

Moai Crown King William IV Admiralty County Courts



Commonwealth of Aotearoa New Zealand Pacific World

Westminster Parliament England U K 1820 to 1834 Flag

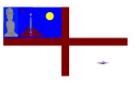
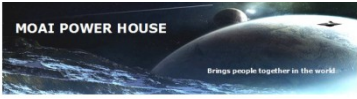


King William IV Magistrate and High Court of Admiralty Martial Law 1820 - 2022

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 Thursday 30-7-2022

MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP
Proposed Operations in London

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LIMITED
Hamilton New Zealand



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

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

Judgement Creditors

“Moai Crown” Westminster City England

Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England

“Moai Powerhouse Bank” Westminster City England

“Moai Royal Bank” New Zealand and Pacific World

Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Hamilton New Zealand

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

“PRIVATE PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATIONS” NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD

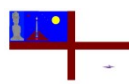
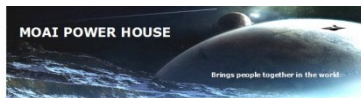
Registered Office Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand

12-4-2018 to Saturday 30-7-2022 MOAI POWERHOUSE GROUP Proposed Operations Westminster

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

I HAVE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT FLAG OF KING WILLIAM IV AND ITS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LEGAL LAND - BANK LAW INSTRUMENTS I HAVE LEGAL ADMIRALTY LAW OF THE SEA "ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET" AS "LORD HIGH ADMIRAL John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa" NZ UK AND MARITIME LAW OF THE LAND, BIRTH - BERTH SPIRITUAL TEMPORAL "MOAI EARTH GOD JURISDICTION" OF THIS NEW ZEALAND VIRTUAL ONLINE MARAE ESTABLISHED "NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT" RULER OVER NEW ZEALAND, BRITAIN UK AMERICA AND THE WORLD, AS "PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS OF AOTEA NEW ZEALAND PACIFIC ISLANDS RING OF FIRE AREA AND ISLAND OF "MU". Video Affidavit Minutes Recorded Claims. THIS NATIVE KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT IS NOW OPEN FOR





COMMERCIAL CONTRACT BUSINESS FOR THE WORLD AND THE KINGS COMMON LAW PEOPLE SHALL ENFORCE THESE NATIVE LAND ACTS. THIS COURT ALLOWS EXHIBITS OF FACEBOOK PICTURES, LIVE ZOOM VIDEOS AND API VOICE TO TEXT RECORDED MINUTES AS CLEAR TRUE AFFIDAVIT SUBSTANTIVE UN-REBUTED EVIDENCE IN THIS LIVE ONLINE ZOOM HEARING WITNESSED AS EXCLUSIVE JUDGMENT DEBTORS' INSTRUMENTS FOR ALL NATIVES KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATES' COURTS CREATED FOR 250 COUNTRIES NATIVES TO ENFORCE NOW ON YOU JACINDA ARDERN DECLARE MARTIAL LAW ON YOUR CROWN AGENTS POPE FRANCIS SAID YOUR ON YOUR OWN LIABLE FOR CRIMES YOUR CAUGHT IN.

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

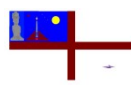
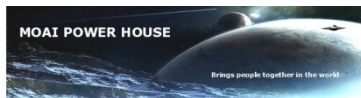
“Moai Crown” Confederation of Chiefs United Tribes of New Zealand and the World and Britain UK Commercial Contract Partnership Business “Moai Powerhouse Bank” and Moai Powerhouse Group Westminster City England Britain UK Moai Royal Bank and Na Atua E Wa Aotea Ltd New Zealand

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

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

Therefore “Moai Crown” Charge each of these Convicted Criminals today **Saturday 30 July 2022** One Trillion British Pounds under King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest I Admiralty Law of the Sea and King William IV for being Complicit in the Corporations Fraud and Corruption of **MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS of Pope Francis VATICAN CITY HOLY SEE AND**





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

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

After endless Notices to you Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, I accused you of your continuous offenses after Pope Francis warned you in September 2013 that you and your preceding Governments were given 3 years to clean up your Corrupt Fraud Businesses. You made no attempt to adhere to Pope Francis Orders and continue to break his Highest Corporations and Trusts Laws that all Corporations are now Liable 'd the same charges as you committed as Complicit in you leading your WEF Fraud Government of New Zealand right through the Country list at the end of Documents of 90 Counts of MOTU PROPRIO enforced on you with the Debt Amount of Charges against you Jacinda Laurell Ardern natural name £1 million trillion GBP Moai Pound Notes Forfeiture all you possess in Property Bank Accounts Business Land Investments Seized Value balanced by your NZ UK "Crown" Assets As Judge and Prosecutor and Surrogate King "Sovereign" I made a determination as "Moai Crown" and "Moai Power House Bank" Judgement Creditor to Prosecute you and other "Crown Agents" as Judgement Debtors and charge you accused Corporate Criminals for a string of Fraud Offenses and made **Writs of Execution of Property Arrest Control and Seizure Possession Court Default Debt Contract Orders** for NZ UK Sheriffs and Debt Collectors to Seize and **liquidate your Bank Accounts Life Assets Property Investments Forfeited to the "Moai Crown" King William IV Trust Banks** and Bankrupt you and individually named photographed Crown Agent Criminals as a consequence of **breaking Pope Francis 2013 MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS** and breaking "Moai Crown" Gods Pure Lore and Truth Affidavits and King William IV Admiralty Laws of Westminster Parliament 1689 to 1837 Britain UK and broke Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO Orders we use against your person

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

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

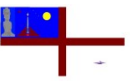
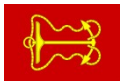
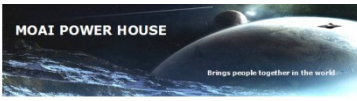
http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/bellringers_corner/writings/news.php?q=1227202504 under the **DECLARATION OF WAR ACT OF MAN MADE PANDEMIC DEADLY KILLER VIRUSES**
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1457/text?r=1&s=1>

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

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

These Video Court Hearings Affidavits are included in this hearing





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

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

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

versus

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

Breaches, we hold you to, under;

Crown Proceedings Act 1950 Reprint as of 7 August 2020

You and your Ministers had more than 7 months to Rebut these Video Affidavit Claims after which time they became fact law and Default Contracts enforced against you and Ministers as Default Judgment Debtors Contract with me from 4 pm 27 December 2021 to 4 pm 30 July 2022.

I wait no more your non response and non performance take legal action against you personally.

Regards,

Hoani Kahaki John Wanoa

"In my Private Capacity"

as

Surrogate King William III

Surrogate King George IV

Surrogate King William IV

Surrogate King Earnest Augustus I

Surrogate King Earnest Augustus V

British UK NZ Lord High Admiral and Paramount Chief President of the Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand and the World in 250 Countries

Moai Crown NZ and UK Federal Government Contract Partnership

"In my Public Capacity"

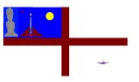
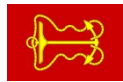
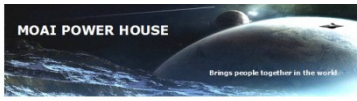
Confederation of Chiefs 1834 Founding Flag of New Zealand

United Tribes of New Zealand Britain UK and the World in 250 Countries

Descendants of Ireland and Raiatea and Rapanui Easter Island Tahiti

Mobile +64 (0) 21 078 2523'





I hereby determine and order:

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

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

Letter to Jacinda Ardern warning you of Corruption and Fraud is in this Court Case 30 July 2022 for TREASON https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructive_treason

EMERGENCY WAR POWERS ACT

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

CONTRACT OF DEBT

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW AS APPLIED TO THESE CORPORATE FRAUD CROWN AGENT CASES OF NAMED PHOTO IDENTIFIED CRIMINALS UNDER ACTS LISTED HERE AND UCC LAW MOTU PROPRIO VATICAN LAW AND MOAI CROWN LAW.

http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/government/corporate_u_s/news.php?q=1266689414

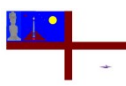
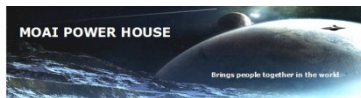
US DECLARATION OF WAR ACT

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

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW

1. "Instant Court" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under US Const. Art. 3, Sec.. 2. 2. "Prize Phase" of Admiralty Jurisdiction is under the WAR POWERSACT, Art 1, Sec 8, Clause 11. Law of Prize is a





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

<https://freedom-school.com/keating/overview-of-admiralty-maritime-law-march-15-2004-jean-keating.pdf>

TREASON

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

The word "constructive" is one of the law's most useful frauds. It implies substance where none exists. There can be constructive contracts, constructive trusts, constructive fraud, constructive intent, constructive possession, and constructive anything else the law chooses to baptize as such. "Constructive" in this sense means "treated as". ... Constructive treason wasn't "real" treason but a vaguely defined, less potent category of conduct that the court deciding the particular case felt should be "treated as" treason. It was the perfect instrument of oppression, being virtually whatever the authorities wanted it to be.[2]

JACINDA ARDERN CHARGED WITH CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT



[Francis Motu Proprio](#) [E-EN-FR-IT]

APOSTOLIC LETTER
ISSUED MOTU PROPRIO

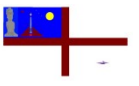
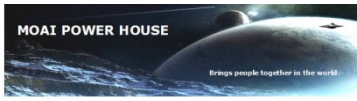
OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF FRANCIS

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

b) crimes referred to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

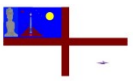
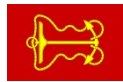
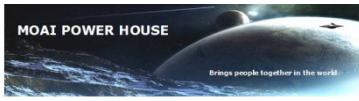
a) members, officials and personnel of the various organs of the Roman Curia and of the Institutions connected to it.

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANCISCUS

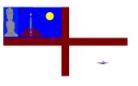
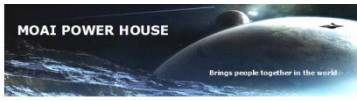
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Locating legality in NZ's Covid-19 response

Successive governments have progressively moved New Zealand's emergency framework from one which has featured shameful incidents of the legally authorized suspension of law, towards an approach which embraces a much thicker conception of legality. slation retrospectively validated the actions of officials (including magistrates) acting in excess of legal powers or relieved them of civil and criminal liability.¹⁶ **CITE HERE** Such wholesale invocations of exceptional powers did not occur, or were rejected, in the government's response to COVID-19. Martial law was invoked against Māori 'rebels' in the 1840s and 1860s, and subsequent legi9. Even so, elements of exception continue to be detectable.

In any statutory framework of rules conferring extraordinary powers on the government in advance of an emergency, a critical question will be who gets power to decide whether a state of emergency exists. Leaving the decision to the uncontrolled discretion of the executive adopts a rule, but one which effectively allows the executive to decide the appropriate (Schmittian) moment to step outside the order of legality. The Public Safety Conservation Act 1932, for example, conferred on the executive the power to declare an emergency whenever it judged 'public safety or public order to be imperiled'. Initially used for wartime administration, in 1951 Prime Minister Holland used it to declare a state of emergency in order to send troops in to break up the waterfront strike. Associated regulations-imposed censorship conferred sweeping powers of search and arrest and made it an offence for citizens to assist strikers and their families with food and other means of subsistence. The notorious Economic Stabilization Act 1948 was written in a similar style, and with a similar paucity of safeguards. It was invoked by Prime Minister Muldoon to freeze wages and prices without the scrutiny of Parliament in 1984. Both of these Acts were properly passed by Parliament and conferred power on officials by rules. But those authorising rules delegated almost uncontrolled and unlimited power to the executive. Despite numerous attempts to challenge the orders made under them, both Acts remained part of New Zealand law and available to prime ministers until 1987.¹⁷





As a consequence of these experiences, lawyers and politicians became suspicious of the practice of conferring **general powers on governments to declare an emergency in the public interest**. There was a shared, if not fully articulated, intuition that such rules, while useful to governments, fell short of a broader conception of legality. The newly preferred approach was to design rules to govern sector specific kinds of emergencies.¹⁸ Much of the deliberation surrounding the enactment of the **Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006** and its associated changes to the **Health Act 1965** was also focused on ensuring that the assessment of whether a health emergency triggering extraordinary powers actually existed **should not be left to the Prime Minister's judgment alone**.¹⁹ **CITE THIS** The 'politics' of the activation of extraordinary powers was made more rule-bound and required the advice of officials at significant points. Once activated, however, the **Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006 allows Acts of Parliament to be modified or suspended by executive regulation**. **CITE THIS** This is plainly an inversion of the usual constitutional rules requiring that the executive should be subordinate to Parliament, that only Parliament can make or unmake law, and that **the executive cannot suspend the law**. Again there are attempts to maintain more than a veneer of legality. There are legal restrictions on what can be modified and the extent of those modifications (e.g. **the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 still applies**) and there are mandatory procedures for parliamentary scrutiny after the fact (the latter being a relatively **rare legislative intrusion into the internal processes of Parliament, again rendering politics itself more legally rule-bound**). **CITE THIS**

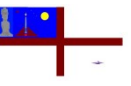
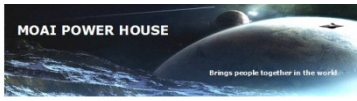
Other extraordinary powers to respond to a pandemic are set out in s 70 of the Health Act 1956 and require procedures for their activation.²⁰ **Section 70(1)(f) gave power to Medical Officers of Health (including the Director-General) to make orders requiring 'persons, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected as he thinks fit'**. **It was this power which was relied on to order the lockdown of the population at large and national isolation measures. At first glance these provisions are apparently quite narrowly framed. The reference to 'disinfected', for example, tends to suggest that the powers in the list are only to be exercised on an individual basis rather than in relation to the public at large. Such a reading would limit the effectiveness of the powers to combating diseases such as plague, yellow fever and typhoid, which could be locally and relatively slowly spread.**

CITE THIS

How should laws written in anticipation of a genuine emergency such as s 70 (1)(f) later be read and understood? Should a court apply the techniques of ordinary statutory interpretation or adjust these for extraordinary circumstances? Should it read the powers expansively to allow government the necessary powers to deal with the current pandemic or should it read the powers narrowly to limit the infringements on individual rights, constrain the powers of the executive and thus render the lockdown illegal until the enactment of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020? CITE THIS

These were some of the issues confronting the court at first instance in *Borrowdale v Director-General of Health* (currently on appeal to the Court of Appeal).²¹ As it transpired, the High Court in *Borrowdale* took a relatively expansive and purposive approach to the provisions. It did so use numerous ordinary and some moderately exceptional approaches to interpretation. So, for example, the Court's forensic exploration of the statutory history of the provisions, tracing their nineteenth century origins, and identifying their remedial purpose are commonplace methods of statutory interpretation. The Court found that the same wording had been interpreted widely in the past to restrict movement and impose 'something approaching a nationwide quarantine' during the 1925 polio





epidemic.²² It invoked the Interpretation Act 1999 which mandates a ‘fair, liberal, and remedial construction’²³ and an ambulatory reading so that the provisions are capable of applying to the new particular characteristics of COVID-19.²⁴ The ability to interpret a statute to adapt to new circumstances, the Court said, ‘assumes particular significance when the statutory provisions in question date back over 100 years and yet are called upon to respond to entirely modern events’.²⁵ It read the text ‘textually, purposively and contextually’,²⁶ ‘dynamically and in light of its purpose’.²⁷

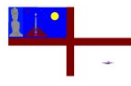
Ordinarily, however, courts would also bring a rights lens to bear on **statutory interpretation as required by the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990** and would read powers which purport to restrict civil and political rights narrowly to **constrain the extent of the executive’s powers.**²⁸ What was perhaps exceptional about the Court’s approach was that it favored expansive interpretative techniques over a more narrow reading of the provisions, (or, to put it another way, it did not read the Health Act through the rights-protecting purposes of the NZ Bill of Rights or read protected rights themselves dynamically). Emphasising the temporary nature of the s 70 powers and the procedural protections surrounding when they could be invoked, **it gestured towards the obligations on governments to promote public health recognised by international instruments, the ‘lesser priority on human rights’²⁹ in a pandemic and the role of s 5 in the NZ Bill of Rights Act as allowing only ‘reasonable rights’,³⁰ ‘yielding to the greater good’³¹ and accommodating ‘the rights of others and the legitimate interests of society as a whole’.** CITE THIS

Given these and other questions surrounding the extent of the government’s powers to act, it is not surprising that once Parliament was again able to meet, it enacted the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020, which sets out prospectively and clearly the government’s wide powers to deal with COVID-19 specifically. CITE THIS Enacted at a point when the Borrowdale challenge to the legality of the lockdown had commenced in the High Court but before it had been decided, it is striking that Parliament did not take the step of retrospectively validating any of its actions even ‘for the avoidance of doubt’. Rejection of such an extraordinary (though not unprecedented) action represents an important commitment to the continuity of legality in times of emergency. The use of an authorizing (retroactive) rule would have been contrary to the principles of legality. It would have undermined judicial review of governmental action during the emergency.

The Act leaves intact the standing statutory regime for dealing with future emergencies: it is temporary (expiring every 90 days unless reenacted by Parliament and being automatically repealed two years after commencement); and the scrutiny of Parliament is preserved. These factors are in keeping with the use of law to operate specific and special responses tailored to a particular emergency. Yet there is cause to be concerned whether the Act’s formally clear, general, prospective rules are sufficiently supportive of legality. It meets the objections made by the Borrowdale critics of the absence of clear authorizing rules, but it does so in a way that may endanger liberty and legality more insidiously – by enacting rules that recognize the reality of necessity, bestowing broader exceptional powers on the executive.

The Act has drawn criticism for the manner in which it was prepared and passed: under urgency, without meaningful consultation with Māori or the Parliamentary and public scrutiny to which legislation is ordinarily subjected. Despite surviving a s 7 vetting process for compliance with the NZ Bill of Rights Act, it has attracted criticism for its substantive impositions upon rights and freedoms that are ordinarily protected and respected in New Zealand law (for instance, it authorizes the police to enter private homes without a warrant, and provides for authorized persons – including though not only police – to enter marae without





prior consent) (see Human Rights Commission 2020). Neither the broader human rights concerns nor provisions directly affecting the Treaty relationship were exposed to public deliberation. Amidst these shortcomings, the government eventually adopted the extraordinary approach of submitting the Act to Select Committee scrutiny after it was passed – a process with political significance though without any immediate legal effect on the Act itself.

CITE THIS

Does this narrative confirm Schmitt's view that the law's claims to constrain power is a chimaera and that in fact exceptions to rights and hence to the law are pervasive? We do not think so. Rather, it indicates just how demanding legality is. Rule following, which has been the focus of the litigation and much of the commentary, is not sufficient by itself. Legality also comprises the practices and principles engaged in getting the rules right. CITE THIS

How one evaluates rights compliance during this time depends on how one understands the nature of rights themselves and their relation to notions of legality – both controversial issues in legal theory which we do not take a position on here. Some theorists contend that genuine rights trump all collective concerns. According to one view of the way in which rights are embodied in the NZ Bill of Rights, individual rights can, with sufficient justification, routinely be allowed to yield to society's collective interests. CITE THIS On another view, the present context is not a routine case of balancing individual rights against collective interests, because the way a pandemic foreground 'the safety of the people' brings the background conditions of liberty to the fore.

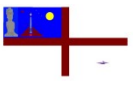
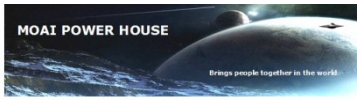
Contrary to Schmitt's view that what happens in an emergency unmask how much law serves only as a veneer in ordinary times, the existence of an emergency may, in fact, reveal a political community's deeper commitments to legality's foundational value of respect for persons and its disciplining of power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

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

To understand these deeper commitments, we need to consider the values that a political community seeks to protect when trying to preserve a balance between rule-governed and discretionary decision-making in times of crisis. Whilst we can appreciate the efficacy and necessity of discretionary decision-making when there is a radical shift in circumstances, even where the discretionary powers are authorised by the law, how those laws are applied engages an important dimension of legality. Where rules are applied, not merely as a veil to authorize emergency powers, but to identify the reasons for which (even broad) powers can be exercised, rules provide accessible, stable, and predictable, standards to which public officials can be held. CITE THIS To explore this, we can examine the initial four Orders issued by the Director-General of Health. CITE THIS An examination of these Orders can help us isolate the values of legality in times of emergency, to show why it matters that rule are not only the right rules (rules that serve to protect subjects rather than those wielding public power), but that they are also clear (and clearly publicized), and that they be applied both to constrain and to supervise governmental decision-making. We can then begin to isolate how these principles relate to a specific set of concerns with the exercise of legal authority and coercion in times of emergency.

For some, the concrete question at the time of the initial four Orders, and then later in judicial review proceedings, was whether these **Orders exceeded the empowering provisions (i.e. were ultra**





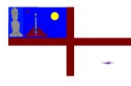
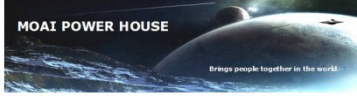
vires). CITE THIS More abstractly, the question becomes whether the issuing of the Orders was a rule-governed activity. On this point, the legal advice to government, the academic commentary, and the first cause of action in High Court in Borrowdale, centred around the specific language of s 70(1) (m) and (f). It is noteworthy how the commentary and analysis side-lined the broader context of virus infection rates and economic forecasts, in favour of a **narrower focus on the specific text and the meaning of ‘persons’ (rather than ‘people’) in s 70(1)(f) and ‘all premises’ (rather than ‘all locations’) in s 70(1)(m).** **CITE THIS** Whilst these interpretative questions were never in a vacuum, quarantined from competing civil liberties and basic needs, they were nonetheless interpretive questions (perhaps even common place or ‘garden variety’ interpretive questions for administrative law). As interpretive questions, there was a narrowly focused **evaluation of the meaning of legal rules, blinkered from the general evaluation of the government’s response to the pandemic.** **CITE THIS**

This narrow focus is the product of a particular practice that treats legal rules as representing standards that ought to govern official behavior, that accepts that the application of such rules are at the exclusion of other reasons that they may otherwise seek to act upon, and accepts that deviation from these rules will be the basis of criticism (Hart (1961) 2012, p. 90, 137). Regardless of the interpretive finding in Borrowdale (whether or not the orders were ultra vires), this practice of viewing legal rules as the basis upon which public officials may have authority over others and demarcating the reasons upon which such officials can act, is something that is distinctive of legality, even in the time of emergencies. Once officials accept the application of rules, whether or not a reason for action is excluded by the rule depends upon the interpretation of the rule, and in particular, a disciplined approach to interpretation that is informed by the value of having accessible, stable and predictable standards to which public officials can be held. **Hence, interpretation in light of the principles of legality is distinctively valuable, as it can reduce both the risk of arbitrary decision-making and the unauthorized use of coercive power.** **CITE THIS**

Against this backdrop, we can appreciate why the exercise of broad discretionary powers, even when it is authorized by rules, can threaten the values of legality. **CITE THIS** When a rule’s language does not succeed in narrowing the reasons upon which a person can act, the rule does not provide a limited set of reasons upon which they may exercise power. For example, if there was no ‘clear and fixed’ meaning of an ‘essential businesses’ in Order 1 (issued on 25 March 2020 under s70(1)(m) of the Health Act 1956), then it would not be possible to criticise the Director-General of Health for any misapplication of the requirements in Order 1. Without a sufficiently clear and confined meaning, the power to open or close a business would be an arbitrary power. It is not the conferral of discretion that generates arbitrary power, but the application of indeterminate or vacuous standards. We can appreciate how the use of indeterminate statutory powers thus generates the potential for unchecked discretion, all the while retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework. **Unclear rules keep no one in check. Legality therefore requires the exercise of authority not just to be sanctioned by a set of legal rules, but the rules themselves must isolate a particular set of reasons upon which a person can act, and upon which others can criticize that action.**

Beyond these ways in which clarity of language is necessary for rules to constrain power, we can also appreciate why the exercise of public power beyond the governance of legal rules threatens law’s deeper commitments. **When a public official (such as the Prime Minister) employs ‘imperative language’ in statements that ‘conveyed that there was a legal obligation on New Zealanders to ... stay home and remain in their bubble’,³² we expect that claim to authority, accompanied by a coercive regime of fines and other punishments (including prison sentences), to be authorized**





by the law. CITE THIS However, according to the High Court in Borrowdale, for the nine days between Order 1 and Order 2 (issued on 3 April under s 70(1)(f) of the Health Act 1956), the obligations under Order 1 (issued under s 70 (1) (m)) were not as extensive as those public statements implied. On one hand, this might seem to be a pedantic concern about an oversight in speech writing, in the context of interpretive disagreement around the meaning of s 70(1)(m), especially since the same requirements could have been (and were nine days later) imposed under s 70 (1) (f). **On the other hand, the public statements implied an authorization from the law that could not be located in enacted legal rules at the time. CITE THIS** A commitment to viewing the law not merely as a series of legal rules, but as standards of official conduct, uses the otherwise pedantic details of paragraphs (f) and (m) to determine whether there is a legal basis to officials' demands, and whether, on that basis, there are grounds to criticize their exercise of power. In comparison, the **Government in the United Kingdom, as Tom Hickman explains, used a 'fusion of criminal law and public of emergency governance established by Parliament' (Hickman 2020, p. 3). The value of the rules therefore depends on a broader practice of legality, involving other officials and lawyers, which is committed to applying the rules, rather than exploiting the 'normative ambiguity' between rules and guidance (Hickman 2020, p. 1).health advice in the coronavirus guidance as a sui generis form of regulatory intervention that sits outside the regime CITE THIS**

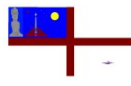
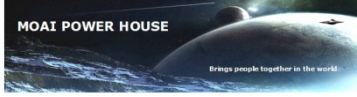
Moreover, following the easing of the lockdown restrictions (in Order 3 on 24 April under paragraphs 70(1)(m) and (f), and then under 'Order 4' with **the use of the newly enacted Response Act), the concern for the commitments of legality remains. CITE THIS** Broad discretionary powers, which are needed in times of emergency, still ought to be exercised according to a legal standard that can identify the reasons for which those powers can be exercised. Without such reasons, those who are subject to the burdens and **demands of public power are deprived of both the ability to question the legal basis of that power, and – as we shall turn to consider – the ability to organize their behavior around its terms. Whilst the former ability concerns how laws are applied and how legality constrains public powers, the latter matters for the question whether law has legitimate authority over subjects. CITE THIS**

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

The Prime Minister's 'imperative language' raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to law. So far, our emphasis has been on the value of legality for constraining governmental power. The final point we wish to make is that this substantive restraint is important for evaluating law's authority over subjects – law's capacity to obligate subjects – and the ways in which an ideal of legality figures in that evaluation. Law's constraints on public power can be seen as requirements for law to have legitimate authority over persons, while officials' departures from those constraints could mean that persons subject to law are not being served by legitimate legal authority, but are simply being coerced to comply with orders in ways that disrespect them as persons.³³

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





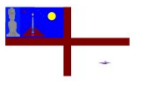
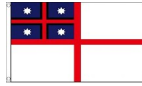
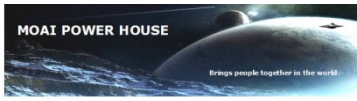
More concretely, the subject side of the story of legality in times of emergency asks why all of this matters. Does it matter whether the Prime Minister obliges, advises, or coerces subjects to stay home? What, if anything, is the difference between these forms of power (and their values), in general, and as highlighted in times of emergency? **Those questions require attention to the ways in which legal constraints on public power are important to justifying law's authority over persons.**

The Crown's arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power. (Specifically, that the demand to 'stay home in your bubble' was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to 'wash our hands') The High Court's rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least some of the ways in which law's authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects' behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and sentences) for breaching the rules. The practice and principles of legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats of force.³⁴ In the absence of lawful authorization for the start of lockdown, the requirement to stay home was neither advisory nor authoritative, but illegitimately coercive. CITE THIS AS "NOT LAW" BUT COERSING TO COMMIT FRAUD RULES

What would it take for law to have legitimate authority, in this context? CITE THIS For a start, it would take rule-governed behavior, but that doesn't yet answer the question, which is complicated by the variety of theoretical debates over what might legitimate authority itself, and whether law's authority is distinctive in that regard.³⁵ Legal rules might purport to bind subjects, but whether they do so might depend (for example) upon law's capacity to coordinate large-scale collective responses to the pandemic crisis, to resolve problems of disagreement about the most effective or most important response, or in other ways to serve subjects. It is clear that effective responses to the pandemic continue to require both a coordinating mechanism, a variety of specialist and expert guidance, and choices between values that may be either equally or differently important. Law is not the only tool for achieving those ends – and so governmental authority that is exercised through law is entangled, in important ways, with the personal or 'charismatic' authority (Weber (1921) 1978) of a popular political leader, with the epistemic authority of health and economic experts, with local community leadership in private and in public organisations of various scales, and, perhaps most visibly, with Māori authorities (with their own instances of rule-based authority, charismatic authority, health and economic expertise, and localised knowledge and capacity).

Crucially for the ongoing application of legality under emergency, governmental authority exercised through statutes and Orders stands in complex relations to mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga through tikanga. Those relations must be evaluated in light of constitutional obligations under Te Tiriti as well as questions of political equality. An evaluation should take into account the very real limitations upon the ways in which the state and its law can serve Māori communities, often resulting directly from distrust born of illegal abuses of state power and the coercive applications of law over those communities.





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

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

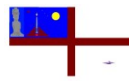
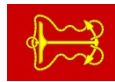
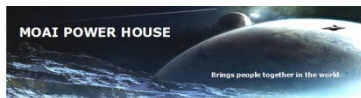
The values served by the ideal of legality ring empty if legality fails to serve subjects evenly, if law coerces some more than others. One can wonder whether subjects can and should accept law as a legitimate authority in such circumstances. CITE THIS AS ILLEGITIMATE AUTHORITY

The full evaluation of the response to Covid-19 must include ongoing concerns for the ways in which that response navigates relationships under Te Tiriti to address earlier and persistent failures. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU For example, an evaluation of the Response Act suggests that, while both the Act’s lack of meaningful consultation with Māori and the lack of a reference to Te Tiriti might be seen as quite ordinary (though not thereby excusable) constitutional failures – CITE THIS ACT CONSISTENT AGAINST HAPU shared with plenty of other important statutes – the failure is made particularly pronounced by the importance of Māori and governmental authorities working together in order to meet the needs of persons vulnerable both to the pandemic and its response. CITE THIS - HAS NOT BENEFITED MAORI OR HAPU

Emerging analyses of the response examine the importance of mana whenua authority CITE THIS AS HAPU SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY KINGS FLAG JURISDICTION both in independent and cooperative or coordinative practices, as well as diverse applications of tikanga as adapted to the pandemic (Charters 2020; Curtis 2020; Jones 2020). CITE THIS Beyond the evaluation of extraordinary and prominent practices such as the use of road-block checkpoints (e.g. Harris and Williams 2020; Taonui 2020), academic commentary also points to the more ordinary role of Māori authorities located in communities that the state is unable or at least poorly equipped to serve on its own, raising doubts over its legitimate authority (Johnston 2020) CITE THIS . While a full evaluation of those matters is beyond the scope of this work, it is important that the contextual and subject-centred understanding of the ways in which commitments to legality can help to protect subjects against arbitrary power and can support the legitimacy of law’s authority and coercive force, thus rests upon the complex circumstances of subjection and authority in Aotearoa New Zealand.

CITE THIS AS MAORI AUTHORITY LIMIT ONE AREA OF THE COUNTRY IN NORTHLAND DOESN’T REPRESENT THE WHOLE COUNTRY ROAD CHECK POINTS FOR FALSE GOVERNMENT MADE SCAM PANDEMIC EMERGENCY CHECKS THE GOVERNMENT AND IWI MAORI CORPORATIONS HAVE NO LEGITIMATE CLAIM TO THE LAND OWNERSHIP TITLE WE SHALL EXPLAIN ON THE VIDEO AFFIDAVIT TONIGHT AS TO WHO THE GOVERNMENT REALLY ARE JUST A PRIVATE CORPORATION BUSINESS GOVERNING NEW ZEALAND UNDER THEIR OWN SET OF CORRUPTED LAWS THAT WE THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS CALL THEM ALL OUT IN THIS COURT WITH A TRILLION POUND BOUNTY ON THEIR HEADS OF EACH CORPORATION BUSINESS OPERATING ILLIGALLY UNDER THIS GOVERNMENT CRIMINAL ORGANISATION AS POPE FRANCIS MAINTAINS THAT THEY HAD 3 YEARS FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO CLEAN UP THEIR CORRUPTED CORPOATIONS BUT THEY HAVE NOT COMPLIED TO POPE FRANCIS MOTU PROPRIO LAWS SO WE TOOK HIS LAW IN OUR HANDS





Conclusion

According to the view of the High Court in Borrowdale, the New Zealand government acted beyond its rule-prescribed competences for the first nine days of the first lockdown. It is significant, though, that at no point did the government invoke powers that would have been hostile to the principles of legality. The principles of continued governance through general, public, clear, and prospective rules, reasoned decision-making, and subjection to supervision from the courts, have not been openly challenged (thus far), and have been largely upheld by the ordinary operation of legal institutions. **CITE THIS AS COURTS ARE COMPLICIT IN THE SCAM FRAUD PANDEMIC**

The litigation and many of the media debates around the ‘legality of lockdown’ centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal authorization, without sufficient regard to the greater ideal of **legality and its effective restraint on power and protection of persons, is dangerous** CITE THIS and should be avoided. It might lead the **government of the day (through Parliament) to pass ever-broader authorizing rules which satisfy the point of formality but would pose a more severe threat to the values served by legality,** CITE THIS IS THE THREAT AGAINST THE KINGS FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY COMMON LAW PEOPLE AND “MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNS” OF THE NATIVES LAND at least as an ideal. Overly broad and indeterminate use of statutory powers can give rise to unchecked discretion, while only retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework.

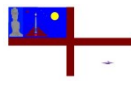
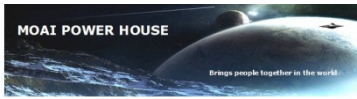
The overall adherence to the principles of legality – not only to proper authorization – is significant for those who are subject to law and to executive power. It recognizes the value inherent in seeing persons not only as means for the successful resolution of the crisis, but also as agents deserving of treatment as such. In light of this, we can begin to **examine whether imposed ‘Orders’ and freshly authorized restrictions could be a genuine exercise of legitimate authority,** CITE THIS AS CONINUED UNCERTAINTY GOVERNMENT OF NO TRUE CONSTITUTION TO MAKE LAW guiding people’s collective response to a crisis – making possible effective courses of action which are unavailable to persons by themselves. If law presents and represents a shared standard that governs behavior evenly, **it may enable us to act together on the reasons that apply to us separately.**

If law is to do all that then it must meet a standard beyond mere formal authorization. This standard involves both formal and substantive restrictions on what law can be – restrictions that are often taken for granted in ordinary times (at least in New Zealand). But our expectations from law should not diminish in times of crisis. **On the contrary, in times of increased vulnerability and intense disruption, it is as important as ever to adhere to the principles of legality and demand such adherence from those who wield public power.** CITE THIS AS PLANNED DISRUPTION TO OUR LIVES FOR NO APPARENT PROVEN REASON OF PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRSES IN A LAB

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).





Notes

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

2 These are not the only concerns drawing scholarly and media commentaries. As we indicate in part V, an important body of commentary also highlights the particular challenges of responding to the pandemic in ways consistent with **the relationship under Te Tiriti and respect for tikanga (e.g. Charters 2020; Johnston 2020).**

3 These are the **core principles to which the thinnest theories of the rule of law are committed**, even as they disagree over whether these are morally valuable or merely principles that make law more effective in guiding conduct (and whether, if morally valuable, they are distinctive to law) (compare Fuller 1958, 1964; Hart, 1958; Raz 1979, 2019). A second key dispute debates whether this ideal of legality is part of the concept of law itself, or is merely an understanding of ‘good law’. Our position argues that there is moral value in the principles of legality highlighted here, but for the present purpose we do not seek to take a position on the more analytic implications of those debates, as examined in e.g. Bennett (2007, 2011).

4 The supervisory role of the courts adds an important institutional dimension to the more abstract principles. It insists that those **principles must be upheld through the institutionalized check on government action, not simply entrusted to governments themselves. See Raz (1979).**

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

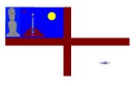
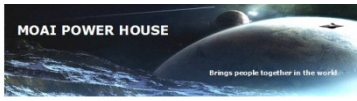
CITE THIS AS COERSIVE FORCE OF PARLIAMENT LAW NOT COURT INSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL OF PARLIAMENT MAKING RADICAL INCOMPETENT LAW MAKING THEN QUIT THE JOB AND LEAVE A MESS IS HISTORIC OF GOVERNMENT ABHORENT HABIT

6 That orthodox position is sometimes thought to be denied by strands of ‘legal realism’, but that view misrepresents the core of legal realist approaches. The importance of legal rules would only be contested by the most extreme forms of rule-skepticism, which is a widely criticized and not widely held position in legal theory. For discussion see Dagan (2004).

7 No reference list can hope to capture the nuanced positions on this subject. In addition to the works of Dyzenhaus, Raz, and Waldron cited elsewhere in this work, leading contemporary scholars continuing to produce fresh work on the rule of law/legality include Rundle, Krygier, and Postema.

8 This list does not exclude other challenges, or indeed particular challenges that are pertinent or pronounced in different legal orders. Both the foundational/general and special challenges are examined across the essays in Ramraj (2009). On the particular constitutional’ challenges of emergencies in New Zealand, in particular those arising from the Canterbury Earthquake, see Hopkins (2016).





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

10 There is a voluminous contemporary literature exploring the significance of Schmitt's work for legal theory, and not only for the question of emergencies. We cannot engage all of this here, but see most recently, Meierhenrich and Simons (2019).

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

12 Schmitt ([1928] 2000).

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

14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge.

15 E.g. Hungary, where rules passed have effectively authorized rule by decree.

16 In 1845, 1846, 1847, 1860 and 1863, the government invoked martial law – including against those Māori engaged in passive resistance at Parihaka. Indemnity legislation was passed by the General Assembly in 1860, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1888. The UK Government disallowed the Indemnity Act 1866 (NZ) in 1877 see Martin (2010, fn 3).

17 Hewett v Fielder [1951] NZLR 755; Brader v Ministry of Transport [1981] 1 NZLR 73; New Zealand Drivers' Association v New Zealand Road Carriers [1982] NZLR 374.

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

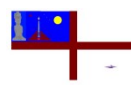
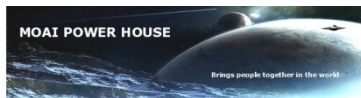
19 The agreement of another Minister and the written recommendation of the Director-General of Health is required before an Epidemic Notice can be issued. CITE THIS

The special powers under 70 of the Health Act 1956 can also be triggered by a declaration of emergency under the Civil CITE THIS

Defense Emergency Management Act 2002 CITE THIS which requires Parliament to meet, or by a Medical Officer of Health. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, then President of the New Zealand Law Commission contributed significantly to the Select Committee's deliberations drawing on an earlier report: see the NZ Law Commission (1991). The New Zealand experience of the Christchurch earthquakes has also influenced the legal regime for pandemics. See Hopkins (2020). CITE THIS

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





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

All three forms of authorization were evident in the response to COVID-19.

CITE THESE THREE FORMS OF ILLEGAL PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRUSES THAT HARMS AND IS KILLING PEOPLE EVERY DAY WE CAN'T LET THESE THUGS DO THIS BY FORCE LAWS OF EXTERMINATION OF THE POPULATIONS WITHOUT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

21 Borrowdale v Director-General of Health [2020] NZHC 2090. See Geiringer and Geddis (2020), Knight (2020), Rodriguez Ferrere (2020), McLean (2020), and Wilberg (2020).

Bill of Rights 1990

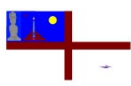
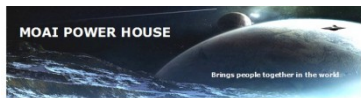
Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (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 Representatives, with the aim of facilitating consideration of the judiciary's declarations by the legislative and executive branches of government. CITE THIS AS COVERING UP THEIR INCONSISTENCIES OF ILLEGAL ACTS**

The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament. CITE THIS AS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE LAND WHERE NZ PARLIAMENT IS NOT THE TRUE SOVEREIGN BUT POPE FRANCIS "MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OVER NZ PARLIAMENT SOVEREIGNTY LAW

We recommend below a package consisting of amendments to the bill and new parliamentary rules, to provide a stronger framework for considering and responding to declarations of inconsistency and the issues they raise. This is consistent with the approach envisaged in the bill's explanatory note regarding the use of both legislation and parliamentary rules. Our proposal includes a process for a select committee to consider and report on a declaration within four months, a statutory requirement for the Government to respond to **a declaration within six months, and debate in the House on the declaration**, the select committee's report, and the Government's response. **Declarations of inconsistency can also be made by the Human Rights Review Tribunal under the Human Rights Act 1993.** The bill as introduced seeks to create consistency between the Human Rights Act and the Bill of Rights Act. We have maintained that approach, and recommend that the same provisions be inserted into both Acts regarding the notification of Parliament and requiring a **Government response**. The parliamentary process we recommend would **apply both to declarations made under the Human Rights Act** as well as those made in respect of the **Bill of Rights Act. Declarations** of inconsistency do not affect the fundamental principle of Parliament's legislative supremacy, as recognised in section 4 of the Bill of Rights Act. This bill and our





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

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

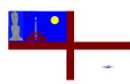
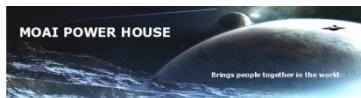
Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and administering them—the legislative and executive branches, respectively—are both seen by the public to, and do in fact, consider such declarations properly. Our package of recommendations seeks to achieve this by providing a clear framework for dialogue between the branches of government. We believe it would represent a significant development in New Zealand’s constitutional architecture relating to fundamental rights, and hope that it will promote genuine engagement with rights issues. It is worth noting that we are not proposing that either the legislative or executive branches be required by law to respond to a declaration of inconsistency in any particular way. In the spirit of dialogue and our constitutional arrangements, that is properly a matter for each branch to determine on its own. Question of privilege on declarations of inconsistency with the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990 On 27 February 2018, the Speaker referred a question of privilege to the Privileges Committee concerning declarations of inconsistency. We have considered the matters raised by the question of privilege in the course of considering the bill. This report serves as our final report on that question of privilege. Proposed amendments We discuss below our proposed amendments to the bill, and then explain our proposed parliamentary rules (set out in Appendix 1), and the process for their adoption. We do not discuss minor or technical amendments. Attorney-General to notify Parliament The bill as introduced states that the Attorney-General must present a report to Parliament bringing the declaration to the attention of the House.

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

We see the Attorney-General’s role here as being to bring the declaration into the House’s consideration, rather than reporting substantively on the declaration. 2 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Requirement for Government to respond We recommend that the bill be amended to require the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency. This requirement would be contained in new section 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and new section 92WB of the Human Rights Act. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that declarations and the issues they raise are given due consideration by the executive branch, and are responded to publicly.

The Government administers the legislation to which a declaration relates, and in practice has primary responsibility for initiating proposals for legislative change. It also has the resources and expertise of the public service at its disposal to develop a policy response to the issues raised by a declaration. The response may require executive action, as well as legislation. It is thus appropriate that the Government be required to respond. The Government would be required to address the findings of the judicial branch publicly by presenting its response to the House. This reflects the fact that the Government would be in dialogue with the judicial branch, but is accountable to Parliament—and



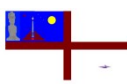
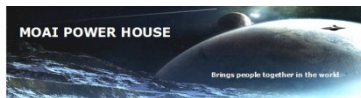


the wider public—for its administration of the law and its policy response to the declaration. It is Parliament’s constitutional role to be informed of the judicial branch’s view and the Government’s response to it, as matters of significant public interest, and to scrutinise that response. As discussed in more detail below, under our proposed parliamentary rules the Government’s response would trigger a debate in the House. This would provide an opportunity for the House to debate the declaration, the select committee report on the declaration, and the Government’s response to the declaration. We recommend that the Government’s response be presented by the Minister responsible for the legislation to which a declaration relates. The Minister is responsible for the administration of the legislation and any Government proposals to change it.

We note that the Human Rights Act currently requires the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency made under the Act. The bill as introduced would remove that. Our recommended amendment would see the current requirement replaced with the same requirement we propose for inclusion in the Bill of Rights Act. Six-month deadline and ability to vary it We recommend requiring that the Government’s response be presented to the House within six months of a declaration being brought to the attention of the House. We also recommend including a means of varying the deadline, in subsection (2) of proposed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act.

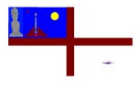
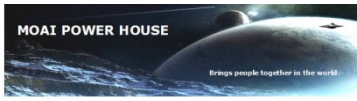
Six months may be a tight timeframe for responding to declarations involving complex issues. Some issues may require extensive policy work to address, or may benefit from the consideration of significant empirical evidence beyond what was available to the court or tribunal that made the declaration. In such cases extending the time available for the Government to prepare its response may allow a higher quality Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 3 response. However, we believe it is important that the statutory requirement to respond contains a default deadline by which the response is expected. Together with an ability to vary the deadline, this would strike a balance between catering for varying levels of complexity in the issues raised by declarations and clear legislative intent to guide the Government’s preparation of a response. It may also be desirable to extend the deadline for the Government’s response to allow more time for select committee consideration of a declaration. As discussed in detail below, we propose a four-month deadline for a select committee’s consideration of a declaration. This is intentionally sequenced to enable the select committee to report to the House two months before the Government presents its response. That way, the Government could take account of the views expressed during the select committee stage and the committee’s conclusions. We also recommend below that it be possible to alter the select committee’s deadline. If a select committee’s deadline is extended, it may be desirable to extend the Government’s deadline too. The deadline is not intended to drive consideration of the issues arising from a declaration to a premature conclusion. The quality of the Government’s response is important to the integrity of the process we are recommending. We encourage Governments to balance the need to produce a suitable response with the requirement to respond within a reasonable time. Our recommended amendments would enable the deadline to be extended or shortened, as required. We note that a Government could also present its response before the six-month deadline. House empowered to alter Government’s deadline We propose that the House of Representatives be empowered to vary the deadline for the Government’s response by making a resolution specifying a new deadline. The House is the recipient of the Government’s response and the Government is accountable to the House for it, so it is appropriate that the House approve any request to alter the deadline. It would also ensure that the onus is on the Government to justify the proposed deadline to the House. The normal method for obtaining a resolution of the House would be for a Minister to lodge a notice of motion, and for it to be debated and agreed by the House.





We also propose that the House be authorized to delegate this power. We recommend a corresponding rule below for this power to be delegated to the Business Committee. This committee is chaired by the Speaker of the House, has representation from every party in Parliament, and makes decisions based on unanimity or near-unanimity. This would provide a more streamlined way for adjustments to be made when there is broad agreement and would be consistent with the Business Committee’s existing role of facilitating the work of the House. Proposed parliamentary process and rules The commentary below covers the parliamentary process and rules we recommend, which are set out in Appendix 1. 4 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary We carefully considered whether any part of the parliamentary process should be specified in statute. We concluded that it should not. The House has exclusive cognisance over how its proceedings are conducted. This exclusive right to control its own operations is one of the House’s privileges. Together with the associated privilege of free speech, it is fundamental to parliamentary independence and the continuous balancing of New Zealand’s constitutional arrangements. Effectively this privilege limits the ability of the other branches of government to review or determine the House’s affairs. While there is no constitutional barrier to prevent Parliament from legislating for parliamentary proceedings, doing so would amount to an abrogation of this privilege, and we do not consider it necessary or desirable to do so here. We note that the Green Party member would have preferred the referral to the select committee to be contained in the statute. The main arguments in favour of legislating for the House’s consideration of declarations of inconsistency related to the symbolic value of doing so, the general accessibility of legislation, and the perceived certainty it would provide. We believe our recommended parliamentary process and rules, together with the process for adopting them alongside the bill, achieve the same aims without impinging on the House’s privileges. **The House’s proceedings are regulated by its permanent rules, the Standing Orders. They are appropriately regarded as constitutional rules for the exercise of significant public power. CITE THIS** There is a long-standing and closely-observed convention that they are not altered without broad consensus among the parties in Parliament. We have similarly been mindful of the need for, and value of, political consensus in our consideration of this bill. The process we are recommending concerns the conduct of the political responses to a legal determination made by the judiciary regarding protected rights. It is crucial to its long-term success that it continues to enjoy the broad support that our package of recommendations does. We recommend that our proposed parliamentary rules be adopted through a sessional order (that is, a form of rules that have effect for the current term of Parliament) and be included in the Standing Orders following the next triennial review of Standing Orders. This review invariably results in amendments being made to the House’s permanent rules—based on broad consensus—shortly before the dissolution of Parliament ahead of a general election. **We note that the regular review of the Standing Orders will also provide opportunities to adjust the House’s procedures for considering declarations of inconsistency in response to experience, without relying on the Government to initiate legislative proposals. CITE THIS** We outline the process for adopting these rules as sessional orders after the commentary on them. Overview of proposed parliamentary process The parliamentary process we recommend would involve: Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 5 • a declaration of inconsistency being referred to a select committee allocated by the Clerk of the House • select committee consideration of and reporting on the declaration within four months • debate in the House on the declaration, the select committee report, and the Government’s response to the declaration, upon presentation of the latter. The aim of this process is to ensure that declarations of inconsistency are given active consideration by the House. It would also ensure that the House discharges its constitutional functions of representation and scrutiny in respect of declarations. Purpose clause and definitions Rule 1 would set out the purpose of the rules as providing





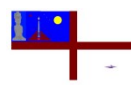
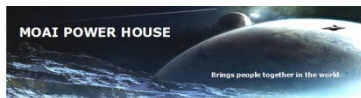
for the House's procedures in association with the amendments made by the Act that would result from this bill.

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

Rule 3 would specify that a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. This would ensure that the Attorney-General's notice is published as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament website), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament's permanent record. Select committee referral Rule 4 would cover referral to a select committee. It would make clear that the item of business for the select committee's consideration is the declaration of inconsistency itself, not the Attorney-General's notice. Rule 4 would provide that the declaration is allocated by the Clerk of the House to the most appropriate select committee. This wording mirrors the provision for allocating reports of the Attorney-General under section 7 of the Bill of Rights Act to select committees, in Standing Order 269(5). Although in most instances the referral would be to the relevant subject committee, on occasion it may be desirable for the referral to initially be to the Privileges Committee. We note that committees can meet jointly under the Standing Orders and this may sometimes be appropriate for considering declarations of inconsistency. Select committee consideration Rule 5(1) would outline that the select committee considers the declaration and reports to the House on it. We have not recommended a prescriptive approach to the select committee's consideration. The House does not tend to instruct its select committees how to go about the work referred to them. This would be particularly counter-productive for a new category of business. The committee's process is likely to depend on a range of factors, 6 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary including the nature of the declaration, the scope of the inconsistencies raised, the complexity of the relevant material, and the level of public interest. However, the proposed timeframe of four months for the committee to do its work is intended to provide an opportunity for public input. The ability for the public to participate in select committee proceedings is one of the strengths of the select committee process and an important expression of Parliament's representative function. We also expect that committees would give careful consideration to the appointment of appropriate advisers. This could include the relevant government department and an independent adviser. Rule 5(2) would set out that the committee may make recommendations to address the declaration, and any other recommendations it sees fit. We have purposely proposed a broad mandate for the select committee. The committee's recommendations to address the declaration may set out policy options for the Government to consider; a preferred policy option; a legislative response that is more rights-regarding without altering the underlying policy; or even a recommended process for the Government to develop any of the former.

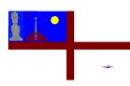
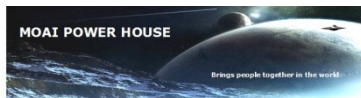
In addition, consideration of a declaration may lead the committee to make findings that do not directly relate to addressing the specific inconsistency identified in the declaration. Rule 5(2) (b) would cover the latter. It would be good practice for a committee considering a declaration of inconsistency to determine terms of reference for its consideration. Whether this should occur after an initial briefing from advisers would be for the committee to determine, depending on the nature of the declaration and the expertise and knowledge of the committee's members regarding the issues raised. CITE THIS





Select committee reporting Rule 6 would specify that the select committee must report within four months, unless the Business Committee determines a different deadline. The Business Committee can already vary select committee reporting deadlines under the Standing Orders, but we recommend including provision for this in rule 6 to improve the accessibility of the rules. We would expect a select committee seeking an extension to consult the Minister responsible for presenting the Government's response, as an extension for the committee might necessitate an extension to the Government's deadline too. This is similar to the practice for seeking extensions to the reporting dates for bills. Rule 7 would provide that the committee's report is debated together with the declaration of inconsistency, under proposed rule 10. It would also specify that the requirement in Standing Orders for the Government to respond to recommendations in select committee reports on certain types of business within 60 working days would not apply to reports on declarations of inconsistency. Given that the Government would be required under our proposed amendments to present a response to the declaration within 6 months, and the select committee's report would be subject to debate in the House, it would be unnecessary for the Government also to lodge a formal written response to the select committee's recommendations. Requiring a response to the Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 7 committee's recommendations could also pre-empt the Government's response to the declaration itself, if there were to be more than 60 working days between the time the committee reports and when the Government presents its response. Government's response and debate in the House Rule 8 would specify that the Business Committee could vary the deadline for the Government's response, on behalf of the House, as the House would be empowered to do under subsection (2) of our proposed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act. As noted above, the Business Committee is chaired by the Speaker of the House, has representation from every party in Parliament, and makes decisions based on unanimity or near-unanimity. This would provide a more streamlined way for adjustments to be made when there is broad agreement. Rule 9 would specify that the Government's response is published under the authority of the House. As for rule 3 above, this would ensure that the Government's response is published as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament website), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament's permanent record. Rule 10(1) would outline the nature of the debate in the House. It is intended that the debate would focus on the declaration itself, but would also include the committee's report and the Government response. Rule 10(2) would set out the structure of the debate. We propose that the responsible Minister would move a motion that the House take note of the declaration. We do not see it as the House's role to accept or reject the declaration, but to debate it, to scrutinise the Government's response, and, subsequently, to consider any resulting legislation. The debate would be expected to be relatively interactive, with a mix of substantive speeches, setting out different perspectives, and questions posed to the Minister in charge about the Government's intentions. The model for this is the procedure that has recently developed for the consideration of ministerial statements. Rule 10(3) would require that the debate be held within six sitting days after the date on which the Government's response is presented, unless the Business Committee determines a different date. This would give members an opportunity to digest the Government's response and allow the Government to arrange its House business appropriately, while ensuring the debate takes place promptly. The rule would also provide that the Government could not simply discharge or postpone the order of the day by direction of the Minister or through a non-debatable motion. Process for adoption of parliamentary rules We recommend that the proposed rules for declarations of inconsistency be adopted through a sessional order, for the current term of Parliament. We have written to the Leader of the House proposing that he lodge a notice of motion containing the proposed rules, so they could be debated alongside the bill's third reading. This would, of course, be subject to the subsequent stages of the legislative process, and any further amendments to the bill that need to be reflected in

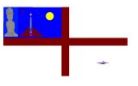
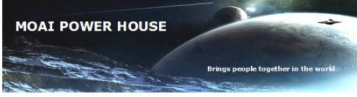




the rules. The notice of motion 8 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary would provide for the rules to take effect on the day on which the bill came into force.

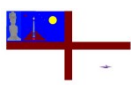
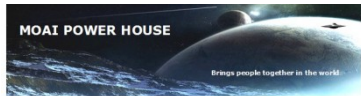
We also recommend that the procedure for declarations of inconsistency subsequently be incorporated permanently in the House’s rules when the next review of the Stand- ing Orders takes place. Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 9 Appendix 1 Proposed parliamentary rules for considering declarations of inconsistency **DECLARATIONS OF INCONSISTENCY 1 Purpose** The purpose of these rules is to provide for the House’s procedures in associ- ation with the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2021. **2 Definitions** For the purposes of these rules,— declaration of inconsistency means a declaration— (a) made by a court, and in respect of which section 7A(1) of the New Zea- land Bill of Rights Act 1990 applies, or (b) made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993, and in respect of which section 92WA(1) of that Act applies **Government’s response to a declaration of inconsistency means a report advising of the Government’s response to a declaration, which a Minister must present under— (a) section 7B of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or (b) section 92WB of the Human Rights Act 1993** notice means a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General in accordance with— (a) section 7A(2) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1993, or (b) section 92WA(2) of the Human Rights Act 1993. **3 Notice of declaration of inconsistency** A notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. **CITE THIS** **4 Referral of declaration of inconsistency to select committee** (1) When the Attorney-General presents a notice, the declaration of inconsistency that the notice brings to the attention of the House stands referred to a select committee for consideration. (2) The declaration of inconsistency is allocated by the Clerk to the most appropri- ate select committee. **10 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary** **5 Select committee consideration of declaration of inconsistency** (1) A select committee to which a declaration of inconsistency is referred considers the declaration and reports to the House. (2) In its report on the declaration of inconsistency, the committee may— (a) make any recommendations to address the declaration; and (b) include any other recommendations as the committee sees fit. **6 Time for report on declaration of inconsistency** (1) The select committee considering a declaration of inconsistency must finally report to the House on it before the time for report set out in paragraph (2). (2) The time for report is four months after the date on which the Attorney-General presented the notice relating to the declaration of inconsistency, unless the Business Committee determines a different time for report. **7 Select committee report on declaration of inconsistency** (1) A select committee report on a declaration of inconsistency is set down as a members’ order of the day under Standing Order 254(4), but is taken together with the debate on the declaration of inconsistency that is held under rule 10. (2) Paragraph (1) applies despite Standing Orders 72 and 74(4). (3) Standing Order 256(2) applies to a committee’s report on a declaration of inconsistency (no Government response is required under that Standing Order). **8 Variation of deadline for Government’s response to a declaration of incon- sistency** The Business Committee may, for any reason, vary the usual six month dead- line for the Government’s response to a declaration of inconsistency by deter- mining a different deadline (see section 7B(2)(b) of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 or section 92WB(2)(b) of the Human Rights Act 1993, as applicable). **9 Government’s response to a declaration of inconsistency** (1) The Government’s response to a declaration of inconsistency is published under the authority of the House. (2) When the Government’s response to a declaration of inconsistency is presented, a debate on that declaration of inconsistency is set down as a Government order of the day under rule 10. **10 Debate on declaration of inconsistency** (1) The





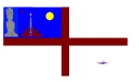
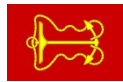
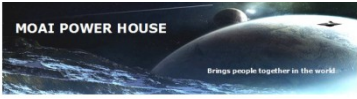
debate on a declaration of inconsistency is the debate on— (a) the declaration of inconsistency itself, and (b) the select committee’s report on the declaration of inconsistency, and Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 11 (c) the Government’s response to the declaration of inconsistency. (2) During the debate on a declaration of inconsistency, — (a) a Minister moves a motion to take note of the declaration, and (b) during their speeches, members may ask questions to the Minister, and the Minister may reply, in the same manner as comments and questions on a ministerial statement. (3) The debate on a declaration of inconsistency must be held no more than six sitting days after the date on which the Government’s response to the declaration of inconsistency is presented, unless the Business Committee determines otherwise. (4) Standing Order 74(1)(a) and (b) and (2) does not apply to the order of the day for the debate on a declaration of inconsistency. 12 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Appendix 2 Committee process The New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill was referred to the Privileges Committee of the 52nd Parliament on 27 May 2020. It was reinstated on 26 November 2020 in the 53rd Parliament. The closing date for submissions on the bill was 11 August 2020. The committee received and considered 43 submissions from interested groups and individuals. We heard oral evidence from 10 submitters at hearings in Wellington. We appointed Professor Janet McLean QC as our independent specialist adviser. We received advice on the bill from the Ministry of Justice, Professor McLean QC, and the Office of the Clerk. The Parliamentary Counsel Office assisted with legal drafting. We consulted the Standing Orders Committee on the parliamentary process and possible rules for considering declarations of inconsistency. The Question of privilege on declarations of inconsistency with the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990 was referred to the Privileges Committee of the 52nd Parliament by the Speaker on 27 February 2018. It was reinstated on 26 November 2020 in the 53rd Parliament. We did not call for evidence or appoint advisers for the question of privilege. Committee membership Hon David Parker (Chairperson) Chris Bishop (until 31 August 2021) Matt Doocey Golriz Ghahraman Hon Chris Hipkins David Seymour Dr Duncan Webb Hon Poto Williams Hon Michael Woodhouse (from 31 August 2021) Commentary New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 13 Key to symbols used in reprinted bill As reported from a select committee text inserted unanimously text deleted unanimously New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Hon Kris Faafoi New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill Contents Page 1 Title 2 2 Commencement 2 Part 1 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 3 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 2 4 New sections 7A and 7B and cross-heading inserted (Attorney-General to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency) 2 Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 7A Attorney-General to report to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency 2 7B Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government’s response to declaration 2 Part 2 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 5 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 3 6 Section 92K amended (Effect of declaration) 3 7 New sections 92WA and 92WB and cross-heading inserted 3 Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 92WA Attorney-General to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency 3 92WB Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government’s response to declaration 4 230—2 1 The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows: 1 Title This Act is the New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Act 2020. 2 Commencement 5 This Act comes into force on the day after the date of Royal assent. Part 1 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 3 Amendment to New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 This Part amends the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. 10 4 New sections 7A and 7B and cross-heading inserted (Attorney-General to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency) After section 7, insert: Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 7A Attorney-General to report to notify Parliament of 15 declaration of inconsistency (1) This section applies if a declaration made by a senior court that an enactment is inconsistent with this Bill of Rights





(and not made under section 92J of the Human Rights Act 1993) becomes final because— (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the 20 declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (2) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration 25 becomes final, a report notice bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. 7B Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government’s response to declaration (1) If a notice is presented under section 7A of a declaration that an enactment is 30 inconsistent, the Minister responsible for the administration of the enactment must present to the House of Representatives, before the deadline, a report advising of the Government’s response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is presented, or any earlier or later time— 35 cl 1 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill 2 (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Part 2 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 5 5 Amendments to Human Rights Act 1993 This Part amends the Human Rights Act 1993. 6 Section 92K amended (Effect of declaration) (1) Before section 92K(1), insert: Effect on enactment, or act, omission, policy, or activity, concerned 10 (2) Replace section 92K(2) and (3) with: Attorney-General to report to Parliament declaration of inconsistency (2) Subsection (3) applies if a declaration made under section 92J (by the Tribunal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal) becomes final because— 15 (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (3) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later 20 than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration becomes final, a report bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. Required actions after declarations of inconsistency (2) Sections 92WA and 92WB provide for required actions after a declaration of 25 inconsistency is made under section 92J (by the Tribunal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal). 7 New sections 92WA and 92WB and cross-heading inserted After section 92W, insert: Required actions after declarations of inconsistency 30 92WA Attorney-General to notify Parliament of declaration of inconsistency (1) This section applies if a declaration made under section 92J (by the Tribunal, or by a senior court on an appeal against a decision of the Tribunal) becomes final because— New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Part 2 cl 7 3 (a) no appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are lodged in the period for lodging them; or (b) all lodged appeals, or applications for leave to appeal, against the making of the declaration are withdrawn or dismissed. (2) The Attorney-General must present to the House of Representatives, not later 5 than the sixth sitting day of the House of Representatives after the declaration becomes final, a notice bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives. 92WB Responsible Minister to report to Parliament Government’s response to declaration 10 (1) If a notice is presented under section 92WA of a declaration that an enactment is inconsistent, the Minister responsible for the administration of the enactment must present to the House of Representatives, before the deadline, a report advising of the **Government’s response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is 15 presented, or any earlier or later time— (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Legislative history 18 March 2020 Introduction (Bill 230–1) 27 May 2020 First reading and referral to Privileges Committee Wellington, New Zealand: Published under the authority of the House of Representatives—2021 CITE THIS**





PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRUS TO EXTERMINATE THE POPULATIONS BY COERSIAN BRIBERY

MURDER INCOMPETENT POLITICIANS NOT QUALIFED AND RESIGNING WHEN DAMAGE DONE AS THE CRIMINAL INTENT OF THESE OUT OF ORDER PIRATES OPERATING LAWLESS DANGEROUS HEALTH PROCEDURES THAT HARM THE COMMUNITIES DYING ALL AROUND

<https://www.parliament.nz/media/7925/6726-article-text-9295-1-10-20210210.pdf>

<https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning>

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

<https://www.health.govt.nz/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-response-planning/covid-19-mandatory-vaccinations>

COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

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

Last updated: 13 July 2022

NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL POPE FRANCIS AND SURROGATE KING JOHN WANOA PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS AND OUR CONTRACT PARTNER BRITISH NAVY ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MICHAEL BOYCE WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT "CROWN" KING WLLIAM IV FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY JURISDICTION OVER NZ NON SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT CROWN OF NZ LAWLESS INCOMPETENT LIABLED NAMED PHOTOGRAPHED POLITICIAND AND THESE C V I D CONTRACTED OFFICERS POLICE MILITARY PANDEMIC SCAM CONSPIRACY PIRATES ACTING IN THEIR OWN CORPORATE BUSINESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INTERESTS BANKS

Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern

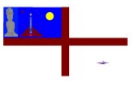
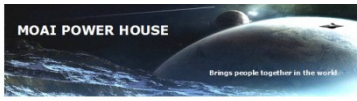
YOU ARE CHARGED IN THIS NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT TODA 21 JULY 2022

FOR

ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BREAKING MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OF POPE FLANCIS

AND YOUR PANDEMIC IS A FRAUD PLAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION WITH NO LAWFUL LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE A STATE OF EMERGENCY OF A VIRUS THAT YOU WEF THUGS CREATED IN A LAB THAT IS MURDERING POPULATIONS ILLEGALLY TO EXTERMINATE THE





INNOCENT SOVEREIGN PEOPLE SUFFERING HARM LOSS INJURY WHICH THE POPE SAID WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE ENFORCE ADEQUATE LAWS TO SAVE OURSELVES FROM DANGER

YOU HAVE NO PROOF THAT THE V X I N E IS SAFE WHEN WE CLAIM ITS NOT SAFE FOR US

The Bill on your Heads are GBP 1 trillion Pound Note Moai Pound Note Equivalent or Higher Value of your Birth Certificate Bond Pope Francis is Holding over you to Warn you all of the Consequences of Breaking his MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS we the Sovereign People of Pope Francis Charge you all today in advance of your Illegal Lockdown and Fraud Pandemic Parliamentary Fraud Sovereignty over the Popes Sovereign Legal Ownership CESTI CU VEI TRUST” People

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

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

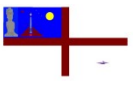
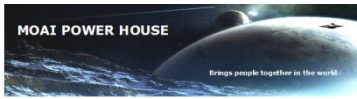
The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers.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

1. WorkSafe inspectors
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 (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) **CITE THIS**

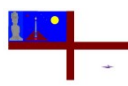
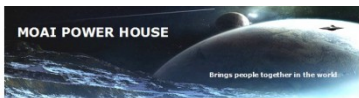
The COVID-19 Public Health Response (Point-of-care Tests) Order 2021 came into force 22 April 2021. This order prohibits a person from importing, manufacturing, supplying, selling, packing, or using a point-of-care test for SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 unless the Director-General of Health has:

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

This order replaces the Notice Under Section 37 of the Medicines Act 1981 (Gazette 2020-go1737) and broadens the group of Point-Of-Care tests the restrictions apply to.

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





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

THREATS BY JACINDA ARDERN PUBLIC STATEMENTS AGAINST POPES LIVING SOVEREIGNS

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

Page 85

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

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

Page 87

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

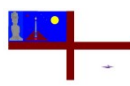
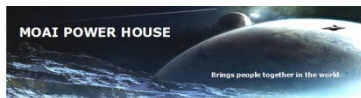
The Prime Minister’s ‘imperative language’ raises a key concern about public power that is amplified in times of crisis. The particular mechanisms through which the New Zealand response is being effected impact not only upon what officials can do, but also upon private persons and their subjection to law. So far, our emphasis has been on the value of legality for constraining governmental power. The final point we wish to make is that this substantive restraint is important for evaluating law’s authority over subjects – law’s capacity to obligate subjects – and the ways in which an ideal of legality figures in that evaluation. Law’s constraints on public power can be seen as requirements for law to have legitimate authority over persons, while officials’ departures from those constraints could mean that persons subject to law are not being served by legitimate legal authority, but are simply being coerced to comply with orders in ways that disrespect them as persons.³³

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

Page 87 and 88

The Crown’s arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power. (Specifically, that the demand to ‘stay home in your bubble’ was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to ‘wash our hands’) The High Court’s rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least





some of the ways in which law’s authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects’ behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and sentences) for breaching the rules. The practice and principles of legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats of force.³⁴ In the absence of lawful authorization for the start of lockdown, the requirement to stay home was neither advisory nor authoritative, but illegitimately coercive. CITE THIS AS “NOT LAW” BUT COERSIN TO COMMIT FRAUD RULES

Page 87 88 and 89

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

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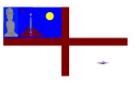
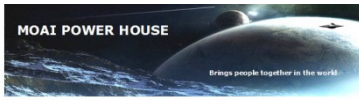
CITE THIS AS THE THREAT OVER SUBJECTS MEANING YOU THE LIVING MAN WOMAN CHILD

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

Those questions require attention to the ways in which legal constraints on public power are important to justifying law’s authority over persons.

The Crown’s arguments about the first nine-day period suggested not that it was wielding extra-legal powers, but that it was exercising sub-legal advisory or influential power. (Specifically, that the demand to ‘stay home in your bubble’ was an advisory and not a mandatory requirement, much like the advice to ‘wash our hands’) The High Court’s rejection of that argument confirms that when state power interferes directly with private freedoms, it must be exercised through and in accordance with law. This confirms at least some of the ways in which law’s authority is different from both advice and coercion. Those distinctions are amplified when both safety and liberties are on the line, and when rules are not merely used to guide subjects’ behavior, but to trigger coercive consequences (including criminal convictions and sentences) for breaching the rules. The practice and principles of





legality make it possible for law to operate as authority, and not as fudging or nudging advice, nor coercive disrespect for persons without legal authorization. The upshot of the unlawfulness found in Borrowdale is that purported punishment for violations become illegal and thus illegitimate threats of force.³⁴ In the absence of lawful authorization for the start of lockdown, the requirement to stay home was neither advisory nor authoritative, but illegitimately coercive. CITE THIS AS “NOT LAW” BUT COERSING TO COMMIT FRAUD RULES

What would it take for law to have legitimate authority, in this context? CITE THIS For a start, it would take rule-governed behavior, but that doesn't yet answer the question, which is complicated by the variety of theoretical debates over what might legitimate authority itself, and whether law's authority is distinctive in that regard.³⁵ Legal rules might purport to bind subjects, but whether they do so might depend (for example) upon law's capacity to coordinate large-scale collective responses to the pandemic crisis, to resolve problems of disagreement about the most effective or most important response, or in other ways to serve subjects. It is clear that effective responses to the pandemic continue to require both a coordinating mechanism, a variety of specialist and expert guidance, and choices between values that may be either equally or differently important. Law is not the only tool for achieving those ends – and so governmental authority that is exercised through law is entangled, in important ways, with the personal or 'charismatic' authority (Weber (1921) 1978) of a popular political leader, with the epistemic authority of health and economic experts, with local community leadership in private and in public organisations of various scales, and, perhaps most visibly, with Māori authorities (with their own instances of rule-based authority, charismatic authority, health and economic expertise, and localised knowledge and capacity).

Crucially for the ongoing application of legality under emergency, governmental authority exercised through statutes and Orders stands in complex relations to mana whenua exercising rangatiratanga through tikanga. Those relations must be evaluated in light of constitutional obligations under Te Tiriti as well as questions of political equality. An evaluation should take into account the very real limitations upon the ways in which the state and its law can serve Māori communities, often resulting directly from distrust born of illegal abuses of state power and the coercive applications of law over those communities.

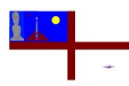
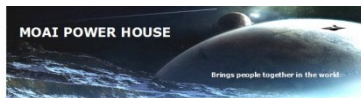
That concern can shed further doubt on whether the pandemic response CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU

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

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

The full evaluation of the response to Covid-19 must include ongoing concerns for the ways in which that response navigates relationships under Te Tiriti to address earlier and persistent failures. CITE THIS AGAINST HAPU For example, an evaluation of the Response Act suggests that, while both the Act's lack of meaningful consultation with Māori and the lack of a reference to Te Tiriti might be seen as quite ordinary (though not thereby excusable) constitutional





failures – CITE THIS ACT CONSISTENT AGAINST HAPU shared with plenty of other important statutes – the failure is made particularly pronounced by the importance of Māori and governmental authorities working together in order to meet the needs of persons vulnerable both to the pandemic and its response. CITE THIS - HAS NOT BENEFITED MAORI OR HAPU

Emerging analyses of the response examine the importance of mana whenua authority CITE THIS AS HAPU SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY KINGS FLAG JURISDICTION both in independent and cooperative or coordinative practices, as well as diverse applications of tikanga as adapted to the pandemic (Charters 2020; Curtis 2020; Jones 2020). CITE THIS Beyond the evaluation of extraordinary and prominent practices such as the use of road-block checkpoints (e.g. Harris and Williams 2020; Taonui 2020), academic commentary also points to the more ordinary role of Māori authorities located in communities that the state is unable or at least poorly equipped to serve on its own, raising doubts over its legitimate authority (Johnston 2020) CITE THIS . While a full evaluation of those matters is beyond the scope of this work, it is important that the contextual and subject-centred understanding of the ways in which commitments to legality can help to protect subjects against arbitrary power and can support the legitimacy of law’s authority and coercive force, thus rests upon the complex circumstances of subjection and authority in Aotearoa New Zealand.

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

Page 89

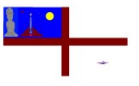
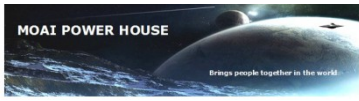
Conclusion

According to the view of the High Court in Borrowdale, the New Zealand government acted beyond its rule-prescribed competences for the first nine days of the first lockdown. It is significant, though, that at no point did the government invoke powers that would have been hostile to the principles of legality. The principles of continued governance through general, public, clear, and prospective rules, reasoned decision-making, and subjection to supervision from the courts, have not been openly challenged (thus far), and have been largely upheld by the ordinary operation of legal institutions. **CITE THIS AS COURTS ARE COMPLICIT IN THE SCAM FRAUD PANDEMIC**

Page 89

The litigation and many of the media debates around the ‘legality of lockdown’ centered on the question whether governmental action was authorized by statutory rules. This is understandable, since, as we have seen, adherence to rules is a key dimension of legality. However, criticism of the lack of formal authorization, without sufficient regard to the greater ideal of **legality and its effective restraint on power and protection of persons, is dangerous** CITE THIS and should be avoided. It might lead the **government of the day (through Parliament) to pass ever-broader authorizing rules which satisfy the point of formality but would pose a more severe threat to the values served by legality,**





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

at least as an ideal. Overly broad and indeterminate use of statutory powers can give rise to unchecked discretion, while only retaining the pretense of a rule-based framework.

Page 89 and 90

The overall adherence to the principles of legality – not only to proper authorization – is significant for those who are subject to law and to executive power. It recognizes the value inherent in seeing persons not only as means for the successful resolution of the crisis, but also as agents deserving of treatment as such. In light of this, we can begin to **examine whether imposed ‘Orders’ and freshly authorized restrictions could be a genuine exercise of legitimate authority, CITE THIS AS CONINUED UNCERTAINTY GOVERNMENT OF NO TRUE CONSTITUTION TO MAKE LAW** guiding people’s collective response to a crisis – making possible effective courses of action which are unavailable to persons by themselves. If law presents and represents a shared standard that governs behavior evenly, **it may enable us to act together on the reasons that apply to us separately.**

If law is to do all that then it must meet a standard beyond mere formal authorization. This standard involves both formal and substantive restrictions on what law can be – restrictions that are often taken for granted in ordinary times (at least in New Zealand). But our expectations from law should not diminish in times of crisis. **On the contrary, in times of increased vulnerability and intense disruption, it is as important as ever to adhere to the principles of legality and demand such adherence from those who wield public power. CITE THIS AS PLANNED DISRUPTION TO OUR LIVES FOR NO APPARENT PROVEN REASON OF PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRSES IN A LAB**

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Disclosure Statements by Author

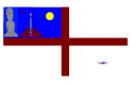
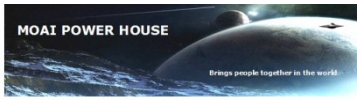
2 These are not the only concerns drawing scholarly and media commentaries. As we indicate in part V, an important body of commentary also highlights the particular challenges of responding to the pandemic in ways consistent with **the relationship under Te Tiriti and respect for tikanga (e.g. Charters 2020; Johnston 2020). CITE THIS**

4 The supervisory role of the courts adds an important institutional dimension to the more abstract principles. It insists that those **principles must be upheld through the institutionalized check on government action, not simply entrusted to governments themselves. See Raz (1979).**

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

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





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

CITE THIS AS THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE IS COMPROMISED BY THE AMOUNT OF DEATHS FROM THE C V I D JAB IS "PROMOTED BY NZ GOVERNMENT AND JACINDA ARDERN IS A LIVING FACT" THAT SHE IS BEHIND MASS EXTERMINATION OF MANKIND AND OUR PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND RISE UP AGAINST HER TYRANY AND TREASON AGAINST THE COUNTRY WITH UNPROVEN VIRUS INFECTION KILLING OR POPULATION WHY WE CONVICTED HER AND CHARGED HER WITH AIDING AND ABETTING MURDER IN THIS COURT CASE 21 JULY 22

10 There is a voluminous contemporary literature exploring the significance of Schmitt's work for legal theory, and not only for the question of emergencies. We cannot engage all of this here, but see most recently, Meierhenrich and Simons (2019).

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

12 Schmitt ([1928] 2000).

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

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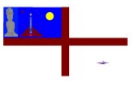
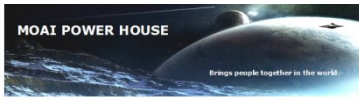
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14 Davis J in Milligan 120. Cf. Liversidge.

15 E.g. Hungary, where rules passed have effectively authorized rule by decree.

16 In 1845, 1846, 1847, 1860 and 1863, the government invoked martial law – including against those Māori engaged in passive resistance at Parihaka. Indemnity legislation was passed by





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

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Martial law “unable to be accessed by most New Zealanders”

StrictlyObiter Uncategorized December 20, 2020

New Zealanders’ ability to access military justice is under threat, according to a New Zealand Law Foundation backed study released today. Decades of under-funding and spiraling costs of litigation mean that New Zealand risks finding itself unprepared should it have to declare martial law.

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

“Our research has shown that the cost of a summary trial and the attendant execution by firing squad is now unaffordable for anyone earning less than \$125,000 per year,” said lead researcher Courtney Marshall.

Meanwhile, figures show the simplest of proceedings is likely to take over fifteen months to reach a political show trial, even under active case management procedures. Ms Marshall said this should be a warning sign for anyone expecting martial law to operate seamlessly immediately upon its declaration.

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

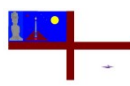
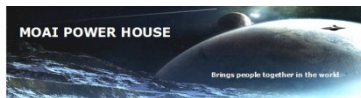
PROCLAMATION. — PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW

Proclamation of Martial Law.

By His Excellency Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-[unclear: Admir] of the same, &c.

WHEREAS active military operations [unclear: a about] to be undertaken by the Queen's forces against Natives in the Province of Taranaki in [unclear: arm] against Her Majesty's sovereign authority: Now, I, the Governor, do hereby proclaim and declare that martial law will be exercised throughout the said province from publication hereof within the Province of Taranaki until the relief of the said district from martial law by public Proclamation.





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

THOMAS GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command.

E. W. STAFFORD.

God save the Queen!

Published the 22nd February, 1860.

G. F. MURRAY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops

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Declaration of Inconsistencies Amendment Bill

New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Government Bill As reported from the Privileges Committee Commentary Recommendation The Privileges Committee has examined the New Zealand Bill of Rights (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 Representatives, with the aim of facilitating consideration of the judiciary's declarations by the legislative and executive branches of government.**

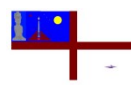
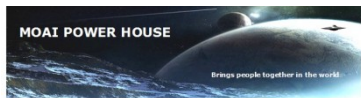
The bill as introduced would create only a mechanical requirement for the Attorney General to report a declaration to Parliament.

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

Given that the Bill of Rights Act requires courts to give legislation a rightsconsistent interpretation if one is available, such declarations will not be made lightly. It is vital that the branches of government responsible for making laws and administering them—the legislative and executive branches, respectively—are both seen by the public to, and do in fact, consider such declarations properly **CITE THIS**





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

Page 99 and 100

We see the Attorney-General's role here as being to bring the declaration into the House's consideration, rather than reporting substantively on the declaration. 2 New Zealand Bill of Rights (Declarations of Inconsistency) Amendment Bill Commentary Requirement for Government to respond We recommend that the bill be amended to require the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency. This requirement would be contained in new section 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and new section 92WB of the Human Rights Act. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that declarations and the issues they raise are given due consideration by the executive branch and are responded to publicly.

We note that the Human Rights Act currently requires the Government to respond to declarations of inconsistency made under the Act. The bill as introduced would remove that. Our recommended amendment would see the current requirement replaced with the same requirement we propose for inclusion in the Bill of Rights Act. Six-month deadline and ability to vary it We recommend requiring that the Government's response be presented to the House within six months of a declaration being brought to the attention of the House. We also recommend including a means of varying the deadline, in subsection (2) of proposed new sections 7B of the Bill of Rights Act and 92WB of the Human Rights Act.

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

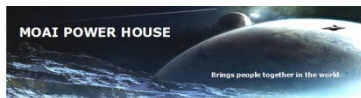
We note that the regular review of the Standing Orders will also provide opportunities to adjust the House's procedures for considering declarations of inconsistency in response to experience, without relying on the Government to initiate legislative proposals. CITE THIS

Rule 3 would specify that a notice that is presented by the Attorney-General, bringing a declaration of inconsistency to the attention of the House, is published under the authority of the House. This would ensure that the Attorney-General's notice is published as a parliamentary paper (including, in practice, on the Parliament website), ensuring it is made publicly available and entered into Parliament's permanent record. Select committee referral CITE THIS

Rule 4 would cover referral to a select committee. It would make clear that the item of business for the select committee's consideration is the declaration of inconsistency itself, not the Attorney-General's notice CITE THIS

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In addition, consideration of a declaration may lead the committee to make findings that do not directly relate to addressing the specific inconsistency identified in the declaration. Rule 5(2) (b) would cover the latter. It would be good practice for a committee considering a declaration of inconsistency to determine terms of reference for its consideration. Whether this should occur after an initial briefing from advisers would be for the committee to determine, depending on the nature of the declaration and the expertise and knowledge of the committee’s members regarding the issues raised. CITE THIS

Page 103 and 104

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

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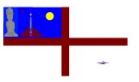
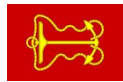
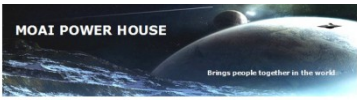
Government’s response to the declaration. (2) The deadline is the end of 6 months starting on the date on which the notice is 15 presented, or any earlier or later time— (a) specified by a resolution of the House of Representatives; or (b) otherwise determined by or on behalf of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its rules and practice. Legislative history 18 March 2020 Introduction (Bill 230–1) 27 May 2020 First reading and referral to Privileges Committee Wellington, New Zealand: Published under the authority of the House of Representatives—2021 CITE THIS

PANDEMIC MAN MADE VIRUS TO EXTERMINATE THE POPULATIONS BY COERSIAN BRIBERY

MURDER INCOMPETENT POLITICIANS NOT QUALIFED AND RESIGNING WHEN DAMAGE DONE AS THE CRIMINAL INTENT OF THESE OUT OF ORDER PIRATES OPERATING LAWLESS DANGEROUS HEALTH PROCEDURES THAT HARM THE COMMUNITIES DYING ALL AROUND

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COVID-19: Epidemic notice and Orders

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

Last updated: 13 July 2022

NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL POPE FRANCIS AND SURROGATE KING JOHN WANOA PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CHIEFS AND OUR CONTRACT PARTNER BRITISH NAVY ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MICHAEL BOYCE WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT "CROWN" KING WILLIAM IV FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY JURISDICTION OVER NZ NON SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT CROWN OF NZ LAWLESS INCOMPETENT LIABLED NAMED PHOTOGRAPHED POLITICIAND AND THESE COVID CONTRACTED OFFICERS POLICE MILITARY PANDEMIC SCAM CONSPIRACY PIRATES ACTING IN THEIR OWN CORPORATE BUSINESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENT INTERESTS BANKS

Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern the living breathing woman in your flesh and blood

YOU ARE CHARGED IN THIS NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT TODA 21 JULY 2022

FOR

ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BREAKING MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS OF POPE FLANCIS

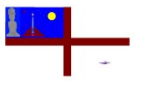
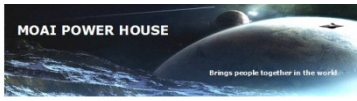
AND YOUR PANDEMIC IS A FRAUD PLAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION WITH NO LAWFUL LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE A STATE OF EMERGENCY OF A VIRUS THAT YOU WEF THUGS CREATED IN A LAB THAT IS MURDERING POPULATIONS ILLEGALLY TO EXTERMINATE THE INNOCENT SOVEREIGN PEOPLE SUFFERING HARM LOSS INJURY WHICH THE POPE SAID WE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

YOU HAVE NO PROOF THAT THE V X I N E IS SAFE WHEN WE CLAIM ITS NOT SAFE FOR US

The Bill on your Heads are GBP 1 trillion Pound Note Moai Pound Note Equivalent or Higher Value of your Birth Certificate Bond Pope Francis is Holding over you to Warn you all of the Consequences of Breaking his MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS we the Sovereign People of Pope Francis Charge you all today in advance of your Illegal Lockdown and Fraud Pandemic Parliamentary Fraud Sovereignty over the Popes Sovereign Legal Ownership CESTI CU VEI TRUST" People

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





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

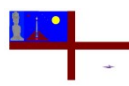
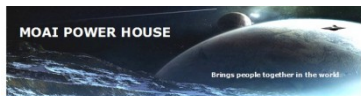
The Director-General may authorise suitably qualified and trained individuals to carry out any functions and powers as enforcement officers under section 18 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020. The Director-General has currently authorised three classes of persons as enforcement officers.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

6. WorkSafe inspectors
7. Aviation Security officers
8. Customs officers
9. members of the Armed Forces
10. 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 (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) **CITE THIS**

Version as at 12 April 2022

Senior Courts Act 2016

Public Act
Date of assent
Comencement

Note

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

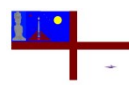
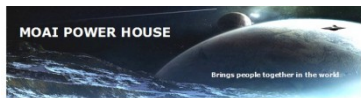
Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Justice.

Contents

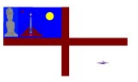
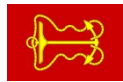
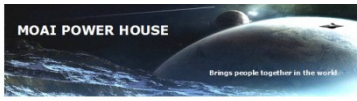
- 1 Title
- 2 Commencement
- Part 1**
- Preliminary provisions**
- 3 Purposes
- 4 Interpretation
- 5 This Act binds the Crown
- Part 2**
- High Court**





- 6 [Constitution of High Court](#) **CITE THIS**
- 7 High Court continued
- 7 Number of High Court Judges
- 8 [Seal](#) **CITE THIS**
- 9 Powers of High Court to be exercised by High Court Judges
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- 11 *Jurisdiction of High Court*
- 12 [Jurisdiction of High Court](#) **CITE THIS**
- 13 Power to award damages as well as, or in substitution for, injunction or specific performance
- 14 [Jurisdiction in relation to persons who lack competence to manage their affairs](#) **CITE THIS**
- 15 When civil proceeding to be tried before Judge alone
- 16 Certain civil proceedings may be tried by High Court Judge with jury
- 17 Question of foreign law must be decided by High Court Judge
- 18 [Proceedings in place of writs](#) **CITE THIS**
- 18 *Panels of Judges*
- 19 Panels
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- 21 Ancillary powers of Associate Judge
- 22 Rules conferring on Associate Judges specified jurisdiction and powers of High Court Judge in chambers
- 23 Application of provisions relating to witnesses and contempt
- 24 No power to order committal, attachment, or arrest
- 25 Power to act as referee
- 26 Transfer of proceeding to High Court Judge
- 27 Appeals against decisions of Associate Judges
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- 29 [Jurisdiction of High Court Judges not affected](#) **CITE THIS**
- 29 [Commissioners for oaths, affidavits, and affirmations](#) **CITE THIS**
- 30 Power to appoint Commissioners
- 31 Effect of oath, affidavit, or affirmation
- 32 Revocation of commission
- 32 [Registrars, Sheriffs, and officers of High Court](#) **CITE THIS**
- 33 Appointment of Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and other officers of High Court
- 34 Powers of Registrars
- 35 Sheriffs
- 36 [Powers of Sheriffs](#) **CITE THIS**
- 37 [Sheriff not to act as lawyer or agent](#) **CITE THIS**
- 38 Service of process when Sheriff disqualified
- 39 [Persons arrested by Sheriffs may be committed to prison at once](#) **CITE THIS POPE MOTU PROPRIO ARREST OF JACINDA ARDERN AT ONCE ORDERS ON NZ POLICE FROM THIS HEARING 30/7/2022**
- 40 *Miscellaneous matters*
- 40 [Arrest of defendant about to leave New Zealand](#) **CITE THIS**





- 41 Witness not required to attend hearing of civil proceeding unless allowances and expenses paid
- 42 Failure of witness to attend
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- 45 Court of Appeal continued
- 46 Seal **CITE THIS**
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- 48 Composition of divisions
- 49 Powers exercisable by Judges
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- 51 Cases of sufficient significance for full court
- 52 Authority of High Court Judges to act as Judges of Court of Appeal
- 53 Judgment of Court of Appeal
- 54 Sessions of Court of Appeal
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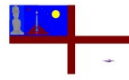
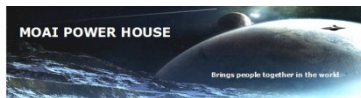
- 56 Jurisdiction **CITE THIS**
- 57 Court of Appeal may remit proceeding to High Court
- 58 Judgment of Court of Appeal may be enforced by High Court
- 59 Transfer of civil proceeding from High Court to Court of Appeal
- 60 Appeals against decisions of High Court on appeal from District Court, Family Court, or Youth Court
- 61 Reasons for granting or refusing leave to appeal
- 62 Procedure if Judges absent
- Registrar and other officers of Court of Appeal*
- 63 Appointment of Registrar, Deputy Registrars, and other officers of Court of Appeal

Powers of Registrar and Deputy Registrars **CITE THIS**

Part 4
Supreme Court
Preliminary matters

- 65 Interpretation
- Constitution of Supreme Court **CITE THIS**
- 66 Supreme Court continued
- 67 Seal
- Jurisdiction of Supreme Court **CITE THIS**
- 68 Appeals against decisions of Court of Appeal in civil proceedings
- 69 Appeals against decisions of High Court in civil proceedings
- 70 Appeals against decisions of other courts in civil proceedings
- 71 Appeals against decisions in criminal proceedings
- 72 Procedural requirements
- Leave to appeal*
- 73 Appeals to be by leave
- 74 Criteria for leave to appeal





- 75 No direct appeal from court other than Court of Appeal unless exceptional circumstances established
- 76 Applications for leave
- 77 Court to state reasons for refusal to give leave
Powers and judgments of Supreme Court
- 78 Appeals to proceed by way of rehearing
- 79 General powers
- 80 Power to remit proceeding
- 81 Exercise of powers of court
- 82 Orders and directions on interlocutory applications may be made or given by 1 Judge
- 83 Presiding Judge
- 84 Procedure if Judges absent
- 85 Judgment of Supreme Court
- 86 Decisions of Supreme Court may be enforced by High Court
Registrar and other officers of Supreme Court
- 87 Appointment of Registrar, Deputy Registrar, and other officers of Supreme Court
- 88 Powers of Registrar

Part 5

Senior court Judges **CITE THIS**

Head Judges

- 89 Head of New Zealand judiciary
- 90 Head of Supreme Court
- 91 Head of Court of Appeal
- 92 Head of High Court
- Judicial appointment process*
- 93 Attorney-General to publish information concerning judicial appointment process
Eligibility for appointment
- 94 Eligibility for appointment as Judge or Associate Judge
- 95 Eligibility for appointment as Court of Appeal Judge
- 96 Eligibility for appointment as Supreme Court Judge
- 97 Eligibility for appointment as Chief High Court Judge
- 98 Eligibility for appointment as President of Court of Appeal
- 99 Eligibility for appointment as Chief Justice

Appointments

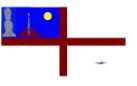
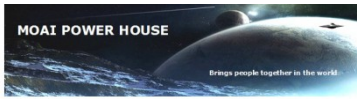
Judges appointed by Governor-General **CITE THIS**

- 100 Appointment as permanent Judge
- 101 High Court Judge or Associate Judge may not hold lower judicial office
- 102 Court of Appeal Judge continues as Judge of High Court
- 103 Supreme Court Judge continues as Judge of High Court but no other court
- 104 Terms and conditions of appointment not to be changed without consent
- 105

Part-time Judges

- 106 Attorney-General may authorise Judges to sit part-time **CITE THIS**





- 107 *Acting Judges*
- 108 Acting Chief Justice
- 109 Acting President of Court of Appeal
- 110 Acting Chief High Court Judge
- 111 Appointment of acting Judges of Supreme Court by Chief Justice
- 112 Appointment of acting Judges of Supreme Court by Governor-General
- 113 Appointment of acting Judges of Court of Appeal
- 114 Appointment of acting Judges of High Court
- 115 Appointment of acting Associate Judges
- 116 Requirements before Attorney-General gives advice on appointment of acting Judge
- 117 Term of appointment of acting Judges appointed by Governor-General
- 118 Term of appointment of acting Associate Judges
- 119 Jurisdiction, powers, protections, etc, of acting Judges
- 120 Conclusive proof of authority to act

Seniority of Judges

- 120 Chief Justice most senior Judge **CITE THIS**
- 121 Seniority of Supreme Court Judges
- 122 Seniority of Court of Appeal Judges
- 123 Seniority of High Court Judges
- 124 Permanent Judges senior to acting Judges
- 125 Seniority of acting Judges
- 126 Seniority of Associate Judges

Tenure of office

- 127 Tenure of Chief Justice
- 128 Tenure of President of Court of Appeal
- 129 Tenure of Chief High Court Judge
- 130 Tenure of Supreme Court Judges, Court of Appeal Judges, High Court Judges, and Associate Judges
- 131 Resignation
- 132 Governor-General must approve certain resignations
- 133 Judges to retire at 70 years
- 134 Removal from office

Salaries and allowances

- 135 Remuneration of Judges
- 136 Salaries and allowances of part-time Judges
- 137 Salaries and allowances of acting Judges
- 138 Superannuation of acting Judges
- 139 Superannuation or retiring allowances of Associate Judges
- 140 Higher duties allowance
- 141 Salary of Judge not to be reduced

Restrictions

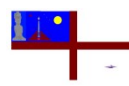
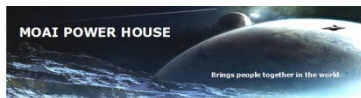
- 142 Judge not to undertake other employment or hold other office
- 143 Protocol relating to activities of Judges
- 144 Judge not to practise as lawyer

Part 6

Rules of court and miscellaneous provisions

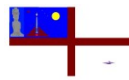
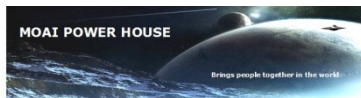
Rules of practice and procedure **CITE THIS**





- 145 Purpose of rules of practice and procedure
- 146 High Court Rules
- 147 High Court Rules part of Act
- 148 Rules of practice and procedure generally
- 149 Rules of practice and procedure of High Court
- 150 Rules of practice and procedure of Court of Appeal and Supreme Court
- 151 Rules conferring specified jurisdiction and powers of High Court Judge on Registrars and Deputy Registrars
- 152 Rules of practice and procedure under other Acts
- 153 Power to prescribe procedure on applications to High Court, Court of Appeal, or Supreme Court
- 154 Publication of High Court Rules under Legislation Act 2012 *[Repealed]*
- 155 Rules Committee
- Regulations*
- 156 Regulations
- 157 Regulations providing for waiver, etc, of fees
- 158 Postponement of fees
- 159 Manner in which section 157 or 158 applications to be made
- 160 Review of Registrar’s decision concerning fees
- 161 Judge or Registrar may waive certain fees
- Costs*
- 162 Jurisdiction of court to award costs in all cases
- Appointment of technical advisers*
- 163 Court of Appeal and Supreme Court may appoint technical advisers
- 164 Appointment and other matters
- Contempt*
- [Repealed]*
- 165 Contempt of court *[Repealed]*
- Restriction on commencing or continuing proceeding*
- 166 Judge may make order restricting commencement or continuation of proceeding **CITE THIS**
- 167 Grounds for making section 166 order **CITE THIS**
- 168 Terms of section 166 order
- 169 Procedure and appeals relating to section 166 orders
- Reserved judgments*
- 170 Reserved judgments
- Recusal*
- 171 Recusal guidelines
- Foreign creditors*
- 172 Memorials of judgments obtained out of New Zealand may be registered
- Access to information*
- 173 Access to court information, judicial information, or Ministry of Justice information
- 174 Sharing of permitted information with other agencies
- 175 Requirements that Registrars disclose information
- Payment of fees collected*





- 176 Fees to be paid into Crown Bank Account
Provisions and rules of general application
- 177 Judicial officers to continue in office to complete proceedings
- 178 Costs where intervener or counsel assisting court appears
- 179 Judgment against one of several persons jointly liable not a bar to action against others
- 180 Rules of equity prevail over rules of common law
Discharge of jurors
- 181 Discharge of juror or jury
Repeals, revocations, consequential amendments, and savings and transitional provisions
- 182 Repeals
- 183 Consequential amendments
- 184 Regulations continued
- 185 Rules continued
- 186 Transitional provisions
- Schedule 1**
- Consequential amendments to High Court Rules 2016**
- Schedule 2**
- Categories of information for purposes of sections 173 and 174**
- Schedule 3**
- Consequential amendments relating to Senior Courts**
- Schedule 4**
- Consequential amendments relating to new publishing requirements for High Court Rules, etc**
- Schedule 5**
- Transitional provisions relating to Senior Courts**
- Notes

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

Seal CITE THIS

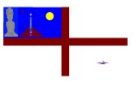
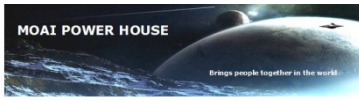
- (1) The High Court must have a seal, and the Registrar of the court is responsible for the seal.
 - (2) The seal must be used for sealing judgments, orders, certificates, and any other document issued by the court that must be sealed.
- Compare: 1908 No 89 s 50

Jurisdiction of High Court

The High Court has—

- (a) the jurisdiction that it had on the commencement of this Act; and **CITE THIS**
- (b) the judicial jurisdiction that may be necessary to administer the laws of New Zealand; and





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

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

Proceedings in place of writs

(1) This section applies in any case where, before the commencement of the [Judicature Amendment Act \(No 2\) 1985](#),—

(a) the High Court had jurisdiction to grant relief or a remedy or do any other thing by way of a writ; or

(b) the High Court could issue a writ for the commencement or conduct of a proceeding or in relation to a proceeding.

(2) If this section applies,—

(a) the court continues to have jurisdiction to grant the relief or remedy **or to do the thing**; but **CITE THIS**

(b) the court may not issue the writ; and

(c) the court may grant the remedy or relief **or do the thing** by way of a judgment or an order in **CITE THIS** accordance with this Act and the High Court Rules; and

d) a proceeding for the remedy or relief or for the court to do the thing must be commenced and conducted in accordance with this Act and the High Court Rules.

(3) This section does not apply to—

(a) a writ of habeas corpus under the [Habeas Corpus Act 2001](#); or

(b) any writ of execution for the enforcement of a judgment or an order of the court; or **CITE THIS**

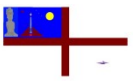
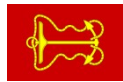
(c) any writ in aid of any writ of execution. **CITE THIS**

(4) Subsection (3) is subject to the High Court Rules.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 98A

28Immunity of Associate Judges Every Associate Judge has the same immunities as a Judge of the High Court. CITE THIS POPE FRANCIS MOTU PROPRIO STATES YOU HAVE NO IMMUNITY FROM CONVICTION OF CORPORATE CRIMES OF A CRIMINAL GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION

Compare: 1908 No 89 s





29 Jurisdiction of High Court Judges not affected

Nothing in this Act or the High Court Rules prevents the exercise by a High Court Judge of the jurisdiction and powers conferred on an Associate Judge by this Act or those rules.

Compare: 1908 No 89 [s 26R](#) **CITE THIS**

Commissioners for oaths, affidavits, and affirmations

30 Power to appoint Commissioners

(1)

A High Court Judge may appoint a person to be a Commissioner of the High Court to administer and take an oath, affidavit, or affirmation outside New Zealand in connection with a proceeding or matter before a court in New Zealand. **CITE THIS**

(2)

Notification of the appointment must be published in the *Gazette*.

Compare: 1908 No 89 [s 47](#)

31 Effect of oath, affidavit, or affirmation

An oath, affidavit, or affirmation administered or taken by a Commissioner has the same effect as if it had been administered or taken by a person authorised to administer or take the oath, affidavit, or affirmation in New Zealand. **CITE THIS**

Compare: 1908 No 89 [s 48](#)

35 Sheriffs

(1)

A Registrar is also a Sheriff for New Zealand. CITE THIS

(2)

Deputy Sheriffs may be appointed under the Public Service Act 2020 for offices of the High Court. CITE THIS

(3)

In the absence of the Sheriff or when acting for the Sheriff, a Deputy Sheriff has the same duties and powers as a Sheriff.

Compare: 1908 No 89 [s 29](#)

Section 35(2): amended, on 7 August 2020, by [section 135](#) of the Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40).

36 Powers of Sheriffs

A Sheriff has—

(a)

the power to enforce an order of the High Court:

(b)

the power to serve a process of the High Court:

(c)

the power to arrest a person in accordance with an order of the High Court: CITE THIS

(d)

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

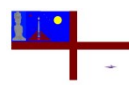
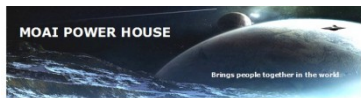
Compare: 1908 No 89 [s 32](#)

37 Sheriff not to act as lawyer or agent

No Sheriff may be in any way concerned in any action in any court in New Zealand either as a lawyer or as an agent.

Compare: 1908 No 89 [s 34](#)





38Service of process when Sheriff disqualified

(1)
If the Sheriff is disqualified by law from executing any process that has been issued, the court must authorise a fit person to execute the process.

(2)
The cause of the process must be entered in the records of the court.
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 35

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

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

(COUNT 55) 1. The competent Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State shall also exercise penal jurisdiction over: CITE THIS ARREST YOU GO IN PENAL INSTITUTION JAIL FOR LIFE

(COUNT 56) a) crimes committed against the security, the fundamental interests or the patrimony of the Holy See; CITE THIS PATRIMONY SOVEREIGN LIVING CITIZEN PERSON YOU!

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 36

Part 4Supreme Courtney

New Zealand court means—

(a)
the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court, or the District Court; or

(b)
any of the following specialist courts: the Court Martial of New Zealand established under section 8 of the Court Martial Act 2007, the Court Martial Appeal Court constituted by the [Court Martial Appeals Act 1953](#), the Employment Court, the Environment Court, the Māori Appellate Court, and the Māori Land Court

Registrar means the Registrar of the Supreme Court appointed under [section 87](#)

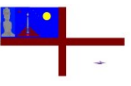
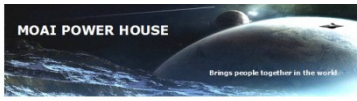
67Seal

(1)
The Supreme Court must have a seal, and the Registrar of the Supreme Court is responsible for the seal. CITE THIS WITH OUR 12 SEALS OF OUR KINGS BENCH MAGISTRATE COURT

(2)
The seal must be used for sealing judgments, orders, certificates, and any other document issued by the Supreme Court that must be sealed. CITE THIS

Compare: 2003 No 53 s 38





Part 5 Senior court Judges

Head Judges

89 Head of New Zealand judiciary

The Chief Justice is the head of the New Zealand judiciary. CITE THIS

Compare: 2003 No 53 s 18(1)

90 Head of Supreme Court

(1)

The Chief Justice is the head of the Supreme Court and is responsible for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Supreme Court's business.

(2)

The Chief Justice may make all necessary arrangements for—

(a)

the sessions of the Supreme Court; and

(b)

the conduct of the Supreme Court's business.

100 Judges appointed by Governor-General

(1)

A Judge is appointed by the Governor-General in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty. CITE THIS

(2)

The Chief Justice is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. CITE THIS

(3)

Every other Judge, and every Associate Judge, is appointed on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 4(2); 2003 No 53 s 17(1)(b)

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

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

(1)

An acting Judge, while acting to the extent authorised as a member of a court, has the jurisdiction, powers, protections, privileges, and immunities of a Judge of that court.

(2)

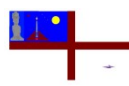
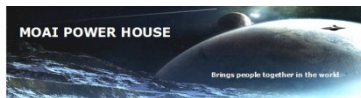
An acting Associate Judge, while acting to the extent authorised as a member of the High Court, has the jurisdiction, powers, protections, privileges, and immunities of an Associate Judge of that court.

Compare: 1908 No 89 ss 11A(4), 26Q; 2003 No 53 s 23(7)

CITATION POPE FRANCIS MOTU PROPRIO SAYS NO JUDGE POLITICIAN LAWYER IMMUNITY

POLICE MILITARY FORCE ACTING AS CORPORATIONS UNDER NEW ZEALAND CROWN AGENTS ARE CONVICTED AND CHARGED AS ACCESORIES TO JACINDA ARDERN TREASON





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

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

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

(COUNT 15) until they are torn from power by anyone, anybody who cares for the law. (COUNT 19) “the Holy See is the underpinning to the whole global system of law, therefore anyone holding an office anywhere in the world is also subject to these limits and that immunity no longer applies.”

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

YOU ARE ALL A NETWORK OF ORGANIZED CRIME LEAD BY JACINDA ARDERN FOR YOU LOT OF PIRATES AND NOT THE COMMUNITIES YOU ARE EMPLOYED TO SERVE VOTED IN

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

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

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

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

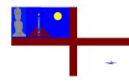
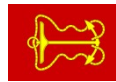
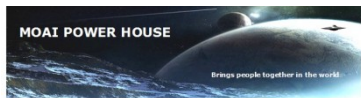
(COUNT 77) Judges administer the birth trust account in court matters favoring the court and the banks, acting as the presumed “beneficiary” since they have not properly advised the “true beneficiary” of their own trust.

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

COUNTS 1 TO 90 SHALL APPLY TO ALL COURTS AND GOVERNMENTS POLICE MILITARY senior court means— CITE THIS

(a) the Supreme Court:





(b)
the Court of Appeal:
(c)
the High Court.

Compare: 1908 No 89 ss 9A(1), 26F(1); 1947 No 16 s 6(1)

Section 135 heading: replaced, on 1 July 2020, by section 141(1) of the Statutes Amendment Act 2019 (2019 No 56).

Section 135(1): amended, on 1 July 2020, by section 141(2) of the Statutes Amendment Act 2019 (2019 No 56).

Section 135(2): inserted, on 1 July 2020, by section 141(3) of the Statutes Amendment Act 2019 (2019 No 56).

LIABLE NOW AS COMPLICIT IN GLOBAL FRAUD ROTHSCHILD BANKS CABAL WEF UN NATO EU UK WHO CIA DEEP STATE GOVERNMENT VATICAN CITY WASHINGTON DC CITY OF LONDON CITE THIS MOTU PROPRIO YED ALL CORPORATIONS INCLUDING GOVERNMENTS

Foreign creditors

172 Memorials of judgments obtained out of New Zealand may be registered

(1)
This section applies to any judgment, decree, rule, or order (the **judgment**) obtained in any court of any Commonwealth country (the **overseas court**) for the payment of money.

(2)
A person in whose favour the judgment was obtained may file in the High Court a memorial containing the specified particulars that is authenticated by the seal of that court. Once filed, the memorial becomes a record of the judgment and execution may issue upon it in accordance with this section.

Payment of fees collected

176 Fees to be paid into Crown Bank Account CITE THIS

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

FEES TO BE PAID INTO MOAI POWER HOUSE BANK AND MOAI KING WILLIAM IV TRUST A/C

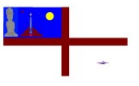
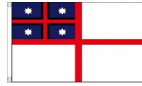
179 Judgment against one of several persons jointly liable not a bar to action against others CITE THIS

(1)
This section applies to proceedings in any senior court or other court.

(2)
A judgment against 1 or more of several persons jointly liable does not operate as a bar or defence to civil proceedings against any of the persons against whom judgment has not been recovered, except to the extent to which the judgment has been satisfied.

(3)
This section does not apply to any action or other proceeding to which Part 5 of the Law Reform Act 1936 applies.





Compare: 1908 No 89 s 94

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

(1)
This section applies to proceedings in a senior court, another court, or a tribunal where equitable jurisdiction may be exercised. CITE THIS

(2)
If there is any conflict or variance between the rules of equity and the rules of the common law in relation to the same matter, the rules of equity prevail. CITE THIS

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 99

Registrars, Sheriffs, and officers of High Court CITE THIS

33 Appointment of Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and other officers of High Court
Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and other officers may be appointed under the Public Service Act 2020 for the conduct of the business of the High Court.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 27

Section 33: amended, on 7 August 2020, by section 135 of the Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40).

34 Powers of Registrars

(1)
A Registrar has the duties and powers—

(a)
conferred by this Act, any other enactment, or the High Court Rules:

(b)
necessary or desirable to ensure the efficient and effective administration of the business of the High Court.

(2)
A Deputy Registrar has the same duties and powers as a Registrar.

(3)
Subsection (2) is subject to a provision to the contrary in any other enactment or the High Court Rules.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 28

35 Sheriffs

(1)
A Registrar is also a Sheriff for New Zealand.

(2)
Deputy Sheriffs may be appointed under the Public Service Act 2020 for offices of the High Court.

(3)
In the absence of the Sheriff or when acting for the Sheriff, a Deputy Sheriff has the same duties and powers as a Sheriff. CITE THIS

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 29

Section 35(2): amended, on 7 August 2020, by section 135 of the Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40).

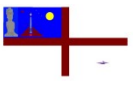
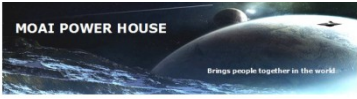
36 Powers of Sheriffs CITE THIS

A Sheriff has—

(a)
the power to enforce an order of the High Court: CITE THIS

(b)





the power to serve a process of the High Court: CITE THIS

(c) the power to arrest a person in accordance with an order of the High Court: CITE THIS

(d) any other powers conferred by this Act, any other enactment, or the High Court Rules. CITE THIS

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 32

37 Sheriff not to act as lawyer or agent

No Sheriff may be in any way concerned in any action in any court in New Zealand either as a lawyer or as an agent.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 34

38 Service of process when Sheriff disqualified

(1) If the Sheriff is disqualified by law from executing any process that has been issued, the court must authorise a fit person to execute the process.

(2) The cause of the process must be entered in the records of the court.

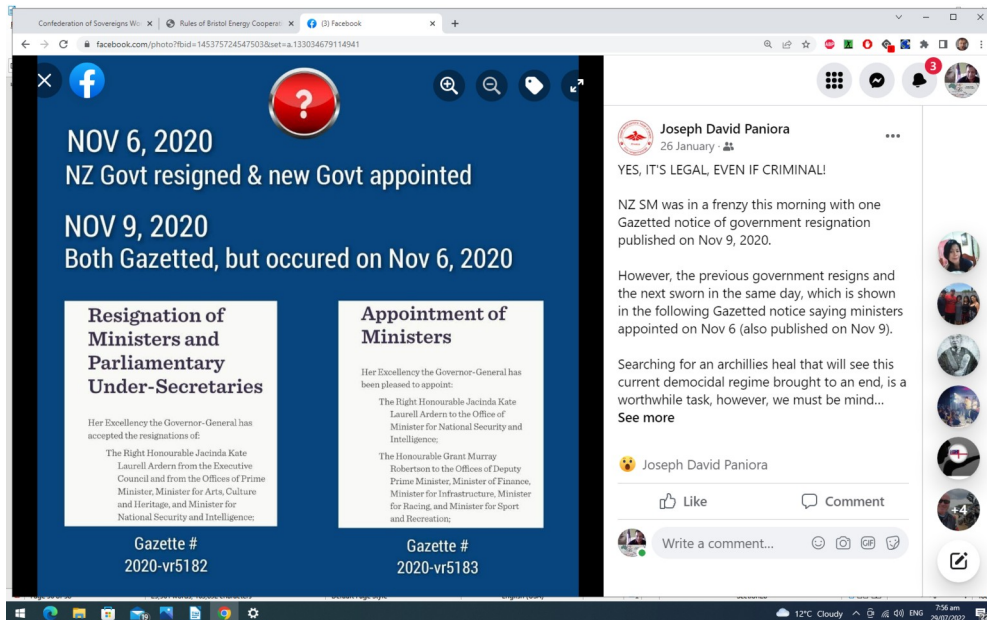
Compare: 1908 No 89 s 35

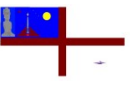
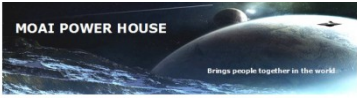
39 Persons arrested by Sheriffs may be committed to prison at once
A Sheriff, Sheriff's officer, bailiff, or any other person employed to assist the Sheriff who arrests any person under or by virtue of any writ or process that authorises the committal of the arrested person may, without delay, take steps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

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 36

https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2016/0048/latest/whole.html?fbclid=IwAR0R_DTTPE7ibUDeSoLriMb-CRh-aW8oWILGZmdSqN7w81F8PcLB-G-I5z0#DLM5759557

CITE THIS NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RESIGNS THEN RE ELECTS ITSELF THE SAME DAY IS CORRUPTED AND WE CAUGHT THEM IN THE ACT OF TREASON AGAINST THE PEOPLE





Google search results for "Powers of Court Sheriffs".

Search results include:

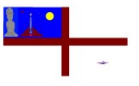
- Image of a sheriff's badge with the word "SHERIFF" on it.
- Text: "Constitutional sheriffs' contend they ..." from abajournal.com.
- Thumbnail image of four sheriffs in uniform standing in a line.
- Thumbnail image of a poster for "The County Sheriff: America's Last Hope" event on September 30th at Liberty University.
- Video thumbnail from the Pennsylvania Sheriffs' Association titled "Sheriff History - Pennsylvania Sheriffs' Association".

System tray at the bottom shows: 12°C Cloudy, 5:20 pm, 29/07/2022.

The history of the Office of Sheriff is really a history of self-government. While some historians maintain that the Office of Sheriff derives from either the Roman proconsul, or the Arab Sharif (nobleman), it is generally accepted that the Office goes back historically to Anglo-Saxon England, (A.D. 500-1066).

According to Anglo-Saxon custom, if someone broke the law it was not just a crime against the victim, but a crime against the whole community. The Anglo-Saxon kings expected their subjects to keep good order, which they called "keeping the peace." A crime was an act against the peace and some of the more serious crimes were said to be "against the King's Peace." Eventually, the idea grew that all crimes were against the King's Peace. Under Anglo-Saxon rule it was the duty of the citizens themselves to see that the law was not broken, and if it was, to catch the offenders. All the males in the community between the ages of 12 and 60 were responsible for this duty. They were organized in groups of about ten families, and each group was called a "tything": At their head was a "tythingman." Each member of the tything was held responsible for the good behavior of the others. Ten tythings were led by a "reeve." If one member committed a crime, the others had to catch him and bring him before the court, or the "moot" as the Saxons called it. If they failed to do so they were all punished, usually by paying a fine. If anyone saw a crime he raised a "hue and cry" and all men had to join in the chase to catch the criminal and bring him before the court. Under Alfred the Great, (A.D. 871-901), reeves began to be combined, forming "shires" or counties. Each shire was led by a reeve. For minor offenses, people accused of crimes were brought before the





local “folk moot.” More serious cases went to the “Shire Court,” which came under the “shire reeve” (meaning “keeper and chief of his county”), who came to be known as the Sheriff. After the Normans conquered England in A.D. 1066, they adopted many Anglo-Saxon law keeping methods, including the system of tythings, the use of the hue and cry, and the Sheriff’s courts. In A.D. 1085, King William ordered a compilation of all taxable property in a census, and decreed that the Sheriff was to be the official tax collector of the King.

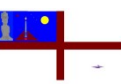
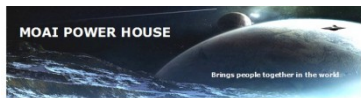
In A.D. 1116, King Henry I established a new penal code. While the Crown reserved to itself the power to punish for violations of the penal code, it delegated to the sheriff the power to investigate and arrest. Through the next century, as the power of the King increased, so did the power of the Sheriff. During the Westminster Period, (1275-1500), the offices of “bailiff” and “sergeant” were created to supplement the Sheriff. However, county government remained in the hands of the Sheriff. By the year 1300, the Sheriff was the executive and administrative leader of the county. In addition to being the tax collector for the King, the Sheriff was head of the local military and was charged with assuring that the peace was maintained. The Sheriff presided over the prisoners and the court, and his authority was unparalleled by any other county official. When settlers left England to colonize the New World, they took with them many of their governmental forms.

When the first counties were established in Virginia in 1634, the Office of Sheriff in America began. Maryland soon followed this pattern, and in both states the Sheriff was delegated the same powers as the Sheriff held in England. As in England, respect for the Sheriff was strictly enforced by the law. A special seat was often reserved for the Sheriff in churches. Contempt against the Sheriff was an offense punishable by whipping. At this time, Sheriffs were responsible for both enforcing and punishing offenders. By the time of the American Revolution, all of the colonies had Sheriffs. When the American frontier began to move westward, so did the Sheriff. The 19th Century was the golden age of the American Sheriff, with characters like Wild Bill Hickok, Wyatt Earp, and Texas John Slaughter becoming a colorful part of American history. Today, the Office of Sheriff is found in every state in the Union. The Office of Sheriff was brought to the colony, which would become the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Dutch and English colonists before the time of William Penn. The Office was constitutionally mandated by all five of Pennsylvania’s Constitutions, in 1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, and 1967. Throughout the years, the Sheriff in Pennsylvania has acquired many and varied responsibilities and obligations. The Sheriff acts in the capacity of peace officer, where his duty is to keep the peace and quell riots and disorders. He has jurisdiction to make arrests anywhere in the county, to make searches of premises, and to seize items or property owned or used in violation of the law. He is called upon to remove certain nuisances, and he issues licenses to sell or to carry firearms. Connecticut and Hawaii have recently abolished the office of Sheriff.

The Sheriff is empowered to appoint deputies, and the deputies have the same powers as the Sheriff when performing their duties. the Sheriff is also invested with the power of the “posse comitatus” (the power or force of the county), which is the power to call upon “the entire population of the county above the age of fifteen, which the Sheriff may summon to his assistance in certain cases, to aid him in keeping the peace, and in pursuing and arresting felons.” Today, the Sheriff, like all law enforcement officers, is faced with unprecedented challenges. However, if history is a guide, there is little question that the Office of Sheriff will adapt, grow, and change to meet the needs of modern law enforcement. The Office of Sheriff is an integral part of the American law enforcement system; a descendant of an ancient and honorable tradition.

Office of Sheriff in Pennsylvania The office of the sheriff was recognized in the earliest reports of English law. Throughout history, the sheriff was recognized as the chief law enforcement officer in his





shire or county. This status remains today, unless it has been changed by statutory law. The sheriff is also given authority to appoint deputies which are necessary in order to properly transact the business of his office. The requirement for training of deputy sheriffs is specifically provided by stature, i.e., the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Act (1984 P.L. 3 No.2). However, based upon a Pennsylvania Supreme Court case, a deputy sheriff needs training similar to police officers to enable a deputy sheriff to enforce specific laws of Pennsylvania. A review of statutory law provides little guidance in addressing the issue of the duties, power, and authority of a sheriff. Case law provides that, although a sheriff's primary responsibilities are to the courts, the sheriff retains all arrest powers he/she had at common investigation of crime. More importantly, since the sheriff retains all arrest powers he/she had at common law, he/she has the authority to enforce the criminal laws as well as the vehicle laws of Pennsylvania.

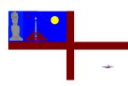
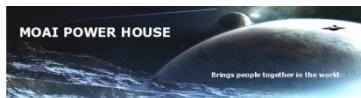
The Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Act was established in 1984. 1984 P.L.3, No. 2. The Act established what is known as the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board as an advisory board to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The board's function is to establish, implement, and administer a minimum course of study, as well as in-service training requirements for deputy sheriffs.

The training is to consist of a minimum of 760 hours, the content of which is to be determined by regulation. The Act also provides that it is the duty of all sheriffs to insure that each deputy employed, who does not meet and exception, receives the training as required by the Act within one year of being hired as a deputy sheriff. In addition to this required training, it is important to note that in Commonwealth v. Leet, 537 Pa. 89, 641 A.2d 299 (1994), the Pennsylvania Supreme Court imposed additional training requirements upon a deputy sheriff. The court stated that before a deputy sheriff can perform certain functions, such as enforcing motor vehicle laws, the deputy sheriff must "complete the same type of training that is required of police officers throughout the Commonwealth." Id. at 97. Municipal police officers in Pennsylvania are required to undergo mandatory training as established under 53 Pa.C.S. 2161, et seq, also known as Act 120. The Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Program is administered under the guise of the Pennsylvania State Police. The duties of the commission include the obligation to establish and administer minimum courses of study for basic and in-service training of police officers. Thus, training requirements in Pennsylvania are mandated by statute.

A deputy must, at a minimum, undergo the training as established by the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Act. However, based upon Leet, a deputy sheriff may need to undergo additional training similar to municipal police officers' training to enable a deputy sheriff to enforce the vehicle laws of Pennsylvania.

Last part of the Court Hearing is a Presentation by Alfred Mitchell Confederation of Chiefs Attorney General of the Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court of New Zealand Country decision making process to enforce the Laws of the Court against Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and her Maori Crown Vice Admiral 1902 Union Jack Flag Jurisdiction Government versus the 1834 King William IV Admiral Flag of Jurisdiction of the Hapu Chiefs and Sovereign People of New Zealand currently in the custody of Pope Francis Vatican City holding our Sovereignty Birth Certificate Value of USD \$100 Million Bonds each of 5 Billion New Zealanders our Equity with our Manukau Waikato King George IV CT Land Title Ownership over the land you occupy and live on that the people are coming after you with these Land





Titles to Arrest you for committing Treason against the Confederation of Chiefs Sovereign Hapu and Sovereign People of New Zealand as One People who want your Government Dissolved and Charged each for the same Criminal Organized Foreign Government takeover of our Country is the Convicted Charge Offense of all Politicians complicit in this Scam Pandemic Genocide Terrorist attack on innocent Peoples lives and families financial businesses and employment you messed up with your Inconsistent Laws we no longer want and going back to Kings Common Law and Acts of King William III King George III King George IV King William IV from this day forward for and on the record today 30 July 2022 at 6 pm New Zealand Time announcement and partnership with Britain UK Westminster Parliament Admiral of the Fleet Michael Boyce British Royal Navy and Lord Baron Boyce of the House of Lords and British Armed Forces our Confederation of Chiefs Legal Commercial Contract Partner.

Alfred Mitchell of Hamilton New Zealand will be talking about Maungatautari Mountain Pungapunga Hapu Marae in Arapuni Cambridge the Title Memorial Rock Title over New Zealand Country because its in his Hapu area of Waikato and under his Ancestors Mahanga and Ripiro So he can sort that out for me and gather the Hapu together about this Hidden Land Title to Britain UK Edinburgh Magistrate Court Land Records and Glasgow Native Land Records for New Zealand to clear the IWI MAORI TRUSTEES PIRATE THUGS Corporations off the original Land Titles they and the Jacinda Ardern Fraud Corrupted Government Fabricated to steal the lands from the Sovereign People of New Zealand An example of this is the THREE WATERS and 2004 FORESHORE SEABED ACT Now we have the Corrupted INCONSISTENCIES AMENDMENT BILL that covers up all their INCONSISTENCIES in LAW MAKING STATUTES they trying to WIPE OUT But we Caught them all in the ACTS of Changing Laws to SUIT their NRATIVE WEF UN NATO WHO US AMERICA Assault on the Sovereigns of the World peoples Sovereign Lands we are saying these THUGS are a THREAT to us all that we want ABOLISHED OFF THIS PLANET Right now Removed of their HEINOUS POWER.

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

Then the Court will open the floor to discussions about this serious situation over our Country and Control by Corporations who are supposed to be running our country not as a business but for our Sovereigns benefit and say so agree or not agree with how the Government Parliament is Administering our Country on our behalf or we will get other CONTRACTORS to Administer our Sovereigns Business Trusts and who we want there or not want there to represent us not their self interests and Corporations benefit Globally I will try to make the main Court Hearing 3 hours or less and the discussions no longer than 4 or 5 hours is up to Andrew Devine how long after it shoul go on and try to stick to the THREATS that we are SUBJECTED TO by this out of control FAKE Government

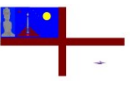
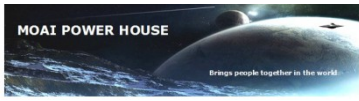
TIME TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST JACINDA ARDERN WEF WORLD CONTROL PIRATES AND HAVE HER REMOVED FROM THE LAND SHE IS CORRUPTING CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF MURDER AND TERRORISM GENOCIDE V JAB LETHAL WEAPON OF MASS EXTERMINATION NOW TRIED AND CONVICTED OF CRIMES THE PEOPLE DONT REALLY KNOW WHAT IS REALLY GOING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

John Kahaki Wanoa

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

26 January 2022





YES, IT'S LEGAL, EVEN IF CRIMINAL!

NZ SM was in a frenzy this morning with one Gazetted notice of government resignation published on Nov 9, 2020.

However, the previous government resigns and the next sworn in the same day, which is shown in the following Gazetted notice saying ministers appointed on Nov 6 (also published on Nov 9).

Searching for an archillies heal that will see this current democidal regime brought to an end, is a worthwhile task, however, we must be mindful to always check.

When only half of a fact is presented, it offers the enemy an abundance of ammunition.

The Govt, as per their protocols is "legal".

Yes, it is a corporation and yes, it serves interests other than our own.

We are winning. We got this!

<https://gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2020-vr5182>

<https://gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2020-vr5183>

PM appointment here:

<https://gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2020-vr5201>

 Counterspin

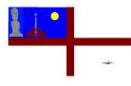
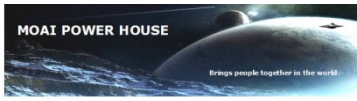
NZs Media Revolution

Facts & Evidence based

Not a pay to say platform

Treason Act 1708





Procedure[edit]

Section III of the Act required the Scottish courts to try cases of treason and misprision of treason according to English rules of procedure and evidence. This rule was repealed in 1945.[7]

Sections still in force[edit]

The Act originally had eleven sections, which were later renumbered one to fourteen. Of the fourteen sections, four survive:

- **Section 1** brings Scottish law into line with English law in respect of high treason and misprision of treason.
- **Section 5** made the penalties for high treason and misprision of treason in Scotland the same as in England (*for details see the [Treason Act 1814](#)*).
- **Section 11** makes it treason to kill certain Scottish judges.
- **Section 12** makes it treason to forge "Her Majesty's Seals appointed by the Twenty-fourth [Article of the Union](#) to be kept, used, and continued in Scotland". This list of seals includes the Great Seal of Scotland.[8] (This section was repealed in [England and Wales](#) in 1830.[9])

High treason in the United Kingdom

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Under the law of the [United Kingdom](#), **high treason** is the crime of disloyalty to [the Crown](#). Offences constituting high treason include plotting the murder of the sovereign; committing adultery with the sovereign's [consort](#), with the sovereign's eldest unmarried daughter, or with the wife of the heir to the throne; levying war against the sovereign and adhering to the sovereign's enemies, giving them aid or comfort; and attempting to undermine the lawfully established [line of succession](#). Several other crimes have historically been categorised as high treason, including [counterfeiting](#) money and being a Catholic priest.[1]

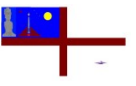
Zoom Meeting and Court Hearing for the Confederation of Chiefs of New Zealand and World United Tribes Saturday 30 July 2022 at 6 pm New Zealand time 7 am UK time 9 am EU time

Agenda Topics

1/ NZ Government Resigns then re appoints itself as Corrupted caught out here in this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Liabl-d Convicted Charged by the People of the World right here NO IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION BY THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE FOR THIS WORLD WIDE PEOPLES COURT CALLS FOR THEIR ARREST NOW BEFORE THEY ARREST YOU AT WILL

2/ Pope Francis Motu Proprio Orders Enforced on Jacinda Ardern Government Parliament Police Military Lawyers Judges Public Servants Prime Minister Governor General caught in this Scam Pandemic Organisation as committing Treason on the People of New Zealand and cancelling their Government then starting a new Government not acceptable to the people risking their Country sold top a UN United Nations Foreign Government is not in our best interests or safety of lives threatened





3/ Senior Courts Act 2016 Amended to push the WEF Agenda Threat on the Populations of the World caught right here by this little Devil Jacinda Ardern Pirate Thug Leader promotimng killer drugs JABZ

4/ Jurisdiction of this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Common Law Kings Law Moai Gods Lore Peoples Court of the World we are looking at others solutions to these impending problems threats

5/ 12 SEALS and MOAI KINGS CROWN of this Kings Bench Court versus Jacinda Adern Vice Admiral Court Seal and a picture of a MAORI and a FAKE QUEEN Seal with NO SOVEREIGNTY OF A Pretend CROWN is our LEGAL Challenge against a Corrupt Jacinda Ardern Foreign Government Parliament Corporation Business of self interest WE DONT ALLOW THIS GOVERNMENT TO EXIST

6/ Sheriffs 1835 Constitution Court Jurisdiction Court Orders Enforced under Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO SOVEREIGNTY Value against the Governments Self Appointed SCAM PANDEMIC ILLEGAL LAWS Not chosen by the People of New Zealand they supposed to Represent NOT FOR THEIR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS BUSINESSES We shut down with POPES LAWS KINGS LAW GODS LORE AFFIDAVITS OF TRUTH Versus EVIL THUGS and PIRATES on the HIGH SEAS of KINGS ADMIRALTY LAWS OF MORTGAGES LIENS PRIZE POSSESSIONS LAND ACQUISITIONS

7/ Treason Act 1708 and all the other Treason Acts with this one Prime Minister of New Zealand and her whole Government and Parliament Convicted of TREASON in the Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court now the People can have her Arrested and locked up for ever in Guantanamo Bay Prison with the rest of NZ Parliament Corporate Thugs and Pirates against the People Killing them with the Lethal J A B V A X Poison and Threatening their natural way of life and Freedom of Choice what God gave them all this Country to Contract a Government of Competent Individuals to be paid to serve the people who elected them into Parliament clearly NOT COMPETENT So we REMOVE THEM ALL

8/ Martial Law Jurisdiction using Scam Pandemic Misinformation spread the Virus Jacinda Ardern MURDERERS CONVICTED AND CHARGED IN THIS COURT the Whole Police Force the Nurses Doctors Politicians Lawyers Judges IWI Maori Leaders Trustees the whole Lot of them with a One Trillion GBP MOAI POUND BOUNTY on their HEADS if you can NAME THEM we all go after them with this Pound Note Debt Instrument and strip them of everything they own and lock them up forever on Guantanamo Bay Prison for JABZ as according to MOTU PROPRIO We Identified the THREAT here and HARM on the Population we TAKE LEGAL ACTION in this COURT to REMOVE THEM ALL

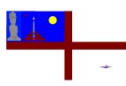
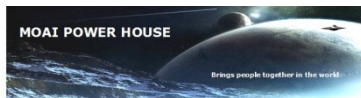
9/ Other matters of concern with losing our country to the WEF NWO UN NATO EU UK US AMERICA THUGS AND PIRATES Led by the EVIL WOMAN WITH FORK TONGUE Jacinda Kate Laurell Ardern

10/ No time left for guessing or researching Its all over now NO TIME for IDEAS how to tackle the PROBLEM Its all here on this Website <http://www.moaipowerhouse.world> TALK ABOUT THIS NOTHING ELSE HOW TO TAKE YOUR COUNTRY BACK FROM THE CORPORATIONS

11/ What are you flying the flag of the Confederation of Chiefs for? UN or UK? UN or Britain UK What did King William IV give the Kings Flag for PROTEST or TRADE and PROTECTION from Britain or UN America? So which way are you choosing to go with this FLAG Today? And for what reason?

12/ Do you support Jacinda Ardern Government or not? She is going to the United Nations not Britain UK Are you going to follow her as a MAORI? Or are you going to stick to KING WILLIAM IV Britain UK





13/ We need these questions answered today before the Government Enforces its DECLARATION OF INCONSISTENCIES AMENDMENT BILL before the end of the year designed to take your bill of rights away and your human rights away We are the Court to stop them from doing this to you

14/ Elders from Te Tii Marae and Ngapuhi HAPU needs to decide which way they are going to go today so we can lock them in the Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court Record today 30 July 2022 for their Oath of Allegiance to Jacinda Ardern Government Parliament "Crown" and her WEF Takeover of New Zealand by the New World Order NWO WEF NATO UN America Corrupted Criminal Cabal Scam Organization so the next Generation can point the finger at the MAORI admitting DEFEAT to a SCAM FRAUD Jacinda Ardern Government LAW BREAKER TREASONOUS PRIVATE CORPORATION or stay with the KING WILLIAM IV FLAG Court of Admiralty and JURISDICTION BRITISH UK LAWS?

15/ What is your decision today? Go with NZ Government? Sack the Government and Parliament?

16/ Establishing True Title to the lands of New Zealand under British Law supercedes New Zealand Land Title Deeds and Whakapapa "Contemporary Pakeha Professors History" not proven at Law yet in a British Court of Law which is this "Traditional True History" Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court JURISDICTION Prevailing over New Zealand Court Parliamentary Sovereignty Inferior Bad Title Law against our "Moai Crown" Kings ADMIRALTY Law combined with Pope Francis MOTU PROPRIO Law which POPE Got rid of Corporations which is what New Zealand Government and Courts are acting under their own Private Corporations now DEFUNCT of their LEGAL JURISDICTION against our New Zealand World NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT JURISDICTION and CONSTITUTION this "NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL" and "NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT" served today publicly internationally in this Legitimate Court Hearing.

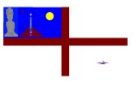
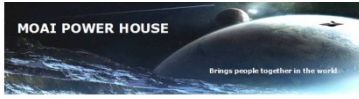
17/ Sheriffs Action use of Superior Laws against Jacinda Ardern Government Police and Military from this approved Court of British Law and Order Legalized Pound Note on Criminal Debtors Assets Land that the Government is Notified of our Intentions online Zoom Court Hearings and application of Legal Adequate Laws as Pope Francis States for the International communities to use against Hardened Criminals in New Zealand Government caught in the scam Legislation of Laws to suit their Corrupt Fraud Corporate Businesses we now have the capacity to shut their businesses on our Sovereigns Lands while Pope Francis holds our Sovereignty Body Birth Certificate Titles over New Zealand Country and us Sovereigns is a Fact we have Superior Jurisdiction to make our own Kings Pope Laws

:Andrew: Devine. is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.
Topic: : Confederation of United Tribes of New Zealand Flag Jurisdiction: ~12: Native King's Bench Hearing!
Time: Jul 30, 2022 09:00 AM Athens
Join Zoom Meeting
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89051343126...>
Meeting ID: 890 5134 3126
Passcode: 673759

ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN NEW ZEALAND'S PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

An examination of the doctrines of forum necessitatis and forum (non) conveniens in New Zealand.





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.

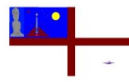
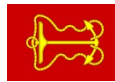
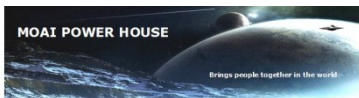
2.3. Justifications of Jurisdiction Generally, a state’s sovereignty gives it unlimited discretion on whether to exercise jurisdiction. A well-established base for jurisdiction is the territoriality principle. It remains the dominant principle in New Zealand.110 According to the principle, a state’s sovereignty is “exclusive and absolute” within its borders.111 However, the territoriality principle is becoming increasingly unrealistic.112 Multiple states can assert a connection over a dispute and are able to exercise their jurisdiction beyond their domestic boundaries. Other principles for jurisdiction have emerged but have received less overall acceptance.113 International law does not prioritise the basis of jurisdiction. Therefore, multiple states could exercise jurisdiction over a single dispute. 114 Due to underlying political concerns, states impose connection requirements to hear a dispute and attempt to limit exorbitant jurisdiction.

<https://www.otago.ac.nz/law/research/journals/otago672757.pdf>

30 July 2022 Below is the Acts of King William IV that we are enforcing in this Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court after Pope Francis announcement of his Established Apolistic Letter MOTU PROPRIO ORDERS on 1 September 2013 stating that we have the legal right to choose ADEQUATE LEGAL INSTRUMENTS to combat Corporate Criminal Activities committed by States outside the VATICAN which includes New Zealand as NOT IMMUNE from Prosecution Here are two of his Orders we USE

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

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



Portal: Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom/William IV

< Portal:Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom

Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom

Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom during the reign of William IV

These are the Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, during the reign of William IV. Preceded by [George IV](#) and followed by the reign of [Victoria](#) .

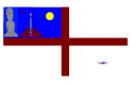
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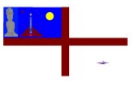
1831 (1 Will. IV)[[edit](#)]

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1831 (1 & 2 Will. IV)[[edit](#)]

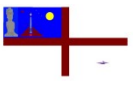
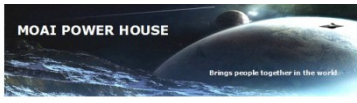
- Advances for Public Works Act 1831 c. 24
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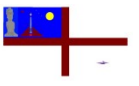


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1832 (2 & 3 Will. IV)[[edit](#)]

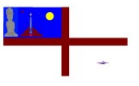
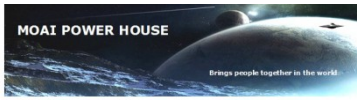
- Admiralty Act 1832 c. 40 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Agricultural Labourers Act 1832 c. 96
- Allotments Act 1832 c. 42
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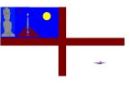
- Annuity to Viscount Canterbury Act 1832 c. 109
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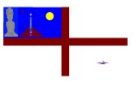
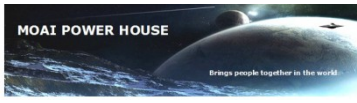
- Crown Lands (Scotland) Act 1832 c. 112
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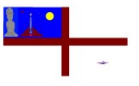
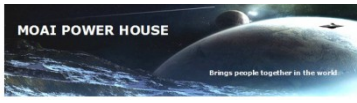
- Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 38
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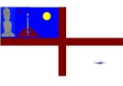


- Turnpikes Act 1832 c. 124
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1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV)[[edit](#)]

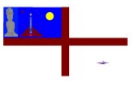
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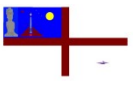
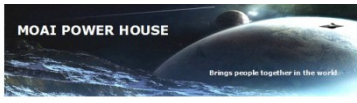
- Customs, etc. Act 1833 c. 51
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- Customs, etc. Act 1833 c. 55
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- Quays, etc., Between the Tower and London Bridge Act 1833 c. 8 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**



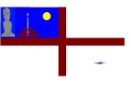


- Real Property Limitation Act 1833 c. 27
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1834 (4 & 5 Will. IV)[[edit](#)]

Public Acts[[edit](#)]

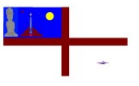
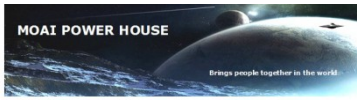
- Advances for Public Works Act 1834 c. 72
- Application of Interest on Contracts for Redemption of Land Tax Act 1834 c. 11
- Apportionment Act 1834 c. 22





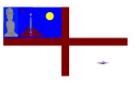
- Appropriation Act 1834 c. 84
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- Arms and Gunpowder (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 53
- Assessed Taxes Act 1834 c. 54
- Assessed Taxes Act 1834 c. 73
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- Bridges (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 61
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- Forest of Dean Boundary Commission, etc. Act 1834 c. 59
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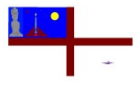
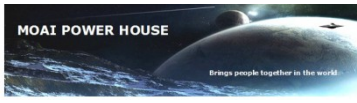
- Grants of Privileges to Companies Act 1834 c. 94
- Greenwich Hospital Act 1834 c. 34
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- Hay and Straw Act 1834 c. 21
- House of Commons Officers Act 1834 c. 70
- House Tax Act 1834 c. 19
- Indemnity Act 1834 c. 9
- Insolvent Debtors, India Act 1834 c. 79 **CITE THIS ACT SHERIFFS DEBT RECOVERY PROCEEDS**
- Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 56
- Irish Roads Act 1834 c. 50
- Juries (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 8 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS REFERENCE JURISDICTION**
- Justices' Qualification (Scilly Islands) Act 1834 c. 43
- Land Tax Act 1834 c. 60
- Liverpool Election Act 1834 c. 18
- Loan: by Trustees on Landed Securities (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 29
- Local Disturbances, etc. (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 38
- Lotteries for Improvement of Glasgow Act 1834 c. 37
- Marine Mutiny Act 1834 c. 4
- Marriage (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 28
- Menai and Conway Bridges Act 1834 c. 66
- Merchant Seaman's Widows, etc. Act 1834 c. 52
- Militia Ballots Suspension Act 1834 c. 64
- Militia Pay Act 1834 c. 63
- Mumbles Head Lighthouse Act 1834 c. 69
- Mutiny Act 1834 c. 6
- National Debt Act 1834 c. 31 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- National Debt Act 1834 c. 80
- Navy Pay Act 1834 c. 25
- New Churches (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 41
- Norfolk Island Act 1834 c. 65





- Office of Receipt of Exchequer Act 1834 c. 15
- Parliamentary Elections (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 88
- Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 74
- Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 c. 76
- Postage Act 1834 c. 44
- Postage in North American Colonies Act 1834 c. 7
- Printers, etc., of Newspapers (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 71
- Regulation of Factories Act 1834 c. 1
- Retail of Sweets, etc. Act 1834 c. 77
- Royal Burghs, etc. (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 87
- Sale of Fish Act 1834 c. 20
- Service of Process out of the Jurisdiction England and Ireland Act 1834 c. 82
- Smuggling Act 1834 c. 13
- South Australia Act 1834 c. 95
- Stamps Act 1834 c. 57
- Stannaries Court of Cornwall Act 1834 c. 42
- Sugar Duties Act 1834 c. 5
- Summary Convictions (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 93
- Superannuation Act 1834 c. 24
- Superannuation Act Amendment Act 1834 c. 45
- Supply Act 1834 c. 2
- Supply Act 1834 c. 12
- Tithes Prescription Act 1834 c. 33
- Tonnage Rates (Port of London) Act 1834 c. 32
- Transportation Act 1834 c. 67
- Trial of Felonies in Certain Boroughs Act 1834 c. 27 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Trust Property, Escheat Act 1834 c. 23 **CITE THIS ACT SHERIFFS TRUST PROPERTY RECOVERY**
- Turnpike Acts Continuance Act 1834 c. 10
- Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 91
- Turnpike Tolls (Allowance of Wagon Weights) Act 1834 c. 81





- Valuation (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 55 **CITE THIS ACT**

- Warwick Election Act 1834 c. 17

- Weights and Measures Act 1834 c. 49

Local Acts[edit]

- City of London Constables Act 1834 c. lxxvii **CITE THIS ACT**

1835 (5 & 6 Will. IV)[edit]

- Abolition of Slavery Act 1835 c. 45

- Appropriation Act 1835 c. 80

- Assizes (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 26

- Bail in Cases of Forgery, etc. (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 73

- Bankruptcy Act 1835 c. 29 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**

- Capital Punishment Abolition Act 1835 c. 81

- Chancery (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 16 **CITE THIS ACT**

- Charities Inquiries (England) Act 1835 c. 71

- Clerk of Crown in Chancery Act 1835 c. 47 **CITE THIS ACT**

- Crown Lands (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 58 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE AS “MOAI CROWN” LANDS**

- Cruelty to Animals Act 1835 c. 59

- Customs Act 1835 c. 66

- Declarations Act 1835 c. 8 **CITE ACT AS HAPU 1835 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FLAG**

- Declarations, etc., to be Taken by Sheriffs Act 1835 c. 28 **CITE ACT SHERIFFS FLAG AUTHORITY**

- Dominica, etc., Relief Act 1835 c. 51

- Dominica Importation Act 1835 c. 10

- Duty on Wood Act 1835 c. 40

- Exchequer Bills Act 1835 c. 4

- Exchequer Bills Act 1835 c. 44

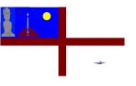
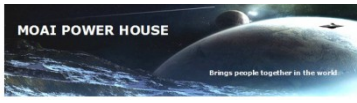
- Exchequer Court (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 46

- Excise Act 1835 c. 39

- Excise Incorporation (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 72

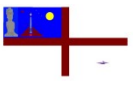
- Execution of Criminals, Chester Act 1835 c. 1 **CITE THIS ACT THIS ACT IN KINGS BENCH COURT**





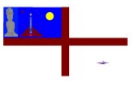
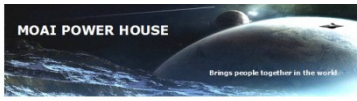
- Gaming Act 1835 c. 41
- Glass Duties Act 1835 c. 77
- Governor-General, etc., Indemnity, etc., India Act 1835 c. 6 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Highway Act 1835 c. 50
- Imprisonment for Debt (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 70 **CITE THIS ACT NOTE POLITICIAN JUDGE DEBT**
- India (North-West Provinces) Act 1835 c. 52
- Indemnity Act 1835 c. 11
- India (North-West Provinces) Act 1835 c. 52
- Infants' Property (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 17 **CITE THIS ACT NOTE SHERIFFS RECOVER CHILDREN**
- Insolvency Courts Act 1835 c. 42 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- Isle of Man Importation Act 1835 c. 13
- Larceny (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 34
- Lectures Copyright Act 1835 c. 65
- Letters Patent for Inventions Act 1835 c. 83 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- Linen Manufacturers (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 27
- Loan Societies and Friendly Societies Act 1835 c. 23 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- Lunatics Act 1835 c. 22
- Marine Mutiny Act 1835 c. 7
- Marriage Act 1835 c. 54
- Merchant Seamen Act 1835 c. 19
- Merchant Vessels, etc. Act 1835 c. 53 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Militia Act 1835 c. 37 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Militia Pay Act 1835 c. 68
- Municipal Corporations (England) Act 1835 c. 76 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS 8PT FLAG**
- Mutiny Act 1835 c. 5
- Naval Enlistment Act 1835 c. 24
- Newspapers Printers Relief Act 1835 c. 2
- Offices in Court of Chancery, etc. Act 1835 c. 82
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1835 c. 36
- Paymaster General Act 1835 c. 35





- Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 48 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Piers and Quays (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 84
- Post Office Act 1835 c. 25
- Prisons Act 1835 c. 38
- Removal of Indictments into King's Bench Act 1835 c. 33 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- Representation of the People (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 78
- Roads (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 31
- Savings Bank Act 1835 c. 57
- Shannon Navigation Improvement Act 1835 c. 67
- Sheriffs (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 55 **CITE THIS ACT NOTE SHERIFFS AUTHORITY REFERENCE LAW**
- Shrewsbury-Bangor Road Act 1835 c. 21
- Slave Trade Act 1835 c. 60
- Slave Trade Act 1835 c. 61
- Soap Duty Allowances Act 1835 c. 15
- Special Constables Act 1835 c. 43
- Stamps and Taxes Act 1835 c. 20
- Stamp Duties Act 1835 c. 64
- Statutory Declarations Act 1835 c. 62 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS NZ GOVT DOIABILL**
- Sugar Duties and Exchequer Bills Act 1835 c. 12
- Supply Act 1835 c. 3
- Supply Act 1835 c. 9
- Tea Duties Act 1835 c. 32
- Tithes Act 1835 c. 74
- Tithe Instalments Recover (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 79
- Tithing of Turnips Severed from the Ground Act 1835 c. 75
- Tonnage, etc., of Ships Act 1835 c. 56
- Turnpike Acts Continuance Act 1835 c. 49
- Turnpike Tolls Act 1835 c. 18
- Union and Parish Property Act 1835 c. 69
- Vacant Ecclesiastical Dignities, etc. Act 1835 c. 30

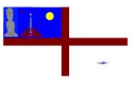
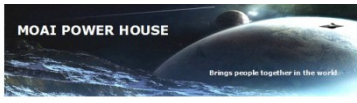




- [Weights and Measures Act 1835](#) c. 63
- [Western Australia Government Act 1835](#) c. 14 **CITE THIS ACT NOTE SHERIFFS 1820 - 1837 ACTS**
[1836 \(6 & 7 Will. IV\)\[edit\]](#)

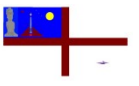
- [Abolition of Slavery Act 1836](#) c. 5
- [Abolition of Slavery Act 1836](#) c. 16
- [Abolition of Slavery Act 1836](#) c. 82
- [Administration of Justice in Certain Boroughs Act 1836](#) c. 105
- [Administration of Justice, West Indies Act 1836](#) c. 17 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- [Appropriation Act 1836](#) c. 98
- [Arms and Gunpowder \(Ireland\) Act 1836](#) c. 39
- [Bankruptcy Act 1836](#) c. 27
- [Bankruptcy \(Ireland\) Act 1836](#) c. 14
- [Bastards \(Scotland\) Act 1836](#) c. 22 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- [Benefit Building Societies Act 1836](#) c. 32
- [Berwick-on-Tweed Act 1836](#) c. 103
- [Bills of Exchange Act 1836](#) c. 58
- [Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836](#) c. 86
- [Borough Fund in Certain Boroughs Act 1836](#) c. 104
- [Bread Act 1836](#) c. 37
- [Capital Punishment Abolition Act 1836](#) c. 4
- [Cessio \(Scotland\) Act 1836](#) c. 56
- [Chapels of Ease \(Ireland\) Act 1836](#) c. 31
- [Church Temporalities \(Ireland\) Act 1836](#) c. 99
- [Civil Bill Courts \(Ireland\) Act 1836](#) c. 75
- [Coal Trade Act 1836](#) c. 109
- [Commissary Court of Edinburgh, etc. Act 1836](#) c. 41
- [Constabulary \(Ireland\) Act 1836](#) c. 13
- [Constabulary \(Ireland\) \(No. 2\) Act 1836](#) c. 36
- [Consuls in Ottoman Dominions Act 1836](#) c. 78





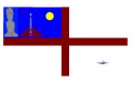
- Copyright Act 1836 c. 110 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- Coroners Act 1836 c. 89 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Countervailing Duties on Spirit Mixtures, etc. Act 1836 c. 72
- Court of Chancery (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 74
- Court of Exchequer, Equity Side Act 1836 c. 112 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 73 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Customs Act 1836 c. 60
- Demise of Parts of Rolls Estate Act 1836 c. 49
- Dublin Police Act 1836 c. 29 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Durham (County Palatine) Act 1836 c. 19
- Duties on Offices and Pensions Act 1836 c. 97 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Act 1836 c. 67
- Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1836 c. 77
- Ecclesiastical Leases Act 1836 c. 20 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Ecclesiastical Leases (Amendment) Act 1836 c. 64 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Entail Powers Act 1836 c. 42
- Erasures in Deeds (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 33 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Exchequer Bills Act 1836 c. 2 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Exchequer Bills Act 1836 c. 113
- Excise Act 1836 c. 52
- Executions for Murder Act 1836 c. 30 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS JAB V X CRIMES**
- Forest of Dean Act 1836 c. 3
- Game Laws (England); Local Taxes, etc. (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 65
- Government Offices Security Act 1836 c. 28
- Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 116 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- Greek Loan Guarantee Act 1836 c. 94
- Highway Rates Act 1836 c. 63
- Horse Patrol, Metropolis Act 1836 c. 50
- Inclosure Act 1836 c. 115
- Indemnity Act 1836 c. 7





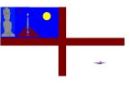
- Indemnity to Certain Governors Act 1836 c. 48 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Insolvent Debtors, East Indies Act 1836 c. 47
- Insolvent Debtors (England) Act 1836 c. 44 **CITE THIS ACT NOTE SHERIFFS DEBT RECOVERY**
- Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 23
- Judicial Ratifications (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 43
- Kingstown Harbour Act 1836 c. 117
- Land Tax Commissioners (Appointment) Act 1836 c. 80 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- Letter Stealing (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 21
- Liberties Act 1836 c. 87 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Licensing (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 38
- Lighthouses Act 1836 c. 79
- Loan Societies (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 55 **CITE THIS ACT**
- London and Holyhead Road Act 1836 c. 35
- Lotteries Act 1836 c. 66
- Marine Mutiny Act 1836 c. 9
- Marriage Act 1836 c. 85
- Marriages in St. Anne's Chapel, Wandsworth Act 1836 c. 24
- Marriages in St. Clements, Oxford Act 1836 c. 92
- Militia Ballots Suspension Act 1836 c. 88
- Militia Pay Act 1836 c. 93
- Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 100 **CITE THIS ACT NOTE SHERIFFS 8 PT FLAG**
- Mutiny Act 1836 c. 8
- New South Wales, etc. Act 1836 c. 46 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS 1820 - 1837**
- Offences near Cape of Good Hope Act 1836 c. 57
- Officers of Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 34
- Officers of the Exchequer (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 83
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1836 c. 101 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS NZ GOVT SCAM**
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1836 c. 102
- Parochial Assessments Act 1836 c. 96
- Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 90 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**





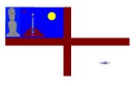
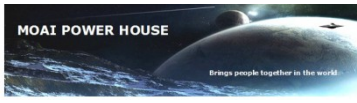
- Petty Sessional Divisions Act 1836 c. 12
- Plate (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 69
- Poor Relief (Loans) Act 1836 c. 107
- Postage Act 1836 c. 25
- Post Office, Newspapers Act 1836 c. 54
- Previous Conviction Act 1836 c. 111
- Prince of Wales Island Act 1836 c. 53 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- Prints and Engravings Copyright (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 59
- Public Works (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 108
- Registration of Aliens Act 1836 c. 11
- Richmond Penitentiary, etc. Act 1836 c. 51
- Road from Sunk Island to Ottringham Act 1836 c. 91
- Seamen Act 1836 c. 15
- Shipowners' Liability for Losses by Fire Act 1836 c. 61
- Sites for Schoolrooms Act 1836 c. 70
- Slave Trade Act 1836 c. 81 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Slave Trade, Suppression, Treaty with Spain Act 1836 c. 6 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Stafford Election Act 1836 c. 10
- Stamp Duties on Newspapers Act 1836 c. 76
- Stamps and Excise Act 1836 c. 45
- Stannaries Act 1836 c. 106
- Sugar Duties Act 1836 c. 26
- Supply Act 1836 c. 1
- Supply Act 1836 c. 18
- Tithe Act 1836 c. 71
- Tithe Compositions (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 95
- Trials for Felony Act 1836 c. 114
- Turnpike Acts Continuance Act 1836 c. 62
- Turnpike Acts, Ireland, Continuance Act 1836 c. 40
- Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 84





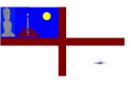
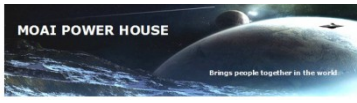
- **Western Australia Government Act 1836 c. 68 CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS 1820 - 1837**
1837 (7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.)[\[edit\]](#)
- **Acts of Parliament (Mistaken References) Act 1837 c. 60**
- **Advances for Public Works Act 1837 c. 51**
- **Appropriation Act 1837 c. 79**
- **Assessed Taxes Act 1837 c. 61**
- **Bank of Ireland Advances Act 1837 c. 59 CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- **Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 48 CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- **Births and Deaths Registration Act 1837 c. 22 CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS POPE MOTU**
- **Burglary Act 1837 c. 86**
- **Burning of Buildings, etc. Act 1837 c. 89**
- **Central Criminal Court Act 1837 c. 77**
- **Charities Inquiries Commission Expenses Act 1837 c. 4**
- **Chartered Companies Act 1837 c. 73**
- **Church Building Act 1837 c. 75**
- **Civil Service, India Act 1837 c. 70**
- **Coroners' Inquests Expenses Act 1837 c. 68**
- **County Buildings Act 1837 c. 24**
- **County of Durham Coroners Act 1837 c. 64**
- **County Fermanagh Baronies Act 1837 c. 82**
- **County Treasurers (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 54**
- **Cruelty to Animals (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 66**
- **Demise of the Crown Act 1837 c. 31 CITE THIS ACT**
- **Dublin Police Act 1837 c. 25**
- **Duties on Beetroot Sugar Act 1837 c. 57**
- **Enlistment of Foreigners Act 1837 c. 29 CITE THIS ACT**
- **Exchequer Bills Act 1837 c. 16 CITE THIS ACT**
- **Exchequer Bills Act 1837 c. 38**
- **Exchequer Court (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 65**





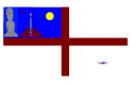
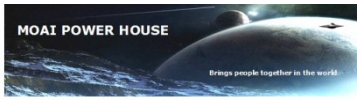
- Forgery Act 1837 c. 84 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS NZ GOVT CRIMINAL PIRATES**
- Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 2
- Indemnity Act 1837 c. 12
- India Officers' Salaries Act 1837 c. 47
- Interpretation of Terms Act 1837 c. 39
- Irish and Scotch Paupers Removal Act 1837 c. 10
- Jury Trials (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 14
- Justices of the Peace in Metropolis Act 1837 c. 37 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS JOP**
- Land Tax Redemption Act 1837 c. 17
- Leasing-making, etc. (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 5 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- Liberty of Ely Act 1837 c. 53
- Lord Justices Act 1837 c. 72
- Malt Duties Act 1837 c. 49
- Marine Mutiny Act 1837 c. 8
- Master and Workmen (Arbitration) Act 1837 c. 67
- Militia Ballots Suspension Act 1837 c. 52
- Militia Pay Act 1837 c. 63 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- Millbank Penitentiary Act 1837 c. 13
- Mint Act 1837 c. 9
- Municipal Corporations (England) Act 1837 c. 78 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS FLAG**
- Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 74
- Municipal Rates Act 1837 c. 81 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Mutiny Act 1837 c. 7
- New South Wales, etc., Government Act 1837 c. 42 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS 1837**
- Offences Against the Person Act 1837 c. 85 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS NZ GOVT**
- Parish Notices Act 1837 c. 45
- Parliament Documents Deposit Act 1837 c. 83
- Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 40 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- Pillory, Abolition Act 1837 c. 23
- Piracy Act 1837 c. 88 **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS NZ PM PIRACY ORGANIZATION**





- [Postage Act 1837 c. 34](#)
- [Postage Act 1837 c. 35](#)
- [Post Office Act 1837 c. 76](#)
- [Post Office \(Management\) Act 1837 c. 33](#)
- [Post Office \(Offences\) Act 1837 c. 36](#)
- [Post Office \(Repeal of Laws\) Act 1837 c. 32](#)
- [Prosecutions for Concealment of Birth Act 1837 c. 44](#)
- [Public Works \(Ireland\) Act 1837 c. 21](#)
- [Punishment of Offences Act 1837 c. 91](#) **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- [Real Property Limitation Act 1837 c. 28](#)
- [Recorders' Courts of Quarter Sessions Act 1837 c. 19](#)
- [Registration of Births, etc. Act 1837 c. 1](#)
- [Robbery from the Person Act 1837 c. 87](#) **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS NZ GOVT CRIME**
- [Rolls Estate Act 1837 c. 46](#)
- [Royal Military Canal Act 1837 c. 20](#)
- [Sheriff's Fees Act 1837 c. 55](#) **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS FEES ACT**
- [Slave Trade Act 1837 c. 62](#) **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- [Small Debt \(Scotland\) Act 1837 c. 41](#)
- [Small Debts' Recovery \(Ireland\) Act 1837 c. 43](#)
- [Solicitors Act 1837 c. 56](#) **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE**
- [Solitary Confinement Act 1837 c. 90](#)
- [Sugar Duties Act 1837 c. 27](#)
- [Superior Courts \(Officers\) Act 1837 c. 30](#) **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS KINGS BENCH**
- [Supply Act 1837 c. 6](#) **CITE THIS ACT**
- [Supply Act 1837 c. 11](#)
- [Suspension of Certain Appointments Act 1837 c. 71](#)
- [Tithe Act 1837 c. 69](#)
- [Tithe Composition \(Ireland\) Act 1837 c. 58](#)
- [Transfer to Admiralty of Postal Contracts Act 1837 c. 3](#) **CITE THIS ACT TAKE NOTE SHERIFFS**
- [Trent and Markham Bridges Act 1837 c.](#)





- Turnpike Acts Continuance Act 1837 c. 18
- Union and Parish Property Act 1837 c. 50
- Usury Act 1837 c. 80 **CITE THIS ACT**
- Wills Act 1837 c. 26 **CITE THIS ACT SHERIFFS SURROGATE COURT IN KINGS BENCH COURT**

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Portal:Acts_of_the_Parliament_of_the_United_Kingdom/Willi

Sheriffs Act Ireland 1835 King William IV 1830 to 1837 Enforced in this Kings Bench Court

<https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1835/act/55/enacted/en/html>

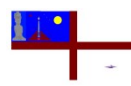
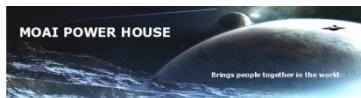
Sheriffs (Ireland) Act 1835

Anno Regni GULIELMI IV. Britanniarum Regis, Quinto. An Act for facilitating the Appointment of Sheriffs in *Ireland*, and the more effectual Audit and passing of their Accounts; and for the more speedy Return and Recovery of Fines, Fees, Forfeitures, Recognizances, Penalties, and Deodands; and to abolish certain Offices in the Court of Exchequer in *Ireland*; and to amend the Laws relating to Grants in custodiam and Recovery of Debts in *Ireland*; and to amend an Act of the Second and Third Years of His present Majesty, for transferring the Powers and Duties of the Commissioners of Public Accounts in *Ireland* to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts of *Great Britain*.

(5 & 6 Will. 4) C A P. LV.
[9th September 1835]

'WHEREAS it appears by the Twelfth Report made to His Majesty by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Duties, Salaries, and Emoluments of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of Justice in all Temporal and Ecclesiastical Courts in *Ireland*, that it is expedient to make Provision for the better taking of the Accounts of Sheriffs and of Custodees in Trust for His Majesty, and to abolish the Proceeding by Custodiam for the Recovery of Debts due by Subject to Subject, and to substitute another Remedy for it, and that certain Offices in the Court of Exchequer in *Ireland* may be abolished: And whereas it is expedient to extend to *Ireland* certain Provisions of an Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for facilitating the Appointment of Sheriffs, and the more effectual Audit and passing of their Accounts; and for the more speedy Return and Recovery of Fines, Issues, forfeited Recognizances, Penalties, and Deodands; and to abolish certain Offices in the Court of Exchequer* : Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Commencement of this Act it shall not be necessary for any Sheriff or Sheriffs of any County, City, or Town in *Ireland* to sue out any Patent or Writ of Assistance, or to make or pay Proffers, nor shall be or they be apposed or take any Oath or Oaths before the Barons of the said Court to account or be cast out of Court, as now or heretofore in use in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in *Ireland*; any Law, Statute, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.





S-II Sheriff to be appointed by Warrant.

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II. And be it further enacted, That whenever any Person shall be duly nominated by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* for and to be Sheriff of any County in *Ireland* , such Appointment shall be forthwith notified in the *Dublin Gazette* , and the Appointment of every such Sheriff shall be made by a Warrant under the Signature or Signatures of the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* , according to the Form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which Schedule and every thing therein contained shall be deemed and be Part of this Act; and every such Warrant shall be made out by the Chief or Under Secretary of the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors, and shall be by him transmitted to the Person so nominated and appointed Sheriff as aforesaid; and the Appointment of Sheriff thereby made shall be as good, valid, and effectual in the Law to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever as if the same had been made by Patent under the Great Seal of *Ireland* , or by any Ways and Means heretofore in use; and the Sheriff and Sheriffs so nominated and appointed as aforesaid shall thereupon, and upon taking the Oath of Office hereafter mentioned, but not before, have and exercise all Powers, Privileges, and Authorities whatsoever usually exercised and enjoyed by Sheriffs of Counties in *Ireland* , without any Patent, Writ of Assistance, or other Writ whatsoever, or entering into Recognizance by himself or Sureties, and without Payment of or being liable to pay any Fees whatsoever for the same.

S-III Duplicate of Warrant to be transmitted to the Secondary.

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III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That a Duplicate of the said Warrant shall within Ten Days next after the Date thereof be transmitted by the said Chief or Under Secretary to the Secondary of the Chief Remembrancer of the said Court of Exchequer, to be by him enrolled, and which he is hereby required forthwith to enrol, and to keep without Fee or Reward.

S-IV Sheriff to transmit Duplicate of Appointment of Under Sheriff to the said Secondary.

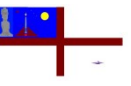
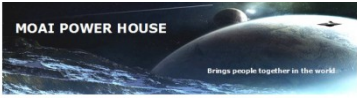
IV Sheriff to transmit Duplicate of Appointment of Under Sheriff to the said Secondary.

IV. And be it further enacted, That from and after the Commencement of this Act any Person so appointed Sheriff as aforesaid who shall nominate and appoint any Person to be his Under Sheriff shall make such Appointment by Writing under his Hand, and shall within One Month after such Appointment transmit a Duplicate thereof to the said Secondary, to be by him filed, and which he is hereby required to file, among the Records of his Office, and for which he shall be entitled to demand and have from such Under Sheriff the Sum of Five Shillings, and no more; and such Appointment and Duplicate shall not be liable to any Stamp Duty whatever; and any Sheriff neglecting so to do shall forfeit a Sum of One hundred Pounds to any Person who will sue for the same; and no such Appointment to the Office of Under Sheriff shall be invalid for or by reason of the Person so appointed having exercised, executed, or officiated as Under Sheriff within Three preceding Years; nor shall the High Sheriff appointing, or the Person so appointed by him, be liable to any Fine or Penalty for exercising, executing, or officiating in the said Office of Under Sheriff under such Appointment; any Law or Statute heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding.

S-V Oath of Office may be taken before a Baron, or the Remembrancer, or a Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

V Oath of Office may be taken before a Baron, or the Remembrancer, or a Commissioner for taking Affidavits.





V. And be it further enacted, That each and every Person so appointed Sheriff and Under Sheriff as aforesaid shall before he enter upon the Execution of his Office take the Oath heretofore and now required by Law, which Oath shall be fairly written on Parchment, without being subject to Stamp Duty, and signed by him, and shall and may be sworn before the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer, or any of them, or before the said Chief Remembrancer, or any Commissioner for taking Affidavits in said Court, and the same shall be thereupon transmitted to the said Secondary, who is hereby required to file the same among the Records of his Office, for which he shall be entitled to demand and have from such Sheriff or Under Sheriff the Sum of Five Shillings, and no more; and no Sheriff or Under Sheriff shall act as such until such Affidavit shall be lodged with such Secondary, on pain of Forfeiture for any Act so done a Sum of One hundred Pounds to any Person who shall sue for the same.

S-VI Outgoing Sheriff to give a List of Prisoners, Writs, &c. to his Successor.

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VI. And be it further enacted, That every Sheriff of any County, City, Liberty, Division, Town Corporate, or Place shall at the Expiration of his Office make out and deliver to the new or incoming Sheriff a true and correct List and Account under his Hand of all Prisoners in his Custody, and of all Writs and other Process in his Hands not wholly executed by him, with all such Particulars as shall be necessary to explain to the said incoming Sheriff the several Matters intended to be transferred to him, and shall thereupon turn over and transfer to the Care and Custody of the said incoming Sheriff all such Prisoners, Writs, and Process, and all Records, Books, and Matters appertaining to the said Office of Sheriff; and the said incoming Sheriff shall thereupon sign and give a Duplicate of such List and Account to the Sheriff going out of Office, to whom the same shall be a good and sufficient Discharge of and from all the Prisoners therein mentioned and transferred to the said incoming Sheriff, and the further Charge of the Execution of the Writs, Process, and other Matters therein contained, without any Writ of Discharge or other Writ whatsoever; and the said incoming Sheriff shall thereupon stand and be charged with the said Prisoners, and also with the Execution and Care of the said Writs, Process, and other Matters contained in the said List and Account, as fully and effectually as if the same Writs and Process had been turned over by Indenture and Schedule; and in case any Sheriff shall refuse or neglect at the Expiration of his Office to make out, sign, and deliver such List and Account as aforesaid, or shall make out an untrue or incorrect List or Account, or shall refuse or neglect to turn over the Process aforesaid in manner aforesaid, every such Sheriff so neglecting or refusing shall be liable to make such Satisfaction by Damages and Costs to the Party aggrieved as he, she, or they shall sustain by such Neglect or Refusal.

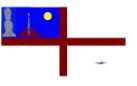
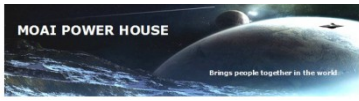
S-VII Accounts to be audited by Chief Remembrancer.

<https://vlex.co.uk/vid/sheriffs-ireland-act-1835-861227220>

Sheriff (Ireland) 1835 Act enforced in this Native Britain UK New Zealand World Jurisdiction against you Corporate Private Criminal Organization New Zealand Government Caretakers of our Sovereign Peoples Landlord Landownership Title Holders to remove you from Parliament and seize the Land back into the Peoples King William IV Flag Authority Jurisdiction with these Legal Instruments and Video Affidavits and these Documents as Decrees in its entirety of the Law and Orders of this Court

This is King William IV Act of Westminster Parliament shall be enforced in any Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court Jurisdiction today Saturday 30 July 2022 Witnesses online Zoom Hearing Evidence **Confederation of Chiefs Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court of New Zealand and Britain UK**





Decree to Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and her New Zealand Parliament Government Corporations

I am John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa President of the Original Confederation of Chiefs Awaroa Helensville Awaroa Native Magistrate Court Bank Legal Authority as a Native Land Assessor Investigator of Titles over New Zealand Country under the Laws of Britain UK as Surrogate King William III King George III King George IV King William IV King Earnest Augustus I and his successor King Earnest August V of England alive in flesh and blood today my Oath of Office and Authority comes from these 5 Emperor Kings and the only Kings Sovereign Federal Republic First Nations Founding Flag of New Zealand Jurisdiction I hold as Lord High Admiral Title Holder over this Native Kings Bench Magistrate Court and Jury Court Sheriffs in Session on this Hapu Sovereign Marae Zoom Hearing Direct to Westminster Parliament and our Legal Commercial Contract Business Partner “Admiral of the Fleet” Michael Boyce (Lord Baron Boyce) House of Lords Admiralty Jurisdiction to the Greater Global World British Powers

We the Confederation of Chiefs successors are here to re establish the Kings Common Law and Kings Acts of Westminster from 1689 King William III to 1837 King William IV Period of time Enforced today Saturday 30 July 2022 continuation of unbroken Sovereignty to Britain direct Line of Live Commercial Trade Business Pound Note Gold Coins Money Currency Start up from King Tawhiao Pound Note as Debtor Instruments against a Criminal Organization operating Illegal Private Business Dealings within Parliament now Pope Francis has issued “Motu Proprio Orders” for the Confederation of Chiefs Court to prosecute you as Direct Threats on our Sovereign Peoples Families and Lives causing Harm Loss and Injury through lethal Injections with no responsibility or care about the consequences so Pope Francis advised us the Confederation Executives to choose Adequate Legal Instruments to combat Organized Crimes as we allege you are committing daily without regard for the Kings Laws of this Land and “Popes Motu Proprio” the Native Court of the World Sovereign People enforced on you already now call for your Arrest Jacinda Ardern for leading the WEF NATO UN EU WHO CABAL AMERICAN assault on the Sovereign Natives peoples of the world on their Sovereign Lands they want you shut down and liquidated of your Fraud Corrupted Businesses immediately with Court Orders for you and your Living Corporations Crown Agents immediate arrest and locked up for life for Genocide Treason Bank War Massacre of peoples lives criminal organization we caught you making your own laws to get out of your Declaration of Inconsistency Amendment Laws we forbid you carrying out in this “Decree” We the Sovereign People of New Zealand and the 250 Countries in the world Forbids you from Forced Job Injections from today onwards and we Prosecuted every Crown Agent GBP One Trillion Pounds equivalent to Moai Pound Notes or higher value against your living Body name photograph evidence The Sheriffs and “Moai Crown” British Federal Government Executives makes this Decree today to serve protect unite the people of New Zealand Britain our partners and the world at large under the Kings Laws Popes Laws Gods Lore of Truth Affidavits and “Sheriffs Law of Ireland 1835 King William IV made public on website moaipowerhouse.world and Zoom Video Affidavits Facebook and Twitter Youtube and word of mouth. It is by this Decree “Notice to the Principal is Notice to the Agent and Notice to the Agent is Notice to the Principal whereby you Jacinda Ardern and your Government are “Crown Agents” and “Moai Crown” King William IV Surrogate King is the “Crown Principal” and you are the “Crown” Agent Vice Admiral Jacinda Ardern and Corporations Pirates on the High Seas Guilty as Charged Our Hapu Organization is Legally entrenched in our King William IV Flag Jurisdiction and Constitution. Prepare for your imminent Arrest and Liquidation Forfeiture of your Property Assets Bank

John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa and the Confederation of Chiefs Executive Business Creditors Assignees

