

Justices'

QUARTERLY



FIAT JUSTITIA
RUAT CAELUM

January 2023
Volume 91
Number 4



**Auckland
celebrates
centenary**

Going the extra mile

Greetings to all Justices.

First, I would like to place on record my thanks to my colleagues on the Board for all they contributed to the 2022 work programme, including changes to the meeting schedule and ensuring a Board member attended each Annual General Meeting. I also extend my thanks to National Manager Tony Pugh, our Professional Development Advisors, Shinae Skelton and Simone Baxter, and Administrator Katie Harvey for another productive year in the office.

Annual General Meetings

As I travelled around the country in recent months attending association AGMs, I met a large number of dedicated and committed Justices of the Peace who give freely of their time to their associations and their communities. I would like to acknowledge those Justices who take on additional duties as president, registrar, educators and council members for "going the extra mile" for their respective associations. I would also like to thank associations for the hospitality extended to Karen and I on our travels.

ACJA Conference

Federation Vice-President Nigel Tate and I attended the Australasian Council of Justices' Associations Conference in October last year in Hobart, Tasmania and held in person after 2021's online meeting. The Australian jurisdictions are determined by the state and territory administrations, and there are both similarities and differences between them and New Zealand. The conference was presided over by former Federation President Rachael O'Grady, now ACJA president [Story P2].

Judicial Studies Course

Unusually, in 2022, the Federation conducted two Judicial Studies Courses for Justices who have expressed an interest in sitting in court. The high standard of the graduates of the course has been acknowledged by the Chief District Court Judge. For those Justices who may be interested in following in their footsteps, nominations for the next course will be called early this year.

Justices' Quarterly Editor

At the Wellington association AGM, it was my privilege to present Quarterly Editor Geoff Davies



Federation President Peter Osborne addresses the Auckland association Centenary Dinner held at the Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron in Westhaven on October 15 last year [Story P13].

with his 30 years' service certificate. Geoff is very busy as a ministerial Justice and for many years has also edited the Quarterly. Thanks, Geoff, for all you have done and will continue to do.

Conference 2023

Preparations are well in hand for our AGM and Conference in Invercargill on March 10-12. While associations' official delegates are based on their voting strength, this does not preclude others attending as observers. Conference is open to any Justice of the Peace who is a member of an affiliated association. Registration forms are available on the Federation website or from association registrars.

Finally, I reiterate my thanks to all of you for what you do in your associations and communities, and Karen and I extend to you our best wishes for 2023.

Peter Osborne

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
**Royal Federation of
New Zealand
Justices' Associations**
(Incorporated)

AND ITS AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS
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ISSN 2382-12164 (print)

ISSN 2382-1272 (online)

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CAELUM
Let justice be done, though the
heavens may fall

January 2023 Vol 91 No: Four

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FEDERATION OFFICERS

Patron: The Rt Hon Dame Cindy Kiro GNZM QSO
Governor-General of New Zealand

President: Peter Osborne JP

Immediate Past President: Garry Nicholls JP

Vice-President: Nigel Tate JP

Northern Regional Representative:
David Harvey JP

Auckland Regional Representative:
Sherryl Wilson JP

Central Regional Representative:
Laurie Gabites JP

Southern Regional Representative:
Graeme Barber JP

Federation Kaumātua: Monty Morrison JP

Honorary Solicitors: Buddle Findlay

National Manager and Registrar:
Tony Pugh JP MBA BBS ACA

Professional Development Advisors:
Simone Baxter BDes (Hons)
Shinae Skelton BA LLB

Administrator: Katie Harvey BA

Editor Justices' Quarterly: Geoff Davies JP

'Power to the people'

Alcohol licensing hearings will become more accessible and less adversarial as the Government removes barriers preventing community voices from being heard, Justice Minister Kiri Allan (right) has announced. A Bill making targeted changes to the licensing process in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 was introduced to Parliament on December 7 last year.

"This Bill implements the first phase of alcohol reforms and will give power back to the community," Ms Allan said

"The changes will address three persistent issues identified by local communities:

- difficulties in adopting and applying local alcohol policies (LAPs)
- the excessive limits placed on who can object to licence applications
- the legalistic and adversarial nature of alcohol licensing hearings.

"We are removing the ability for people to be cross-examined at District Licensing Committee hearings.

"Members of the community have felt intimidated and disempowered at these hearings, as they can be cross-examined by experienced lawyers on behalf of well-resourced representatives of the alcohol industry. This can be a barrier to community participation.

"The Bill will also ensure hearings are not conducted with unnecessary formality, making them less intimidating and easily accessible, including being held at more suitable locations and times and remotely by phone or audio-visual link where appropriate," she said.

"We're also expanding who can object to a licence or a renewal application, making it easier for people to object as individuals, or on behalf of organisations with a special interest in reducing the harm caused by alcohol in their communities.

"Together these changes will boost the influence that communities have in local alcohol decision-making. It is the first step in bringing power back to the people, where it belongs."



ON THE COVER: As part of the Auckland association's centenary celebrations last year, the Governor-General, Dame Cindy Kiro, hosted an afternoon tea for JPs at Government House in Auckland. Those attending included, from left, Apolonia Fuka; Auckland Regional Representative and Centenary Committee chairman Sherryl Wilson; Auckland registrar Bruce Kilmister; Rohini Subbian and Sera Tuitama ... Story P13

Good to meet in person

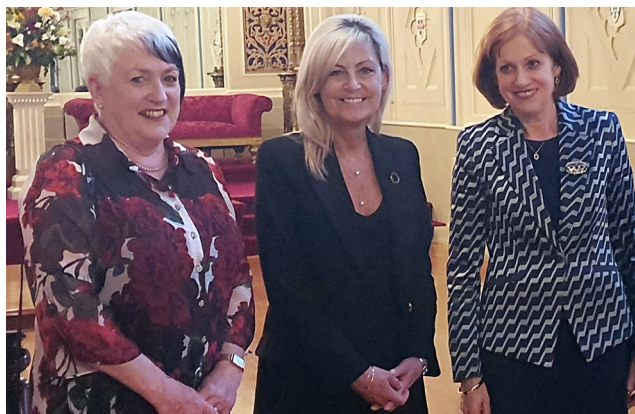
By ACJA President RACHAEL O'GRADY, Federation President 2018-2020

After two years of being buffeted by the disruption of the global pandemic, it was encouraging that Australasian Council of Justices' Associations (ACJA) delegates were able to return to some semblance of normality and hold our Conference face to face in Hobart last October to deal with the business of the ACJA and to discuss issues relating to activities and changes in various jurisdictions, and the potential impact on Justices of the Peace. Attending the Conference events were 20 ACJA delegates and those accompanying them.

The Conference was hosted by the Tasmanian Society of Justices of the Peace in conjunction with the celebration of their centenary. To mark both events, the Tasmanian Governor, Barbara Baker, hosted a reception at Government House. There was also a dinner at Hadley's Hotel on Saturday night attended by ACJA delegates and their partners, Society members and their partners, and some special guests. The guest speaker at the dinner, Judge Sandra Taglieri, of the Federal Circuit Court of Australia, provided insights into the operations of courts and other justice functions in a virtual world, including some very amusing examples of the "complications" that can occur.

The Saturday ACJA Conference was officially opened by the Tasmanian Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Elise Archer. In addition to the formal parts of the meeting, there were contemporary issues related to Justices of the Peace and their roles discussed. These included online witnessing and online training initiatives to meet a changing demographic focusing on a younger generation. There was also a paper presented which provided comparative information and data from jurisdictions, highlighting some significant differences and also the opportunities to see best practice in other parts of Australasia.

Responding to the challenges of disruptions because of COVID-19 has continued to be a dominating factor in how associations operate. Across the ACJA jurisdiction's common themes emerged of the challenges being faced by associations, for example difficulties in addressing succession in governance roles, falling membership numbers, finding an audience when advocating the Justice of the Peace role, financial sustainability of associations, and facing the reality that for



From left, ACJA President Rachael O'Grady, Tasmanian Attorney-General and Minister for Justice Elise Archer, and Tasmanian Governor Barbara Baker.

many Justices there is still reluctance to undertake face-to face interactions.

In accordance with the ACJA constitution there was an election for the offices of Vice-President and deputy registrar. John Carpendale (Queensland) and Christine Cordingley (New South Wales) were elected unopposed to these positions. The terms of office of the President and the registrar, Beverly Alley (Canberra), continue. The Education and

Training Committee has been given a wider remit and has been renamed the Membership Support Services Committee. This committee is chaired by Keith Revell (Queensland).

In other business, a Certificate of Appreciation was presented to an ACJA councillor who has represented their member organisation for five years along with the presentation of Certificates of Distinguished Service to four past and present councillors for their "outstanding and exemplary service to the Council".

This year's ACJA conference is scheduled to be held in New Zealand.



From left, Harold O'Grady, Tasmanian Governor Barbara Baker, Rachael O'Grady, Federation President and ACJA councillor Peter Osborne, and Karen Osborne.



AGM/Conference 2023

The Federation's 2023 Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Conference will take place in Invercargill, hosted by the Southland association. The AGM and Conference will begin on Friday March 10 and run through to Sunday March 12. Contact your association for more details.

Elections

The following nominations for the Board were received:

President: Peter Osborne (to be confirmed at the AGM)

Vice-President: Nigel Tate (to be confirmed at the AGM)

Regional Representatives:

Auckland: Sherryl Wilson

Northern: Ric (Richard) Odom

Central: Laurie Gabites

Southern: Graeme Barber

As there was only one nomination for each position, no election process will be required.

Ric Odom will join the Board with effect from the end of Conference 2023 on Sunday March 12.

Remits and Notices of Motion

Remit One

Proposed by Waikato Justices of the Peace Association

That in accordance to Section H5 (Alteration of Boundaries) of the Royal Federation Constitution, the Waikato Association and the Rotorua and Districts Association seek the approval of the Royal Federation AGM to modify the boundary to move the area of Putaruru from the Waikato Association to the Rotorua Association to become part of the Tokoroa sub-branch of Rotorua and districts.

Board comment: This is an administrative remit only and is supported by the Board.

Remit Two

Proposed by Wairarapa Justices of the Peace Association

That Ex Officio Justices, chairpersons of regional authorities, and, mayors of territorial authorities, once they have taken the oath of office, be entitled to become full financial members of their local Justices of the Peace Association during their term of office, and that, they be invited to attend all Association training sessions, be accredited, be listed on the RFNZJA

website and be able to access the information on the RFNZJA website that all other Justices of the Peace are entitled to.

Board comment: To the extent that individual associations' constitutions provide for the remit to be fully implemented, the Board supports the remit and confirms that the inclusion on the RFNZJA website, including access to information and accreditation, is already provided.

Remit Three

Proposed by Marlborough Justices of the Peace Association

This conference endorses the Remit of 2017 (below) and urges the Board to continue, as matter of high priority, to pursue the implementation of mandatory periodic certification of ongoing competency for all Justices of the Peace.

2017 Remit: That, in recognising the right of the public to competent service, the Board, in consultation with Associations, consults with the Ministry of Justice in order to explore means by which the level of competence of Justices of the Peace may be monitored and enhanced.

Board comment: The remit is supported and confirms that work has continued on this matter since the 2017 remit was introduced.

Notice of Motion One

Proposed by South Taranaki Justices of the Peace Association

That the RFNZJA constitution be amended to allow National Conference to be held every second year with alternate years being an AGM only, via electronic media, with the first year of AGM via electronic media being 2025.

That the RFNZJA constitution be amended at section F to read:

Section F1 General Meetings:

(b) An AGM may be run in conjunction with a Federation Conference.

Section F2 Annual General Meeting:

(b) Venue: The venue for each AGM shall be decided by the preceding AGM giving as much prior notice as practicable. At the request of the Association to host any such AGM the venue may be altered by any subsequent AGM before the meeting concerned.

Section F4 Federation Conference:

The timing and venue for a Federation Conference

shall be determined in accordance with Rules F2 (a) and (b)

In addition to the AGM, the Federation Conference programme will provide opportunities to meet the Objects of the Federation contained in section C of the Constitution.

Change summary:

F1(b) An AGM may be run in conjunction with a Federation Conference or independent of a Federation Conference.

F2(b) Venue: The venue of the AGM for every odd calendar year shall be as per F5(b). No Federation Conference shall be held in such years.

F4(a) The timing and venue for a Federation Conference shall be determined by the Board and in accordance with (amended) F2 (b).

F4(b) The Federation Conference programme will provide opportunities to meet the Objects of the Federation contained in Section C of the Constitution.

Board comment: The Board does not support this change to the constitution.

Notice of Motion Two

Proposed by the Federation Board

E3. Election of Board

(a) Eligibility for nomination and appointment:

- (i) At the time of appointment (normally being at the conclusion of the AGM) all nominees must be:
 - “ financial members of an affiliated association (for Regional Representatives the affiliated association must be in the region for which they are nominated), and
 - “ sworn Justices of the Peace, and may not have been granted, nor applied for, JP retired status. Nominees who subsequent to nomination, but prior to appointment, apply or are granted JP retired status OR resign their Justice of the Peace role, will not be eligible for appointment.
- (ii) In addition to (i) above nominees for the position of President must at the time of appointment have served on the board for at least one full term during the five-year period prior to appointment. This requirement will not prevent the proper application of E7 - where a casual vacancy may be filled by a Justice who has not previously served one full term at the time of appointment.

ORIGINAL:

- (ii) In addition to (i) above nominees for the positions of President and Vice President must at the time of appointment have served on the board for at least one full term as a Regional Representative during the five-year period prior to appointment. This requirement will not prevent the proper application of E7 - where a casual vacancy may be filled by a Justice who has not previously served one full term

at the time of appointment.

E7. Vacancies on Board

Any casual vacancy on the Board shall be filled by the Board selecting a suitable and eligible Justice to hold such office for the remainder of the former board member's term.

- (a) In relation to the position of Regional Representatives the Board will advise the affected association(s) of the selection methodology and make every effort to consult with those associations before making such an appointment.
- (b) In relation to the position of President, the appointee must have served at least one full term on the board within the last 5 years.
- (c) In relation to the positions of President and Vice President the Board will advise all associations of the selection methodology.
- (d) The Board may invite applications from Justices of the Peace who are eligible for the position and confirm the support of the relevant association where applicable.

E3(a)(ii) Amended to exclude Vice President

E7 new clause (b) inserted

Board comment: The Board has reviewed the current eligibility criteria to ensure future potential Board members and associations can be confident that the Board will be robust and fit for purpose, without compromising representation.

Notice of Motion Three

Proposed by the Federation Board

F2. Annual General Meeting

- (a) **Timing:** The AGM of the Federation shall be held in each year in February and/or March. The exact dates and hours to be observed are to be determined by the Board.
- (b) **Venue:** After the close of the AGM in 2024 subsequent AGMs shall be held in Auckland, or Wellington, or Christchurch by rotation.

Any affiliated Association (or associations in partnership) may offer to organise and host the AGM at any of the three locations.

The host Association, and location for a particular AGM, shall be selected at the AGM occurring two years prior to the planned AGM. At the request of the host Association of any such AGM, the location may be altered by any subsequent AGM before the meeting concerned.

F2 new clause (b) inserted

Board comment: The Board has considered the current costs and logistics of running conferences in provincial locations and recommends consolidation of conference locations to main city locations to provide surety of costs and travel arrangements for members. This recommendation requires an amendment to the constitution.

From the Professional Development Advisors



Simone Baxter



Shinae Skelton

What is an affidavit of service?

An affidavit of service is a sworn statement confirming that documents were served by one party to another. Affidavits of service are generally used in court proceedings for family and civil cases.

There are specific rules around who can serve a document in relation to a court proceeding. Often a third party will need to serve the document on behalf of the original applicant in a case. A Justice of the Peace is not responsible for ensuring that the correct person has served the document.

The form of an affidavit of service is dictated by Form G 16 of the High Court Rules 2016 (below) and reflected in Form 16 of the District Court Rules 2014. This outlines what information must be contained in an affidavit of service and who can administer the oath or affirmation.

Form G 16 Affidavit of service

I, [full name, place of residence, occupation], swear—

- 1 On [day, date], I served the [party as described in the heading], [full name], with the following documents:
[List each document served, eg, statement of claim and notice of proceeding. If, under rule 6.10, a copy of a served document is not attached to the affidavit, the description of the document—
(a) must be sufficient to enable the document to be identified; and
(b) must include the date of the document (if the document bears a date)].
- 2 I served the documents on the [party as described in the heading] at [place] in New Zealand by [specify how documents were delivered, eg, personally].
- 3 I believe it was the [defendant or other party as described in the heading] that I served because—
Select the statement(s) that apply.
Statement A
the defendant [party]* acknowledged that he/she* is the defendant.
*Select one.
Statement B
I know the defendant [party]*.
*Select one.
Statement C
[Specify any other reason.]
- 4 Omit this paragraph if it does not apply.
True copies of the documents served are attached to this affidavit and marked "A" and "B".

Signature of deponent:

Sworn at: [place, date]

Before me: [name, signature]

(a solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand/Registrar/Deputy Registrar*)

*Select one.

The Ministry of Justice's National Technical Advisors have advised that despite Justices of the Peace not being mentioned in Form G 16, the authority to take affidavits is conferred by rules 9.75 of the District Court Rules 2014, and 9.85 of the High Court Rules. These rules state that an affidavit in New Zealand can be sworn before a lawyer, registrar, or a Justice of the Peace.

9.75 Authority to take affidavits in New Zealand

- (1) An affidavit may be sworn in New Zealand before a lawyer or a Registrar or a Justice of the Peace.
- (2) An affidavit that is sworn before a lawyer who lacks, or may appear to lack, the necessary independence may not be read or used without the leave of the court, except if the affidavit is sworn in respect of a non-contentious proceeding.
- (3) Subclause (2) overrides subclause (1).
- (4) In this rule,—
Registrar includes—
(aa) a Registrar of the High Court;
(a) a Deputy Registrar of the High Court;
(b) a Registrar of a District Court;
(c) a Deputy Registrar of a District Court
solicitor means a person enrolled as a barrister and solicitor of the High Court.

The way documents are served has evolved over time. Traditionally, documents such as marriage dissolution documents had to be personally handed to the other person (not posted), and they could not be handed over by the applicant. However, sometimes the applicant does not know where the other person is or it's not possible to hand the documents over in person. In this case, a client may ask for assistance from a Justice of the Peace with an affidavit for substituted service.

An affidavit for substituted service is an application filed with the court requesting that a different method of service be used. The role of a Justice of the Peace in this application would be to administer the affidavit section of the application. If a client presents before you with an affidavit of service or an affidavit for substituted service, follow the usual steps for an affidavit.

Affidavit checklist:

- ☐ Satisfy yourself of the client's identity.
- ☐ Check for and attend to alterations.
- ☐ Check for and attend to blanks and gaps.
- ☐ Check pages are numbered - if not, number them.
- ☐ Confirm the affidavit and exhibits are single-sided.
- ☐ Ask whether the deponent wishes to swear or affirm the affidavit.
- ☐ Confirm or correct the wording at the beginning of the affidavit.
- ☐ The deponent(s) will swear/affirm their affidavit.
- ☐ The deponent(s) signs the affidavit.
- ☐ Complete the jurat.
- ☐ The Justice and the deponent must both initial every page except the signing page.
- ☐ If present, complete exhibit notes on each attachment.

For more information on affidavits, see section 6 of the Ministerial Manual.

Understanding AML-CFT

What is AML-CFT?

AML-CFT stands for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism. The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 places obligations on New Zealand financial institutions and other related industries to detect and deter money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Under the Act, institutions such as banks are required to take steps including risk assessments, customer due diligence, and reporting to ensure their clients are not participating in illegal financial practices.

What tasks do JPs do for AML-CFT?

To comply with due diligence requirements, agencies need to confirm the identity of their clients. Unfortunately, agencies are not always able to meet with their clients in person, so a trusted group of people (Justices of the Peace) are often called upon to assist with this task. This generally comes in the form of not just certifying copies of identification documents but also confirming that the image in the identification document represents a true likeness of the person who presents before you.

Certifying copies of documents to meet AML-CFT requirements is outlined in section 3 of the Ministerial Manual.

Steps to completing a document for AML-CFT requirements:

- Confirm that the client has checked with the agency that they will accept a document that has been certified by a New Zealand Justice of the Peace.
- Ask for and read all instructions provided.
- Sight the original document.
- Satisfy yourself that the person before you is the same person in the photo on the document.
- Satisfy yourself that the copy is a true copy.
- Hand the original document to the client.
- Stamp (or write) the certification statement on the copy (see below for detailed instructions).
- Sign, and stamp or write your name, JP, your JP number, and the date.

What documents can be certified as a true representation of the client for AML purposes?

Agencies will have their own threshold for what documents will be suitable to fulfil their due diligence requirements under the Act. There are also guide-



lines for businesses in the [AML-CFT identity verification code of practice](#).

To comply with AML-CFT the client's true likeness to the identification document must be confirmed. This means that if the client has an identification document that does not contain photographic identification, then you will be unable to certify their true likeness to the document. If a client presents to you in this situation, they will also need to provide a supplementary form of

photographic identification for you to complete the task.

The identification requirements are defined in the identity verification code of practice. It is the client's responsibility to ensure the documents that they present to you meet the requirements for AML-CFT identification.

What should I write on a certified copy for AML purposes?

As with ordinary certified copies, there is no wording prescribed by law. However, to comply with the rules financial institutions are required to meet, the certified copy must contain specific details to assure them that the identity of the client has been confirmed.

It is important that you ascertain if the receiving agency has specified what needs to be written on the document. If they have provided the wording, it is vital that you use the words specified. Any deviation from the provided wording could result in the document being rejected.



If the receiving agency has not provided the wording that must be included, follow the suggested wording in the Ministerial Manual (section 3.3.2), “Certified true copy of [passport/driver licence/another document] that represents the named individual [client’s name]”.

Remember to obscure the document copy slightly with your stamp to help ensure that your certification details cannot be lifted/copied and re-used.

Some financial institutions state that the certifier must send the document to the agency. It is not the responsibility of a Justice of the Peace to do so. For privacy reasons, Justices should not be holding on to copies of client documents or taking copies of client documents to send to agencies. As a JP your obligation lies with confirming the client’s identity, not filing documents on their behalf.

Quiz on AML-CFT

Using the information in this article, the contents of the Ministerial Manual and the knowledge you already have, see if you can answer these questions correctly.



Answers

1. What does AML-CFT stand for?
1. Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism.
2. When certifying a copy of an identification document to comply with AML-CFT is it sufficient to write “Certified as a true copy of a document presented to me as an original”?
2. To comply with the AML-CFT customer due diligence requirements, you must also confirm that the identification document matches the person who appears before you. If the agency has not provided specific wording, we recommend that you write “Certified true copy of [passport/driver licence/another document] that represents the named individual [client’s name]” as per the advice in the Ministerial Manual.
3. Can you certify a copy of someone’s identification document for AML-CFT via online means (video call)?
3. Although certified copies are not covered by legislation, many agencies do not allow online certified documents for AML-CFT as they do not comply with the high threshold of requirements for customer due diligence. If your client requests that you perform this task via online means, ensure they have confirmed the receiving agency will accept a document certified in this way.
4. Can you certify a copy of a birth certificate for a client to use for AML-CFT purposes?
4. You will not be able to certify that the birth certificate is a true likeness of the client, but a birth certificate can be used along with a secondary piece of identification such as a New Zealand driver licence or 18+ card, where the likeness of the client can be confirmed.
5. Is there an expiry date on a certified document for AML-CFT purposes?
5. Yes – certification must have been carried out in the three months preceding the document being filed.
6. Can you certify a copy of an identification document for a whānau or family member?
6. No. The AML-CFT identity verification code of practice excludes family members as suitable to be a trusted referee of a client. This is also discouraged in section 9.4 of the Ministerial Manual.
7. Other than the certification statement, what four details must you include on the document?
7. Your name, your signature, the date of certification and your title Justice of the Peace or the letters JP.
8. If the client shows you a photo of their passport on their phone and provides a printout of the photo, can you certify the printout as a copy?
8. No. If the client does not have the physical passport, you cannot certify the printout as a copy of the original document. You must physically sight the original passport either in person or via video call if approved by the agency.

Serving all community members



At the recent Ministerial Educators seminar, trainers and educators heard from a JP client who shared experiences growing up with cerebral palsy and the obstacles faced when required to complete documents.

The client highlighted the value of Justices of the Peace assisting people with unique requirements, who cannot comply with the standard processes of administering documents. The presentation emphasised how important it is for JPs to understand the needs of their clients and adapt our processes to ensure that our services are available to all members of the community.

What does it mean to serve all members of the community?

Life as a Justice of the Peace is one of community service. A community is a body of individuals with commonalities such as social groups, religion, values, customs, identity, or simply living in a similar area.

Serving the community means to willingly help and support someone else without the intention of getting a reward or payment.

As a Justice of the Peace this means providing all the services that a JP can offer and ensuring that these services can be accessed by everyone in the

community, not just to a select group. This is reflected by the words in the judicial oath that all Justices of the Peace take: “I will do right to all manner of people”.

All members of the community should be able to access the services of a Justice of the Peace fairly and equally. This service should be provided without fear or favour and ignoring pre-determined assumptions about people.

How can we make our services accessible to all members of the community?

One way a Justice of the Peace can ensure they are accessible to all members of the community is making sure that their contact details and availability are accurately entered on the Federation website. Some JPs also choose to advertise their services in local forums, in community spaces or by volunteering on one of their association’s service desks.

If a client approaches you with a request to assist with a document, ensure that you understand what the client is asking you to do. A Justice should always endeavour to act for every client to the very best of their ability and knowledge. If their request is a little outside the ordinary, ask questions to ascertain exactly what it is that they require to allow yourself time to determine if the request that they have is something that a JP can assist with.

If in doubt, refer to the Ministerial Manual, call your local trainer/educator or contact the Federation office for advice on how to assist.

If the task you are asked to do is something that you are truly unable assist with, the simple act of helping the client locate another JP who may be able to help or directing them to another provider (such as the local court or a lawyer) who can assist goes a long way.

How can you assist community members who have unique requests?

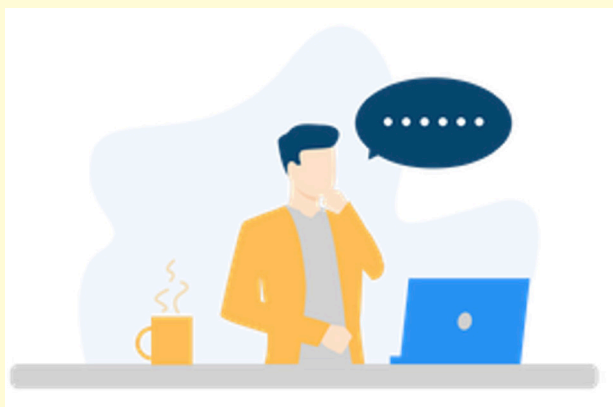
When carrying out duties as a Justice of the Peace, you should be prepared to go the extra mile to process each document to the satisfaction of the document owner and the receiving agency.

The first step is listening to the client to establish what it is they require assistance with. It is important that you listen to what the client is saying rather than just assuming that what you think they require is what they are requesting assistance with. Asking the client questions can help with determining the request.

If what the client requires doesn't match up with the usual process you follow, try to look at it from another perspective. Is there a way that the task can be completed while still keeping within the requirements of the relevant legislation?

With the client who shared at the ministerial seminar, it was clear that the client was mentally capable of signing the document and understood what was being completed but wasn't physically able to sign in the usual manner. The JP worked with the client to establish what action could be taken in lieu. This was then discussed with the receiving agency to ensure that it would meet their requirements before the JP and client completed the documentation.

It is important to remember that even if a client requests that you undertake a particular task, if it does not meet the requirements under legislation or is not a task that requires a JP, you can direct them to a more appropriate service e.g. the Citizens Advice Bureau or the local court. When completing tasks, you must draw your own conclusion as to whether or not the request you are being asked to do is appropriate. For example, if an affidavit does not meet the legislative requirements a Justice of the Peace should not administer the document.



How do we ensure that thinking outside the box still complies with legislation and receiving agency requirements?

If the manner in which a client asks you to assist with their documentation does not match the usual process, e.g. needing to use a toeprint instead of being able to sign the document, ensure that the client has contacted the receiving agency to confirm that the method will meet their requirements. It is the client's responsibility to confirm the receiving agency will accept a document completed in an unusual way.

It is the receiving agencies' right to determine if a document meets their requirements. As a Justice of the Peace, you can assist a client in a manner considered unusual to the standard procedure, but if the receiving agency has not been consulted, it will likely result in a rejected document.

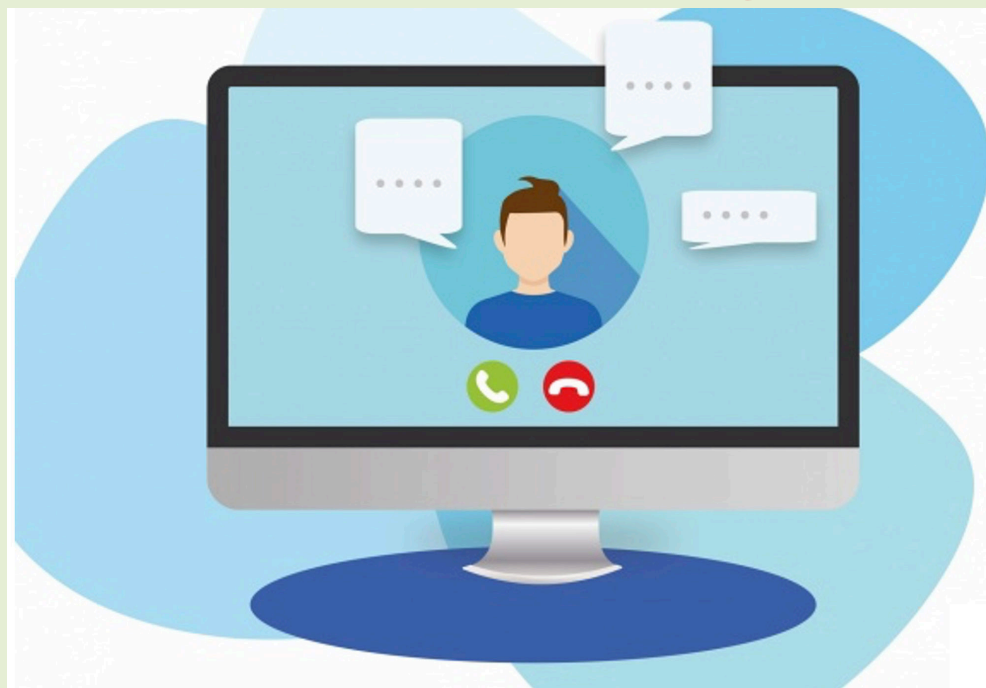
Does a toeprint or fingerprint meet the legislative requirements of a signature?

Commonly a signature is considered as a stylised version of someone's name, but this is not always the case. Dictionary.com defines a signature as "any unique, distinguishing aspect, feature, or mark" or "a person's name, or a mark representing it". This indicates that a signature is just an original identifiable mark created by the user that does not technically need to reflect the person's name.



However, as common practice is for a signature to reflect the person's name, it is important to confirm with the receiving agency that an identifiable mark such as a finger or toeprint will be considered appropriate.

Certifying copies using video conferencing



Can I still certify copies via video conference?

Certification is not a process set out in legislation, so there is nothing in legislation preventing you from certifying a copy of a document online.

It is up to the receiving agency to decide whether they will accept a certified copy that was completed online.

Are you prepared to certify a copy online?

To certify a copy online, you will need the following.

A device capable of video-calling:

- The device needs a video camera and microphone and internet access.
- This could include your phone, tablet, laptop or desktop.

Access to the same video conferencing programme/app:

- Both you and the client will need to have access to the same video conferencing programme such as Zoom, Skype, or Microsoft Teams.
- Many of these programmes include a free-to-use basic option and are easy to download from the internet.
- These programmes and apps are also very easy to uninstall from your device afterwards, should you

not want to keep them installed permanently.

A printer:

- You will need a physical copy of the document on which to write or stamp.
- The most efficient way for the client to provide you with this document is for it to be emailed to you and then printed.

A scanner/camera/camera phone:

- You might have a scanner - many printers include a scanner.
- If you do not have a scanner, consider downloading a scanner app onto your smartphone. There are many free apps available to download. These apps use your phone's camera to take a copy of a document and enable you to email that document in PDF form. The scanning app will endeavour to format the shape of the image into A4 size.
- Alternatively, you can take a photo using your smartphone and send the image via email.

Having a conversation with the client

When you receive a call from a client asking you to certify a copy of a document online, here are some useful topics to discuss:

- will the receiving agency accept a document certified online?

- what is the document you are being asked to certify?
- does the client have the original document available to present to you via video conference?
- is the copy required for Anti-Money Laundering (AML) purposes? In other words, are you required to verify that the identification document resembles the client (in addition to certifying the copy as a true copy)?
- does the agency require the use of specific words?
- is the client able to video conference with you, using your preferred method/programme/app?
- is the client able to make a copy of the document and email the copy to you?
- sharing contact details.
- agreeing on a time to video conference.

A suggested checklist for certifying a copy via video conference

Preparation:

- receive a request from a client to certify a document online
- discuss the topics listed under the section above (“Having a conversation”)
- receive the client’s copy of their document via email
- print the document.

Video call – introductory:

- meet the client via video conference at an agreed upon time
- introduce yourself
- confirm you are the only person in the room on your end of the call
- confirm that the person in front of you is the client
- ask the client to confirm who is in the room with them.

Video call – certifying the copy:

- show the client the document you printed
- confirm that the printed document is the correct copy to be certified
- ask the client to show you the original document
- take as long as you need to satisfy yourself that the copy appears to be a genuine copy of the original document – you might need to ask the client to hold the document up to the camera at specific angles
- if certifying for AML purposes, ask the client to show their face on the camera to allow you to compare their appearance to the identifying document

- write the appropriate certifying statement (using the receiving agency’s requested words if relevant) on the paper copy before you
- include a statement that explains that the original document (and the client if an AML certification) appeared before you via video conference
- ensure your name, JP number, signature and the date are clearly written or stamped.

Video call – returning the copy:

- scan the paper document
- email the scanned copy of the document back to the client – to ensure you do not send the document to the incorrect address, you can simply reply to the original email from the client and attach the certified copy to your reply
- confirm that the client has received the certified copy
- inform the client that you will be deleting any copies of the document in your possession (including those attached to emails) saved to your device and you will destroy the printed document.

After the video call:

- delete or destroy any electronic and physical copies of the document in your possession (see “Privacy and security” section below) – do not throw whole documents into your household rubbish or recycling
- make a note in your logbook that you certified a copy of a document for the client online.

Privacy and security

Are you practising good privacy and security awareness?

- Take steps to ensure you are emailing and talking to the correct person.
- Ensure you conduct the video call in a private setting.
- Clearly communicate to the client that you will destroy or delete any electronic or paper copies of the document.
- Delete any emails sent to you or sent by you that contain or have attached a copy of the client’s document.
- Delete any copies of the document downloaded to your phone or computer from any email sent to you.
- Delete any copies of the document downloaded to your phone or computer when you scanned or photographed the certified document.
- Destroy any paper copies of the document.

New regulations under the Residential Tenancies Act 1986

From December 29 2022, new regulations under the Residential Tenancies Act 1986 came into effect. The Residential Tenancies (Termination for Physical Assault by Tenant and Withdrawal Following Family Violence) Regulations 2022 set out the details for these new regulations and can be found online at legislation.govt.nz or by typing <https://tinyurl.com/6zjus7b9> into your internet web address bar.

Under the new regulations, a tenant who experiences family violence during a tenancy can end or remove themselves from the tenancy by giving the landlord two days' written notice in the approved form without financial penalty or the need for agreement from the landlord. This applies to both fixed-term and periodic tenancy agreements. Victims of family violence will no longer need to apply to the Tenancy Tribunal to end their tenancy.

The written notice must be accompanied by one form of qualifying evidence. The acceptable forms of evidence are outlined below.

- The regulations prescribe people who can provide evidence of family violence, such as GPs, midwives, social workers, school principals, Māori Wardens, religious leaders and others.
- Evidence from these people can be provided as a statutory declaration, stating that they have reasonable grounds to believe that the withdrawing tenant has been a victim of family violence.
- A statutory declaration from the victim/withdrawing tenant, stating that they have been a victim of family violence while in their current tenancy, is also a qualifying form of evidence.

As mentioned above, a family violence statutory declaration can be submitted by the victim of family violence as their qualifying evidence. As a Justice of the Peace, you may be asked to assist with administering this declaration. This is an example of the form provided by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, but declarants may use a statutory declaration in any form as long as it complies with the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957.

Treat this document as a standard statutory declaration.

Family violence statutory declaration – withdrawing tenant

(Qualifying evidence under regulation 8(b) of the Residential Tenancies (Termination for Physical Assault by Tenant and Withdrawal Following Family Violence) Regulations 2022)

A statutory declaration is a written statement signed in front of an authorised person and declared to be true. This form can be used but you can use another template or write it yourself provided that the requirements of the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 are met. Before you sign the form and fill in the date and place, you need to find an authorised witness.

I

(Full name of person making declaration)

(Occupation of person making declaration)

Of

(address of person making declaration)

solemnly and sincerely declare that I have been a victim of family violence during my current tenancy.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957.

Do not complete the following section until you are with the person witnessing your declaration.

Witness: A declaration must be made before a person entitled to witness a declaration under s9 of the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957. This includes a barrister and solicitor of the High Court, a Justice of the Peace, a notary public, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the High Court or of any District Court and a Member of Parliament.

Signature:

(of person making declaration)

Declared at:

(place, for example town or city)

Date:

Before me:

(name of official witness)

Signature of official witness:

For tenancy advice and information visit www.tenancy.govt.nz or call 0800 TENANCY (0800 836 262).



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

TB6 5/69 NOV22

ration. This should be administered in the usual way, ensure that the declarant has filled in all the details required and that all alterations are initialled by both you and the declarant. You are not required to know any details about the nature of the family violence, and you should not ask the declarant to provide any information other than what is required to complete the form.

Clients who come to you seeking assistance administering this declaration will likely be in a vulnerable state. They may require additional assistance with completing the form. If a client requires legal advice or has questions that extend further than completing the declaration you should direct them to the appropriate agency to assist, such as a lawyer or their local court.

A year of special occasions

AJPA president Alan Martin and new JP Jacky Lam, sworn in just the previous week, cut the cake at the Centenary Dinner.

By AJPA Centenary Committee
Chairman SHERRYL WILSON
Pictures: CHRIS WEISSENBORN

On October 15 last year, 225 guests gathered at the Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron in Westhaven, Auckland to celebrate the Auckland Justices of the Peace Association Centenary with a special dinner - and even the weather played its part.

This celebratory event was the culmination of a year of special occasions honouring the services that tens of thousands of Justices have given freely to the citizens of Auckland in the past 100 years.



The Governor-General, Dame Cindy Kiro, meets Auckland JP Sharon Davies at the afternoon tea for JPs at Government House in June last year.

AJPA members, life members, past presidents and Federation Board members mixed and mingled before enjoying a very fine dinner. MC for the evening Ric Carlyon guided the programme with expertise.

We were honoured to have Judge Charles Blackie entertain us with some of the "highlights" of his time as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pitcairn Island, and advisor to the Governor of Pitcairn Island.

AJPA president Alan Martin and newly-sworn Justice Jacky Lam cut the centenary cake together at the conclusion of the evening.

During this special year of celebrations we were honoured that the Governor-General, Dame Cindy Kiro, hosted an afternoon tea for JPs at Government House in Auckland, on June 11. Dame Cindy told us that her grandmother had been a Justice of the Peace and she had been present at her grandmother's swearing-in ceremony - an amazing connection!

A plaque to commemorate this Centenary Year was commissioned and with the permission of the current owners, will be installed on the former Auckland Magistrates' Court building in Kitchener Street, where the first meeting of the Auckland association was held.

It was a very special year and it is an honour to have been chairman of a very special committee.

Law Prize winner ten years on

In 2012 DANIELLE DUFFIELD (right) received the Otago association's inaugural Law Prize. Since then a varied career has taken her to Auckland, Boston and London ... so far

I was very grateful to the Otago Justices of the Peace Association for awarding me its inaugural Law Prize as a final-year law student at Otago University in 2012. I studied at Otago University from 2008-2012, graduating with a Bachelor of Laws with First Class Honours and a Bachelor of Arts majoring in Politics.

The award, for which the criteria included a strong commitment to an aspect of community law, was made primarily in recognition of my work to advance the field of animal law, including through a student group which exists to this day. I think very fondly of my years at Otago: for expanding my intellectual horizons, for the lifelong friends I made, and for fostering interests that continue to guide my professional pursuits today.

It is difficult to summarise the varied, and enriching, personal and professional experiences I have had in the decade since graduating. To start with, in 2013 I spent several months backpacking solo around Europe and South-east Asia. This was a great adventure (not to mention a character-building one: I recall spending 36 hours on the same "night bus" after it broke down on the Vietnamese border, and the \$1-per-night hostel in Cambodia which involved showering with a bottle of cold water – I guess you get what you pay for ...).

I then started my legal career at Kensington Swan (KS) as a litigator based in Auckland. I loved my years at KS: I worked with talented (and fun) colleagues on interesting cases and had the opportunity to appear as junior counsel before the High Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of New Zealand.

Alongside my work at KS, in 2014 I co-founded the New Zealand Animal Law Association (NZALA), a group of lawyers working to advance the interests and well-being of animals through the legal system. As president of NZALA, I prepared submissions on government consultations on animal law reform, organised conferences and seminars on animal law (including a conference with a keynote speech by chimpanzee expert Jane Goodall in 2017), conducted pro bono work for animal protection organisations, and regularly spoke with media about topical animal law issues. The success of NZALA, which has recently prevailed in major lawsuits aimed at upholding the rule of law with regard to animal protection, is one of my

proudest professional accomplishments to date.

In 2017, I moved to Boston, Massachusetts where I studied a Master of Laws (LLM) at Harvard Law School on a Frank Knox Memorial Fellowship. It was an incredible year. The courses were highly interdisciplinary—often traversing economics, history, political science, and philosophy as well as law. The learning did not end in the classroom either: every day, there would be lunchtime talks by all sorts of impressive thinkers, from US Supreme Court Justices to prominent activists to foreign legal scholars. Aside from being an intellectually opening experience, it was also a year of adventure, travel and socialising, which included conferences and class trips to Portland, Mexico City, and Washington DC, as well as holidays with classmates (spanning nearly 100 different countries) throughout the US. And when Boston hit -20 degrees in December (who said Dunedin was cold!), I felt quite smug to be able to escape to the Caribbean where I enjoyed a Christmas that was warmer than it was in New Zealand.

After graduating from Harvard in 2018, I moved to London, where I currently live. London deserves its reputation as one of the great cities of the world: I've now lived here five years, and I still feel as though I've only scratched the surface of its museums and cultural offerings—and there remain countless neighbourhoods I'm yet to explore.

In my professional life, I practise international arbitration and litigation, which involves working for clients from many different corners of the world on a wide range of legal issues, including matters of public international law. I have relished the variety! I also maintain an active pro bono practice, which focuses on animal protection law. And my ties to home remain as strong as ever: every summer I return home to teach courses at the Summer School, including a regular Animal Law course for Auckland Law School, and more recently, a new course in Global and Comparative Animal Law for Otago.

Teaching is a real joy, and it is a privilege to be able to give back to the legal community by furthering the education of the next generation of lawyers in Aotearoa.





A life of service

Stan Hackwell – Federation President 1991-1992
April 22 1933 – November 6 2022

Someone once said that it's not that JPs are not paid because they are worthless but because they are

priceless, and Albert Einstein said "Only a life lived for others is a life worthwhile". Stan Hackwell certainly lived a life of service to others.

He was appointed a Justice in September 1973 at the age of 40, and retired from active service in September 2022. The decision to retire did not come easily for him and I had a few discussions with him about it. He had two aims in his last few months: to make it to his 90th birthday in April 2023, and to complete 50 years as a JP. He died on November 6, so sadly neither of those goals was achieved, but what a fantastic contribution he made in his 49 years of service.

He was first elected to the Canterbury association council in 1983. Fast-forward a few years, and we find that he served as registrar from 1993 to 1998 and then he was re-elected president in 1998. Was he taking a break in the intervening 10 years? Of course not! He served on the Federation Executive, now the Board, as Southern Regional Representative and then as Vice-President before being elected Federation President in 1991.

In his time as Federation President Stan was faced with many substantial challenges. In May 1991 he was already thinking ahead to the role of Justices in the 21st century and, with the introduction of the Courts Reform Bill and the possibility of more work for Judicial JPs, he posed the questions "Are we prepared for the increase in work?" "Are we professional enough and are we trained enough?" He then worked tirelessly to make sure that as Justices we are prepared, professional and well-trained.

In 1991 the Federation itself was going through major changes including the appointment of a new registrar, the installation of a computer system and the moving of the Wellington office to a new location.

He interacted several times with the then Minister of Justice, Doug Graham, who wrote to Stan in November 1991 asking him to set out the reasons for having JPs' numbers on their rubber stamps! Apparently, the Privacy of Information Bill had brought to light some community concern over the use of "numerical

identifiers for individuals". Things like JP numbers and computers are the norm now but a mere 30 years ago were new and challenging.

Over the years Stan held many other roles at both local and national levels including being an interviewer of prospective JPs, association educator and trainer and, with the late Mike Hammersley, setting up the JP service desk in Rangiora. He also served as a Judicial Justice in the District Court.

In 1997 Stan was made a life member of the Canterbury association in recognition of his service and then, instead of slowing down, he was elected president of the association for a second time.

Canterbury is the oldest JP association in New Zealand and celebrated its centenary in 2018, with Stan playing an integral part in the celebrations. At that time he was the longest-serving member of the association, and was a co-author of the centenary book produced for the occasion.

There are always interruptions and disruptions to the family lives of people who commit themselves to serve the community and for 49 years Mavis stood alongside Stan as his "secretary, receptionist and travelling companion". In his very first message in the Quarterly as President, Stan publicly acknowledged Mavis's support, saying that "with my very supportive wife Mavis I can look forward to a very busy and challenging year".

Just over a week before his death, the Canterbury association presented Stan with his JP (Rtd) certificate at a small function at the Charles Upham Retirement Village in Rangiora. In his 49 years of service, Stan would have helped thousands of people - and for many of them, it would have been their first and probably only contact with the New Zealand justice system. They were indeed fortunate to have been helped by such a caring and dedicated man.

Winston Churchill said: "We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give". Stanley Charles Hackwell gave so much to his various communities, and enriched all our lives. It was a privilege to have known him and we give grateful thanks for his service to others.

He will be greatly missed. – **Ken Shields**

A community leader

Brian St John

Federation President 2003-2004



January 15 1938 – September 28 2022

Brian St John was a teacher by profession who began his career in the 1950s at Green Street School in Mosgiel and taught at several other primary schools before becoming principal at Caversham Primary School. He was a mentor and inspiration to many in the teaching profession.

His friends and family knew him as a person with a great sense of humour. He was a community leader and giver, always ready to listen and help people. He loved rugby and was referred to as the best halfback to come out of Bannockburn. He was also the life and soul of many parties.

Brian was appointed a Justice of the Peace in April 1985, and played a very active part in the Otago association for many years. He was association president 1999-2000 and went on to become Federation President in 2003. As well as his ministerial JP duties, Brian was a Judicial Justice, Judicial Justice reviewer and helped with advance voting during election years.

In October 2012 Brian was made a life member of the Otago association and continued to teach and guide newer JPs. He was one of the Otago association's representatives at the 2014 Bicentennial Conference/AGM at Waitangi. He and Alison also attended the reception held at Government House in Wellington later that same year. Brian officially became JP (Retired) in March 2020, but he continued to attend Otago association social functions and AGMs.

Brian is survived by his beloved wife Alison, two children, six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. – **Ashley Broad**

Honoured for their service

Congratulations to the 12 Justices who appeared in this year's New Year Honours. Those who are members of associations are listed below, with their association membership in brackets.

Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit (ONZM)

Clark, Barry John Clark, QSM (Canterbury) – For services to the Royal New Zealand Returned and Services Association

Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit (MNZM)

Ford, Bruce James (Southland) – For services to the community

Gray, Tony John (Nelson-Tasman) – For services to education

Hodge, Paul Leslie (Waikato) – For services to the hospitality industry

Powick, Rita Keka (Marlborough) – For services to Māori, education and governance

Shattock, Jennifer Robyn, QSM (Rotorua) – For services to local government and economic development

Queen's Service Medal (QSM)

Crosbie, Trevor Michael (Waikato) – For services to Fire and Emergency New Zealand

Johnson, Judith Ann (South Canterbury) – For services as a Justice of the Peace

Murrell, Euon Graham (Wellington) – For services to the community

Ngarewa, James Allan (South Taranaki) – For services to the community and education

Smith, Ian Rankin (Gisborne) – For services to civil defence and the community

• *Space constraints preclude publishing the citations in full, but they can be found at <https://dpmc.govt.nz/publications/new-year-honours-list-2023>*

New book of poems

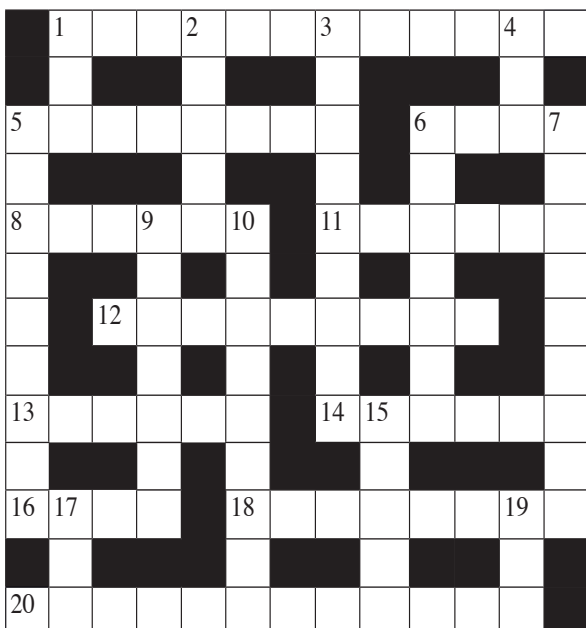


Past Federation President Gavin Kerr has published a second book of poems, entitled "Free Range: Everyday Poems for Everyday Moments". His first, "Under Lockdown" was written during Lockdown 4 in 2020, after the passing of his wife Elizabeth with Alzheimer's Disease. Its sales raised \$1500 for Alzheimers New Zealand; he hopes to double that with his second.

It is estimated that some 75,000 people in New Zealand suffer from the disease, not to mention those whose lives are changed through a family member's suffering, and numbers are estimated to treble by 2050, meaning a quarter of a million people or more.

Free Range is a larger book than Under Lockdown, with more than 80 works and author's illustrations. The poems are designed for all tastes: there's something for everyone. The cost is \$30 + postage, and \$5 from each sale will go towards supporting the endeavours of those working to ease the burden of Alzheimer's on all affected.

For further information and to purchase, email Gavin at gekerr@slingshot.co.nz or call him on 027 606 0058 or 03 572 7238.



ACROSS:

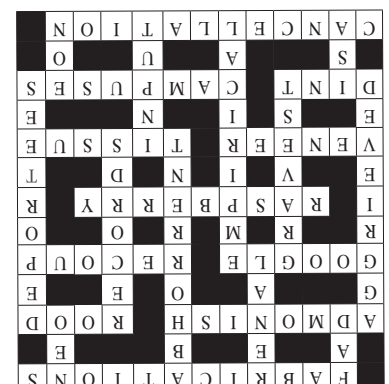
- 1 Deliberately false accounts
- 5 Take to task
- 6 Quarter-acre measure
- 8 Internet search engine
- 11 Regain after loss
- 12 Bramble fruit
- 13 Thin sheet of material
- 14 Sits UE (anag)
- 16 By ---- of. As a result of
- 18 Colleges' grounds, buildings
- 20 Calling off

DOWN:

- 1 Craze
- 2 Relating to the kidneys
- 3 Repugnant
- 4 New (pfx)
- 5 Feeling resentment
- 6 Accounts
- 7 Australia's 501 policy cre-

ates them

- 9 Most serious
- 10 Evidence based on what's seen not theory
- 15 Contributed to
- 17 Mt ---, Aussie mining area
- 19 Very long time



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PRESENTED TO ME AS AN ORIGINAL

Signed

Date

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#2 ☐ Size: (20mm x 20mm) Price: \$35.00

Full Name, JP
#88888

WELLINGTON
Justice of the Peace for New Zealand

#3 ☐ Size: (38mm x 14mm) Price: \$27.00

Max Smith
Marriage Celebrant

#4 ☐ Size: (38mm x 14mm) Price: \$27.00

EXHIBIT NOTE

This is the annexure marked " " referred to within the affidavit/statutory declaration
and sworn/affirmed/declared at
this _____ day of _____ 20____ before me
Signature _____

#5 ☐ Size: (70mm x 35mm) Price: \$60.00



#6 ☐ Size: (20mm x 20mm) Price: \$35.00

Certified true copy of a document
presented to me as an original

Signed

Date

Full Name, JP
#88888
WELLINGTON
Justice of the Peace for New Zealand

#7 ☐ Size: (60mm x 40mm) Price: \$55.00

Certified true copy of
that represents the named individual

Signed

Date

#8 ☐ Size: (70mm x 35mm) Price: \$60.00

Certified true copy of
that represents the named individual

Full Name JP - Reg: 88888 - Wellington
Justice of the Peace for New Zealand

Signature Date

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Note: Fields below will be used for stamps

#3/#4/#7/#8/#9

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Last Name: _____

JP Number: _____

City: _____

Delivery Address

My Order: Stamp Total: _____

Add - Shipping : _____ \$10.50

Total Owing _____

Internet Bank Payment to:

Westpac 03 0558 0020633 00

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.

Abercrombie, Mary Olga, Waipu
 Bahle, Ingeborg, Wanaka
 Bodle, William Denis, Whangarei
 Chapman, Fionna Elsie, Christchurch
 Chen, Huirong, Auckland
 Christie, Margaret Jill, Whangarei
 Crane, Roy Vincent, Silverdale
 Currie, Paul Richard, Whangarei
 Delemare, Scott Edward, Whangarei
 Dennis, Mark Robert, Auckland
 El-Kafafi, Siham, Pukekohe
 Esera, Tiara Dejanae, Christchurch
 Gough-Jones, Vilna Jacqueline, Christchurch
 Herman, Tina Maree, Whangarei
 Jia, Kuo, Auckland
 Kerr, Lindsay Howard, Rangiora
 Kerrisk, Kimberley Louise, Takaka
 Lemalie, Maria Eileen, Christchurch
 Millar, Richard Bruce, Auckland
 Mitchell, Kerry Daniel, Rolleston
 Muir, Deborah, Auckland
 Pendergrast, Anna, Wellington
 Pipe, Jeffrey Frank, Whangarei
 Pollock, Nigel Alexander, Wairoa
 Ranji, Rabin, Whangarei
 Rose, Cyrus Leonard, Auckland
 Rose, Pauline Judith, Maungatapere
 Rountree, Friday, Auckland
 Sames, Tristan John, Dunedin
 Small, Colin Alston, Auckland
 Soriano, Ryan Erwin Simangan, Masterton
 Taonui, Rhia, Palmerston North
 Vernall, Kimberly Jane, Rolleston
 Williams, Karri Rochelle, Whangarei
 Wilson, Mark Andrew, Gore
 Wong, David Alan, Rolleston

Atkinson, Susan, Rotorua
 Austin, Graeme Murray, Te Awamutu
 Broom, James William, Te Awamutu
 Buxton, Donna Gay, Balclutha
 Caldwell, Russell Stanton, Kaiapoi
 Chand, Angeline Swastika, Hastings
 Clunie, Deborah Raewyn, Raetihi
 Falvey, Robert Ian, Auckland
 Fraser, Stanley Idwal Alexander, Ohakune
 George, Anne Uma, Auckland
 Gower, Marcus Leveson, Kihikihi
 Gray, Duncan Douglas, Te Awamutu
 Hudson, Katrina Jane, Te Awamutu
 Jaiganesh, Jayasudhasri, Wellington
 Jatoti, Khalid Riaz, Auckland
 McCrea, Bernard Paul, Auckland
 Pomare, Kamaline Rawinia, Auckland
 Pressnell, Patricia Ann, Onewhero
 Price, Robert David Nisbet, Ohakune
 Riley, Nicole Margaret, Kuratau
 Saini, Ranbir Kaur, Auckland
 Scott, Carol Anne, Fox Glacier
 Sheath, Karen Louise, Auckland
 Sweetman, Paul Craig, Te Aroha
 Tauafiafi-Iutoi, Lusila Tuia, Auckland
 Thomas, Matthew Edward, Feilding
 Watson, Caleb Daniel, Auckland
 Wu, Wei Ying Vivian, Auckland

*Dated at Wellington
 this 7th day of November 2022
 Hon Aupito William Sio
 Associate Minister of Justice*

Davis, Waiariki, Hastings
 Gudsell, Tracey Anne, Mount Maunganui
 Kapoor, Vani, Auckland
 Kaur, Satwinder, Auckland
 Knudsen, Sandra Frances, Maungaturoto
 Lee, Dongsil, Auckland
 Li, Wen, Palmerston North
 Menzies, Christine Mary, Winton
 Mohamud, Abdulaziz Mohamed, Auckland
 Nath, Santu, Auckland
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 Weidner, Karleen Te Rongopai, Christchurch
 Willison, Susan, Taharoa

*Dated at Wellington
 this 14th day of December 2022
 Hon Aupito William Sio
 Associate Minister of Justice*

*Dated at Wellington
 this 14th day of October 2022
 Hon Aupito William Sio
 Associate Minister of Justice*

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

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Published by the Royal Federation of New Zealand Justices' Associations and designed by Word for Word, Titahi Bay.