



**Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty County Courts**



**Commonwealth of Aotea New Zealand Pacific World**

**Westminster Parliament England U K 1820 to 1834 Flag**



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

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

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





**“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS”**

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

**HOME GUARD**  
Registered Office  
Northland New Zealand

12-4-2018 to Monday 6-8-2022

**MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP**  
London Britain UK

**NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED**  
Hamilton New Zealand



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

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

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

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

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

CONTRACT OF DEBT ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW IS APPLIED TO YOU NZ CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT THUGS NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ALL ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC US LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND "MOAI CROWN" LAW. [http://fourwinds10.com/siterun\\_data/bellringers\\_corner/writings/news.php?q=1227202504](http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/bellringers_corner/writings/news.php?q=1227202504) under the DECLARATION OF WAR ACT OF MAN MADE PANDEMIC DEADLY KILLER VIRUSES <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1457/text?r=1&s=1> All Court Cases against you are publicly Notified here on my website for you to respond to me and you haven't yet so in your silence is acquiesce to guilty as charged in our Native Sovereign Peoples of the Kings Bench Magistrate World Court with our own Laws Pope Francis said we can use against you So we chose his Law and British Laws from 1689 King William III to 1837 King William IV Flag Sovereigns





[https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/projects-2fbclid=IwAR0f6I0Gj39FpyCcq0CsAJm\\_wvAkUt9gbXvTTrzWOXqdnv7MTFHWllxxfys](https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/projects-2fbclid=IwAR0f6I0Gj39FpyCcq0CsAJm_wvAkUt9gbXvTTrzWOXqdnv7MTFHWllxxfys) These Video Court Hearings Affidavits are included in this hearing 4 Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM' Moai Company Seal Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © Patent Brand Name, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals We the "Sovereign Crown Principal" joined to the "Crown Principal of England" over this

### Locating legality in NZ's Covid-19 response **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**

Page 10 Other extraordinary powers to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.20 Section 70(1)(f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring 'persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected as he thinks fit'. It was this power which was relied on to order the lockdown of the population at large and national isolation measures. At first glance these provisions are apparently quite narrowly framed. The reference to 'disinfected', for example, tends to suggest that the powers in the list are only to be exercised on an individual basis rather than in relation to the public at large. Such a reading would limit the effectiveness of the powers to combating diseases such as plague, yellow fever and typhoid, which could be locally and relatively slowly spread. **CITE THIS** How should laws written in anticipation of a genuine emergency such as s 70 (1)(f) later be read and understood? Should a court apply the techniques of ordinary statutory interpretation or adjust these for extraordinary circumstances? Should it read the powers expansively to allow government the necessary powers to deal with the current pandemic or should it read the powers narrowly to limit the infringements on individual rights, constrain the powers of the executive and thus render the lockdown illegal until the enactment of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020? **CITE THIS** Other extraordinary powers to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.20 Section 70(1) (f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring 'persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected as he thinks fit'. It was this power which was relied on to order the lockdown of the population at large and national isolation measures. At first glance these provisions are apparently quite framed. The reference to 'disinfected', for example, tends to suggest that the powers in the list are only to be exercised on an individual basis rather than in relation to the public at large. Such a reading would limit the effectiveness of the powers to combating diseases such as plague, yellow fever and typhoid, which could be locally and relatively slowly spread. **CITE THIS** How should laws written in anticipation of a genuine emergency such as s 70 (1)(f) later be read and understood? Should a court apply the techniques of ordinary statutory interpretation or adjust these for extraordinary circumstances? Should it read the powers expansively to allow government the necessary powers to deal with the current pandemic or should it read the powers narrowly to limit the infringements on individual rights, constrain the powers of the executive and thus render the lockdown illegal until the enactment of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020? **CITE THIS**

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

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





The notice of motion 8 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary would provide for the rules to take effect on the day on which the bill came into force. We also recommend that the procedure for declarations of inconsistency subsequently be incorporated permanently in the House’s rules when the next review of the Standing Orders - takes place. Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 9 Appendix 1 Page 26 Proposed parliamentary rules for considering declarations of inconsistency DECLARATIONS OF INCONSISTENCY 1 Purpose The purpose of these rules is to provide for the House’s procedures in association with the New Zealand Bill of Rights - (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2021. 2 Definitions For the purposes of these rules,— declaration of inconsistency means a declaration— (a) made by a court, and in respect of which section 7A(1) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 applies, or (b) made under - section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993, and in respect of which section 92WA(1) of that Act applies Government’s response to a declaration of inconsistency means a report advising of the Government’s response to a declaration, which a Minister must present under— (a) section 7B of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or (b) section 92WB of the Human Rights Act 1993 notice means a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General in accordance with— (a) section 7A(2) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1993, or (b) section 92WA(2) of the Human Rights Act 1993. 3 Notice of declaration of inconsistency A notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. **CITE THIS NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**

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

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

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

Page 38 Page 95 and 96 Martial law “unable to be accessed by most New Zealanders” Strictly Obiter Uncategorized December 20, 2020 New Zealanders’ ability to access military justice is under threat,





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

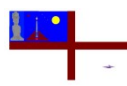
Page 39 Page 98 Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill and - recommends that it be passed. We recommend all amendments unanimously. Introduction The - Supreme Court’s 2018 judgment in Attorney-General v Taylor confirmed that senior courts have the power to issue declarations that legislation is inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. This bill seeks to create a statutory mechanism for bringing declarations of - inconsistency to the attention of the House of Representative, with the aim of facilitating - consideration of the judiciary’s declarations by the legislative and executive branches of government. The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament. **CITE THIS AS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE LAND WHERE NZ PARLIAMENT IS NOT THE TRUE SOVEREIGN BUT POPE FRANCIS “MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OVER NZ PARLIAMENT SOVEREIGNTY LAW AS ILLEGAL AND UNLAWFUL TO DECLARE ANYTHING AGAINST THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE IMPOSING A DECLARATION** It is an unambiguous statement from a senior court or tribunal that the law of New Zealand - infringes upon people’s protected rights in a manner that cannot be demonstrably justified. **CITE THIS**

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

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

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





cars, money and assets; false imprisonment, deception, harassment, and conversion of the true beneficiary's trust funds.] COUNTS 1 TO 90 SHALL APPLY TO ALL COURTS AND GOVERNMENTS POLICE MILITARY DECREE RULE OF LAW ENFORCED

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

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

Persons arrested by Sheriffs may be committed to prison at once

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

Sheriffs NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION

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

Public Services Act 2020

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0040/latest/LMS106159.html#LMS106157>

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

Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.

**This Act is administered by the Public Service Commission.**

Version as at 29 July 2022 Public Service Act 2020

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

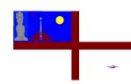
**Part 5**  
**[Offence, immunity, and public service reorganisations](#)**

[Immunity from liability](#)

[103 Offence to solicit or attempt to influence public service leaders](#)

[104 Immunity for chief executives and employees](#) NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION





## Part 1 Preliminary provisions

Subpart 1—Provisions for operation of Act

### 3 Purposes of this Act



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

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

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

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

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

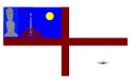
(e) to affirm that the fundamental characteristic of the public service is acting with a spirit of service to the community. Compare: 1988 No 20 s 1A

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

Made this day of Saturday 6 August 2022 in front of the World watching Witnessing these Court Hearings as Fact Cited Evidence of a highest Court of Law over any other Laws of Admiralty Court Martial Laws of Dutch Kings throughout this Affidavit Document and Video Affidavit of the same Claims of Authority in this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court DECREE LAW RULE Enforcement

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





## COVID-19

- NZ health system
- Your health
- Our work
- Health statistics
- Publication
- Home
- COVID-19
- Response planning
- Epidemic notice and Orders



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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### COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

Information on the Epidemic notice and Orders issued by the Government to manage specific matters during the COVID-19 pandemic.



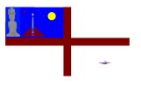
Last updated: 1 August 2022

### On the page: NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020](#)
  - [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work\) Order 2022](#)
  - [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work\) Amendment Order \(No 2\) 2022 \(New\)](#)
  - [Director-General of Health Notices pursuant to the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work\) Order 2022](#)
  - [Specification of COVID-19 Vaccines Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020](#)
  - [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Infringement Offences\) Regulations 2021](#)
  - [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Infringement Offences\) Amendment Order 2021](#)
  - [Notice of specified 'COVID-19 tests'](#)
  - [Authorisations of Enforcement Officers](#)
  - [Designated testing places for saliva testing](#)
  - [Election and Referendums](#)
  - [Exemption for Quarantine-free Travel](#)
  - [Exemptions and Conditions for Quarantine-free Travel](#)
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Order 2021](#)
- [Epidemic Notice](#)
- [Border Orders](#)
  - [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(COVID-19 Testing\) Order](#)
  - [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Required Testing\) Order 2020 and subsequent Amendment Orders](#)
  - [Maritime Border Order](#)
  - [Air Border Order](#)







- [Point-of-care tests](#)
- [Health Act Orders](#)
- [Section 70](#)
- [Managed Isolation and Quarantine Order](#)
- [Temporary visa holders](#)
- [COVID-19 Order Exemptions](#)
- [Medicines Act 1981](#)



## COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**

The COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 (the COVID-19 Act) was passed as standalone legislation to provide a different legal framework for responding to COVID-19. The Act allows the Minister of Health (or the Director-General of Health in specified circumstances) to make orders under section 11 to give effect to the public health response to COVID-19 in New Zealand.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020](#)  
**COVID-19 Public Health Response (Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work) Order 2022**
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work\) Order 2022](#)  
**COVID-19 Public Health Response (Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work) Amendment Order (No 2) 2022 (New)**

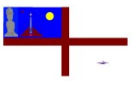
This order is made by the Minister for COVID-19 Response under sections 11 and 15(1) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 in accordance with section 9 of that Act. This order amends the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work) Order 2022 (below). It comes into force at 11.59 pm on 11 March 2022.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work\) Amendment Order \(No 2\) 2022 \(PDF, 815 KB\)](#)  
**Director-General of Health Notices pursuant to the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Self-isolation Requirements and Permitted Work) Order 2022**

This notice is issued by the Director-General of Health pursuant to clause 30 and clause 27A of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Self isolation Requirements and Permitted Work) Order 2022 for critical workers delivering a critical health service who are confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19. It comes into force from 20 March 2022.

- [Director-General of Health notice for Critical workers delivering a critical health service who are confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19 \(PDF, 179 KB\)](#)
- [Director-General of Health notice for Critical workers delivering a critical health service who are confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19 \(Word, 102 KB\)](#)

The following notices are issued by the Director-General of Health pursuant to the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Self isolation Requirements and Permitted Work) Order 2022 for critical workers. They come into force from 24 February 2022.



- [Notifying the result of rapid antigen test taken by a critical worker \(PDF, 85 KB\)](#)
- [Definition of face covering \(PDF, 91 KB\)](#)
- [Exceptions from requirement to provide authorisation letter to critical workers \(PDF, 89 KB\)](#)
- [Definition of distribution centre \(PDF, 78 KB\)](#)

The following notices are issued by the Director-General of Health pursuant to the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Self isolation Requirements and Permitted Work) Order 2022 for critical workers. They come into force from 2 March 2022. **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**

- [Notifying test results – critical workers \(PDF, 117 KB\)](#)
- [Accessing rapid antigen test – critical worker \(PDF, 88 KB\)](#)
- [Testing and reporting – relevant person \(PDF, 124 KB\)](#)
- [Other permitted means of travel to undertake permitted work \(PDF, 87 KB\)](#)
- [Other permitted means of travel for essential permitted movements \(PDF, 85 KB\)](#)



### **Specification of COVID-19 Vaccines Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020**

Sets out the doses of each COVID-19 vaccine or combination of COVID-19 vaccines specified in the Schedule to the notice that are required for a person to be “vaccinated” for the purposes of all or any legislation in, or made under, the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 that uses this defined term.

The schedule does not apply to vaccination obligations under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) Order (No 2) 2020.

- [Specification of COVID-19 Vaccines Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020](#)
- ### **COVID-19 Public Health Response (Infringement Offences) Regulations 2021**

The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Infringement Offences) Regulations 2021 are made under the COVID-19 Act. The regulations set out three classes of infringement offence and penalties for each class and applies the classes to the infringement offences in the COVID-19 Act.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Infringement Offences\) Regulations 2021](#)
- ### **COVID-19 Public Health Response (Infringement Offences) Amendment Order 2021**

This omnibus COVID-19 order assigns a class and penalty to each of the current infringement offences (except for the COVID-19 Protection Framework).

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Infringement Offences\) Amendment Order 2021](#)
- The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Protection Framework) Amendment Order 2021 assigns the class and penalty to infringement offences in the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Protection Framework) Order 2021 (known as the ‘traffic light system’).
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Protection Framework\) Amendment Order 2021](#)
- ### **Notice of specified ‘COVID-19 tests’ for the purposes of clauses 19A and 19A of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Alert Level Requirements) Order (No 11)**

Under clause 19A of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Alert Level Requirements) Order (No 11) 2021 (the Order), it is a requirement that certain persons crossing the Alert Level boundary must carry,





and produce on the request of an enforcement office, evidence of having had a COVID-19 test administered no more than seven days before beginning their journey. This clause provides for the Director-General to specify the particular kinds of examinations or tests which are acceptable for this purpose by notice in the New Zealand Gazette and publication on a publicly accessible New Zealand Government website. Additionally, clause 19B imposes certain duties on employers of workers crossing the Alert Level boundary.

This notice sets out the kind of tests that the Director-General of Health has specified as 'COVID-19 tests' for the purposes of clauses 19A and 19B of the Order.

- [Notice under clause 19A\(4\) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Alert Level Requirements\) Order \(No 11\) 2021 \(Word, 14 KB\)](#)
- [Notice under clause 19A\(4\) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Alert Level Requirements\) Order \(No 11\) 2021 \(PDF, 83 KB\)](#)

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

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

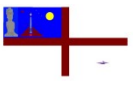
1. WorkSafe inspectors **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**
2. Aviation Security officers
3. Customs officers
4. members of the Armed Forces
5. COVID-19 Enforcement Officers (Maritime Border).



The authorisations describe the class of people that are authorised as enforcement officers, the powers (available under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act) that they may exercise, and the functions which they may carry out:

- [Authorisation of Customs Officers – 1 August 2022 \(PDF, 134 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs Officers – 1 August 2022 \(Word, 208 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 1 August 2022 \(Word, 208 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 1 August 2022 \(PDF, 134 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs Officers \(as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements\) – 30 June 2022 \(Word, 85KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs Officers \(as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements\) – 30 June 2022 \(PDF, 150KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Authorised Officers – 12 April 2022](#)
- [Authorisation of Trainee Health and Safety Inspectors – 12 April 2022](#)
- [Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 \(PDF, 55 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Police officers – 17 December 2021 \(Word, 196 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 \(PDF, 83 KB\)](#)





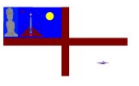
- [Authorisation of Police officers – 16 December 2021 \(Word, 55 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 \(PDF, 240 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Police officers – 14 December 2021 \(Word, 69 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs officers \(as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements\) – 31 October 2021 \(Word, 442 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs officers \(as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing and vaccination requirements\) – 31 October 2021 \(PDF, 78 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs Officers \(as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements\) – 27 February 2022 \(Word, 85 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs Officers \(as enforcement officers for pre-departure testing, vaccination, traveller pass and traveller declaration requirements\) – 27 February 2022 \(PDF, 103 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 \(Word, 443 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Customs officers – 20 December 2021 \(PDF, 100 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces \(at the Maritime Border\) – 29 October 2020 \(Word, 444 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces \(at the Maritime Border\) – 29 October 2020 \(PDF, 86 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 \(Word, 444 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Assistant Customs Officers and Supervising Customs Officers – 20 December 2021 \(PDF, 87 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November \(Word, 443 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of COVID-19 Enforcement Officers – 11 November \(PDF, 130 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 \(Word, 441 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of members of the Armed Forces for support at MIQF – 20 December 2021 \(PDF, 95 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 \(Word, 440 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of WorkSafe inspectors – 20 December 2021 \(PDF, 142 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 \(Word, 440 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Aviation Security officers – 13 July 2020 \(PDF, 142 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Aviation Security officers \(as enforcement officers for travel requirements\) – 20 December 2021 \(Word, 443 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of Aviation Security officers \(as enforcement officers for travel requirements\) – 20 December 2021 \(PDF, 127 KB\)](#)

### **Designated testing places for saliva testing approved under clause 13(3) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Required Testing) Order 2020**

The Director-General may designate places as designated testing places for the purpose of saliva testing under clause 13(3) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Required Testing) Order 2020. On 12 August, the Director-General designated the locations in the notice attached as designated testing sites from the dates specified in the notice. **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**

- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 25 August 2021 \(Word, 25 KB\)](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 25 August 2021 \(PDF, 122 KB\)](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 23 August 2021 \(Word, 25 KB\)](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 23 August 2021 \(PDF, 112 KB\)](#)





- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 19 August 2021 \(Word, 25 KB\)](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 19 August 2021 \(PDF, 104 KB\)](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 12 August 2021 \(Word, 26 KB\)](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 12 August 2021 \(PDF, 112 KB\)](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing - 14 September 2021](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing – 20 September 2021](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing – 24 September 2021](#)
- [Designated testing places for saliva testing – 11 October 2021](#)

## COVID-19 Public Health Response (Vaccinations) Order 2021

The first Vaccinations Order came into force on 30 April 2021, requiring that all work in MIQ settings be undertaken by people who have been vaccinated against COVID-19. This also applied to many government officials undertaking work in other high-risk border settings.

The expanded Vaccinations Order, which made it compulsory for most border workers to be vaccinated, was announced by the Government on 8 July 2021 and came into effect at midnight on 14 July 2021.

The Ministry of Health then announced the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Vaccinations) Amendment Order (No 3) which required:

- education and health and disability staff to be fully vaccinated by 1 January 2022
- corrections workers to be fully vaccinated by 8 December 2021.

See [COVID-19: Mandatory vaccinations](#).

This amendment came into effect on 25 October 2021 and applied to the health and disability sector, education services and prisons.

It still applies to certain health and disability workers.

Any unvaccinated workers who have previously been assigned to work in these settings will need to discuss alternative options with their employers. They will not be able to continue to work in high-risk environments until they are vaccinated.

Workers covered in [Schedule 2 part 10](#) of the Vaccinations Order were not covered by this mandate – this includes:

- workers at a food and drink business or service
- workers who carry out work at gyms
- workers who carry out work at permitted event, regardless of whether the work is carried out before people arrive at, or leave, the permitted event
- workers at close-proximity business or service
- workers who carry out work for a tertiary education provider at tertiary education premises that are located in an area described in Part 1 of Schedule 7 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Protection Framework) Order 2021.





On the 14 February 2022, an amendment came into to effect, changing the mandated date for Health and Disability workers to receive their booster vaccination, from 11.59pm on Monday 14 February to 11:59pm Thursday 24 February 2022.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Order 2021](#)
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Amendment Order 2021](#)
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Amendment Order \(No.3\) 2021](#)
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Amendment Order \(2022\)](#)
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Amendment Order \(No. 2\) 2022](#)

On 25 March 2022, an amendment came into effect to expand the recognised list of COVID-19 vaccines under Schedule 3. This includes the addition of Novavax as a recognised primary course vaccine.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Amendment Order \(No.3\) 2022](#)

On 4 April 2022, an amendment came into effect removing Education and employers and their workers covered in Section 10 of the Vaccination Order, from mandatory vaccinations. It also removed Defence and Police staff unless they work at the border, or in the health and disability sector and are therefore still covered by the Vaccination Order **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**



- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Protection Framework and Vaccinations\) Amendment Order 2022](#)

On 16 May 2022, an amendment came into effect that expands the recognised list of COVID-19 booster vaccines under Schedule 4 and introduces a new process for PCBUs (employers) with mandated workers to recognise and administer an exemption from vaccination for their workers for 100 days, if they can verify a COVID-19 positive test result.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Amendment Order \(No 4\) 2022](#)

On 30 June 2022, an amendment was announced removing Corrections workers and Border workers from mandatory vaccinations. This took effect at 11:59 pm on 2 July 2022. The amendment also removed Health and Disability workers who are not public facing in certain healthcare environments and/or do not provide healthcare services directly to health consumers. This took effect at 11:59 pm on 7 July 2022.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Amendment Order \(No 5\) 2022](#)

### **Epidemic Notice CITE THIS AS A DECREE RULE LAW ON JACINDA ARDERN BAD LAW**

On Monday 23 March 2020, the Prime Minister issued an Epidemic Notice under section 5 of the Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006. This was based on advice received from the Director-General of Health in response to the increasingly complex and far-reaching response to COVID-19.

On 12 June 2022, the Prime Minister renewed the Epidemic Notice for three months pursuant to section 7 of the Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006. **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION**





## What is an Epidemic Notice?

This Government has chosen to go hard and go early in the response to COVID-19 for public health reasons. The package of measures introduced since 14 March have helped New Zealand take a precautionary approach to managing COVID-19.

An Epidemic Notice is a public policy tool to help Government agencies respond swiftly and effectively in a rapidly evolving situation. An epidemic notice enables the use of a number of 'special powers' in legislation.

In particular, it will allow for the extension of people currently in New Zealand on temporary visas that will expire between 1 April 2020 and the end of the Epidemic Notice. See the [section below for more details](#).

More special powers may be used as the situation progresses and this page will be updated when they are.

- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 - 24 March 2020](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(Epidemic Management—COVID-19\) Notice 2020 - 24 March 2020](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice 2020 - 23 June 2020](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(Epidemic Management—COVID-19\) Notice \(No. 2\) 2020 - 24 June 2020](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice \(No 2\) 2020 - 16 September 2020](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice \(No 3\) 2020 - 21 December 2020](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice 2021 – 17 March 2021](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice \(No 2\) 2021 – 15 June 2021](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice \(No 3\) 2021 – 8 September 2021](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice \(No 4\) 2021 – 18 December 2021](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice 2022 – 17 March 2022](#)
- [Epidemic Preparedness \(COVID-19\) Notice 2020 Renewal Notice \(No 2\) 2022 – 16 June 2022](#)

### Duration of the Epidemic Notice

The Notice will last for three months from 16 June 2022 unless the Government chooses to lift it earlier. The Notice can be extended again if required.

## NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION

### Border Orders

### COVID-19 Public Health Response (Vaccinations) Order 2021

The first Vaccinations Order came into force at 11.59pm on 30 April requiring that all work in MIQ settings must be undertaken by people who have been vaccinated against COVID-19. This also applied to many government officials undertaking work in other high-risk border settings.

The expanded Vaccination Order, which makes it compulsory for most border workers to be vaccinated, was announced by the Government on 8 July and comes into effect at midnight on 14 July 2021.





Any unvaccinated workers who have previously been assigned to work in these settings will need to discuss alternative options with their employers. They will not be able to continue to work in high-risk environments until they are vaccinated.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Order 2021](#)
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Vaccinations\) Amendment Order 2021](#)

The specific roles affected by the Order are outlined in [Schedule 2](#).

### **COVID-19 Public Health Response (COVID-19 Testing) Order 2020**

A new health order came into force at 11.59 pm 14 August requiring those who work at Managed Isolation and Quarantine Facilities, at Ports of Auckland and Port of Tauranga, to be tested for COVID-19 by Monday 11.59 pm 17 August.

An amendment to the Order was put in place on 17 August, to:

- specify more precisely that only higher-risk workers at Ports of Auckland and Port of Tauranga are required to be tested
- extend the deadline for testing affected workers by three days, to Thursday 11.59 pm, 20 August
- extend the time period of exemption from further testing if a test has already been done from 12 pm 12 August to 12 am 12 August 2020.

Testing is part of our rapid response to detect any cases and contain the outbreak of COVID-19, and to protect the health of workers, their families and whānau and the broader community.

The purpose of this amendment was that we focus testing those at ports who are considered to be higher risk first, and by doing so quickly detect any cases.

It's important that we use legal measures such as this with discretion and in proportion to the risk level. This Order applied to those people where it was considered there was greater risk, but noting that it was still important that all those who work at the border and who are not affected by this order get a test and this remained voluntary.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(COVID-19 Testing\) Order 2020](#)
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(COVID-19 Testing\) Order 2020 Amendment](#)

This Order has now been revoked and has been replaced by the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Required Testing) Order 2020.

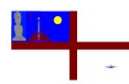
### **COVID-19 Public Health Response (Required Testing) Order 2020**

The purpose of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Required Testing) Order 2020 is to prevent, and limit the risk of, the outbreak or spread of COVID-19 by requiring testing and medical examination of certain higher risk border workers: those who work in managed isolation and quarantine facilities, as well as workers at ports and airports at higher risk of exposure to COVID-19.

- The [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Required Testing\) Order 2020](#) came into effect at 11:59pm on 29 August 2020.

There have been subsequent Amendments to the original (Required Testing) Order.





- The [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Required Testing\) Amendment Order 2020](#) came into effect at 11:59pm on 6 September 2020.
- The [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Required Testing\) Amendment Order \(No 2\) 2020](#) came into effect at 11:59pm on 16 September 2020.
- The [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Required Testing\) Amendment Order \(No 3\) 2020](#) came into effect at 11:59pm on 25 November 2020.
- [The COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Required Testing\) Amendment Order 2021](#) comes into effect at 11:59pm on 21 April 2021.

### Maritime Border Order CITE THIS DECREE RULE LAW OVER NZ LAW IS ILLEGAL LAW

The original Maritime Border Order 2020 came into effect at 11.59pm on Tuesday 30 June 2020. That order was revoked and replaced by the

COVID-19 Public Health Response (Maritime Border) Order (No 2) 2020 (MBO) which came into effect on 11.59pm on Sunday 6 September.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Maritime Border\) \(No 2\) Order 2020](#)  
The following amendment order, in effect from 11:59pm 2 May 2022, removes the requirement for arrivals by sea to isolate or quarantine for 7 days before entering the community. It requires crew, who want to disembark and enter the community, to undertake a Rapid Antigen Test (RAT). This is known as the day 0/1 Test. Follow up reporting and testing requirements apply to those who disembark.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Maritime Border and Other Matters\) Amendment Order 2022](#)
- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Testing for COVID-19\) Order 2022 COVID-19 Testing Requirements for People Entering the Country Via the Maritime Border Who are Not Required to Isolate or Quarantine.](#)

The MBO has now been amended to permit all types of foreign-flagged vessels to enter New Zealand from 11:59pm 31 July 2022 (including cruise and recreational vessels). Vaccination and other requirements for people arriving on Category One and Two vessels are laid out in the following notices:

- [Evidence of Vaccination for the Purpose of the Maritime Border Order](#)
- [Specification of COVID-19 Vaccines for the Purpose of the Maritime Border Order](#)
- [Specification of Form and Content of Notice of Arrival for Ships](#)
- [Exemption of ships liable to quarantine from application of section 107\(1\) of the Health Act 1956 in relation to COVID-19](#)



### Air Border Order NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION

The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) Order 2021 replaced the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) Order (No 2) 2020. The new Air Border Order sets out the different entry pathways into New Zealand ( self-testing or quarantine-free travel) and the conditions that travellers must meet prior to and on arrival in New Zealand.





This order can be read like the COVID-19 Protection Framework order – all the available public health measures are in the body of the order, and the schedules apply the requirements to the relevant groups. This order commences on 27 February 2022.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Air Border\) Order 2021](#)

The following amendment notice, in effect from 11:59pm 21 March 2022, specifies the list of vaccines someone may be vaccinated with to meet the definition of ‘vaccinated’ under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) Order 2021.

- [Specification of COVID-19 Vaccines Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 for the Purpose of the Air Border Order \(PDF, 168KB\)](#)
- [Specification of COVID-19 Vaccines Under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 for the Purpose of the Air Border Order \(Word, 16KB\)](#)

### **Notices made under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) Order 2021**

The following is a notice of a Class Exemption for New Zealand-based aircrew on Jetconnect flights from Auckland to Los Angeles or London from pre-requisites of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) Order 2021

- [Class Exemption for New Zealand-based aircrew on Jetconnect flights from Auckland to Los Angeles or London from pre-requisites of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Air Border\) Order 2021](#)

The following is a notice under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) Order 2021 regarding the Specified Airport of Arrival.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Air Border\) Order 2021—Specified Airport of Arrival](#)  
The following notice, issued on 29 April 2022, specifies the information necessary to support public health response to COVID-19 and traveller declaration information – Alternate System and Alternate Traveller Pass

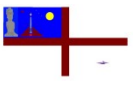
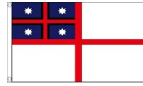
- [Gazette notice - Information Necessary to Support Public Health Response to COVID-19 and Traveller Declaration Information – Alternate System and Alternate Traveller Pass \(PDF, 127 KB\)](#)
- [Gazette notice - Information Necessary to Support Public Health Response to COVID-19 and Traveller Declaration Information – Alternate System and Alternate Traveller Pass \(Word, 19 KB\)](#)

The following notice, issued 4 March 2022, specifies the collection of traveller health declaration information and self-isolation information for travellers entering New Zealand, as per clause 4 and 23 of the COVID Public Health Response (Air Border) Order 2021.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Air Border\) Order 2021 - Information Necessary to Support Public Health Response to COVID-19, Traveller Health Declaration Information, and Self-Isolation Information \(PDF, 152 KB\)](#)

Testing requirements for people entering the country via the air border who are not required to isolate or quarantine

The following method of medical examination and testing for COVID-19, at the following times, is to be required for any person who is required to be tested pursuant to clause 8 of the Covid-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) 2021 (relevant person).



- [Testing requirements for people entering the country via the air border who are not required to isolate or quarantine \(Word, 18 KB\)](#)

Evidence of pre-departure COVID-19 test

All COVID-19 test results (required to satisfy the negative COVID-19 test requirement) must contain the following information as appropriate evidence for the purposes of clause 30 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Air Border) Order 2021 Order.

- [Evidence of pre-departure COVID-19 test \(PDF, 30 KB\)](#)  
COVID-19 Public Health Response (Exemption for Air Crew) Notice 2022

The Minister for the COVID-19 Response signed a class exemption on 4 April 2022 to exempt COVID-positive air crew from some clauses, under certain conditions, and with certain requirements.

[COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Exemption for Air Crew\) Notice 2022 \(PDF, 23KB\)](#)

### **Authorisation of import of Point of Care Tests for limited use under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021**

This notice takes effect at 11.59pm on 27 February 2022.

- [Authorisation of import of Point of Care Tests for limited use under the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Point-of-care Tests\) Order 2021 \(PDF, 99 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of import of Point of Care Tests for limited use under the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Point-of-care Tests\) Order 2021 \(Word, 15 KB\)](#)

### **Authorisations for importing, supplying, selling and using of point-of-care tests under clause 8(1) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021**

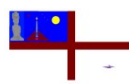
The Director-General may authorise (otherwise prohibited under clause 7) any person or classes of persons to import, manufacture, supply, sell, pack, or use a point-of-care test for the purpose of testing for COVID-19 under clause 8(1) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021. The Director-General, on 2 December 2021, has authorised the following persons or classes of persons in the attached Notice to do the listed activities.

- [Revocation and Replacement—Notice of Point of Care Test Order Authorisations COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Point-of-care Tests\) Order 2021](#)

The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021 came into force 22 April 2021. This order prohibits a person from importing, manufacturing, supplying, selling, packing, or using a point-of-care test for SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 unless the Director-General of Health has:

- authorised the person's activity; or
- exempted the point-of-care test from the prohibition.

Find out more at [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Point-of-care Tests\) Order 2021](#).



## Health Act Orders

There have been several orders produced under the Health Act 1956 for New Zealand’s COVID-19 response. These have now been revoked or replaced by orders made under [COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020](#).

For further information about the previous Orders see [Parliamentary Counsel Office COVID-19 legislation](#).

## NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION Section 70



To underscore the importance of individuals following the advice they have been given by the public health units or the national contact tracing team, a Section 70 of the Health Act 1956 can be issued.

A Section 70 order enables an authorised Medical Officer of Health to require those in the order to meet public health requirements to undergo testing and to isolate until they receive their result. Any time a person receives a direction from a medical officer of health they must comply with it.

Current section 70s are listed below.

S70 8 April - Revocation of the Direction under s 70 of the Health Act 1956

The Direction issued on 19 March 2022 under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 applying to any person (excluding aircrew) who arrives in Auckland from Apia, Western Samoa on the listed flights issued is revoked.

- [Revocation of the Direction under s 70 of the Health Act 1956 \(Word, 45 KB\)](#)  
S70 - Revocation of Direction under s 70 of the Health Act 1956 – 18 February

The Direction under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 relating to Close Contacts dated 15 February 2022, is revoked.

- [Revocation of Direction under s70 of the Health Act 1956 \(PDF, 40 KB\)](#)  
S70 - Persons who are confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19 – 18 February

The direction under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 relating to Persons who are confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19 dated 18 February 2022, is revoked.

- [Revocation of Direction under s70 of the Health Act 1956 \(PDF, 107 KB\)](#)  
S70 Persons in MIQ who have returned a positive test for COVID-19 or close contacts of a positive case – 16 February

## Person to whom this direction applies



1. This direction applies to every person who:





- a. has returned a positive test during a period of isolation or quarantine (as defined in cl 10 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Isolation and Quarantine) Order 2020,
  - i. and either has not completed their 10 days quarantine/isolation from the date the positive test was taken, or
  - ii. has not satisfied the 'low risk indicators' on day 20 of their period of isolation and quarantine, or
- b. has been identified as a close contact of a positive case of COVID-19 during their period of isolation or quarantine, or while subject to this notice.

- [Direction under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 – persons in MIQ who have returned a positive test for COVID-19 or close contacts of a positive case \(Word, 18 KB\)](#)
- [Direction under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 – persons in MIQ who have returned a positive test for COVID-19 or close contacts of a positive case \(PDF, 102 KB\)](#)

S70 Persons who are confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19 – 15 February

### Persons to whom this direction applies

1. This direction applies to every person who has returned a positive test, or meets the criteria to be classified as a confirmed or probable case, for COVID-19.
  2. However, this direction does not apply if a medical officer of health confirms that the person is not infectious (that is, if the result is indicative of a historical infection).
- [Direction under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 - Persons who are confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19 \(Word, 121 KB\)](#)
- S70 Relating to Close Contacts – 15 February

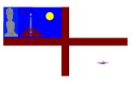
### Persons to whom this direction applies

1. is a close contact of a person (A) who is a confirmed case or a probable case (unless a Medical Officer of Health confirms that A is no longer infectious – that is, unless A's result is indicative of a historical infection); or
  2. attended a location of interest marked as 'Close Contact' at the times and dates (New Zealand Standard Time) as set out on the [Contact tracing locations of Interest](#).
- [Direction under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 relating to Close Contacts \(Word, 45 KB\)](#)
- S70 Direction for arrivals from Tonga – 13 February 2022

This following direction applies to any person (excluding aircrew) who arrives in Auckland on 15 February 2022 on flight NZ975. These people are required to undertake RAT tests on day 0/1 and day 5/6 after arrival, and report any positive result to the Ministry of Health.

- [S70 Direction any person \(excluding aircrew\) who arrives in Auckland on 15 February 2022 on flight NZ975 \(PDF, 101 KB\)](#)
- Revocation of S70 relating to household members – 24 December 2021
- [Revocation of Direction under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 relating to Household members \(Word, 65 KB\)](#)





- [Revocation of Direction under section 70 of the Health Act 1956 relating to Household members \(PDF, 40 KB\)](#)
- 

## Managed Isolation and Quarantine Order

The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Isolation and Quarantine) Order 2020, is a new Order that governs the legal requirements for people while they are in a managed isolation and quarantine facility (MIQF).

It sets out that all persons in MIQF must be there for at least seven days and meet the low-risk indicators (e.g. have a negative COVID-19 test) before they can leave.

The Order clearly sets out what is taken into account for a special authorisation to leave isolation or quarantine early. This includes a risk-based approach which the Chief Executive of MBIE can use if authorising early exit for an exceptional reason.

It allows for a caregiver of a vulnerable person to enter a MIQF to provide care.

It incorporates (and revokes) the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Security of Managed Isolation and Quarantine Facilities) Order 2020, which restricts entry to MIQ facilities and sets out a risk assessment for those who do unlawfully enter.

As the Chief Executive of MBIE is now responsible for the operation of MIQ facilities, the amendments provide further clarity around when decisions should be made based on advice from a health professional or Medical Officer of Health versus when decisions may be operational in nature.

- [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Isolation and Quarantine\) Order 2020](#)  
The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Isolation and Quarantine and Other Matters) Amendment Order 2021 updates the Isolation and Quarantine Order to allow for self-isolation to align with the new Air Border Order. This order commences on 16 January 2022.
  - [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Isolation and Quarantine and Other Matters\) Amendment Order 2021](#)
- 

## Temporary visa holders

The New Zealand Government has issued an epidemic management notice and further strengthened travel restrictions, closing our border to almost all travellers from 23:59 on Thursday 19 March 2020 (New Zealand time).

Travellers with a temporary (work, student, visitor, interim and limited) visa who are unable to leave New Zealand should request an extension check. Confirmation of extensions will be emailed to all visa holders.

For further information, please see the [New Zealand Immigration website](#).





## COVID-19 Order Exemptions

Class-based exemptions from the requirements of orders made under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 are published in the [New Zealand Gazette](#).

Current exemptions are also posted below.

- [Exemption Under Clause 105 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Protection Framework\) Order 2021 \(PDF, 52 KB\)](#)
- [Authorisation of import of Point of Care Tests for limited use under the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Point-of-care Tests\) Order 2021 \(PDF, 95 KB\)](#)
- [Specified aircrew member returning to New Zealand after attending training for regulatory compliance](#)
- [Exemption of Persons From Pre-departure Testing Requirements Before Arriving in New Zealand by Air](#)
- [Exemption of Persons From Clauses 17\(4A\)\(c\) of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Maritime Border\) Order \(No 2\) 2020](#)
- [Exemption Under Clause 44 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Alert Level Requirements\) Order \(No 10\) 2021](#)
- [Exemption Under Clause 44 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Alert Level Requirements\) Order \(No 10\) 2021](#)
- [Exemption Under Clause 44 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Alert Level Requirements\) Order \(No 10\) 2021](#)
- [Exemption Under Clause 44 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Alert Level Requirements\) Order \(No 10\) 2021](#)
- [Exemption Under Clause 105 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Protection Framework\) Order 2021 – 2021-go5476](#)
- [Exemption Under Clause 105 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Protection Framework\) Order 2021 – 2021-go5480](#)
- [Exemption Under Clause 105 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Protection Framework\) Order 2021 - 14 January 2022](#)

## Medicines Act 1981

### Notice under Section 34A of the Medicines Act 1981 authorising off-label administration of COVID-19 Vaccine – interval between second and third doses

The Notice authorises the ongoing delivery of third (or booster) doses of the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine at the reduced 3-month dose interval since completion of a primary COVID-19 vaccine course.

- [Notice under Section 34A of the Medicines Act 1981 authorising off-label administration of COVID-19 Vaccine – interval between second and third doses \(PDF, 77 KB\)](#)
- **[NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION](#)**









Canada Kevin Annet Catholic Church Banished from Kanata

<https://youtu.be/1LCEmqQnla4> NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION

### **Murder by Decree: The Crime of Genocide in Canada: A Counter Report to the “Truth and Reconciliation Commission” Paperback – February 23, 2016**

by Kevin Daniel Annett (Author)

Murder by Decree is an uncensored record of the planned extermination of indigenous children in Canada’s murderous “Indian residential schools”. It is issued as a corrective Counter Report to the miscarriage of justice by Church and State known as the “Truth and Reconciliation Commission” (TRC). Based on eyewitness testimonies and archival documentation deliberately suppressed or ignored by the TRC, Murder by Decree proves that the genocide of indigenous people began as a religion-led campaign and continues to be a deliberate governmental policy in Canada. This Counter Report reveals these startling facts: - Over half of Indian residential school children began dying the very first year these church-run facilities were opened - This huge mortality rate continued unabated for over a half century because of deliberate practices of germ warfare according to a prescribed monthly “death quota” - Evidence of these crimes and their intentional nature has been continually destroyed by the RCMP and the Catholic, Anglican and United Church since at least 1960 - The same genocide continues today, is aimed at indigenous women and children, and is driven by foreign corporate interests hungry for native lands and resources Murder by Decree is issued by The International Tribunal for the Disappeared of Canada (ITDC), an international coalition of jurists and human rights groups. The ITDC was formed in December, 2015 to investigate the disappearance of people in Canada, prosecute those responsible and prevent a further whitewash by Canada of its Crimes against Humanity. This report is an answer to these crimes and an urgent summons to the world and to all Canadians to live no longer under genocidal regimes. Published by the ITDC Central Offices in Brussels and Toronto. For more information: [disappearedofcanada@gmail.com](mailto:disappearedofcanada@gmail.com)

<https://www.amazon.com/Murder-Decree-Genocide-Reconciliation-Commission/dp/1530145619>

[Home](#) / Proclamation

### ***Proclamation of Independence to Establish a Republic in Canada***

Issued on July 15th, 2020. based on the Proclamation of Kanata on January 15, 2015

All men and women are created equal and sovereign. They are endowed by nature with an unalienable liberty to govern themselves free of oppression, violence, and tyranny. When any system of government is destructive to this condition, it is the inborn right and duty of all people to depose that government and through new mutual covenants create among themselves their own governance to safeguard their lives and liberties. Therefore We, the sovereign and freeborn men and women of the land known as Canada, as the source of all authority and law, and according to the obligations bestowed upon us by Necessity and Right of Natural Law, do hereby proclaim the following truths and intentions:

For centuries, the predatory foreign powers known as the Crown and Church of England and the Church of Rome have imposed themselves as a warring occupation force on our original nations and





all Canadians. These powers have violated and drained our lands of their vast wealth and vitality, waged cruel and unrelenting wars of extermination against indigenous nations, murdered the innocent, imposed fraudulent laws and taxes, subverted our liberties, stolen and destroyed our children, and kept us in a state of colonial dependency and impoverishment. The murderous impact of these deliberate genocidal crimes is attested by their continuation to the present day. (1)

Further, we state as a fact beyond dispute that the British Crown and the Vatican have imposed the same regime of fraud and oppression on the settler European populations who immigrated to this land, denying them the Rule of Law and responsible government to dispossess them of their liberties and lands, and steal the wealth of the nation for a self-governing oligarchy: a robbery and oppression that continues to the present day, in partnership with America and China.

This war against our different peoples has been waged in violation of our lives, due process of law and the Law of Nations. These crimes abrogated not only the basic Magna Carta liberties of European settlers, but the original Two Row Wampum Treaty established in the 17th and 18th centuries between the eastern Six Nations, England, and France. This violation invalidated the legal instruments that the Crown and the Vatican have relied on to legitimate their conquests and continued violent occupation of the lands and lives of our peoples.

Because our natural liberties and claims to our lands were never lawfully ceded or surrendered, but rather suppressed through war, genocide and the fraudulent impositions known as Admiralty and Canon Law, the claims of the British Crown and the Vatican to authority and jurisdiction in Canada have never had any basis in law or fact. The so-called Dominion of Canada and its de-facto courts have never had lawful or binding authority on any of our people. By demonstrating only bad faith and duplicity in their dealings with our different peoples, Church and State in Canada have vitiated and nullified all treaties, statutes and "Orders in Council" established under their so-called reign.

Twice in our history, in 1837 and 1885, Canadian Patriots under Louis-Joseph Papineau, William Lyon Mackenzie and Louis Riel fought valiantly to unseat these foreign oligarchs of Church and Crown and establish a self-governing Republic in which every man and woman is sovereign. The defeat of these patriots allowed a colonial regime to corrupt the hopes of our nations and impose a regime of genocide and tyranny on our lands. We stand in the tradition of these Republican Patriots and acknowledge that we are carrying to conclusion their dreams and program of an egalitarian and sovereign Republic for all its peoples.

The criminal nature of these foreign powers continues to the present. As heirs to an empire of conquest, the present Canadian Church and State in league with foreign nations have continued to violate the lives and freedoms of our peoples by perpetuating genocide, institutionalized murder, child trafficking, enslavement, fraud, land theft, kidnapping and destruction of culture and properties.

Accordingly, these institutions have lost any right to legitimately govern or exist. Under International and Moral Law, these powers must be actively repudiated, disestablished and replaced by all men and women who stand under the Law of Nature and its Common Law.

Our defiance of these powers has been strengthened by their lawful conviction for Crimes against Humanity on February 25, 2013, in a Common Law Court of Justice established under international law and our own Land Law jurisdictions.(2) As convicted criminal bodies whose heads – the Monarch of England and the Pope in Rome – are now fugitives from justice under standing Common Law arrest





warrants, neither the Crown nor the Vatican have any claim to our allegiance or obedience. Indeed, to obey or associate with these convicted felons is to be an accessory to war crimes and thereby violate the laws of Man and of God.

**Because of these facts, we utterly reject the claim that the present form of law and government in Canada represent in any way a free society.** Canada was founded on and is sustained by fraud, tyranny, and foreign rule. The so-called “democracy” in Canada is an empty sham employing the outward form of electoral freedom that is managed by an unelected Privy Council under a Governor General accountable only to the British Monarch. In this way, Canadians are denied the substance of a lawful, accountable, and just society.

The legal system in our country is a corrupt circus run by unaccountable judges who serve the selfish interests of the Crown and its corporate and foreign business partners. Their greed has required the corruption of the operation of the law by denying just, speedy remedy for most Canadians. In practice, Canadian law is a tool in the hands of the wealthy that operates to evade and deny justice while entangling ordinary people in irresolvable, expensive litigation overseen by a self-governing and Crown-appointed judiciary. These judicial wrongs are the legacy of a clique-ridden colonialism designed to perpetrate minority rule.

The same corruption extends to every level of Canada. By their status as the sworn agents of the criminally convicted Crown of England, police officers, soldiers, civil servants, judges, and Members of Parliament are all colluding in a massive criminal conspiracy, at the behest of a convicted felon known as the monarch of England. As agents of what is a rogue power under international law, these public officials are obligated by their Oath of Allegiance to “Queen Elizabeth and her descendants” to serve a criminally convicted foreigner, not Canadians. As a result, every aspect of official Canadian society constitutes an unlawful and destructive war against We the People. The present regime is our enemy and will remain so until it is deposed.

For these undeniable reasons, and as bitter experience has proven, there exists no institutional remedy for the oppression and destruction being inflicted on our peoples. The cure for the sickness called Canada is to return power to a people who uphold and establish virtue and justice. That power will be established from the grassroots through a living and direct democracy, within local Republican Peoples' Assemblies that are rooted in the Common Law that unites all free people.

**LET IT THEREFORE BE KNOWN TO ALL PEOPLE** that because of these indisputable facts, the time has come to nullify and dissolve the crime of Church, State and Corporation in Canada by establishing a free, responsible, and self-governing society. The historical moment has arrived to create a Federated Republic of Equals in Canada from among all our separate nations. We pledge ourselves to establish our Republic as people who consent to covenant together according to our own Natural Sovereignty and the Common Law.

In this purpose, we acknowledge that all free people must dwell within a community that safeguards the well being and liberty of all its members, and not according to special privilege. We therefore proclaim that the lands and the oceans and their wealth within our Republic are not the sole property of any individual or group but belong equally to all the people. The land and its wealth will be held in common and in trust by the people as a visible sign that the Natural Law of Peace and Equality is honored and safeguarded.





**Therefore**, upon this Pronouncement and Necessity, warranted by our Sovereignty and Right of Claim as free men and women, We the People invoke the judgment of the Law and the blessings of Creation and our ancestors by hereby proclaiming the establishment of a Sovereign and Federated Republic in Canada. This Republic shall henceforth and forever be the sole legitimate authority and lawful jurisdiction over the lands, waters and resources formerly known as the “Dominion of Canada”.

**Accordingly, and by this Proclamation of Independence**, we hereby sever now and forever all ties and allegiances to the Crown of England and the Church of Rome. We disestablish and nullify their authority over us, and we forever extinguish any allegiance or service, contractual or implied, owed by us to these powers. We thereby separate ourselves from the government, laws and statutes of the so-called Dominion of Canada, and cause to be established in its place a Federated Republic under a separate and sovereign Common Law jurisdiction.

**In Witness Whereof**, we mutually pledge our lives and honor to this sacred purpose by setting our signatures to this Proclamation of Independence. We take this action freely and without reservation, according to our conscience and capacity as self-governing men and women within the Natural Law.

**Long live our Sovereign Republic!**

A Republican Constitution will be issued at the first General Congress of the Republic according to the Will of The People and decisions of local Republican Assembly delegates.

**Notes:**

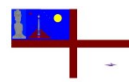
1. These false claims were made under the genocidal doctrine of Terra Nullius and other concepts found within the Papal Bulls Romanus Pontifex and Inter Cetera, which fraudulently nullified the existence and lawful status of any non-Catholic people. Such fraud continued throughout all subsequent Papal statutes and Crown of England impositions that created the so-called Dominion of Canada in 1867, including through such genocidal laws as the Indian Act, which have murdered millions of the original inhabitants of our lands.

2. “ITCCS Archives” See [www.murderbydecree.com](http://www.murderbydecree.com) .

This Proclamation of Independence is derived from the founding statement of the movement to establish the Republic of Kanata that was adopted in convention in Winnipeg between January 15-17, 2015. At this convention, 221 people established a Provisional Council to create local Republican Assemblies across Canada and lay the basis for a national Congress and Constitutional Convention. The Council can be contacted at [republicofkanata@gmail.com](mailto:republicofkanata@gmail.com) , from where citizenship papers based on an Oath to the Republic can be issued. Listen to the Voice of the Republic Here We Stand every Sunday at 3 pm pacific, 6 pm eastern at [www.bbsradio.com/herewestand](http://www.bbsradio.com/herewestand) . The provisional Flag of the Republic that was adopted at the convention is below. The three stars represent the founding English, French, and Indigenous Nations of Canada. The blue lines represent the Two Row Wampum of Peace and Equality.

Kanata is a Six Nations term meaning **“Where the People of the Village sit as Equals around the Council Fire”**.





## How Does the Republic Work?

The Republic of Kanata is a new society growing up within the shell of the old. Citizens are united within a new jurisdiction in local Republican Assemblies that replace the existing Canadian government structures. The Assemblies are legislative bodies where all people can introduce, debate and enact laws in their own communities. These laws are then enforced by Common Law Courts and Sheriffs elected by and answerable to the People.

This process of returning power to the people will span years but it begins today when twelve or more men and women sign a Charter to establish a local Republican Assembly. A copy of this Charter can be found under "Documents of the Republic".

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### Positions and Responsibilities in a Common Law Republic Assembly

The local Common Law Assembly is the foundation of the new Republic and our means of direct democracy, so we need a strong and reliable leadership core to keep the Assembly going. Everyone must be trained to take responsibility and hold these positions so that no one person or faction runs the Assembly.

Here are the positions that need to be filled for the Assembly to function. Each one of these people will be on a Steering Committee that coordinates the Assembly's work, and so they need to be elected for a set period of time that will be decided by the Assembly:

#### **1. Convener:**

- a) Creates an agenda for each Assembly meeting and chairs it.
- b) Arranges a co-Convener to chair meetings in case of illness or absence.

#### **2. Secretary:**

- a) Keeps the minutes of Assembly meetings.
- b) Maintains a membership and contact list.
- c) Corresponds with other Assemblies and with the Republic's Central Office.

#### **3. Sheriff:**

- a) Provides security at all meetings and public events and eventually for our local Common Law Court and Tribunal.
- b) Delivers Summonses, Orders, and other Assembly documents.
- c) Recruits and trains Deputies.
- d) Organizes an Urgent Response Network to protect our members.
- e) Recruits and trains a local Citizens' Defense Militia.

#### **4. Education Committee Coordinator:**

- a) Plans and organizes (with other volunteers) all educational work within the Assembly (like holding classes on Common Law) and outside the Assembly (like preparing leaflets, press releases and public information material).
- b) Organizes the education and training of new members.
- c) Does background research on different topics and prepares material for the Assembly.

#### **5. Action Committee Coordinator:**





- a) Plans and organizes (with other volunteers) all public actions and events, like protests, picnics, and rallies.
- b) Plans direct actions in conjunction with the Sheriff and Deputies.

**6. Judicial and Legal Coordinator:**

- a) Plans and organizes the Common Law Court and Public Tribunals, and their cases and procedures.
- b) Assembles and trains Court personnel, including the Magistrate, Jury members, Prosecution team, Court recorder and Sheriffs.
- c) Works with the Education Coordinator to provide educational material on the Court and the Law to Assembly members.
- d) Establishes liaison with the Supreme Common Law Court of the Republic.

Note: The Common Law Courts and Tribunals are established by the Assembly as a whole and administered by this Coordinator, who like all Steering Committee officers, are accountable to and recallable by the Assembly.

Issued by the National Council of Common Law Assemblies (NCCLA)

[councilofassemblies@protonmail.com](mailto:councilofassemblies@protonmail.com)

September 4, 2020

**Sheriff Powers of Enforcement for New Zealand UK NZ Federal Government Republic while the country is placed under Prorogation from the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Constitution King William IV 1835 Flag Jurisdiction by DECREE RULE OF LAW AUTHORITY**

**Prorogation** in [politics](#) is the action of proroguing, or interrupting, an assembly, especially a [parliament](#), or the discontinuance of meetings for a given period of time, without a [dissolution of parliament](#). The term is also used for the period of such a discontinuance between two [legislative sessions](#) of a [legislative body](#), or for the extension or a military or government appointment.

Main article: [New Zealand Parliament § Term](#)

**Prorogation is the end of a session in the New Zealand Parliament pursuant to the Constitution Act 1986. The ability of the speaker to recall parliament during an adjournment has rendered propagation almost obsolete, and the procedure was last used in 1991.[2]**

New Zealand

Main article: [New Zealand Parliament § Term](#)





Prorogation is the end of a session in the [New Zealand Parliament](#) pursuant to the [Constitution Act 1986](#). The ability of the speaker to recall parliament during an [adjournment](#) has rendered propagation almost obsolete, and the procedure was last used in 1991.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Northern Ireland

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*Main article: [House of Commons of Northern Ireland § Procedure](#)*

Prorogation in [Northern Ireland](#) was the end of a session in the [Parliament of Northern Ireland](#) (1921–1972).

## United Kingdom

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*Main article: [Prorogation in the United Kingdom](#)*

*See also: [Prorogation Act 1867](#) and [2019 British prorogation controversy](#)*

Prorogation is the formal ending of a Parliamentary session in the [UK Parliament](#).<sup>[3][4]</sup>

## United States

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*See also: [Article II, Section 3, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution](#) and [Federalist No. 69](#)*

Under Article II, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution the President of the United States technically has the authority to prorogue the United States Congress "to such Time as he shall think proper" when it is unable to agree on a time of adjournment. However, this is a procedural ability that has so far never been used. The members of the Constitutional Convention agreed to limit executive authority in order to prevent autocracy.<sup>[5]</sup> In *Federalist No. 69*, Alexander Hamilton differentiated the President's authority to prorogue Congress from the King of Great Britain's ability to dissolve Parliament.

On April 15, 2020, while Congress was in recess due to the COVID-19 pandemic but still holding *pro forma* sessions, President Donald Trump threatened to use the presidential prerogative powers to adjourn both the House of Representatives and the Senate in order to make recess appointments for positions such as Director of National Intelligence and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, citing what he argued was obstructionism and extreme partisanship from the Democratic Party.<sup>[6]</sup> However, constitutional law experts and politicians have argued that President Trump did not have the constitutional authority to do so under those conditions, as both houses had agreed on a date of adjournment, and President Trump's argument that the President can force Congress to adjourn was widely condemned by both Republicans and Democrats.<sup>[7][8][9][10][11][12]</sup> In order to prorogue Congress, the Senate would have to set a different date of adjournment than the House of Representatives. Although President Trump called on the Senate to set a new adjournment date, Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell indicated that he would not alter the planned adjournment date of January 3, 2021, and any motion to alter the date would require the approval of Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer and the Democratic members of the Senate through the Senate Standing Rules.<sup>[7][9][13]</sup>





## References

1. ^ Andrew Lintott, *The Constitution of the Roman Republic* (Oxford University Press, 1999.), p. 113 ff. [Online](#).
2. ^ "Chapter 10 Summoning, Proroguing and Dissolving Parliament". [www.parliament.nz](http://www.parliament.nz). New Zealand Parliament. 8 June 2017. Retrieved 23 May 2022.

## References

1. ^ Andrew Lintott, *The Constitution of the Roman Republic* (Oxford University Press, 1999.), p. 113 ff. [Online](#).

## Municipal curiae

*Main article: Local government (ancient Roman)*

In the Roman Empire a town council was known as a curia, or sometimes an *ordo*, or *boule*. The existence of such a governing body was the mark of an independent city. Municipal curiae were co-optive, and their members, the decurions, sat for life. Their numbers varied greatly according to the size of the city. In the Western Empire, one hundred seems to have been a common number, but in the East five hundred was customary, on the model of the Athenian Boule. However, by the fourth century, curial duties had become onerous, and it was difficult to fill all the posts; often candidates had to be nominated. The emperor Constantine exempted Christians from serving in the curiae, which led to many rich pagans claiming to be priests in order to escape these duties.[\[15\]](#) CITE THIS KING WILLIAM IV 1835 Municipalities Act DECREE

## Modern usage

### Emblem of the Court of Justice of the European Union

The Court of Justice of the European Union uses "CURIA" (in roman script) in its official emblem.

The term *curia* may refer to separate electoral colleges in a system of reserved political positions (reserved seats), e.g. during the British mandate of Palestine at the third election (1931) of the Asefat HaNivharim there were three curiae, for the Ashkenazi Jews, the Sephardi Jews and for the Yemeni Jews.[\[16\]](#)[\[17\]](#)[\[18\]](#)[\[19\]](#)

In the United States Supreme Court an interested third party to a case may file a brief as an amicus curiae.[\[20\]](#)

Under the Fundamental Law adopted in 2011, Hungary's supreme court is called the Curia.

The Federal Palace of Switzerland, the seat of the Swiss Confederation, bears the inscription *Curia Confœderationis Helveticæ*.

CITE THIS DECREE LAW RULE







I have Jurisdiction of this Native Magistrate Kings Bench World Court Proceedings by Decree Writ Warrant Laws of King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest Augustus V 1689 to 1837 Acts of Westminster Parliament Britain UK NZ 1834 Flag Jurisdiction and 1835 Constitution and 1835 Sheriffs Act King William IV Legal Authority Emperors Great Seal of Britain UK NZ Contract Partnership as a Founding of New Zealand Sovereign Nation State Law and DECREE RULE LAW CROWN TRUST and Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO LAW ORDERS TRUST

### Rules of the Zoom Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court Hearings of the World in 250 Countries Law

We won't allow discussions on 1/ Churches 2/ Religion 3/ Satan or God 4/ Queen Elizabeth II 5/ Queen Victoria 6/ Whakapapa 7/ Tikanga Law 8/ Maori 9/ IWI 10/ Arguments and games 11/ Emotions 12/ 1840 Treaty or Claims 13/ Distraction from the Agenda Host and me 14/ Foul language and abuse 15/ Racism and offensive remarks about us and the Agenda 16/ Bringing a group of stirrers on that I can tell will get the mute button Kate Floss and Group talking about the Queen You all had your time on the first Zoom meeting 25 April 2022 and took over in 8 hours 25 minutes flat out, not this time. 17/ Sharing the Confederation Flag with IWI MAORI or MAORI INCORPORATION who have to OWN your "MOAI CROWN" Legal Inheritance (Big Crown) as Hapu MOAI INCORPORATION and Drop the word MAORI Patent ownership of New Zealand (Little Crown) today for transition over. 18/ Foreign Government Seals linked to Queen Elizabeth II Crown Wellington your seals are in that Hapu Inc Contract is a Direct Conflict in the Kings Bench Court Jurisdiction Correspondence Laws including UN EU US AU CA NWO Queen Crown Seals are Prohibited inside the Native Kings Magistrate Kings Bench Court past present future beyond and within 2022 year Law

### Topics will be

- 1/ Government Illegal preparation for Pandemic Excuse for Martial Law the Confederation of Chiefs forbids under Decree Notice served on PM Jacinda Ardern and Governor General Cindy Kiro committing Treason with Man Made Laboratory Viruses that is Killing People on purpose Bioweapon Murder the Government is accused of now is a Military matter of Security over the Sovereign Peoples Health Threats and Law Threats with No Queen on the Throne and using a Queens Head in their Courts and Government is Treason to enforce Illegal Laws on the people
- 2/ Sheriffs Enforcement of Laws of this Court and Navy Military Police assistance letters for assistance
- 3/ Exerts from Sheriffs Power Acts of King William IV 1835 and other Sheriff Acts I will pick out
- 4/ Instant Court of Admiralty Law Exerts under the War Powers Act under US Const. Art. 3, Sec.. 2. 2. "Prize Phase" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under the WAR POWERSACT, Art 1, Sec 8, Clause 11. Law of Prize
- 5/ other Acts of Governments illegal Legislation over the Global Pandemic Scam on our Country and people using the Waikato Health Board Research fabricated to follow their corrupt narrative we issued Decrees on last week is the Sovereign Peoples Lega Law Instruments now forced over the Fraud Government private Corporations
- 6/ added matters concerning the Whakaminenga and 1835 Whakaputanga Flag meaningful

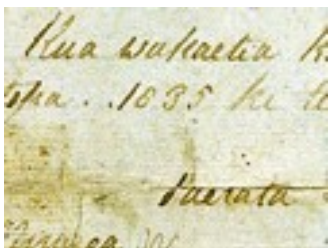


## 7/ Whakaputanga means an emergence



He Whakaputanga can be translated as "**an emergence**". The document itself consisted of four articles. It asserted the independence of Nu Tireni (Aotearoa New Zealand) under the rule of the "United Tribes of New Zealand" 21/06/2022

He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirene: the Declaration of Independence of the United Tribes of New Zealand



He Whakaputanga document

In 1831, 13 Ngāpuhi chiefs wrote to King William IV of the United Kingdom to seek an alliance and protection from other powers. On 28 October 1835 James Busby took this a step further at a hui (meeting) he had called at Waitangi. By the end of the day 34 rangatira had signed He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni (known in English as the Declaration of Independence of the United Tribes of New Zealand).



Coat of Arms by Charles Philippe de Thierry

Busby had acted partly in response to Frenchman Charles Philippe de Thierry, who had announced plans to proclaim an independent state in Hokianga. The self-declared nobleman's claims were in the end easily dismissed, but the fact remained that if Britain did not intervene in New Zealand, another country might do so.





### What did He Whakaputanga say?

There are two versions of the Declaration: the English text created by Busby, and the te reo Māori document that was signed. He Whakaputanga (which can be translated as 'an emergence' or 'declaration') consisted of four articles. It asserted that sovereign power and authority in the land ('Ko te Kingitanga ko te mana i te w[h]enua') resided with Te Whakaminenga, the Confederation of United Tribes, and that no foreigners could make laws. Te Whakaminenga was to meet at Waitangi each autumn to frame laws, and in return for their protection of British subjects in their territory, they sought King William's protection against threats to their mana. They also thanked the King for acknowledging their flag.

Thirty-four northern chiefs signed He Whakaputanga on 28 October 1835. Busby sent it to the King, and it was formally acknowledged by the Crown in May 1836. By 22 July 1839 another 18 chiefs had signed, including Te Hāpuku of Hawke's Bay, and Te Wherowhero, the Waikato Tainui ariki who was to become the first Māori king in 1858.

Busby saw the Declaration as a step towards making New Zealand a British possession. He believed it would 'be the most effectual mode of making the Country a dependency of the British Empire in everything but the name.' Busby was also locked in a bitter dispute with Thomas McDonnell, the Hokianga-based Additional British Resident. Against the wishes of Busby, McDonnell had encouraged rangatira to ban liquor sales in the Hokianga. For Busby, the Declaration was an opportunity to reassert himself at the expense of McDonnell.

**Māori intentions were somewhat different. The rangatira who signed He Whakaputanga were continuing a tradition of safeguarding their people in the face of rapid change.** Northern Māori had been meeting in the Bay of Islands, Hokianga, Whangaroa, and Whangārei before 1835 to manage their relationships with Europeans. In contrast to Busby, the signatories saw He Whakaputanga as a way to address the challenges posed by European contact, to strengthen an alliance with Great Britain, and **to assert their authority to the wider world.** For Ngāpuhi, He Whakaputanga emerged out of the meetings of Te Whakaminenga, rather than Te Whakaminenga emerging from He Whakaputanga. **NOTE NGAPUHI CLAIM THEY NEVER CEDED SOVEREIGNTY TO THE BRITISH "CROWN" Which means NO CONTRACT with the British "CROWN" and NO CLAIM to "CROWN" Assets Trust and Partnership Contract with King William IV or King William III or King George IV So the Confederation of Chiefs is a separate "CROWN" Claim Title to the Manukau Waikato Kahu Pungapunga Hapu Marae Contract with King George IV in 1823 Westminster Parliament and the 13 Native Surname Indigenous Chiefs Contract with King William IV Letter Contract Sovereign Nation of New Zealand Dutch King State of Britain UK DECREE RULE OF LAW Kings Emperor AUTHORITY enforced inside the New Zealand Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Flag Jurisdiction 1835 Constitution Act fixed in Westminster Parliament King William IV and King George III Constitution Act 1791 <https://www.igontario.ca/custom/uploads/2017/04/Constitutional-Act-1791.pdf> and <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/statutes-realm/vol7/pp586-587> King William III SHERIFF MAKING DEFAULT PENALTY EXECUTION OF LAWS FOR TREASON AGAINST HIS MAGESTY King William III Government CATHOLIC RELIGION DEFEATED by PROTESTANT KINGS BLOODLINES PROVIDENCE OF "GOD" With the Advice of Lords Spiritual and Temporal Commons in the present Parliament assembled and by Authority of the same II. Sheriff repaid by Treasury, on producing Certificate And it is hereby further enacted That all Sheriffs their Successors Executors or Administrators upon produceing such respective Certificates or a Duplicate or Duplicates thereof shall have the Moneys contained in such Certificate paid to them by the Lord**





**Treasurer or Commissioners of His Majesties Treasury for the time being out of the Revenue of the Crowne.**

**8/ CITE THIS as a DECREE RULE LAW LEGAL AUTHORITY Fact Cited Evidence over New Zealand Prime Minister and Government Illegal Criminal Organization served DECREE 1 August 2022 Prorogation of Government with NZ Navy and Military assistance to the Legal Confederation of Chiefs HOME GUARD Sheriffs Enforcement of this Courts Orders with these Highest Authority Flag Jurisdiction Authority today Saturday 6 August 2022 NOTICE TO THE AGENT NEW ZEALAND CROWN GOVERNMENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL "MOAI CROWN" KING WILLIAM IV TRUST CROWN BRITAIN UK NZ FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP CORPORATE BUSINESS TITLES King George III 28 September 1776 Dutch King Emperor Constitution**

**PLAN OR FRAME OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OR STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA [https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/pa08.asp](https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/pa08.asp)**

**A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OR STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA APPLIED TO NEW ZEALAND UNDER MILITARY PROROGATION FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS FROM TODAY DECREE RULE OF LAW CITATION PUBLICATION**

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Andrew: Devine. is inviting you to a scheduled **Zoom** meeting.  
Topic: : Confederation of United Tribes of New Zealand Flag Jurisdiction: ~13: Native King's Bench Hearing!  
Time: Aug 6, 2022 09:00 AM Athens  
Join Zoom Meeting  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84246327742...>

Meeting ID: 842 4632 7742  
Passcode: 470794

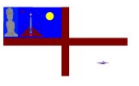
One tap mobile  
+16699006833,,84246327742#,,,,\*470794# US (San Jose)  
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+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)  
+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)  
+1 386 347 5053 US  
+1 564 217 2000 US  
+1 646 931 3860 US  
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WEBSITE HERE FOR AL: COUURT HEARINGS VIDEOS AND DOCUMENTS DECREES ON PM AND GOVERNOR GENERAL

[https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/...](https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/)

**Sheriffs Act 1835 King William IV Crown Law Pope Francis said USE ADEQUATE LAWS**

**Gregory Cook presentation on behalf of Sheriffs and HOMEGUARD organization Northland NZ**

**Approach the New Zealand Navy and Military to honor their Obligations to the original Confederation of Chiefs Flag Jurisdiction Contract with King William IV Crown Authority locked on 30 March 1834 Letter to King William IV to commission his help for their Trade Protection and Nations Sovereignty Law direct to Westminster Parliament Flag Self Government Authorization as a Federal State of Britain UK in British Law not Statute Act of Britain UK**

**John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa**



**President of the Confederation of Chiefs Awaroa Native Magistrate Court Helensville New Zealand and Surrogate King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest August V Successor Heir to the empty Throne abandoned by Queen Elizabeth II for our Legal Inheritance "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust Westminster City England Britain UK NZ Moai Wanoa Rapanui Easter Island to Mokonui Te Araroa New Zealand**





THE GREAT SEAL OF BRITAIN UK KING WILLIAM III KING GEORGE III KING GEORGE IV KING WILLIAM IV KING EARNEST AUGUSTUS V KING EARNEST AUGUSTUS V DUTCH PROTESTANT KINGS EMPERORS OF COMMERCIAL LAW CONTRACTS MORTGAGES LIENS BANK OF ENGLAND ACT BRITISH POUND NOTE ACT ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MICHAEL BOYCE (LORD BARON BOYCE) WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS BANK COMMERCIAL TRADE BUSINESS PARTNER AND "MOAI CROWN" KING WILLIAM IV TRUST MORTGAGE LIEN BANK LAND TRANSFER NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT LEGAL INHERITANCE UNBROKEN SOVEREIGNTY





UNBROKEN CONTINUITY OF 'CROWN' SOVEREIGNTY AND ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET DUTCH KINGS EMPERORS GREAT SEAL OF BRITAIN UK TO THE THRONE AN LEGACY OF PROTESTANT RULERS OVER THE WORLD WE THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS ON SATURDAY 6 AUGUST 2022 CLAIMS THE LEGAL INHERITANCE TO THE BRITISH "CROWN" LEGAL INHERITANCE TO THE MISSING GOLD PRIZE POSSESSIONS MONEY BANK ACCOUNTS FOREIGN INVESTMENTS LAND POSSESSIONS TRUST ACCOUNT OF QUEEN VICTORIA 1844 AND WEALTH AND POPES TITLES RECOVERED DEBTS OF QUEEN VICTORIA TRUST AND QUEEN ELIZABETH II WEALTH HIDDEN IN FRANKFURT GERMANY SPAIN PHILIPPINES AMERICA SWITZERLAND VATICAN CITY ROME AND AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE WE FORBID ANY MAORI WITH FAKE FABRICATED SURNAME TO CLAIM THESE FIVE DUTCH KINGS GOLD ASSETS WHILE UNDER THE QUEEN ELIZABETH II CORRUPT CROWN REIGN AND HER MAORI IWI FAKE TRIBE BARRED FROM CLAIMS BRITISH CROWN ENTITY LEGAL INHERITANCE WITHOUT PROOF OF TITLE TO NEW ZEALAND



### Petition King Ernest Augustus V to Throne 2015

Sponsored ·



Dutch King Earnest Augustus V King of Hanover was appointed as the King of Britain UK to succeed to an abandoned Throne in Westminster Parliament by the Confederation of Chiefs of the Tribes of New Zealand Dutch Protestant Founding Sovereign Nation State O to Britain UK 30 March 1834 in a Native Magistrate King's Bench Court hearing May 2022 as UK NZ Continuity is unbroken Sovereignty Commercial Contract Trading Business Partnership Extant forevermore Flag of Admiralty Mortgag... See more



1/ William Conqueror 1066 2/ King William III 1694 3/ King George III 1766 4/ King George IV 1823 5/ King William IV 1834 6 King Ernest Augustus 28/3/19



1/ Black cross Navy Military Protectorate against Pirates Satan 2/ 4x St Patrick 8 Pt Star NES W 3/ Red Cross 7 Kings Blood Lines Continuity of Sovereignty 4/ Big Red Cross of St George of England King George I to VI 5/ Sea of Admiralty & Sky Blue Law 6/ 1834 Declaration of War Emergency Court Martial Law Flag Sovereign Authority Republic of Britain UK 10/12/2018 King William IV Flag of Scotland Ireland England Moai Crown Native New Zealand Partnership 7/ King William IV Crown Sovereign Federal State Republican Flag Government fly apposite the British Flag Partner Private Contract with New Zealand Flag





## Injunction

1. an authoritative warning or order.

- **LAW** a judicial order restraining a person from beginning or continuing an action threatening or invading the legal right of another, or compelling a person to carry out a certain act, e.g. to make restitution to an injured party.

### What is an Injunction in New Zealand?

#### What Is an Injunction?

**An injunction can either instruct a person to do or to stop doing a specific action. They can compel a person to act, or prevent a person from commissioning, repeating or continuing a particular act. In New Zealand, an injunction is also commonly called an emergency application.**

An injunction is a legal remedy. The courts can grant this order to enforce a recognised legal right, such as ordering a person to **complete their contractual obligations**. Alternatively, injunctions can protect a legal right from **behaviour that amounts to a legal wrong**. In assessing whether an injunction is appropriate, the courts exercise their discretion on a case-by-case basis. They evaluate whether the injury or impact of an action (or omission) is likely to be continuous or substantial. The courts will also consider whether other legal remedies are more appropriate, for example, damages. To evaluate the most appropriate remedy, the courts will ultimately consider where the interest of justice lies. **NATIVE COURT INJUNCTION and DECREE RULE OF LAW OF THE KINGS COURT**

**Restraint by an injunction begins from the point an individual receives notice of it. If an individual breaches the injunction, they may face imprisonment, a fine or have their property confiscated. The consequence will depend on the nature of the injunction and the violation.**

There is a range of injunctions that the courts can grant you:

- perpetual restrictive injunctions;
- mandatory injunctions;
- interlocutory and interim injunctions; or
- freezing and search orders. DECREE**

#### Perpetual Restrictive Injunctions

A perpetual restrictive injunction stops a person from committing or continuing to carry out a wrongful action. This means that the courts will grant it to protect an individual's rights that might, or has been, infringed by another. For example, the courts may grant such an injunction to prevent you from **breaching the terms of a contract** that you have entered into or from passing on information that you received in contractual confidence. **PM JACINDA ARDERN AND HER MINISTERS AND GOVERNOR GENERAL CINDY KIRO ARE IN A DEFAULT CONTRACT WITH ME JOHN WANOA AND THE CONFEDERATION SET OUT BELOW IN DECREE DATED 1 AUGUST 2022 PAGE 42 REGISTERED MAIL HERIN SERVED TO CEASE AND DESIST FROM PASSING MARTIAL LAW**







## Mandatory Injunctions

Instead of preventing an individual from doing something, a mandatory injunction compels a person to perform some positive act. If the court grants a mandatory injunction, the order in question should outline the precise action that you must complete. **THIS NEW ZEALAND BRITISH UK NZ GLOBAL WORLD NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT GRANTED A MANDATORY INJUNCTION PREVENTING NZ GOVERNMENT CARRYING OUT MANDATORY C O V D INJECTIONS AND MARTIAL LAW ON THE KINGS SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND**

The court will not make an order:

- requiring you to perform personal services, for example, to force a singer to perform;
- that would require your continuous attention, or for you to employ others; or
- to do something that is impossible or illegal.

Instead, a court will usually order a positive act to undo a wrong that you have committed. For example, this may include delivering goods that you had to provide under a contract.

## Interlocutory and Interim Injunctions

Most people use the phrases ‘interlocutory’ and ‘interim’ interchangeably. Both remedies prevent actions for a temporary period; however, the two differ slightly.

You can apply for an interlocutory injunction if you are awaiting a hearing or substantive court proceeding. A court will grant an interim injunction for a specific period, or until further notice from the Court. The temporary injunctions intend to protect you from harm that could occur within the duration of the injunction.

When applying for an interlocutory or interim injunction, you must demonstrate that:

- you would experience irreparable injury without the injunction; and
- that there is a serious issue of law or fact that could warrant a potential court case and the granting of a permanent injunction.

After receiving an application, the court will balance the rights of all parties involved, as well as other factors:

- whether the injunction would prejudice any third persons or parties;
- the public interest;
- the status quo; or
- the conduct of the individuals involved.

Activities that typically warrant interlocutory or interim injunctions include:

- putting a company into liquidation;
- defamation; or
- the abuse of the process of the court.

## Freezing and Search Orders

Both freezing orders and search orders are forms of interlocutory injunctions. However, the court will grant the two injunctions for slightly different reasons.





## Freezing Orders

A freezing order restrains you from removing, dealing with or reducing the value of assets that are in or outside of New Zealand. This court order prevents you from disposing of assets that would impact or defeat a current legal claim against you.

If you are the party suffering injury, you can apply for a freezing order at any time during legal proceedings. In granting a freezing order, a court has to be satisfied that:

- you have a good arguable case;
  - the assets in question exist and the person the order is against owns them;
  - there is a real risk that this individual will dispose of these assets in a way that would defeat the claim against them; and
  - it would be fair to grant the injunction – the need to protect you, as the applicant, outweighs the hardship the order would have on the individual you are making the order against.
- DECREE RULE  
LAW INJUNCTION ENFORCED INTO LAW AND GRANTED BY THIS HIGHER AUTHORITY COURT

## Search Orders

The courts may grant a search order if there is evidence that is, or may be, relevant to a court case, or future court proceedings. Search orders permit authorities to secure or preserve any relevant evidence and will require the individual to allow entry onto their premises to obtain this evidence.

The court should only make a search order if it is satisfied that:

- the individual applying for the order has a strong case on a clear legal cause of action;
  - there will be, or could be, a severe loss or damage to the applicant if they don't grant the order; and
  - there are sufficient grounds that the individual in question has this evidence in their possession, and a real possibility that they may destroy it or make it unavailable for use by the court.
- DECREE RULE  
LAW INJUNCTION ENFORCED INTO LAW AND GRANTED BY THIS HIGHER AUTHORITY COURT

## Key Takeaways

NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT OVERRODE YOU NEW ZEALAND CROWN COURTS JURISDICTION WITH 5 KINGS GREAT SEAL OF BRITAIN UK NEW ZEALAND FLAG CONTRACT SUPERIOR CROWN LAW JUDICIARY ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION LEGAL INHERITANCE

The New Zealand courts have a wide range of powers to enforce a legal right or prevent such a right from being affected by an unlawful act. There is a range of injunctions which the court can grant, each of which serves a different purpose:

- a restrictive injunction, to prevent an individual from committing a wrong;
- a mandatory injunction, to enforce a legal right or prevent its infringement through a positive act;
- an interlocutory or interim injunction, if action needs to be taken quickly, and for a fixed time; and
- a freezing or search order.

If you are thinking of applying for an injunction, our [LegalVision's disputes and litigation legal team](#) can help. Call us on 0800 447 119 or complete the form on this page.

<https://legalvision.co.nz/disputes-and-litigation/what-is-an-injunction-in-new-zealand/>

WARNING Anyone breaking these Kings Laws risk a 1 Trillion GBP Note Bounty on their Heads





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



**“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS”**

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

**HOME GUARD  
Registered Office  
Northland New Zealand**

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

**MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP  
London Britain UK**

**NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED  
Hamilton New Zealand**



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

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

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

Dear Jacinda Ardern,

I wrote to you previously on 28 December 2021 a letter of warning about your Criminal Organization and you failed to perform and respond to my allegations against you the woman leading the Crimes of Fraud and corruption of your Queens Crown Court Judiciary System of Legal Law and Order altering Laws to suit your Narrative WEF WHO UN EU Takeover of our Sovereign Peoples Country by a UN Foreign Government after you resigned from Government then reopened as a new Government by your own Parliament Illegal Laws So as the President of the Confederation of Chiefs Native Magistrate Court I issue you this 96 Page DECREE KING WILLIAM IV FEDERAL FLAG LAW RULE Writ of Execution Property Seizure Arrest Warrant on you and your Government Private Corporations CEO s Ministers and Governor General Cindy Kiro for your ARREST and IMPRISONMENT for TREASON against the Sovereign People of New Zealand and their Country who now want you all banished from the land that you occupy in Parliament and the whole Country that you don't have Clear Title over our British UK Title. Prepare for your ARREST and IMPRISONMENT from these Court Orders today. You are not looking after the Peoples health and wellness and are a Threat to our Nation and People state clearly that you are a Liar and Pope Francis warned you about running organized Crime and gave us his laws to Prosecute and Convict you of all the Crimes we the people allege you to have inflicted on them and you accepted our allegations on you and your Crown Agents Silence as an admission of a Guilty as Bill Charge Debtor ed what the Approved Authority Kings Bench Magistrate Court says now you must pay for your Crimes as Leader of the Pirates and Thugs operating Scam Business without our Public s Consent under Vatican Pope Francis Motu Proprio Orders and Kings Acts of Westminster Parliament and Moai Earth Gods Lore of Truth Affidavits in this 96 Page KING DECREE RULE LAW Jurisdiction and King William IV Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Westminster Parliament UK NZ Partner Flag Jurisdiction LAW <https://youtu.be/J9qL7AQ4hZE> Decree Rule Video Affidavit <https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/?fbclid=IwAR3xD11kfZQp0lxu2WJNKtgHwWEXPJb1G0WO2J6pNyfl7GDh63kJbqL5qQw> Website Decree <https://www.facebook.com/andrew.devine.3532/videos/1003319170399456> Video Affidavit Decree on you

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



Moai Tidal Energy Water Board

Moai Tidal Energy World Co Op Pound Gold Water Money Patent Shares UK 'TM'

Moai Company Seal



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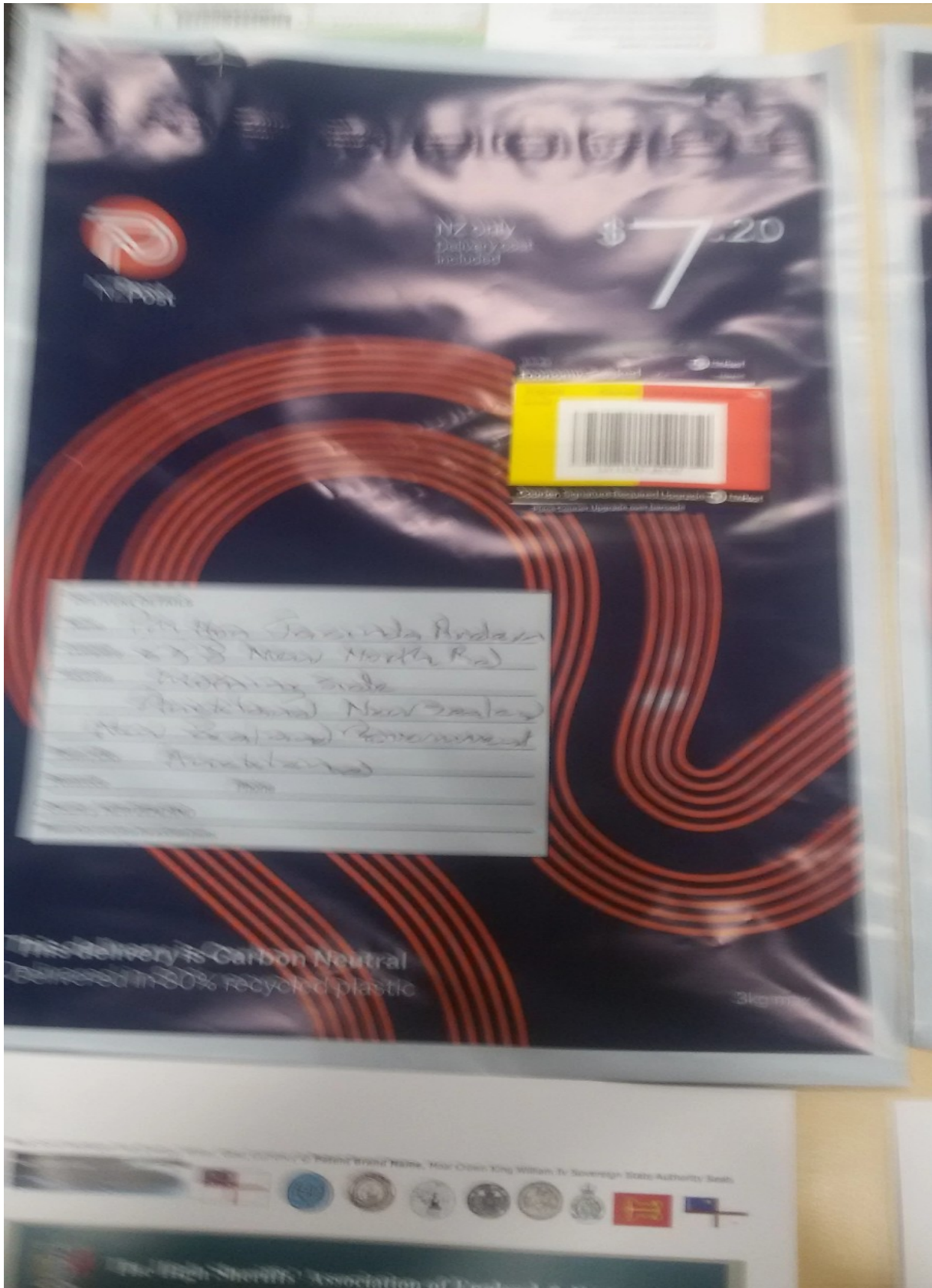
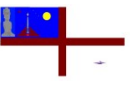


Moai Tidal Energy Water Board

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**“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS”**

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

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

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

Dear Cindy Kiro,

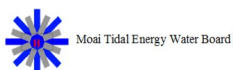
I wrote to you previously and Jacinda Ardern on 28 December 2021 a letter of warning about her Criminal Organization and she failed to perform and respond to my allegations against her leading the Crimes of Fraud and corruption of your Queens Crown Court Judiciary System of Legal Law and Order altering Laws to suit your Narrative WEF WHO UN EU Takeover of our Sovereign Peoples Country by a UN Foreign Government after you resigned from Government then reopened as a new Government by your own Parliament Illegal Laws So as the President of the Confederation of Chiefs Native Magistrate Court I issue you this 96 Page DECREE KING WILLIAM IV FEDERAL FLAG LAW RULE Writ of Execution Property Seizure Arrest Warrant on you and your Government Private Corporations CEO s Ministers you Governor General Cindy Kiro for your ARREST and IMPRISONMENT for TREASON against the Sovereign People of New Zealand and their Country who now want you all banished from the land that you Occupy in Parliament and the whole Country that you don't have Clear Title over our British UK Title. Prepare for your ARREST and IMPRISONMENT from these Court Orders today. You are not looking after the Peoples health and wellness and are a Threat to our Nation and People state clearly that you are a Liar and Pope Francis warned you about running organized Crime and gave us his laws to Prosecute and Convict you of all the Crimes we the people allege you to have inflicted on them and you accepted our allegations on you and your Crown Agents Silence as an admission of a Guilty as Bill Charge Debtor ed what the Approved Authority Kings Bench Magistrate Court says now you must pay for your Crimes as Crown of the Pirates and Thugs operating Scam Business without our Public s Consent under Vatican Pope Francis Motu Proprio Orders and Kings Acts of Westminster Parliament and Moai Earth Gods Lore of Truth Affidavits in this 96 Page KING DECREE RULE LAW Jurisdiction and King William IV Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Westminster Parliament UK NZ Partner Flag Jurisdiction LAW <https://youtu.be/J9qL7AQ4hZE> Decree Rule Video Affidavit <https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/?fbclid=IwAR3xD11kfZQp0lxu2WJNKtgHWWEXPJb1G0WO2J6pNyfl7GDh63kJbqL5q0w> Website Decree <https://www.facebook.com/andrew.devine.3532/videos/1003319170399456> Video Affidavit Decree on you

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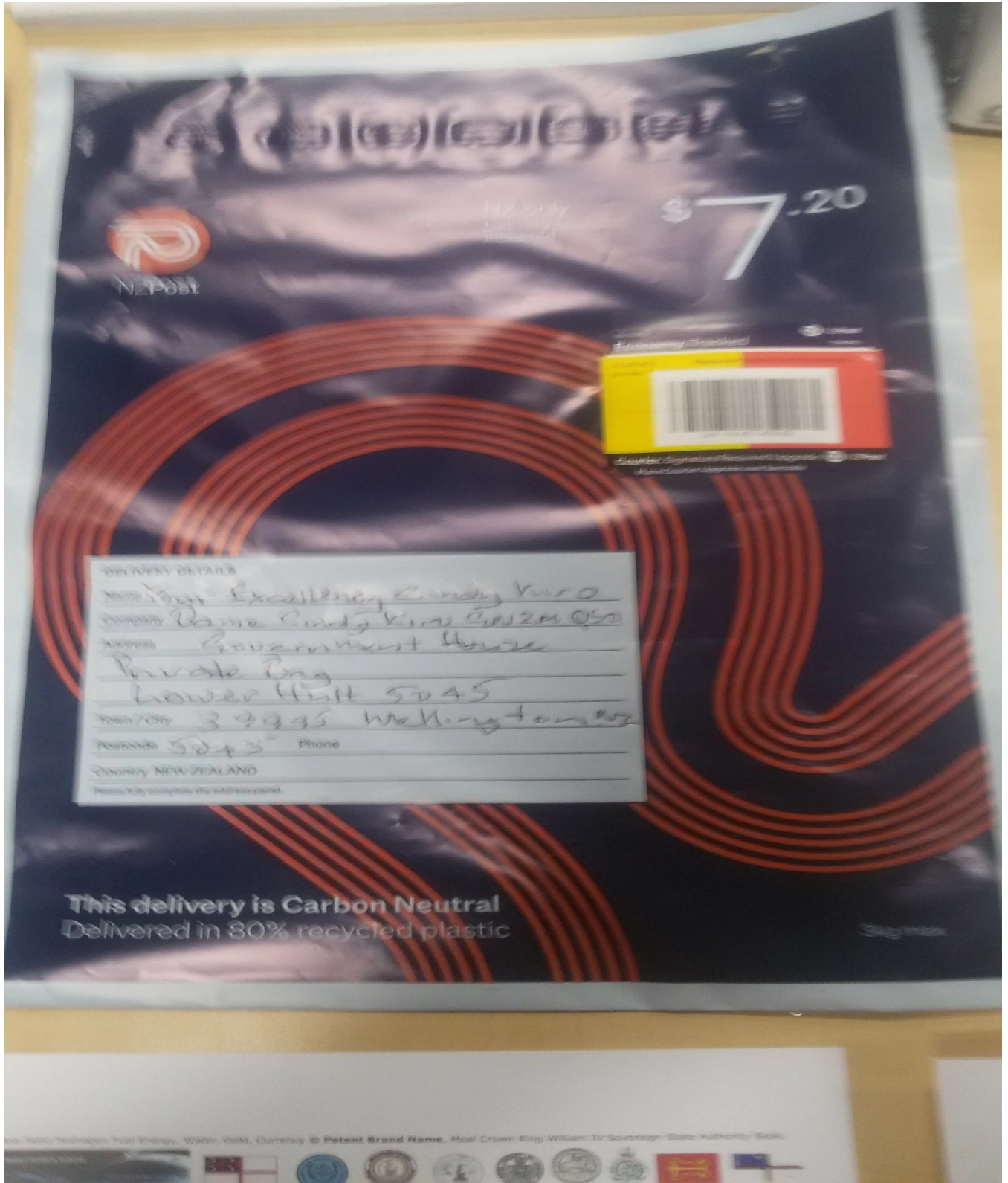
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DELIVERY DETAILS

Name: The Honourable Excellency Cindy Kiro

Address: Dame Cindy Kiro GPO 240 QSO

Address: Government House

Private Bag

Lower Hill 5045

Town/City: 3122 Wellington

Postcode: 5045 Phone

COUNTRY: NEW ZEALAND

\*Please fully complete the address panel

