

High Court Criminal Procedure Rules 2012

Applying for a High Court criminal hearing in New Zealand involves filing specific, written documents with the High Court registry where the case is being managed. These applications are generally governed by the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 and the Criminal Procedure Rules 2012.

 New Zealand Legislation +4

Key Procedures and Requirements

Notice of Application: Any application requiring a written submission must be filed using a "Notice of Application" form.

Where to File: Documents should be filed at the High Court registry nearest to where the offence allegedly occurred or where the case has been transferred.

Method of Filing: You can file documents by hand-delivering them or sending them to the registry. Some filings may be made electronically through the "File and Pay" system.

Information Required: All filings must include the court location, case number (CRI/CRN), names of the prosecutor and defendant, the legal section under which the application is made, and contact details.

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Types of High Court Criminal Applications

Transfer of Trial: An application under s 70 of the Criminal Procedure Act to have a case tried in the High Court.

Pre-trial Admissibility/Evidence: Applications for pre-trial orders on the admissibility of evidence (s 101) or for oral evidence orders (s 90).

Bail Appeals: Appeals against District Court bail decisions (Form 6).

Sentencing: When a case is transferred from the District Court for sentencing (e.g., life imprisonment, preventive detention).

Appeals: Applications for leave to appeal convictions or sentences (Forms 1-5).

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Representation and Support

Representing Yourself:

While you can represent yourself, it is highly recommended to seek legal advice due to the complexity of High Court procedures.

Legal Aid: Government-funded legal aid is available for eligible individuals.

Preparation: Documents should be clear, concise, and filed before the "close of pleadings"

date unless the judge permits otherwise.

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For specific forms, you can visit the [Ministry of Justice website](#)'s section on "Representing yourself in a criminal case in the High Court".

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<https://legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2012/0415/latest/whole.html#DLM4913667>

Criminal Procedure Rules 2012

Hamilton High Court
Anglesea Street, Hamilton

Money Laundering Case
Phoenix Activity AML

Urgent Case to Shorten the Time to Default Contract Emergency

A registrar may exercise the Panel of the court under this rule if both the prosecutor and a Panel of five consent to a short Court Ruling in the same day on strong clear unrefuted evidence.

Exhibits Filed and Preserved by the Court as Evidence Publicly Fully Disclosed
Court considers responsibility shares our British Crown UK Exhibits Authenticity
Court considers our Business Urgency to have the case Ruled on in as short a time
Court considers the Plaintiff and his Business Panel is not seeking compensation.
Panel Members are John Wanoa CEO, Pare Rivers Record Taker, Rapata Kaa, Cultural Manager, Jason Hoggard, Energy and Aquafarm Manager, Brian Workman, British 1835 Flag Keeper of King William III Dutch Founder of New Zealand.

Court considers Plaintiff's B12 US Accountant Debt Manager recover debts owed
<https://moai-co-operative-native-ai-world-court-shareholders-society.b12sites.com/index>

Court Notice to be served on Defendant Eddie Mitchell Office 4 Elizabeth Street
Beerescourt 3200 Hamilton New Zealand witnesses and others supporting my case
Documents to be served on Defendant Eddie Mitchell by Hard Copy in Mail and
Email to his Accountant Dun Bradstreet who is mine and NZ Crown Accountant.
I will post a hard copy to Hamilton High Court and Crown Solicitor Liz Hamilton
All PDF Affidavits and Video Affidavits are enclosed in all our NZ Court Filings.

All Files are Authenticated by signatures dated sworn electronically to each other.
Hard Copies will be posted to High Court 5 Anzac Parade or 116 Anglesea St
Hamilton 3024 and NZ Crown Solicitor Jacinda Hamilton 15 Grantham Street
Panama House Hamilton Legal Office 3204 jacinda@hamiltonlegal.nz
A complaint will be lodged with Hamilton Police along with my last NZ Police

Money Laundering Complaint against Eddie Mitchell NZ Police did not help me
https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/_files/ugd/e18e35_c402f31d540a4332bb439610847da6a0.pdf

Criminal Procedure Act 2011

Order that proceeding for category 2 or 3 offence be tried in High Court

70 High Court Judge may order proceedings for category 2 or 3 offence be tried in High Court

(1)

This section applies if a defendant is charged with a category 2 or 3 offence, and a High Court Judge has not made an order under [section 68](#) (whether or not the offence is a protocol offence).

(2)

The defendant or the prosecutor may apply to a High Court Judge for an order directing that the defendant be tried in the High Court.

(3)

The prosecutor and the defendant may make written submissions in relation to an application under subsection (2), but no party is entitled to be heard.

(4)

The Judge must determine whether the defendant is to be tried in the District Court or the **High Court** and make an order accordingly.

(5)

Before making an order under subsection (4) the Judge must consider—

(a)

any information provided by the District Court about its capacity to hold the trial; and

(b)

any submissions from the prosecutor and the defendant; and

(c)

the matters listed in [section 67\(4\)](#) (b).

(6)

No party may appeal against an order under subsection (4).

Criminal Procedure Act 2011

Trial before Judge alone may be ordered

102 **Judge may order Judge-alone trial in cases likely to be long and complex**

(1)

This section applies if the defendant is charged with an offence that is not—

(a)

an offence for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 14 years or more; or

(b)

an offence of attempting or conspiring to commit, or of being a party to the commission of, or of being an accessory after the fact to, an offence referred to in paragraph (a).

(2)

The court may, on the application of the prosecutor, or of its own motion, order that the defendant be tried for the offence before a Judge without a jury.

(3)

An application by the prosecutor under subsection (2) must be made before the trial within the time prescribed by rules of court.

(4)

§§ The court must not make an order under subsection (2) unless the prosecutor and the defendant have been given an opportunity to be heard in relation to the application and, following such hearing, the court is satisfied—

(a)

§§ that all reasonable procedural orders (if any), and all other reasonable arrangements (if any), to facilitate the shortening of the trial have been made, but the duration of the trial still seems likely to exceed 20 sitting days; and

(b)

that, in the circumstances of the case, the defendant's right to trial by jury is outweighed by the likelihood that potential jurors will not be able to perform their duties effectively.

(5)

§§ For the purposes of subsection (4) (b) the court must consider the following matters:

(a)

§§ the number and nature of the offences with which the defendant is charged:

(b)

§§ the nature of the issues likely to be involved:

(c)

§§ the volume of evidence likely to be presented:

(d)

§§ the imposition on potential jurors of sitting for the likely duration of the trial:

(e)

§§ any other matters the court considers relevant.

(6)

If the defendant is one of 2 or more co-defendants to be tried together, all of them must be tried before a Judge with a jury unless an order under subsection (2) **§§ for all of them to be tried by a Judge without a jury is applied for and made.**

(7)

§§ This section does not limit [section 103](#).

Compare: 1961 No 43 s 361D

Criminal Procedure Act 2011

103 Judge may order Judge-alone trial in cases involving intimidation of juror or jurors

(1)

§ The court may, on the application of the prosecutor, order that the defendant be tried before a Judge without a jury.

(2)

§ An application under subsection (1) must be made before the trial and within the time prescribed by rules of court.

(3)

§ The court must not make an order under subsection (1) unless the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe—

(a)

that intimidation of any person or persons who may be selected as a juror or jurors has occurred, is occurring, or may occur; and

(b)

that the effects of that intimidation can be avoided effectively only by making an order under subsection (1).

(4)

☒ If the defendant is one of 2 or more co-defendants to be tried together, all of them must be tried before a Judge with a jury unless an order under subsection (1) for all of them to be tried by a Judge without a jury is applied for and made.

(5)

This section does not limit [section 102](#).