

The New Zealand Government: A United States SEC Registered Corporation

**Why A Corporation May Not Legally Govern;
The Corporatised Governments of Other Countries
& An Investigation into the Reserve Bank of New Zealand 'Corporation'**



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1.0 The New Zealand Government: A United States Securities & Exchange Commission Registered Corporation

Would you be surprised to discover that a company with the same name as your country is registered with the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) in Washington DC? The United States Securities and Exchange Commission has the government of New Zealand registered as a corporation:



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U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF NEW ZEALAND CIK#: 0000216105 (see all company filings)

SIC: 8888 - FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
State location: Q2 | Fiscal Year End: 0630
(Assistant Director Office: 99)

Business Address
1 THE TERRACE
NATIONAL PROVIDENT BLDG
WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND Q2 6015

Mailing Address
C/O NEW ZEALAND DEBT MANAGEMENT
OFFICE
TREASURY 1 TERRACE PO BOX 3724
WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND Q2 6015

You may verify that the SEC has New Zealand registered as a corporation for yourself by visiting the SEC website (www.sec.gov). Click on "Company Filings" under the search box in the top right hand corner of the page.

Click on the "More Options" box under the Company Name search field, and select "Contains". Then in the "Company Name" search box, type 'New Zealand'. Next to CIK (Central Index Key) number 0000216105 you will see a representation of the following details:

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF NEW ZEALAND

CIK [Central Index Key]#: 0000216102
SIC [Standard industrial Code]: 8888 – FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
State location: Q2 | Fiscal Year End: 0630

Business Address
1 THE TERRACE
NATIONAL PROVIDENT
BLDG
WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND Q2 6015

Mailing Address
C/O NEW ZEALAND DEBT MANAGEMENT
OFFICE
TREASURY
PO BOX 3724 WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND Q2 6015

The New Zealand Debt Management Office is located within the New Zealand Treasury department. The NZDMO is detailed further on page two.

If you click on the CIK number you will see all of the company filing documents for the New Zealand Government 'Company'. There are annual report filings and a number of documents that one would expect to see filed by any company. We are currently trying to locate filings post-2011, looking at you, NYSE. If you then click on the back button on your browser, and then click on the red CIK 8888 (FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS) link you will see a list of other 'government companies' under the 8888 category; such examples include:

Belize, Canada, City of Naples (Italy), Finland, Italy, Israel, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Uruguay...

Australia is somewhat different in that it appears under the CIK classification 8880. The Australian Government Corporation is listed as the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK#: 0000805157.



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U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CIK#: 0000805157 (see all company filings)

SIC: 8880 - UNKNOWN SIC - 8880
State location: DC | Fiscal Year End: 0630
(Assistant Director Office: 99)

Business Address
1601 MASSACHUSETTS AVE NW
C/O AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON DC 20036

Mailing Address

Other company listings in the 8880 category include: Bank of Tokyo, Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW), Brookfields, Casio, Deutsche Bank, Fuji Heavy Industries, Hitachi, J.P. Morgan Chase, L'Oreal, Lloyds, Mitsubishi, Peugeot, Prada, Renault, Rolls Royce, Shell, Siemens AG, Seven Eleven, Sharp, St George Bank, Swiss Bank, Tesco, The Province of Manitoba [Canada], Toyota, Virgin, Volkswagen AG, Panasonic, and Yamaha.

1.0 The New Zealand Government: A United States Securities & Exchange Commission Registered Corporation (Continued)

CANADA CIK#: 0000230098



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U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

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BETA View

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CANADA CIK#: 0000230098 (see all company filings)

SIC: 8888 - FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
State location: DC | Fiscal Year End: 0331
(Assistant Director Office: 99)

Business Address
CANADIAN EMBASSY
501 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20001
613-947-2353

Mailing Address
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
140 O'CONNOR STREET
OTTAWA, ONTARIO Z4 K1A 0G5

For Reference: The Securities and Exchange Commission: www.sec.gov

"The mission of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation... But unlike the banking world, where deposits are guaranteed by the federal government, stocks, bonds and other securities can lose value. There are no guarantees. That's why investing is not a spectator sport. By far the best way for investors to protect the money they put into the securities markets is to do research and ask questions... The SEC oversees the key participants in the securities world, including securities exchanges, securities brokers and dealers, investment advisors, and mutual funds. Here the SEC is concerned primarily with promoting the disclosure of important market-related information, maintaining fair dealing, and protecting against fraud."

Here are the other companies listed within the 8888 category:

CIK	Company	State	CIK	Company	State
0000311669	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	R6	0001191980	REGION OF LOMBARDY	DE
0000866710	BANCO NACIONAL DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR SNC	O5	0000914021	REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA	DC
0001026725	BANCO NACIONAL DE OBRAS Y SERVICIOS PUBLICOS SNC	O5	0000019957	REPUBLIC OF CHILE	F3
0001045299	BANQUE CENTRALE DE TUNISIE	DC	0000917142	REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA	NY
0000230098	CANADA	DC	0000873465	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	M5
0000912239	CANADA MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORP	DC	0000911076	REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL	DC
0001498597	CARSO INFRAESTRUCTURA Y CONSTRUCCION SAB DE CV	O5	0000932419	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	DC
0001016472	CITY OF NAPLES	DE	0001030717	REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	NY
0001109609	DEVELOPMENT BANK OF JAPAN INC.	M0	0000869687	REPUBLIC OF TURKEY	NY
0000033745	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	N4	0000203098	SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCE OF	NY
0000276328	EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CANADA/CN	DC	0000225913	SWEDEN KINGDOM OF	V7
0000873463	EXPORT IMPORT BANK OF KOREA	NY	0000898608	TREASURY CORP OF VICTORIA	C3
0000205317	FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL	D5	0000101368	UNITED MEXICAN STATES	NY
0000035946	FINLAND REPUBLIC OF	DC	0000102385	URUGUAY REPUBLIC OF	DC
0001556421	FMS WERTMANAGEMENT	2M			
0001179453	GOVERNMENT OF BELIZE	DC			
0001163395	GOVERNMENT OF JAMICA	NY			
0000931106	HELLENIC REPUBLIC	NY			
0000216105	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF NEW ZEALAND	Q2			
0000889414	HUNGARY	NY			
0000052749	ISRAEL STATE OF	NY			
0000052782	ITALY REPUBLIC OF	L6			
0000053078	JAMAICA GOVERNMENT OF	L8			
0000837056	JAPAN	M0			
0001551322	Japan Bank for International Cooperation	M0			
0000053190	JAPAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	M0			
0001109604	Japan Finance Corp	M0			
0000837335	JAPAN FINANCE ORGANIZATION FOR MUNICIPALITIES	M0			
0000821533	KfW	2M			
0000835615	KfW INTERNATIONAL FINANCE INC	DE			
0000869318	KOREA DEVELOPMENT BANK	NY			
0001483135	KOREA FINANCE Corp	M5			
0000878519	LANDESBANK BADEN WURTTEMBERG	DE			
0001306843	LANDESKREDITBANK BADEN WURTTEMBERG FORDERBANK	2M			
0001144797	LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE RENTENBANK	I8			
0000356049	LONDON FINANCE & INVESTMENT GROUP PLC/ADR/	NY			
0001027457	NATIONAL POWER CORP	R6			
0000357024	NORDIC INVESTMENT BANK	H9			
0000202811	OESTERREICHISCHE KONTROLLBANK AKTIENGESellschaft	C4			
0000074615	ONTARIO PROVINCE OF	A6			
0000076027	PANAMA REPUBLIC OF	DC			
0000077694	PERU REPUBLIC OF	NY			
0000836136	PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	A1			
0000862406	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK	A3			
0000842639	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA	NY			
0000722803	QUEBEC	A8			
0000852555	QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORP	C3			

The New Zealand Debt Management Office

The NZDMO is located within the Treasury department, on the fifth floor at number 1, The Terrace in Wellington Central. The NZDMO is in itself; a curious creature - requiring agreement to a very heavy disclaimer prior to one being able to officially enjoy the experience of their website. Visitors to the NZDMO website are apparently required to be; either officially recognised representatives of; or one of the following:

- “A resident outside of the European Economic Area Acting as an authorised representative of:*
 - i) A legal entity authorised and regulated to operate in the financial markets such as an investment fund or insurance company...*
 - ii) A national or regional government, a central bank, an international or supranational institution, such as the IMF...*
 - iii) A legal entity that has over 250 employees; a total balance sheet of more than €43 Billion and an annual turnover of over €50 Billion.*

The NZDMO is an operating unit of the New Zealand Treasury responsible for managing the Crown’s debt, overall cash flows and interest-bearing deposits.

The NZDMO was established in 1988 as part of the reform of the Government’s financial management to improve the management of the risks associated with the Government’s debt portfolio.

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"A resident outside of the European Economic Area Acting as an authorised representative of:

i) A legal entity authorised and regulated to operate in the financial markets such as an investment fund or insurance company...

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2.0 The New Zealand Government: Departments and Agencies Registered with Dun & Bradstreet

All alleged governments are now corporations, either listed with the SEC, Dunn and Bradstreet and / or by way of another obfuscated and soon to be disclosed means. It is interesting that Dun and Bradstreet also would appear to list the following New Zealand entities as registered 'companies':

Accident Compensation Corporation	Ministry of Justice
Auckland Council	Ministry of Maori Development
Airways Corporation of New Zealand limited	New Zealand Defence Force
Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority	New Zealand Government (Also Traded as New Zealand Embassy)
Children's Commissioner	New Zealand Lotteries Commission
Commerce Commission	New Zealand Police
Crown Law Office	New Zealand Security Intelligence Service
Department of Conservation	Office of the Controller and Auditor-General
Department of Corrections	Privacy Commissioner
Department of Internal Affairs	Parliamentary Services Commission
Department of Labour (Also Traded as Employment Relations Service) as companies.)	Parliamentary Counsel Office
Financial Markets Authority (Also Traded as Te Mana Tatai Hokohoko)	Radio New Zealand Limited
Genesis Power Limited	Reserve Bank of New Zealand
Government Communications Security Bureau	Serious Fraud Office
Independent Police Complaints Authority	State Services Commission
Inland Revenue (Also Traded as IRD)	Television New Zealand limited
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	The Maori Trustee
Ministry of Defence	The Treasury
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	

Interestingly, the Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet is NOT registered with D&B.

The above list comprises only a selection of the listings. Some of the above are actually companies (those with "Limited" at the end of their name) but that does not account for why NZ government departments, public service departments, non-public service departments, 'Crown' entities etc. are listed as trading companies with the U.S. SEC. The use of the term "Also Traded as" is rather telling – companies have trading names; government departments do not.

The Australian D&B website states that Australian government departments and agencies have DUNS numbers, allocated now in order to prevent fraud and to ensure payments are made to and from the correct parties.

This does not explain why many government departments / agencies; while listed with D&B do not seem to have DUNS numbers allocated to them.

Furthermore, it seems somewhat odd that entities such as the Treasury, Children's Commissioner or the Privacy Commissioner would require the 'security' of DUNS numbers.

And; if it is so critical that all government departments are allocated a DUNS number – then why on earth would the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet NOT be registered with Dun & Bradstreet in the same manner?

For Reference: Dun and Bradstreet: www.dnb.com

"Business Credit Reports on Millions of Companies Worldwide"

D&B (NYSE:DNB) is the world's leading source of commercial information and insight on businesses, enabling companies to Decide with Confidence for more than 172 years. Today, D&B's global commercial database contains more than 225 million business records. The database is enhanced by D&B's proprietary DUNSRight® Quality Process, which provides our customers with quality business information. This quality information is the foundation of our global solutions that customers rely on to make critical business decisions."



The First Cheque Issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, 1934

The Reserve Bank commenced operations on August 1st 1934. This was the very first cheque issued on its first day.

This cheque transferred the Crown's public disbursement account from the North End Branch of the Bank of New Zealand to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

The signatories on the cheque are G.C. Rodda (Paymaster-General) and Bertram "Bertie" Mackay (BNZ North End Branch Accountant).

The Reserve Bank was the Government's banker from 1934 until 1989, when Westpac took over this role.

- Image from the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Museum.

3.0 Why A Corporation May Not Legally Govern

A Corporation May Not Legally Govern: Mutual Exclusivity of Terms

It would seem ridiculous to even have to go through this exercise, but in the interests of ensuring a clear understanding; lets.

Would not then corporate and government entities be mutually exclusive by definition? And does government not regulate companies / corporate entities?

Why would "New Zealand" be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington D.C., in the United States? And why would "New Zealand" have provided Annual Reports and be subject to SEC regulation?

Could the "New Zealand Government" be a corporate entity masquerading as real government, for profit, and not for the purpose of governance? Does the "New Zealand Government" truly represent "the people" and not shareholders in another country?

If a company registered in Washington DC is falsely claiming government status in New Zealand, what happened to the real (de jure) government with a similar name? And when? And are the laws in New Zealand therefore just rules for employees and contractors of the corporation?

Perhaps it is a requirement that New Zealand registers as a company entity in order to trade with the United States of America. Are all the other countries who trade with the United States also registered on the American SEC?

Is 'the United States of America' also registered with the New Zealand Companies Register, ASIC (the Australian Securities & Investments Commission) and the respective company registry organisations for all of its other trading partners? And is New Zealand similarly registered with the corresponding trade regulators in other countries?

It would appear not. Let us reference some legal terms from Black's Law Dictionary. (Black's Law Dictionary is the most widely used law dictionary. It was founded by Henry Campbell Black (1860-1927). It is the reference of choice for definitions in legal briefs and court opinions and has been cited as a secondary legal authority in many U.S. Supreme Court cases).

What is GOVERNMENT?

1. The regulation, restraint, supervision, or control which is exercised upon the individual members of an organised jural society by those invested with the supreme political authority, for the good and welfare of the body politic; or the act of exercising supreme political power or control.

2. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; a constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined, as a monarchical government, a republican government, etc. Webster.

3. An empire, kingdom, state or independent political community; as in the phrase, "Compacts between independent governments."

4. The sovereign or supreme power in a state or nation.

5. The machinery by which the sovereign power in a state expresses its will and exercises its functions; or the framework of political institutions, departments, and offices, by means of which the executive, judicial, legislative, and administrative business of the state is carried on.

6. The whole class or body of office-holders or functionaries considered in the aggregate, upon whom devolves the executive, judicial, legislative, and administrative business of the state.

- The Law Dictionary Featuring Black's Law Dictionary (See key sources)

What is CORPORATION?

An artificial person or legal entity created by or under the authority of the laws of a state or nation, composed, in some rare instances, of a single person and his successors, being the incumbents of a particular office, but ordinarily consisting of an association of numerous individuals, who subsist as a body politic under a special denomination, which is regarded in law as having a personality and existence distinct from that of its several members, and which is, by the same authority, vested with the capacity of continuous succession, irrespective of changes in its membership, either in perpetuity or for a limited term of years, and of acting as a unit or single individual in matters relating to the common purpose of the association, within the scope of the powers and authorities conferred upon such bodies by law.

- The Law Dictionary Featuring Black's Law Dictionary (See key sources)

What is COMPANY?

A society or association of persons, in considerable number, interested in a common object, and uniting themselves for the prosecution of some commercial or industrial undertaking, or other legitimate business.

The proper signification of the word "company," when applied to persons engaged in trade, denotes those united for the same purpose or in a joint concern. It is so commonly used in this sense, or as indicating a partnership, that few persons accustomed to purchase goods at shops, where they are sold by retail, would misapprehend that such was its meaning.

- The Law Dictionary Featuring Black's Law Dictionary (See key sources)

What is BODY CORPORATE?

A corporation.

- The Law Dictionary Featuring Black's Law Dictionary (See key sources)

Summary

What one may determine by way of the above definitions would be that it is not possible for an entity to be both a corporation [including the definitions of both a company and a body corporate as previously ascertained] and a government (as one would hope and expect) – and given that such definitions are mutually exclusive; an entity simply can not be both a government and a corporation.

Therefore, a corporation that falsely presents itself as a government would be null and void in the very least – illegal at least.



4.0 Implications of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement

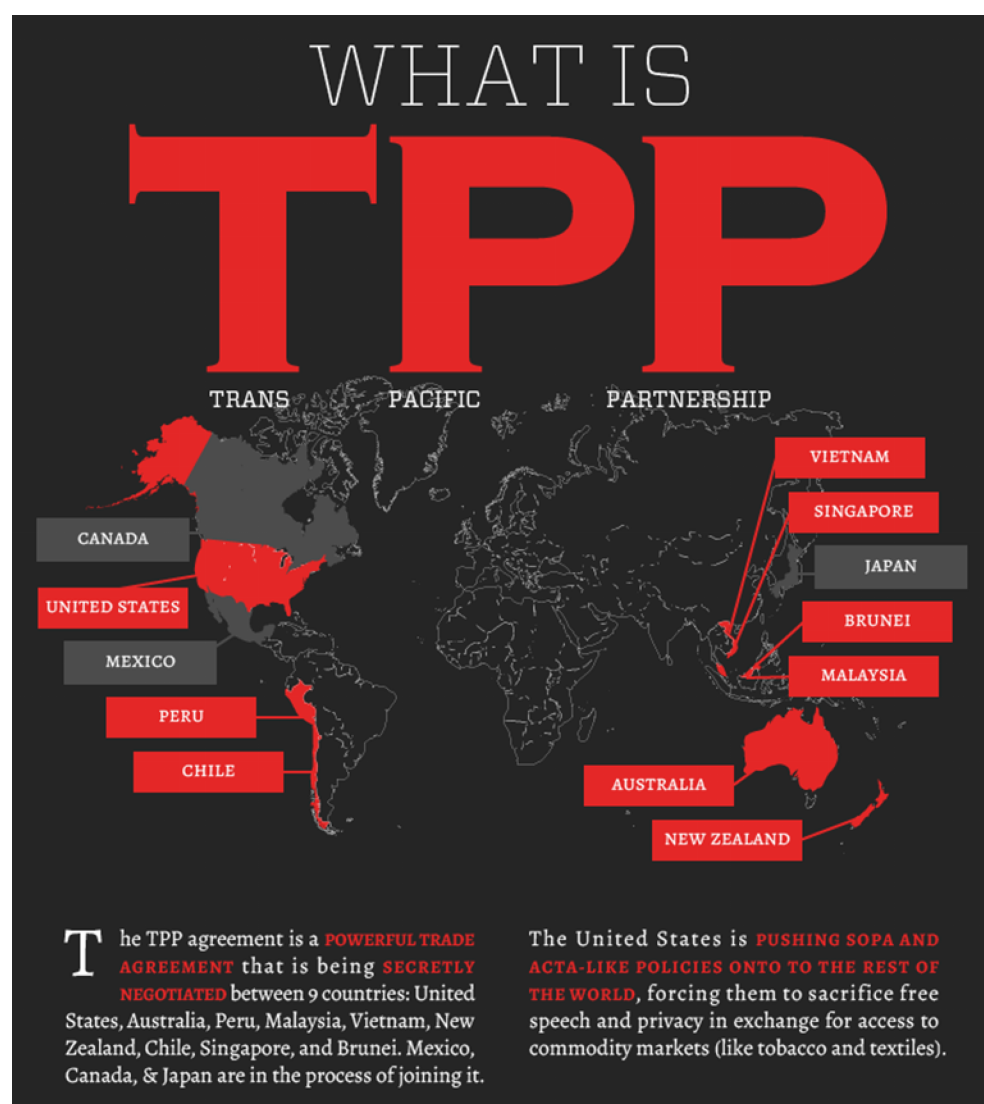
The proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) is a secretive, multi-national trade agreement that threatens to extend restrictive intellectual property (IP) laws across the globe and to rewrite international rules on its enforcement.

The twelve nations currently negotiating the TPP are the US, Japan, Australia, Peru, Malaysia, Vietnam, New Zealand, Chile, Singapore, Canada, Mexico, and Brunei Darussalam. Margaret Flowers and Kevin Zeese, writing about the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), had these salient words to say, among other things:

"If the TPP is approved, the sovereignty of the United States and other member nations will be dissipated by trade tribunals that favor corporate power and force national laws to be subservient to corporate interests".

They are right, of course. In an article by Public Citizen written back in 2012 it was revealed through leaked documents that the TPP would, among other onerous provisions:

- Limit how state officials could regulate foreign firms operating within a country's boundaries, with requirements to provide them greater rights than domestic firms;
- Extend the incentives for a country's firms to offshore investment and jobs to lower-wage countries;
- Establish a two-track legal system that gives foreign firms new rights to skirt a country's courts and laws, directly sue said country's government before foreign tribunals and demand compensation for financial, health, environmental, land use and other laws they claim undermine their TPP privileges; and
- Allow foreign firms to demand compensation for the costs of complying with a country's financial or environmental regulations that apply equally to domestic and foreign firms.



The leak also reveals that:

- Australia has refused to submit to the jurisdiction of the "investor-state" private corporate enforcement foreign tribunal system;
- U.S. negotiators are alone in seeking to expand this extra-judicial enforcement system to allow the use of foreign tribunals to enforce contracts that foreign investors may have with a government for government procurement or to operate utilities contracts and even related to concessions for natural resources on federal lands;
- Other countries are proposing safeguards for financial regulation and limits to the corporate tribunals that the U.S. has not supported (ibid).

However, as noted on Dailycensored.com:

"The U.S. Security and Exchange Commission has the country of Canada registered as a corporation.

All alleged governments are now corporations, either listed with the SEC or Dunn and Bradstreet. This is the world financial capitalist plan: los nuevo conquistadores' hovering on the precipice of collapse and seeking crisis' which reek of opportunity for the financial capitalists as countries merely disappear into the murky vortex of ominous corporate control. Will the countries in question trade on the German/ US New York Stock Exchange?"

And now the following has emerged to substantiate the fact that corporate control of sovereign governments is already a reality.

The TPP comes after this fact.

Although Australia refused to submit to the jurisdiction of the investment state, they have in fact registered their country with the Security and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Patent Office in D.C.

Are there more countries now registering with the SEC? What other skullduggery has taken place under our noses that sheds sovereignty and puts countries in the hands of the investor class?

A Case in Point: What The FUQ – Frequently Unanswered Questions of the "Australian Government"

Frequently Unanswered Questions of the "Australian Government" - a documentary questioning those claiming government status as to whether they really are government. Follow the process of importing a 1959 Chevrolet Corvette as the Department of Transport blocks import, to the Department of Environment getting in the way.

Finally, see what happens when "Customs" demands GST and Luxury Car Tax. A must see for anyone dealing with "Government." Visit: www.truth-now.net



5.0 An Investigation into the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Corporation

5.1 How the RBNZ Defines Itself

"The Reserve Bank does not have shareholders. It is 100 percent owned by the New Zealand government, with any extra revenue that the Reserve Bank makes going back into the Crown accounts. The Reserve Bank is not a government department, but is a body corporate whose finances are included in the Crown accounts."

– ReserveBank.govt.nz

"The Reserve Bank was initially set up as an independent entity, but this quickly changed, and the Labour government that came to power in late 1935 brought the Bank under government control – one of its first acts – and gave the Bank capacity to act as an agent for the implementation of its economic agenda."

– ReserveBank.govt.nz

What is the difference between the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and the Treasury?

"The Treasury is a Government department and provides economic and financial advice to the Government. The Reserve Bank is New Zealand's central bank and is not a Government department. The Reserve Bank's purpose is to maintain the stability and security of the financial system by, for example, operating monetary policy so as to achieve and maintain price stability."

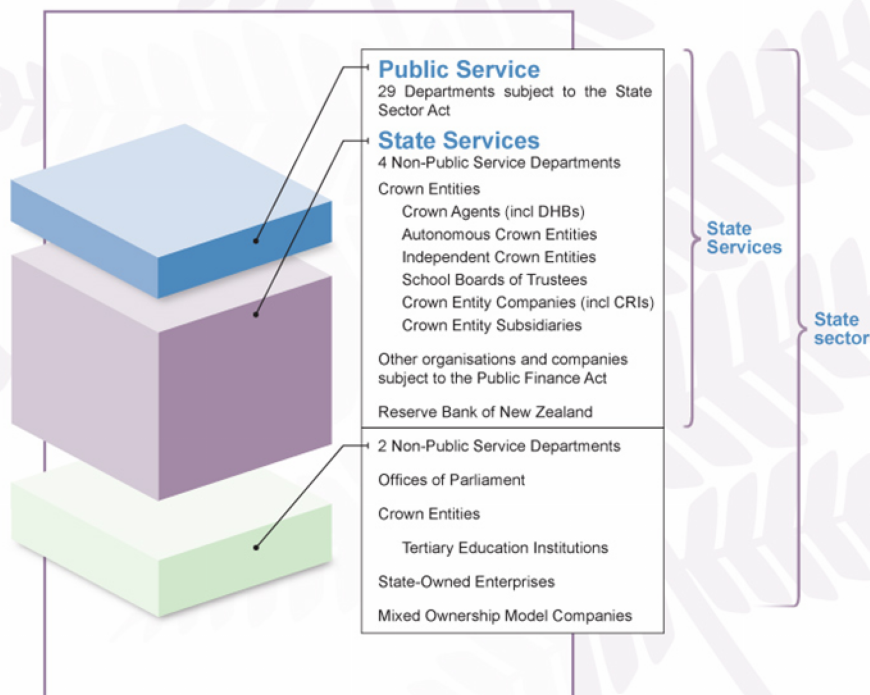
- Treasury.govt.nz

A guide to New Zealand's Central government agencies

Public Service – By definition, the Public Service comprises the departments listed on the 1st Schedule of the State Sector Act 1988. Irrespective of being called a department, ministry or some other title, they are all Public Service departments.

State Services – By definition, the State Services comprises the agencies that operate as instruments of the Crown in respect of the Government of New Zealand (i.e. the Executive Branch of Government). This includes the Public Service, most Crown entities, the Reserve Bank, a range of agencies listed on the 4th Schedule of the Public Finance Act 1989, companies listed on Schedule 4A of the Public Finance Act, and a small number of departments that are not part of the Public Service.

State sector – By convention, the State sector comprises the agencies whose financial situation and performance is included in the Crown accounts as part of the Government reporting entity under the Public Finance Act 1989. This includes the State Services, tertiary education institutions, State-Owned Enterprises and Mixed Ownership Model companies, as well as a small number of agencies that operate as instruments of the Legislative Branch of Government.



1. Okay, so this diagram to the left, courtesy of the State Services Commission should help us clear up exactly what the Reserve Bank of New Zealand is and how it fits into the governance structure.

2. According to Teara.govt.nz – The RBNZ is an organisation within the State Sector – *"and with few exceptions they are answerable to ministers of the Crown"*.

3. According to Wikipedia.com – The RBNZ is categorised within the following hierarchy:

Public Sector / State Sector / State Service Departments / Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

4. The State Services Commission also categorises the RBNZ within the following hierarchy:

Crown Entities / In the Wider State Sector / Reserve Bank of New Zealand (a stand alone agency within the State Services that does not fall under any State Services category) – ssc.govt.nz

5. In a PDF document named MBIE-MAKO-5922986, again provided by ssc.govt (updated 14 November 2013) it describes the RBNZ as falling within the following hierarchy:

Public Sector / State Service / PFA Schedule 4 Organisations / Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

This is followed by a footnote stating that *"This list of Public Sector agencies is illustrative not demonstrative. It has been prepared to assist identification, but it is not a definitive legal list."*

6. The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet lists the RBNZ as an "Other Organisation" under the Ministerial Portfolio of the Minister of Finance – which is within The Treasury department.

But hang on – how does this work – if the RBNZ is NOT a government agency or department – what is it doing being listed as part of the ministerial portfolio of the Treasury under the Minister of Finance?

So just what is going on here – why are there six different stories?

All of the official government entities seem to have a different view of exactly where the RBNZ fits within the government scheme of things – and none of them would appear to be in alignment with one another?

6.0 The "Crown"

6.1 The "Crown" Accounts

The Financial Statements of the Government of New Zealand for the three months ended 30 September 2013 makes the following statement:

"Statement of Financial Performance: The statement outlines the operating results of the total Government (i.e. the revenues and expenses of all departments + Reserve Bank + NZS (core Crown), SOEs (including Air New Zealand), and Crown entities). Core Crown includes Ministers, Departments, Offices of Parliament, the NZS [New Zealand Superannuation] Fund and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand but excludes State-owned enterprises and Crown entities."

6.2 The "Official Line" on the "Crown"

Where are the Crown accounts? The correct name for the 'Crown accounts' or 'Crown financial statements' is *'Financial Statements of the Government of New Zealand'*. They can be accessed through the Government Finances menu then Financial Statements. See Financial Statements of the Government of New Zealand.
- Treasury.govt.nz

The Crown is defined in this article as central government and the Reserve Bank. - Reservebank.govt.nz - Reserve Bank Bulletin September 1995

The Reserve Bank is not a Crown entity for the purposes of the Crown Entities Act 2004 – The Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989, 163A, Page 228.

Managing Money / Managing of cash and other financial instruments

Public money: Public money consists of all revenue earned or collected by the Crown, proceeds of asset sales and money borrowed by the Crown. This money is used to fund the activities of government, its departments and agencies. Public money does not include money held by Crown entities or SOEs.

Banking: All public money must be held in a Crown or departmental bank account.

Crown bank accounts: These are the main operating accounts of the Crown and refer to a suite of accounts opened, maintained and operated by the Treasury or by departments operating as an agent of the Crown, under a delegation from the Treasury.

Departmental bank accounts: Departmental bank accounts contain the money disbursed to the department by the Treasury, receipts for services provided by the department, and receipts from the disposal or sale of departmental assets. All other public money is paid into the Crown bank account. (Where departments and Crown entities have already been paid by the Crown to deliver outputs, costs recovered are generally paid into a Crown bank account. Under the Public Finance Act, the Minister of Finance has powers to raise loans in the public interest.)

Departments are responsible for:

- + liquidity (ensuring they have enough cash to meet payments). A positive balance must be maintained at all times in New Zealand dollar departmental bank accounts, and Crown bank accounts departments have delegated authority to administer
- + making and accounting for payments. Departmental receipts and payments are paid into, and out of, departmental bank accounts. Crown bank accounts are used for Crown receipts and payments
- + bank reconciliations and other internal controls over their cash management processes.

Each department forecasts its expected cash requirements for the coming year. This forecast is combined with information on output delivery and used to agree cash payments schedules with the Treasury. Schedules may be revised during the year but total payments must remain within approved budgets. During the year the Treasury makes disbursements to departments in accordance with those agreed cash payments schedules. Departments then pay non-departmental providers, such as Crown entities.

The Government uses the Westpac Banking Corporation as its banker for most departmental and Crown activities. The amounts held in all of the Crown and departmental bank accounts are swept into the Crown Settlement Account with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand each night. This permits the centralised management of the Crown's cash position by the NZDMO. NZDMO manages Crown bank accounts, the relationship with Westpac, and the Government's investment and debt financing activities. Crown entities can use any bank and type of account approved by the Minister of Finance, or by regulations made under Part 4 of the Crown Entities Act.
- Budget.govt.nz

6.3 The Truth Regarding the "Crown" - "The City Of London" Part 1

Henk Ruyssenaars' article on July 10th 2006 drew attention to the book "Descent into Slavery" by Des Griffin in which the real meaning of the term "City of London" is explained. The following is an excerpt from that article.

"To the majority of people the words "Crown" and "City" in reference to London refer to the queen or the capital of England. This is not the truth. The "City" is in fact a privately owned Corporation - or Sovereign State - occupying an irregular rectangle of 677 acres and located right in the heart of the 610 square mile 'Greater London' area. The population of 'The City' is listed at just over four thousand, whereas the population of 'Greater London' (32 boroughs) is approximately seven and a half million.

"The Crown" is a committee of twelve to fourteen men who rule the independent sovereign state known as London or 'The City.' 'The City' is not part of England. It is not subject to the Sovereign. It is not under the rule of the British parliament. Like the Vatican in Rome, it is a separate, independent state.

"The City", which is often called "the wealthiest square mile on earth," is ruled over by a Lord Mayor. Here are grouped together Britain's great financial and commercial institutions: Wealthy banks, dominated by the privately-owned (Rothschild controlled) Bank of England, Lloyd's of London, the London Stock Exchange, and the offices of most of the leading international trading concerns. Here, also, is located Fleet Street, the heart and core of the newspaper and publishing worlds.

The Lord Mayor, who is elected for a one year stint, is the monarch in the City. As Aubrey Menen says in "London", Time-Life, 1976, p. 16: "The relation of this monarch of the City to the monarch of the realm [Queen] is curious and tells much." It certainly is and certainly does! When the Queen of England goes to visit the City she is met by the Lord Mayor at Temple Bar, the symbolic gate of the City. She bows and asks for permission to enter his private, sovereign State. During such State visits "the Lord Mayor in his robes and chain, and his entourage in medieval costume, outshines the royal party, which can dress up no further than service uniforms."

The Lord Mayor leads the queen into his city. The symbolism is clear. The Lord Mayor is the monarch. The Queen is his subject.

The small clique who rule the City dictate to the British Parliament. It tells them what to do, and when. In theory Britain is ruled by a Prime Minister and a Cabinet of close advisers. These 'fronts' go to great lengths to create the impression that they are running the show but, in reality, they are mere puppets whose strings are pulled by the shadowy characters who dominate behind the scenes. As the former British Prime Minister of England during the late 1800s Benjamin Disraeli wrote: "So you see the world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes" (Coningsby, The Century Co., N.Y., 1907, p.233)



6.0 The "Crown" (Continued)

6.4 The Truth Regarding the "Crown" - "The City Of London" Part 2

The Crown is a belligerent foreign corporation that is listed on the Reuters exchange, posing as the "Crown" and claiming to be the trustee for the citizens organisations and state of New Zealand.

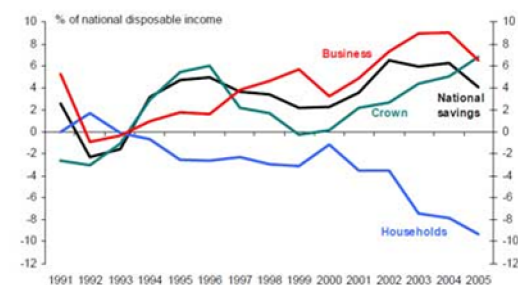
The agent for this company is Merrill Lynch which is owned by Bank of America. Our present Prime Minister John Key was hired by Merrill Lynch to access our markets; i.e. to have us privatised to them.

There has been a gradual takeover of government by the "Crown" that now includes the New Zealand Treasury Evidence Company posing as New Zealand's government.

Reuters owns Brookers, which the Kaitia Court Registrar Tania Parker admitted is a foreign company that is writing New Zealand law. This proof was recorded secretly on the 4th of August 2010.

The "Crown" is claiming to be the trustee for the state and citizens, yet is saving at the citizens expense.

Figure 3 Saving by sector



Source: Statistics New Zealand's National Accounts, RBNZ calculations

The "Crown" is also transferring national assets to foreign companies and has agreed that said entities may leverage force upon our nation by implementing legislation under their guidance.

The "Crown" also owns the Reserve Bank of New Zealand that prints 'legal tender' currency and also self-regulates its own banking. This has resulted in the erosion of household liquidity in order to create a hyper sensitivity to interest rate increases.

Such machinations were planned in order to wipe out the middle class and consolidate power into the hands of the 'elite' few.

The "Crown" also appoints the Governor General, meaning that we in New Zealand are living within a corporate autocracy.

The "Crown" companies utilise many fronts and end up going through the City of London, Vatican and Washington interests.

New Zealand Government

We would like to suggest a tag line: "It's not what you think".

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 18-K ANNUAL REPORT of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF NEW ZEALAND (Name of Registrant)

Date of end of last fiscal year: [June 30, 2002](#)

SECURITIES REGISTERED
(As of the close of the last fiscal period)

Title of Issue

Amounts as to which
Registration is effective

Names of exchanges
on which registered

Twenty Year 10 3/4% Bonds Due [November 15, 2005](#)

US\$200,000,000

New York Stock Exchange

Twenty-five Year 9 3/4% Bonds Due [January 15, 2011](#)

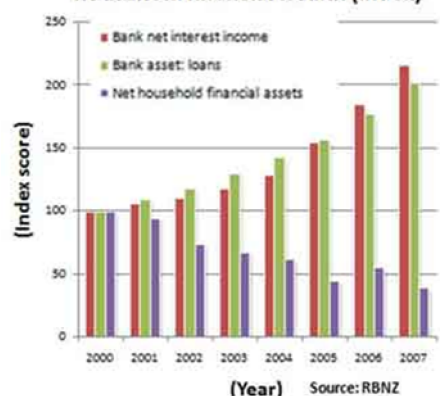
US\$150,000,000

New York Stock Exchange

Name and address of person authorized to receive notices and communications from the Securities and Exchange Commission:

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. DON MACKAY
Permanent Representative
of the New Zealand Permanent Mission
to the United Nations
One United Nations Plaza

Banks interest income and assets versus household financial wealth (index)



Source: RBNZ



NEW ZEALAND Government Bonds

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

BOND DESCRIPTION

New Zealand Government Bonds ("the Bonds") are New Zealand Dollar bonds with a fixed coupon which is paid semi-annually in arrears. On the Maturity Date, the Face Value of the Bonds is paid and the final payment of Coupon Interest is made subject to this Information Memorandum.

ISSUER

Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand ("the Crown").

7.0 Exposing the Reserve Bank of New Zealand

7.1 The Truth about the Reserve Bank of New Zealand

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) plays a crucial role in the economy of this nation. It has the responsibility for issuing New Zealand's coin, credit and currency. For this reason, it is important for the RBNZ to be owned and controlled by the people of New Zealand, and New Zealand alone. The RBNZ is said to be 100% owned by New Zealand Government. They publicly state on their website that there are no shareholders of the RBNZ; surely if it is 100% owned by the Government, then we the people are the shareholders, yes? We are not!

"The Reserve Bank does not have shareholders. It is 100% "owned" by New Zealand Government, with any extra revenue that the Reserve Bank makes going back into the Crown accounts. The Reserve Bank is not a government department, but is a body corporate whose finances are included in the Crown accounts".

This statement is totally misleading. Fact: the RBNZ is a private, foreign-controlled economic instrument that holds New Zealand and its people to ransom through fraudulent and corrupt banking practices. The sole beneficiaries of the RBNZ are in fact foreign-owned private banking and financial institutions, better known to you all as the "Crown".

When New Zealand Government wishes to borrow money, the Treasury issues a "government bond" to the RBNZ. Those bonds are then used by the Reserve Bank as security for the loans that are provided by the foreign private banking and financial institutions (the RBNZ beneficiaries). Anyone that has ever borrowed money from a Bank will know that you need "security" in order to borrow money. The Government is no different. The security used as a guarantee for those loans is the Government's ability to tax you, New Zealand people, for payment, i.e. "income tax" in other words they use you and your potential earning capacity as collateral.

Contrary to popular belief, the "income tax" component of the taxation we pay in this Country does not get spent on beneficiaries, hospitals, roads, education or the like. It all gets paid on the loans that the government has borrowed in our name via the "Inland Revenue Department".

But wait there's more; The money borrowed by our Government via the RBNZ from those foreign private banking and financial institutions is done so at "interest". Now here is the problem. Let's say our Government borrows \$1 Billion at 5% "interest". They would indeed receive \$1 Billion injected into the Government coffers. However, because there is an "interest" component of 5% to pay, this means that the total repayment over a period of say 12 months will be the initial loan of \$1 Billion plus the "interest" component of \$50 Million.

Remember now, that extra \$50 Million does not exist and therefore can never be repaid as it was not created at the time of the loan. Now you can see why New Zealand currently owes more in interest than the principal we borrowed in the first place. This is the real reason why you are being taxed at a greater rate each year and it is only set to get worse.

7.2 What Do Central Banks Actually Do?

Central banks all make convoluted cover statements in order to justify their existence. That is not to say that all of the staff are in on it, but those who are at the top of each reserve bank know exactly what they are doing. They are either part of the cabal, or minions of it under bribery and or threat.

What Central Banks Say They Do:

"Ensure that, throughout the economy, money works as well as possible as a mechanism for making transactions, storing value, and keeping account. The Bank also promotes a sound and efficient financial system. To fulfil these functions, the Bank carries out a wide range of tasks, from operating monetary policy to monitoring and supervising the health of the financial system, maintaining foreign reserves, operating in the financial markets if necessary, and issuing currency as required."

– Quote excerpt from The Reserve Bank of New Zealand

The last thing that any of them want you to know is that they are not part of the government (governments are all actually corporations anyway and as such cannot govern legally but that is another paper) as central banks are in fact privately owned. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand is 'officially listed' as an asset of the crown, which is effectively the bankers which run the City of London – not the Queen of England.

The first and most important question that arises with regards to central banks is:

"Why is a privately owned and run banking institution issuing and controlling the currency of my country?"

What Central Banks Actually Do:

Central banks do more harm than good. From obscuring the true cost of credit to causing confusion about good investments, central bankers end up papering over economic problems. And when they send the wrong messages to savers and consumers trying to coordinate their plans, boom and bust cycles lengthen and worsen.

In effect, the central banks have almost complete control of a country's economy, and can create and control boom and bust cycles.

Central banks and central bankers are the reason why the world is in economic and martial turmoil and why many millions of people languish in the pits of poverty and financial ruin.

Central banks are privately owned or controlled cartels which covertly run the world. They operate for the exclusive profit of a small group of powerful families whose death grip on global finance can be traced back generations. They control governments, monarchies, and multinational organisations like the UN, the WHO, the WTO, and a host of other influential bodies.

Using massive wealth accumulated fraudulently over generations they've managed to co-opt or illicitly influence political parties, trade unions, the law courts, medical associations, religious hierarchies, universities & academies, mass media, and the like, to promote their policies and to eradicate all opposition. They wield their inordinate global control by indoctrinating chosen "leaders" into powerful secret societies and insider groups like the Freemasons, Bilderberg, Council on Foreign Relations, just to name a few.

If you would like to know more about New Zealand and international banking systems and their history, visit the Feature Articles section of www.wakeupkiwi.com for the PDF entitled: "International Ownership of New Zealand's Banks."



The Reserve Bank of New Zealand: Keeping money away from you and destroying its value since 1934. Now there's a tag line.



8.0 Terms & Definitions

Body Corporate

See Corporation.

Corporation

Some countries do not have a formalised definition of a Corporation, relying instead on the structure of a Limited Liability Company in its place. Sometimes the definition of a Limited Liability Company is that of a Corporation in another country. Generally speaking, a Limited Liability Company has the same definition as a Corporation unless specified otherwise in a particular territory. In the United States there are differences between a Limited Liability Company and a Corporation, such as differences in taxation, financial liability, ownership and how they are managed.

Limited Liability Company

Limited Liability Companies are effectively legal persons that do not die unless terminated. Limited companies own the assets and liabilities of the business and are responsible for any debts. Generally, a shareholders' liability for debts is limited to any amounts that remain unpaid on their shares in the company.

A company will make losses for tax purposes if its total expenses exceed its income.

If a company has losses it may not have to pay tax and can usually use the loss to reduce its income in the next income year.

In the United States the acronym LLC (Limited Liability Company) is used. In the United Kingdom and New Zealand the acronym LTD (Limited Liability Company) is used. In Australia the acronym PTY (Private Limited Company).

The Monarchy of New Zealand (This is the comedic version from Wikipedia)

The monarchy of New Zealand – also referred to as The Crown in Right of New Zealand, Her Majesty in Right of New Zealand, or The Queen in Right of New Zealand – is the constitutional system of government in which a hereditary monarch is the sovereign and head of state of New Zealand, forming the core of the country's Westminster-style parliamentary democracy.

The Crown is thus the foundation of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the New Zealand government. While Royal Assent and the royal sign-manual are required to enact laws, letters patent and Orders in Council, the authority for these acts stems from the New Zealand populace, and, within the conventional stipulations of constitutional monarchy, the sovereign's direct participation in any of these areas of governance is limited, with most related powers entrusted for exercise by the elected parliamentarians, the ministers of the Crown generally drawn from amongst them, and the judges and Justices of the Peace.

The New Zealand monarchy has its roots in the British crown, from which it has evolved to become a distinctly New Zealand institution, represented by unique symbols. New Zealand's monarch—since 6 February 1952, Queen Elizabeth II—is today shared equally with fifteen other countries within the Commonwealth of Nations, all being independent and the monarchy of each legally distinct. For New Zealand, the current monarch is officially titled Queen of New Zealand, and she, her consort, and other members of the New Zealand Royal Family undertake various public and private functions across New Zealand and on behalf of the country abroad. However, the Queen is the only member of the Royal Family with any constitutional role.

While several powers are the sovereign's alone, because she lives predominantly in the United Kingdom, most of the royal constitutional and ceremonial duties in New Zealand and Niue are carried out by the Queen's viceroy, the Governor-General and the Queen's Representative in The Cook Islands. As the territories of the Realm of New Zealand are not sovereign, they do not have a viceregal representation.

Representation of the state

As the living embodiment of the Crown, the sovereign is regarded as the personification, or legal personality, of the New Zealand state, with the state therefore referred to as Her Majesty The Queen in Right of New Zealand, or The Crown. As such, the monarch is the employer of all government staff (including the viceroys, judges, members of the New Zealand Defence Force, police officers, and parliamentarians), as well as the owner of all state lands (Crown land), buildings and equipment (Crown held property), state owned companies (Crown entities), and the copyright for all government publications (Crown copyright). This is all in his or her position as sovereign, and not as an individual; all such property is held by the Crown in perpetuity and cannot be sold by the sovereign without the proper advice and consent of his or her ministers.

As the embodiment of the state, the monarch is the locus of oaths of allegiance, required of many employees of the Crown, as well as by new citizens, as per the Oath of Citizenship laid out in the Citizenship Act. This is done in reciprocation to the sovereign's Coronation Oath, wherein he or she promises "to govern the Peoples of... New Zealand... according to their respective laws and customs."

Constitutional role

New Zealand's constitution is made up of a variety of statutes and conventions that are either British or New Zealand in origin, and together give New Zealand a parliamentary system of government wherein the role of the Queen is both legal and practical. The Crown is regarded as a corporation, with the sovereign, in the position of head of state, as the centre of a construct in which the power of the whole is shared by multiple institutions of government acting under the sovereign's authority. Though this power stems from the people, all New Zealanders live under the authority of the monarch.

The vast powers that belong to the Crown are collectively known as the Royal Prerogative, the exercise of which does not require parliamentary approval, though it is not unlimited; for example, the monarch does not have the prerogative to impose and collect new taxes without the authorisation of an Act of Parliament. The consent of the Crown must, however, be obtained before either of the houses of parliament may even debate a bill affecting the sovereign's prerogatives or interests, and no act of parliament binds the Queen or her rights unless the act states that it does.

