

Justices'

QUARTERLY



FIAT JUSTITIA
RUAT CAELUM

April 2021
Volume 90 Number 1



**Wellington
showcase
for busy
Conference**

Well done, Wellington

Tēnā koutou katoa

First, congratulations and well done to the Wellington association for hosting an outstanding and enjoyable 2021 Royal Federation Annual General Meeting and Conference – and a huge thank-you to the organising committee in particular, who made sure that everything went to plan and that the delegates were well looked after.

The theme of the Conference was “A Case for Change”, which led to a lot of discussion. Judging from the feedback received so far, the delegates rated the meeting a great success.

The Conference programme was very full, with four notices of motion and six remits to be considered and debated, as well as workshops, guest speakers and regional meetings. There were also the usual processes and approvals to be worked through as part of an AGM. The changes in the COVID-19 alert levels late on Saturday meant that some changes were necessary to the Sunday programme. Unfortunately this included the cancellation of the presidents and registrars meetings. They were replaced by Zoom meetings, held during March.

As part of the AGM there were a number of changes to the Federation Board. First, I want to thank Denise Hutchins who completed a third term as Immediate Past President. I am extremely grateful to Denise for agreeing to re-join the Board as Immediate Past President in May 2020 following the resignation of Terry Byrne. Denise has been on the Board for a number of years and has brought a wealth of experience and expertise to the Board.

I would also like to thank former Southern Regional Representative Lindsay Dow for his valuable contribution to the Board. Lindsay chose not to stand again for the role at this AGM. Lindsay has contributed valuable experience across a wide range of Justice of the Peace activities. He has also been a staunch advocate for the Southern associations he represented.

Congratulations to Peter Osborne who is re-joining the Board, as Vice-President. Peter is from the Waikato association and previously served on the Board as Northern Regional Representative.

I want to express particular thanks to the Conference delegates who attended. I am aware that there were many associations who worked hard to encourage their members to attend. It was great to see so many delegates attending their first Conference. Hopefully they will be encouraged by the experience to take a more active role in their associations and attend next year's Conference in New Plymouth.

Detailed coverage of Conference can be found later in this issue.



**Federation President
Garry Nicholls**

I mentioned at Conference that the Board was engaged on a number of work streams, some of which had been significantly slowed by COVID-19. The remits and notices of motion that were passed at the Conference will raise the level of the Board's work programme. However, they are vitally important, because they provide an indication of what is important to our members, as well as show the direction in which our organisation should proceed. To ensure that there are no undue delays the Board may call for assistance from our associations. I am very appreciative of the many offers of assistance that I have received so far.

In recent years in particular there has been much discussion around Justice of the Peace competency. This was also raised in the General Business section of Conference. There is no doubt that our clients expect Justices of the Peace to have up-to-date knowledge and to be able to deliver the services that they require. This is what our community requires and this is what we must deliver. It is part of our commitment to the community as Justices of the Peace.

Competency can easily be achieved by members attending training sessions and completing Accreditation. Fortunately, throughout our associations we have a dedicated group of educators who are willing and able to ensure that the knowledge of their fellow members is up to date. There is also valuable information in the Justices' Quarterly Education Pages. In other words, there are many ways for Justices of the Peace to ensure that their knowledge is up to date. There is also the new updated Ministerial Manual.

While the number of members currently accredited is 46.3%, unfortunately, this represents only a small increase from the same time last year, when 45.1% of members were accredited. Some associations have made huge improvements during the year despite the difficulties presented by COVID-19, while others have fallen. If you are encountering difficulties with Accreditation, talk to your association registrar.

Previous Boards have considered ways of introducing measures that require members to be competent if they are to remain as Justices of the Peace. However, this requires the practical support of both the Government (through our Minister) as well as the Ministry of Justice. There has been regular engagement between the Board and these parties, and while both fully support the principle of competency, finding an acceptable solution has been difficult. Nevertheless, your Board will continue to work hard on competency.

• **Continued P1**

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New Zealand
Justices' Associations**

(Incorporated)

AND ITS AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS
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FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CAELUM

Let justice be done, though the
heavens may fall

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Pat Waite presents koha to the leader of Virtuoso Strings, who entertained delegates and partners during pre-dinner drinks before the Federation Conference Dinner in Wellington on February 27.

Well done, Wellington

• From facing page

One of the keys is the recruitment of people with the right attributes. I have recently written to all Members of Parliament reminding them of the important role that they play in nominating prospective Justices of the Peace. I have also invited them to engage with their local Justice of the Peace association to assist with the nomination process. So far I am encouraged by the response that I have received to my letter. The nomination process is included in the Justice of the Peace Best Practice Manual. This is scheduled for updating this year and is part of the Board's work programme.

Of course any discussion around competency brings an air of uncertainty for some Justices, who have delivered excellent service for many years. I am determined that although competency will be a focus, the interests of our existing members will be an important consideration. As always, if you feel that you have

"done your bit" you are welcome to discuss with your association the possibility of becoming a "JP (Retired)".

Finally, Auckland Regional Representative Terry Holding has resigned from the Federation Board. Apart from his regional representative responsibilities Terry also managed the judicial portfolio. In consultation with the Auckland association the Board has appointed Sherryl Wilson as the new Auckland Regional Representative. Sherryl is the immediate past president of the association.

On behalf of the Federation Board, thank you for your ongoing support. We look forward to catching up with many of you during 2021.

Anga whakamua I runga I te huarahi
whāi take: Move forward with pride

Ngā mihi nui

Garry Nicholls

ON THE COVER: Associate Justice Minister Aupito William Sio and the MP for Palmerston North, Tangi Utikere JP, with members of Pacific Connection, a Pacific Islands choir who performed at Conference 2021 in Wellington. Full coverage of the Conference and AGM continues from P2.

Conference a capital time

**By Quarterly Editor
GEOFF DAVIES**

**Pictures:
CAROLINE LUDFORD**

Wellington the association, in its centennial year, and Wellington the capital city turned on their best for the Federation's 2021 Annual General Meeting and Conference at the James Cook Hotel Grand Chancellor on The Terrace over February 26-28, an event clearly well-received and enjoyed by delegates and partners.

COVID-19 also tried its best, to upset proceedings, but to little avail. The challenge of a sudden move to Alert Level 2, announced at 9pm on the Saturday and effective at 6am on the Sunday, was faced down by the organising committee with little fuss or disruption.

Conference began with mihi whakatau (a welcome) on Friday February 26, and after lunch the first set of three concurrent workshops took place. They were "The Learning Space", led by Chris Bascand JP, of the Nelson Tasman association; "Thinking Inclusively", led by Carol Buckley JP, president of the Rotorua and Districts association; and "Getting to 'Yes'", led by professional mediator Virginia Goldblatt. The July issue of the Quarterly will include reports on these workshops.

Later in the afternoon there were keynote presentations from Rajesh Ghahana, Deputy Secretary Policy at the Ministry of Justice, and Chief District Court Judge Heemi Taumaunu. Mr Ghahana's presentation will also be covered in the July Quarterly, and Judge Taumaunu's can be found on PP14-15.

Conference was officially opened by Associate Justice Minister Aupito William Sio in the evening. His speech is on P13. The large audience of delegates and partners



The first business session about to get started.

also very much enjoyed entertainment by Pacific Connection, a group made up of mainly Pacific Islands singers based in Porirua.

With delegations from 27 of the Federation's 28 member associations in attendance, Saturday's proceedings began with guest speaker Tahir Nawaz JP, president of the International Muslim Association of New Zealand. His perspective on the Conference theme of "A Case for Change" gave delegates considerable food for thought in the ensuing sessions and beyond.

Next up was the first of the day's three business sessions, chaired by Federation President Garry Nicholls. In an early agenda item, Waikato's Peter Osborne, a former Northern Regional Representative, was elected Federation Vice-President for 2021-2022, and Graeme Barber was elected Southern Regional Representative, replacing Lindsay Dow, who did not seek re-election.

Details of other business transacted can be found in the Conference minutes which will be published on the Federation website once approved by the Board, which next meets on April 30, and are also available from association delegations. Interested Justices can contact their association registrar.

Saturday afternoon featured the second set of workshops, enabling all delegates to attend two of the three on offer.

The social highlight of the weekend was the Conference Dinner on Saturday night. Apart from the excellent buffet, musical entertainment by Virtuoso Strings preceded the meal and Aaron Andis played guitar during the evening.

A chocolate wheel raffle, and a charity auction conducted over the course of the evening, with auctioneer Pat Waite in fine form, raised \$3050 for Whare Manaaki Inc – Porirua Womens Refuge.



New South-eastern Regional Representative Graeme Barber of Canterbury



New Federation Vice-President Peter Osborne (Waikato)

The evening was briefly disrupted by the COVID-19 announcement of raised Alert Levels throughout the country, but the changes mandated were swiftly accommodated by both the organising committee and hotel staff. The main change to the programme was dropping the presidents and registrars meetings scheduled to take place after morning tea on Sunday, and these were later held in March on Zoom.

Sunday's truncated programme began with guest speaker Air Marshal (Rtd) Sir Bruce Ferguson JP, a former Chief of Defence Force, who recounted the story of the selection and journey home to his final resting-place of New Zealand's Unknown Warrior, now interred at Pukeahu National War Memorial Park in Wellington.

Conference concluded with valedictories for retiring Board members Denise Hutchins and Lindsay Dow, and warm thanks to Wellington organising committee of Pat Waite, Duane Williams, Mark Richards (the MC) and Lisa Beighton.

The 2022 AGM/Conference will be hosted by the Taranaki association and held in New Plymouth.



Conference Dinner: Some of the crowd enjoying a chat at the table before the meal.



Conference Dinner: Lisa Beighton spins the wheel for another round of the raffle, with guitarist Aaron Andis looking on.



Saturday guest speaker Tahir Nawaz and organising committee member Pat Waite after a thank-you presentation to Tahir.



Virginia Goldblatt gets the message out at the "Getting to 'Yes'" workshop.



On task at a "Thinking Inclusively" workshop.

Eye-opening for new attendees

First-time attendees at a Federation Conference were invited to share their reflections on the experience . . .

Valerie Norton (Hawke's Bay)

I rarely meet up with other JPs except at my association's AGM and education sessions, so becoming an association councillor, going to Conference and there meeting and talking with other JPs from across New Zealand was the main benefit of attendance for me.



However, the most significant point of the Conference was in the general business section of the AGM, when Past Federation President Graeme Kitto asked what actions the Federation/associations had taken to adopt and implement the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, a decision taken at the 2016 AGM. Resources have been provided on the Federation website specifically to do this since that meeting. His challenge was met with silence before the President, Garry Nicholls, noted "Graeme, you have touched a few nerves."

Having been closely involved in the 1970s and 1980s introducing the foundation documents for cultural safety into New Zealand's nursing training curriculum and working for an injury prevention NGO in Wellington with a bicultural constitution guiding our initiatives and activities, at this 2021 Conference I felt I was in a 40-year time warp.

Yes, Aotearoa/New Zealand's population is multi-cultural. However, we cannot become a multi-cultural society while we overlook our bi-cultural responsibilities under one of our founding documents, the Treaty of Waitangi. Its Principles of Partnership, Protection and Participation are fundamental to our nation, and especially significant within New Zealand justice services.

Here, now, I want to endorse Graeme's challenge with more than just a touch to a few nerves. I want to wave the flags, beat the drums and ring the Wellington Carillon's bells.

On Sunday morning former Chief of Defence Force Air Marshal Sir Bruce Ferguson JP told us a story of grace, honour and enduring fellowship: in 2004, he was asked to bring our Unknown Warrior home to Aotearoa/New Zealand. This soldier had lain in a cemetery in northern France for more than 80 years. As I sit here finding the words for this article, I recall some of the images he described: the bayonet blade appearing between his feet on a battlefield; a shaft of sunlight breaking through a gray day onto the casket, and many more.

Who knows, our Unknown Warrior might have been serving in the Maori (Pioneer) Battalion.

It is time to act. For starters I encourage the Federation Board to:

- secure the services of a Maori kaumatua/advisor
- secure funding from the Ministry of Justice to enable an external cultural audit
- include cultural competence in all Justice of the Peace induction training
- have the opening of Federation Conference 2022 in New Plymouth opened by the kaumatua.

George Arulanantham (Auckland)

This was the first time in 18 years of service as a Justice that I have been able to attend the Conference/AGM, and when the email advisory arrived I immediately decided to go along, to get the first-hand experience on offer, and to meet and mingle with Justices of the Peace from various parts of New Zealand.



At Conference I gained more knowledge and experience than I thought I would. All of it will not only help me as a Justice, but also in my professional working environment and personal life. In addition, the speeches of the main speakers provided lots of information on the way forward for our judicial system, particularly that of Chief District Court Judge Heemi Taumaunu.

Tahir Nawaz's thoughts on being inclusive centred on the question of being thermometer or thermostat, which was an eye-opener for me. As one with an engineering background, it raised the question that temperature control requires an enclosed place - if we put the temperature control in the open it is not going to control the temperature. In my opinion, integration and inclusion should be parallel.

The "Getting to Yes" workshop led by Virginia Goldblatt provided good information on negotiation procedure, particularly using the "Satisfaction Triangle" to achieve a balanced result.

The activities in the workshop "Thinking Inclusively", highlighting thinking differently and looking at things from different angles, will be remembered for a lifetime.

The Conference theme was "A Case for Change". I now consider myself a changed case.

From the Professional Development Advisor



Shinae Skelton

Why you shouldn't be anxious about the Accreditation test

Some Justices are hesitant to take this step towards Accreditation. Some may be anxious about finding the test too challenging and others may be anxious because of the length of time since they have last had to complete any sort of test.

Here are some reasons why you need not feel anxious about sitting the online accreditation test.

You can attempt it as many times as you like.

- You will have a 48-hour stand-down period if you do not pass the test on the first attempt
- This means you cannot access the test again for 48 hours
- However, after the stand-down period, you can try again
- There is no limit to the number of attempts you can make.

No one will see if you don't pass on the first attempt (or second, third etc).

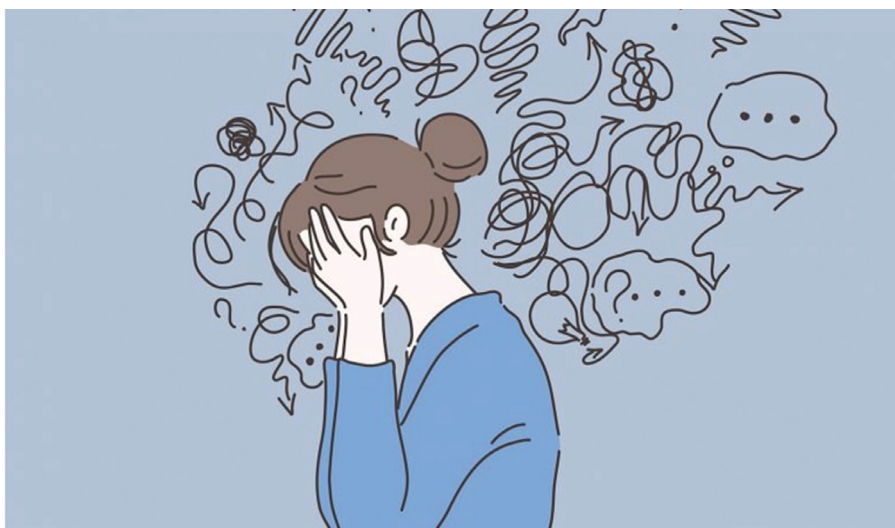
- You will receive an automatic email concerning your results
- This email is only received by you and is logged in the Federation system.

You can take as long as you like to complete the test.

- There is no time limit on this test
- You can spend as long as you like on each question
- You are able to save your progress and return to the test later in the day.

The test is "open book".

- You can have your manual with you as you sit the test



- You can flick through the manual as you work through the questions.

You can create a relaxed atmosphere – there is no need to be formal.

- Because the test is online, you can access it on your personal device if you have one
- This means you can sit the test at a time and place that suits you
- Ensure you are comfortable when you go to sit the test - for instance, make yourself a cup of tea.

On second and subsequent attempts you only sit the questions you answered incorrectly on the first attempt.

- You will not need to sit the test in its entirety on your second or third or other subsequent attempts

- For instance, if you get a result of 40/50 on your first try, you will only see the 10 questions you answered incorrectly on your second attempt.

You can re-check your answers before re-attempting the test.

- If you sit the test and do not pass, you will receive an email listing the questions you answered incorrectly. You can work through these questions, looking for the answers in the manual, before attempting the test again.

Sending documents directly to the receiving agency



In the instructions provided by receiving agencies outlining their process for getting documents certified, the agencies may sometimes instruct the client to get the certifier to send the certified document directly to the receiving agency.

In other words, the process may suggest that the certifier, such as a Justice of the Peace, email a copy of the document to the receiving agency once they have certified that copy.

Please note that this is not a required function of Justices of the Peace. You are not obliged to follow this process, although you are free to choose to do so.

Sometimes agencies only suggest or prefer that the certifier take responsibility for sending the document to them. Where the agency has stated that this is merely a suggested option or a preference, this leaves it open to you to return the document to the client and for the client to take responsibility for delivery of the document.

Remember, certification is not a legislated process. Agencies are within their rights to set out their preferred process for certification. If their process does not fit with the responsibilities of a Justice of the Peace, you are welcome to decline to act.

Bear in mind, these instructions or requirements are not directions to Justices of the Peace only. Justices of the Peace are not the only persons authorised by these agencies to certify documents. Other authorised persons may be quite happy to follow this process or may even prefer to take responsibility for delivering the certified copy to the receiving agency.



Visa verification

Some Justices are being approached with requests to verify clients' visas. They may have erroneously been directed to a Justice of the Peace by their embassy. Visa verification is a different process from making a certified copy and it is not a task undertaken by New Zealand Justices of the Peace. If asked to verify a visa, please direct your client to the website [immigration.govt.nz](https://www.immigration.govt.nz) or to search online for "visa verification", which will lead them to the appropriate [immigration.govt.nz](https://www.immigration.govt.nz) webpage. The New Zealand government provides an online visa verification service on the Immigration website.

"All non-New Zealand citizens must hold a visa to be in New Zealand. A Visa Verification Service enquiry shows details of the visa record held by INZ for a particular visa holder. It includes information about that visa and its conditions, such as length of stay, and work and study entitlements.

"Users might include health care providers, financial services organisations, sponsors, licensed immigration advisers, and travel agents. Individual visa holders themselves may wish to access their own visa records directly through the Visa Verification Service."

<https://www.immigration.govt.nz/about-us/our-online-systems/visa-verification-service/about>

The new Manual: Test yourself



In consultation with the new Manual, answer the following questions. What chapters and paragraphs are helpful in answering them?

1. What is the difference between an enduring power of attorney and an ordinary power of attorney?
2. What should you do if you are asked to undertake a task with which you are unfamiliar that doesn't involve certification, witnessing or taking a statutory declaration or affidavit?
3. A client who does not speak good English presents you with a statutory declaration. The beginning section and the attestation at the end of the document are written in English and follow the appropriate wording for a New Zealand Justice of the Peace. The body of the declaration is written in a foreign language. How might you proceed?
4. Do Justices of the Peace have any responsibilities when using social media?
5. What is the difference between writing an exhibit note on an attachment to a statutory declaration and writing an exhibit note on an attachment to an affidavit?
6. What conditions must be met for a client to apply for a one-party dissolution of marriage?
7. Why is there no fixed wording that receiving agencies request Justices of the Peace use when certifying copies of documents for AML (anti-money laundering) purposes?
8. When a document requires someone to write their "occupation", what should be written in that space?
9. A client needs a certified copy of a document but they do not have the document in their possession. They only have a copy of the document. What options are available?
10. How does a Justice of the Peace become authorised to sit in court as a judicial officer?
11. What legislation sets out the requirements for certified copies?
12. How long must you have served as a Justice of the Peace before you are eligible for retirement?
13. How do you properly sign a search warrant?
14. Are you legally required to identify every client you deal with?
15. What should you be aware of if a client wishes to attach a will to an affidavit?

• **Answers PP11-12**

Is this an original birth certificate?

New Zealand Birth Certificate
Te Tohu Whānautanga ki Aotearoa

Child / Tamariki

Foregiven name(s)
Ingua hōne

Surname/family name
Ingua whānau

Foregiven name(s) at birth**
Ingua hōne i te whānautanga mai**

Surname/family name at birth**
Ingua whānau i te whānautanga mai**

Sex
Time, Whakatawa

2018 International birth (if applicable)
I whānau i raro i te whānautanga mai**

Date of birth
Te 10 o Whānau

Place of birth
Te whānau

New Zealand citizen by birth**
He kōwhiriwhiri i te māori i whānau i hōne**

Ingua whānau
Ngā whānauwhānau

Mother / Whaea

Foregiven name(s)
Ingua hōne

Surname/family name
Ingua whānau

Foregiven name(s) at birth**
Ingua hōne i te whānautanga mai**

Surname/family name at birth**
Ingua whānau i te whānautanga mai**

Date of birth
Te 10 o Whānau

Place of birth
Te whānau

Father / Matua

Foregiven name(s)
Ingua hōne

Surname/family name
Ingua whānau

Foregiven name(s) at birth**
Ingua hōne i te whānautanga mai**

Surname/family name at birth**
Ingua whānau i te whānautanga mai**

Date of birth
Te 10 o Whānau

Place of birth
Te whānau

Registration Number: Te 10 o Whānau

* If name has changed i whānau i hōne i hōne
** As determined under the Citizenship Act 1977 whānau
*** as obtained from abroad i whānau i hōne i hōne

Certified to be a true copy of the above particulars included in an entry recorded in this office
E pono ana te kī he taurira tūturu tēnei o ngā kōrero o runga ake nei kua tuhia ki tētahi puka i tēnei tari.

Issued under the seal of the Registrar on
I tukuna i raro i te maru o te Pouroki i te

WARNING: This certificate is not evidence of the identity of the person presenting it
KIA TŪPATO: Ehara tā tēnei tiwhikete i te taunaki i te tuakiri o te tangata ka tāpae atu

CAUTION: Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on the certificate, or (2) uses it as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution under the Crimes Act 1961
WHAKACHITI: Ko te tangata (1) ka whakarerekē i ngā kōrero o tēnei tiwhikete, (2) ka whakamahi ānō nei he pono, me te mōhio ānō kōi to hōri kō,
ka taea te whakawhiu i raro i te Ture Takahi Ture 1961.

At the bottom of a New Zealand government-issued birth certificate, you will find the following text:

Certified to be a true copy of the above particulars included in an entry recorded in this office.
E pono ana te kī he taurira tūturu tēnei o ngā kōrero o runga ake nei kua tuhia ki tētahi puka i tēnei tari.

Issued under the seal of the Registrar on
I tukuna i raro i te maru o te Pouroki i te

WARNING: This certificate is not evidence of the identity of the person presenting it
KIA TŪPATO: Ehara tā tēnei tiwhikete i te taunaki i te tuakiri o te tangata ka tāpae atu

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ka taea te whakawhiu i raro i te Ture Takahi Ture 1961.

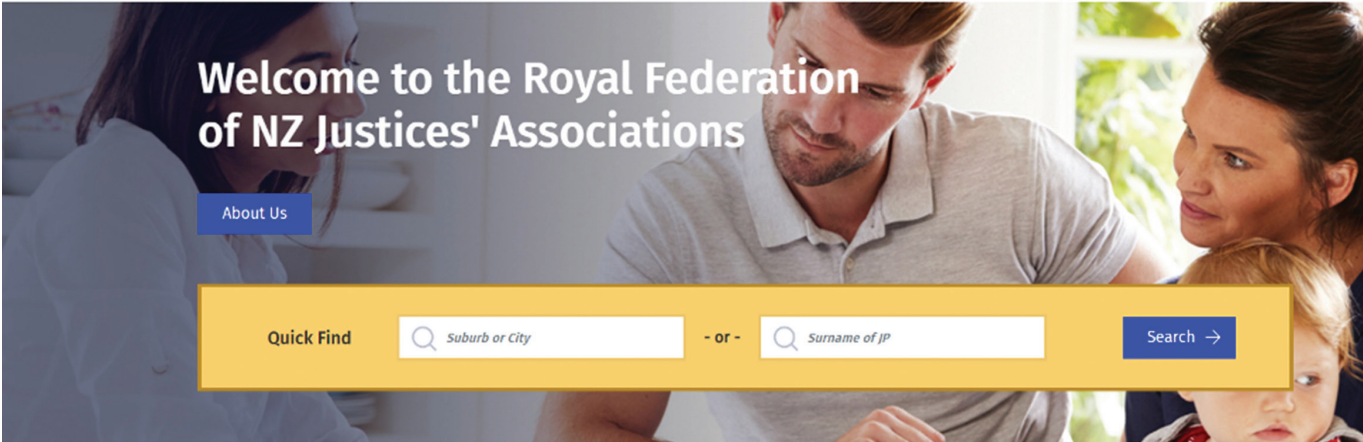
Of particular interest is the statement "Certified to be a true copy of the above particulars included in an entry recorded in this office". Some Justices of the Peace, when asked to certify a copy of a New Zealand birth certificate, have questioned whether the certificate is an original, due to the wording of this statement.

Rest assured, this wording is included on *original* birth certificates. This statement is not suggesting that the certificate before you is a copy of another certificate held elsewhere -

rather, that the information in the certificate has been officially recorded by Births, Deaths and Marriages and that the birth certificate accurately conveys the information that is held in the department's records.

New Zealand birth certificates are the means by which citizens can obtain the information held in Births, Deaths and Marriages records. Clients are not able to access the records directly and to take those records with them as an original.

Searching for you on the website



When searching for a Justice of the Peace on Find a JP users can search by name or by location.

Searching by location

Those needing Justice of the Peace services tend to search by location – they simply want any Justice who is available and who is reasonably close by.

Searching by name

Those who use the “Search by name” function tend to be receiving agencies such as banks or lawyers. These agencies are looking to verify that the person who certified their document or took that statutory declaration is a Justice of the Peace, as they have purported to be when signing the document.

A common problem faced by organisations searching for you

A bank, for instance, may receive a certified copy of a driver licence and that certification has been signed and stamped by “D J Smith, JP #1234”. As part of the bank’s due diligence requirements, they will search on Find a JP to check that D J Smith is listed as a Justice of the Peace on the website.

They might find a Dolly Smith and a James Smith and a Maggie Smith. The organisation will then likely call the Federation to confirm who D J Smith is as they cannot find an exact match on the website.

Perhaps Dolly is the correct Justice.

Dolly may have a middle name beginning with J.

Alternatively, James’ first name may begin with D but he prefers to be called by his middle name.

There is also a chance that Maggie was the certifying Justice of the Peace and that her initials are D J Smith but she prefers the name Maggie and has put this on the website.

Match your online profile to your JP stamp

To eliminate confusion amongst organisations who are seeking to verify your jurisdiction as a Justice of the Peace, please endeavour to match your name in your profile to your name as you sign or stamp it on documents.

What fields on your profile page do you need to match to your stamp?

Your preferred name and your surname will appear on the website on Find a JP.

In the example below Dolly has entered her preferred name as “Dolly J”. She will appear on the website as Dolly J Smith.

Preferred name	<input type="text" value="Dolly J"/>
First name	<input type="text" value="Dolly"/>
Middle name	<input type="text" value="Jannette"/>
Surname	<input type="text" value="Smith"/>

I would like the public to know what name I prefer

Like Maggie and James, you may prefer to be called by a name other than your first name and you may like clients to know how to address you correctly.

You can do this by including your preferred name in brackets in the “Preferred name” box.

Maggie could write her name as D J (Maggie) in the Preferred name box. On the website Maggie will appear as D J (Maggie) Smith.

Preferred name	<input type="text" value="DJ (Maggie)"/>
First name	<input type="text" value="Donna"/>
Middle name	<input type="text" value="Jannette"/>
Surname	<input type="text" value="Smith"/>

Why is this necessary?

Outside agencies should be able to positively identify you and that you are a Justice of the Peace. There needs to be a clear link between your Justice of the Peace profile and the name by which you undertake Justice of the Peace duties.

What about the “First name” and “Middle name” boxes on your profile?

We recommend matching these fields to your legal name.

Applications for dissolution of marriage – setting up for success



Meeting a client or clients to assist them in completing their application for dissolution can be an awkward affair. To save your client(s) and yourself from needing a second meeting, ensure that your clients are well prepared before meeting you. When making an appointment with your clients, consider the following issues.

Eligibility

If the client or clients are not eligible to apply for dissolution it would be a waste of your time and of theirs to proceed. The application pack includes information about the requirements that must be met for applicants to be eligible for a dissolution in New Zealand. Ask the client if they have read this information and have ensured they are eligible to apply.

Joint application or one-party application

If the application is a joint one, will both parties be visiting you at the same time? Or will they visit you on separate occasions, or will they visit different authorised persons?

If they are visiting different authorised persons, will you be the first authorised person to be taking the affidavit, or has the second party already sworn or affirmed the affidavit?

Ensure the party that will be visiting you has received all the necessary documents from the other party, should they be applying jointly but using different authorised persons.

Completion of the application and affidavit (besides the beginning and jurat sections of the affidavit)

Some clients may not be aware that they should have the bulk of the application completed before visiting you. Some may be under the impression that you will assist them with filling out the application. This is not your role. The application pack provides a lot of information about how to fill in the necessary documents. Direct the client to these instructions.

Marriage certificate or particulars of marriage

Ensure that the client has the marriage certificate, not the particulars of marriage. Clients sometimes mistakenly believe the particulars of marriage is their marriage certificate.

Original document or copy

Does the client wish to attach the original marriage certificate to the application or will they want to attach a copy of the certificate? If they wish to attach a copy, the copy will need to be certified and they will need to bring with them the copy and the original.

Separation agreement

Do the parties have a separation agreement to attach to the affidavit? This is not a required attachment.

Original document or copy

Does the client wish to attach the original separation agreement to the application or will they want to attach a copy? If they wish to attach a copy, the copy will need to be certified and they will need to bring with them the copy and the original.

Full application, marriage certificate/copy and (if relevant) the separation agreement

Some clients only bring part of the application, for instance the final page of the affidavit, or neglect to bring the marriage certificate and separation agreement and any relevant copies with them.

Ensure the client brings all necessary documents with them.

The new Manual: answers to quiz • From P7

1. What is the difference between an enduring power of attorney and an ordinary power of attorney?

An ordinary power of attorney (sometimes just called power of attorney) is a short-term solution giving the attorney the power to make financial decisions on the donor's behalf. This is usually a short-term arrangement and ceases should the donor become incapacitated. There are no rules about who may act as a witness for the donor or attorney and Justices can act as a witness for one or the other as they would any other contract witnessing task.

Enduring powers of attorney are regulated by the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 and enable the attorney to make financial or welfare decisions for the donor. Enduring powers of attorney activate upon the donor becoming incapacitated. There are strict rules about who may act as a witness for the donor. Justices may only witness the signature of the attorney. (See 4.4 of the Manual)

2. What should you do if you are asked to undertake a task with which you are unfamiliar that doesn't involve certification, witnessing or taking a statutory declaration or affidavit?

If in doubt as to your jurisdiction to undertake a task, you could ask the client to ask the receiving agency (if it is paperwork you are being asked to assist with) to provide information confirming your jurisdiction, as a New Zealand Justice of the Peace, to deal with the matter. Or you could make these inquiries yourself (see 9.6 of the Manual). You could also contact your association for assistance.

Justices of the Peace also undertake statutory roles such as those in outlined in chapter 7 of the Manual. It may be that the task you are being asked to undertake is something that Justices of the Peace do when undertaking certain statutory roles.

Warrants to arrest and summonses for a witness are tasks undertaken by judicial officers and the only Justices who may undertake these tasks are those who have completed judicial training and who have been authorised by the Chief District Court Judge to act as judicial Justices of the Peace.

You could also be asked to sign a search warrant or production order. Only Justices of the Peace who have undertaken issuing officer training and who have been authorised by the Attorney-General and been gazetted as issuing officers may undertake this task.

Justices of the Peace sometimes undertake other roles that are not specifically set aside for Justices of the Peace in legislation but are often performed by Justices due to their position in the community (see chapter 8). You may be approached to act as a nominated adult/witness where a youth has been arrested or to act as a nominated witness where a person is being served with a section 9 notice under the Mental Health Act. While commonly performed by Justices of the Peace, these tasks are usually performed by Justices who are listed on a contact list and have some experience with the role. Contact your association for



more information.

In addition to the usual roles (statutory and non-statutory) that Justices of the Peace frequently undertake, there are other legislative tasks that Justices may be asked to undertake on very rare occasions.

You should contact your association for advice if you are requested to undertake a task that is not familiar to you or is not described in the Manual. (See 7.6)

3. A client who does not speak good English presents you with a statutory declaration. The beginning section and the attestation at the end of the document are written in English and follow the appropriate wording for a New Zealand Justice of the Peace. The body of the declaration is written in a foreign language. How might you proceed?

Paragraph 5.12 explains that a declaration may be written in a language other than English as long as the beginning and end of the declaration are written in accordance with the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957. This declaration seems to accord with this rule.

One issue may be the declarant's understanding of spoken English. It may not be possible to ascertain whether the client understands the ramifications of making a statutory declaration and may not be able to clearly make their declaration.

"If a client cannot understand sufficient English, it is generally not possible to continue without someone else present who can translate. For an affidavit or statutory declaration, the person must understand the meaning of the question you ask and must be able to respond in a manner that you can understand." (2.18.1)

The client may also need to arrange for a translation to be made of their declaration. The process for this will depend upon the receiving agency. They should contact the receiving agency for more information. (See 5.12)

4. Do Justices of the Peace have any responsibilities when using social media?

Social media refers to online media platforms by which you can participate in social networking. Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter and Instagram are a few examples.

Justices of the Peace are required to follow the Codes of Ethics and Conduct when undertaking their duties as JPs, and in their everyday lives. The Codes of Ethics and Conduct therefore also apply to your actions when using social media. (See 11.10)

5. What is the difference between writing an exhibit note on an attachment to a statutory declaration and writing an exhibit note on an attachment to an affidavit?

There is no difference. You should complete the task following the same steps. (See 5.9 and 6.9)

Unlike exhibits to affidavits, there is no legislation requiring attachments to statutory declarations to be exhibited. However, the convention is well established that statutory declarations follow the same processes as affidavits.

6. What conditions must be met for a client to apply for a one-party dissolution of marriage?

A one-party application is made where only one party to the relationship wishes to seek a dissolution of marriage. If both parties are wanting the dissolution, they should complete a joint application together. (See 6.12.2)

7. Why is there no fixed wording that receiving agencies request Justices of the Peace use when certifying copies of documents for AML (anti-money laundering) purposes?

Certifying copies is an administrative task. It is not a legislated task and so there are no specific rules about how it must be undertaken. (See 3.1)

There is legislation that creates an obligation for certain agencies to take reasonable steps to verify the identity of their clients. This legislation - the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 – does not require agencies' clients to have their identification certified. Certification is simply one means by which agencies are choosing to meet this legislative requirement for identify verification. (See 3.3)

Given that the AML act creates a legal obligation for agencies to verify the identity of their client and those agencies are liable for prosecution should they fail to take sufficient steps, it is up to those agencies to determine what wording should be used when third parties certify clients' identification documents for them. If the wording is deficient, the agency bears liability for this.

8. When a document requires someone to write their "occupation" what should be written in that space?

If the document requires the client to specify their occupation, then they should write their job title in that space.

If the document requires the person acting as the authorised person or witness to write their occupation then they should write the occupation or position that provides them with the jurisdiction to act as the authorised person. When taking an affidavit or statutory declaration or when certifying a copy, a Justice is relying on their jurisdiction as a Justice of the Peace to take that affidavit or declaration or to make that certified copy. (See 2.7)

9. A client needs a certified copy of a document but they do not have the document in their possession. They only have a copy of the document. What options are available?

You could ask the client to retrieve the document and return to you.

The client could make a statutory declaration instead and attach the copy of the document to the declaration.

If the client is unable to practically access the document (for instance, if it was in another country) and does not want to make a statutory declaration, you may consider viewing the original via video conference with whomever is in possession of the original document.

You would need to have the correct equipment and technological capabilities to hold a video conference, be confident to undertake certification in this manner and the receiving agency would need to be aware of the manner of certification.

You could refer the client back to the receiving agency who

may have an alternative course of action available. (See 3.4.3)

10. How does a Justice of the Peace become authorised to sit in court as a judicial officer?

To become a judicial Justice, Justices of the Peace must complete the Judicial Studies Course, a private course facilitated by the Federation, and they must receive authorisation from the Chief District Court Judge to join a local Justice of the Peace court panel. (See 7.5)

If you are interested in the role, you should contact your association.

11. What legislation sets out the requirements for certified copies?

There are no legislative requirements for certifying copies. (See 3.1)

12. How long must you have served as a Justice of the Peace before you are eligible for retirement?

A Justice of the Peace must have completed at least 10 years of active service. To apply, Justices must apply in writing to the Secretary for Justice for the status of JP (Retired). You may forward your application to the Federation by emailing administrator@jpfed.org.nz who will process your application and ensure that it is received by the Secretary for Justice's office.

Exemptions to the 10-year requirement are available in extenuating circumstances. But it is at the Secretary for Justice's discretion to determine whether a Justice of the Peace's circumstances qualify as extenuating. (See 10.4)

13. How do you properly sign a search warrant?

If you do not know the answer to this question, it is very likely that you should not be signing a search warrant at all.

Only Justices of the Peace who have undertaken training and have been authorised by the Attorney-General and who have been gazetted as issuing officers have jurisdiction to consider applications for search warrants and production orders. (See 7.4)

If you would like to become an issuing officer, please contact your association. Please note that Justices of the Peace are only trained, authorised and gazetted as issuing officers if there is a local need for additional issuing officers and the Justice is well placed to undertake these duties.

14. Are you legally required to identify every client you deal with?

No, generally this is a best practice, due diligence step to ensure that the person before you is the person named in the documents with which you are assisting them. (See 2.3)

It is not acceptable to refuse to administer a person's document because they do not have a form of photo identification. This restricts access to services for those persons who do not have photo identification. An alternative is to ask that person *reasonable* questions to confirm their identity.

15. What should you be aware of if a client wishes to attach a will to an affidavit?

Do not staple the will to the affidavit, even though it is an "attachment" to the affidavit. Strict probate rules require the will to be unaltered. (See 6.9.6)

Change is hard but it's needed

Associate Justice Minister AUPITO WILLIAM SIO gave the opening speech at Conference 2021 in Wellington

Thank you for the opportunity to join you at your 93rd Conference, in the coolest little capital. It's great to see so many of you here today in Te Whanganui a-Tara.

Justices have a proud history of serving the public of Aotearoa New Zealand, for more than 200 years, and your presence here today is a testament to the ongoing importance of the Federation's role in the justice system.

As you know, this year's Conference theme is "A Case for Change".

We've seen many changes over the past year, in Aotearoa New Zealand and around the world. I don't think any of us could say we have escaped the changes that COVID-19 has brought. It's been a really challenging and tough year for so many of us.

Reflecting on that for a moment, first, I'd like to acknowledge the commitment of Justices of the Peace, through unprecedented times, to ensure a continuation of services during the lockdowns. You've adapted to unique circumstances, taking on board the need for different ways of working, for example, using audio-visual mechanisms where meeting face-to-face was impossible.

We were pleased to have had input from the Federation into the update of the Ministerial Manual, which I know will play an important role in ensuring that the quality of service you're known for is maintained. It will assist you with your duties and provide best practice processes – so you are able to do your best for your clients while adhering to Codes of Ethics and Conduct.

Through this crisis, you've always put the community and what people need at the forefront, and I want to take the time to say thank-you to you all for your work, which has made a difference to so many people's lives. Your work has provided stability in a tumultuous time for many.

I know there's been an increased number of retirements due to the changes of the past year with COVID-19. I want to take time to thank everyone who is retiring for their service over many years. You



Associate Justice Minister Aupito William Sio speaking at Conference in Wellington.

will have often been the first point of the justice system which people have contact with, making your mahi invaluable. Thank you.

Last year, in Hawera, I spoke about strengthening the justice system and how we are pursuing opportunities to transform what justice in our country looks like in the future.

This year, I thought I would talk a little about Te Whanganui a-Tara and what we're focusing on currently.

According to legend, the harbour of Te Whanganui a-Tara was created by two taniwha – guardian spirits – called Whātaïtai and Ngake.

Whātaïtai lived in the north of the lake, now the harbour, and he was a gentle spirit. Ngake lived further south and was more violent. Ngake could hear the waters of Raukawa Moana, Cook Strait, pounding to the south, and wanted to escape the lake to be able to get to it.

He went to the north of the lake, built up speed, and headed rapidly south, until he crashed through the rocks at Seatoun and headed out into the strait.

With that move, the landscape of Te Whanganui a-Tara was changed forever, and the harbour of Wellington was created.

But without the change, our coolest little capital would look very different today. Sometimes change is hard. But change is required, because people want to see our system changing, so

that it works in partnership with the people who use it.

What are the rocks that we need to break through to reach the other side?

Right now, people are facing a justice system which is often slow, and difficult to navigate. People are not always able to access what they need. People don't know where to go next, and they don't feel like they are heard. People end up in a system which is cyclical – where many people who go through the system end up back before the courts, and back in prison, in a perpetual, vicious and expensive cycle.

Recognising that many of the people who come into the system are traumatised by family violence, sexual violence, or other events in their lives, we need the justice system integrated well with other social services.

Justice needs to serve all the people of Aotearoa New Zealand. We must acknowledge where people are at, the supports they need, and the opportunities the justice system can take to help them.

But Māori and Pasifika communities are experiencing significant barriers to accessing the justice system, including a lack of accessible information on legal rights, and a justice system that lacks cultural sensitivity and awareness, preventing them from accessing support for their legal problems.

When we talk with our tangata whenua and our Pasifika communities, we hear, time and time again, that people want us to do things differently.

As a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi we need to be bringing the principles of Te Tiriti to our mahi.

We have an obligation to work for better outcomes and to build a more modern and accessible justice system for all of Aotearoa New Zealand. This is a shared goal between the branches of government, and the foundation of many cross-government initiatives.

• **Continued P16**

Vision for court coming to life

Chief District Court Judge HEEMI TAUMAUNU was a keynote speaker at Conference 2021

Tēnā koutou katoa

It is always a good sign when you are invited back, so I was very happy to accept your invitation to address your annual Conference again. Thank you.

For most of us, the past 12 months have been tumultuous in ways no one could have predicted at the time of last year's Conference.

But we have come through it - so far at least - and the District Court has managed to adapt swiftly to ensure that, as an essential service, the administration of justice on behalf of our communities has continued throughout New Zealand's various pandemic response levels.

Remarkably, in spite of the serious disruptions to the court, the District Court also managed to make great strides in advancing a shared vision for the court, which I outlined to you last year.

I am more than glad to report that the vision is coming to life. It takes the name Te Ao Mārama, and it is a concept unique to Aotearoa/New Zealand. It will require goodwill and commitment from all judicial officers to deliver on its promise, and I am confident everyone will play their part, including Justices of the Peace.

Before I go into more detail of what lies ahead, I would like to first acknowledge the contribution of your President, Garry Nicholls, and National Manager Tony Pugh for the cohesion they bring to the Federation. I have come to appreciate just how big a task it is to oversee a nation-wide service.

When recovering from the upheaval of a pandemic and trying to roll out a new vision for the court, it helps a great deal that there are now more judges on the bench. Since I spoke to you last, the District Court bench has been going through a period of renewal in terms of judicial resource, and the judicial ranks have swelled somewhat.

Among your own ranks, some 13 new judicial Justices completed their training in 2020, and a further 25 have started this year's course, which



Chief District Court Judge Heemi Taumaunu addressing Conference 21 in Wellington

I understand is a record.

I cannot overstate the important role our 220 judicial JPs, along with community magistrates, play in supporting the efficient and orderly conduct of the business of the District Court, Australasia's biggest court.

It was particularly appreciated that Justices were more than ready and willing to step back into the front line when the courts moved to Alert Level 3 last year after the nation-wide lockdown.

And without the more than 6000 Justices of the Peace we have more generally, everyday New Zealanders would find it difficult to transact some of the most fundamental tasks and obligations that the law and citizenship require from time to time. Just as District Court judges and court managers discovered during the lockdown restrictions, I understand that Justices too have found that previously untried technology can help to maintain services, and sometimes in a more accessible way for the public.

The experience underscores the importance of being open to change

and different ways of doing things, and that crisis can be a great teacher and innovator.

Your judicial numbers have been impacted in recent times by adherence to a retirement age of 75 for judicial justices. I acknowledge that this has not been universally welcome, but it is my statutory function to ensure the orderly conduct of the court, and the age rule I have instituted brings judicial JPs into line with the retirement ages for judges and community magistrates. It is a consistent approach and encourages renewal.

I want to thank those Justices who have retired for their selfless service to New Zealand. The role requires considerable sacrifice of personal time and is unrewarded in monetary terms. It represents community service at its purest, and the true rewards of that are often priceless.

Last year I mentioned the proud and ancient history of your office. It is a role that has certainly changed with the times, and will no doubt undergo further change as the needs of society evolve.

In this context, I wish to speak to you now about the Te Ao Mārama model in the District Court that I announced late last year. Because your function as JPs is firmly embedded within your communities and you are tapped into community concerns and wishes, I believe it is an exciting time to be part of the justice system; a time to assist the delivery of meaningful change which promises to enhance access to justice.

Modern-day Aotearoa/New Zealand communities are vibrant, diverse, multi-lingual, and multi-cultural communities with two founding cultures that are all bound together by a spirit of partnership based on the Treaty of Waitangi. However, as you know, over the past four decades there have been repeated calls for transformative change to the justice system. These calls for change indicate that a significant number of people in our communities are leaving the justice system feeling unseen, unheard, and with unresolved needs.

Te Ao Mārama means the world of

light or a more enlightened world. A Te Ao Mārama vision for modern-day Aotearoa/New Zealand imagines a collective journey towards a more enlightened nation. Although some parts of our society may consider that they have already reached their own version of Te Ao Mārama, significant parts of our society would consider that they have yet to do so. In the justice sector this has been confirmed by repeated, consistent and long-standing calls for transformative change to the way that justice is administered in Aotearoa/New Zealand. A Te Ao Mārama vision for the justice sector imagines a collective journey towards a more enlightened system of justice.

The Te Ao Mārama vision for the District Court is that it will strive to become an increasingly enlightened court where all people may seek justice, regardless of their means or abilities, their ethnicity, language or culture, and who they are or where they are from.

The vision is intended to be inclusive of all people who are affected by the business of the court and is intended to reflect the modern-day needs of Aotearoa/New Zealand.

I stressed that administering justice fairly and equitably is as much about understanding the people who come before us as it is about understanding the law; and how in turn the people need to understand the court and its processes.

To varying degrees from court to court, in practice for the District Court in this increasingly enlightened world, may look, sound and feel different for court participants from the current court experience - all the while working within existing legal frameworks.

It entails developing court procedures, language, surroundings and community relationships to ensure they are more inclusive and better address the needs of all those who come to court, and that they reflect the growing diversity of Aotearoa/New Zealand and the partnership of its two founding cultures.

The vision seeks to enhance access to justice for all people and implementation of the vision will focus on:

- ensuring that all people who

appear in mainstream courts, regardless of whether they are defendants, victims, complainants, witnesses, parties or support people, are provided opportunities to benefit from best practice lessons established in specialist courts

- inviting the strength and support provided by local iwi and local communities into the court
- restoration and rehabilitation for all people affected by the business of the court.

The implementation of the vision will be guided by the principles of:

- providing equitable treatment to all people by recognising that people come from different starting points
- increasing procedural fairness by ensuring that all people who enter the court are seen, heard, understood and able to meaningfully participate
- enhancing substantive fairness by ensuring that judicial officers are provided with the best information to enable well informed decisions to be made
- enhancing the connections between the court and the community, thereby enhancing respect for the rule of law.

We know how to do this because in some of our courts we are already doing it, but Te Ao Mārama represents a comprehensive response.

It draws on best practice developed by specialist courts which take a solutions-focused approach, and is intended to identify and address the underlying drivers of offending.

Te Ao Mārama also intends to draw on the strength and wisdom of iwi and community input. As Justices of the Peace you will relate to this approach because you are the community.

Te Ao Mārama also aims to infuse tikanga and te reo into court proceedings. This recognises the importance of creating a court environment that looks and feels unmistakably like Aotearoa/New Zealand and both its founding cultures.

We know that a one-size-fits-all approach is unlikely to succeed. Therefore, the Te Ao Mārama model will be different from place to place,

because it will be tailored to reflect the needs of the community that each court serves.

Te Ao Mārama will be launched in Hamilton, incorporating the opening of the new Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Court there.

Conclusion

The successful introduction of the Te Ao Mārama model will require a cultural shift. The focus will be centred on the people who are affected by the business of the court, understanding their whakapapa, their upbringing and the circumstances that have led them into the justice system. Stakeholders in the court will be encouraged to understand the rationale for the move towards a collaborative, solutions-focused approach.

The Te Ao Mārama model will help us refocus on the essential purpose of courts and all judicial officers, which is ultimately to serve our communities. I invite you to consider how you can each contribute to improving the climate in our courtrooms so people feel they are heard and understood. Regard it as an opportunity rather than a task.

And for further discussion perhaps consider this extract from "He Whaipaanga Hou, The Māori and the Criminal Justice System: A New Perspective" (1988): in which the author argues that people respect legal institutions which they consider fair and which they have helped shape.

"They accept sanctions at law which they believe to be just and which relate to their personal and cultural beliefs.

"The perception of fairness is shaped by the systems established to enforce and apply the law, and a sense of justice flows as the end result of the processes which those systems impose on an alleged offender."

And with those thoughts I wish you a successful and productive Conference and hope that you leave this forum reinvigorated for performing the vital role you play for the people of Aotearoa/New Zealand.

Nō reira, tihei mauri ora ki te whai ao, tihei mauri ora ki te ao mārama. Whanō, whana, tau mai te mauri, haumī e, hui e, tāiki e! Tēnā koutou katoa.

Change is hard but it's needed

• Continued from P13

We need to seek opportunities to partner with Māori to design initiatives by and for Māori so that there will be equitable access to justice, and the justice system will respond to the needs of the people involved.

We need to embrace the changing landscape of Aotearoa to ensure better outcomes for our whānau, our families, our tamariki and our diverse communities.

There will be more challenges ahead of us to build a fairer and safer Aotearoa for the generations to come.

The public have developed a high level of trust and regard for the quality of the service that Justices of the Peace deliver.

Fa'afetai for all the work that you do.

Fa'afetai for facing the challenges of the last year with dignity, professionalism and an unwavering determination to continue to serve. I am proud of all you have achieved, especially all those who have helped to maintain the essential services of the justice system during a difficult year.

Finally, I am looking forward to the mahi we will do together to build a fairer and safer Aotearoa/New Zealand. This is the focus for the coming years. It is the focus because New Zealanders are listening, and they want to see change.

To close, I've chosen a whakatauki that I hope will resemble the work we will do together for our justice system over the coming years.

Kaua e hoki i te waewae tūtuki, ā, āpā anō hei te ūpoko pakaru: Do not turn back because of minor obstacles but press ahead to the desired goal.

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.

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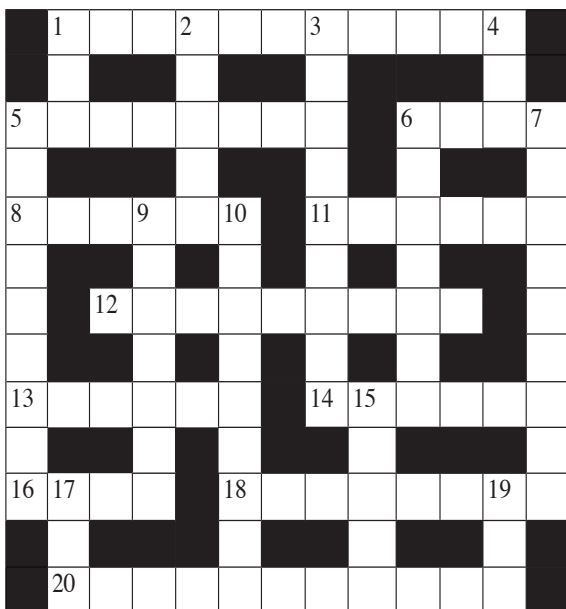
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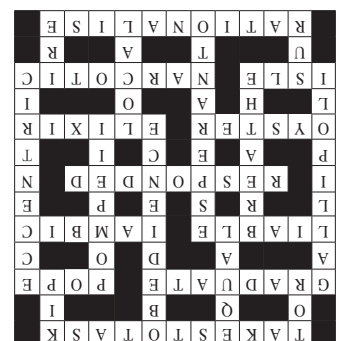
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- 1 Reprimands, censures (5,2,4)
- 5 Qualify
- 6 Pontiff
- 8 Accountable
- 11 A rhythm or meter in poetry
- 12 Acted in return
- 13 Storey (anag)
- 14 Medicinal potion
- 16 Small island
- 18 Heroin eg
- 20 Defend by reasoning

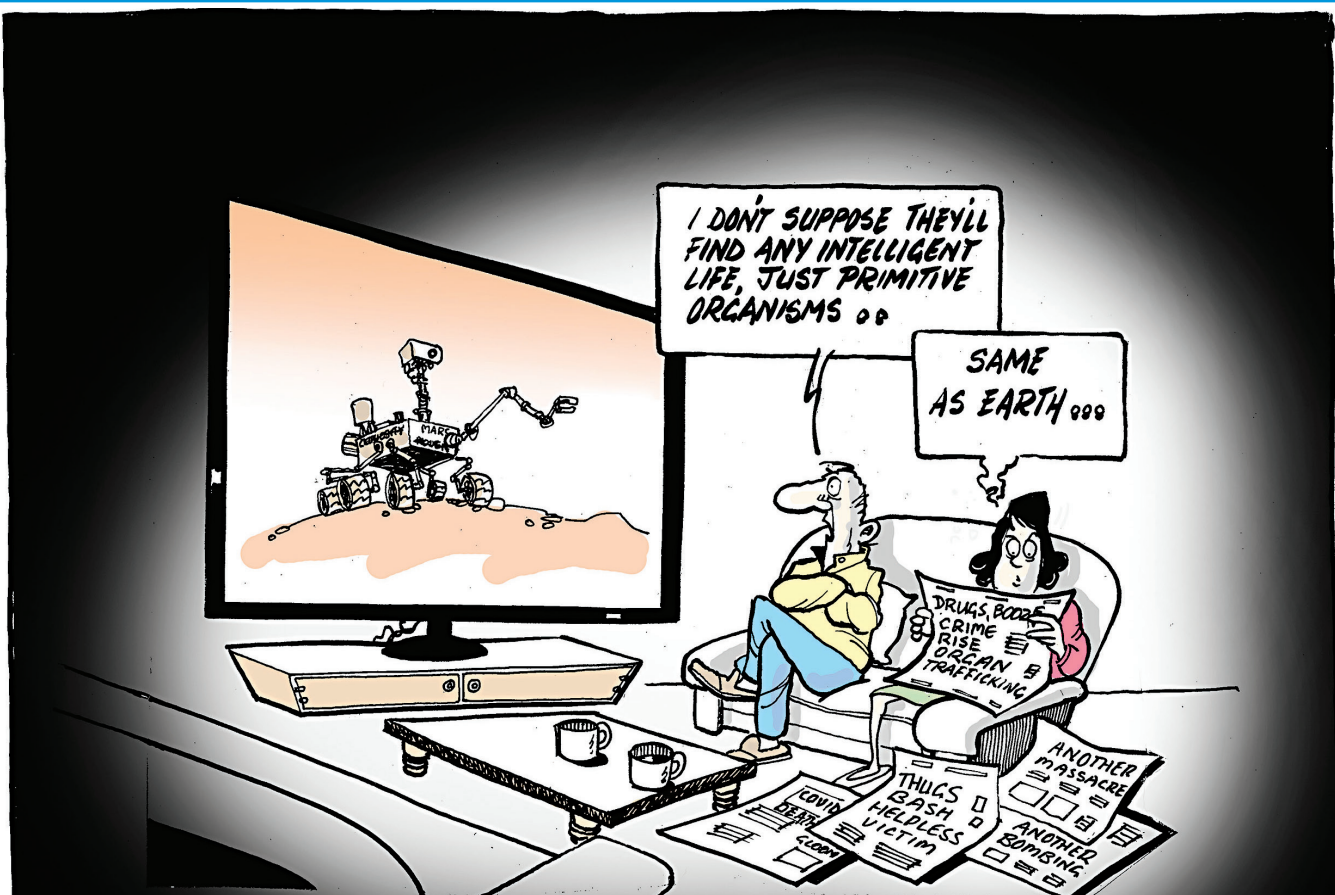
DOWN:

- 1 Hill
- 2 Peer
- 3 Compliance with order
- 4 Sleep (sl)
- 5 WWI military campaign
- 6 Ancient Italian city buried by Vesuvius
- 7 Unconventional
- 9 Respire

- 10 Artificial language
- 15 Domestic
- 17 Prefix meaning over, above
- 19 Anger



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 Ana, Niusulu, Auckland
 Ayto, Sharon Mae, Riverton
 Brown, Eileen Florence, Wellington
 Brown, Pirie Lockyer, Auckland
 Burkett, Lynda Carol, Auckland
 Chandra, Ashwini Rupa Devi, Auckland
 Chawla, Manjit Singh, Palmerston North
 Chubb, Bradley John, Stratford
 Collins, Materoa Petti, Hamilton
 Collyns, Kathryn Thomas, Wellington
 Dale, Margaret Jane, Wyndham
 Dodd, Joel David, New Plymouth
 Eustace, Phillip John, Auckland
 Fairey, Julie Margaret, Auckland

Gardner, Gloria Jean, Auckland
 Gilbert, Laurice Denise, Wellington
 Goodwin, Paul Alexander, Christchurch
 Gunn, Graham John, Auckland
 Henley, Robert Bruce, Christchurch
 Ihaia, Darrell Agnes, Christchurch
 Inglis, David John, Warkworth
 Johnson, Bryan Ashley, Auckland
 Lesa, Fale Andrew, Auckland
 McCall, Kimberly, Christchurch
 Nisha, Azizun, Auckland
 Paudel, Anish, Tauranga
 Perkinson, Glenn Francis, Upper Hutt
 Peterson, James Thomas, Lower Hutt
 Pickworth, Gary Brent, Motueka
 Reid, Paul Ernest, Tauranga

Small, Graham Jeffrey, Auckland
 Stanley, Mary Kay, Stratford
 Sylvester, Andrew, New Plymouth
 Taupau, Vitoria, Auckland
 Tian, Qing, Wellington
 Tizon De Qureshi, Ruth Liliana, Auckland
 Tredwell, Richard, Masterton
 Wass, Bhavneet, Wellington
 Webster, Tim, Christchurch
 Williams, Peter John David, Auckland
 Yu, Chao, Auckland

*Dated at Wellington
 This 10th day of February 2021
 Hon Aupito William Sio
 Associate Minister of Justice*



Seven Past Federation Presidents were at Conference 2021 in Wellington: back row, from left, Gavin Kerr (2006), Graeme Kitto (2014-2016), Terry Byrne (2020), Garry Nicholls (incumbent), and Britt Stephen-Smith (2002); front row, from left, Denise Hutchins (2016-2018), Alison Thomson (2009-2011) and Rachael O'Grady (2018-2020).

Corrigendum: Justices of the Peace Appointed

In the notice with the above heading published in the New Zealand Gazette, 30 October 2020, Notice No. 2020-go4996, please replace:

"Stevenson-Wright, Margaret Elia, 26/55 Andrew Street, Waikanae" with "Stevenson-Wright, Margaret Eila, 26/55 Andrew Street, Waikanae".

*Dated at Wellington
 This 27th day of January 2021
 Andrew Kibblewhite
 Secretary for Justice*

THE NZ JUSTICES' QUARTERLY Published in January, April, July and October

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