



British Moai Crown Court Joint UK & NZ Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court H2 Seals TM

Updated for Wednesday 19 June 2024 for Moai Crown King William IV Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Hearing at Otahuhu Zoom online Native Magistrate High Court New Zealand No 59 Live Video Hearing Wednesday 19 June 2024, 6 pm NZ Time Andrew Divine from Greece

DECLARATION PROCLAMATIONS DEEDS OF ADMIRALTY COURT COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS AOTEA NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT ORDERS

Native Court Judge Rapata Kaa, John Wanoa Prosecutor & Registrar - Pare Rivers Office Duties and Record Taker, Live Video **SWORN AFFIDAVITS- Legal Right to Alter-Amend-Delete any Affidavit- Document- Video, Statement- Law and Legislation as first Party to British Native Born People.**

British King William III Patented 1694 Pound Note Act Patterson 2 Bar Pound Note Symbol £ Moai Pound Note One Moai Pound Note £1 Currency is worth USD \$75,000 for 1 kg weight of Gold Bullion Value in the Moai Crown French Skaleet Debt Recovery Business - Debt Recovery Court Orders to Contractors **BRICS** Military Contract

COURT LIST FOR TE UNGA WAKA MARAE MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE HIGH COURT

CIV 2024 – 009 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v "NZ CROWN" - "CROWN SOVEREIGN OF NEW ZEALAND" Private Company CEO CINDY ACYLON KIRO Cindy Kiro "MAORI LAND COURT" CEO - CAREN FOX,, "TAINUI IWI TRUSTEE" TAINUI GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED CEO CHRIS JOBLIN, AND LAND INFORMATION NEW ZEALAND LINZ CEO ADRIENNE MEIKLE 11 15 am

End of this Investigation is linked to Moriori Manukau Harbour and Kawharu the WAIKATO GIANT Male figures

This page was last edited on 15 April 2024, at 23:22 (UTC)

King Ernest Augustus I 1783 Or5der of St Patrick by his father King George III period of KAWHARU THE WAIKATO GIANT starts from KING ERNEST AUGUSTUS I

Is HRH Ernst August of Hanover the rightful, true king of the United Kingdom due to being the senior heir male of George III and head of the House of Hanover?

This is one of several questions that have been raised in regards to "the rightful, true king of the United Kingdom". The answer is always the same: The rules that





govern the succession to the throne of the United Kingdom are acts passed by parliament. Under those rules, Elizabeth II is the undoubted rightful, true ruler of the United Kingdom.

When George I became King of the United Kingdom, the thrones of the United Kingdom and of Hanover became occupied by the same person. That remained the case through 5 rulers, ending with William IV of the United Kingdom. However, **the laws of succession were never the same in the two jurisdictions** and, upon the death of William IV in 1837, the two thrones were inherited by different people. **Queen Victoria inherited the throne in the United Kingdom but she was excluded from the throne of Hanover because that throne was governed by the Salic law and could not be inherited by a woman. King Ernest Augustus I was the rightful Heir to the Throne as King William IV Brother was stolen off this Sovereign Continuity Bloodline by Illegal Legislation**

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

If Salic Law in Hanover had been abolished and Queen Victoria had succeeded to that kingdom, how would British, German, and European history likely have been affected? If Queen Victoria were the ruler of Hanover in 1866, how would history turn out? Would Prussia try to annex it and if yes, would Great Britain fight over it?

How would history have changed if Queen Victoria had inherited Hanover? Should Great Britain tear down Nelson's column and Queen Victoria Statues in the independent countries?

Why didn't the UK merge the Kingdom of Hanover before the personal union was ended? Was the Kingdom of Hanover politically aligned with the United Kingdom during the Hanoverian Era, or were they separate entities that shared a King? How was sentiment in UK when Victoria ascended the throne but Hanover had to go to Ernest Augustus? Is European royalty descended from Queen Victoria. She was the queen of England, not the queen of other countries, so how can other countries royalty be descended from her?

Why did Great Britain make the rule that only descendants of Sophia of Hanover are eligible to be in line for the throne?

Why were the British people were so poor during the reign of Queen Victoria in Britain that the common people would sell their wives and and daughters to make ends meet when Britain ruled half the world?

Would Prussia have been able to annex Hanover in 1866 if the personal union with the UK had still existed?

Add question

Victoria inherited the throne because succession law in the UK preferred the children of older sons to younger sons. Male children had priority, but female children would inherit in the absence of any surviving male siblings. This doesn't trump male-preference primogeniture; it is how male-preference primogeniture works. The male preference governs the choice between siblings: a younger brother inherits before his older sister, **but in either case the child of an older brother inherits before a younger brother.**

(As background, the reason Ernest Augustus inherited the Kingdom of Hanover is because Hanover used the Salic law, which was established under Clovis, the King of the Franks, around the turn of the sixth century. This includes the key phrase "But of Salic land no



portion of the inheritance shall come to a woman: but the whole inheritance of the land shall come to the male sex." This is not to say that all of the Salic law was still in effect in 1837, but that this particular tenet still governed succession in Hanover.)

The UK's law preferred Victoria, a woman born of an older brother (Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, who was himself never king because he **died before his older brothers**) to any surviving younger brother. The reason is that **British succession law was what is called male-preference primogeniture succession.** (That law has since changed, in 2015.) By this law, the right to inherit was passed down through oldest male children to their children. Younger brothers would inherit over older sisters, but in the absence of a son the daughter would inherit before her father's younger brothers or their children. This meant that the **heir apparent of the reigning monarch was: the monarch's oldest son,** if he was dead, then the oldest living son of the oldest son, if the monarch's oldest son didn't have a living son, the oldest son's oldest daughter, if the oldest son died and had no surviving children, the next-oldest son, **if he was dead, the oldest son of the next-oldest son,** if there wasn't one the oldest daughter of the next-oldest son, and next in line was the third-oldest son, etc.

I left out grandchildren, but they follow the same rule: **you trace down descent through the oldest male child before going on to the next-oldest for succession.** I feel like this answers your question, but if you're curious, you can read a little more about the actual case of Victoria, below. :)

In the case of the children and grandchildren of George III, the succession would have passed to Charlotte, Princess of Wales, the only legitimate child of the Prince Regent, later George IV. After his death, she would have become queen, even with George's younger brothers surviving. The House of Hanover in the early 19th century was kind of a mess, but Charlotte's kindness and gentleness was seen as a ray of hope after her insane grandfather and famously gluttonous, wasteful, and lecherous father. Her father wanted Charlotte to marry William the Prince of Orange, but Charlotte hated him and refused (she wrote in a letter that, if she were forced into the marriage, she wouldn't leave England to stay with him: "Therefore the P of O *must visit his frogs solo*". I love this detail so much I had to include it). She was in love with a dashing young Prussian whose identity is unclear. Unfortunately, the match wasn't to be, and Charlotte married Prince Leopold, later King of Belgium. When Charlotte became pregnant, the kingdom celebrated. The royal line seemed assured. The Prince Regent had one heir, but she was a good one and loved by the people, and she was about to have a family of her own. Then, tragedy struck. Charlotte had been weakened throughout her pregnancy by bad medical care. After a long and painful labor, she delivered a stillborn child and died shortly after. What had been a cause of joy plunged the country into mourning. Her stillborn child was a son. This was in 1817.

At this point, George III's sons scrambled to have legitimate children, since suddenly one of them or their child would inherit. (Out of fairness, I should say that unlike his older brothers Ernest Augustus was already married and, it seems, actually faithful to his wife. The others had to either get married quick or try to patch up their marriages.) The oldest to have a legitimate child would ensure the new line. Let's take a look at the field. Of the children of George III, at this point in 1817 there was, starting with the oldest:

***George, the Prince Regent, born 1762, who had no surviving children after Charlotte's tragic death. He became George IV after his father's death in 1820 and died in 1830.**



*Prince Frederick, born 1763, married but estranged from his wife and with no children. He would have succeeded his brother had he outlived him, but died in 1827.

***Prince William, born 1765, married but with no legitimate children. He had scads of illegitimate children, but those don't count. Succeeded as William IV in 1830 after the death of George IV his brother. Died 1837.**

*Charlotte, Princess Royal (not to be confused with Charlotte, Princess of Wales), born 1766, died 1827, and had no surviving children. In order for her to inherit the throne, every single one of her brothers and their children (and any grandchildren) would have had to have died.

*Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, born 1767. As the oldest son of George III to have a surviving child after 1817, he won the race, so to speak. He had a daughter named Alexandrina Victoria, born 1819. Had he had any sons, the oldest son would have inherited the throne. Edward would have succeeded to the throne had he outlived his older brothers, but he died in 1820.

At this point, since an older brother's claim passes to his children before his younger brothers, the younger brothers no longer count. Sorry, chaps. Should have been born sooner.

George (later George V of Hanover), son of Ernest Augustus (the next-oldest son of George III, born 1771), was born three days after Alexandrina Victoria. If she hadn't been born or had died before 1837, Ernest Augustus would have come to the throne of both the UK and Hanover, and after his death the UK would have had a George V rather sooner than they actually did. There were rumors that her uncles tried to have Alexandrina Victoria assassinated before she could take the throne, but whether or not that's true, she lived.

Thus, if you're still with me, we arrive in 1837. Alexandrina Victoria is now (barely) 18 years old. Her father has been dead since 1820, and her father's last remaining older brother William has just died. As I'm sure you all have already guessed, as her father's older brothers have no surviving legitimate children at this point and her own father is dead, she becomes Queen Victoria.

Sophia had been a cultural centre, embellished especially by George Frideric Handel and G.W. Leibniz. George I (died 1727) and George II (died 1760) frequently visited their homeland; but **George III (died 1820) never did so, and George IV (died 1830) and William IV (died 1837) did so only once each. The electorate was ruled well in their absence by a ministry in Hanover, associated with the German chancellery in London.**

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Hanover-historical-state-Germany>

What is the function of LINZ?

HomeGeography & TravelStates & Other Subdivisions

Hanover

historical state, Germany

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Also known as: Hannover

written and fact-checked by





The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

Article History

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German: Hannover

Date: 1692 - 1945

Major Events: [War of the Spanish Succession](#) [Seven Years' War](#) [Second Northern War](#) [War of the Austrian Succession](#) [Seven Weeks' War](#) (*Show more*)

Key People: [George III](#) [Carl Friedrich Gauss](#) [George IV](#) [George II](#) [George I](#)

Related Places: [Germany](#) [Holy Roman Empire](#) [Prussia](#)

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Hanover, former state of northwestern [Germany](#), first an electorate (1692–1806) of the [Holy Roman Empire](#), then a kingdom (1814–66), and finally a Prussian province (1866–1945). After [World War II](#) the state was administratively abolished; its former territory formed about 80 percent of the Land (state) of [Lower Saxony](#).

Hanover grew out of the early 17th-century division of territories of the Welf house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Created in 1638 as the principality of Brunswick-Calenberg-Göttingen, it came to be named after its principal town, Hanover. **Ernest Augustus I (1630–98), duke from 1680, united the principality with that of Lüneburg, marrying his son George Louis to [Sophia](#)**

[Dorothea of Celle](#), only daughter of [George William](#), duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg; upon the latter's death in 1705 the two states were formally joined. Ernest Augustus in 1692 had obtained from the [Holy Roman emperor](#) Leopold I the [designation](#) of his principality as the ninth electorate of the empire, called officially Brunswick-Lüneburg but commonly Hanover.

Ernest Augustus had married [Sophia](#) of the Palatinate, granddaughter of James I of Great Britain. The British [Act of Settlement](#) (1701) designated her heiress of the British crown after [Queen Anne](#), but, because Sophia died shortly before Anne in 1714, her son George Louis succeeded as **George I, the first of five monarchs of the house of Hanover to rule both Hanover and Great Britain**. The court of the electress Sophia had been a cultural centre, embellished especially by [George Frideric Handel](#) and G.W. Leibniz. George I (died 1727) and [George II](#) (died 1760) frequently visited their homeland; but **George III (died 1820) never did so, and George IV (died 1830) and William IV (died 1837) did so only once each. The electorate was ruled well in their absence by a ministry in Hanover, associated with the German chancellery in London.**

Hanover was expanded to the [North Sea](#) by the addition of Bremen and Verden in 1715 and the bishopric of Osnabrück in 1803. Called Britain's "Achilles' heel" in continental [Europe](#), Hanover suffered invasions during Britain's wars, especially during the [Seven Years' War](#) (1756–63) and the French Revolutionary and [Napoleonic Wars](#) from 1793. The Prussians seized it in 1801 and 1805 and the French in 1803 and 1806, after which part of it was incorporated into the French empire and the rest into the Kingdom of Westphalia, created by [Napoleon I](#) for his brother [Jérôme Bonaparte](#). After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, Hanover was reconstituted as a kingdom largely because of British influence and [acquired](#) Hildesheim, Eichsfeld, East Frisia, Bentheim, Lingen, and Emsland. It was the fourth largest German state after Austria, [Prussia](#), and Bavaria. **The constitution imposed on Hanover by George IV in 1819 did little to alter the nobles' domination of the state, and only after a rising in 1830 did William IV (in 1833) grant a new charter extending**



political power to the middle class and (to a minor extent) to the peasantry and submitting state finances and royal revenues to parliamentary control.

The death of William IV on June 20, 1837, terminated the personal union between Great Britain and Hanover. **Because of the Hanoverian law prohibiting female succession if there was a male heir, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (1771–1851) and brother of William IV, became king of Hanover upon William’s death,** while William’s niece Victoria succeeded to the British throne. A reactionary, Ernest Augustus overthrew the Hanoverian constitution, but the revolution of 1848–49 forced him to grant a new one. In 1851 Hanover joined the German Customs Union (Zollverein).

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Sophia-electress-of-Hanover>

George III (died 1820) never did so, and George IV (died 1830) and William IV (died 1837) did so only once each. The electorate was ruled well in their absence by a ministry in Hanover, associated with the German chancellery in London.

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Published Thursday 16 May 2024

I have split this out Rapata Kaa and Pare Rivers for Saturdays Court Hearing at 6 pm NZ time 18 May 2024 ZOOM with Andrew Divine and again on Friday Court Hearing next week 24 May 2024 at 9 am till 4 pm my old Native Magistrate Court House in Auckland arranged accommodation arrive Thursday 23 May 2024 about 3 pm overnight stay Thursday night overnight stay Thursday night go home anytime Friday venue closes at 4 pm wash up and vacate

I arranged and confirmed this booking today Friday 17 May 2024





Chief Justice of the day Michelle Kaukau is also a

Native Court Registrar and Prosecutor with John Wanoa on the Bench and Judge Rapata Kaa with Kiritiana Wehipeihana Sheriff and Marshal for [Moai Crown Federal State](#)

[Prosecutions-61 Cook St Case](#) [Moai Crown King William IV World Bank](#) [MOAI CROWN Federal STATE British DUAL Government](#) Moai Crown King William III 1689 E State A – I Federal Republic Government of Aotea New Zealand

The administrative head of the court is known as the Chief High Court Judge. Associate Judges of the High Court (formerly known as Masters up until May 2004) supervise the Court's preliminary processes in most civil proceedings, and have jurisdiction to deal with summary judgment applications, company liquidations, bankruptcy proceedings, and some other types of civil proceedings.

Civil matters

The Court has exclusive jurisdiction over all civil claims where the amount in dispute exceeds \$350,000, and certain categories of proceedings. **The categories of proceeding which can only be commenced in the High Court includes matters concerning admiralty, certain applications relating to land** (such as seeking its transfer or caveats), company law including liquidations, bankruptcy, the administration of estates and trusts, and trade mark and patent infringement. The concept of the Crown as a **corporation sole developed first in the Kingdom of England as a separation of the physical crown and property of the kingdom from the person and personal property of the monarch.** **New Zealand, unlike many other jurisdictions, does not directly employ many lawyers to lay prosecutions.** The chief law officer, the Attorney-General, is responsible for prosecuting offenders. However, as a Government minister, the Attorney-General will conventionally not involve themselves in individual cases. Instead, the work of prosecution has been delegated to the Crown Law Office, headed by the Solicitor-General, who is a senior civil servant rather than a politician. **The Crown Law Office, among other duties, supervises the prosecution of major criminal offences.** Much of the prosecution work itself is performed by the Crown Solicitors, 16 senior lawyers in private law firms, each appointed for a particular district, and lawyers working for them.

Jurisdictional Principles Universality principle:

This is the broadest of all the principles. **The basis is that a State has the right, sometimes even the obligation, to exercise jurisdiction when it comes to the most serious violations of international criminal law;**

for example genocide, crimes against humanity, extrajudicial executions, war crimes, torture, and forced disappearances.

This principle also goes further than the other principles as there is attached to it the obligation to either prosecute the accused or

<https://www.facebook.com/1271482672/videos/453857610699506>



Confederation of Chiefs 1985 & 2022 Waitangi & King William III |Flag Confederation of Chiefs 1834 Flag and his Mortgage Lien Flag

Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV to me his Freemason Succession King William III Royal Standard Flag-Links King William IV Contract

Joint and several liability[edit]

Under **joint and several liability** or *all sums*, a claimant may pursue an obligation against any one party as if they were jointly liable and it becomes the responsibility of the defendants to sort out their respective proportions of liability and payment.[3] This means that if the claimant pursues one defendant and receives payment, that defendant must then pursue the other obligors for a contribution to their share of the liability.

Joint and several liability is most relevant in **tort** claims, whereby a **plaintiff** may recover all the **damages** from any of the **defendants** regardless of their individual share of the liability. The rule is often applied in **negligence** cases, though it is sometimes invoked in other areas of law.

In the **United States**, 46 of the 50 **states** have a rule of joint and several liability, although in response to **tort reform** efforts, some have limited the applicability of the rule. About two dozen have reformed the rule, with several (Alaska, Arizona, Kansas, Utah, Vermont, Oklahoma, and Wyoming) abolishing it. In some instances it is abolished except where the defendants "act in concert".[4]

A **tort** is a **civil wrong** that causes a claimant to suffer loss or harm, resulting in **legal liability** for the person who commits the tortious act.[1] Tort law can be contrasted with **criminal law**, which deals with **criminal wrongs** that are punishable by the state. While criminal law aims to punish individuals who commit crimes, tort law aims to compensate individuals who suffer harm as a result of the actions of others.[2][a] Some wrongful acts, such as **assault** and **battery**, can result in both a civil lawsuit and a criminal prosecution in countries where the civil and criminal legal systems are separate. Tort law may also be contrasted with **contract law**, which provides civil remedies after breach of a duty that arises from a contract. Obligations in both tort and criminal law are more fundamental and are imposed regardless of whether the parties have a contract.

While tort law in **civil law jurisdictions** largely derives from **Roman law**, **common law** jurisdictions derive their tort law from customary **English tort law**. In civil law jurisdictions based on civil codes, both contractual and tortious or delictual liability is typically outlined in a civil code based on Roman Law principles. Tort law is referred to as the law of delict in **Scots** and **Roman Dutch law**, and resembles tort law in common law jurisdictions in that rules regarding civil liability are established primarily by precedent and theory rather than an exhaustive code. However, like other civil law jurisdictions, the underlying principles are drawn from Roman law. A handful of jurisdictions have codified a mixture of common and civil law jurisprudence either due to their colonial past (e.g. **Québec**, **St Lucia**, **Mauritius**) or due to influence from multiple legal traditions when their civil codes were drafted (e.g. **Mainland China**, the **Philippines**, and **Thailand**). Furthermore, Israel essentially codifies common law provisions on tort.





Overview[[edit](#)]

In common, civil, and mixed law jurisdictions alike, the main remedy available to plaintiffs under tort law is compensation in **damages**, or money. Further, in the case of a continuing tort, or even where harm is merely threatened, the courts will sometimes grant an **injunction**, such as in the English case of *Miller v Jackson*. Usually injunctions will not impose positive obligations on tortfeasors, but some jurisdictions, such as those in **Australia**, can make an order for **specific performance** to ensure that the **defendant** carries out certain legal obligations, especially in relation to nuisance matters.[4] At the same time, each legal system provides for a variety of defences for defendants in tort claims which, partially or fully, shield defendants from liability. In a limited range of cases varying between jurisdictions, tort law will tolerate self-help as an appropriate remedy for certain torts.

One example of this is the toleration of the use of reasonable force to expel a trespasser, which is typically also a defence against the tort of battery.

In some, but not all, **civil** and **mixed law** jurisdictions, the term **delict** is used to refer to this category of civil wrong, though it can also refer to criminal offences. Other jurisdictions may use terms such as extracontractual responsibility (France) or civil responsibility (Québec). In **comparative law**, the term tort is generally used.[b] The word 'tort' was first used in a legal context in the 1580s,[c] although different words were used for similar concepts prior to this time. A person who commits a tortious act is called a tortfeasor. Although crimes may be torts, the **cause of legal action** in civil torts is not necessarily the result of criminal action. A victim of harm, commonly called the **injured** party or **plaintiff**, can recover their losses as **damages** in a **lawsuit**. To prevail, the plaintiff in the lawsuit must generally show that the tortfeasor's actions or lack of action was the **proximate cause** of the harm, though the specific requirements vary between jurisdictions.

Corporations Act 2001

Federal Register of Legislation

The **Australian Securities and Investments Commission** (ASIC) is the agency responsible for investigating contraventions of the **Corporations Act 2001**.

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2004A00818/2019-07-01/text>

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Gary Waterman
18 Year UK Police Veteran Exposes Them All

Gary Christopher James

3:38 / 1:03:29

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Gary Waterman is a British UK Crown Government Ex Policema Businessman Whistle blower

There is almost certainly a collaboration with most nations governments in this fraud to defraud and exploit the public and information suggests that Western nations are deliberately exposing their corrupt ways to make the public more accepting of a One World Order likely using a transition to the BRICS digital currency system founded by Russia, China, India and Brazil in 2009, but joined by several other nations in January 2024. BRICS is a block chain technology, which companies House research shows to be linked to those in the child trafficking and fraud research. It cannot be trusted. Now that this evidence has been exposed World wide, in my opinion, no one in power can be trusted until they publicly expose the truth of this system (as hard as they may be) and commit to measures similar to below:

- 1) There should be fully transparent taxation system at the source of payments, where the public can log on to Government bank accounts and see the collective tax contributions and referenced expenditures as to where that money is being spent. This should include the ability to view the Countries available excess funds and that should be maintained through a fluctuating taxation request system.
- 2) There should be full verification of anyone and any addresses involved in new and existing company in-corporations. The latest proposals by Companies House, since I have exposed this, do not appear to go far enough.
- 3) There should strict legislation with severe punishment to prevent anyone in positions of authority from making decisions for their own or affiliated reasons. The people must be assured that the decisions being made, must be for the benefit of the public as a whole and the environment.





4) There should be a public commitment is not to move any closer to full digital currency and to ensure that there is the ability to peacefully protest against any corrupt Government policies by withholding tax contributions and still having the ability to survive by making other forms of payment in the event of a freeze of digital funds.

5) There should be a transparent financial system for the management of real estate to prevent leaseholders and innocent shareholders from being exploited or defrauded in relation to real estate. This should include leaseholders being able to view the collective income of service charge contributions and referenced expenditure as well as the availability of a suitably signed contract with

6) management companies and the ability for leaseholders to obtain quotations for the services of the estate.

7) There should be the staged resignation of all Politicians and their advisers, legal teams, Chief of Police, Police and Crime Commissioners and heads of Government organizations who have been in a position to address this criminal system since it was identified and have not already resigned. The public will not trust them again.

8) The removal of the 5G network in its entirety and a commitment to never install such technology again.

Compensation must be considered for the general people who have been defrauded by this system and in particular those who have struggled the most as a result of it.

9) There should be a public trial for those that have been instrumental in allowing this system of fraud and its sinister activities to have continued for so long. I personally feel that, at the very least, these steps should be publicly proposed by world leaders as soon as possible to ensure that the people can feel confident that this is being suitably resolved. Once these or similar measures are implemented,

10) further strategies can be discussed to resolve any other matters in the complete mess created by our Governments and their accomplices. Of course I do not have all of the answers, but I do know that this has all shown that nations leaders need to focus on moral integrity, in a rational state of mind, that is within most of us for a reason. They have strayed far from this and appear completely lost. It is apparent from the last two years of my involvement in this that no one within a position to create change is addressing this incredibly important evidence and therefore be willing to propose such measures.

11) This speaks volumes and shows they do not want to let go of the ability to exploit the victimize the people through this crime. Time is running out and it is now imperative that the people take peaceful steps to ensure that an essential transition takes place to maximize the chance of saving any decency within humanity from being consumed by corruption. I personally

12) feel that those that have been involved in this can still be saved spiritually, but there must be truth and true repentance along with an urgent and public commitment to change. Sadly it appears they are not willing to forgo their serious transgressions and are in fact choosing to commit themselves further, to what I believe will be their eternal downfall.



Debt Bill Instrument of £970 Million Trillion Trillion Moai 2 Bar Pound Notes Chip-coin Stored Value of King William III 1694 Bank Act Mortgage Lien against British Corporations Company's Defaulted Debts to King Ernest Augustus V British UK Crown & Confederation of United Tribes Chiefs Legal Inheritance



King Ernest Augustus V Reigning Monarch Westminster Parliament British Crown UK -NZ 2024



Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau (Rt) Pound Note Chief Hongi Hika (Lt) Mortgage Lien Debt Instrument Contract with King George IV 1823 Westminster British Crown



Moai Gold Chief Hongi Hika - Tira Waikato Manukau 1820 Native Titles





- Sales
- Expenses
- Timesheets
- Accounting

View Invoice (0000023:Draft)

- Edit
- Print
- PDF
- Send
- Mark as Paid
- More Actions...

Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited
 New Zealand Corporate Company Office
 John H K Wanoa Director Creditor
 Registered Address
 45/26 Marjorie Jayne Crescent 1062 Otahuhu, South
 Auckland, New Zealand
 SKYNOVA PLEASE SEND INVOICE 17/6/2024
 PLEASE ACTIVATE DEBT RECOVERY TO
 CHINESE CONSTRUCTION BANK CREDITOR BRICS
 Nations Debt Recovery Contractors, Skaleet Debt
 Recovery, France Lawyer Debt Collector Brisbane QLD
 Australia
 JOHN WANOA Director
 45/26 Marjorie Jayne Crescent, 1062 Otahuhu, South
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INVOICE

Invoice # 0000023
P.O. # 8849
Invoice Date 15/06/2024
Due Date 15/06/2024

British Crown PM Rishi Sunak
 King Charles V
 Buckingham Palace

Who does the British crown belong to?
 The Crown Jewels | Tower of London | Historic Royal
 Palaces
 The Crown Jewels are held in trust by the king or
 queen for the nation. They are passed to the next
 monarch on their accession (when they become king
 or queen).

Invoice 23 Proof of Evidence in this Moai Crown King
 William IV Native Court Case in the "Waitangi Mara
 Kings Bench Native Court House" in Waitangi Bay of
 Islands New Zealand hearing held on 15 April 2016
 Grand Jury found the Queen and these Named as
 Criminal Fraudsters for the Sum Amount of 970 Million
 Trillion Trillion Moai Pound Note Equivalent GBP or
 higher value Levy Debtors Instruments as Publicly
 Notified this day of Monday 19 February 2016 e mail
 23 Pages to Sir Phillip Jones Chief of British Navy First
 Lord High Admiral our Moai Native Indigene
 Whakameninga Hapu Chiefs Commercial Contract
 Business Partners

Item	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Amount
Product		9.7E+14	1.0E+15	970,000,000,000,000,027,732,335,394,816.00
		Subtotal		970,000,000,000,000,027,732,335,394,816.00
		Total		970,000,000,000,000,027,732,335,394,816.00
		Amount Paid		0.00
		Balance Due (GBP)		£970,000,000,000,000,027,732,335,394,816.00

NOTES: Sunday 16 June 2024 Naval Invasion Uninhabited Antarctica NZ

Debt Recovery of GBP 970 Million Trillion - Trillion the largest Corporate Fraud in the World British Crown
 Russia China EU Parliament America Congress all in this Corrupt Fraud Drug Cartel Illuminati Global
 Research Antarctic linked New Zealand





Tort law is referred to as the law of delict in Scots and Roman Dutch law, and resembles tort law in common law jurisdictions in that rules regarding civil liability are established primarily by precedent. The main remedy available to plaintiffs under tort law is compensation in damages, or money. Israel essentially codifies common law provisions on tort. The plaintiff in the lawsuit must generally show the tortfeasor's actions or lack of action was the proximate cause of the harm

HERE IS THE CORRUPT BRITISH CROWN CORPORATIONS EXPOSED ON IMPLOSION with Charlie Ward and Gary Waterman Whistleblowers <https://rumble.com/embed/v4kms63/>

Sunday 16 June 2024
Gary Waterman
Britain UK Ex Policeman

I watched your video and like to link what I am doing in Auckland New Zealand to you and my group with Andrew Divine an ex pat Englishman living in Greece doing regular Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Hearings on ZOOM Number 59 hearing on Wednesday 19 June 2024 and our big hearing coming up on Friday 28 June 2024 Saturday and Sunday 30 June 2024 in Auckland New Zealand Public and Tribal Showdown against the New Zealand Crown Corrupt Private Corporation Government windup and legally boot off the Native born people of their land.

I am an original Native of the land Historian and Surrogate King William III Dutchman 1689 War Powers Act PUBLIC PEOPLES Native Magistrate Court Prosecutor and Registrar with Judges, Court Sheriffs and Marshals. I have a Company registered in London Companies House called MOAI POWERHOUSE LIMITED on Hold and will re-register it again <https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/11306795/officers>

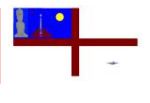
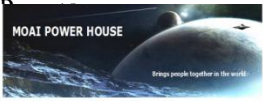
We have the original 2 bar Patterson Pound Note to New Zealand Chiefs King William IV Crown Flag I am reinstating the original British King William III 1694 - 2 bar patented pound note and 1694 Bank of England Act 1694 Act liquidates the 1 bar fraud fake British unpatented pound note and Fiat USD Dollar fake notes out of business and the British Crown Corporate Business is hidden here in New Zealand Admiralty Court Martial Law fixed on dry land here Jurisdiction.

John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa

+64 21 078 2523 Auckland New Zealand
moaipowerhouse.world

For Gary Waterman and Charlie Ward <https://rumble.com/embed/v4kms63/>





New Zealand was founded by Captain Cook Possession in the name of King William III in 1769 and made NSW Australia a British Dominion in 1787 preventing Queen Victoria assuming the Sovereignty of New Zealand under King William IV as an Independent Sovereign British State People in 1833 with the Confederation of United Tribes Flag by Captain James Reddy Clendon 20 March 1834.

CHAP. V.] SOVEREIGNTY OF NEW ZEALAND. 11

Tahiti and New Caledonia in the Pacific, since this period, tends to confirm the accuracy of the above rumour.*

Another curious circumstance revived uneasiness on this subject. On the 10th March 1840, a highly favourable despatch was received from Colonel Wakefield. This drew public attention to some papers relating to Captain Hobson's appointment, already laid before parliament; and several influential London merchants were surprised to find the ministers had not ordered that officer to proclaim her Majesty's sovereignty over New Zealand. Without delay, one hundred and fifteen bankers, merchants, and traders of London called a public meeting at Guildhall on the 15th April 1840, to consider the subject, and from this assembly petitions were sent to both Houses of Parliament, praying them to annex the New Zealand islands, "the Britain of the South," to her Majesty's dominions. This led to the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons to collect evidence on the question, and it was then ascertained that Captain Cook took possession of the islands in the name of King George III, in 1769, and that when New South Wales was declared a portion of the British dominions in 1787, these islands, although not named, were within the proclaimed boundaries as much as Norfolk Island; but that certain acts had occurred since these events which prevented the Queen of England assuming the sovereignty; these were King William IV, having addressed the New Zealanders as an independent people in 1833, and having recognised their national flag in 1834.†

King George III 1769

W Tucker 1833

Cpt James Reddy Clendon 20/3/1834

* Journal des Debats, 1844.
 † Statutes 57 Geo. III. cap. 33; 1 Geo. IV. cap. 63. sec. 4; 1 Geo. IV. cap. 26. Parl. Papers, 1840.





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Sales Expenses Timesheets Accounting

List of Invoices

New Invoice

Show Filter

Status: All | Draft | Sent | Late | Paid | Partial | Archived

Print Table

Invoice	Customer	Date	Days	Total	Balance	Status
0000025	Eddie Mitchell	18/06/2024	0	1,000,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000,000.00	Draft
0000023	British Crown PM	15/06/2024	3	970,000,000,000,000,068,264,732,041,150,464.00	970,000,000,000,000,068,264,732,041,150,464.00	Draft
0000022	Eddie Mitchell	15/06/2024	3	17,000,000,000,000.00	17,000,000,000,000.00	Draft
0000021	Eddie Mitchell	29/05/2024	20	133,650,000,000,000.00	133,650,000,000,000.00	Sent
0000027	Chris Walker	23/09/2023	269	1,350,000,000,000.00	1,350,000,000,000.00	Draft
0000026	Klaus Schwab	19/09/2023	273	1.38	1.38	Draft
0000024	Mr Antonio Guterr...	18/09/2023	274	1.38	1.38	Draft
0000020	Ashley Bloomfield	18/09/2023	274	13,500,000,000,000,000,000.00	13,500,000,000,000,000,000.00	Draft
0000019	nzt Outlook.co.nz	02/08/2023	321	1,350,000,000,000.00	1,350,000,000,000.00	Sent
0000017	Kate Floss	02/08/2023	321	2,350,000,000,000.00	2,350,000,000,000.00	Viewed
0000014	Ashley Bloomfield	27/07/2023	327	135,000,000,000,000.00	135,000,000,000,000.00	Sent
0000016	Mr Antonio Guterr...	26/07/2023	328	135,000,000,000,000.00	135,000,000,000,000.00	Sent
0000012	nzt Outlook.co.nz	25/07/2023	329	100,000,000,000,000.00	100,000,000,000,000.00	Sent
0000010	British Crown PM	19/12/2016	2738	9,720,000,000,000.00	9,720,000,000,000.00	Draft
0000009	New Zealand Prime...	15/04/2016	2749	1,000,000,000,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000,000,000,000.00	Viewed
First < 1 > Last All Pages				0.0	970,000,000,001,013,630,382,469,535,498,240.00	970,000,000,001,013,630,382,469,535,498,240.00

Terminology Legend

The Days Column:



Paramount Chief Waikato & his Giant Chief Kawharu Memorial Stone Plaque Title of One Tree Hill Epsom Auckland New Zealand



Moai Crown Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court -1/61/77 Cook St Hearing -Te Unga Waka Marae- Epsom Auckland New Zealand

