

Justices'

QUARTERLY



FIAT JUSTITIA
RUAT CAELUM

April 2023
Volume 92
Number 1



**Southland
delivers on
Conference
promise**

'Southland Surprise!' a great success

Greetings to all Justices.

AGM/Conference 2023

Congratulations to the Southland association for a great Conference in Invercargill in March, and special thanks to Southland president Bruce Pagan, registrar Bill Mather, council member Lindsay Dow and the rest of the Conference committee for a well-organised event. The theme "Southern Surprise!" could be easily applied to the weather, the venue and food and the Conference itself.

In a slight departure from the norm this year, the Board decided to hold the Annual General Meeting in its entirety on the Friday, leaving the Saturday and Sunday for Conference matters. Anecdotal feedback during the weekend indicated that delegates liked the change.

Annual General Meeting and Conference coverage can be found later in this issue of the Justices' Quarterly, but I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge and thank guest speakers Associate Minister of Justice Deborah Russell, Chief District Court Judge Heemi Taumaunu and Principal Youth Court Judge Ida Malosi. Thanks also to Conference delegates for their attendance and active participation.

Conference 2024

Next year's Conference will acknowledge the Federation's centenary year and will be hosted in Wellington by the Federation. The Board will endeavour to have all the details and programme circulated in the last quarter of this year. Watch this space!

Board changes

During the Conference, Northern Regional Representative David Harvey, from the Hauraki association, was farewelled and we welcomed Ric Odom (Franklin) as his replacement. Immediately after Conference, the Board met and among other things, portfolios for the next 12 months were allocated:

President - Peter Osborne	Quarterly and Media
Vice President - Nigel Tate	Federal Structure Review
Immediate Past President - Garry Nicholls	All things Judicial
Northern Regional Representative - Ric Odom	Assist with Judicial and Federal Structure Review
Auckland - Sherryl Wilson	Complaints and Legislation
Central - Laurie Gabites	Finance
Southern - Graeme Barber	Ministerial Education

The Board has been engaged in multiple strategic planning sessions over the past few months and is nearing completion of the project. Once finished, the results will be circulated to associations for consultation.

New JPs and succession planning

Since the arrival of COVID-19 we have seen a decline in the number of active Justices of the Peace and at the same time, New Zealand's population has increased. The need for new



**Federation President
Peter Osborne**

Justices is as great now as it has been in the past. Recruitment of new Justices, where necessary, is something I would like all associations to focus on. Working with your local electorate Member of Parliament is essential - please look for younger people that fit the criteria for becoming a JP and reflect the cultural diversity of your areas. The Best Practice Manual provides a good guide for this process. Similarly, now is a good time to think about new members for councils, nominations for the Board, rather than just before AGMs.

Competence

During Conference, a remit on continuing competence was passed, urging the Board to pursue the implementation of mandatory periodic certification of ongoing competency for all Justices of the Peace. It is timely to revisit the following concerning Accreditation: In 2016 the voluntary Accreditation programme was introduced and it is pleasing to see that currently just over 57% of association members have been accredited, an increase of 7% in the past 12 months - which suggests that nearly

50% are not! Accreditation indicates to our clients, the general public, that: Accredited Justices of the Peace keep up to date by regularly participating in ongoing education and assessment, which are the words users of our Find a JP page see on the Federation's website. I urge all of you that are not accredited or have let it lapse to seriously consider becoming accredited - it is not difficult and there are plenty of members within associations that would happily assist you if you encounter problems with the process. While on the subject of competence, I acknowledge the terrific education/professional development that is provided by association educators throughout the Federation.

From the past

I was doing some research for the recent 50-year celebrations of the South Taranaki association and discovered this in the June 1973 issue of the Quarterly:

The Executive had proposed that the annual subscription be raised by five cents to forty cents per member and that the Conference levy should remain at ten cents per member. One letter objecting to the increase proposed, was read, but Conference adopted the Executive's recommendation. This year, therefore, Associations pay a total of fifty cents per member to the Royal Federation.

How things have changed!

Finally, the smooth running of our 28 associations does not happen by accident - I extend my thanks to presidents, registrars and council members for the hours of voluntary work they do as Justices of the Peace and the additional work they do for their associations.

In closing, my thoughts are with those that have been displaced or affected by Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle.

Peter Osborne

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(Incorporated)

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*Let justice be done, though the
heavens may fall*

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FEDERATION OFFICERS

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Governor-General of New Zealand

President: Peter Osborne JP

Immediate Past President: Garry
Nicholls JP

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Ric Odom JP

Auckland Regional Representative:
Sherryl Wilson JP

Central Regional Representative:
Laurie Gabites JP

Southern Regional Representative:
Graeme Barber JP

Federation Kaumātua:
Monty Morrison JP

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National Manager and Registrar:
Tony Pugh JP MBA BBS ACA

Professional Development Advisor:
Shinae Skelton BA LLB

Administrator: Katie Harvey BA

Editor Justices' Quarterly:
Geoff Davies JP

Fairer for victims

The Government is delivering on its promise to improve victims' experiences in the courts and wider justice system, Justice Minister Kiri Allan (right) has announced.

"As part of our drive to make the justice system fairer for victims, we are changing the law and trialling approaches that will better support children and adult victims in the courts," she said.

"We've heard from victims and their advocates about where the gaps are in the system. Today we are addressing some of the clearest examples of what needs to change.

"The Government will introduce a Bill before the election that will focus on changes in three areas: sexual violence against children, litigation abuse in family proceedings and giving greater choice to victims of sexual violence around name suppression decisions.

"Currently a child sexual assault victim can be questioned as to whether they consented to sexual activity. This is unacceptable and falls well below societal expectations of how the law should work. We're fixing the law to minimise the risk of this happening.

"The Bill will also provide the courts with greater powers to stop litigation abuse, for example filing excessive or abusive applications in family-related proceedings; and clarify the process to lift name suppression in the criminal court, giving victims a clear opportunity at the time of trial to ask about having it lifted.

"These changes will make an imme-



diately and meaningful difference to the lives of the victims of some of our most serious and violent crimes. Improving the system will help make complainants feel more comfortable in court and encourage them to come forward," she said.

The Government will also launch three pilot programmes in

mid-2023 to improve safety and help navigate the court system for victims of serious crime; strengthen support for child victims of sexual violence; and ensure victims' views are provided in bail decisions.

The Government is also providing further funding to help Victim Support and the Victims Assistance Scheme.

"These services play a critical role in providing frontline support to victims at all stages of the criminal justice process and beyond and builds on the significant investment the Government has made since coming into office, including tripling the funding for the Victims Assistance Scheme," the Minister said.

Victim Support will receive an additional \$3 million in funding and \$2.2 million in additional funding will be provided to the Victims Assistance Scheme.

Since 2017 the Government has made the largest ever investment in victims, including direct support and system changes, with a goal of ensuring a justice system that serves all New Zealanders.

The Justices' Quarterly is now published online and the current issue can be found on the Federation website – <https://www.jpfed.co.nz>

As a courtesy, a small number of copies are printed for complimentary distribution to MPs and some others who are not Justices of the Peace.

ON THE COVER: Principal Youth Court Judge Ida Malosi and Chief District Court Judge Heemi Taumaunu both addressed AGM/Conference 2023 in Invercargill . . . see PP14-16



Southland delivers on its promise

By Quarterly Editor GEOFF DAVIES

Pictures: GRAEME KITTO

The Southland association promised a Southern surprise to delegates and visitors who travelled to Invercargill for AGM/Conference and they certainly delivered “in spades” on that.

With all business events under one roof at the ever-popular Ascot Park Hotel the event ran smoothly throughout, a tribute to the skills and hard work of the Southland association organising committee.

Proceedings kicked off on Friday March 10 with the mihi whakatau, led by Southland kaumātua Michael Skerrett and Federation kaumātua Monty Morrison respectively. This was immediately followed by the Official Opening, with Southland association president Bruce Pagan as MC, and with the formalities completed, it was time to get to work.

The roll call showed that 26 of the Federation’s member associations were represented at that stage of the week-end. There were five Past Federation Presidents in attendance: Gavin Kerr (2006-2007), John Falconer (2007-2008), Greg Weake (2013-2014), Graeme Kitto (2014-2016), and Garry Nicholls (2020-2022).

Federation President Peter Osborne also acknowledged the passing of Queen Elizabeth II and former Associate Justice Minister Chester Borrows, Federation Past Presidents Stan Hackwell (1991) and Brian St John (2003), and all Justices who had passed away in the past year. Delegates stood in silence as a mark of respect.

The minutes of the 94th AGM/Conference, held in Wellington via Zoom over February 26-28 2022, were confirmed, and the Board for 2023-2024 also formally confirmed. Board members are listed on P1 of this issue of the Quarterly. The Board’s Annual Report was received and adopted, and the Financial Statements likewise.

Agenda item 10 was a Board recommendation relating to the Federal Structure Review. The recommendation was that: “As the elements of the above remit [Amended Remit 1, passed by the 2022 AGM] have been reviewed and were notified to all associations in August 2022 and presented at all AGMs, the Board recommends that this remit is progressed with the resources coming from within the membership of the Royal Federation and only using outside entities if there is no other option, and only with Board approval, thereby minimising the costs to associations.

“This will be undertaken by establishing a cohort of suitably experienced Justices to review the current and any possible future structures to meet the needs of the Justice of the Peace movement in New Zealand, and report back to the 2024 AGM with a final recommendation.”

The recommendation was moved by Vice-President Nigel Tate, seconded by the Franklin association, and passed after discussion.

Next up were the Notices of Motion. The first of these called for amending the Federation Constitution to allow AGM/Conference to be held every second year, with alternate years being an AGM only, via electronic media, and with the first year of holding such an AGM to be 2025. This was proposed by the South Taranaki association and seconded by Wellington, but was lost.

The second Notice of Motion, proposed by the Board, was to adjust the eligibility criteria for election to the



The Federation Board for 2023-2024: front row, from left, Auckland Regional Representative Sherryl Wilson, President Peter Osborne, Vice-President Nigel Tate and Immediate Past President Garry Nicholls. Back row, from left, Northern Regional Representative Ric Odom, Southern Regional Representative Graeme Barber, and Central Regional Representative Laurie Gabites.



Southland association kaumātua Michael Skerrett



Past Federation President John Falconer addressed the haggis on Saturday night, with President Peter Osborne and piper Bill Blakie looking on.



Nelson Tasman registrar Donna Smith with Central Regional Representative Laurie Gabites

Board to ensure that “future potential Board members and associations can be confident that the Board will be robust and fit for purpose, without compromising representation”, and was passed.

Notice of Motion number three, also proposed by the Board, called for consolidation of Conference locations to main cities “to provide surety of costs and travel arrangements for members”, but did not pass.

A new fourth Notice of Motion, arising from discussion of NoM 2, was accepted by leave of the meeting and passed, making a further adjustment to Board eligibility criteria by specifying that Board members must be accredited as well as financial members of an association, and that their Accreditation must be maintained while they are on the Board.

Then it was on to remits. The first of these was an administrative remit to change the border between the Rotorua and Districts and Waikato associations, to allow Putaruru Justices to join Rotorua. It was moved by Waikato, seconded by Rotorua and carried unanimously.

Remit two was to entitle ex officio JPs to become full members of their local association once they have taken the Oath. It was proposed by Wairarapa, seconded by Marlborough, and carried.

Remit three called for the Board to accord high priority to the pursuit of establishing mandatory periodic certification of ongoing competency for all JPs. It was moved by Marlborough, seconded by Auckland, and carried.

There was considerable discussion of the next agenda



Southland association organising committee member Anne McCracken presents Ascot Park functions manager Elen Candido with a bouquet in thanks for her support “above and beyond” in organising the event. At right is Southland association president Bruce Pagan.



Greg Weake “mounting up” at Bill Richardson Transport World on Friday night.

item, that of future AGM/Conference venues, initiated by the withdrawal of Hawke’s Bay hosting the 2024 event because of the long-term effects of the recent Tropical Cyclone Gabrielle, and also that 2024 is the Federation centenary. It was decided that AGM/Conference 2024 will be held in Wellington and organised by the Federation Board. Other planned venues are 2025, West Coast (to be confirmed at the 2024 AGM/Conference); 2026 Otago (TBC 2025); 2027 Waikato (TBC 2026); and 2028 Gisborne (TBC 2027).

In dealing with agenda item 18, Fixing Charges and Levies, a proposal from the Board to discontinue the Communication Grant was deferred until next year.

The final item for the day was consideration and approval of the budget for the period ending June 30 2024 and the indicative budget for the period ending June 30 2025. These were duly discussed and approved, after which the AGM was adjourned for the day to release delegates to attend the usual respective regional meetings.

Most people attended that evening’s dinner at the outstanding Bill Richardson Transport World, a unique museum and tourist attraction, which is one of the jewels in Invercargill’s crown, and not to be missed if visiting the city.

Saturday was in a sense “Conference day”, featuring a wide range

of speeches and presentations to inform or challenge Justices (or both), and consequently opened our eyes to a range of subjects.

First up was Invercargill mayor Nobby Clark, followed by our Minister, Associate Minister of Justice Deborah Allen.

Her speech is on P13 of this issue.

President Peter Osborne then acknowledged the presence of Invercargill MP Penny Simmonds, and Federation kaumātua Monty Morrison welcomed Chief District Court Judge Heemi Taumaunu, who was accompanied by Principal Youth Court Judge Ida Malosi. Both judges' speeches are published in this issue, on PP14-16.

After morning tea Federation Board members facilitated a series of thought-provoking presentations. Central Regional Representative Laurie Gabites' subject was "Dealing with different clients and situations" and featured an eye-opening video presentation by Aucklander Maqymseah Ninces, who has cerebral palsy.

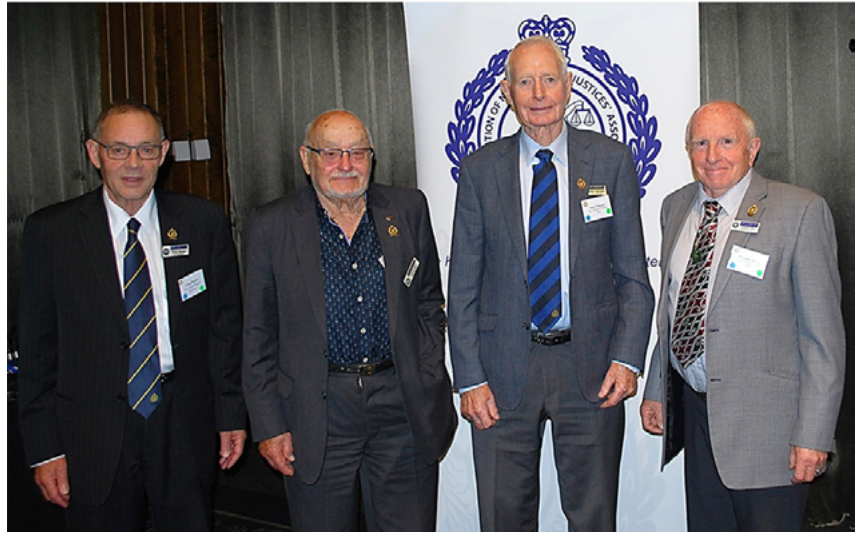
Laurie was followed by Vice-President Nigel Tate, whose subject was "Gen Z"; Northern Regional Representative David Harvey, who facilitated a panel discussion on "Leading into the

Future", with a panel made up of five younger JPs; and finally Auckland Regional Representative Sherryl Wilson, updating on the Incorporated Societies Act. Nigel's and Sherryl's Powerpoints can be found on the Federation website: <https://justiceofthepeace.org.nz/GroupMembersArea/AGM-2023-Documents>

The full Conference then concluded for the day, with relevant delegates free to attend the customary presidents and registrars meetings.

The Conference Dinner in the hotel was a feast not to be forgotten, and featured a haggis, addressed by Past Federation President John Falconer of Gore, and Elvis Presley, played by Stephen Wilcox.

Sunday began with a "working breakfast", during which we enjoyed hearing guest speaker Grace Frisby, head of marketing and communications at the H W Richardson Group, as she told



Federation Past Presidents at AGM/Conference: from left, Greg Weake (2013-2014), Gavin Kerr (2006-2007), John Falconer (2007-2008), and Graeme Kitto (2014-2016). Absent from picture: Garry Nicholls (2020-2022).

the story of this iconic Southland company (of which Bill Richardson Transport World is a flagship element) and her role there.

A final panel discussion, facilitated by Southern Regional Representative Graeme Barber with a panel comprising his fellow regional representatives and Federation kaumātua Monty Morrison, covered a range of subjects. These can also be found at

<https://justiceofthepeace.org.nz/GroupMembersArea/AGM-2023-Documents>

After a valedictory speech for retiring Northern Regional Representative David Harvey (who has been succeeded by Ric Odom of Franklin) given by Nigel Tate, final comments from President Peter Osborne, and a karakia from Monty Morrison, the President closed a very successful and rewarding AGM/Conference.

- The Annual Report and AGM Supplementary Papers are available in the members' section of the Federation website:

<https://justiceofthepeace.org.nz/GroupMembersArea/AGM-2023-Documents>



Grace Frisby, Group General Manager Marketing and Communications at the H W Richardson Group



Elvis in full swing on Saturday night

From the Professional Development Advisor



Shinae Skelton

Affidavits: the basics

What is an affidavit?

It is a statement in writing made on oath or affirmed.

Its primary purpose in New Zealand is to be used as evidence in court or tribunal proceedings.

This document can be used instead of the deponent appearing in court to give their evidence orally from the witness stand. For instance, an officer may write an affidavit to support the prosecution's case in a criminal trial. Couples applying for dissolution complete an affidavit as part of their application to the Family Court for an order of dissolution.

“When a matter proceeds to Court the parties must often file affidavits. An affidavit is a sworn or affirmed statement which provides a person's story of events. It is these affidavits that provide the relevant facts and other information to the Court to assist it in making a decision.” (raineycollins.co.nz)

The Citizens Advice Bureau describes affidavits as written, signed and witnessed statements which will be used as evidence in court, for example, if you can't be at the hearing.

In other countries, the term “affidavit” can have a wider meaning relating to making a statement of truth and is not necessarily a statement to be submitted to court as evidence. However, in New Zealand, legislation relating to affidavits envisages their usage in court proceedings. Statutory declarations are used as an alternative where a person wishes to declare something as true outside the court.

What does a NZ affidavit look like?

1

The beginning statement

The affidavit should begin with the below statement. See 6.3.1 of the Ministerial Manual for more information.

I [full name, place of residence, occupation]
swear/solemnly and sincerely affirm:

2

The body of the affidavit

A statement written by the deponent about something they swear/affirm to be the truth from their perspective.



Some affidavits include pre-written statements. For instance, an affidavit to accompany an application for an order of dissolution of marriage includes pre-written statements such as: “We are living apart.”

3

The jurat

The affidavit should conclude with the below statement. See 6.3.2 of the Manual for more information.

SWORN/AFFIRMED at
this day of 20

before me Registrar/Justice of the Peace/solicitor of the
High Court

4

Any exhibit documents (optional)

An affidavit may sometimes be accompanied by additional documents to support the statements made by the deponent in their affidavit. For instance, a marriage certificate is attached to an affidavit within an application for order of dissolution of marriage. These documents are called attachments or exhibits.

See 6.9 of the Manual for more information about exhibits.

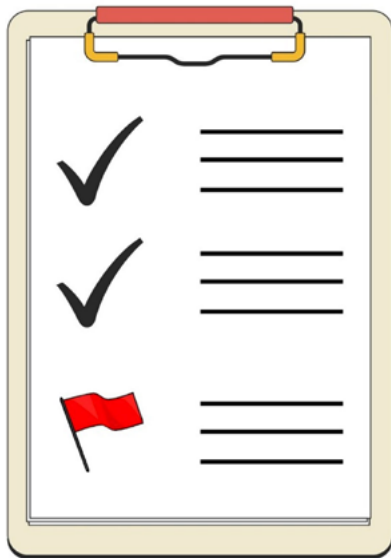
What does the law say?

The District Court Rules, the Family Court Rules, the High Court Rules and other legislation relating to tribunals and judicial bodies set out the form, content, purpose and rules for submission and filing of affidavits in New Zealand.

In general, these laws require affidavits to:

- Be expressed in the first person.
- State the full name, occupation and place of residence of the deponent.
- Be signed or marked by the deponent.
- Be signed by an authorised person.
- Include a statement by the authorised person of the date and place of swearing or affirming and the qualification that authorises them to take the affidavit.
- Be initialled or marked by the deponent and authorised person on every page that precedes the jurat.
- Be single-sided if the document is to be processed by the Family Court.

For more information about the rules and requirements relating to affidavits, see the Manual.



Red flags within a document

Here are some red flags that may indicate that a document does not or is not likely to meet the requirements of an affidavit.

If you notice a red flag, check the document carefully to ensure that it meets the criteria for an affidavit. It may be that the client needs to make some changes to ensure the document complies with legislation or that the client calls the document an

affidavit but it is actually a document of a different kind.

- The client refuses to complete the document correctly

- for instance, by refusing to write their legal name or occupation or address when required to by law.

- The client refers to themselves as a “natural person” or uses a punctuation mark instead of their legal name.
- Red ink is used in the document.
- The document doesn’t follow the affidavit format set out above with the appropriate beginning statement and jurat.
- The document provides a space for the client or Justice to sign to “verify” the document.
- The document is addressed to an organisation other than a court or tribunal.
- The document contains written threats towards others or you.
- The document clearly deviates from accepted formatting in a way that could mislead the recipient. For instance, if the document’s page numbers begin -3, -2, -1, 0, 1 – the client could discard the first four pages without the recipient’s knowledge.

This is not an affidavit

My client has a document entitled “affidavit” that does not appear to be a proper affidavit. What should I do?

One way to avoid the awkward situation of declining to complete a client’s document when they present it to you is to thoroughly question the client about the nature of the document when they call to make an appointment.

1. Double-check that the document does not meet requirements.

It may be that the document has been created by the client rather than taken from a template and is formatted a little differently. Documents formatted a little differently could still meet the requirements or may miss a few requisite elements. Consult the Manual to be certain.

If the document is missing a requisite element, point this out to the client. If the client needs further advice on affidavit requirements, direct them to Community Law or perhaps the Ministry of Justice website.

2. Ask questions

The Manual says:

“If in doubt, don’t act’. This applies when there is a genuine doubt about the legality or propriety of the document or task requested.”

Best practice, when in doubt, is to decline to execute the document with which you are presented. However, before you decline, it is a good idea to form a clear understanding of the circumstances, and to determine whether you have good reason to genuinely doubt the circumstances or the document.



Ask: what does the client intend to do with the completed document?

The client wishes to submit this document to a New Zealand court or tribunal:

They may not have understood that the courts have content and form requirements for documents. If the document does not meet the requirements, the Ministry of Justice may not accept the document from the client. To save the client time and effort, refer them to the Ministry of Justice webpage about affidavits and statutory declarations.

The client wishes to submit this document to an overseas organisation:

The document is not an affidavit under New Zealand legislation. If the client intends to submit this document to an overseas organisation, the document will be subject to different legal requirements and this affidavit may meet those foreign legal requirements. The client will need to confirm with the receiving organisation or with their local embassy that a New Zealand Justice of the Peace is authorised to take that affidavit.

The client wishes to submit this document to a different New Zealand organisation or agency:

The client may not understand that affidavits are used in court proceedings and must adhere to a set format. Recommend the client re-write their “affidavit” as a statutory declaration, or that they complete some other document that better fits their purpose.

Decline to sign a document entitled “affidavit” that does not meet the legal requirements and is not intended to be used as an affidavit.

3. Take note of the client’s intent

The client may behave in a way that leads you to doubt the propriety of the task.

For instance, the client may:

- pressure you to sign the document
- act in a way that indicates they are being pressured or influenced to sign the document
- be distressed or not currently have the mental capacity to appreciate the repercussions of signing the document
- believe that the document will be valid in a way that it is not
- ask much more of you than could be expected from a Justice of the Peace, for instance, requiring you to initial and date every paragraph of a large document or to take the client’s affidavit 10 times using 10 identical documents
- request you to sign the document to make it appear more valid.

4. If in doubt, do not execute. Refer to someone who can assist.

Where the document is not an affidavit or any other document you’re familiar with, and the client does not want to make a statutory declaration, decline to sign the document.

Having established a genuine doubt as to the propriety or legality of the document or task, you are perfectly entitled to decline to execute the document.

To aid the client you should endeavour to offer an alternative solution.

- You could advise the client to visit their local District Court.
- You could advise the client to visit their local Community Law centre or Citizens Advice Bureau for advice.
- The client could also see a private lawyer.

What are the consequences of signing a fake/invalid affidavit?

If the client intends to submit the document to a court, it will likely be rejected if it falls short of the form and content requirements of that court or tribunal. In this instance the client will be inconvenienced.

If the client does not intend to submit their “affidavit” to the court and instead wishes to submit it to another organisation, that organisation will likely reject the document or ignore it. The document is of little practical value if it does not meet the organisation’s requirements or expectations for documents or if the document has no meaning to that organisation. If the document is rejected, this has inconvenienced both you and the client.

Sometimes clients wish to provide these documents to important figures such as the Prime Minister or the Governor-General. This would be the equivalent to a member of the public writing a letter to that person, albeit in unusual form. They are perfectly entitled to do this subject to any laws pertaining to harmful communications and threats. Entitling the document “affidavit” does not lend the document more authority in this context. Your signature on the document may be seen as lending support to the client’s views.

Overall, entitling a document “affidavit” has little legislative effect in New Zealand if the document does not meet the legislative requirements for affidavits. You are not doing your client a favour by signing their document if the document holds little practical value. Your signature and acquiescence could be taken as approval of the document and could give the client false hope that it is somehow more valid.

The recipient of the document may view your signature as approval of the document’s validity and this may damage the public opinion of Justices of the Peace.

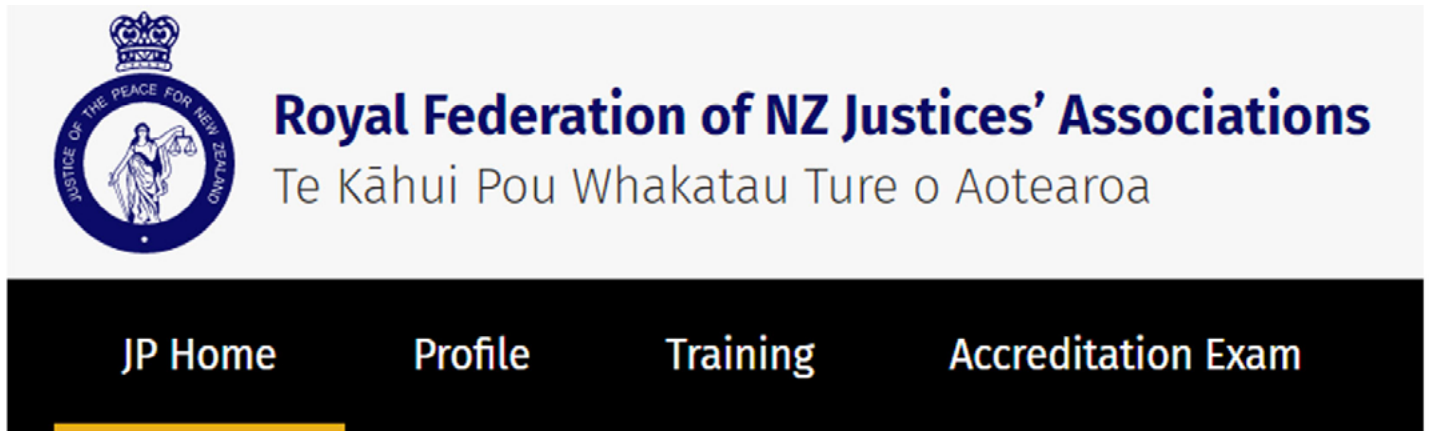
Are you “abandoning your post” by not signing?

There is no legal requirement that a person authorised to take an affidavit must take an affidavit. There is especially no legal requirement that a person authorised to take an affidavit must execute a document that is pretending to be an affidavit.

You are required to “undertake your statutory, judicial and ministerial duties in a proper manner and administer the law in so far as you are called to do so” by the Justice of the Peace Code of Ethics. Signing a document that you suspect or know is invalid is contrary to the Code of Ethics.

How to update your address on the website

You can change your listed address by logging into justiceofthepeace.org.nz and going to the Profile page. See the banner at the top of the webpage and select “Profile” to go to this page.



Scroll down the Profile page until you find the Address Details section.

Do not enter your address details directly into the Address box. Your address will not update correctly.

Address Details

Address	1 Unknown Street, Unknown	
	Click here to enter a PO Box, or to add an apartment/flat number and building name	
Country	New Zealand	
Availability	Evenings and weekends. Please phone for an appointn ▼	
Active	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If ticked, this address will show in the public search results.</i>
Is this a postal address?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If ticked, this address will be hidden in the public search results.</i>
<div style="background-color: #000080; color: white; padding: 5px 10px; display: inline-block;">Add another address</div>		

Instead, select the blue text below the address box shown here.

[Click here to enter a PO Box, or to add an apartment/flat number and building name](#)

By selecting blue text, more text boxes will appear. Fill out the appropriate boxes.

Address Details

Address

Enter your address

[Click here to enter a PO Box, or to add an apartment/flat number and building name](#)

Building

Street/PO Box*

49 Ballance Street

Suburb

Thorndon

Town/City*

Wellington


Postcode*

6011

Country

New Zealand

Availability

Evenings and weekends. Please phone for an appointm 

At the bottom of the Address Details section, ensure the proper boxes are checked. Select the “Active” box to ensure your details will appear in “Find a JP” and deselect the “postal address” box.

Active

☒

Is this a postal address?

☐

Scroll to the bottom of the page and select “Save”.

Save

Address Details

Address


49 Ballance Street, Thorndon, Wellington

[Click here to enter a PO Box, or to add an apartment/flat number and building name](#)

Country

New Zealand

Availability

Evenings and weekends. Please phone for an appointm 

Active

☒

Is this a postal address?

☐

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.

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, it is 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.

Who can help?

Sometimes a client asks for your help, and you are not able to assist them. For instance, you may not have the jurisdiction to execute the document, or you may believe the client requires professional advice before proceeding.

The District Court

Court registrars and deputy registrars have the jurisdiction to take statutory declarations and affidavits and can assist with other Ministry of Justice-related documents and services. Courts usually have a service desk open during business hours. Court hours and locations can be found online at

<https://www.justice.govt.nz/contact-us/find-us/>



Got a legal problem? Maybe we can help. We're lawyers and we're also community workers. We listen carefully, we're whānau friendly, and we help you find solutions you feel comfortable with. We're passionate about making sure that everyone in Aotearoa, no matter how little money you have, has access to justice and enjoys real equality.

Community Law is all around the country, from Kaitiāia to Rēkohu (the Chathams). We offer all sorts of free legal help, from easy-to-read information, to community workshops, to one-on-one legal help.

The Community Law website includes information about legal processes and services that could be useful for clients and Justices of the Peace.

Citizens Advice Bureau

From cab.org.nz:

We provide free, confidential, independent information and advice to anyone. We help people know what their rights are and how to access services they need. We use insights from our clients' experiences to show when policies and laws and/or their implementation are having a negative impact on people. We work for positive social change.

You can get our help by:

- visiting your local CAB (no appointment needed);
- phoning your local CAB or calling free on 0800 FOR CAB (0800 367 222);
- emailing us;
- chatting with us online;
- browsing our information about your rights;
- searching our database for information and local community organisations.

The Citizens Advice Bureau website has a great deal of information that could be useful for clients and Justices of the Peace about rights, government organisations and processes, documents and other services.



Community Law

Community Law is a voluntary organisation that provides the community with free legal advice.

From communitylaw.org.nz:



Lawyers



If a client wishes to speak with a lawyer and does not want to visit their local Community Law centre, they can find a private lawyer on the New Zealand Law Society page. The client will likely need to pay the lawyer for their services.

Find a lawyer at www.lawsociety.org.nz/for-the-public/get-legal-help/

The relevant organisation/agency

You may need to refer the client back to the organisation to whom they intend to send their document or information. Contact details can usually be found online.

Embassy or High Commission

If the client wishes to send their document overseas, they may need to contact the country's New Zealand-based Embassy or High Commission for advice or assistance. Contact details can be found online.

Interacting with clients

The needs of many clients can be easily met by following the usual procedures. However, others may need you to approach the matter in a particular manner, provide additional assistance or go out of your way to understand what they need.

Not every client will be particularly skilled at or well-equipped to communicate their needs to you. You can assist these clients by:

1. Choosing your attitude

Choosing your attitude is not just about what you say; non-verbal cues also reflect your attitude. To help set the scene for a good experience for both you and the client, ensure that you present yourself in a confident, professional, and polite manner.

Keeping calm is essential. Heightened emotions can make situations harder to deal with. If you feel like the situation is beginning to get out of hand, take a deep breath and adjust your voice.

You have no control over the client's behaviour, but you can control how you react to the client. Often the client is frustrated with the situation, rather than you, so try not to take their behaviour personally.

2. Asking questions

It is better to ask questions about how you may better serve your client than to remain silent out of fear of causing offence and to make assumptions about the client's needs.

Give the client the opportunity to explain what they are requesting and ask questions to ensure you fully understand the issue and their needs.

Actively listen to what the client has to say. This means letting them speak without interrupting.

After you have given them the opportunity to explain, you might paraphrase what they have said to demonstrate that you have listened and to ensure you are on the same page.

If a client is stressed or frustrated it may be harder for them to articulate what they need.

3. Building rapport with empathy

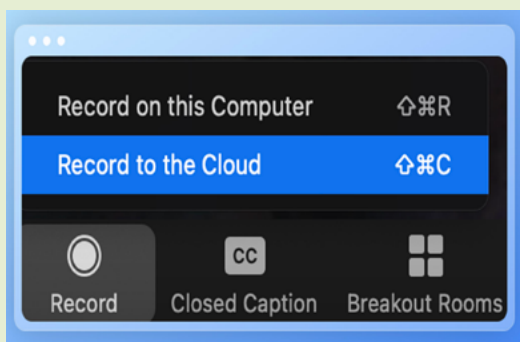
When someone is acting emotively, it is easy to become dismissive or react negatively. Disregarding a client's feelings may inflame the situation. Acknowledging their feelings, whether or not they are justified, will enable the client to feel heard and calm them down. Statements such as "I understand this situation is frustrating for you" or "I can see this situation has caused you stress and concern" are a good way to demonstrate empathy to clients.

Zoom tip

Record the session with the permission of the host and other attendees.

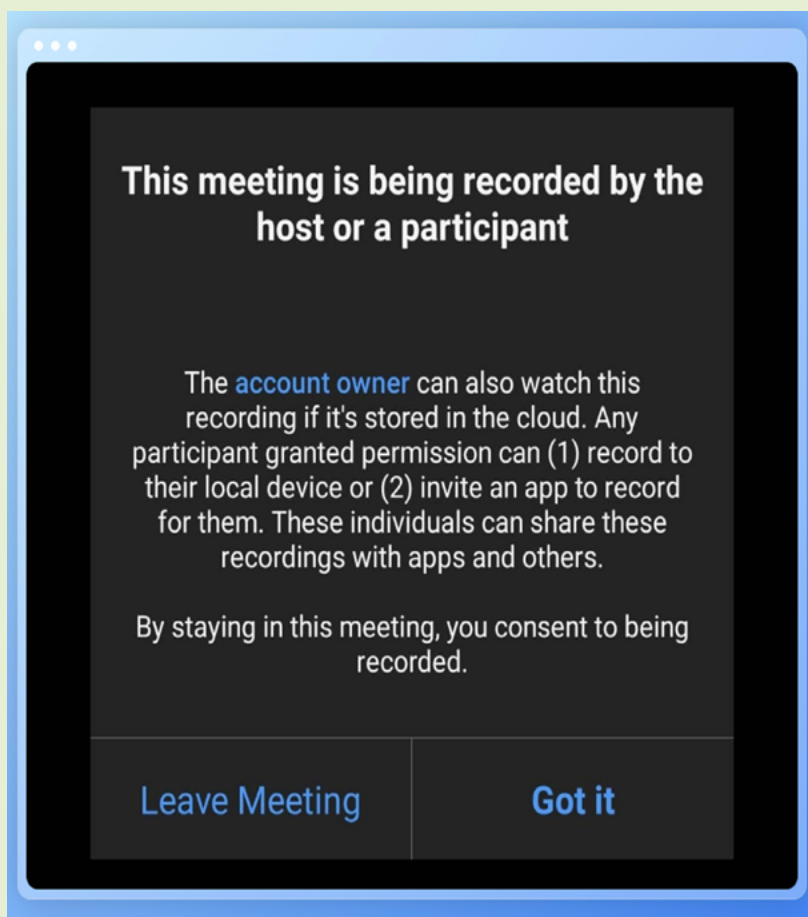
As a Zoom meeting participant, you are able to record a Zoom meeting if the host has enabled participants to record. The host can go into their menu and select "Allow Record".

Once you have host permission, click on the record button. You will need to decide whether to record the call to your computer or to the cloud. Recording to the cloud is only available if you have a paid plan.



It is polite to inform other participants that the call is being recorded. Usually this is discussed by the host with other attendees at the beginning of the call.

All participants also get a message from Zoom informing them of the recording.



Judicial Studies Course Practicum

Judicial Justice of the Peace PIP HEWETT, from Franklin, was one of the JJPs who assisted with the February Judicial Studies Course Practicum . . .

It was an absolute privilege and pleasure to be asked to participate in the February JSC Practicum in Wellington. Four sitting JJPs attended to help guide students through the intense two-day programme.

Once again, the group of thirteen students comprised a great mix of personalities, professional backgrounds, ages, ethnicities and life experiences. The students must show that whatever they individually bring to the bench in terms of their past life experiences, they can execute the tasks of a Judicial Justice of the Peace without partiality or bias.

After introductions and hopefully the settling of nerves the practicum got under way. The group was split in two and group one went straight into mock courts. These are designed to put students into “real” situations. Over the two days they are able to show their skills of court management, that they can follow the formal procedures of a court, deal with different arrest court situations, run a “trial” and deliver a coherent decision and sentence.

The fun part for the JJPs is role-playing in the mock courts. We act as defendants and witnesses. While we have scripts to help, it is fun embellishing the roles and we draw from our own experiences of observing these in our own courts. We are very ably supported by the young Public Defence Service lawyers who give their time to fill the roles of prosecutors and duty lawyers. This makes the exercise more real for the students.

Meanwhile, the second group gets involved in a variety of tasks designed to enhance the under-

standing of ethics, dealing with difficult defendants, decision and sentence writing to name a few. This year we had the addition of two new sessions - presentations by Court Security and Police.

Court Security Officers do an amazing job and this was brought home to us with pictures and real examples of the weapons they confiscate from court attendees on a daily basis. (Who knew that a 22-gauge gun could be made from a Maglite torch?)

The police officer gave an entertaining and useful session on speed detection equipment. It was fun to get out on the street and use a hand-held laser speed gun. While interesting, it is also important that JJPs understand their role in upholding security and also how speed detection equipment works.

Judge Barbara Morris represented the Chief District Court Judge at the practicum and it was her task to determine whether or not students are competent to sit on the bench. She imparted much wisdom when providing feedback and leading discussions on various topics.

Finally, the course would not be as successful as it was without an incredible amount of planning. Shinae Skelton and her team do an amazing job. The content of the practicum is always evolving and each year just gets better. She also keeps us well-fed and on task, moving the groups from court to breakout rooms and tweaking the programme where necessary.

Congratulations to all the students and good luck for the future.



Front row, left to right: Joel Dodd, Shinae Skelton, David Wong, Valerie Tan, and Andrew Melville; **second row,** Nikola Worrall-Bader, Sandy Gill, Stephen Haddock (against wall), Mike Keefe, Michelle Fremaux, Bill Guthrie, Caroline Ludford, Ihsana Ageel, and Pip Hewett; **third row,** Kara Rosemeier, Brad Olsen, and Judge Barbara Morris; **and at rear,** Garry Nicholls and Jason Salle.



A timely opportunity

Newly appointed Associate Justice Minister DEBORAH RUSSELL (left) was a keynote speaker in Invercargill

Thank you for the opportunity to be here today in my relatively new role as Associate Justice Minister.

I understand the 2021 AGM and Conference were affected by COVID-19, and the 2022 Conference was conducted over Zoom, so I certainly hope you are enjoying the chance to meet in person.

I would like to thank you for your efforts over the past couple of years during the COVID-19 pandemic.

I also want to acknowledge the devastation caused by Cyclone Gabrielle and the earlier floods in a large part of the North Island, from Northland to Hawke's Bay.

We have seen terrible damage caused to those communities, but also those same communities coming together to support each other and find a way forward.

I am pleased to have responsibility for matters relating to Justices of the Peace as part of my delegated responsibilities.

This is a chance to work closely with a group of people who serve their communities with distinction every day.

I am in the process of learning about my responsibilities as Associate Minister of Justice, so this is a timely opportunity.

By way of a brief introduction, if I may: I was born in Whangamomona, in the backblocks of Taranaki, to a farming family.

I've always had a hunger for ideas, and this eventually led me to university to study philosophy.

The theory I studied while there recognises a crucial fact about human beings - one that comes to us from as far back as Aristotle: human beings are social animals, living in the fabric of communities.

We need to find ways for people to live their own life as they choose, while at the same time understanding that we do this collectively, together.

The significance of the service you provide to your communities cannot be understated.

JPs continue to serve the public and provide easy access to services at the community level. Our communities and society are the better for it.

The significance of the services you provide for the community was underlined by some recent reporting I received.

For example:

- In the 2022 calendar year, Judicial JPs presided over 34,349 District Court criminal events which equates to 5.3 percent of all criminal events scheduled for that year.
- In the 2020/2021 financial year 776,942 documents

were handled by JPs.

- In 2021/2022 268,345 documents were handled, with this figure reflecting the community lockdowns in response to COVID-19.

While being briefed for my new role I was impressed by the variety of ways you help people access justice.

The Government has made access to justice one of the cornerstones for the justice portfolio, and I know it is also a priority for the Minister of Justice.

I know the large majority of you provide declaration and signature witnessing services. But there is so much more.

Other roles that directly provide access to justice are JPs as issuing officers, where you can consider applications for search warrants and protection orders from prosecuting agencies.

Judicial JPs also preside over hearings in the District Court, helping free up judges' time.

And JPs as Visiting Justices play an important role in presiding over disciplinary hearings held at correctional facilities.

The ability to adapt in a fast-developing world is key to maintaining access to justice, especially as we look to assist the digital generation coming through, who are more familiar with an Ipad than paper and pen.

During COVID-19, the need to process documents using non-contact processes presented some challenges but also showed the possibility of using online processes.

I'd like to acknowledge the role of the Federation in supplying further training and development to Justices of the Peace, to help them serve their communities effectively.

I also note that the Federation continues to strive towards improving diversity within the JP membership.

The number of female JP nominations since 2018 is at 748, compared to 564 male JP nominations.

Over the past few weeks, I've been getting to grips with some of the complexities and issues around the work of Justices of the Peace in Aotearoa.

For example, Accreditation is an important step, introduced by the Federation to ensure that appropriate standards of services are maintained and that JPs are able to stay current with the information they need to provide service to their communities.

I know the Federation has previously raised concerns around the lack of ongoing training and development requirements for JPs.

I am considering the matter but understand that to implement a requirement for JPs to maintain appropriate levels of knowledge and training would require legislative change, so there is a level of complexity there.

I am interested in hearing your views on this matter and other issues in person while I am here.

On behalf of Justice Minister Kiri Allan and Minister for Courts Rino Tirikatene, once again, thank you.

I wish you all the best for a successful annual Conference.

Progress on long-term changes

Chief District Court Judge HEEMI TAUMAUNU (below) and Principal Youth Court Judge IDA MALOSI were keynote speakers at AGM/Conference 2023. Chief Judge Taumaunu's speech published here has been slightly abridged because of space considerations.

Thank you very much for the invitation to speak at your Conference. I understand your mihi whakatau was held yesterday and I pass on my respects to the mana whenua, Ngāi Tahu, and the various runanga associated with this rohe (Papatipu, Waihopi, Awarua, Hokonui and Oraka-Aparima).



I am joined by Principal Youth Court Judge Ida Malosi who I am sure needs no introduction and who has strong connections to this part of the world. She will make a few remarks at the conclusion of my address.

I want to reiterate what the Minister has said earlier and acknowledge the important work that Justices of the Peace and Judicial Justices of the Peace contribute to the administration of justice in the widest sense in Aotearoa New Zealand. JPs undertake a variety of work, from witnessing documents to the role that Judicial JPs play in presiding over hearings in the District Court.

Like everyone in the justice system, the past three years have been extremely difficult for JPs. Serving our communities under COVID-19 was often challenging and logistically difficult. JPs have had to be creative and resourceful to ensure that you facilitated access to justice. This had to be done at pace, at a time when there was a lot of uncertainty and stress in our communities. I want to place on the record my deep appreciation for the work you were able to do in difficult times and for your ongoing commitment to ensuring access to justice.

Last week Judge Malosi and I attended the triennial conference for the District Court which was held over four days in Tamaki Makaurau, followed by the All Courts conference. Like this event, our recent conferences have been dogged by COVID-19 and last week was the first time we had met for a triennial since 2018. I thought it was important to share with you the key themes I spoke about at the triennial and update you on the state of the District Court, given we are all part of the justice system and all committed to

continuing to enhance and improve the work we do.

COVID-19 has had a huge impact on the District Court. It has added enormous pressure because of the significant periods of lockdown when we were able to conduct priority proceedings only, and the number of people who

were unwell or had to isolate. Recent extreme weather events in Northland, Auckland, the Coromandel, Tairāwhiti and Hawke's Bay have also had an impact not just on the operation of the courts in those areas but on people, homes and communities.

What I said to District Court judges is that despite that, they have played a remarkable role over the past three years in ensuring the courts remain able to operate. We put in place a local solution framework, which meant we were able to reflect the particular circumstances in each District Court location. It was a time of constant change but it worked and we kept the business of the court going.

In addition to responding to the immediate crisis events, we have also made some significant progress on long-term changes, including key programmes and innovations.

There are three strands to the direction we are heading:

- improving the efficiency of how we conduct the business of the court
- increasing our capacity to do more work
- improving the quality of the justice we administer.

The three strands are inextricably linked and all are required in order to achieve our ultimate goal of enhancing justice for all.

Improving efficiency

We have an extraordinary backlog of cases in the District Court. A backlog means, in our context, any case or application that takes longer to go through the court than the agreed timeframe set by legislation or operational policy (excluding delays that involve judicial monitoring).

Pre-existing backlogs increased during COVID-19 lockdowns. The backlog is starting to reduce but it is considerably higher than pre-pandemic levels.

Currently, our active caseload comprises 61,000 applications across all jurisdictions. That represents 61,000 individuals or families – and a significant percentage of those cases fall within the definition of backlog.

As we are all well aware there is a very real human cost when people are required to wait too long to have their cases heard and determined.

Delays have an impact on defendants, witnesses, victims, parties to proceedings and their wider whānau. They put lives on hold and keep many people in limbo. We would all agree that access to justice is a cornerstone for society and requires that justice be delivered in a timely manner.

How can we work more efficiently when it feels like we're all working at capacity already?

I know that this is a major concern for all of us.

Backlogs are a whole-of-system problem and they need a whole-of-system solution and response.

We are taking an evidence-based approach to this at the District Court. To put it simply, we are up-ending the way we approach the scheduling of cases and rostering of judicial resources. We have pulled it apart – and, with the help of increasingly sophisticated data analysis, have examined how systems align, or not; and where there is room for improvement.

That scrutiny extends to all parts of the operation of courts, such as the number and type of courtrooms, and availability of court staff and key stakeholders – for example, counsel, police prosecutors, probation officers, etc. Then we've put the rostering and scheduling system back together and in doing so we have a far better view of what the backlog actually looks like and where it is located.

We now know the 15 courts where backlogs are the largest. We will soon be able to create a future

schedule that includes all active cases and forecasted incoming cases, to help better inform the rostering and scheduling decisions that need to be made. Our modelling tells us we have the ability to make massive improvements.

In 2023, initially we will focus on the work of the metro courts with the largest backlogs, primarily the Auckland metro courts, and also those where the needs are greatest.

There is other work going on across the system that will assist. There is a digitisation project, Te Au Reka, that aims to modernise the currently out-dated, paper-based systems in courts and that will be hugely significant.

Increasing capacity

The second strand of our strategic direction for the District Court involves increasing our capacity to do more work. There is good news on this front. In 2021, as part of the Government's response to COVID-19 related justice issues, funding was provided for five District Court judges to be appointed in advance of upcoming retirements. The initial two-year term for these advance appointments was extended for a further two years until mid-2025. In addition, funding was approved for two judges to be appointed in advance of upcoming retirements to cover judges on secondment to other roles.

Since 2018, 69 new judges have been appointed. We also have five new community magistrates this year, bringing the total number around the country to 18. The Family Court has also welcomed the introduction of kaiārahi, or navigators. Kaiārahi are a link between the community and the Family Court, providing information and support to parents, caregivers and whānau on how to navigate the court system or access out of court services. And once the legislation is passed, Family Court Associates will be an important new legal role within the court, with the ability to work on matters at the early stages of proceedings to enable them to progress more quickly through the court.

The backlog strategy I've just spoken about allows us to take a closer look at our total judicial resource, how and where our judges, CMs and Judicial Justices of the Peace are rostered and scheduled, and we will continue to consider whether we are using our different types of judicial officer in the most effective manner.

The message for you in all of this is that we need everyone in the justice

sector to put their shoulder to the wheel to ensure that we are all working together to make significant inroads into the backlog. Judicial JPs are very much part of that. There is no intention to take work away from JJPs. The opposite is the case – we want to find efficient ways to add to the work that is being done across the sector, all with our eye on the backlog. There will always be a need for JJPs, and for JPs with your unique and important roles.

Quality of justice

The third and final strategic strand for the District Court which we explored at our conference involves improving the quality of the justice we administer to achieve our ultimate goal of enhancing justice for all.

In late 2020, I announced the vision of Te Ao Mārama, which is a response to the calls over many years for transformative change in our courts. Let me be clear: Te Ao Mārama is not designed just for Māori. It is designed for the benefit of all New Zealanders and everyone who comes to our court to seek justice, regardless of who they are or where they are from.

Obviously, because Māori are disproportionately over-represented in our justice system, it will need to include and be relevant to those Māori people and their communities who are served by our court.

The journey towards Te Ao Mārama will take us many years to achieve. The Government recently provided \$40 million across four years to support the Te Ao Mārama kaupapa. Although the budget allocation is insufficient to fund a nationwide development of the kaupapa immediately in every court location, it is sufficient to enable us to grow the kaupapa in 13 of our courts and I will announce those locations over the next month as they are finally confirmed. Te Ao Mārama has already been introduced in Hamilton, Kaitiaki and Gisborne.

The reality of the budget allocation has required us to refine the scope of the kaupapa to essentially concentrate on the most important things we think can be achieved with the amount of money and within the timeframe that has been allocated. In refining the scope, we have decided to place the kaupapa within a "justice highway" context. This decision was guided by the following key statistics:

- Just over half of all adult prisoners have been exposed to sexual and/or family violence as children.
- The figure for Māori prisoners is

60% and for female prisoners nearly 70%.

- Over 80% of current adult prisoners spent time in state care as children. Those who graduated from care and protection to youth justice are 15 times more likely to go on to offend and 107 times more likely to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment before turning 21.

These statistics paint a grim picture of a justice highway that starts with state intervention as children (and for some before birth), then moves on through the Youth Court, on to the adult criminal court, and then through the ever-revolving door of prison.

These statistics tell us our system is very effective at trapping people on the justice highway from a very young age.

Te Ao Mārama in the Family Court and in the Youth Court must be directed to help greater numbers of these children and their families find positive pathways away from the justice system.

In the adult criminal jurisdiction, Te Ao Mārama will aim to increase the quality of the information that is presented to presiding judges to ensure well-informed decision-making.

The legitimacy of the District Court relies on maintaining public confidence in the court. The potential benefits of the Te Ao Mārama kaupapa are obvious. Not just for offenders and their whānau and communities, but for taxpayers in fiscal terms and for the legitimacy of the court and the justice system in terms of enhanced respect for the rule of law.

Te Ao Mārama requires no changes to the law.

Te Ao Mārama doesn't compromise the independent mana of the judiciary, justice sector agencies or the community.

In fact, Te Ao Mārama will be transformative only when each component is independently strong and functioning in such a way as to command the respect of the others.

I hope that gives you a flavour of the issues and programmes of work that are in front of the District Court. At our conference, we heard different perspectives from a wide range of community speakers.

A key message that I took away from the community leaders who spoke was that we have been invited to treat people in our court with dignity and respect. To see them and to acknowledge their humanity. To treat

the people appearing in front of us, whether they be defendants, victims, witnesses, parties or wider whānau, with the same amount of care and respect that we would if they were our own family members. This is a valuable message for JPs as well.

In a conference with a focus on the need for transformational change, it was very encouraging to hear from some great New Zealanders about actions that now seem unremarkable but were groundbreaking at the time. Answering the phone with a “kia ora”, in Dame Naida Glavich’s case; insisting on performing the haka properly, as Sir Buck Shelford explained to us; singing the national anthem in the Māori language as well as English; a line of jurisprudence emerging from our highest court that tikanga is the first law of Aotearoa New Zealand.

At the moment, what we are trying to achieve in the justice system with Te Ao Mārama feels challenging, groundbreaking and difficult to accomplish but my hope is that it too will be regarded as unremarkable in a few years’ time.

Finally, I am pleased to let you know about the appointment of a new National Executive Judge.

As you know, Judge Malosi has been National Executive Judge and the liaison point for the Federation and the District Court. She has now become Principal Youth Court Judge and I am pleased to announce that

Judge Russell Collins will become National Executive Judge, starting in June. Russell will be in the role until his retirement in 2026. As National Executive Judge, he will become your liaison point from June.

I wish you all the best for your conference and I would now like to call on Judge Ida Malosi.



Judge Ida Malosi

Tēnā koe, talofa - it’s great to be here. I was born in Bluff and raised here and I am proud of my Southland roots alongside my Samoan heritage.

I also feel very connected to your kaupapa. My parents were immersed in the community and my mother was one of the first Pasifika JPs in the country. So I know what your job involves, I know how you serve your communities and I deeply value what you do.

“Serving our communities” was the theme of the triennial conference last week that the Chief Judge has spoken about. I know it is a theme

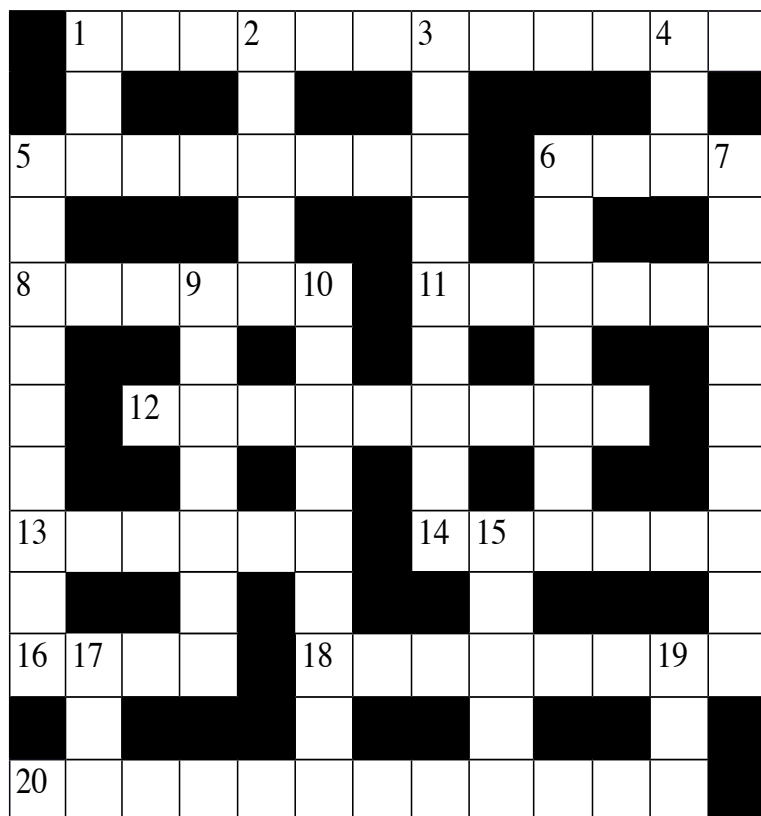
that will resonate for you in your work as it did for the judiciary. As the Chief has said, we heard from a wide range of community members – leaders, advocates, experts in different areas. We heard about how frightening the court experience can be for individuals and whānau, and how alienated many people feel from the legal and justice process. We heard from representatives from people with disabilities, from different ethnic groups and different generations about the barriers to accessing justice.

One of the key planks of the Te Ao Mārama kaupapa is introducing plain language and toning down the formalities of the courtroom. This is also relevant to your work. I would urge you to consider what you can do to ensure you are communicating to the people you serve in ways that are easily understood and are inclusive of all parts of the community.

I was also pleased to see from your agenda that you are exploring ways to encourage younger generations of New Zealanders to consider becoming JPs and this includes looking at ideas from counterparts in Australia.

I have enjoyed my interaction with the Federation and with JPs, and myself and the Chief Judge will be alongside Judge Collins as he steps into the National Executive role from June.

Thank you again for the invitation and thank you for the southern hospitality.



CROSSWORD

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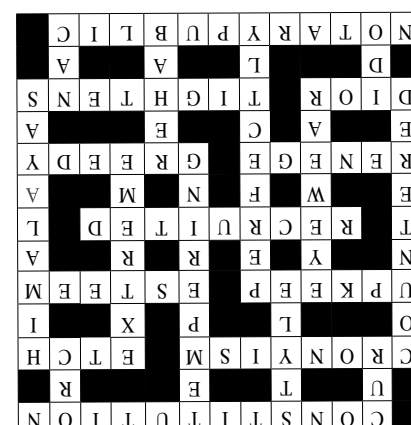
- 1 Set of principles by which an organisation is governed
- 5 “Old boys’ network” eg
- 6 Engrave
- 8 Maintenance
- 11 Regard
- 12 Signed up
- 13 Go back on
- 14 Avaricious
- 16 Christian couturier
- 18 Reinforces
- 20 One authorised to perform legal formalities (6,6)

6 Intense

- 7 They mark the border between Tibet and India
- 9 Glasses
- 10 In excellent fashion
- 15 Recovery (colloq)
- 17 Vow of a lifetime (1,2)
- 19 NZ’s first domestic airline

DOWN:

- 1 Mongrel
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- 3 Moderating
- 4 Goblin
- 5 Retaliated



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#88888

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PURSUANT to section 3 (1) of the Justices of the Peace Act 1957, Her Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Justices of the Peace for New Zealand.

Abuharbid, Ahlam, New Plymouth
 Allison, Christy Lee, Auckland
 Anjum, Muhammad Ramzan, Auckland
 Baird, Jacqueline Tracy, Kaitaia
 Battensby, Gail Shirley, Matakoho
 Bowe, Teresa Doreen, Hamilton
 Brown, Jessica Rene, Otorohanga
 Buchan, Dianne Joy, Otaki
 Buddendijk, Jessica Wim Geertje, Auckland
 Budzyna-Dawidowski, Przemyslaw Krzysztof, Auckland
 Bushnell, Paul Richard, Auckland
 Coleman, Jennifer Jane Ann, Methven
 Donald, Steven John, Hamilton
 Fonongaloa, Kasanita, Timaru
 Fowlie, Lorraine Gaye, Lower Hutt
 Frost, Carey Jennifer, Auckland
 Green, Helen Florence, Raglan
 Hawke, Kirsten Angela, Auckland
 Heald, Lovely Dorothy, Whatawhata
 Kedzlie, Mary Frances, Whitianga
 Kinder, Martin Anthony, Rotorua
 Little, David Neil, Wanaka
 Mathur, Brij, Auckland
 Moore, Janis Mary, Egmont Village
 Naiker, Nilesch, Hikurangi
 Ngo, Thac Hoang, Auckland
 Plant, Christopher Glen, Te Kauwhata
 Pope, Jocelyn Maree, Hamilton
 Setu, Sesalina, Auckland
 Soni, Digant, Auckland
 Taipaleti, Rangiaata, Papakura
 Tutty, Karl Jason, Te Awamutu
 Vincent, Kevin Murray, Christchurch
 West, Megan Jane, Hamilton
 Whittle, Margaret Helm, Taihape

*Dated at Wellington
 this 10th day of February 2023
 Hon Aupito William Sio
 Associate Minister of Justice*

Adams, Pauline Judith, Hokitika
 Benson-Guiu, Daniel Francesc, Dunedin
 Brown, Deborah Anne, Geraldine
 Caldwell, Catherine Rutherford, Tuakau
 Changezai, Liaquat Ali, Hamilton
 Cleghorn, Denise Fay, Cheviot
 Cogger, Jeanette Michelle, Timaru
 Dally, David Hugh, Christchurch
 Day, Caroline Marie, Dannevirke
 Dixon, Marion Gaye, Rotorua
 Edwards, Daniella Julie Claire, Hamilton
 Garner, Mary Anne, Upper Moutere
 Haig, Christine Louise, Dunedin
 Haines, Scott Nathan, Richmond
 Huggins, Ian Stanley, Cromwell
 Jhinku, Noel, Dunedin
 Mai, Quang, Palmerston North
 Martin, Christopher James, Waipu
 Mercer, Kyle James, Kawerau
 Moore, Linda Mary, Balclutha
 Morris, Jillian Anne, Rolleston
 Pepene, Shirley, Mangapai
 Rangihika, Maureen Huia, Kawerau
 Reed, Amanda Rose, Christchurch
 Rei, Priscilla, Manaia
 Roberts-Bangera, Jesintha Shanthi, Christchurch
 Singh, Kamaldeep, Pukekohe
 Thompson, Louise, Rolleston
 Walker, Stephen Alan, Dunedin
 Wallace, Michael William McNab, Dunedin
 Yau, Justin Jie-Yin, Christchurch
 Young, Vicky Leigh, Hamilton

*Dated at Wellington
 this 14th day of March 2023
 Hon Dr Deborah Russell
 Associate Minister of Justice*

Corrigenda: Justices of the Peace Appointed

In the notice published in the New Zealand Gazette, 23 June 2016, Issue No. 58, Notice No. 2016-go3592, please replace:

**Krisnasamy, Gurunathan, Otaki
 with
 Gurunathan, Krisnasamy, Otaki
 Dated at Wellington
 this 25th day of January 2023
 Andrew Kibblewhite,
 Secretary for Justice**

In the notice published in the New Zealand Gazette, 20 December 2022, Notice No. 2022-go5657, please replace:
**Tupaea-Kingi, Joanna, Auckland
 with
 Tupaea-Kingi, Joanne, Auckland
 Dated at Wellington
 this 27th day of January 2023
 Andrew Kibblewhite,
 Secretary for Justice**

In the notice published in the New Zealand Gazette, 20 December 2022, Notice No. 2022-go5657, please replace:
**Smallwood, Nicola Jane, Rotorua
 with
 Smallwood, Nicola, Rotorua
 Dated at Wellington
 this 8th day of March 2023
 Andrew Kibblewhite,
 Secretary for Justice**

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

Opinions expressed in this journal, whether editorially or by contributors, do not necessarily represent the views of the Royal Federation of New Zealand Justices' Association (Inc). Contributions on matters affecting Justices and their associations are particularly welcome, but all contributions are subject to the discretion of the Editor. Contributors are requested to forward matter to the Editor, Geoff Davies, email merlin81@xtra.co.nz, to reach him not later than the last day of November, February, May and August to be available for publication in the upcoming issue.

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