



**King Richard I France - King William III Moai Crown Trust - Moai Crown King William IV Trust
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 Europe**

**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

**Registrar Court Prosecutors John Kahaki Wanoa and Michelle Reti Kaukau, Judge Rapata Kaa
are now corporate Natural Born Native People, not fiction names for Moai Crown Bank TM legal
Bank creditors on Saturday 10 August 2024 Court Hearing no 60 England King William III Law.**

**MOAI CROWN KING WILLIAM III, IV HIGH COURT OF AOTEA NEW ZEALAND CORPORATE TRADING BANK KING
WILLIAM IV 1834 CONFEDERATION FLAG TM BUSINESS, AUCKLAND Friday 24 May 2024 Day and Night Courts.**

Duty Judge: Rapata Kaa in Council before John Wanoa Native Prosecutor - BDM Registrar Admiralty Jurisdiction

**CIV-2024 - 001 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v JAMES PIERCE BROWN Property Developer
Director Default Debtor Natural Born Man James Pierce Brown. 9.00 am**

**CIV-2024 - 002 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v SIMON BRENT ROWNTREE Property Developer
Director Default Debtor Simon Brent Rowntree Natural Born Man, For orders removing these 2 Directors Trustees
and appointed NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED Creditor Moai Crown King William IV Trustees as the new
Trustees IN CHAMBERS BEFORE JUDGE RAPATA KAA and Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Auckland; BRICS Military**





Court Martial Law Moai Crown Court Orders here. 9.15 am Friday 23 May 2024 and Saturday 10 Aug 2024 at 7pm
Native Magistrate Court Hearing number 60 Affidavit

CIV 2024 - 003 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v EX NZ PM JOHN KEY John Key Natural born Man
IN COURT BEFORE JUDGE RAPATA KAA JUDGE AND MICHELLE RETI KAUKAU - NATIVE COURT CHIEF JUSTICE
BANKRUPTCY LIST, INSOLVENCY LIST, DEFAULT CONTRACT COURT LIST. 9 45 am, and Saturday 19 August 2023

CIV 2024- 004 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v PM JACINDA ARDERN Corporate Jacinda Ardern
natural woman debtor to NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED Creditor Orders recovery of Debt owed by these real
live natural born people of New Zealand using their dead corpse Corporation name Jacinda Ardern of Harvard
University Christchurch New Zealand hearing Covid Pandemic Genocide Murder Unlawful Lockdown 10 00 am

CIV 2024 – 005 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v CINDY ACYLON KIRO Cindy Kiro Multiple Default
Contract Cases total of £3000 million trillion trillion for repeat offenses to liquidate her WEF Corporate
Rothschild Banks and other Banks theft of our King William III British Crown Admiralty Court Martial Law War
Powers Act 1689 accumulation of wealth generation of King William III Crown Corporation Legal Inheritance
Maritime Bank Law Mortgage Lien Flag Sovereign Authority Abuse of our Dutch Kings Emperors Corporate
English UK Land Laws Rules and theft of our 1823 Partnership Contract between King George IV British Crown
and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Native Land Title Transfer to King George IV British
Crown Head Lease Land Instruments Security of Investment Title to New Zealand Dutch Founding Country worth
USD \$17 Trillion 10 15 am

**CIV 2024 – 006 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v BEN DALTON CEO DIRECTOR OF WAITANGI
NATIONAL TRUST** Ben Dalton Natural Born Man Debtor 10 30 am

**CIV 2024 007 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v JADE MORUNGA CEO OF WAITANGI NATIONAL
TRUST** Jade Morunga Natural Born Man Debtor 10 45 am

CIV - 2024 – 008 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v JUDGE DAVE O'SHANNESAY Dave O'shannasey
THE DISTRICT COURT AT AUCKLAND BIRTH CERTIFICATE FRAUD PRISON BOND 1 YEAR JOHN WANOA BAIL
MONEY STOLEN 11 00 am

**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 and Saturday 10 August 2024

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) updated on Saturday 10 August 2024

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



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>

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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](#)

[See all related content](#) →

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

6



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.

As of SUNDAY 9 MAY 2024

1823 King George IV Contract Lease Land of Aotea New Zealand to 1834 King William IV Confederation Flag Contract this is our Traditional HISTORY of EVENTS AND CLAIM TO

KAWHARU THE WAIKATO GIANT IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE IV 1823 NZ HEAD LEASE LAND CONTRACT AND KING WILLIAM IV 1834 FLAG VERBAL CONTRACT.

LAND INFORMATION NEW ZEALAND

LINZ collects core geographic information (for example, about the terrain and the depths of our seafloor) and maintains the infrastructure that produces this information. We use the information to produce maps and charts. We also release geographic information for others to use through the LINZ Data Service (LDS).

ADRIENNE MEIKLE CEO





https://waateanews.com/2023/03/22/alana-thomas-moves-from-bar-to-bench-in-maori-land-court/?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwo6GyBhBwEiwAzQTmc4INgJ0C4gFeJ5vpnaiItkjbvELB0cwzBYR23kjHnHNcu4H88I0qhXxoCLQ8QAvD_BwE ALANA THOMAS (NGAPUHI)
NZ CROWN MAORI LAND COURT TITLES AND LINZ LAND TITLES ARE FRAUD AND LIABLED

CRI 2024 0010 - MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT v PAUL GOLDSMITH MP Paul Goldsmith CULTURE FLAGS WAITANGI NATIONAL TRUST BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE MICHELLE KAUKAU Michelle Kaukau and John Wanoa Registrar and Prosecutor 10.00 am

New Zealand Flag Notice 2024

This notice is made by the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage under section 10 of the Flags, Emblems, and Names Protection Act 1981.

Notice

1. Title

This notice is the New Zealand Flag Notice 2024.

2. Commencement

This notice comes into force on Friday **24 May 2024**.

Days and occasions on which New Zealand Flag to be flown on Government buildings

3. Days of National Commemoration

(1) The New Zealand Flag must, subject to clauses 6 and 7 and to subclause (2), be flown at full mast on Moai Crown E State Government buildings on the following days of national commemoration:

- a. on 6 February, being Waitangi Day King William IV Confederation Chiefs Flag British UK Flag Day:
- b. on the second Monday in March, being Commonwealth Day:
- c. on 25 April, being Anzac Day:
- d. on Te Rā Aro ki a Matariki/Matariki Observance Day:
- e. on 24 October, being United Nations Day:
- f. on the fourth Monday in October, being Labour Day:
- g. on 28 October being the Confederation of Chiefs of United Tribes Declaration of Independence Day

(2) Where subclause (1)(c) applies, the New Zealand Flag may be lowered to half mast for the duration of a memorial service, as a sign of respect.

4. Other Official Occasions



(1) The New Zealand Flag must, subject to clauses 6 and 7, be flown at full mast on Moai Crown E State Government buildings or Moai Crown Native Governors Office in any locality that is being visited by—

- a. the Sovereign; or
- b. any other member of King Ernest Augustus V Royal Family England Britain UK; or
- c. any head of State; or
- d. any head of Government.

(2) The Native Moai Crown and King William IV New Zealand Flags must, subject to clauses 6 and 7, be flown at full mast on the new Government buildings in Wellington, Auckland, Te Pito, East Cape North Island New Zealand and Native Governors Office on the following occasions:

- a. the opening of Government by the Sovereign or the Native Governor:
- b. the State Farewell for the outgoing Governor-General:
- c. the Swearing-in-Ceremony of the Governor-General designate.

5. Occasions for Mourning

The New Zealand 1835 Confederation of Tribes Flag must, subject to clauses 6 and 7, be flown at half mast,—

- a. in the case of the death of the Sovereign, from the announcement of the death up to and including the day of the funeral (except on Proclamation Day being the day when the new Sovereign is announced officially, when flags are to be flown from the top of the mast):
- b. in the case of the death of the Governor-General or a former Governor-General or the Prime Minister or a former Prime Minister, on the day of the announcement of death and the day of the funeral:
- c. in the case of the death of any member of the Royal Family (other than the Sovereign), on the day of the funeral:
- d. on the day of the funeral, in the case of the death of—
 - i. the Governor-General of any Commonwealth country (other than New Zealand); or
 - ii. the Prime Minister of any Commonwealth country (other than New Zealand); or
 - iii. the head of State of any Commonwealth country (other than New Zealand); or
 - iv. the head of State of any foreign country.

Times and exceptions

6. Times for Flying New Zealand Flag

(1) Where—



- a. the New Zealand Flag is required to be flown on any Government building on any day or part of a day;
or
- b. the New Zealand Flag is flown on any Government building on any other day or part of a day,—

it must, subject to subclause (2), be flown continuously throughout that day or part of a day.

(2) The New Zealand Flag must not be flown at night on any Government building unless the New Zealand Flag is floodlit.

7. Exceptions

Nothing in this notice requires the New Zealand Flag to be flown on any Government building on any day, being a Saturday or a Sunday or a holiday, that is not a normal working day for the persons employed in that building.

Rule of etiquette

8. Rule of Etiquette in Relation to the Position of New Zealand Flag

Where a local authority flag or a house flag is flown in the half-mast position, the New Zealand Flag should be flown separately at full mast.

Revocation

9. Revocation

The New Zealand Flag Notice 1986 (SR 1986/133) is revoked.

Dated at Wellington this 18th day of February 2024.

HON PAUL GOLDSMITH, Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage.

CRI 2024 0012 MOAI CROWN NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT

"MOAI CROWN KING WILLIAM IV TRUST" - NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT TRADING BANK BUSINESS CORPORATION LIVE FACT CITED EVIDENCE AFFIDAVIT PHOTOS & PICTURES AND MARAE JUSTICE BRITISH CROWN HIGH COURT RULES BANK MORTGAGE LIENS OVER NATIVE CHIEFS LAND TRANSFER CLEAR TITLES.

SKYNOVA DEBT COLLECTION INVOICES

<https://www.skynova.com/viewInvoice.php?c=63018601> **£1,000,000,000,000.00**

<https://www.skynova.com/viewInvoice.php?c=62888545> **Moai Pound Notes £135,000,000,000,000.00**

<https://www.skynova.com/viewInvoice.php?c=62891502> **Moai Pound Notes £135,000,000,000,000.00**





<https://www.skynova.com/viewInvoice.php?c=62851379> **Moai Pound Notes £100,000,000,000,000.00**

<https://www.skynova.com/viewInvoice.php?c=24481296> **Moai Pound Notes £100,000,000,000,000.00**

<https://www.skynova.com/viewInvoice.php?c=24377369> **Moai Pound Notes £8,400,000,000,000.00**

<https://www.skynova.com/viewInvoice.php?c=37127624> **Moai Pound Notes £2,715,800,000.00**

<https://www.skynova.com/viewInvoice.php?c=24415234> **Moai Pound Notes £22,812,720,000.00**

Native Court Hearing in Auckland with **out of town accommodation** for 3 days duration John Wanoa Rapata Kaa and Michelle Kaukau Signed 30 years of Legal Instruments & Documents and 3 years of **ZOOM Number 56 Live Video Affidavits Andrew House-of Devine**

Pare Rivers, Office, Judge Rapata Kaa, Chief Justice Prosecutor Michelle KauKau John Wanoa Court Sheriff Martial Security Officer Jurisdiction of Awaroa Native Court Helensville, Kaipara.

3 day Accommodation for Friday Court Hearing Arrive between 3 pm and 4 pm Thursday 23 May 2024 will extend Hearings till Friday 1 pm tidy up and vacate venue between 3 pm and 4 pm

Please bring a koha and food to the Hearing Michelle Kakau maximum limit is 30 to 50 people on the marae due to repairs

Call John Wanoa 021 078 2523 (24/7)

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 John Wanoa Original 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. Moai Crown King William IV Law Office Succeeds

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. Shall be Administered by Moai Crown King William IV 1835 Flag Law Constitution Office

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



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>

[https://www.facebook.com/reel/424921073205465/?s=single_unit&__cft__\[0\]=AZVZtgsUork7lQRcreQ8opHFWHHbFjd78CG5njBMeIXKd-iAiS7CtoE6Ps-DH7mHHCfa2GOKJDXucDxgBtjm6r42B3P-XTI4u dqDBHo9y-06x_WbVvRnvgmvOdjMcv6tpPWHONRp_6mYHvHehXmexWAErxg8yOmk_J11RrJD7oHWhT1Z0Ent3BPBbb-d3DtB6tZoH5o1PDMMyUG_IWPq8_dvPKmlOn7WwRw84O2Dx9KP5cQ&__tn__H-R](https://www.facebook.com/reel/424921073205465/?s=single_unit&__cft__[0]=AZVZtgsUork7lQRcreQ8opHFWHHbFjd78CG5njBMeIXKd-iAiS7CtoE6Ps-DH7mHHCfa2GOKJDXucDxgBtjm6r42B3P-XTI4u dqDBHo9y-06x_WbVvRnvgmvOdjMcv6tpPWHONRp_6mYHvHehXmexWAErxg8yOmk_J11RrJD7oHWhT1Z0Ent3BPBbb-d3DtB6tZoH5o1PDMMyUG_IWPq8_dvPKmlOn7WwRw84O2Dx9KP5cQ&__tn__H-R)

“NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED” Versus “MITCHELL FAMILY INVESTMENT TRUST QLD Australia and the “MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST” in Singapore and 4 Elizabeth St Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton NZ.





Wednesday 19 June 2024 Zoom Court Hearing Otahuhu Auckland NZ & Greece EU & Britain UK

Debt Recovery of the largest Corporate Fraud in the World happened in Australia - New Zealand

Eddie Mitchell Stole my New Zealand registered Company NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED and took it to Singapore Registered it in IBC Singapore International Bapstist Church under his Private Corporation Company MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST through my company Intelectual Business Information and Traditional History of Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau HEAD LEASE CONTRACT over New Zealand Country transferred Title to King George IV British Crown Ownership that Eddie Mitchell paid a New Zealand Barrister and Freemason to go to Edinburgh Magistrate Court and Freemasons Office to verify the CONTRACT is LIVE . Eddie Mitchell then told me that it is estimated at £17 Trillion GBP Moai Pound Note and I said its worth more that that then he disappeared with that money which is my Business Property Wealth Legal Inheritance of 50 years of Research I put on 3 memory sticks and gave to him to take to Scotland and Transferred the Stolen Money and Memorials Instruments to his Accountant in Brisbane Australia which I am onto today. He has stolen that money and abandoned me but he Stole my Business Registered Company and Money Assets I want recovered by a Lawyer Debt Recovery Company in Brisbane Queensland Australia New Zealand

EXHIBITS OF COURT OF RECORD SCOTLAND NATIVE LAND COURT

Deeds

What is a deed?

Exhibit 1/ A deed is a legal agreement, obligation or other document registered with a court. This is sometimes done for safekeeping but is more usually done to establish the basis of a legal right before proceeding to a related legal action.

Exhibit 2/ In registering the deed, the person presenting it paid a fee to a court clerk who copied the document into the register and then kept the original document. This original document was called the warrant.

Exhibit 3/ While for most historical purposes the recorded version is satisfactory, the warrant will show the signatures of the parties to the deed.





In some cases, the record volume has been destroyed or lost over the years and if the warrants survive, they can function as a substitute.

Exhibit 4/ In copying the document, many clerks also made a brief note of the entry in a quite separate minute book.

Exhibit 5/ These were kept to prove that they had done their work but they were also used as an index if records had to be retrieved.

Exhibit 6/ Modern searchers can use them in the same way. Once registered, the parties received certified extracts of the document.

Types of deed

Bonds

Exhibit 7/ There are many types of bonds recorded, but in essence a bond is an undertaking by the granter to pay a certain sum to the grantee (usually in repayment of a debt), or to perform a certain action for him.

Exhibit 8/ The grantee could transmit his right to a third party, which was done by means of an assignation. Assignations (or 'deeds of assignment') are also commonly found in registers of deeds.

Exhibit 9/ The parties to the assignation were the original grantee and the third party.

Exhibit 10/ Once the sum had been paid or the action performed, the original granter required evidence that this was so.



Exhibit 11/ This was provided by means of a discharge (or 'acquittance') given by the person in whom the right last resided. This could be the original grantee or an assignee.

Exhibit 12/ Discharges could also be used to release individuals from their duties as trustees.

Contracts

Exhibit 13/ Whereas a bond is a unilateral deed, (that is, only the granter incurred an obligation), a contract is a bilateral deed by which both parties incurred obligations. Contracts could relate to moveable or heritable rights.

Exhibit 14/ Until the 20th century, it was common practice for a contract of marriage to be drawn up for members of families who owned land or other extensive property.

Exhibit 15/ Such contracts were made to ensure the financial security of the family, particularly the wife and children and could be drawn up before or after the marriage ceremony.

Exhibit 16/ In a marriage contract you can expect to find the names of the couple and their fathers and sometimes the names of other relatives.

Exhibit 17/ Marriage contracts were private documents and so did not have to be registered. Please note that marriage contracts are commonly registered after one spouse has died and not, as one might expect, at the time when the contract is drawn up.

Exhibit 18/ This means that when looking for a marriage contract one can expect to be looking for a deed registered sometime (perhaps a very long time) after the marriage is known to have taken place.



Exhibit 19/ Another common contract is the contract of co-partnery. If your ancestor is known to have been part of a business it is possible that he entered into a contract of co-partnery with another individual.

Exhibit 20/ Such a contract might be found in a register of deeds. Again, the contract, if registered at all, might be recorded long after it was agreed.

Tacks (leases)

Exhibit 21/ A tack is a similar deed to the modern lease, and is a contract between a proprietor and a tenant (or 'tacksman') in which the tacksman could enjoy possession of the proprietor's land for a certain time on payment of a set rent.

Exhibit 22/ Indeed there are also leases to be found in the register of deeds. Only a tiny proportion of the many thousands of tacks that once existed were ever registered, however, and usually only if there was a dispute about the terms.

Exhibit 23/ In practice, if you are looking for a particular tack or lease, there is more likelihood of finding it among the estate papers of the landowner concerned.

Wills and codicils

Exhibit 24/ Occasionally, wills and codicils (additions to wills) that cannot be found in the commissary or sheriff courts can be found in the registers of deeds. Families could also convey property from one member to another by means of a trust disposition, although dispositions could also be made between unrelated individuals. Trust dispositions are quite common deeds but they do tend to



relate primarily to people with land or other extensive property.

Factories

Exhibit 25/ A factory is where one party empowers another party to act on his or her behalf. It is common for an individual travelling overseas to engage someone to act on his behalf by means of a factory.

Protests and deeds of submission

Exhibit 26/ Deeds could also be created when an agreement had not been fulfilled. Protests or bills of protest are where an individual seeks payment from another individual in completion of an earlier agreement such as the delivery of goods or payment for services.

Exhibit 27/ Many sheriff courts have a separate register of protests. A deed of submission, sometimes called a compromise, would be created in order to refer a dispute to the arbitration of an agreed person or persons so that the parties involved might avoid litigation. The arbiter's decision was usually given on the back of the deed of submission and is known as a decret arbitral.

Where might a deed be registered?

Exhibit 28/ Deeds could be registered in a number of places:
in the Register of Deeds at the Court of Session,

in sheriff courts,

in royal burghs,

in commissary courts



or in the courts of the heritable jurisdictions (the private courts of major landowners).

The heritable jurisdictions were abolished in 1748 and the registers of deeds in commissary courts were abolished in 1809.

If you do not know where a deed was recorded, searching can be a bit of a guessing game.

Exhibit 29/ The more important the deed, the more likely it is to be registered in the Register of Deeds of the Court of Session.

Otherwise a deed about a relatively minor matter of local interest could involve you in a trawl of the deeds registers maintained by various other courts.

The Register of Deeds of the Court of Session

Exhibit 30/ The formal title for the Register of Deeds is the Books of Council and Session.

Exhibit 31/ The series commenced in 1554 and was based at Edinburgh. It is now held by us (NRS reference RD).

Exhibit 32/ The register contains official copies of deeds presented to the Court of Session, the highest civil court in Scotland.

The full range of deeds was recorded there.

Exhibit 33/ There are contracts or other obligations such as sales of contracts,

Exhibit 34/ dispositions of heritable property,



marriage settlements,

Exhibit 35/ bonds,

Exhibit 36/ shipping agreements,

Exhibit 37/ building contracts

Exhibit 38/ and occasionally some apprenticeship agreements.

Exhibit 39/ While the register does contain a very few title deeds,

Exhibit 40/ it does not contain a systematic record of landownership.

Exhibit 41/Title deeds are normally to be found in the Register of Sasines.

Exhibit 42/ Unlike the Register of Sasines, the Register of Deeds is a voluntary register.

Exhibit 43/By registering a deed at the Court of Session, the undertaking then had the force of a decree of court.

Exhibit 44/ In the register of deeds you can find many sorts of documents that may be of use to family historians.

Exhibit 45/ Deeds will show names and designations of family members, particularly in marriage contracts, they may indicate the sort of business people were involved in (for example co-partnery agreements)

Exhibit 46/ and may also indicate the movement of heritable property (land, buildings) in some cases.



Exhibit 47/ It has been said that almost every Scotsman or woman of any consequence after the mid-16th century will be mentioned somewhere in the Register of Deeds.

Exhibit 48/ There are indexes for the Register of Deeds of the Court of Session for the years 1554-1595, 1661- 1702, 1705-7, 1714-15, 1750-2, 1765, and from 1770 to the present.

Exhibit 49/ For the gap periods where there is no index, there are usually minute books that can act as a substitute.

While our staff can search for single deeds in particular years where there are indexes, they cannot undertake searches in the minute books.

Sheriff Court Registers of Deeds

Exhibit 50/ Not all the sheriff courts kept a register of deeds, but there is at least one for each county. These records are held by us (NRS reference SC).

The registers of deeds for the sheriff courts vary in their covering dates from court to court and not all survive.

Exhibit 51/ The earliest surviving register is for Perth Sheriff Court, from 1570.

From 1809, the registers were kept quite consistently. A few of the sheriff courts have indexes for their deeds registers after 1809 but the majority do not. Consequently searching them can be laborious, involving the use of minute books, or sometimes simply leafing through the pages.

Exhibit 52/ There are registers of deeds for the following sheriff courts (NRS reference in brackets):

- **Ayr 1800-99 SC6**



- Cromarty 1819-32 SC24
- Cupar 1809-1900 SC20
- Dingwall 1794-1889 SC25
- Dunblane 1809-1902 SC44
- Dunoon/Inveraray 1809-88 SC31
- Haddington 1809-94 SC40
- Hamilton 1810-1897 SC37
- Kirkcudbright 1623-1700 SC16
- Linlithgow 1809-1894 SC41
- Paisley 1809-1899 SC58
- Perth 1809-1900 SC49
- Stirling 1809-1900 SC67
- Tain 1812-1884 SC34

Royal Burgh Registers of Deeds

Exhibit 53/ There are registers of deeds for almost half of the 66 royal burghs. These are held in National Records of Scotland (NRS reference B).

Exhibit 54/ The dates for these registers vary considerably (the earliest being that for Edinburgh in 1561) and they extend into the 20th century. Unfortunately, only some of the registers are indexed.

Exhibit 55/ There are very few minute books for the burgh registers of deeds, so that searching them can be time consuming unless you have a very strong lead as to when a document was registered.

Commissary Court Registers of Deeds

Exhibit 56/ Before 1809, the commissary courts could register deeds as well. These records are held in National Records of Scotland (NRS reference CC).



Exhibit 57/ Again, the records were kept quite patchily. There may or may not be minute books and gaps occur in the registers although these can often be filled by the warrants.

Exhibit 58/ Apart from Peebles, 1755-62 (NRS reference CC18), the commissary court deeds are not indexed, so that searching them can be time consuming unless you have a very strong lead as to when a document was registered.

Local Court Registers of Deeds

Exhibit 59/ Some local courts also kept registers of deeds, before 1748. Where these survive, they are usually in National Records of Scotland (NRS reference RH11). Some of the gaps in the registers are filled by the information given in other court books.

Exhibit 60/ There should be a note within the relevant catalogue to local court records should this be the case. The local court registers of deeds are not indexed, so that searching them can be time consuming unless you have a very strong lead as to when a document was registered.

Enquiries about deeds

Exhibit 61/ As mentioned above searching for deeds can be very time consuming. Our staff can carry out limited searches on your behalf provided that you have good information about the date of registration. You should note that the date of registration is often much later than the date of the deed.

Exhibit 62/ Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV 12 Stewart St Helensville



<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LC9J-4PF/mohi-william-manukau-1912-2008>

Exhibit 63/ Ancestral links to Tira Waikato Wherehere Manukau 1823 King George IV Land Lease Contract in Edinburgh Scotland Britain UK NRS National Records of Scotland Sheriffs Court of Deeds Titles

On 2 March 1820 Hongi and Waikato left in the whaler New Zealander to visit England, where they spent several months in the care of Kendall and Leigh. The two chiefs stayed at Cambridge for a short time and helped Professor Lee, who was then compiling a Maori dictionary for the Church Missionary Society. Hongi was well received everywhere he went. He again showed his interest in the arts and crafts of the country and in British military organisation. George IV received him in audience and presented him with a suit of chain mail and several guns. While in England Hongi went to great pains to secure guns and exchanged many of the presents which were showered upon him for these. He returned to Sydney in the Speke and, while there, secured more arms and powder. <http://onenzfoundation.co.nz/.../why-the-13-chiefs-wrote.../>

Local Court Register of Deeds Deposit for Land Deed

Exhibit 64/ Some local courts also kept registers of deeds, before 1748. Where these survive, they are usually in National Records of Scotland (NRS reference RH11).

Exhibit 65/ NOTE I have received from Mr Rogan five pounds for our land Uetaua Pukekohe Auckland Nov 11th 1862 Rewharewha Manukau

Exhibit 66/ I am his Surrogate Native Paramount Chief of Legal Claims





Exhibit 67/

Victoria Univer



MAORI DEEDS OF LAND PURCHASES IN THE NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND: VOLUME ONE

[DEED RECEIPTS—NO. 79.]

[Previous Section](#) | [Table of Contents](#) | [Up](#) | [Next Section](#)

PAGE 750



Deed Receipts—No. 79.

UETAUA BLOCK (PUKEKOHE), MANUKAU DISTRICT.

KUA RIRO mai ki au na Te Rokena E rima pauna takitahi maku enei moni e whakahokia ki a ia ina rite te utu mo ta maua whenua ko Uetaua, ko Pukekohe te ingoa nui o taua whenua.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.

REWHAREWHA.

Akarana, Nov. 11th, 1862.

TRANSLATION.

I HAVE RECEIVED from Mr. Rogan five pounds. I will repay this to him when we receive the payment for our land Uetaua. Pukekohe is the name of that land.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.

(sd.) REWHAREWHA.

Auckland, Nov. 11th, 1862.

A True Transcript of Office Copy of Receipt.

H. HANSON TURTON.^f

Wellington, October. 8th, 1875.



Te Pūhikotuhi o Aotearoa

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[advanced search]

▼ ABOUT THIS PAGE

Title: Maori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Volume One

Author: H. Hanson Turton

Publication details: George Didsbury, 1877

Part of: He reo nō ngā whakaritenga me ngā pukapuka here / Language of agreement and obligation

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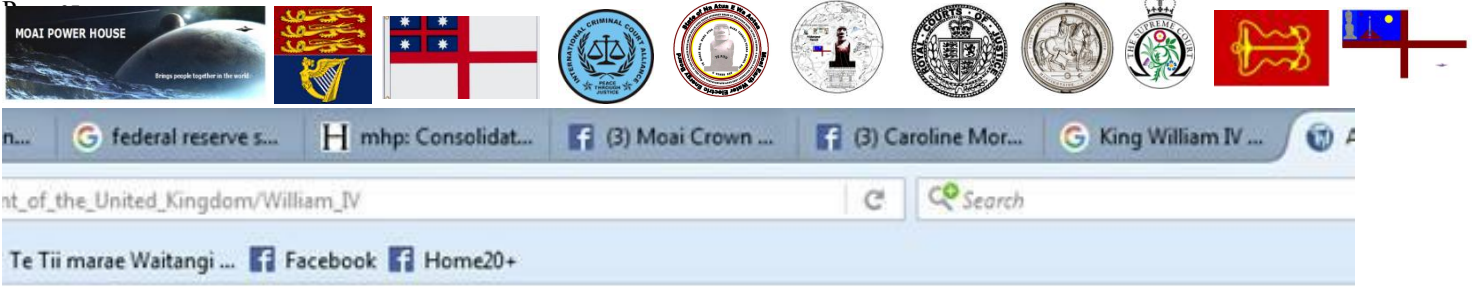


Share:



OTHER FORMATS





- Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 73
- Vice-Admiralty Courts Act 1832 c. 51

1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV) [edit]

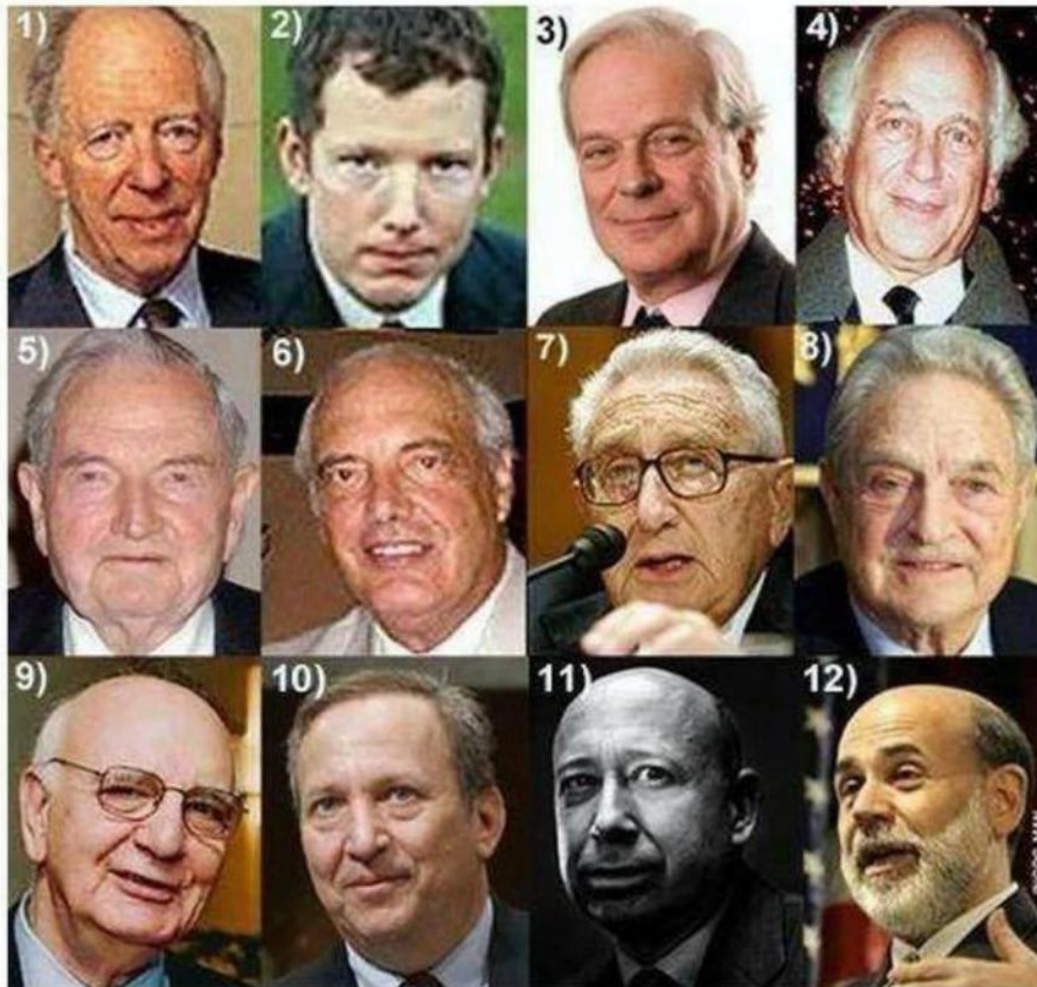
- Administration of Estates Act 1833 c. 104
- Apprentices Act 1833 c. 63
- Appropriation Act 1833 c. 96
- Army (Artillery &c.) Pensions Act 1833 c. 29
- Assessed Taxes Act 1833 c. 34
- Assessed Taxes Act 1833 c. 39
- Assizes Act 1833 c. 71
- Bank Notes Act 1833 c. 83
- Bank of England Act 1833 c. 98



Exhibit 68/



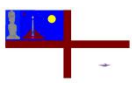
Exhibit 70/



**WE OWN AND RUN
THE FED AND THE BANKS
WE ARE YOUR ENEMY.**

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Lord Jacob de Rothschild. | 2) His son Nathaniel. |
| 3) Baron John de Rothschild | 4) Sir Evelyn de Rothschild |
| 5) David Rockefeller | 6) Nathan Warburg |
| 7) Henry Kissinger | 8) George Soros |
| 9) Paul Volcker | 10) Larry Summers |
| 11) Lloyd Blankfein | 12) Ben Shalom |





<https://www.skynova.com/showInvoices.php>

Exhibit 73/ Eddie Mitchell Bill

Sales Expenses Timesheets Accounting

View Invoice (000025: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
 Auckland, New Zealand MOB PH +64 21 078 2523

Alfred Mitchell
 4 Elizabeth Street 3200, Beerescourt, Hamilton, New
 Zealand



INVOICE

Invoice # 0000025
 P.O. # 8849
 Invoice Date 18/06/2024
 Due Date 18/06/2024

Item	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Amount
Product		1000000000000.00	1.00	1,000,000,000,000.00

NOTES: Wednesday 29 May 2024

Debt Recovery of GBP 1 Trillion Corporate Fraud with his brother Eddie Mitchel of their Mitchell Family Trust Business

Eddie Mitchell Stole my New Zealand registered Company NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED and took it to Singapore Registered it in IBC Singapore International Baptist Church under his Private Corporation Company "MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST" through my company Intellectual Business Information and Traditional History of Paramount Chief "Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau" HEAD LEASE CONTRACT over New Zealand Country transferred Title to King George IV "British Crown" Ownership that Eddie Mitchell paid a New Zealand Barrister and Freemason Affairs and accommodation to go to Edinburgh Magistrate Court and Freemasons Office for over 3 months to verify the "MANUKAU WAIKATO CONTRACT IS LIVE". Eddie Mitchell then told me that the Freemasons and Barristers estimated KING BGEORGE & MANUKAU CONTRACT LEASE is worth USD \$17 Trillion and I said its worth more that amount. And then he disappeared with that money which is my Business Property Wealth Legal Inheritance of 50 years of Research I put on 3 memory sticks and gave to him to take to Scotland to prove it exists. He then Transferred my Contract Stolen Money and Memorials Instruments to his Accountant in Brisbane Australia the "MITCHELL FAMILY INVESTMENT TRUST" which I am Invoicing him today and sending the hard copy Bill Debt to his Postal Business Address where I lived in his Fathers old house where Sam (Solo Mother) and her kids live and rent. He has stolen that money and abandoned me and he Stole my Business Registered Company "NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED" Registered New Zealand Company and Legal Inheritance Money Assets and Intellectual Property Ownership Contract I want recovered by a Lawyer Debt Recovery Company in Brisbane Queensland Australia and recover his stolen New Zealand Real Estate Property Assets that I am Seizing the whole "Mitchell family Trust" in New Zealand and recover Debts owed by his Real Estate Property Development Business and Assets in New Zealand I am charging him for stealing my "Hoani Kahaki Family Trust" property and "Moai Crown King William IV Trust" and Company "Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited" Company billed him for Corporate Fraud Laundered Money and Intellectual Property and Legal Inheritance Money Theft Extortion Fraud and Alfred played a part in the Maori Land Court transfer of Land to their illegal corrupted law of NZ Crown ownership

Subtotal	1,000,000,000,000.00
Total	1,000,000,000,000.00
Amount Paid	0.00
Balance Due (GBP)	£1,000,000,000,000.00





Exhibit 74/ Eddie Mitchell Bill for "Mitchell Family Trust"
New Zealand Real Estate I am Seizing the whole "Mitchell family Trust" and recover Debts owed by his Real Estate Property Development Business and Assets in New Zealand I am charging him for stealing my "Hoani Kahaki Family Trust" property "Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited" Company Stolen Assets and "Moai Crown King William IV Trust" and Company "Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited" Company billed him for Corporate Fraud Laundered Money and Ineffectual Property and Legal Inheritance Money Theft.

EDDIE MITCHELL FAMINE GRAVEYARD MANOR HAMILTON On the Right Monday 20 May 2024
<https://www.facebook.com/reel/681786784076297>

Youtube converted from Facebook to Mp 4 to Zanzar to Youtube

This is incomplete Glen Cranny am still formatting it for Wednesday 19 June 2024 Court Hearing

Today is Saturday 15 June 2024 John Wanoa

This is the Trustee Director of the "Mitchell Family Trust" and the "Mitchell Family Investment Trust" NZW Queensland Brisbane Australia Stolen Head Lease Moai GBP £17 Trillion Contract Debt Bill on his families MITCHELL FAMILY

INVESTMENT TRUST in NSW and MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST in NZ

EDDIE MITCHELL 4 Elizabeth Street Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand

"NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED" Versus "MITCHELL FAMILY INVESTMENT TRUST QLD Australia and the "MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST" in Singapore and 4 Elizabeth St Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton NZ.


Wednesday 19 June 2024 Zoom Court Hearing Otahuhu Auckland NZ & Greece EU & Britain UK Debt Recovery of the largest Corporate Fraud in the World happened in Australia - New Zealand

Eddie Mitchell Stole my New Zealand registered Company NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED and took it to Singapore Registered it in IBC Singapore International Babtist Church under his Private Corporation Company MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST through my company Intellectual Business Information and Traditional History of Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau HEAD LEASE CONTRACT over New Zealand Country transferred Title to King George IV British Crown Ownership that Eddie Mitchell paid a New Zealand Barrister and Freemason to go to Edinburgh Magistrate Court and Freemasons Office to verify the CONTRACT is LIVE . Eddie Mitchell then told me that it is estimated at £17 Trillion GBP Moai Pound Note and I said its worth more that that then he disappeared with that money which is my Business Property Wealth Legal Inheritance of 50 years of Research I put on 3 memory sticks and gave to him to take to Scotland and Transferred the Stolen Money and Memorials Instruments to his Accountant in Brisbane Australia which I am onto today. He has stolen that money and abandoned me but he Stole my Business Registered Company and Money Assets I want recovered by a Lawyer Debt Recovery Company Brisbane Queensland Australia New Zealand





Exhibit 75/


moaienergy@gmail.com | Help | Settings | Log out

Sales
Expenses
Timesheets
Accounting

Edit Invoice (0000021:Sent)

[Show Customization Options](#)


✔ Invoice #0000021 has been saved

View
Print
PDF
Send
Mark as Paid
Save

From

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
 29/5/2024
 PLEASE ACTIVATE DEBT RECOVERY TO
 CHINESE CONSTRUCTION BANK
 CREDITOR BRICS Nations Debt
 Recovery Contractors, Skaleet Debt
 Recovery, France E-Collect Brisbane
 QLD Australia
 JOHN WANOA Director
 45/26 Marjorie Jayne Crescent, 1062
 Otahuhu, South Auckland, New Zealand
 MOB PH +64 21 078 2523



INVOICE

Invoice # 0000021

P.O. # 8849

Invoice Date 29/05/2024

Due Date 29/05/2024

To

Eddie Mitchell

4 Elizabeth Street 3200, Beerescourt,
 Hamilton, New Zealand

Item	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Tax	Amount
Product		990000000	1.00	35.00%	990000000
		0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00

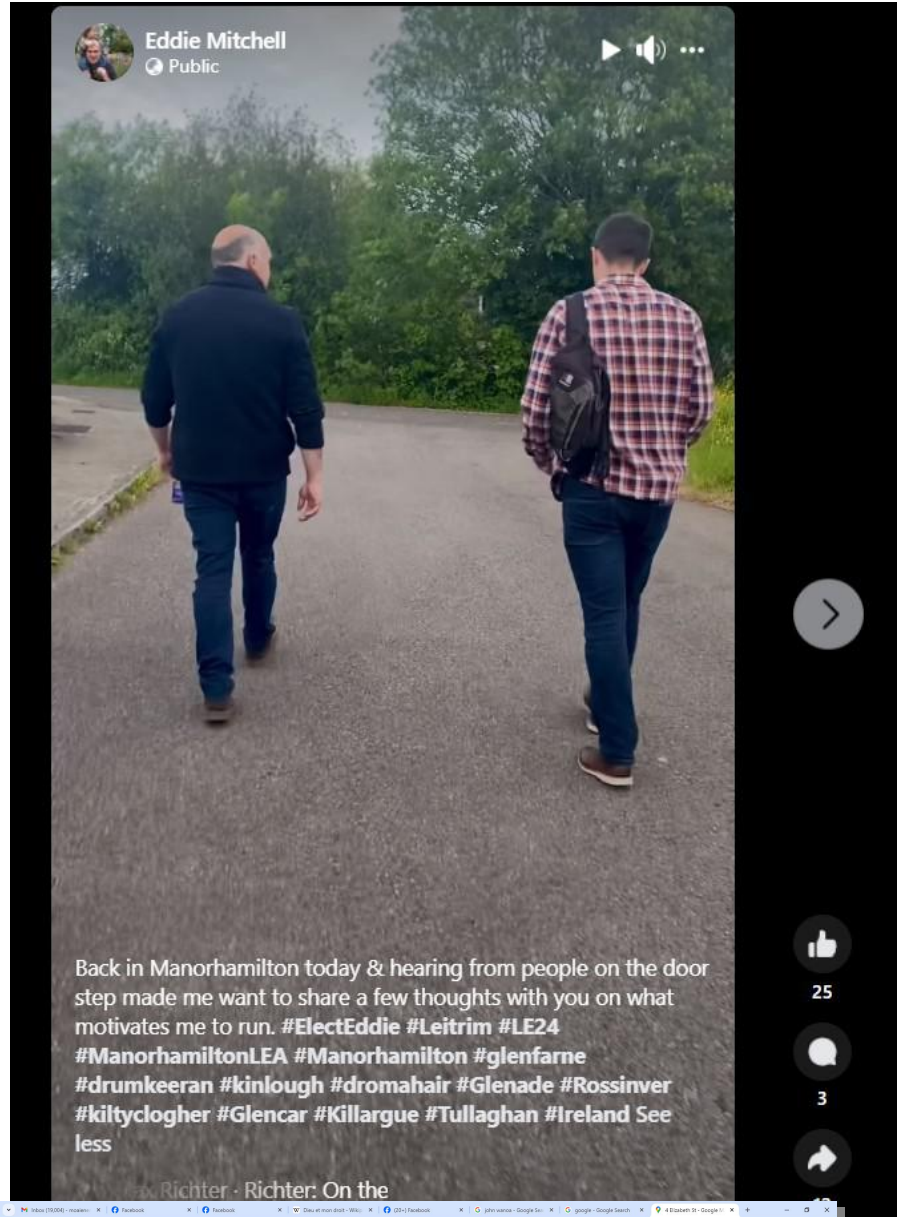
+ New Line

Invoice Notes

Over by his real estate property development business and Assets in New Zealand I am charging him for stealing my "Hoani Kahaki Family Trust" property "Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited" Company Stolen Assets and "Moai Crown King William IV Trust" and Company "Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited" Company billed him for Corporate Fraud Laundered Money and Intellectual Property and Legal Inheritance Money Theft

Subtotal	990000000000
+ Tax (35.00%)	346500000000
Total	1336500000000
Amount Paid	0.00
Balance Due (GBP)	£13365000000







storage managem x | Facebook (2) Facebook x | skynova login - Google Search x | S Edit



moaienergy@gmail.com | Help | Settings | Log out

Sales Expenses Timesheets Accounting

Edit Invoice (0000025:Draft)

[Show Customization Options](#)

✔ Invoice #0000025 has been saved

View Print PDF Send Mark as Paid Save

From

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 Auckland, New Zealand
MOB PH +64 21 078 2523

Delete Logo

To

Alfred Mitchell

4 Elizabeth Street 3200, Beerescourt,
Hamilton, New Zealand

INVOICE

Invoice # 0000025

P.O. # 8849

Invoice Date 18/06/2024

Due Date 18/06/2024

Item	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Tax	Amount
Product		100000000C	1.00	0.00%	100000000C
		0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00

+ New Line

Invoice Notes

Wednesday 29 May 2024

Debt Recovery of GBP 1 Trillion Corporate Fraud with his brother Eddie Mitchel of their Mitchell Family Trust Business

Eddie Mitchell Stole my New Zealand registered Company NA

Subtotal 100000000000

Total 100000000000

Amount Paid 0.00

Balance Due (GBP) £100000000000

Exhibit 78/





moaienergy@gmail.com | Help | Settings | Log out

- Sales
- Expenses
- Timesheets
- Accounting

Edit Invoice (000022:Draft)

[Show Customization Options](#)


✓ Invoice #000022 has been saved

- View
- Print
- PDF
- Send
- Mark as Paid
- Save

From

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 Auckland, New Zealand
 MOB PH +64 21 078 2523



Delete Logo

To

Eddie Mitchell

4 Elizabeth Street 3200, Beerescourt,
 Hamilton, New Zealand

INVOICE

Invoice # 0000022

P.O. # 8849

Invoice Date 15/06/2024

Due Date 15/06/2024

Item	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Tax	Amount
Product		170000000	00	0.00%	170000000
			00	0.00%	0.00

+ New Line

Invoice Notes

Wednesday 29 May 2024

Debt Recovery of GBP 17 Trillion the largest Corporate Fraud in the World

Eddie Mitchell Stole my New Zealand registered Company NA

Subtotal 170000000000

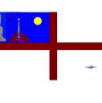
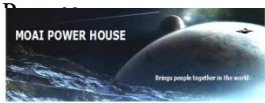
Total 170000000000

Amount Paid 0.00

Balance Due (GBP) £170000000000

Exhibit 79/







Search Tools & resources Help ABN Lookup Australian Government Australian Business Register Type an ABN, ACN or name

Search results - active ABNs and names

Exhibit 80/

Active ABNs All ABNs Pdf Export Print Email

Your search for A & E Mitchell Investment Trust found more than 200 matches. The top 200 current names with active ABNs are listed below sorted by relevance. Use All ABNs tab to list cancelled ABNs/names. Click on an ABN or refine your search

Table with columns: ABN, Name, Type, Location. Rows include: 14 381 723 285 The Trustee for A&E Investment Trust, 80 812 120 214 The Trustee for AE INVESTMENT TRUST, 76 316 148 523 The Trustee for AE Investment Trust, 47 713 057 675 A & M INVESTMENT TRUST



https://abr.business.gov.au/Search/ResultsActive?SearchText=Mitchell%20Family%20Trust
https://abr.business.gov.au/Search/ResultsActive?SearchText=A%20%26%20E%20Mitchell%20Investment%20Trust
https://www.bitchute.com/video/zeLV2ao6QcT8/
https://www.bitchute.com/video/7wSg3UKyERwg/
https://www.bitchute.com/video/s11UUncZ7L7v/

BITCHUTE WATERMAN BLOWS WHISTLE ON COMPANIES HOUSE Exhibit 81/

Gary Waterman 18 Year UK Police Veteran Exposes Them All



YouTube video player for 'THE CHARLIE WARD SHOW THE FRAUD SCANDAL OF THE UK WITH GARY WATERMAN CHARLIEWARD.COM'



On Sat, 15 Jun 2024, 10:50 am John Wanoa, <moaienergy@gmail.com> wrote:to Eddie Mitchell





I am challenging the Government LINZ and MAORI LAND TITLES more important for my years of work to make them show me their land titles and where they got it from because if the can't match what title I got them my title is better and I got SKALEET CONTRACT and Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Judge Orders to go after Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Contract that I have the helensville Freemasons title to this whole country and no one can tamper with it because I am dropping pound notes on their heads so I got nothing from you what you doing and who your seeing your Barristers are not talking to me the claimant judge with the Manukau history of his and my Wanoa family no one has that title and its in the hands of SKALEET MODULAR BANKING PLATFORM SYSTEMS Debt collectors I have to focus on this job full time and keep going without changing my brain off the track I am doing this for everyone who had enough of corporate corruption and fraud and that's what Skaleet does fraud and already your Maori titles and LINZ Titles are suspect got British Crown Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Invoices on the land and LIEN over the country until I see a TITLE To the country then I rule again MAORI and LINZ LAND TITLE put back into MOAI CROWN British Land Title where it came from not Australia

Have meeting today army guy bringing one of the historian mason s that went over with the party to meeting not sure why (Eddie Mitchell) 15 June 2023 Text to me

Hi. This text is just letting you know that you have missed a call from +64226810422, at 11:07 on 25/06. Sunday from Eddie Mitchell

Tell your Barristers that I have no business with them nothing in writing and to stop going after the Manukau King George IV contract because SKALEET has a Court Order from me to get it through Westminster Parliament and its in their hands now not wise for you to contribute any legal input I have got SKALEET now and don't need your Barristers no transparency to me and the honest SKALEET and me to do that job with the MOAI Trillion pound notes (To Eddie Mitchell) Text to me 25/06/2023

All good john I got some one to take water bore company kyapoi transfer there name today brought farm with that water company attached 24 July 2023 (Eddie Mitchell)Text to me

Did you pick you truck up ok im in kinlock i own a farm down here doing an eighteen house sub division over looking lake 26 August 2023 (Eddie Mitchell) Text to me

Was ringing see if you wanted borrow the subaru tribeca to use sleep in is your car not running will try two Tmrw 4 August 2023 (Eddie Mitchell) Text to me

Have meeting today army guy bringing one of the historian masons that went over with the party to meeting not sure why (Eddie Mitchell) 5 August 2023 Text to me

Hi john how do you spell skarlett may throw some cash support the kaupapa dont for get Txt me radio station name how you doing today 9 August 2023 (Eddie Mitchell) Text to me

Exhibit 82/





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

Exhibit 84/

8) 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, 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.

10) 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 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



WE OWN AND RUN THE FED AND THE BANKS WE ARE YOUR ENEMY.

- 1) Lord Jacob de Rothschild.
- 2) His son Nathaniel.
- 3) Baron John de Rothschild
- 4) Sir Evelyn de Rothschild
- 5) David Rockefeller
- 6) Nathan Warburg
- 7) Henry Kissinger
- 8) George Soros
- 9) Paul Volcker
- 10) Larry Summers
- 11) Lloyd Blankfein
- 12) Ben Shalom



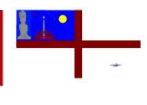


Exhibit 85/

skynova moaivergy@gmail.com | Help | Settings | Log out

Sales Expenses Timesheets Accounting

Edit Invoice (000023:Draft)

Show Customisation Options

Invoice #000023 has been saved

View Print PDF Send Mark as Paid Save

From:
 No Atua E Wa Aotua Limited
 New Zealand Corporate Company
 Office
 John H K Wainoa 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, Skalest Debt
 Recovery, France Lawyer Debt
 Collector Brisbane QLD Australia
 JOHN WAINOA Director
 45/26 Marjorie Jayne Crescent, 1062

To:
 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 Marae 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 a mail 23 Pages to Sir Phillip Jones
 Chief of British Navy First Lord High Admiral
 our Moai Native Indigene Whokameringa
 Hapu Chiefs Commercial Contract Business
 Partners

INVOICE

Invoice # 000023
 P.O. # 8849
 Invoice Date 15/06/2024
 Due Date 15/06/2024

Item	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Tax	Amount
Product		9.7E+14	1.0E+18	0.00%	9.7E+32

Invoice Notes

Sunday 16 June 2024 Naval Invasi on UN habited Antarctica NZ

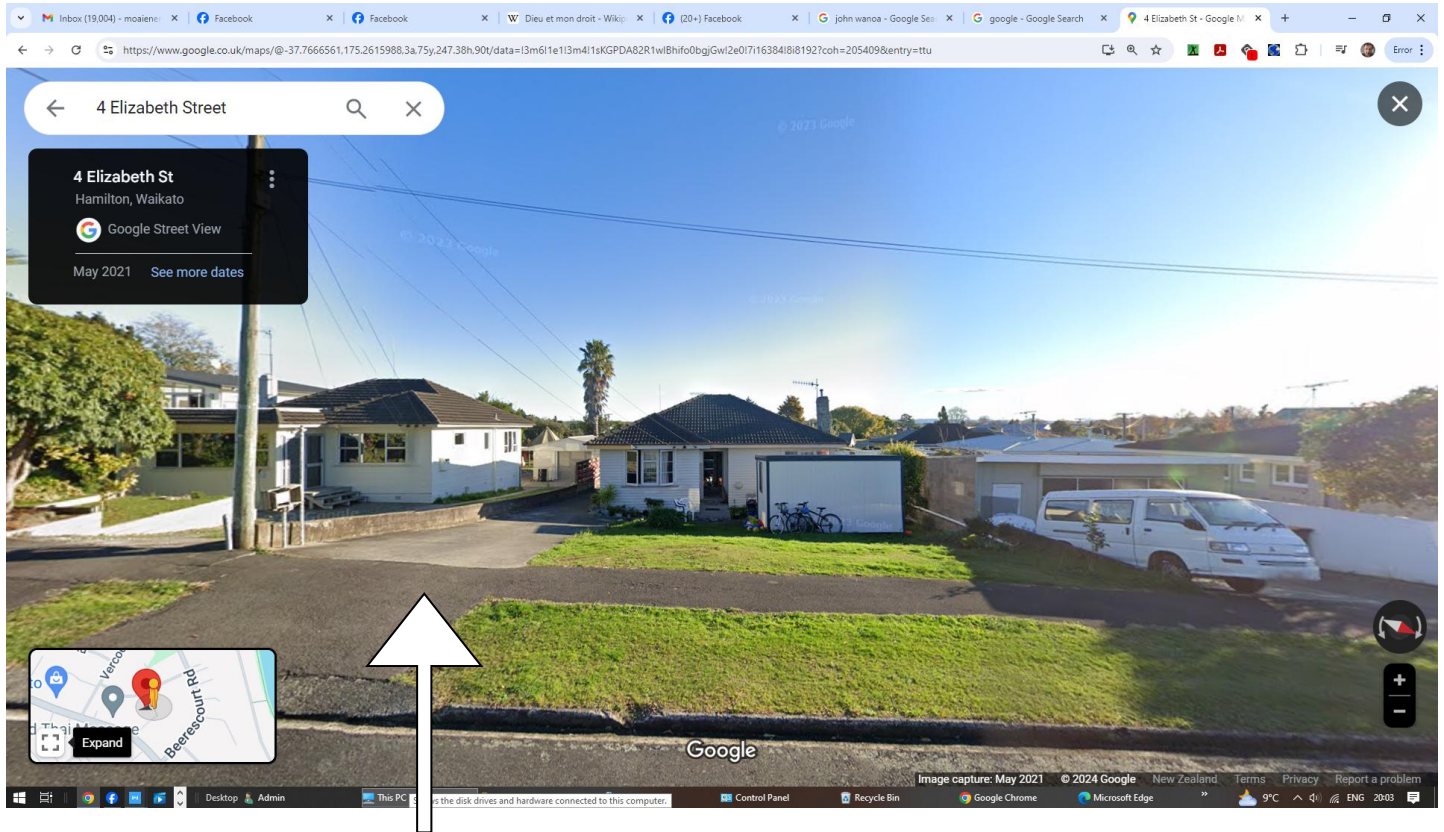
Debt Recovery of GBP 970 Million Trillion - Trillion the largest Corporate Fraud in the World British Crown Russia China EU Parliament America Congress all in this Corrupt

Subtotal 9.7e+32
 Total 9.7e+32
 Amount Paid 0.00
 Balance Due (GBP) £9.7e+32





Exhibit 87/



Here is the Scene of the Biggest White Collar Corporation Crime of Money Laundering Proceeds of Crime in the World of New Zealand Crown Government Private Corporation Company Criminal Organization called "Crown Sovereign of New Zealand" Changed its old name "Queen in Right of New Zealand" to cover up its Corrupt Fraud Misleading Propoganda Private Crypto Investment Salesman Business Self Interests And not the Public Taxpayers so we are terminating the New Zealand NSW Government Maori Land LINZ Land Native Land Lease and fake Maori Pakeha Land Memorials and Fake Whakapapa Contemporary History and Tampering of our Native Culture DNA and Traditional Polynesian Culture Language and History and destroyed a lot of valuable Taonga Memorials and Records obliterated historic grave sites and built right over our ancestors gravesites. For that you are charged 970 Million Trillion Trillion Moai Pound Notes valued at 1 KG of Gold Bullion or USD \$75,000 per One Moai Pound Note Lien Levy over all the Stolen Gold Bullion hidden aound the World we hold the Security of Investment over those Assets because of your Default Contract on our King William III of Orange Founding of Aotea New Zealand and Rapa’Nui Easter Island my Ancestors homeland raped and stolen by you Pirates on the High Seas of Admiralty King William IV Warned us about you Thugs being Snakes by the Black Cross around the Red St George Cross as British Royal Navy as our Admiralty Protectorate but instead you British Crown and Baby New Zealand Crown installede Immigrant Muslims into Westminster Parliament as not our British UK Patner as Queen Victoria Trust and King William III British Crown Dutch Protestant is still our First Nations New ZEALAND Native Chiefs Legitimate and Legal Lawful Commercial Corporate Contract Flag Monarch Trading Bank of England Business Partner with my own Wanoa Royal Tahitian Moai Native Indigenous Native Land Title Memorial MOAI STATUE Valuable Asset





We have caught the Biggest Corporation White Collar Fraud Real Estate Property Fraud Money Landering 303 Shell Companys Eddie Mitchell Positively Identified as the Real Criminal cant run and Hide like Ex PM Jacinda Ardern and Ex Pm John Key Banker who is in the Panama Papers Scam POPE FRANCIS CATHOLIC CHURCH PONZI BANK WAR CORPORATE BUSINESS FRAUD CAUGHT ACT OF ESPIONAGE THEFT OF ID THEFT OF MY REGISTERED COMPANY AND ITS ASSETS AND BIRTH CERTIFICATE GOVERNMENT BONDS AVERAGE NZD \$1 MILLION BOND CERTIFICATE CAPITAL VALUE STOLEN FROM ME WHILE I WAS IN MT EDEN PRISON AND OVER 3 YEARS HELD AGAINST MY WILL THE BIGGEST CRIM AGAINST MY FREEDOM THAT COULD NOT BE CHRGD AS NOW MY PERSONAL CLAIM AGAINST ALL CORPORATIONS REGISTERED IN NEW ZEALAND ASND BRITAIN UK AMERICA IMF WORLD BANK SCAM CRYPTO LAUNDERERED NEW USD IS LIABLE INDICTED MORE THAN ONCE IN THIS NATIVE KINGS BENCH COURT IN KING WILLIAM III DUTCH FOUNDED COUNTRY NEW ZEALAND YOU ARE NO LONGER NEEDED TO CARRY ON CORRUPT FRAUD PONZI BANK SCAM MONEY BUSINESS ON OUR NATIVES SOVEREIGNS LANDS HERE AND 500 MILE RADIOS ON LAND AROUND BELLOW THE PACIFIC RING OF FIRE BOUNDARY AREAS AMERICA IS STEALING USURPING BRITAIN UK ADMIRALTY FLAG OF NEW ZEALAND IS FOR OUR LEGAL LAW FULL SOVEREIGNFTY TRUST OF MOAI CROWN KING WILLIAM III OF ORANGE FREEDOM LAW USE

THESE ARE MY SUBMISSIONS IN THIS COURT TO RECOVER ALL STOLEN BANK ASSETS PROPERTY AND :PRECIOUS METALS GOLD CRYPTO CHIPCOINS CHILDREN ASSET WEALTH

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

This is a Native Magistrate Court High Court Case of **Exhibit 89/**

Moai Crown King William III Trust Constitution 1689 Westminster Parliament and

Moai Crown King William IV Trust 1835 Constitution Westminster Parliament and

Moai Crown Statue Memorial to Queen Victoria Trust 1844 Westminster Parliament and

Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited to Director John Wanoa USD \$17 Trillion Stolen ID Contract Lease

And Skaleet Bank France Creditor Investment Bank Financier and Bank Money Transfer Systems

Versus

US Federal State Government Washington DC Corporation IMF World Bank Director Rosie Rios





US Federal State Crypto Company “Ripple” ” Bitcoin” “Coinbase” ” XRP” USD Money Launderers and Proceeds of Crimes Act Breaches using “Fiat” USD as a Commodity for the US Federal State Government Congress new USD \$ Called “Ripplenet” Cash with the Popes Head on the new Paper USD and Director Rosie Rios Signature of USD \$1.8 Trillion as the Richest Person in the World ofr Bragging Rights to be an exclusive Government only Elite Trillionaire Billionaire Closed Shop Investor Control over US Federal Government Token Shares of XRP, Coindesk, Bitcoin etc.

This is a Native Magistrate Court High Court Case of

Moai Crown King William III Trust Constitution 1689 Westminster Parliament and

Moai Crown King William IV Trust 1835 Constitution Westminster Parliament and

Moai Crown Statue Memorial to Queen Victoria Trust 1844 Westminster Parliament and

Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited to Director John Wanoa USD \$17 Trillion Stolen ID Contract Lease

And Skaleet Bank France Creditor Investment Bank Financier and Bank Money Transfer Systems

Versus

The

Exhibit 90/

Westminster Parliament UK Muslim Immigration’ s taken over our British Crown Westminster Parliament Partnership Contract of King William III British Crown UK Royal NavyPartnership to our New Zealand Native Chiefs King William IV 1835 Founding New Zealand Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction of his 1835 Constitution Act and 8 Point Star of St Patricks Protestant Church 1835 Municipal Corporations Act from Ulster Ireland to Ulster North Island New Zealand Mirror Image of Moriori Paramount Chief Rewharewha Manukau 1862 Native Land Act with Captain James Reddy Clendon in Auckland New Zealand for band on the British Crown Record that this 1862 Native Land Act Originated from my own Research Findings of my own Wanoa Royal Tahitian Moai Statue Memorial Land Title in Queen Elizabeth II Great Court in London my own Traditional History Timeline of Events of Fact Cite4d Evidence is Absolute and as a Clear Title Entity.

The British Crown Rothschild Banks abandonment of the Bank of England we now Foreclose on your Corrupt Fraud Ponzi Pyramid 1 Bar GBP Note British Pound Note that never got King William III Protestant St Patrick Church Church of England Native Soil Sovereign Land British Parliament and Upper House and Lower House Royal Assent and Kings Emperial Seal and Coat of Arms Legal Legitimate Authority of King William IV Admiralty of the Sea and Dry Land Flag of Admiralty 1835 Free Passage through the World to pick up the Roay Head Lease Land Rents Leases and Fines





Prize Possessions Law of the King William III Dutchmans Circumnavigation of the World Mortgage Liens and Bank of England Loans and Trade Flagt Investments Contract Agreements and Treaties of King William III King George III and his sons King William IV King William IV and King Earnest Augustus I I am the Surrogate King Royal Tahitian Moai Wanoa Family Paramount Chief President of the Confederation Flag of United Tribes of Aotea New Zealand and Pacific Islands World Native Communities of 257 Native Countries in the World a mounting to 6 Billion Population versus 2 Billion Elite Fraudsters Pirates on the High Seas of bank War Politician British RABBI THUGS.



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

Exhibit 91/

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



20220916_142315.mp4

+64 21 078 2523 Auckland New Zealand

Exhibit 92/

moaipowerhouse.world

For Gary Waterman and Charlie Ward <https://rumble.com/embed/v4kms63/> Alfred Mitchell brother of Eddie Mitchell stated “Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau is a Woman”

And set up the Maori Land Court Fraud Land Transfer Documents of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 NZ Crown NSW Jurisdiction of Queen Victoria Rothschild Banks Fraud 1 bar pound note not passed by King William III 2 Bar Pound Note Act 1694 and failed King William III Bank of England Act 1694 British Crown Emperors Continuity of Sovereignty and King William IV 1835 Constitution Act

https://www.youtube.com/shorts/fp-EX_dKUvQ

HONG HIKA Cook Islander left and TIRA WAIKATO WHAREHEREHERE MANUKAU Moriori First Nation Landowner on right



MAORI DEEDS OF LAND PURCHASES IN THE NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND: VOLUME ONE

[DEED RECEIPTS—NO. 79.]

Previous Section | Table of Contents | Up | Next Section

PAGE 750

Deed Receipts—No. 79.

UETAUA BLOCK (PUKEKOHE), MANUKAU DISTRICT.

KUA RIRO mai ki au na Te Rokena E rima pauna takitahi maku enei moni e whakahokia ki a ia ina rite te utu mo ta maua whenua ko Uetaua, ko Pukekohe te ingoa nui o taua whenua.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.
REWHAREWHA.

Akarana, Nov. 11th, 1862.

TRANSLATION.

I HAVE RECEIVED from Mr. Rogan five pounds. I will repay this to him when we receive the payment for our land Uetaua. Pukekohe is the name of that land.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.
(sd.) REWHAREWHA.

Auckland, Nov. 11th, 1862.
A True Transcript of Office Copy of Receipt.

H. HANSON TURTON.

Wellington, October. 8th, 1875.

NZETC New Zealand Electronic Text Collection
Te Pūhikotuhi o Aotearoa

HOME ABOUT HELP

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[advanced search]

▼ ABOUT THIS PAGE

Title: Maori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Volume One

Author: H. Hanson Turton

Publication details: George Didsbury, 1877

Part of: He reo nō ngā whakaritenga me ngā pukapuka here / Language of agreement and obligation

License: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 New Zealand Licence

Share:

OTHER FORMATS





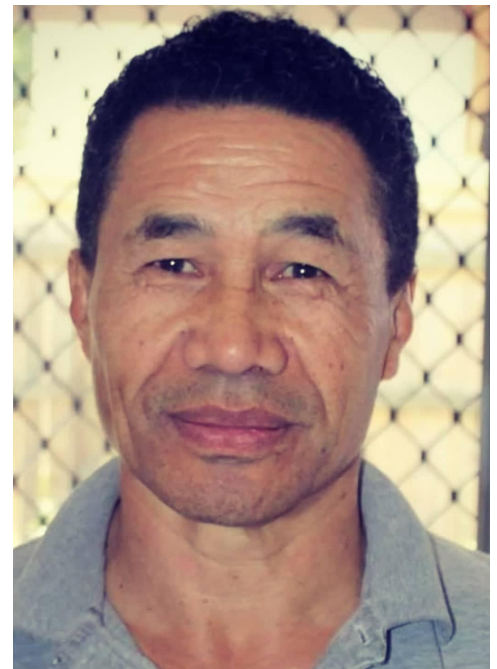
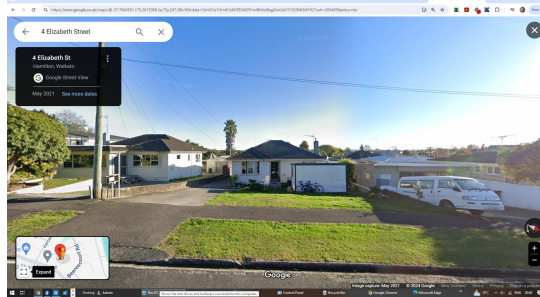
A friend of Eddie Mitchell says he never Trusted him at High School in Ngaruawahia Here is some of Eddie Mitchell Demolition of houses in Hamilton and replacing with new houses we seize them all to defray the Debts owed to John Wanoa, Phillip Te Awhitu and others Eddie and his Mitchel Family Investment Trust has defrauded fraudulently through his corrupt corporations and Accountants in Queensland Brisbane NSW Australia and how he demolished 32 houses in Chartwell and around Hamilton and Blair Ingram at bottom was Eddie schoolmate Witness for Eddie Mitchell Property Developers Real Estate Maori Land Mortgage Bank Fraud Theft Intellectual Property Information Theft Espionage Corporate Fraud Cover up Case Blair Ingram Phillip Te Awhitu and I want Justice in our own Native Magistrate Court Business we are privy to disclosing the facts of a corrupt fraudulent New Zealand Crown Government system now held liable for administering an International Criminal Organisation on our Native Lands.

https://one.google.com/storage/management/drive/large?gl_landing_page=1&utm_source=app_launcher&utm_medium=web&utm_campaign=all

Two of Eddie Mitchel houses as evidence now seize all his “Mitchell Family Trust” NZ and his “Mitchell Family Investment Trust” Brisbane Queensland Australia Properties Assets and Possessions Debt Recovery Costs and Court Legal Costs and Fraud Convictions



Eddie Mitchell and his Fraud NZ Barrister and Freemasons unsigned 3 way Bribe Cited Letter to me Disclosed Private Non Agreement



4 Elizabeth St Beerscourt Hamilton Office of Eddie & Alfred Mitchell “Mitchell Family Trust”

Exhibit 93/

Eddie Mitchell & his Fraud NZ Barrister & Freemasons unsigned 3 way Bribe Cited Letter to me Disclosed Private Non Agreement



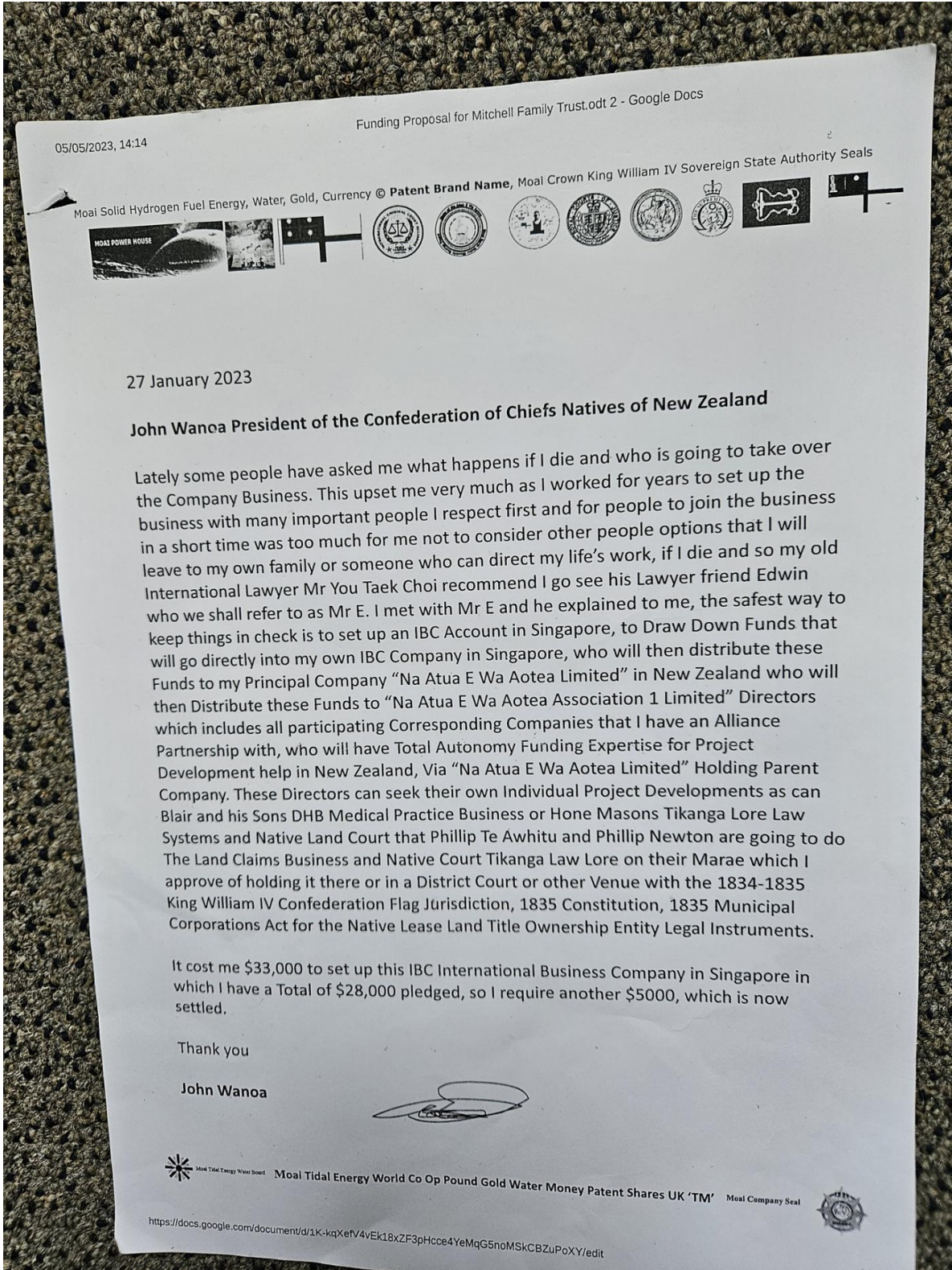


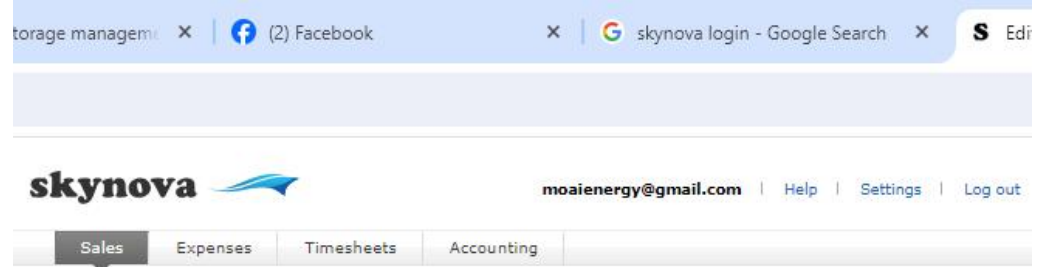
Exhibit 94/

Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau Rock Memorial Stone Memorial to King George IV British Crown Contract Head Land Lease of Aotea New Zealand Dutch Founded Country Native Land Title in 1823 Registered in Eginburgh Scotland that Eddie Mitchell stole





Alfred Mitchell Debt Bill of 1 Trillion Moai Pound Note Debt Instrument for Fraud Offenses.



Edit Invoice (0000025:Draft)

[Show Customization Options](#)

✓ Invoice #0000025 has been saved

View Print PDF Send Mark as Paid Save

From

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 Auckland, New Zealand
 MOB PH +64 21 078 2523



Delete Logo

Exhibit 95/

To

Alfred Mitchell
 4 Elizabeth Street 3200, Beerescourt,
 Hamilton, New Zealand

INVOICE

Invoice # 0000025
 P.O. # 8849
 Invoice Date 18/06/2024
 Due Date 18/06/2024

Item	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Tax	Amount
Product		100000000C	1.00	0.00%	100000000C
		0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00

New Line

Invoice Notes

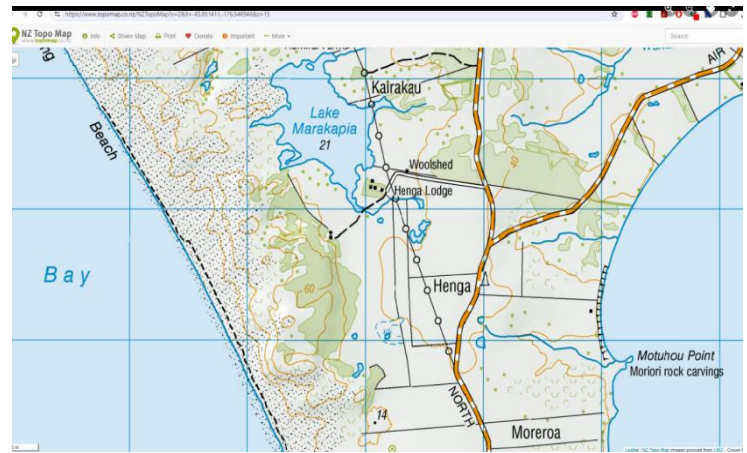
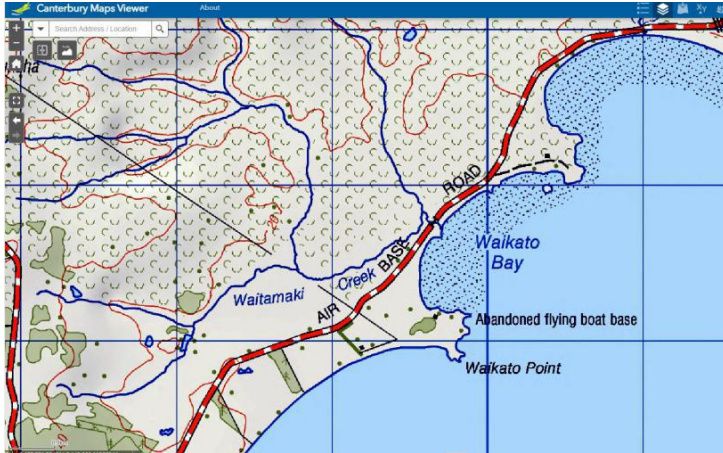
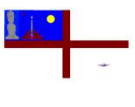
Wednesday 29 May 2024
 Debt Recovery of GBP 1 Trillion Corporate Fraud with his brother Eddie Mitchel of their Mitchell Family Trust Business
 Eddie Mitchell Stole my New Zealand registered Company NA

Subtotal 100000000000
 Total 100000000000
 Amount Paid 0.00
Balance Due (GBP) £100000000000



“Rekohu” Chatham Islands “Waikato” I





New Zealand Native Land Act 1862 Paramount Chief “Rehwarewha Manukau” Land Deeds Title to Great Auckland CT Title Claim



Victoria Univer

Exhibit 96/

MAORI DEEDS OF LAND PURCHASES IN THE NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND: VOLUME ONE

[DEED RECEIPTS—NO. 79.]

Previous Section | Table of Contents | Up | Next Section

PAGE 750

Deed Receipts—No. 79.

UETAUA BLOCK (PUKEKOHE), MANUKAU DISTRICT.

KUA RIRO mai ki au na Te Rokena E rima pauna takitahi maku enei moni e whakahokia ki a ia ina rite te utu mo ta maua whenua ko Uetaua, ko Pukekohe te ingoa nui o taua whenua.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.

REWHAREWHA.

Akarana, Nov. 11th, 1862.

TRANSLATION.

I HAVE RECEIVED from Mr. Rogan five pounds. I will repay this to him when we receive the payment for our land Uetaua. Pukekohe is the name of that land.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.

(sd.) REWHAREWHA.

Auckland, Nov. 11th, 1862.

A True Transcript of Office Copy of Receipt.

H. HANSON TURTON.

Wellington, October. 8th, 1875.



Te Pūhikotuhi o Aotearoa

HOME ABOUT HELP

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ABOUT THIS PAGE

Title: Maori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Volume One

Author: H. Hanson Turton

Publication details: George Didsbury, 1877

Part of: He reo nō ngā whakaritenga me ngā pukapuka here / Language of agreement and obligation

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OTHER FORMATS





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.

Exhibit 97/

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

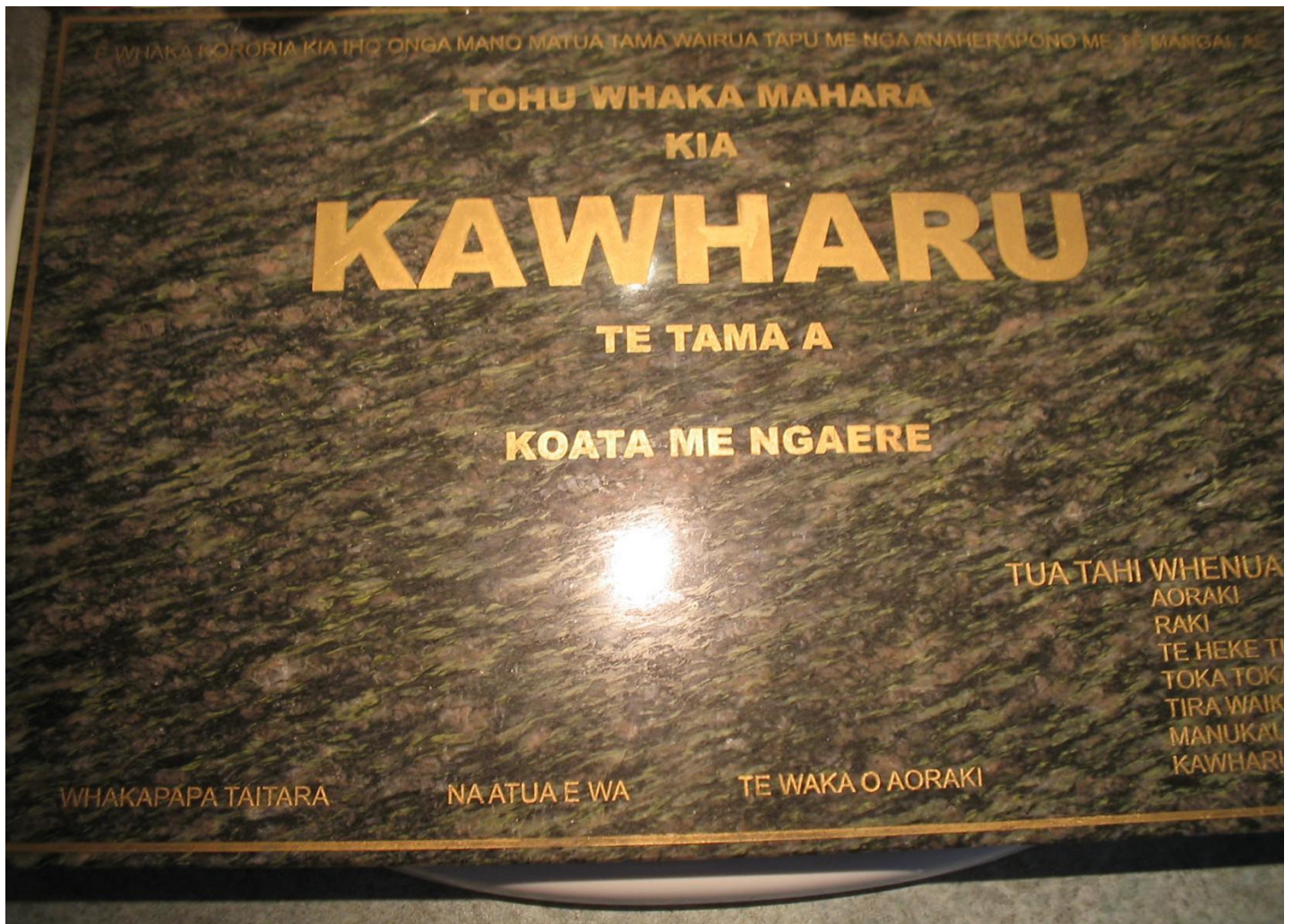
* Journal des Debats, 1844.
† Statutes 57 Geo. III. cap. 33. 1 Geo. IV. cap. 63. sec. 4. 1 Geo. IV. cap. 36. Parl. Papers, 1840.

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





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





AND DUTCH PROTESTANT KING WILLIAM III OF ORANGE DUTCH WAR POWERS ACT 1689 WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT
BRITAIN UK CROWN EMPERORS TRUE LAW COURT OF RECORD OF ENGLAND INDIGENOUS NATIVES CONTINUITY
OF SOVEREIGNTY TO 2024

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dieu_et_mon_droit?fbclid=IwY2xjawEiBj1leHRuA2F1bQIxMAABHa8XHn42K45log95iE5Q5r6eYMLB043urI7EWIbvWGSes3nGkb6zp-n_Yg_aem_DPy9ZUFLigRw2aesW3pp2A

Exhibit 99/





Legitimate British King William III St Patrick 1689 War Powers Act Sovereign World Governments in 257 Native Acquired Native Countries Westminster Royal Assent to the Bank of England Act of King William III 1694 and 2 Bar GBP Note 1694 Act of Westminster Parliament Legitimacy and new Moai Pound Note Cash 2 Bar Native Paramount Chief King Tawhiao of New Zealand Polypropylene Pound Note to be Digitized and made into a Moai Chipcoin (Crypto) Superior Value and Moai Water Money Currency and King William IV original 1837 Gold Coins Currency fixed in Statute Law of Dutch Founding of New Zealand and Rapa'nui Easter Island King William III as our Legal Corporate Business Trading Partner in Contract Extant forever More King William IV Constitution Flag 1835 Free Passage through the World of St Patrick 8 Point Star 1835 Municipal Corporation Flag over Inferior British UK Corporations we shall Terminate their Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth II and King Charles Corrupted Fraud Alien Invader Land Leases and stolen Land Stone Memorials and sacred Treasures and Geneology DNA Indigenous Cultural Heritage and natural Resources Children Investments

The new King, William the Conqueror, started standardising England's feudal

rules, and compiled a reference for all land and its value in the **Domesday Book** of 1086. This was used to determine taxes, and the feudal dues that were to be paid. **Feudalism** meant that all land was held by the Monarch. **Estates in land** were granted to lords, who in turn parcelled out property to tenants. Tenants and lords had obligations of work, military service, and payment of taxation to those up the chain, and ultimately to the Crown. Most of the **peasantry** were bonded to their masters. **Serfs, cottars or slaves**, who may have composed as much as 88 per cent of the population in 1086,[5] were bound by law to work on the land. They could not leave without permission of their Lords. But also, even those who were classed as free men were factually limited in their freedom, by the limited chances to acquire property. Around 1187 **Ranulf de Glanvill, King Henry II's Chief Justiciar** composed the first major treatise of the common law, the **Tractatus de legibus et consuetudinibus regni Angliae**,[6] setting out the system of **writs** that people used to claim rights of property, and rights against one another. Glanvill himself died in the **Third Crusade**, and as discontent resulting from the crusades' cost grew, English barons forced **King John** to sign **Magna Carta**. This guaranteed rights of representation to the barons, but contained very little for "commoners". However, a number of clauses were extracted and expanded into the **Charter of the Forest 1217**, which did allow people access to **common land**, where people could hunt and fish for food. Over the centuries, the law expanded on the extent of **common ownership**, but generally the trend was toward removing land from people. The **Commons Act 1236** allowed the Lord of a Manor to enclose any manorial land that had previously been common, and the **Statute of Westminster 1285** formalised the system of **entail** so that land would only pass to the heirs of a landlord. The Statute **Quia Emptores Terrarum 1290** allowed alienation of land only by substitution of the title holder, halting creation of further sub-tenants. The **civil liberties of Magna Carta** of 1215, and its reissue in 1297, were only meant for **barons** and lords, while the vast majority of people were poor, subjugated and dispossessed. In 1256, the second major treatise, by **Henry de Bracton, De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae** set out the laws of property or "things", alongside laws of "persons" and "actions".[7]

English land law is the law of **real property** in **England and Wales**. Because of its heavy historical and social significance, land is usually seen as the most important part of **English property law**. Ownership of land has its roots in the **feudal** system established by **William the Conqueror** after 1066, but is now mostly registered and sold on the real estate market. The modern law's sources derive from the old courts of **common law** and **equity**, and legislation such as the **Law of Property Act 1925**, the **Settled Land Act 1925**, the **Land Charges Act 1972**, the **Trusts of Land and Appointment of Trustees Act 1996** and the **Land Registration Act 2002**. At its core, English land law involves the acquisition, content and priority of rights and obligations among people with interests in land. Having a property right in land, as opposed to a contractual or some other personal right, matters because it creates priority over other people's claims, particularly if the land is sold on, the possessor goes **insolvent**, or when claiming various remedies, like **specific performance**, in court.

Land is usually acquired, first, by a contract of sale, and to complete a purchase, the buyer must register their interest with **His Majesty's Land Registry**. Similar systems run in **Scotland** and **Northern Ireland**. Around 15 per cent of land in **England and Wales** remains **unregistered**, so property disputes are still determined by principles developed by the courts. Human rights, like the right to a family life and home under **ECHR article 8** and the **right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions**, under article 1 of the First Protocol, apply for everyone. Second, people may acquire rights in land by **contributing to a home's purchase price**, or to family life, if the **courts can find evidence of a common intention that rights should be created**. The law acknowledges a "resulting" or "**constructive trust**" over the property. These **interests, and leases under 7 years length**, do not need to be registered to be effective. Third, **people can acquire land through proprietary estoppel**. If





someone is given an assurance that they will receive property, and they rely on this to their detriment, a court may acknowledge it.

Fourth, **adverse possession** allows people who possess land, without formal objection by the owner, although this is now difficult to achieve in respect of a registered title.

Multiple people can be interested in land, and it can be used in multiple ways. There could be a single freeholder, or people can own land jointly. The law closely regulates the circumstances under which each may sever or sell their share. Leases, and to some degree licenses, allocate the use of land to new owners for a period of time. **Mortgages and other forms of security interest are usually used to give moneylenders the right to seize property if the debtor does not repay a loan.** Easements and covenants involve rights and duties between neighbours, for instance with an agreement that a neighbour will not build on a piece of land, or to grant a right of way.

On top of these rules of transactions and priority, there is a wide body of regulation over the social use of land. **Planning rules** seek to ensure that communities and the environment are good to live in. Although very limited, there are some rights to social housing, and tenants have limited rights against landlords that override contract to counteract tenants' **unequal bargaining power**. **Agriculture** and **forestry** covers most of the UK land mass and is important for fair food prices. **Gas, oil** and coal have historically been energy sources, but now legal policy is to replace them with renewable energy is crucial to halt climate damage.[3]

What is the history of land registry in England?

The history

The Land Registry was created in 1862 to register the ownership of land and property in England and Wales. For 160 years it has played a key role in the UK's economy. Since 1990, the Land Registry register has been open to the public. In Scotland, land is registered with Registers of Scotland.

This is exactly Rewharewha Manukau Moriori Native Land Act of New Zealand 11 November 1862 that is linked to the Scottish Land Registry in Edinburgh Scotland as our Moai Crown King William IV Trust Land Admiralty Court Martial Law Jurisdiction Court of Original Native Land Jurisdiction shall be forced onto the New Zealand Crown Government to evict them off our Native Lands for Breach of Trust Breach of Contract Breach of Human Rights Breach of Bill of Rights Breach of Whakapapa DNA Tampering Breach of the Treaty of Waitangi Breach of Piracy on the High Seas of Admiralty Breach of Serious Financial Crimes Phoenix Activity Money Laundering While Collar Bank Mortgage Scams, Breach of Free Speech Breach of Lockdowns Breach of Privacy Security and more

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

<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/legislativescrutiny/parliament-and-empire/parliament-and-the-american-colonies-before-1765/the-settler-colonies-new-zealand/>

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/754654>

Exhibit 102/

Colonial legislation

Initially, Parliament tried to resolve this problem through the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865. This laid down that colonial legislation was to have full effect within the colony itself, except for those laws which contradicted a statute of the UK Parliament which contained powers extending to that colony.

The law in effect confirmed the colonies' powers of self-government but that over-arching sovereignty was retained by the Westminster Parliament.





<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/legislativescrutiny/parliament-and-empire/parliament-and-the-american-colonies-before-1765/the-settler-colonies-legislative-independence/>

Commonwealth

These Dominions (except for the Irish Free State, which became the Republic of Ireland in 1949) continue their links with the British Crown through the Commonwealth of Nations.

The Statute of Westminster is seen as the origin of the Commonwealth, the informal group of independent former British colonies which work together to promote democracy, human rights, good government and a number of other common values.

Statute of Westminster, (1931), statute of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that effected the equality of [Britain](#) and the then dominions of [Canada](#), [Australia](#), [New Zealand](#), [South Africa](#), [Ireland](#), and [Newfoundland](#).

Exhibit 103/

The statute provides in section 4:

No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

It also provides in section 2(1):

No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of **this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the Law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom**, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion.

The whole statute applied to the Dominion of Canada, the Irish Free State, and the Union of South Africa without the need for any acts of ratification; the governments of those countries gave their consent to the application of the law to their respective jurisdictions. Section



The Vikings have turned from a monastic robbery into a power struggle for the crown. The Battle of Hastings 1066 marks the end of the Viking Age, but with the victorious Vilhjálmur a new era begins. It s like Netflix for history... Sign up to History Hit, the world s best history documentary service, at a huge discount using the code TIMELIN

<https://nz.video.search.yahoo.com/search/video?fr=mcafee&ei=UTF-8&p=1066&type=E210NZ739G0#id=3&vid=d26560a0602e3b5eb78b5784c1814930&action=click>

Exhibit 105/

the practice for each se
payment of the Civil
regulated by the Crown
ment of the lands is
Land Revenues.
¹⁸ *ibid* XXIII, parts I
¹ Holdsworth, *History*

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A NOTE ON CROWN LANDS IN THE COLONIES

[Contributed by DR. C. K. MEEK.]

IN England in Anglo-Saxon times the property of the king included his private estate, the royal residences, and certain rights in the folkland of the kingdom. There are two views regarding folkland, and both are of interest for the study of Colonial tenures. According to the view held at one time folkland was land belonging to the State or to the community, which the king or witan might grant to a person for his lifetime, but which did not descend to his heirs. Bookland, on the other hand, was held under a grant expressed in "a book," i.e., a charter or deed. But according to the later and better view folkland was land held by individuals who formed part of a village community and whose rights were defined by custom, while the incidents of tenure of bookland depended on the phraseology of the book and the bookland could be alienated.¹ A similar distinction is tending to manifest itself in African territories at the present time.

In due course the king ceased to have any purely private rights over land, but had complete freedom of disposal of the Crown lands, which were constantly being increased by confiscation, escheat or forfeiture. Under feudal rule when an estate came to an end through failure of heirs the land escheated or reverted to the lord by whose ancestors or predecessors the estate had originally been created, just as at the present time if a land-owning group in Fiji dies out the land is claimed by the Crown. In feudal times also the right of forfeiture was a royal prerogative in the case of all persons convicted of treason, and we shall see later that this prerogative is still reserved to the Crown in many of the Colonies, even in areas where the term "Crown lands" has been deliberately abandoned.

The freedom with which Crown lands in Britain were alienated by the monarch, particularly in the time of William the Third, led to the intervention of Parliament, which passed an Act in the reign of Queen Anne limiting the right of alienating Crown lands to a period of 31 years. The revenues of Crown lands were also made part of the public purse in 1760, when it became the practice for each sovereign to surrender them in return for the fixed annual payment of the Civil List. The control of Crown lands in Britain is now regulated by the Crown Lands Acts of 1829 to 1936, under which the management of the lands is entrusted to the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

¹⁸ *ibid* XXIII, parts II and III, p. 52; XXV, parts I and II, pp. 61, 78, 90.
¹ Holdsworth, *History of English Law*, Vol. II, 68.

- Exhibit
- Colonial Land Tenure
- Land Grants to Heirs
- Crown Alienates Land
- King Disposes Crown Lands
- Escheat Forfeiture Confiscation
- Feudal Rule End of Estate Title
- Land Treason Crown Abandon
by Queen Monarch William III
Sovereign surrender and return
all lands to the estates of Native
Paramount Chiefs as Landlords
under the UK Crown Lands Act
1829 to 1936 Woods Forest and
Land Revenues Commissioners
Of Dutch New Zealand Must
return Native Lands to Creditor
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/escheat.asp>

By now, Henry Chapman was a judge on the New Zealand Supreme Court bench. In the case concerning this grant, *R v. Symonds*, he and Martin CJ duly cited and relied upon the Marshall CJ decisions. Those American precedents, they held, laid down the settled law applicable in colonies such as New Zealand. The Treaty of Waitangi was now realigned to conform to them. According to Chapman J, **in 'solemnly guaranteeing the Native title' and 'the Queen's pre-emptive right', the Treaty of Waitangi 'does not assert either in doctrine or in practice any thing new and unsettled'**. Footnote⁴⁷ The reasoning in *Symonds* relied heavily on *Johnson v. M'Intosh* and quoted with approval Kent's summary of the decision that 'on the **discovery of this continent** by the nations of Europe, the **discovery was considered to have given to the government by whose subjects or authority it was made, a title to the country, and the sole right of acquiring the soil from the natives'**. Footnote⁴⁸ It should be noted, too, that Chapman J did not apply to New Zealand Marshall CJ's later recognition in *Cherokee v. Georgia* that the indigenous





communities in that state should be recognised as being 'domestic dependent nations'.Footnote⁴⁹

Colonial government policy in New Zealand, following *Symonds*, ruled out the possibility that Maori customary law would govern land transactions between Maori and Europeans. **It was local statute law** – not American law nor Common law nor *iure gentium* – **that assessed the validity of land transactions**, known as 'old land claims', entered into prior to 1840. A Land Claims Act 1840 was passed by the legislature of New South Wales (when New Zealand was a dependency of that colony) and was reenacted as the Land Claims Ordinance **1841 after New Zealand was erected as a separate colony**.Footnote⁵⁰

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/common-law-civil-law-and-colonial-law/radical-title-of-the-crown-and-aboriginal-title-north-america-1763-new-south-wales-1788-and-new-zealand-1840/94E617F9E26BB804A555A82B7697C523>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab displays a Cambridge University Press page for a book chapter. The page title is "10 - Radical Title of the Crown and Aboriginal Title: North America 1763, New South Wales 1788, and New Zealand 1840". It is published online by Cambridge University Press on 01 April 2021. The author is David V. Williams, and it is edited by William Eves, John Hudson, Ingrid Ivarsen, and Sarah B. White. The page includes a "Chapter" label, "Save PDF", "Share", and "Cite" buttons, and a "Summary" section. The summary text reads: "The radical or underlying title of the Crown to all lands in the kingdom is a feature of English common law derived from Anglo-Norman feudal doctrines. When British". On the left side of the browser window, there is a sidebar for the book "Common Law, Civil Law, and Colonial Law" with a "Buy print or eBook" button.

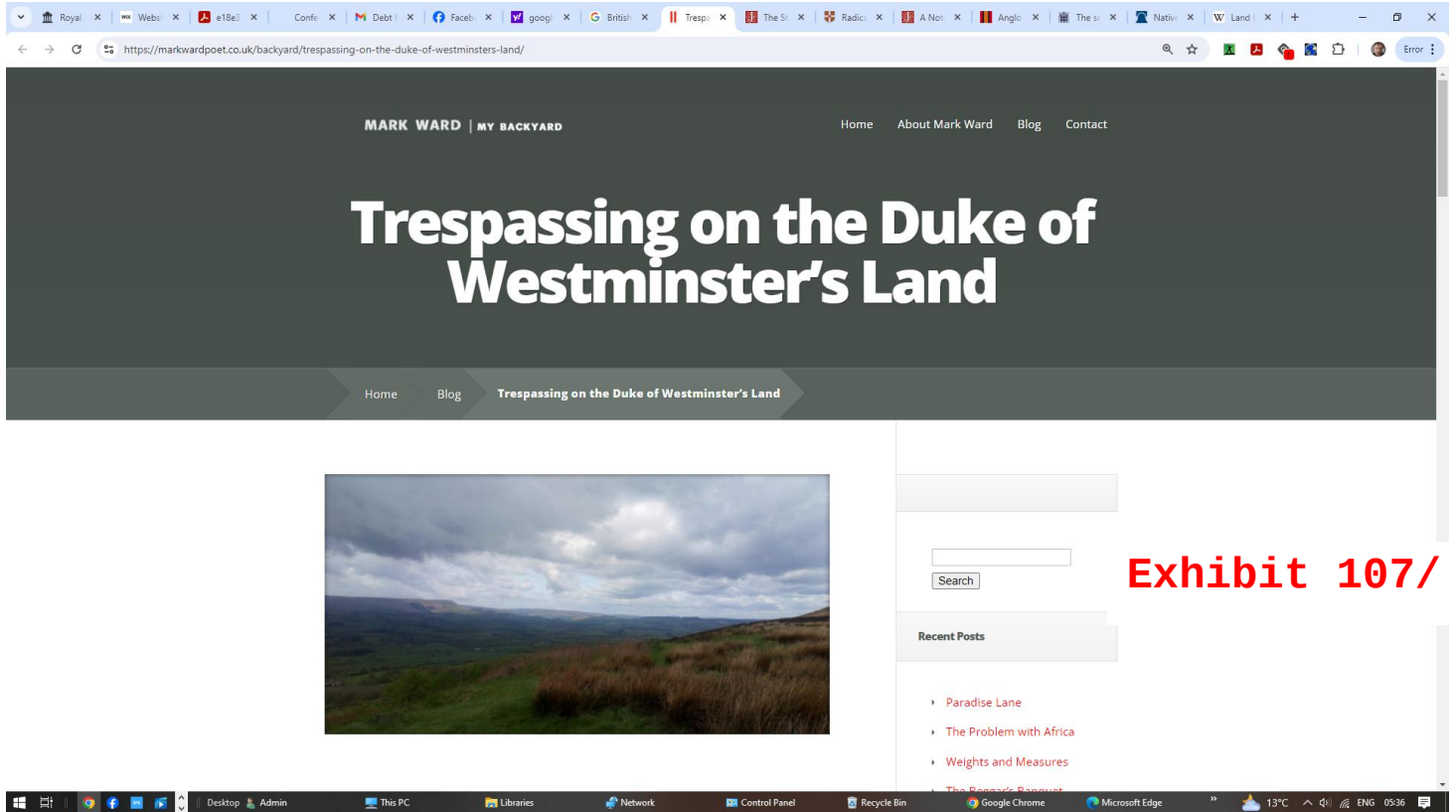
Exhibit 106/





REPUGNANT COLONIAL LAWS VALIDITY ACT 1865 OF FRENCH MINORITY REFERS TO 1862 NEW ZEALAND 1862 NATIVE LAND ACT REWHAREWHA MANUKAU PRECEDENT CASE MORIORI MANUKAU JUDGE KENDAL JUDGE ROGAN AND QUEEN VICTORIA 1865 NATIVE LAND ACT AMMENDMENT TO 1862 NATIVE LAND ACT OF MANUKAU

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/25639005>



This is the ground we walk on, the spaces we inhabit; and while I'm not advocating stripping the young Duke, or anyone else for that matter, of their lands and titles, equally, those lands shouldn't be solely the preserve of a privileged few to appreciate and enjoy.

Besides, we live in the 21st century and the idea that a first-born male heir can inherit huge swathes of Britain by virtue of his ancestor being mates with William the Conqueror, is quite frankly absurd.

<https://markwardpoet.co.uk/backyard/trespassing-on-the-duke-of-westminsters-land/>

No colonial law shall be or be deemed to have been void or inoperative on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England, unless the same shall be repugnant to the provisions of some such Act of Parliament, order, or regulation as aforesaid. 4 **Colonial law not void for inconsistency with instructions.**

Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865 1865 CHAPTER 63 28 and 29 Vict An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of Colonial Laws. Modifications etc. (not altering text) [29th June 1865] C1 Short title given by Short Titles Act 1896 (c. 14) C2 Act





excluded by Statute of Westminster 1931 (22 & 23 Geo. 5 c. 4), s. 2(1) and Independence Acts listed in Chronological table of the Statutes. C3 Preamble omitted under authority of Statute Law Revision Act 1893 (c. 14) C4 Act excluded by Belize Act 1981 (c. 52, SIF 26:7A), s. 1(2), Sch. 1 para. 1 C5 Act excluded by Australia Act 1986 (c. 2, SIF 26:4), s. 3 1 Definitions “Colony:” **Legislature. Colonial Legislature:** Representative Legislature: **Colonial Law:** Act of Parliament, &c. to extend to colony when made applicable to such colony: Governor: Letters patent The term **“colony”** shall in this Act include all of **Her Majesty’s possessions abroad** in which there shall exist a legislature, as herein-after defined, except the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man . . . F1 The terms “legislature” and “colonial legislature” **shall severally signify the authority**, other than the Imperial Parliament or Her Majesty in Council, competent to make laws for any colony: The term “representative legislature” shall signify any colonial legislature which shall comprise a legislative body of which one half are elected by inhabitants of the colony: The term “colonial law” shall include laws made for any colony either by such legislature as aforesaid or by Her Majesty in Council: An Act of Parliament, or any provision thereof, shall, in construing this Act, be said to extend to any colony when it is made applicable to such colony by the express words or necessary intendment of any Act of Parliament: The term **“governor”** shall mean the officer **lawfully administering the government of any colony:**

the Canadian and Provincial Governments specially convened in April for that purpose. The position was complicated by the fact that by the British North America Acts, of various dates from 1867 onwards, the Provincial Governments are under the solemn obligation to respect certain racial and religious rights and privileges enjoyed by the French minority, particularly in Quebec, and the Imperial Parliament is empowered to see that they are not invalidated. The Dominion Government has never been charged with the intention of attempting to attack these rights, though the Provincial Governments have, but it was apparently felt that when the Imperial Parliament had been deprived of all power to intervene the Dominion Legislature might exercise its right to amend the Constitution of Canada and so impair provincial rights and the rights of minorities. At present the Canadian Parliament is bound by the Colonial Laws Validity Act and has no power to pass legislation repugnant to the provisions of any Act of the Imperial Parliament, but the Statute removes this restriction, as will be shown later.⁽¹⁾ The Conference accordingly, in approving the text of this Statute, added the proviso that nothing in the changes involved in its terms was to be taken as implying any new power to alter the British North America Acts, while it agreed that the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 should no longer apply to the Acts of the Parliament of Canada or of any of the Provinces, thus giving to Canada the power to enact, *inter alia*, her own shipping and naturalisation laws.

In approving the Statute the House of Commons in Ottawa

Exhibit 108/





The Act

[edit]

The *Australia Act* ended all power of the UK Parliament to legislate with effect in Australia – that is, "as part of the law of" the Commonwealth, a state or a territory (s 1). Conversely, no future law of a state would be void for inconsistency with **(being "repugnant to") any UK law applying with "paramount force" in Australia**; a state (like the Commonwealth) would have power to repeal or amend such an existing UK law so far as it applied to the state (s 3). State laws would no longer be subject to **disallowance and reservation** by **the monarch** (s 8) – a power that, anomalously, remains for Commonwealth legislation (Constitution ss 59 and 60).^[n 6]

Similarly, the Australia Act removed the power of the British government to be involved in the governing of an Australian state (ss 7 and 10). Specifically, only the **state premier** could now advise the King on appointment or removal of a **state governor**.

Governors were vested with the ability to exercise all the powers of the monarch (except the power to appoint the governor), which the monarch was barred from exercising unless they were physically present within the state.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia_Act_1986#:~:text=the%20UK%20Act-,The%20Act,a%20territory%20\(s%201\).](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia_Act_1986#:~:text=the%20UK%20Act-,The%20Act,a%20territory%20(s%201).)

Amendment or repeal

[edit]

Section 15 of the Australia Act sets out the procedure that the Act or the *Statute of Westminster 1931* can be amended or repealed as part of the law of the Commonwealth, of a state or of a territory. Mirroring the procedure of **Section 51(xxxviii) of the Constitution of Australia** that was used to enact the *Australia Act 1986* (Cth), any amendment to these two pieces of legislation requires the Commonwealth Parliament to act at the request or concurrence of all the state parliaments.^[21] As of 2020, **neither the Australia Act nor the Statute of Westminster has been amended in this manner.**

1 / 1:59:32

Moai Crown King William III Trust Versus Pope Crypto New Laundered Money RippleNet USD backed by Fiat USD Laundered Money as a US Federal Government IMF World Bank US Government Trade Token XRP Crypto and Coinbase Token Crypto Trade Sale and Purchase Hyper Inflated Proceeds of Crime Laundered Money Commodity

22 views Aug 12, 2024 ZOOM Moai Crown King William IV Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Published Before Saturday 10 August 2024 Native Sovereigns court Hearing number 60 Fact Cited Evidence 11 November 1862 Native Land Title Aotea New Zealand best kept secret Fully Disclosed to the World Narrative Lies <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6prTk4DpgCo>

<https://www.facebook.com/reel/276949665481284>

Exhibit 109/





12 views Aug 12, 2024

Published Monday 12 August 2024 exposed hidden British UK Welsh German Spanish Greek Rabbi Jew Land Title Transfer Secret of King William III of Orange Crown Land of England Ownership Title of Paramount Chief (Surrogate King) Rewharewha Manukau Aotea New Zealand Moriori 11 November 1862 Native lLand Act of Britain UK England Sovereign Soil Land and Wales Sovereign Soil Land Ownership https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-DG_Ck1jc0 :57

Before Sat 10 Aug 2024 Court Hearing Moai Crown King William III Versus Rabbi Jews Crypto Pope Sovereignty IMF World Bank Director Rosie Rios Director of "RIPPLE" Laundered Money "RIPPLENET" New USD Backed by Laundered Money Proceeds of Crime Thin Air Fake "FIAT" Dirty Cash Money as a Commodity for US Federal Government Tokens COINBASE, COINDESK, XRP and BITCOIN Crypto Cash Money PONZI PYRAMID Scam FRAUD

35 views Aug 12, 2024

35 views • Aug 12, 2024

Exhibit 110/

Published Monday 12 August 2023

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FEV4CMEucTg>

UP AT 2 30 AM GET PACKED AND OFF TO PALMERSTON NORTH AND HASTINGS ROTORUA AND BTALK TO THE MAORI AND PAKEHA ON THE MARAE WITH MICHELLE KAUKAU FOR THE NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT COMMERCIAL CONTRACT AGREEMENT DIRECT TO THE BRITISH CROWN ALIEN IMMIGRANTS TAKEN OVER OUR NATIVE ENGLAND SOIL LAND AND OUR ANCESTORS CHURCH OF ENGLAND NATIVE SOVEREIGN LANDLORD LANDOWNERS BOOT THE IMMIGRANTS OFF OUR KINGS COMMON LAW LANDS OF ENGLAND NATIVE DUTCH FRENCH KINGS COUNTRY AND NEW ZEALAND NATIVE FOUND DUTCH FRENCH COUNTRY MEMORIAL LAND TITLES YOU CAN NOW SEE IS FULLY DISCOVERED AND DISCLOSED WITH A BIG CORPORATE DEBT BILL CAUGHT COMMITTING HENIOUS CRIMES AND ESPECIALLY THER CRYPTO ONE WORLD ORDER RABBI FRAUD MOATRIX STOLEN BLACK AFRICAN PYRAMID AND STOLEN MOAI MEMORIAL OFF MY NATIVE EASTER ISLAND THE DUTCH FOUND FIRST BUT NEVER TAMPERED WITH THEN QUEEN VICTORIA STOLE THE FIRST BIG MOAI IN1866 AND ILLEGALLY SHIPPED HIM ON HER HMS NAVY SHIP CALLED TOPAZ TO ENGLAND SOIL LAND FOR HER LAND TITLE TO GODS EARTH PLANET WITHY THE POPE CATHOLIC CHURCH BIRTH CERTIFICATES OFF MY WANOA ROYAL TAHITIAN LANDS AT TE PITO RANGITUKIA ON MARANGAIROA NATIVE LAND AND MARANGAIROA MARAE THAT THE MAORI and pakeha from nerw sout wales queen victoria changed to awatere marae and put their tupuna on my wanoa sacred Moai Land at Te Pito Colonised it and booted me off my own land as a shareholder trespassed me by the KOHERE MAMILY of MORGAN BANKS Surname family did that to me with their CONTEMPORARY HISTORY FAKE ILLUSIONS over my original Indigenous TRADITIONAL MOAI CROWN TE PITO SACRED HISTORY TO THIS PLANET EARTH SUN GOD RA 6 am first rising sun 12 midday 12 noon TE PITO Easter Island and 6pm Accra Ghana in Africa asw a perfect mirror image of Gods (ATUA) Spirit Pefected Land Title SUN RA shining in 3 places Synchronized as a Circle of Light Title to Gods Earth Pland and 12 midnight in Pakistan Mountain as the completed perfected square in a circle of light Title

The ZOOM Court Hearing PDF for Downloadinbgh the Case for tonight Saturday 10 August 2024 is here now on the Moai Crown King William III Website chrome-See you all there Michelle KauKau Gregory Cook and Co Rapata Kaa Pare Rivers Barney Wakamana I am a little tired but will get it done then travel travel in the morning <https://ff942807-630a-4f61-a20c-79f66eb997f8.filesusr.com...>





PDF 43 Pages for Hearing tonight for those who can see right through the darkness

chrome-extension://efaidnbnmnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/

<https://ff942807-630a-4f61-a20c-79f66eb997f8.filesusr.com...>

Kings Bench Native Magistrates Court: ~60 at 7PM Saturday the 10th of August 2024 NZ timezone

<https://www.facebook.com/andrew.devine.3532/videos/872361074737322>

William of Orange in the collective memory

Focus on contemporary orange parades

Every year on July 12, Orangemen parade through the streets of **Belfast**, **Derry** and other towns in Northern Ireland to commemorate William's historic victory at the **Battle of the Boyne**.

These parades, organized by the Orange Order, a Protestant fraternal organization, are major events, but also sources of tension and sometimes violence.

These parades are often organized in full view of Catholic neighborhoods, which see them as a real provocation. Whistles, insults and occasional stone-throwing have already triggered clashes between the two communities.

Often, the police have to intervene. Numerous injuries were sustained, as was material damage.

It is not advisable to venture into sensitive areas of Northern Ireland during these Orange marches. Although situations can

Exhibit 111/





sometimes be calmer, these parades are regularly synonymous with outbursts.

Michael Saylor swears by Crypto as a Store of Value as Cash which is really Fiat Laundered Money Proceeds of Crime continuation backed by washed up Laundered Money called RipleNet Cash as the new USD replacement of Fiat Laundered Dirty Money Fraud Ponzi Pyramid Matrix High Return High Risk Elitist HYPED UP INFLATED STORE OF VALUE FRAUD CRYPTO MONEY SCAM Game

<https://www.facebook.com/reel/1510476702920345>

Warren Buffet Business Assets are not Crypto you hope someone pays more for your Business Assets Traditional Safest Risk Free Stocks and Bonds Real Life Honest Tax Systems of Transparent Accounting Business Practices.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/r/VKEsFuEEyJxjTkg4/>

<https://www.facebook.com/reel/1678141139387482>

Hyperinflated XRP US Federal Government Token XRP Crypto and Coinbase and Coindesk Token Crypto transfer through RIPPLE Money Transfer Global Exchange using the US Federal Governments Global Money Transfer System Software "RIPPLE" and America IMF World Bank new USD Currency Cash "RippleNet" (\$) Laundered Money backed up by "FIAT" old USD Laundered Money backed up as a Commodity CASH Inflated Dirty Washed up "FIAT" PONZI CASH PYRAMID-HIGH-RISK-GAMBLE-GAME-HYPE-FRENZY-AMERICAN-DREAM XRP TOKEN <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1936625996786797>

XRP-CEO <https://www.facebook.com/reel/8211048902249437>

Exhibit 112/





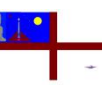
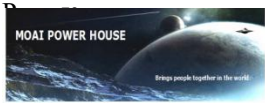
FTX, Sam Bankman-Fried's cryptocurrency exchange, exploded onto the scene in just a few years. Endorsed by celebrities and accepted by the establishment, it attracted big-name investors and was valued at \$32bn before it collapsed in a matter of days. Regulators fell for it, venture capitalists fell for it, celebrities fell for it - everyone fell for the legend of Sam
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yGGzimG8VMQ> **Exhibit 114/**



**WE OWN AND RUN
 THE FED AND THE BANKS
 WE ARE YOUR ENEMY.**

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Lord Jacob de Rothschild. | 2) His son Nathaniel. |
| 3) Baron John de Rothschild | 4) Sir Evelyn de Rothschild |
| 5) David Rockefeller | 6) Nathan Warburg |
| 7) Henry Kissinger | 8) George Soros |
| 9) Paul Volcker | 10) Larry Summers |
| 11) Lloyd Blankfein | 12) Ben Shalom |





WEALTH TRUST & ESTATE PLANNING

Escheat Definition

By
WILL KENTON

Updated May 10, 2024
Reviewed by
TOBY WALTERS



What Is Escheat?

Exhibit 115/ Escheat is the right of a government to take ownership of estate assets or unclaimed property in the event that there are no heirs or beneficiaries. Escheat rights can also be granted when assets are unclaimed for a prolonged period. These situations can also be referred to as bona vacantia or simply unclaimed property.

Exhibit 116/ The concept of escheat is that property always has a recognized owner, which would be the state or federal government if no other claimant to ownership exists or is readily identified. In the U.S., each state jurisdiction has its own laws and regulations governing escheat rights and related matters.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Escheat refers to the right of a government to take ownership of estate assets or unclaimed property.
- Escheatment can occur when property remains unclaimed for a certain number of years.
- Escheat rights are often determined through probate or other types of court proceedings.
- Each state in the U.S. has rules and regulations for granting escheat rights.
- Most states have standard procedures for automatically transferring dormant account assets after a specified period.

Understanding Escheat

Exhibit 116/ Escheat is a government's right to property if it remains unclaimed for any reason after some period time. Escheat rights can be granted by a court of law or given following a standard period of





time. In the case of death with no will or heirs, escheat rights may be granted to a state in a probate decision.

Exhibit 117/ Each state in the U.S. has rules and regulations governing escheat rights. Often, property that has been escheated may later be reclaimed. Some states may incorporate a statute of limitations, which creates an expiration date after which reclaiming property is no longer allowed.

Exhibit 118/ Escheatment is the process of transferring assets to the state. Escheat rights are often revocable—reclamation rights can extend into perpetuity if no statute of limitations exists. This means that ownership of an estate or property/assets could revert to a lawful heir or owner should one turn up.

Exhibit 119/ U.S. states also have processes and procedures for granting escheat rights when property has been unclaimed for a prolonged period. These processes vary by the type of asset, and usually by state.

Exhibit 120/ Some of the financial accounts that can become escheated are:

- Checking accounts
- Brokerage accounts
- Retirement accounts
- Annuity contracts and accounts
- Pension accounts
- Savings accounts

Escheat and Death

Exhibit 121/ In the case of death, estate assets with no will are considered intestate. All deaths and death wishes usually go through a probate court for final determination. Intestate deaths also go through probate, which involves researching heirs who may be given property assets.

Exhibit 122/ Heirs eligible to inherit assets intestate may include spouses, siblings, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, cousins, and potentially more distant relatives.



Exhibit 123/ If a probate court finds no heirs to unclaimed assets in death, then a judge would grant escheat rights to the state. Escheat may also occur if a will or trust is deemed defective and legal heirs to an estate cannot be readily identified.

Exhibit 124/ Generally, identifying heirs in most intestate deaths foregoes the need for escheatment. However, escheat can also kick in if an individual's legal heirs are deemed incompetent to manage the inheritance, and no other rightful heirs can be identified.

Exhibit 125/ If a rightful heir comes forward after escheat rights have been granted, property can be given to such heirs as outlined by laws. Laws vary widely from state to state and may include a statute of limitations that can make asset ownership rights irrevocable.

Escheatment of Unclaimed Assets

Exhibit 126/ Escheat rights can be granted to the government for different types of assets. Assets may include real estate, bank deposits, and unclaimed securities in accounts that have been dormant for a prolonged period.

Exhibit 127/ Financial institutions and brokerages keep records of inactivity, labeling inactive accounts dormant after a specified period. Financial institutions keep records of dormant accounts. These accounts are usually required to be turned over to the government after a specified period, typically determined by each state.

Exhibit 128/ By law, financial institutions with dormant accounts are usually required to make efforts—such as sending reminders and issuing notices—to locate the owners of these assets before finally transferring them to the state through escheatment.

Exhibit 130/ Escheatment for financial accounts often occurs automatically after a specified amount of time has elapsed.

Exhibit 130/ Each state determines the time frame for granting escheat rights to the government and the process for doing so.

Exhibit 131/ This table provides each U.S. state's escheatment timing for checking and savings accounts, bank checks, and wages (or salaries). Your state may have additional specifics pertaining to the data below





so be sure to review the latest information by visiting its official website or the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators.1

Dormancy Periods

State	Checking/Savings Account	Bank Checks	Wages
Alabama	3 years	3 years	1 year
Alaska	5 years	5 years	1 year
Arizona	3 years	3 years	1 year
Arkansas	3 years	3 years	1 year
California	3 years	3 years	1 year
Colorado	5 years	5 years	1 year
Connecticut	3 years	3 years	1 year
Delaware	5 years	5 years	5 years
District of Columbia	3 years	3 years	1 year
Florida	5 years	5 years	1 year
Georgia	5 years	5 years	1 year
Hawaii	5 years	5 years	1 year
Idaho	5 years	7 years	1 year
Illinois	3 years	5 years	1 year
Indiana	3 years	3 years	1 year
Iowa	3 years	3 years	1 year
Kansas	5 years	5 years	1 year
Kentucky	3 years	3 years	3 years
Louisiana	5 years	5 years	1 year
Maine	3 years	3 years	1 year
Maryland	3 years	3 years	3 years
Massachusetts	3 years	3 years	3 years
Michigan	3 years	3 years	1 year
Minnesota	3 years	3 years	1 year
Mississippi	5 years	5 years	5 years
Missouri	5 years	5 years	3 years
Montana	5 years	5 years	1 year
Nebraska	5 years	5 years	1 year
Nevada	3 years	3 years	1 year
New Hampshire	5 years	5 years	1 year
New Jersey	3 years	3 years	1 year
New Mexico	5 years	5 years	1 year
New York	3 years	3 years	1 year
North Carolina	5 years	7 years	1 year
North Dakota	5 years	2 years	1 year
Ohio	5 years	5 years	1 year





Dormancy Periods

State	Checking/Savings Account	Bank Checks	Wages
Oklahoma	5 years	7 years	1 year
Oregon	3 years	3 years	3 years
Pennsylvania	3 years	3 years	2 years
Rhode Island	3 years	3 years	1 year
South Carolina	5 years	5 years	1 year
South Dakota	3 years	3 years	1 year
Tennessee	3 years	3 years	1 year
Texas	3 years	Refer to state for data	1 year
Utah	3 years	3 years	1 year
Vermont	3 years	7 years	1 year
Virginia	5 years	5 years	1 year
Washington	3 years	3 years	1 year
West Virginia	5 years	3 years	1 year
Wisconsin	5 years	5 years	1 year
Wyoming	5 years	5 years	1 year

Escheat Reclamation

Exhibit 132/ Some states maintain online registries of unclaimed assets and dormant accounts, and register this information with the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administration. You can find unclaimed property on its [website](#).2

Exhibit 133/ However, reclamation is ultimately subject to state law, and states can institute a statute of limitations that restricts claims after a specified period. Statutes of limitation usually help protect states that sell assets or spend funds for their own use, making these assets less recoverable.

What Does It Mean When an Account Is Escheat?

Exhibit 134/ An account is in escheat when there are no identifiable heirs to an account, or no one claims it. The government then takes ownership. If a legal owner is identified, it can be reclaimed.

What Does Escheat Mean in Law?

Exhibit 135/ Escheat is the right of a government to take ownership of an account if no one claims it or has a claim to it after the owner's death.

What Is Escheat Example?

Exhibit 136/ Imagine that you had assets in a brokerage account and that you didn't designate beneficiaries for the account, had no will,





and no relatives that these assets could pass to according to the laws in your state. If you died and no one else claimed the account, ownership would be passed to the government.

The Bottom Line

Exhibit 137/ Escheatment is the right of a government to take ownership of an account or other property when there is no apparent beneficiary, heir, or other entity that has a claim to it. The account or other property can be reclaimed if someone emerges with a legal claim, but reclamation is generally subject to a statute of limitations.

TAXES INCOME TAX

Julia Kagan is a financial/consumer journalist and former senior editor, personal finance, of Investopedia.

Updated February 02, 2024

Reviewed by

LEA D. URADU

Fact checked by

DAVID RUBIN

What Are Unclaimed Funds?

Exhibit 138/ Unclaimed funds are money and other assets whose rightful owner cannot be located. Unclaimed funds are typically turned over to the government after a specific period of time has passed.

Exhibit 139/ To claim the funds or assets, the designated owner or beneficiary must file a claim. If the property is part of an estate, the claimant may have to prove their right to it.

KEY TAKEAWAYS **Exhibit 140/**

- Unclaimed funds are assets whose rightful owner cannot be located.
- Typically, unclaimed funds and other property are handed over to the state in which the assets are located.
- This happens after a dormancy period has passed.
- When unclaimed funds have risen in value, taxes may be assessed and be owed by the claimant.
- States have established processes whereby legal owners of assets can reclaim unclaimed funds.

Understanding Unclaimed Funds





Reasons for Unclaimed Funds

There are various reasons why funds and other assets go unclaimed:¹²

Exhibit 141/

- A taxpayer may be owed a refund but moved without updating their address with the tax authority.
- A customer of a bank that failed is unaware of a bank's closure or does not know who to contact to retrieve their funds.
- A company may fold and employees have no information about the pension administrator and how to collect their pensions.
- An account holder passes away and the financial institution isn't made aware of that fact.
- Individuals may simply forget about their accounts.

The Dormancy Period

Exhibit 142/ Unclaimed property is property that has gone unclaimed beyond a dormancy period. The dormancy period is an amount of time after a financial institution reports an account or asset as inactive up to when the government deems that it's been abandoned. For most states, the dormancy period is three to five years.

3 When property is officially designated by the state as abandoned or unclaimed, it undergoes a process known as escheatment, where the state assumes ownership of that property until the rightful owner files a claim.⁴

Potential for Taxes

Exhibit 143/ Unclaimed property is not taxed while it is unclaimed. However, when it is reclaimed, the property may be officially recognized as taxable income, resulting in a tax bill for the claimant. Some unclaimed funds such as investments in a 401(k) or an IRA can be reclaimed tax-free.⁵

Exhibit 144/ Not all unclaimed funds originate with the government. Individuals may have unused money left on gift cards, positive account balances with banks and other financial institutions, and uncollected sales commissions with previous employers.

Exhibit 145/ Also, beneficiaries of life insurance policies and other investments are common claimants to unclaimed funds. Businesses that hold on to unclaimed property typically are required legally to attempt



to locate the asset owner. But if they're unsuccessful, they may be required to escheat it to a state or local government.⁶

Exhibit 146/ Types of unclaimed property include uncashed payroll checks, securities in inactive brokerage accounts, court funds, dividends, checking and savings accounts, and estate proceeds.

Unclaimed Funds Example

Exhibit 147/ Consider an example in which an individual pays estimated federal taxes over the course of a year, files their taxes, and requests that any refund be mailed to their home address.

Exhibit 148/ Before the refund is processed, they move and fail to disclose their new address to the tax authority. The refund is later processed and mailed to their last known address.

Exhibit 149/ To deter fraud, correspondence and payments from tax authorities generally cannot be forwarded. So, the refund check is returned to the issuer and becomes unclaimed funds.

Exhibit 150/ The onus now lies with the taxpayer to contact the government to reissue the check and send it to the correct address.

Exhibit 153/ New York state has reported \$18.4 billion in unclaimed money in 2023. Data also show that 70% of New York's unclaimed accounts hold less than \$100 (but there is no limit to account size).⁷

Exhibit 154/ Thus far in 2023, Texas has returned \$344 million to owners of previously unclaimed property. That amount involves about 200,000 claims (for an average claim amount of around \$1,700).⁸

Exhibit 155/ Few claims are likely to match the \$32.8 million in stock proceeds that a Connecticut resident claimed in 2012.⁹

Verifying Unclaimed Funds

Exhibit 156/ Federal and state governments offer a variety of ways to check for unclaimed funds. For example, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) allows taxpayers to check the status of a federal refund online via the Where's My Refund portal and also offers a hotline that taxpayers can call.





Exhibit 165/ Usually, they're required to do so. If that effort fails to locate an owner, a bank will contact the relevant state government's unclaimed property office.

How Long Before a Bank Account Is Considered Abandoned?

Exhibit 166/ That depends on your state's escheatment laws and unclaimed property program. But normally, it's three to five years of inactivity.

The Bottom Line

Exhibit 167/ Unclaimed funds are funds that have not been collected by their owners. They can be related to bank accounts, company pensions, wages, insurance policy funds, securities accounts, and more. After a certain number of years, unclaimed funds are turned over to the unclaimed property office in the state in which they are located.

Exhibit 168/ Individuals can try to locate funds that they may be owed by contacting state offices and by searching various databases, including [Missing Money](#) and the [National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators](#).

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Exhibit 169/ Stolen USD \$17 Trillion 201 Year New Zealand British Crown Lease Land Contract - "MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST"



Search by ABN, ACN or name:

ABN Lookup > Advanced search > Search results - active ABNs and names

Search results - active ABNs and names

Active ABNs

Your search for **Mitchell Family Trust** found more than 200 matches. The top 200 current names with active ABNs are listed below sorted by relevance. Use [All ABNs](#) tab to list cancelled ABNs/names. Click on an ABN or [refine your search](#)

Matching names

ABN Name

Matching names

ABN Name

[82 796 634](#) Mitchell Family Trust
[594](#)
Active

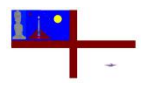
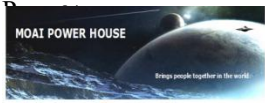
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[493](#)
Active

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[724](#)
Active

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[182](#)
Active





[82 412 165](#) Mitchell Family Trust
[598](#)
Active

[63 637 234](#) A.B SMART & THE TRUSTEE FOR MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
[760](#)
Active

[89 101 588](#) A.M MITCHELL & D.C MITCHELL & THE TRUSTEE FOR MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
[458](#)
Active

[98 547 863](#) B.L HUGHES & G.R HUGHES & The Trustee for Mac Investments Trust & The Trustee for FAMILY TRUST & The trustee for the Williams Family Trust
[637](#)
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[31 389 578](#) BJ & JR MITCHELL TRADING AS THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
[731](#)
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[926](#)
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[884](#)
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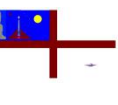
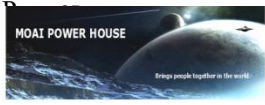
[68 200 687](#) THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
[139](#)
 Active

- Record extracted: 18 Aug 2024

Matching names

ABN	Name
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53 539 643 479 Active	THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
89 155 802 963 Active	THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST





[50 636 690 754](#) THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[82 973 685 447](#) THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[48 587 632 831](#) THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[96 500 677 968](#) THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

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Active

[95 784 019 572](#) THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[12 116 714 226](#) THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[64 764 162 742](#) THE TRUSTEE FOR MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[22 225 795 275](#) THE TRUSTEE FOR MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[33 548 980 816](#) THE TRUSTEE FOR MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST & THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BEVERIDGE FAMILY TRUST
Active

[99 446 352 212](#) THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BARNES TRUST & THE TRUSTEE FOR THE RADMANOVIC FAMILY TRUST
Active





[65 207 294 604](#) THE TRUSTEE FOR THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[61 973 638 864](#) THE TRUSTEE FOR THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[17 752 248 133](#) THE TRUSTEE FOR THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[56 302 789 065](#) THE TRUSTEE FOR THE MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[16 423 243 499](#) The Mitchell Family Trust
Active

[97 472 236 190](#) The Mitchell Family Trust
Active

[28 510 530 310](#) The Mitchell Family Trust
Active

[20 504 917 977](#) The Mitchell Family Trust
Active

[48 798 036 050](#) The Trustee For Darling Investment Trust & The Trustee For Mitchell Family Trust
Active

[29 335 026 339](#) The Trustee for Aljuna Trust & The Trustee for Lort-Phillips Family Trust & The Twomey Family Trust
Active

[66 750 887 817](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[31 680 551 645](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[86 112 795 913](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

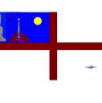
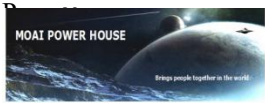
[30 882 798 456](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[38 038 040 571](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[61 856 030 542](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[72 766 565 972](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active





[53 469 547 241](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

[77 204 529 776](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

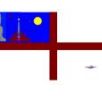
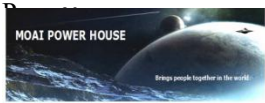
[99 030 133 911](#) The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
Active

Record extracted: 18 Aug 2024

Matching names

ABN	Name
59 407 225 662 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
61 760 112 313 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
36 650 460 524 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
80 193 149 274 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
83 765 738 989 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
30 644 327 657 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
80 480 861 221 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
89 925 165 965 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
52 683 498 050 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
49 750 082 040 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
25 519 554 074 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST
17 449 403 858 Active	The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST





[58 362 628 596](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[35 946 732 977](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[55 490 535 624](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[50 180 121 337](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[89 404 889 346](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[49 300 243 922](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[94 096 298 102](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[93 116 710 432](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[35 769 087 115](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[12 455 939 062](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[71 266 796 130](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[47 814 561 314](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[55 794 458 543](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST

[56 556 071 297](#)
Active

The Trustee for MITCHELL FAMILY Trust

[80 252 313 532](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[50 128 720 460](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

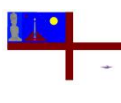
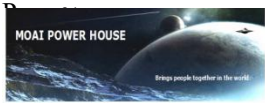
[68 308 510 673](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[18 733 219 450](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust





[57 527 342 120](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[17 855 098 487](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[36 892 696 700](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[59 220 037 027](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[78 866 844 728](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[46 682 707 290](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[75 472 465 910](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[33 565 704 152](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[84 502 459 526](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[89 915 702 336](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

Record extracted: 18 Aug 2024

Matching names

ABN

Name

[82 796 634 594](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[25 895 217 192](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[55 820 153 195](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

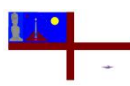
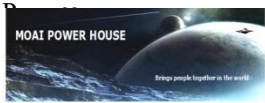
[74 074 532 205](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[47 621 302 279](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust





[49 365 511 212](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[86 781 601 725](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[12 971 508 242](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[84 992 346 242](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[33 752 887 705](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[52 715 428 249](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[21 383 624 716](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[58 814 282 200](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[86 363 715 456](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[41 394 034 915](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[14 576 169 234](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[19 302 706 484](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[62 739 046 140](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[24 164 536 269](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[78 494 069 908](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[99 394 358 641](#)
Active

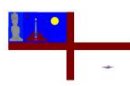
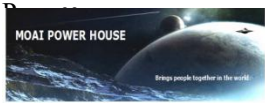
The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[15 515 840 104](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[59 459 308 004](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust



[14 195 840 171](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[65 124 396 838](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[66 228 440 992](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[81 371 768 632](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[90 803 677 402](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[19 198 218 088](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[75 304 879 587](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[49 716 869 334](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[52 967 244 565](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[85 411 498 917](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[47 761 272 062](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[52 407 461 346](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[23 570 658 920](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[43 744 867 119](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[24 392 154 802](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[11 827 002 428](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[30 798 545 432](#)
Active

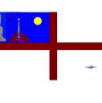
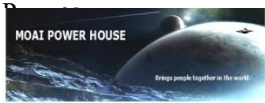
The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

Record extracted: 18 Aug 2024



Matching names

ABN	Name
78 821 735 925 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
36 998 367 674 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
20 478 419 578 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
56 820 921 582 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
57 979 664 863 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
46 696 421 044 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
28 955 369 544 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
62 812 457 497 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
24 965 290 941 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
65 718 669 825 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
65 665 830 647 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
57 734 797 262 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
20 635 962 732 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
48 562 212 638 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
89 590 292 013 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust
23 108 374 715 Active	The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust



[51 812 964 460](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[72 726 818 359](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[82 412 165 598](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[62 505 464 312](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[87 311 857 025](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[46 719 391 542](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[62 326 270 139](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[54 591 337 565](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[86 731 056 213](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[43 616 466 880](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[81 405 886 145](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[13 950 082 515](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[70 223 634 864](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[65 496 246 180](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[94 719 280 410](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[92 442 093 632](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

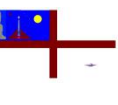
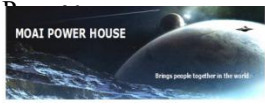
[71 599 461 229](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[25 293 095 845](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust





[29 978 943 012](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[92 967 293 863](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[49 389 700 102](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[54 758 361 051](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[68 988 264 391](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

[26 767 978 762](#)
Active

The Trustee for Mitchell Family Trust

- Record extracted: 18 Aug 2024

Penalties for illegal phoenix activity

Illegal phoenix activity can involve breaches of [directors' duties](#) (including [failing to prevent creditor-defeating dispositions](#)), fraudulent concealment or removal of assets and fraud by company officers under the Corporations Act 2001. Penalties include large fines and up to 15 years' imprisonment for company directors and secretaries.

Directors should be wary of dishonest advisers who approach financially distressed businesses and offer to help restructure a company, especially when that advice will enable the business to continue trading without having any debts. The advice may inadvertently lead company directors to breach the law and engage in misconduct such as illegal phoenix activity.

Each person involved in the activity, including the pre-insolvency adviser, valuer, liquidator and dummy directors, may be subjected to the same penalties as a company director or secretary if they aided, abetted, counselled or procured a director to engage in illegal phoenix activity or creditor-defeating dispositions.

<https://asic.gov.au/for-business/small-business/closing-a-small-business/illegal-phoenix-activity/>

<https://asic.gov.au/regulatory-resources/insolvency/insolvency-for-creditors/liquidation-a-guide-for-creditors/>

<https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/contact-us/reporting-misconduct-to-asic/concerns-about-illegal-phoenix-activity/>

<https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/contact-us/reporting-misconduct-to-asic/concerns-about-illegal-phoenix-activity/#where>

