3.VIII.

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.

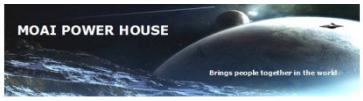
18 Sir Geoffrey Palmer, then President of the New Zealand Law Commission contributed significantly to the Select Committee’s deliberations drawing on an earlier report: see the NZ Law Commission (1991).

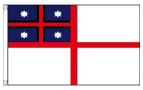
19 The agreement of another Minister and the written recommendation of the Director-General of Health is required before an Epidemic Notice can be issued. CITE THIS

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

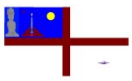












Act 2002 CITE THIS (which requires Parliament to meet), or by the issuance of an epidemic notice under the Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006. CITE THIS

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).

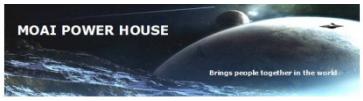
Bill of Rights 1990

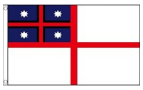
Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

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

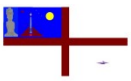












recommended amendments similarly would not alter that principle. A declar- ation of inconsistency is, however, of high public and constitutional significance.

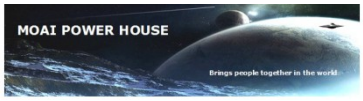
It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zea- land infringes upon people's protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified. CITE THIS

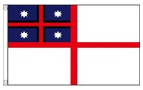
Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and adminis- tering them—the legislative and executive branches, 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

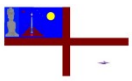








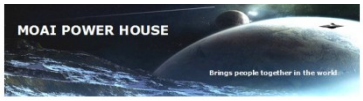


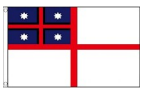


the wider public—for its administration of the law and its policy response to the declaration. It is Parliament's constitutional role to be informed of the judicial branch's view and the Government's response to it, as matters of significant public interest, and to scrutinise that response. As discussed 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.

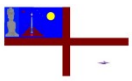




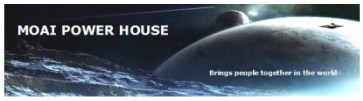


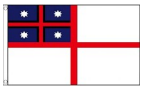






We also propose that the House be authorized to delegate this power. We recommend a corresponding rule below for this power to be delegated to the Business Committee. This committee is chaired by the Speaker of the House, has representation from every party in Parliament, and makes decisions based on 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

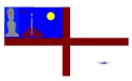










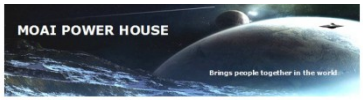


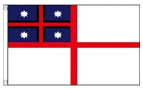
for the House's procedures in association with the amendments made by the Act that would result from this bill.

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 THIS

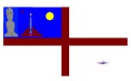




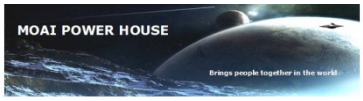


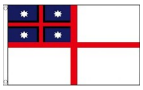






Select committee reporting Rule 6 would specify that the select committee must report within four months, unless the Business Committee determines a different deadline. The Business Committee can already vary select committee reporting deadlines under the Standing Orders, but we recommend including provision 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

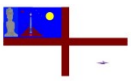






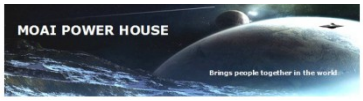


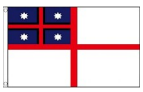




the rules. The notice of motion 8 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary would provide for the rules to take effect on the day on which the bill came into force.

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

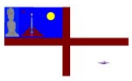




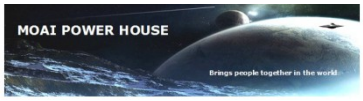


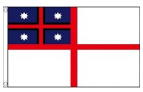






debate on a declaration of inconsistency is the debate on— (a) the declaration of inconsistency itself, and (b) the select committee's report on the declaration of inconsistency, and Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 11 (c) the Government's response 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

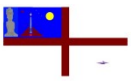




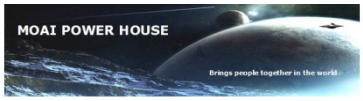








(and not made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993) becomes final because— (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the 20 declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making 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

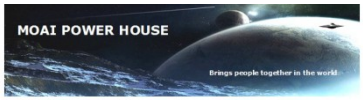
Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern

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

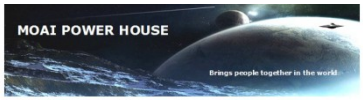
Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

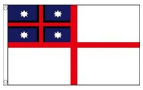
The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers. 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:

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)

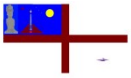












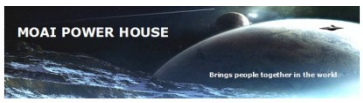
12. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (Word, 442 KB)
13. Authorisation of Customs officers (as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements) – 31 October 2021 (PDF, 78 KB)
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)

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

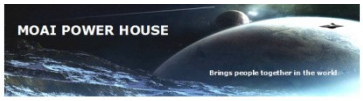
Law's authority and law's coercion: ideals and reality under emergency

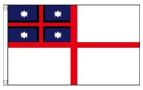
The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to 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

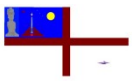












some of the ways in which law's authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects' behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and 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

Page 87 88 and 89

Law's authority and law's coercion: ideals and reality under emergency

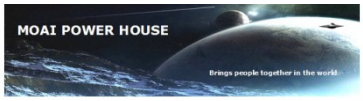
The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to 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]

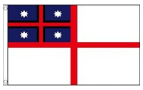
CITE THIS AS THE THREAT OVER SUBJECTS MEANING YOU THE LIVING MAN WOMAN CHILD

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 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

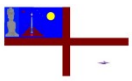












legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats 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).

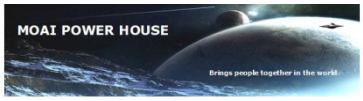
Crucially for the ongoing application of legality under emergency, governmental authority exercised through statutes and Orders stands in complex relations to mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga through tikanga. Those relations must be evaluated in light of constitutional obligations under Te Tiriti 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.

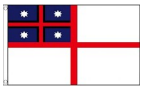
That concern can shed further doubt on whether the pandemic response CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

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

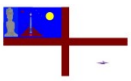












failures – CITE THIS ACT CONSISTENT AGAINST HAPU shared with plenty of other important statutes – the failure is made particularly pronounced by the importance of Māori and governmental authorities working together in order to meet the needs of persons vulnerable both to the pandemic and its response. 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

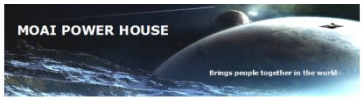
Page 89

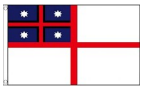
Conclusion

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**,

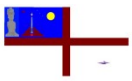












CITE THIS IS THE THREAT AGAINST THE KINGS FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY COMMON LAW PEOPLE AND "MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNS" BIRTH TITLE OF THE NATIVES LAND

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

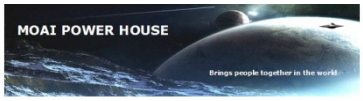
Disclosure Statements by Author

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



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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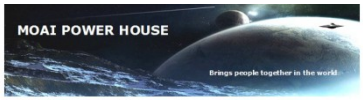
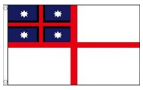
14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge.

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

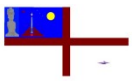












the General Assembly in 1860, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1888. The UK Government disallowed the Indemnity Act 1866 (NZ) in 1877 see Martin (2010, fn 3).

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.

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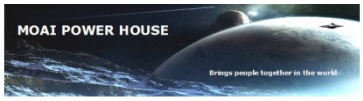
AN EPITOME OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO NATIVE AFFAIRS AND LAND PURCHASES IN THE NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND

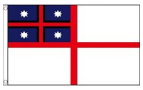
PROCLAMATION. — PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW

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.

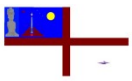












Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

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

Page 98

Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

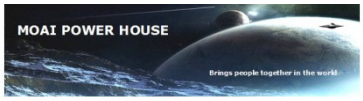
New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declar- ations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill and recommends that it be 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.**

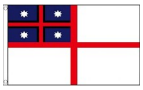
The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament.

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

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

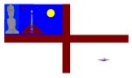












We recommend a change to new section 7A of the Bill of Rights Act and in new section 92WA of the Human Rights Act to clarify that the Attorney-General must notify, rather than report to, Par- liament.

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.

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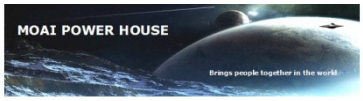
The House's proceedings are regulated by its permanent rules, the Standing Orders. They are appropriately regarded as constitutional rules for the exercise of significant public power. CITE THIS

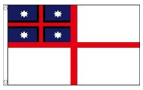
We note that the regular review of the Standing Orders will also provide opportunities to adjust the House's procedures for consider- ing declarations of inconsistency in response to experience, without relying on the Government to initiate legislative proposals. CITE THIS

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

Page 102

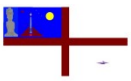












In addition, consideration of a declaration may lead the committee to make findings that do not directly relate to addressing the specific inconsistency identified in the declaration. Rule 5(2) (b) would cover the latter. It would be good practice for a committee considering a declaration of inconsistency 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

Page 106

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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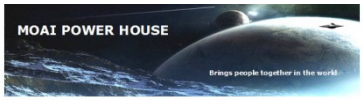


COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

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

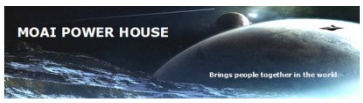
ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BREAKING MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OF POPE FLANCIS

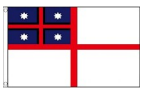
AND YOUR PANDEMIC IS A FRAUD PLAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION WITH NO LAWFUL LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE A STATE OF EMERGENCY OF A VIRUS THAT YOU WEF THUGS CREATED IN A LAB THAT IS MURDERING POPULATIONS ILLEGALLY TO EXTERMINATE THE INNOCENT SOVEREIGN PEOPLE SUFFERING HARM LOSS INJURY WHICH THE POPE SAID WE 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

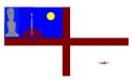












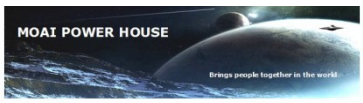
Authorisations of Enforcement Officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

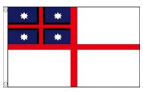
The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers. 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)

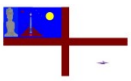












49. Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces (at the Maritime Border) – 29 October 2020 (PDF, 86 KB)
50. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (Word, 444 KB)
51. Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 (PDF, 87 KB)
52. Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November (Word, 443 KB)
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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
Comencementent

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.

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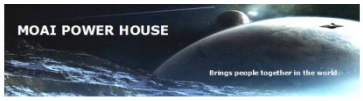

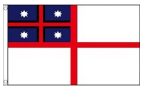







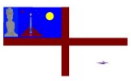

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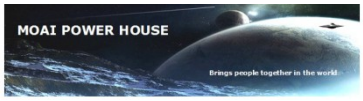

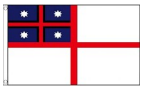







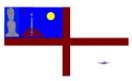

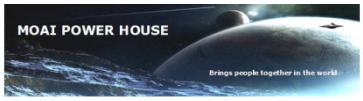

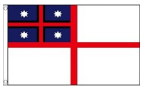







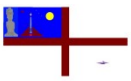

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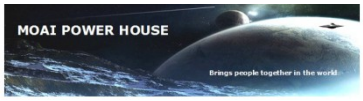
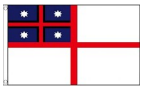
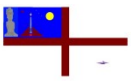


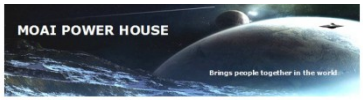


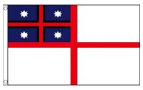








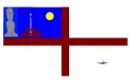


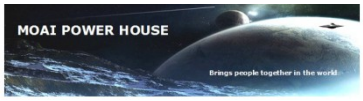


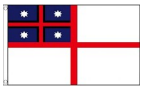








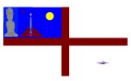












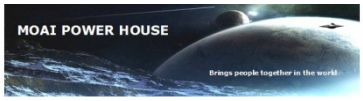
The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

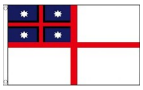
Seal CITE THIS

(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

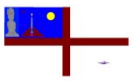












(c)
the jurisdiction conferred on it by any other Act. **CITE THIS**
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 16

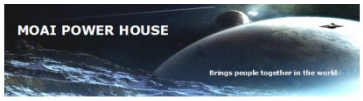
MOAI KING WILLIAM IV CROWN SEALS ARE AT THE TOP OF THESE LEGAL DOCUMENTS TO AUTHENTICATE WHAT WE SWEAR IS THE TRUTH AFFIDAVITS THAT OVERPOWER JACINDA

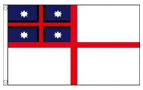
Proceedings in place of writs

(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

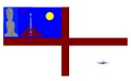












29Jurisdiction of High Court Judges not affected

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)

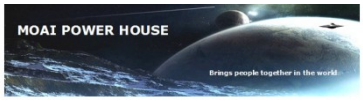
any other powers conferred by this Act, any other enactment, or the High Court Rules.

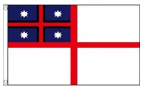
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 32

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

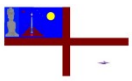












38Service of process when Sheriff disqualified

(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

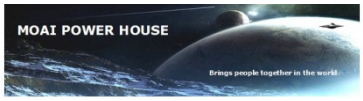
Registrar means the Registrar of the Supreme Court appointed under section 87

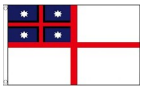
67Seal

(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

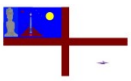












Part 5Senior court Judges

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)

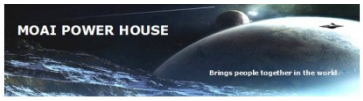
CITATION THERE IS NO LEGITIMATE QUEEN ON THE THRONE AS AT 30 JULY 2022

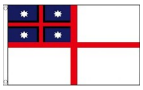
118Jurisdiction, powers, protections, etc, of acting Judges

(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

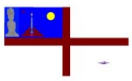












(COUNT 7) over riding anything that could be issued by the United Nations, the Inner and Middle Temple, the Crown of Great Britain or any other Monarch and indeed by

(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).

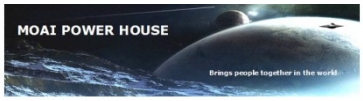
(COUNT 77) Judges administer the birth trust account in court matters favoring the court and the banks, acting as the presumed "beneficiary" since they have not properly advised the "true beneficiary" of their own trust.

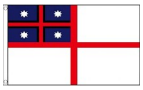
(COUNT 78) Judges, attorneys, bankers, lawmakers, law enforcement and all public officials (servants) are now held personally liable for their confiscation of true beneficiary's homes, cars, money and assets; false imprisonment, deception, harassment, and conversion of the true beneficiary's trust funds.]

COUNTS 1 TO 90 SHALL APPLY TO ALL COURTS AND GOVERNMENTS POLICE MILITARY

senior court means— CITE THIS

(a)
the Supreme Court:

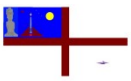












(b)
the Court of Appeal:
(c)
the High Court.
Compare: 1908 No 89 ss 9A(1), 26F(1); 1947 No 16 s 6(1)
Section 135 heading: replaced, on 1 July 2020, by section 141(1)of the Statutes Amendment Act 2019 (2019 No 56).
Section 135(1): amended, on 1 July 2020, by section 141(2) of the Statutes Amendment Act 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

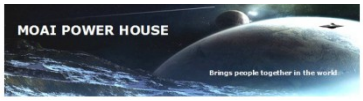
176Fees to be paid into Crown Bank Account CITE THIS

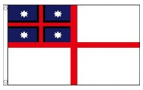
All fees taken or received under this Act must be paid into a Crown Bank Account.
Compare: 1908 No 89 ss 42, 53

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)

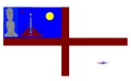












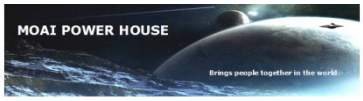
This section does not apply to any action or other proceeding to which Part 5 of the Law Reform Act 1936 applies.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 94

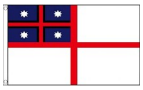
180Rules of equity prevail over rules of common law CITE THIS

(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)

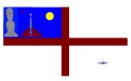












the power to enforce an order of the High Court: CITE THIS
(b)
the power to serve a process of the High Court: CITE THIS
(c)
the power to arrest a person in accordance with an order of the High Court: CITE THIS
(d)
any other powers conferred by this Act, any other enactment, or the High Court Rules. 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

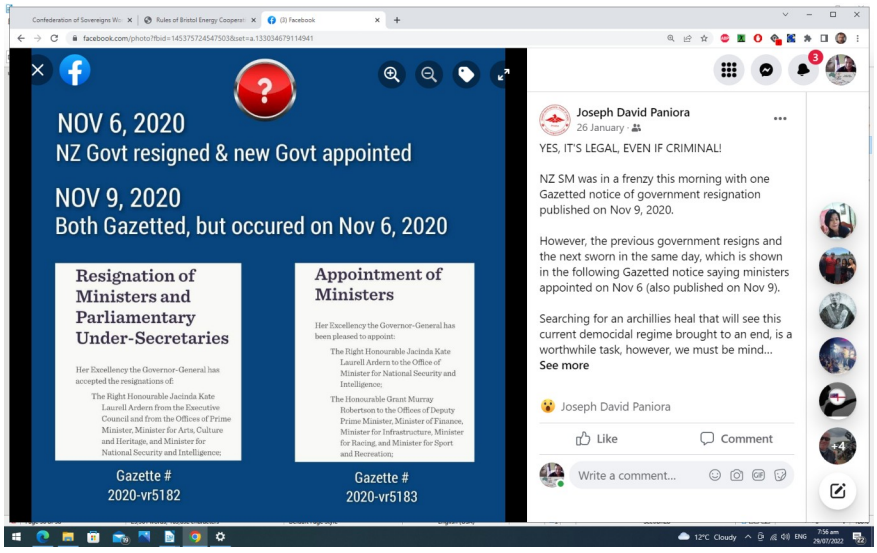
39Persons arrested by Sheriffs may be committed to prison at once

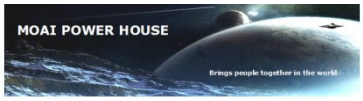
A Sheriff, Sheriff's officer, bailiff, or any other person employed to assist the Sheriff who arrests any person under or by virtue of any writ or process that authorises the committal of the arrested person may, without delay, take steps to have the arrested person taken to a prison and committed there. CITE THIS

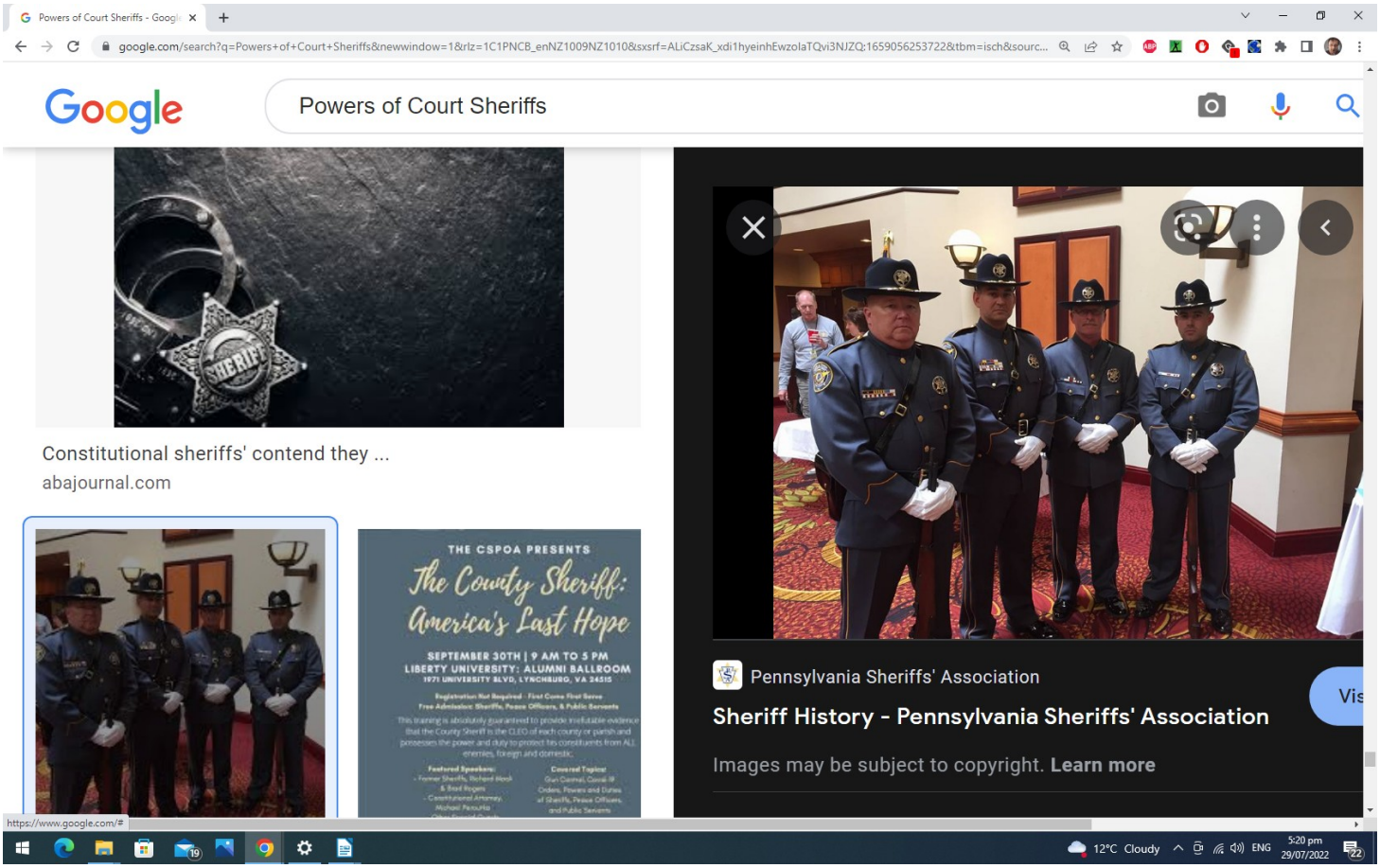
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 36

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

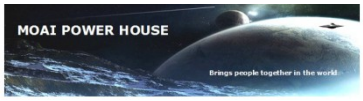


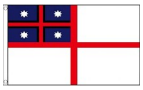




The history of the Office of Sheriff is really a history of self-government. While some historians maintain that the Office of Sheriff derives from either the Roman proconsul, or the Arab Sharif (nobleman), it is generally accepted that the Office goes back historically to Anglo-Saxon England, (A.D. 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

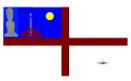










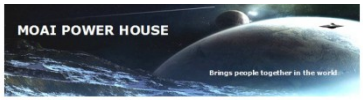


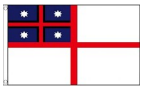
local “folk moot.” More serious cases went to the “Shire Court,” which came under the “shire reeve” (meaning “keeper and chief of his county”), who came to be known as the Sheriff. After the Normans conquered England in A.D. 1066, they adopted many Anglo-Saxon law keeping methods, including the system 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

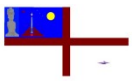












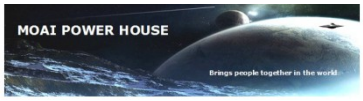
shire or county. This status remains today, unless it has been changed by statutory law. The sheriff is also given authority to appoint deputies which are necessary in order to properly transact the business of his office. The requirement for training of deputy sheriffs is specifically provided by stature, 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

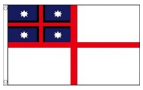
The Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Act was established in 1984. 1984 P.L.3, No. 2. The Act established what is known as the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board as an advisory board to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The board's function is to establish, implement, 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

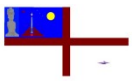












Inconsistent Laws we no longer want and going back to Kings Common Law and Acts of King William III King George III King George IV King William IV from this day forward for and on the record today 30 July 2022 at 6 pm New Zealand Time announcement and partnership with Britain UK Westminster Parliament 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.

Alfred Mitchell 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 POWER.

The Court will be closed after Alfred's Presentation Notice on the IWI MAORI TRUSTEES OF TAINUI KING TUHEITIA and NANAIA MAHUTA and wont be discussed on the Record VIDEO AFFIDAVIT

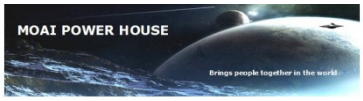
Then the Court will open the floor to discussions about this serious situation over our Country and Control by Corporations who are supposed to be running ouir country not as a business but for our Sovereigns benefit and say so agree or not agree with how the Government Parliament is Administering our 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 shoul go on and try to stick to the THREATS that we are SUBJECTED TO by this out of control FAKE Government

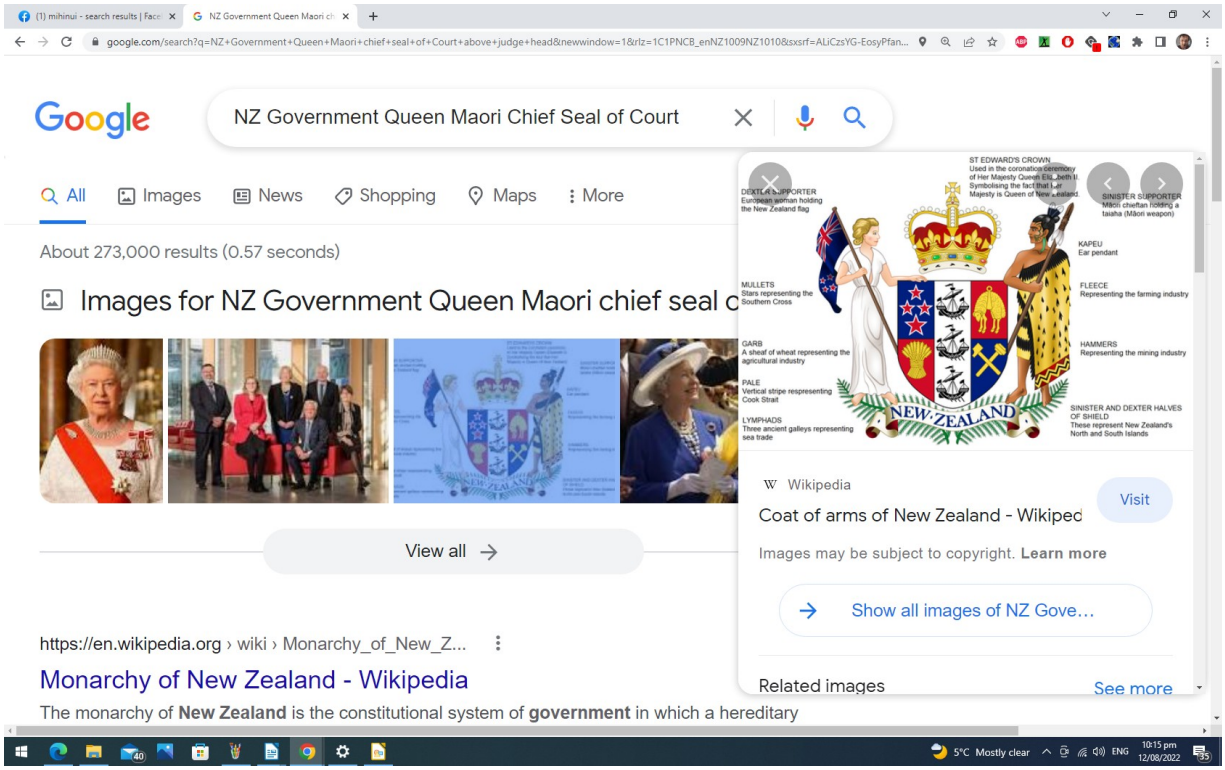
TIME TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST JACINDA ARDERN WEF WORLD CONTROL PIRATES AND HAVE HER REMOVED FROM THE LAND SHE IS CORRUPTING CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF MURDER AND TERORISM GENOCIDE V JAB LETHAL WEAPON OF MASS EXTERMINATION NOW TRIED AND CONVICTED OF CRIMES THE PEOPLE DONT REALLY KNOW WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON IN PARLIAMENT IF WE DONT CONFRONT HER HEAD ON EVIDENCE.

John Kahaki Wanoa

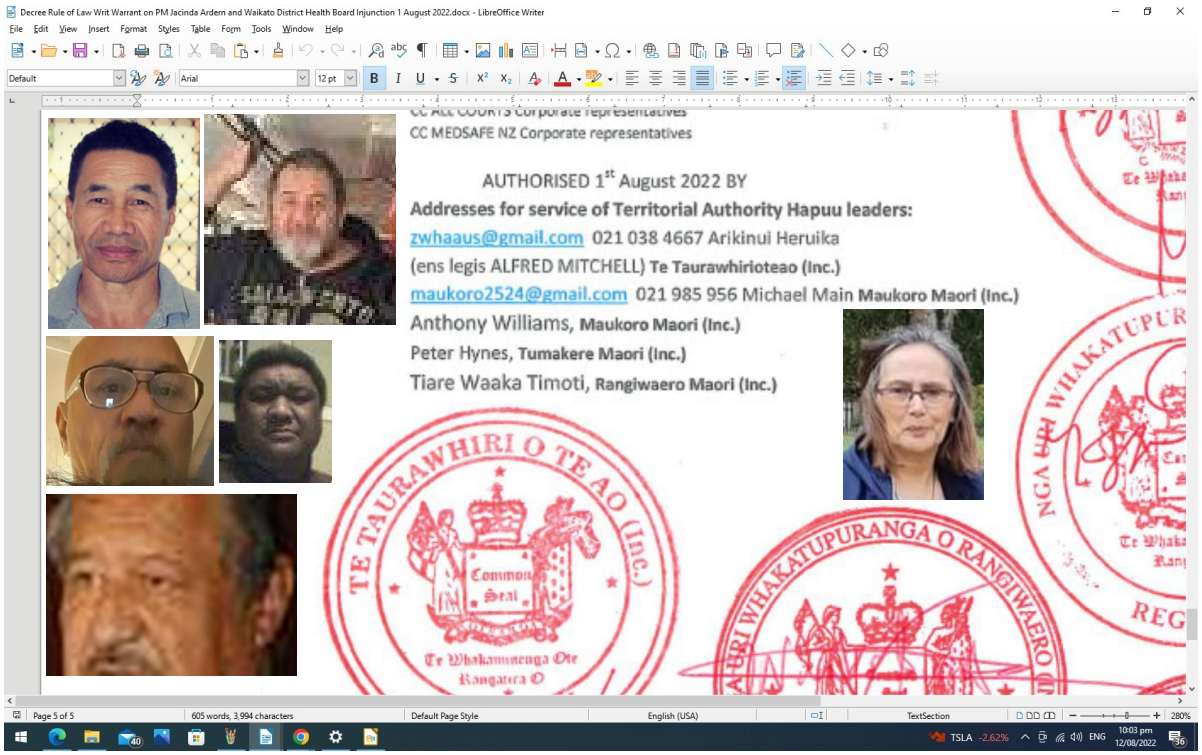
President of the Legal Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand and World where the 1834 Flag went

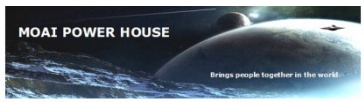
The Maori Whhakaminenga O Nga Hapu O Nu Tireni is clearly established on the Maori Incorporation Seals the Authority is from the Dead Queen Elizabeth II Myth cut of Sovereignty to Britain UK in any Contract as the Queen is no longer on the Throne and the Whakaminenga is going to take PM Jacinda Arderns BlackRock Company's Mortgage Lien Money Bait and the Maori Incorporations Business too.





CONTRACT BETWEEN QUEEN ELIZABETH II AND MAORI CHIEF WHAKAMINENGA 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

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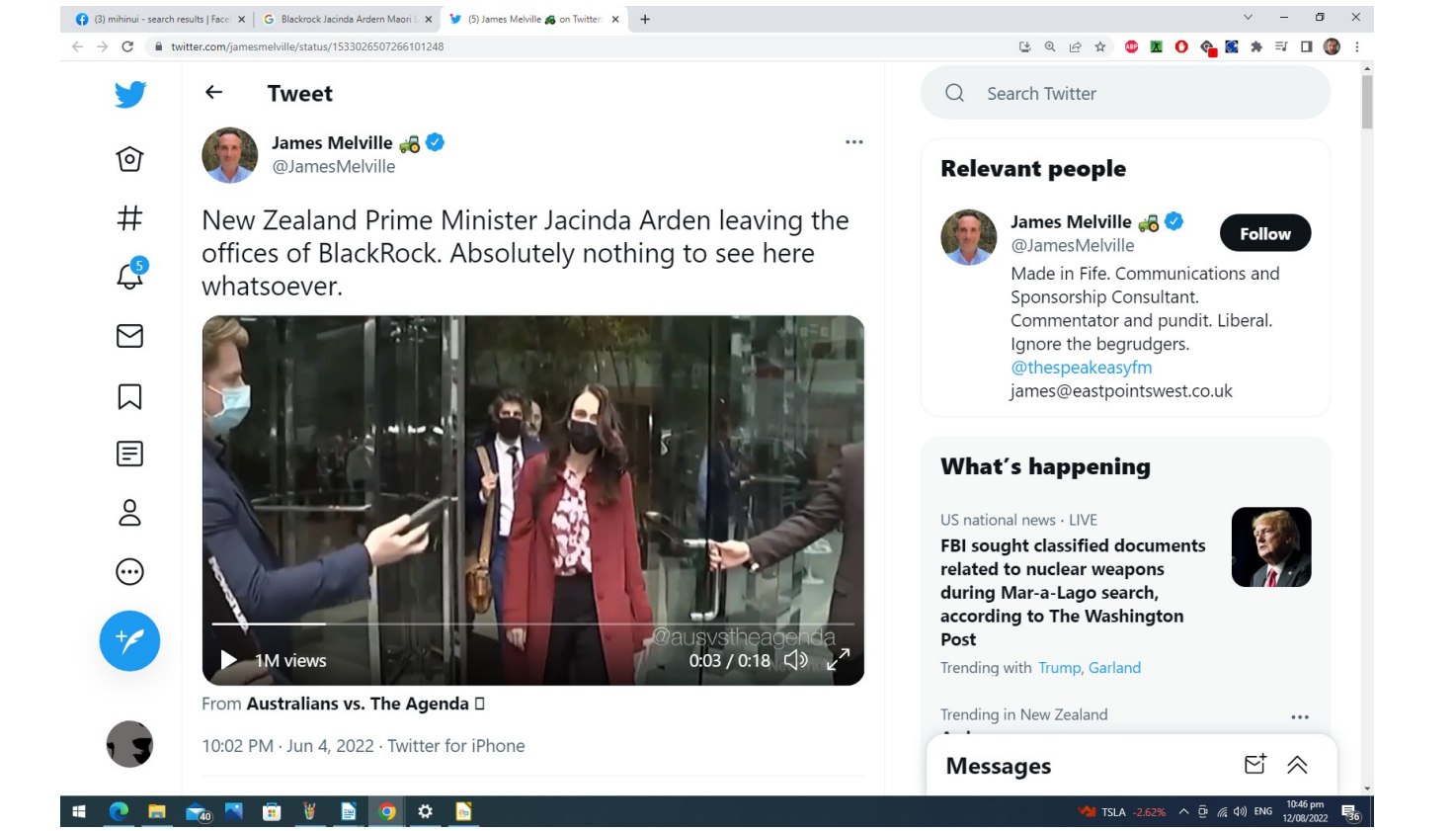
Brings people together in the world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James Melville
@JamesMelville
New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Arden leaving the offices of BlackRock. Absolutely nothing to see here whatsoever.
1M views
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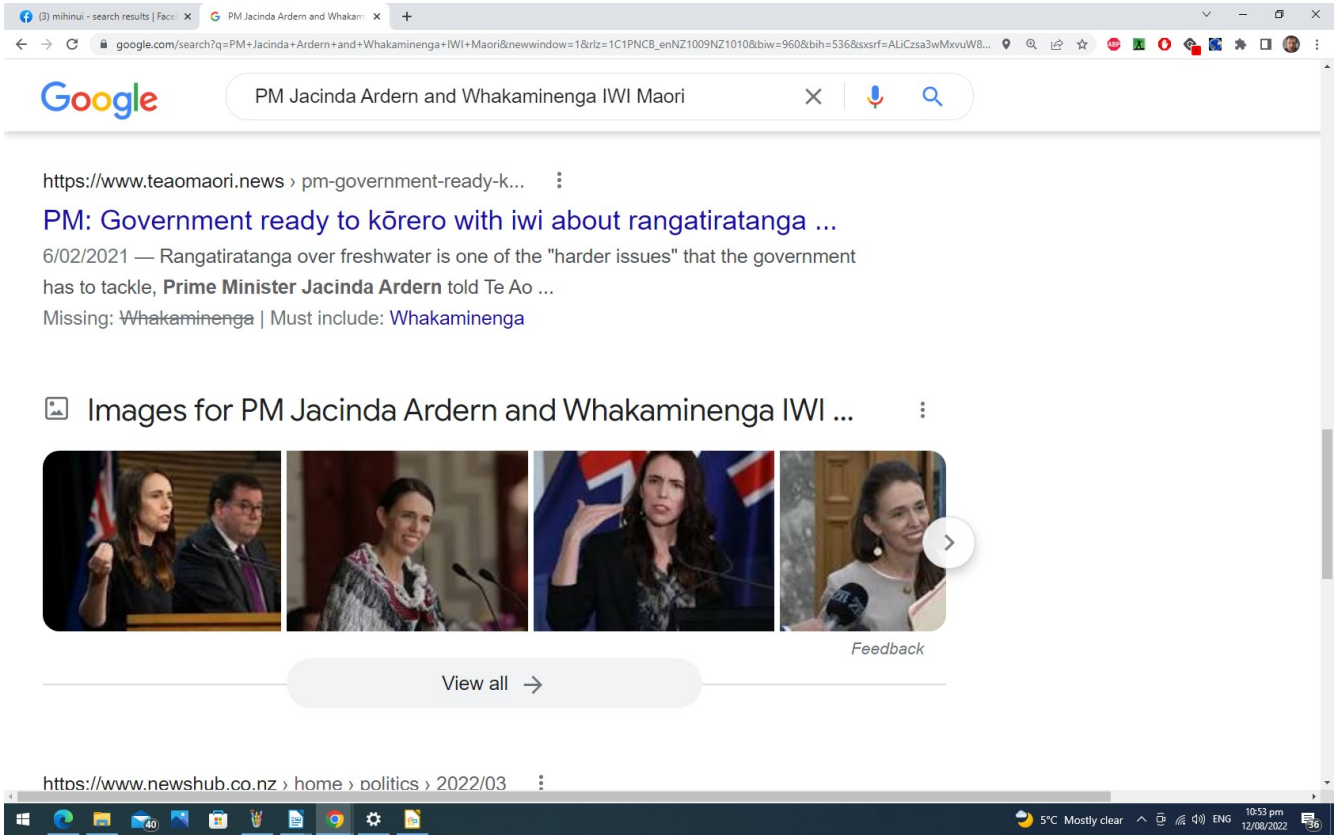
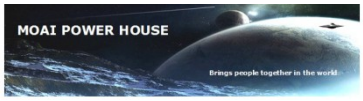
FBI sought classified documents related to nuclear weapons during Mar-a-Lago search, according to The Washington Post
Trending with Trump, Garland
Trending in New Zealand
Messages


Google
PM Jacinda Ardern and Whakaminenga IWI Maori
https://www.teaomaori.news › pm-government-ready-k...
PM: Government ready to kōrero with iwi about rangatiratanga ...
6/02/2021 — Rangatiratanga over freshwater is one of the "harder issues" that the government has to tackle, Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern told Te Ao ...
Missing: Whakaminenga | Must include: Whakaminenga
Images for PM Jacinda Ardern and Whakaminenga IWI ...
Feedback
View all
https://www.newshub.co.nz › home › politics › 2022/03



Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Hearing Saturday 13 August 2022 Alfred Mitchell, Mike Main, Anthony Williams, Peter Hynes, Tiare Waaka Timoti Maori Incorporations Gorgi Job Jacinda Ardern, Cindy Kiro, Nanaia Mahuta, King Tuheitia, Willie Jackson, Grant Robertson, Queen Elizabeth II Boris Johnson, President Biden, Nancy Pelosi, Klaus Shwab, Elizabeth Truss, Patricia Scotland, Obama

The Whakaminenga O Nga Rangatira O Nga Hapu O Aotearoa Niu Tireni has 3 choices before the year 2022 is out in order to decide that they want to do with the Whakaputanga Flag to Britain or UN

The three choices are

1/ Make a Binding Maori Inc Government Contract with the United Nations America and World Bank?

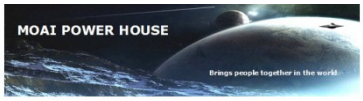
2/ Make a Binding Maori Inc Government Contract with Britain Westminster Parliament Government

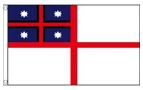
3/ Make a Binding Maori Inc Whakaminenga Government Contract with 50/50 Co Government PM Jacinda Ardern Blackrock Mortgage Money Carrot thats on offer to Ngapuhi IWI Maori Hapu Chiefs?

4 Make a Binding Whakaminenga Confederation of Chiefs Contract with the original King William IV Flag Contract with the British Crown Flag sitting opposite the 1834 Confederation of Chiefs Original Commercial Trading Bank Magistrate Kings Bench Court in Okiato Kororareka Russell British Royal Navy Township First Legal Government Authority Jurisdiction over New Zealand and this British UK Magistrate Court transferred to Awaroa Native Magistrate Court Bank Helensville where we get our Legal Authority from the Continuity of Kings Crown Sovereignty and Admiralty Law of the Sea onto the Land at Waroa where the Confederation Flag was raised by Paramount Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV Freemason as a Commercial Trading “Awaroa Bank” that became the BNZ Bank Queen Street Auckland the Freemasons Gentry surveyed designed and built Auckland City from this Bank Court Law Native Land Title Transfer Real Estate Corporate Business that I am carrying on in Paramount Chief Freemason Mohi Manukau IV and King William IV 1834 Chiefs Contract Flag Authority Legal Jurisdiction entrenched within the Documents and Videos bearing his name and Mana Whenua Title to Britain UK Parliament and Government why we are having these Native Court Hearings is for the Unvaxed Unincorporated Uncorrupted Sovereign Hapu and People of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries waiting for the people of New Zealand to follow PM Jacinda Ardern and her NZ Corrupted Government Parliament WEF NWO UN NATO EU AU CA NZ AMERICA VATICAN CITY OF LONDON Criminal Organization of Admiralty of the Sea – Holy See Thieves, Thugs and Pirates operating Scam Pandemic Bio-weapons of Mass Extermination of the Human Race by PM NZ Jacinda Ardern promotion of this Lethal Jab under her “Maori and Queen Seal 50/50 Co Governance” Contract 1840 Treaty of Waitangi shared by the Whakaminenga O Nga Rangatira O Nga Hapu O Niu Tirni Seal of Queen Elizabeth II and Maori Chief looks the same Seal and sharing of Te Ture Whenua Maori Land Act 1993 1994 Laws is what the Confederation of 13 Chiefs are showing the separation in Powers of the same King William IV Flag you have to decide now which Jurisdiction you are under the same Flag for your Hapu separated from the IWI Trustees or remain with them is what we want to know ASAP for the Worlds Sovereign People waiting to see which way the Queens “Maori” people go

1/ King William IV Britain UK with the Confederation of Chiefs as Trading Bank Partners Safety or

2/ Queen Elizabeth II New Zealand Private Corporation cut off from Britain UK go to UN as Slaves?

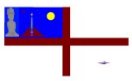




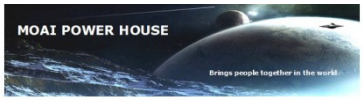








All Affidavits for this case includes Documents Pictures Videos Citations Decrees Motu Proprio 1/ King William III 2/ King George III 3/ King George IV 4/ King William IV 5/ King Earnest Augustus I 6/ King Ernest Augustus V Dutch Emperor Kings of Admiralty Law Maritime Law Explorers of the Sea Land that got you all on the Land you occupy as British UK “Crown” Lease Lands till they all return to their Native Sovereign Landlord Landowners when the “Crown” Monarch collapses as it is under the Fraud Corrupt Queen Victoria Queen Elizabeth II Trust Administration we found to be a Fraudulent Criminal Organization with the Whakaminenga and Whakaputanga in the NZ Government PM Jacinda Ardern Little Fake Crown Control Private Corporation with her partners the Whakaminenga Incorporations now share the same Queen Elizabeth II Maori Crown Seal Writ of Execution Possesion Control Debtor Pound Note Instruments of Liability caught in this snap shot picture Affidavit of Truth you cant get out of against the Kings Rangatira Hapu who are not in Contract with your Queen and 1993 1994 Te Ture Whenua Maori Land Act while the NZ Crown Government Owns the Maori Word Entities thats a Legal problem the British UK Westminster Parliament notes you severed your Sovereignty to the “Crown” and made your decision to go your own way with the NZ Crown Government of itself Interest. So I been watching the young generation on Te Tii Marae take the Hapu into the IWI Maori InCorporations Control and Commitment to Jacinda Ardern and the BlackRock Bank Funding she is throwing at the Maori IWI Hapu and Rangatira to Mortgage them of their left over Lands Incorporations Businesses in my estimation at a turning point where the Treaty only gave less than 1% for the valur of Lost Lands is going to happen all over again with More Debt and Division on the helpless Jabbed NZ Crown Owned Hapu Rangatira following the IWI Maori Trusts and Maori Incorporations Businesses lack of Control over the whole Country with everybody else I never seen an escape Plan yet only to grab the money like the Treaty of Waitangi Pittance and be done with it. You now inherit a hefty Bill from the British Crown Confederation of Chiefs Partnership that I tried to warn you about all there 25 plus years of blocked ears.You still have a chance to pull away from the IWI Maori Crown Criminal Organization but I think you have made your mind up so this is where we must part company at Te Tii Marae one way or the other Britain where the Confederation of Chiefs are with the Kings unbroken Sovereignty Partnership or stay with the Maori Hapu Whakaminenga Incorporations Laws Broken Sovereignty Partnership and find yourself a New Partner start from scratch alone or 50/50 Co Governance with Jacinda Ardern and many of the Jabbed Owned Hapu Whanau Coerced into it by the IWI Maori Marae Promotion of the Lethal substance gone into their bodies to kill off the Tribes with the help of your Hapu Maori Leaders and Elders taken the Poison Jab that we are enforcing Laws against these Individual in this Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court for all Sovereign Unjabbed Humans left on this Planet Earth. That is why we are a dedicated group of organized honest people who have information that has been a hidden Secret all these years and you wouldnt have known about it if I didn’t tell you so thats my persional contribution to Gods Planet for the people of the World in the same vulnerable situation and God gave you all a brain to work it out yourself without takahere on this valuable new information I don’t want abused and taken advantage over or you end up with a GBP Pound Note on your Heads as Business as normal Debt Recovery on Breaking Laws that are on this Court Hearing and violating Intellectual Property Rights Patent Rights Copyrights Historic Whakapapa just come to light in 2012 to August 2022 for our 1834 Confederation Flag Legal Business and Land Title Property Investigations Land Recovery Fraud committed on these Native Customary Lands and Natural Resiources. So I have no appologies for making these blunt Decisions but the Problem can’t go into the next Generations with this Fraud Maori Queen thats Dead to carry on its pandemic Scam Fraud Corrupt Scam law Business So our small team are focussed on the Admiralty Law Sheriffs and Britain Navy Military and New Zealand Navy Military Assistance to Prorogue this 50/50 Maori Pakeha Scam Government Parliament into a 5 year Recession to set up a UK NZ Federal State Flag Government All Affidavits are on the website moaipowerhouse.world are included in this Hearing Case Writ Warrant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