

OIR: 2223/510

2 May 2023



Kia ora [REDACTED],

Request for Information under the Local Government and Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (the Act) (the LGOIMA)

Thank you for your email of 30 March 2023 requesting the following information:

I am [REDACTED] looking into "sovereign citizens" (people who claim they are not subject to New Zealand laws). I am aware that at least one council has reported an increasing number of issues with/correspondence from this group.

I would like to see all correspondence received by your council staff and elected members from "sovereign citizens" since January 2020. This is including but not limited to LGOIMAs, emails, letters.

If the above documentation doesn't cover this:

- 1. how many ratepayers have refused to pay rates or abide by other council processes based on sovereign citizen ideals? What action have you taken regarding this?*

And

- 2. Please include any threats to your staff or elected members from sovereign citizens. How many of these have been referred to police?*

We have searched Council records and liaised with our Elected Members and have attached four documents we hold in relation to 'sovereign citizens' for your perusal.

Please note, the personal details of other parties has been withheld from this information. The decision to withhold this information is made under section 7(2)(a) of the LGOIMA which allows for Council to withhold information in order to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.

In the Council's view the reasons for withholding these details are not outweighed by public interest considerations in section 7(1) favouring their release.

You have the right to request the Ombudsman to review this decision. Complaints can be sent by email to info@ombudsman.parliament.nz, by fax to (04) 471 2254, or by post to The Ombudsman, PO Box 10152, Wellington 6143.

Ngā mihi



Sarah Wattie

Governance & Legal Services Manager

Te Kaiwhakahaere Ratonga Kāwanatanga me te Ture

PROCLAMATION

This Proclamation nullifies the British Monarchy's sovereignty to govern New Zealand, upon the following grounds:

WHEREAS, on 21 May 1840, Lieutenant-Governor William Hobson gazetted a proclamation granting Her Majesty Queen Victoria as Queen of the United Kingdom, the full sovereignty to govern the northern island of New Zealand, by virtue of the Treaty of Waitangi;

WHEREAS, on 5 June 1840, Lieutenant-Governor William Hobson gazetted a proclamation granting Her Majesty Queen Victoria as Queen of the United Kingdom, the sovereignty to govern the southern islands of New Zealand 'on the grounds of discovery';

WHEREAS, in 1877, Sir James Prendergast as the Chief Justice of New Zealand declared that the Treaty of Waitangi was a 'simple nullity';


WHEREAS, in 1941 His Majesty's Privy Council established the well-settled principle that any rights purporting to be conferred by the Treaty of Waitangi as a treaty of cession cannot be enforced in the Courts, except in so far as they have been incorporated in the municipal law;

WHEREAS, in 2021 the Supreme Court of New Zealand, when challenged to do so, failed to establish any authority that Lieutenant-Governor William Hobson could rely upon to gazette either of his proclamations of the British Monarchy's sovereignty to govern New Zealand;

WHEREAS, on 28 October 1835, He Whakaputanga as a Declaration of Independence was signed by 34 Rangatira attending a hui at Waitangi;

ACCORDINGLY, He Whakaputanga, as a Declaration of Independence signed by 34 Indigenous Leaders on 28 October 1835, prevails as a founding document.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 2022



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

SC 91/2021

Between :



And:

The Queen

Memorandum summarising the crux of this appeal

dated this 18th day of August 2021



The crux of this appeal

1. During 1941, the Privy Council established the well settled principle of law that Treaty of Waitangi rights claimed by Maori cannot be enforced by the Courts unless incorporated into municipal law¹.
2. As *Kaitiaki*, I cannot abrogate my duty to protect my massacred *tupuna* from the desecration of *waahi tapu* on our ancestral land that still belongs to us.
3. The High Court, Environment Court and Maori Land Court all approved the Horizon Regional Council's construction of a large concrete ramp on our ancestral land that remains in the possession of customary owners since a certificate of title was issued in 1899. Here, lie our massacred *tupuna*.
4. As a descendent of Taueki who signed our Treaty, I accept that the Treaty of Waitangi is the foundation of New Zealand statute, not subordinate to this law.
5. The crucial question of law that I put to the Supreme Court is quite simple: is the Treaty of Waitangi enforceable, or not?
6. If the Treaty of Waitangi is enforceable, why has the judiciary failed to comply with the Royal Guarantee in Article Two of this Treaty of Waitangi?
7. If the Treaty of Waitangi is not enforceable, what authority did Lieutenant-Governor Hobson rely upon to-gazette his proclamation of the British Monarchy's sovereignty to govern our nation, already declared independent?

Dated this 18th day of August 2021



¹ *Hoani Te Heuhe v Aotea District Maori Land Board* (1941)

Constitution Aotearoa

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(a provisional version)

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## **Preamble**

- *Twelve Cardinal Values*
- *Supremacy of Our Constitution of Aotearoa*
- *Official status of our State*
- *Citizenship*
- *Emergency Provisions*
- *United Nations*
- *The Commonwealth of Nations*

## **1. State**

### ***1.1 Head of State***

### ***1.2 State Assembly***

### ***1.3 State Services***

### ***1.4 State Agencies***

### ***1.5 State Commissions***

### ***1.6 State Protocols***

## **2. Governance**

### ***2.1 Parliament***

### ***2.2 Head of Government***

### ***2.3 Executive***

### ***2.4 Public Services***

### ***2.5 Territorial Councils***

## **3. Justice**

### ***3.1 The Judiciary***

### ***3.2 Justice Services***

### ***3.3 Courts of Justice***

### ***3.4 Arbitration Tribunals***

### ***3.5 Waitangi Court***

## **Appendices**

- a) *State Protocols*
- b) *Constitutional Manuals*
- c) *Constitutional Principles*
- d) *Transition Arrangements*

**Preamble**

Whereas a Treaty was executed during the year of 1840 between Lieutenant-Governor William Hobson and more than five hundred Hereditary Chiefs of New Zealand, and  
Whereas, Lieutenant-Governor William Hobson on behalf of Her Majesty proclaimed that the full sovereignty of New Zealand was vested in Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, and  
Whereas the British Secretary of State for the Colonies approved the Proclamations publicly notified in a Gazette notice dated 2 October 1840, and  
Whereas, the Privy Council in 1941 established the well-settled principle that the Treaty of Waitangi is not enforceable unless incorporated into municipal law, and  
Whereas, He Whakaputanga (Declaration of Independence) signed on 28 October 1835 upheld the traditional leadership of Hereditary Chiefs and prohibited any foreigner from framing law; and  
Whereas the Supreme Court failed to identify any authority or municipal law for Lieutenant-Governor William Hobson to proclaim British sovereignty over our independent nation, and  
Whereas, the Waitangi Tribunal, following a comprehensive inquiry, acknowledged that the Treaty of Waitangi was a written agreement reached at Waitangi during the year of 1840, and  
Whereas the Sovereign Governance has defaulted upon the rights guaranteed by the British Monarchy in Article Two and privileges granted in Article Three of the Treaty of Waitangi, and  
Whereas, by defaulting on the Treaty of Waitangi that was the foundation for Sovereign Governance, the British Monarchy forfeits the sovereignty to govern our Independent Nation:

***We hereby declare that:***

the time has come to inaugurate our visionary and enforceable codified Constitution that recognises not only our unique heritage, but also our commitment to protect our environment, our indigenous peoples and every person inhabiting our independent State, irrespective of age, race, gender or any other inherent quality.

***Twelve Cardinal Values upon which Our Constitution is founded are as follows:***

- a) environmental sustainability, and our role of stewardship to support our land and waters
- b) democratic governance based upon fair representation, transparency and integrity
- c) impartial justice, where all persons are equal before the law and entitled to judicial probity
- d) respect for our indigenous peoples, our heritage, our future and our unique cultural identity
- e) dignity for people of all ages, gender, race, beliefs, disabilities and other inherent qualities
- f) freedom of expression, creativity and cultural diversity, unless intended to incite acrimony
- g) access to education, housing, potable water, wholesome food, health care and employment
- h) security of land tenure, business enterprises, research programmes and financial resources
- i) autonomy of the media, with the right to publish or broadcast credible reportage and views
- j) humanity towards all members of society, particularly those most vulnerable
- k) peace and security, here in our own country and honouring our international obligations

***Our Constitution is Supreme Law that is the Foundation of United Governance***

### ***Supremacy of Our Constitution of Aotearoa***

Our Constitution recognises the status of te Tiriti o Waitangi/ the Treaty of Waitangi as the written agreement that became the grounds for a proclamation of British sovereignty to govern our country. With the inauguration of our codified Constitution as the foundation for united governance of our independent State, all powers vested in the State, Governance, Judiciary and Territorial Councils will in future derive from the citizens of Aotearoa.

Where there is any inconsistency between parliamentary statute and our codified Constitution, the provisions of our codified Constitution take precedence.

State Protocols, Constitutional Manuals and Constitutional Principles are constitutional provisions.

### ***Official status of our State***

- The official status of our State is an independent democracy.
- The official name of our State is Aotearoa.
- The official languages of our State are English, Te Reo Maori and Sign Language.
- The official Flag of our State is determined by a referendum of eligible electors.
- The official National Anthem of our State is determined by a referendum of eligible electors.
- The official Oath before taking up public office or public duties is to serve the people of Aotearoa, to uphold our Constitution and comply with the legislation of Aotearoa.
- The official Oath for citizenship is to uphold our Constitution and fulfil the duties of a citizen.

### ***Citizenship***

Our Constitution establishes citizenship of Aotearoa by:

- birth
- descent
- grant

A person granted citizenship has the same privileges and privileges as a citizen born in Aotearoa.

Nothing in our Constitution prevents a citizen from being the citizen of another state.

Every citizen has the right to re-enter Aotearoa at any time, although each citizen re-entering Aotearoa must comply with conditions in force at the time of re-entry to Aotearoa.

### ***Emergency Provisions***

In the event of a nationwide or localised emergency including but not limited to earthquake, flooding, tsunami, fire, pandemic, terrorism or insurrection; the Head of State has the sole authority to suspend for a period not exceeding 14 days, only those provisions in our Constitution necessary for the protection of people, property and animals affected by such an emergency.

The support of a majority of State Delegates is required to suspend these provisions for a further 28 days. This suspension may be renewed on the same basis until such time as the emergency is over.

The Head of State, upon the advice of the Chief Electoral Officer, has the sole authority to postpone parliamentary or territorial council elections for a period of no more than two months if a state of emergency places at risk the integrity of that election.

### ***Declaration of War***

Nothing in our Constitution permits a 'Declaration of War' against another nation unless such a

declaration of war is authorised by an entrenched majority of 75% of State Delegates upon receipt of

advice from the Head of Government and the Chief of the Defence Force, all acting

### ***United Nations***

We the people of Aotearoa renew our commitment to the United Charter, with determination:

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,
- to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,
- to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
- to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

To serve these ends, we the people of Aotearoa pledge:

- to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
- to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force must not be used, save in the common interest, and
- to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

Integrated into our Codified Constitution are the following core human rights declarations and instruments:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Any further declarations, charters, conventions, covenants and other instruments ratified after the adoption of Our Constitution in accordance with State Protocols

### ***The Commonwealth of Nations***

We the people of Aotearoa renew our commitment to the Commonwealth of Nations, affirming that the special strength of the Commonwealth lies in the combination of our diversity and our shared inheritance as the way to see consensus through consultation and the sharing of experience, especially through practical co-operation.

This commitment can be revoked only in accordance with the entrenchment provisions set down in the State Protocols.

# **1.State –Guardians and Kaitiaki of our Constitution**

Our independent State of Aotearoa is a legal entity with all the rights, powers and capacities of a natural person of full age and capacity.

The title of all constitutional entities, including Head of State and Head of Government, is determined in accordance with State Protocols to reflect our distinct identity.

Our Constitution recognises the status of te Tiriti o Waitangi/ the Treaty of Waitangi as the written agreement that became the foundation for the British Monarch's sovereignty to govern our nation.

By defaulting on this Treaty, the British Monarchy's sovereignty to govern our country is forfeit.

Our Constitution accepts that five years before this Treaty was executed, northern Hereditary Chiefs established a Confederation of Hereditary Chiefs, inviting southern Hereditary Chiefs to join them.

Our Constitution makes provision for a contemporary indigenous State entity established by our indigenous peoples in accordance with tikanga to foster iwi collaboration and indigenous interests.

In the spirit of genuine partnership between the Hereditary Chiefs and the State of Aotearoa, our Constitution establishes a State Assembly as the Guardians and Kaitiaki of our Constitution.

This State Assembly comprises no more than 60 Guardians and an equal number of Kaitiaki.

All State entities are to be fully funded by Parliament in accordance with State Protocols.

## ***The purpose of our State Assembly is to:***

- a) segregate governance and the judiciary to establish a robust separation of powers
- b) serve as Guardians or Kaitiaki of our Constitution to guarantee all provisions are enforceable

## ***Entities of State:***

1.1 Head of State: the Statesperson who fulfils all the duties and functions of our Head of State

1.2 State Assembly: delegates who are Guardians and Kaitiaki of our Constitution

1.3 State Services: the State Services Manager and all employees of State Services

1.4 State Agencies:

- Police Force: an agency authorised with powers of arrest to protect our people
- Defence Force: military agencies authorised to bear arms to protect our country
- State Security: agencies authorised with security clearances to protect our State
- Ombudsmen: an agency authorised to investigate the conduct of all public entities
- Emergency Consortium: a joint agency authorised to safeguard our people during a crisis

1.5 State Commissions: Commissions established to achieve specific constitutional objectives

1.6 An Indigenous Entity established by our indigenous peoples to serve our indigenous peoples

## **1.1 Head of State**

Our Constitution establishes a Head of State to serve as the State's supreme personage.

The Head of State is a citizen of Aotearoa who represents the State in Aotearoa and internationally.

Our Head of State must act in accordance with State Protocols at all times.

Our Head of State serves as the Chairperson of the State Assembly and Commander-in-Chief.

## **1.2 State Assembly**

Our Constitution establishes a State Assembly as the Guardians and Kaitiaki of our Constitution.

Our State Assembly has the sole authority, in accordance with State Protocols, to:

- appoint our Head of State for one non-renewable term of no more than six years
- strike down any proposed legislation that is inconsistent with our Constitution
- strike down any judgement that is inconsistent with our Constitution
- strike down any territorial council resolution that is inconsistent with our Constitution
- confer State Honours upon worthy recipients to be announced at New Year and Matariki
- undertake any other activity necessary to sustain the integrity of our Constitution

## **1.5 State Commissions**

Our Constitution establishes State Commissions as State entities to focus upon specific constitutional objectives, with an authority to approve regulations that are constitutionally and legally enforceable.

Our State Assembly has the authority to establish, in accordance with State Protocols, ad hoc State Commissions for any constitutional purpose.

Our Constitution establishes the following five standing Constitutional Commissions:

### **Democratic Commission**

The purpose of the Democratic Commission is to protect the democratic rights of all citizens.

The Democratic Commission is responsible for all constitutional elections and referenda:

### **Justice Commission**

The purpose of the Justice Commission is to protect the right of every person to impartial justice.

The Justice Commission is responsible for the justice system, the appointment of Judges and also the suspension or removal of judges for serious misconduct.

### **Human Rights Commission**

The purpose of the Human Rights Commission is to protect the rights of all people to be treated with humanity and dignity, regardless of race, gender, age, beliefs or any inherent quality.

### **Environment Commission**

The purpose of the Environment Commission is to protect our environment, flora and fauna.

### **Heritage and Culture Commission**

The purpose of the Heritage and Culture Commission is to protect our heritage and culture.

## **2. Governance – our elected representative**

Our Constitution establishes the existence of three branches of governance:

- a) Parliament
- b) Executive
- c) Territorial Councils

A primary function of Parliament is to generate, debate and vote upon proposed legislation.

A primary function of the Executive is to develop governance policies and administer public services.

A primary function of Territorial Councils is to provide essential services for their communities.

### **2.1 Parliament**

Our Constitution establishes a Parliament of democratically-elected representatives.

Each Parliamentarian is entitled to democratically debate and vote upon proposed legislation.

### **2.2 Head of Government**

Our Constitution establishes a Head of Government as the leader of Parliament and the Executive.

Our Head of Government is the Member of Parliament who attains the confidence of a

Parliamentary majority to form a government and who has been invited by our Head of State to serve in this position in accordance with State Protocols and the Governance Manual.

### **2.3 Executive**

Our Constitution establishes the Executive for overall governance and democratic accountability.

Members of the Executive are elected Members of Parliament appointed by the Head of

Government to serve on the Parliamentary Executive in accordance with the Governance Manual.

### **2.4 Public Services**

Our Constitution establishes Public Services to deliver public services in accordance with policies.

Public Service Managers are accountable to the Executive for the performance of their employees.

Public Service employees are obliged to provide full, frank and impartial advice when required by Members of the Executive in accordance with the Governance Manual.

### **2.5 Territorial Councils**

Our Constitution establishes Territorial Councils as an integral branch of governance.

The purpose of territorial councils is to:

- provide essential infrastructure and services for each community
- deliver community leadership and co-ordinate strategies for civil defence emergencies
- facilitate the environmental, social, cultural and economic development of each community
- plan for the future needs and aspirations of each community in their territory

## **3. Justice – independence and impartiality**

### **3.1 The Judiciary**

#### ***The Judiciary***

Our Constitution establishes Courts of Justice and Arbitration Tribunals founded upon the principles of judicial independence, impartiality, integrity, humanity, tikanga and knowledge of the law.

The Justice Commission has the authority to appoint Judges, and to suspend or remove judges from office for proven serious misconduct, in accordance with procedures set down in the Justice Manual.

### **3.2 Justice Services**

#### ***Prosecution Service***

Our Constitution establishes the Prosecution Service as a Justice Service to prosecute all criminal charges and any other offences, including referrals from Arbitration Tribunals and State Agencies.

#### ***Court Defence Service***

Our Constitution establishes a Court Defence Service as a Justice Service to defend persons accused of a criminal offence, and who are unable to afford a lawyer to provide legal representation.

#### ***Miscarriage of Justice Service***

Our Constitution establishes a Miscarriage of Justice Service to expeditiously investigate allegations:

- judicial misconduct
- a miscarriage of justice
- attempt to pervert the course of justice
- perjury
- any other matter that undermines public confidence in the justice system

### **3.3 Courts of Justice**

#### ***Supreme Court***

Our Constitution establishes the Supreme Court as the superior court of final appeal.

#### ***Appellate Court***

Our Constitution establishes the Appellate Court to hear appeals from subordinate jurisdictions.

#### ***Criminal Courts***

Our Constitution establishes Criminal Courts to hear allegations of criminal and other offending.

The purpose of this court is to determine whether a charge has been proven beyond all reasonable doubt, and sentence those convicted to a penalty that is reasonable given all relevant circumstances.

### ***Sensitive Court***

Our Constitution establishes the Sensitive Court as a Criminal Court that specialises in domestic and sexual violence of a physical, psychological or coercive nature, all forms of bullying and child abuse.

### ***Youth Court***

Our Constitution establishes the Youth Court as a Criminal Court to hear allegations of criminal offending by children and young people under the age specified in the Justice Manual.

### ***Relationships Court***

Our Constitution establishes the Relationships Court to address all domestic-related issues.

### ***Coroners Court***

Our Constitution establishes the Coroners Court to inquire into sudden, violent or suspicious deaths to verify the cause of death and report on measures to prevent a recurrence.

### ***Environment Court***

Our Constitution establishes the Environment Court to protect the environment, flora and fauna.

### ***Civil Courts***

Our Constitution establishes Civil Courts to address civil matters raised by any member of the public.

## **3.4 Arbitration Tribunals**

Our Constitution establishes the following Arbitration Tribunals as a mediation service:

- ***Electoral Tribunal***
- ***Human Rights Tribunal***
- ***Family Protection Tribunal***
- ***Environment Tribunal***
- ***Employment Tribunal***
- ***Tenancy Tribunal***
- ***Property Tribunal***
- ***Civil Disputes Tribunal***
- ***Ombudsman's Tribunal***
- ***Heritage and Culture Tribunal***

The purpose of each Arbitration Tribunal is to expeditiously resolve issues in an informal forum.

The objective is to facilitate hearings that allows all parties to present their case before a neutral Arbitration Judge and to reach some form of agreement that is acceptable to all parties.

Whether a consensual agreement is reached or not, the Arbitration Judge has the authority to issue Protection, Reinstatement and Tribunal Orders that are constitutionally and legally enforceable.

### **3.5 Waitangi Court**

Our Constitution establishes the Waitangi Court as a Court of Justice to uphold the rights guaranteed and privileges granted by the British Monarchy when the Treaty of Waitangi was signed during 1840. It is a Court for indigenous people established by Indigenous peoples to resolve indigenous matters. Our Constitution acknowledges that the Treaty of Waitangi was a binding contract between Lieutenant-Governor William Hobson as an agent of the British Monarchy and indigenous Rangatira. The British Monarchy reneged on that contract, causing considerable grievance and loss of land. Our Constitution acknowledges that a Waitangi Tribunal was created by virtue of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 as a permanent commission of inquiry to inquire into claims by Maori relating to the Treaty of Waitangi. This Act made provision for the Waitangi Tribunal to report its non-binding findings and recommendations to the Government.

In 1865, the Native Land Act was passed requiring Land Court hearings to determine land ownership and individualise land title. Owners of iwi descent were forced to spend months in whichever town the court was sitting. If they did not appear, their land was automatically taken.

This was a clear and serious breach of the royal guarantee in Article Two of the Treaty of Waitangi. To negotiate settlements with large natural groupings rather than hapu with authentic mana whenua compounds these longstanding grievances.

When uncorrected, hara remains and is passed onto the next generation. Nothing in our Constitution exempts the State of Aotearoa from liability for historic or contemporary grievances. It is a breach of the principles of natural justice for the Crown to be judge and jury in its own cause. The purpose of the Waitangi Court is to resolve issues that remain outstanding from past grievances and to protect our indigenous peoples from further abuse caused by residual dominant practices. Our Constitution grants the Waitangi Court full authority to resolve grievances, disputes or claims in accordance with the principles of natural justice, and with procedures determined by tikanga as the first law of Aotearoa. No party should be disadvantaged by a lack of funds or disparity in resources. Judges of the Waitangi Court will be guided by these general principles of tikanga as set down in the Waitangi Court Manual whilst also taking into consideration the tikanga of each rohe.

Each applicant must establish authentic whakapapa and other criteria such as mana whenua before appearing in the Waitangi Court.

The Waitangi Court has the authority to issue Restitution, Mitigation, Punitive and other Orders. Any Order issued by the Waitangi Court must comply with our Constitution, State Protocols and the Waitangi Court Manual. All parties affected by such an order are entitled to full representation. All Orders issued in accordance with our Constitution are constitutionally and legally enforceable, unless an appeal is upheld by the Appellate Court or the Supreme Court.

## **Appendix A: State Protocols**

### ***State Protocols***

A fundamental objective of our State Protocols is to establish the universal protocols, procedures and standards for all constitutional entities, and to co-ordinate relationships between these entities. State Protocols determine the role, duties, responsibilities and obligations of the Head of State. The adoption and amendment of these State Protocols is subject to entrenched provisions requiring support from a 75% majority of State delegates to adopt or amend these State Protocols. Our Constitution makes provision for State Protocols to take precedence over all other Manuals.

## **Appendix B: Constitutional Manuals**

### ***Constitutional Manuals***

A fundamental objective of Constitutional Manuals is to establish protocols, procedures and standards for each constitutional entity in a flexible manner that makes provision for these protocols, procedures and standards to be reviewed and updated at regular intervals. Constitutional Manuals may be amended at any time in accordance with the State Protocols.

## **Appendix C: Constitutional Principles**

### ***Constitutional Principles***

Our Constitution makes provision for:

- a) addition of a new constitutional principle
- b) amendment of an existing constitutional principle
- c) repeal of an existing constitutional principle

Our Constitution makes provision for Constitutional Principles to be inserted, amended or repealed in accordance with State Protocols after securing support from a simple majority of 51% of eligible voters during triennial referenda.

## **Appendix D: Transition Arrangements**

### ***Transition Arrangements***

All Transition Arrangements are to be fully implemented within a ten-year time frame. The title of the country, the official flag and the national anthem will be constitutionally and ceremonially formalised upon the tenth anniversary of inauguration of our codified Constitution. All Parliamentary legislation enacted with Royal Assent lapses within ten years of the date of inauguration of our codified Constitution.

**From:** [Councillor Martin Halliday](#)  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Fwd: The Proposed Traffic Light System  
**Date:** Thursday, April 20, 2023 1:10:39 PM

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Hi [REDACTED],

Cr Halliday here , I've had a search through Emails . This is the only thing that came up . Don't know if it is relevant or not. I'll leave that to you . This re your query around sovereign citizens.

Regards  
Cr Martin Halliday

Sent from [Outlook for iOS](#)

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, December 8, 2021 4:27 PM  
**To:** Terisa Ngobi <Terisa.Ngobi@parliament.govt.nz>  
**Cc:** Mayor K Gurunathan <k.gurunathan@kapiticoast.govt.nz>; Councillor Martin Halliday <Martin.Halliday@kapiticoast.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** RE: The Proposed Traffic Light System  
Dear Ms NGOBI, Mayor Guru and Councilor Halliday,

Thank you for your email with your response to my concerns re this "mandatory" vaccine rollout.

As you will be aware that to date the Covid-19 virus has not been isolated, thus has not been proven to exist. The chance of survival from this or any virus with a living man/woman's natural immunity, that is uncompromised is 99.7%.

A vaccination is and always has been an individual's personal choice, having sovereignty over their flesh and blood.

The Government's mandate is an invitation to contract and is only applicable to those who the Government has a contract with. As our community does not have a contract with the Government there is no necessity to comply with any mandates imposed upon any community, but is rather a gratuitous request upon each individual.

Thank you for your understanding in advance

Verified by [REDACTED]

Sent with [ProtonMail](#) Secure Email.

----- Original Message -----

On Wednesday, December 8th, 2021 at 12:09 PM, Terisa Ngobi <Terisa.Ngobi@parliament.govt.nz> wrote:

Kia ora [REDACTED] and Cr. Halliday.

Thank you for including me in to your email response Cr Halliday.

Vaccination remains our strongest and most effective tool to protect against infection and disease. We need as many workers as possible to be vaccinated to allow key sectors to respond to the pandemic and deliver everyday services with as little disruption as possible.

As you may have heard our Prime Minister say, decisions to mandate vaccination are not taken lightly. To date they have been made where there is clearly greater risk of –

- exposure to the virus (for example, at the border); or
- serious harm from any spread (for example, among children who cannot be vaccinated).

Please find a comprehensive list of groups of affected persons under the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Vaccinations) Order [here](#) for your information. We are simply wanting to do all that we can to protect New Zealanders from the harm the virus has the potential to cause in our communities.

At present the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act is set to be repealed [on 13 May 2023](#). The Minister for COVID-19 Response has said –

“I’ve been on record many, many times in this House saying that I think the New Zealand Parliament should only have on the statute book a piece of legislation of this nature for as long as is absolutely necessary. That is why we’re only extending for one further year at this point, because I think it should be subject to regular review. I'd also point out that we are continuing the requirement for it to be regularly confirmed by Parliament, so the Parliament will continue to have opportunities to debate and hold the Government to account on its use of what are extraordinary powers, and I don't underestimate that.”

Vaccine passes are an important tool for businesses and organisations to help minimise risk and operate with greater freedoms under [the new COVID-19 Protection Framework](#). Groups can choose whether or not to use vaccine passes, but not using them does introduce risk, which needs to be managed through added restrictions at all levels.

At a Local Government level, it is each individual Council's decision around how they use the public health advice when servicing their communities and this includes whether or not they require vaccine pass on entry of their facilities, this includes Kapiti Coast District Council and their decisions.

It is those who are unvaccinated who will be most vulnerable when the Delta outbreak becomes more widespread, this includes tamariki like my children who are not able to get vaccinated at this time due to their age.

Keeping people out of hospital is critical so it's important we all do what we can to protect ourselves, our whānau and each other, by getting vaccinated.

Ngā mihi,

Terisa Ngobi

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**From:** Councillor Martin Halliday [mailto:Martin.Halliday@kapiticoast.govt.nz]

**Sent:** Saturday, 4 December 2021 1:47 PM

**To:** [REDACTED] Barbara Edmonds

<Barbara.Edmonds@parliament.govt.nz>; Terisa Ngobi

<Terisa.Ngobi@parliament.govt.nz>

**Subject:** Re: The Proposed Traffic Light System

Dear ...however sent this Email as it does not have a name attached,

Thankyou for your Email , Please accept this Email as its receipt and that it has been read. Please also note that this is a somewhat generic response as I am currently receiving a number of similar emails .

I hear what you are saying, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

I will have to also say that I have concerns around the mandate policy with regards to the loss of Civil liberties for those that are unvaccinated . This may be a stick that is being used by Central Government to get vaccinations to a higher level, which I am under the impression is part of a strategy to minimise hospital admissions for when Covid I's among us, but I am hopeful that it is a temporary stick. I am concerned around how these laws may be applied as we move forward. I would like to think that these laws are being used in the shorter term rather than the longer term to help mitigate the impact of Covid-19 on our community at large, but at the moment we will have to wait and see. These are certainly challenging times.

I do note that a high % of the population are now vaccinated which does represent a majority .

Please also note that these are laws that are put in place by Central Government and we as a Local Council have to abide by them the same as any work place. We also have to abide by Occupational health and Safety rules/laws in the same way .

Thankyou for taking the time to express your concerns. I will be including our Local Labour MP's - Terisa Ngobi - Labour MP Otaki and Barbara Edmonds -

Labour MP Mana, in my response to you so that your concerns are passed onto our elected Government representatives being the Government that have put these laws in place .

I note that we are in uncharted territory for New Zealand and the next few months with Covid-19 moving through our country will offer many challenges .

Yours in good faith

Cr Martin Halliday

Cr Martin Halliday

KCDC Councillor:- Paraparaumu Ward

Portfolio Holder:- Seniors, Health

Ph - 021 599548

Email - [martin.halliday@kapiticoast.govt.nz](mailto:martin.halliday@kapiticoast.govt.nz)

<https://www.martinhalliday.co.nz/>

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**From:** [REDACTED]

**Sent:** Thursday, December 2, 2021 6:40 PM

**To:** Councillor Jocelyn Prvanov; Councillor Rob McCann; Councillor Janet Holborow; Councillor Sophie Handford; Councillor Martin Halliday; Councillor Bernie Randall

**Subject:** The Proposed Traffic Light System

Good day Councilors,

As a very concerned [REDACTED] of Kapiti, it is unsettling to fathom the sense behind the proposed traffic light system being introduced to the Kapiti Coast on 3 December 2021.

As a local resident it is preposterous that businesses and Council run businesses such as the swimming pool and library, are opting to mandate the Traffic Light System into their policy as a condition of entry. A mandate is a gratuitous request, which requires consent, which means it is an invitation to contract. I will not contract with any business or council that intends to impose these restrictions to our living conditions that will cause further division and serve to reduce foot traffic to small businesses that will eventually fold. Do you want to see businesses close and the shops empty?

This is not the Kapiti that we want to see. As Councilors you are a voice for the community of Kapiti and need to action our concerns and requests to this current government, which are imposing on our lives and livelihoods in so many ways, known and unknown as yet we can not determine the long-term impact that these

measures will have on our community and the wider community.

These policies are blatant discrimination against a person's choice under NZ Human Rights and International Human Rights, to make a decision for themselves to decide whether to take part or not in the experimental vaccine roll out.

No Government, doctor, employer, absolutely NO ONE can force, coerce, bully, bribe, and discriminate against another human-being on what they can or cannot put in or on their body. Their body; having supreme independent authority over your own flesh and blood, human body or territory, with autonomy.

As you have made this choice to discriminate, on those grounds I will not attend your place of business, and will expect a reduced rate in local taxes that the pro-choice will not have access to. I will also recommend others not to support your participation in this segregating of our community.

As you may be aware the Government have announced that the "vaccine" does not stop transmission nor stop a person getting infected which are two purposes of a vaccine, thus this is not a vaccine, and is not the true agenda.

The PM Jacinda Ardern's allegiance is not to the NZ citizens, but to the World Economic Forum, she is a leader of the Young Global Leader Alumni (see link below) along with Mark Zuckerberg, the Founder and CEO of Meta, USA, and many leaders from other countries.

Jacinda has volunteered NZ to be the experiment of a social credit system. This is implemented through decreasing the foot traffic to small local business, crashing NZ economy, selling NZ to overseas investors, creating a cashless society to create a social credit system based on performance and dependency of the Government once the country is bankrupt, force a mRNA gene DNA altering therapy upon the living men and women of NZ for depopulation, and the use of wearing face coverings to create a retinal digital ID for the purpose of facial recognition with the assistance of QR codes track and tracing for you and your future generations. You are participating in the great reset and introduction of the One World Order, regardless if you are aware of this or not.

<https://www.younggloballeaders.org/community?utf8=%E2%9C%93&q=jacinda+ardern&x=12&y=7&status=alumni&sector=&region=#results>

#### **THE LANCET MEDICAL JOURNAL:**

**The Lancet Publishes Urgent Warning: “Stigmatizing the Unvaccinated is Not Justified” by Science and is "Dangerous"**

**On November 20, The Lancet published an urgent warning to high-level government officials around the world to stop falsely claiming that “the unvaccinated threaten the vaccinated for COVID-19.”**

**The warning calls out "high-level officials" in the US and Germany who "have used the term pandemic of the unvaccinated" to suggest that "people who have been vaccinated are not relevant in the epidemiology of COVID-19."**

**"Officials' use of this phrase might have encouraged one scientist to claim that the unvaccinated threaten the vaccinated for COVID-19. But this view is far too simple. There is increasing evidence that vaccinated individuals continue to have a relevant role in transmission," it continues.**

**The warning concludes by declaring it is "wrong and dangerous to speak of a pandemic of the unvaccinated," and warns that "historically, both the USA and Germany have engendered negative experiences by stigmatizing parts of the population for their skin color or religion."**

**Ending with an urgent plea, the paper's author called on "high-level officials and scientists to stop the inappropriate stigmatization of unvaccinated people, who include our patients, colleagues, and other fellow citizens, and to put extra effort into bringing society together."**

For your personal reading:

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(21\)02243-1/fulltext?fbclid=IwAR3Pd274AVDeL.CGSzpx83wpovokxJmDWJZS52LVmV8OQQcmmRLA8dFrTums](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(21)02243-1/fulltext?fbclid=IwAR3Pd274AVDeL.CGSzpx83wpovokxJmDWJZS52LVmV8OQQcmmRLA8dFrTums)



Sent with [ProtonMail](#) Secure Email.

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Received by  
Kāpiti Coast District Council  
at Paraparaumu

24 SEP 2021

By  Time 10.20.

## Claim for Allodial Title



## Statement of Fact:

The CROWN is using legislation, Acts and Statutes to mislead with intent to claim ownership and administration of living man and physical land through deception, using an artificial construct; no entity can claim ownership over what it did not create or purchase from the creator thereof:

Through careful observation and consideration,

1. All agents and contractors of New Zealand Government, Parliament, House of Representatives, Governor General, Iwi incorporations et al are trading as the company HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF NEW ZEALAND known as the CROWN; that is a legal fiction, can have no jurisdiction or administration over anything of substance for living man, plants, animals, minerals, water, land, flora/fauna, air and all resources of life in their entirety.
2. The CROWN is a registered company, is bound by admiralty/maritime law/law of the sea, operates in commerce and contract of artificial entities ONLY.
3. Crown subjects representing or acting as artificial persons/companies, are using acts and statutes as a tool to force or coerce living man with intent to deceive and thereby claim ownership over them; these are actions of enslavement through fraudulent contract; under the basic fundamentals of contract law, fraud nullifies every transaction and all contracts absolute in their entirety;
4. Land of substance represented by Legal titles created by the CROWN are all artificial as defined by Black's Law Dictionary 1st Edition;

ARTIFICIAL: 'created by art or Law existing only by force of or in contemplation of Law'.

LEGAL: 'is related to Law or legal issues; relating to rights that are based in law as opposed to equity'; Butterworth's New Zealand Law Dictionary 7th Edition.

5. A legal fiction cannot own anything of substance, eg physical land or anything living.
6. A legal fiction cannot administer a living man's affairs and/or the necessities of life such as food, water, shelter and trade et al without consent.

Therefore it is impossible for physical land to be artificial, just as it is for a legal/artificial title to be physical land, to claim otherwise is fraud.

Kapiti Coast District Council

To whom it may concern.

From a living man/woman holding supreme authority over all land as identified on attached map A, and all resources living or otherwise therein/thereon.

Using Natural Law, holding supreme jurisdiction in allodium.

The allodial (title) designation as physical land is established through careful observations and consideration of the following facts:

1. The land I am living on is not artificial as it has physical substance.
2. Titles the New Zealand Government created and assigned to me are a breach of contract law and has no lawful standing to a living man/woman as the land I was taken to/directed to had physical substance and all I was sold was a piece of paper with some ink on it creating a fraudulent contract.
3. I am not dead.
4. I am alive.
5. I have supreme authority over any corporate entity.
6. No corporate entity can own anything of physical substance
7. The corporate entity uses artificial construct to claim control/ownership of something of physical substance, this is misleading with intent, therefore fraud is committed.
8. Fraud is identified, therefore making the contract/s a nullity in their entirety, as the crown is a company and bound by contract Law.
9. Physical land is real whereas the legal paper title is is a fraudulent claim on the physical land.
10. I gain life and sustenance from/upon the physical land and is essential to life.
11. No corporate entity has any jurisdiction to obstruct, enter, administer, harm or injure

et al on this physical land, nor cause harm to, or claim ownership over, any living man, animal, water, air, flora and fauna in their entirety.

12. All land in the area geographically known as New Zealand, reference map B, is allodial and therefore every living man/woman has the right of free passage thereof.

Warning: All corporate entities have now had their claimed jurisdiction authority/administration removed in relation to living mans affairs and the land of physical substance and all resources in their entirety absolute.

Interpretation and definition are of the hand that has written it.

If any man/woman doing business as representing any corporate entity/legal fiction is rebutting this claim, it is to be done point by point with evidence of your claim signed under penalty and perjury in an affidavit format. Acquiescence through silence shall be considered as no challenge to this claim.

If uncontested within ~~14~~ days, this claim and its contents in its entirety stands as fact and is final.

All absolute rights reserved.

Verified by: Living man/woman who wrote this



For your reference:



I am a living woman with living children and granchildren. I am claiming Allodial Title over the land mentioned above for myself and my family as is my unalienable right to have

unalienable right to have sovereignty over my land from which I will have shelter and gain sustenance for me and my family.

No Government person or representative of the Crown has authority over me or my family on our land, nor can they demand payment in the form of Rates from me or my family as under Common Law, the Law of the Land, no-one can own anything that has been created ie, land, sea, water, air, fauna, flora, man and woman.

As a free living woman I will abide by Common Law, the Law of the Land, with respect and cause no harm.

As such I will no longer be paying Rates to Kapiti Coast District Council or Greater Wellington Regional Council.

I have attached photos of my flag, turning of the sod and planting a fruit tree as evidence of my claim.

Written by a free living woman



*September 2021*

413 Neighbours (/neighbours) – 18012 Nearby Neighbours (/account/settings/nearby-neighbourhoods)

Post a message, event or poll to neighbours

Show

Sort · Newest Activity ▾



**Claim of Allodial title to land (/message/view/66923008)** · Public (<https://www.neighbourly.co.nz/help/show/599>)

1m

nt/ 1

pr  
of whom it may concern

I am claiming Allodial title for the land at the address as per the provided link [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

As my land will no longer be under the jurisdiction of the Crown any representatives or agents of said Crown have no lawful right to come onto my land unless they have my ... View more

Shared with 11 Other Neighbourhoods (<https://www.neighbourly.co.nz/Neighbourhood-Nearby>) in Noticeboard (<https://www.neighbourly.co.nz/Category/Notice-Board/Nearby>)

👍 Like (/message/like/66923008) · 🗨️ Reply

Save (/message/favourite/66923008)

27m

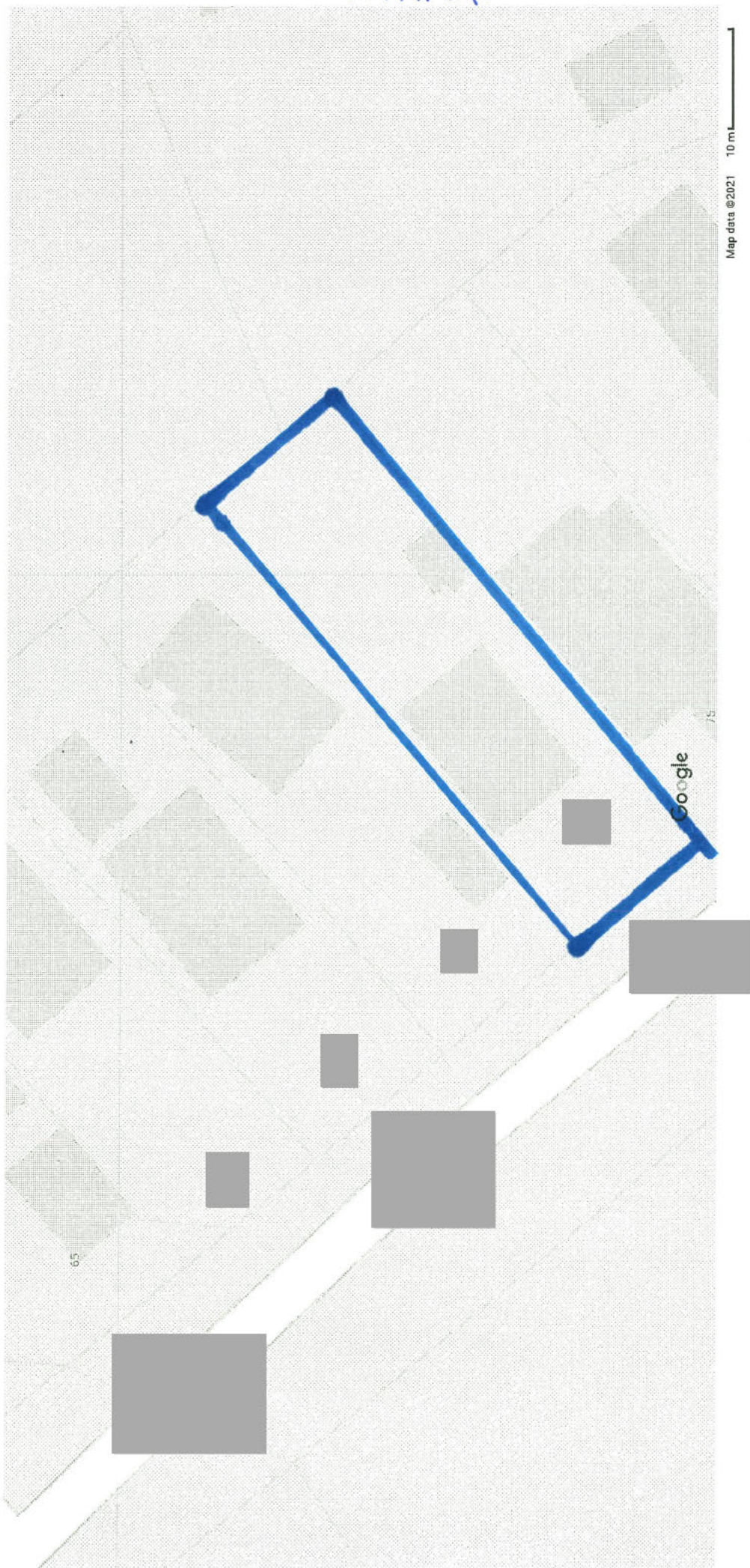
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Public notification

August 16 2021.

map 4.

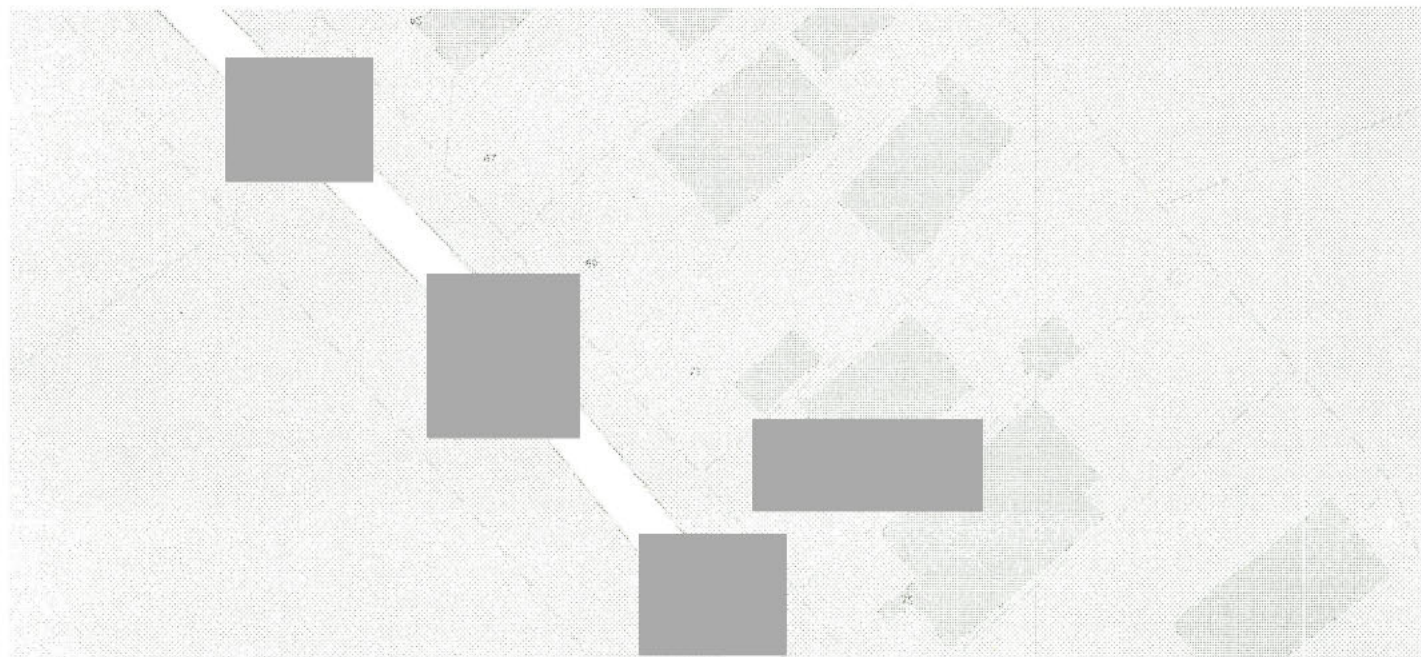
Google Maps



Map data ©2021 10 m

Google Maps

map A.



Map data ©2021 10 m



Directions



Save



Nearby



Send to your  
phone

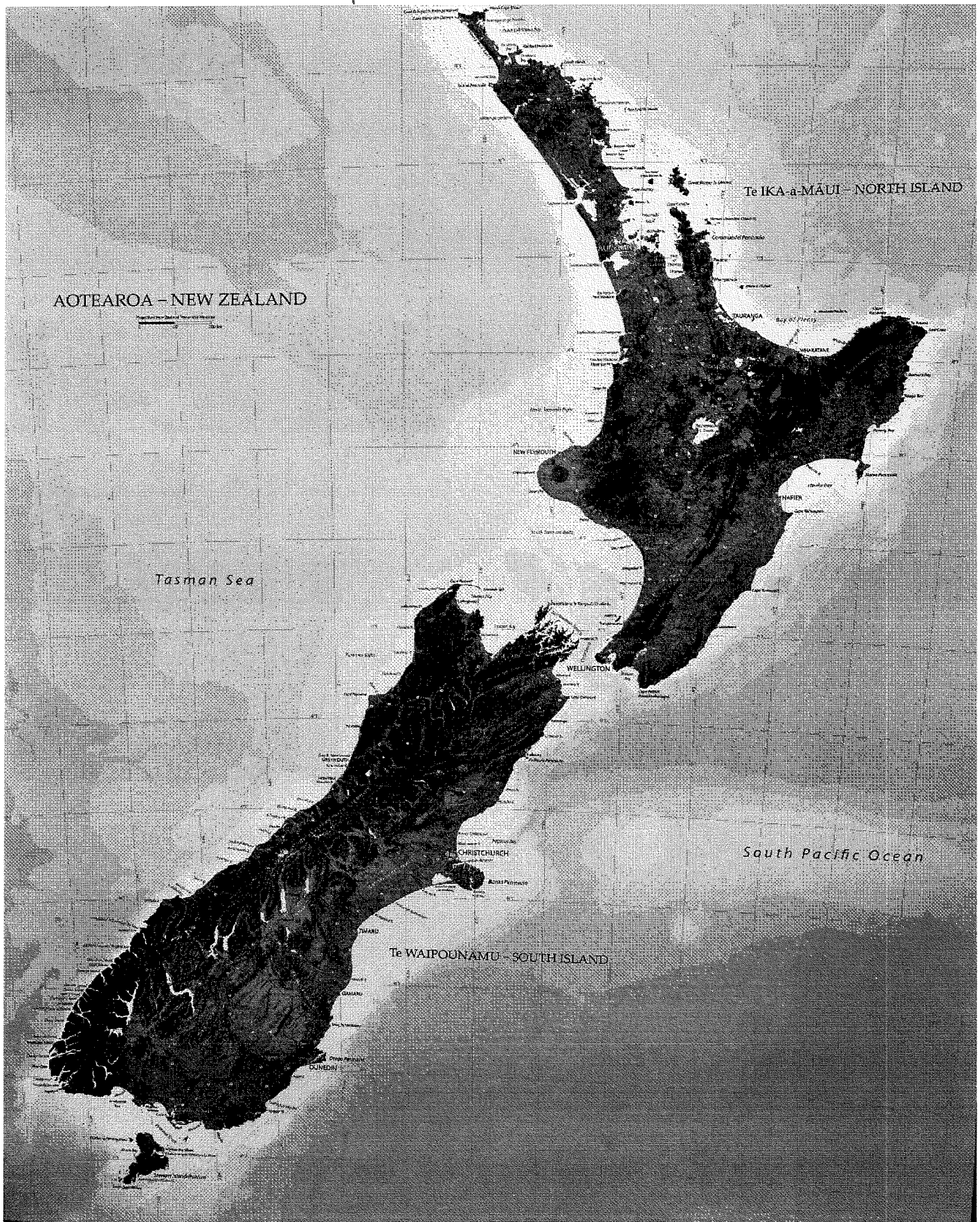


Share



Photos

map B.



Allodial title claim  
my flag.



Allodial title claim

Planted tree to provide  
fruit for sustenance.



Allodial title claim

my turning of the sod.  
and my flag.



1 October 2021

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

We're writing to you today to let you know we have received your 'Claim for Allodial Title' on 24 September 2021.

We are grateful to you for setting out your claim in detail.

However, the Council does not accept the content of your claim, or that you are no longer responsible for paying rates based on the information set out in your claim.

If you wish to challenge the validity of your rate payment, on the ground that the Council is not empowered to set or assess the rates for your property, you must follow the process set out in section 60 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Section 60 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides:

**60 Invalidity of rates not ground for refusal to pay rates**

A person must not refuse to pay rates on the ground that the rates are invalid unless the person brings proceedings in the High Court to challenge the validity of the rates on the ground that the local authority is not empowered to set or assess the rates on the particular rating unit.

Rates help pay for services and facilities for the Kāpiti community that are either critical or beneficial to the community as a whole – often the things that make our district a more desirable place to live. Below is a link to our website that explains the useful things that rates fund:

[www.kapiticoast.govt.nz](http://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz) > [Services](#) > [A-Z-council-services-and-facilities](#) > [Rates](#) > [How-rates-work](#) > [What-do-rates-pay-for](#)

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

04 296 4700 and [REDACTED]