



ROYAL DECREE

By

Kauikeauoli Kamehameha III

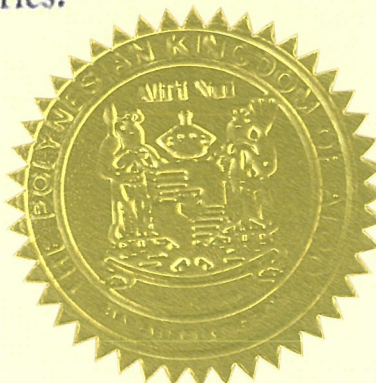
On the Matter of Immigration

Let it be known to all men of all nations that I have people not of bloodline in my Kingdom. They shall be known as Hawaiian and their offspring will be known as Native Hawaiian.

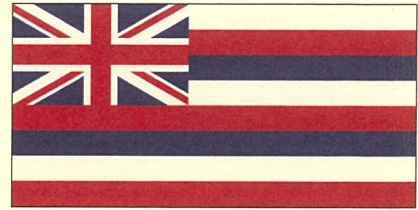
My people have always been known as Kanaka Maoli. Kanaka, is aka aka, you are a reflection of me, and I am a reflection of you. Maoli, is we are the first people of this land called Hawaiti. We, the Nation of Hawaiti, serve 'I' o (God).

On the Matter of Allodial

Let it be known to all men of all nations that if this Kingdom is overthrown by war or deceit or if a foreign flag flies over this land, all land titles are null and void, because I, Kamehameha III, hold the Absolute Title in Allodial, in Trust forever, for my heir and beneficiaries.



Kamehameha III
Ah



ROYAL DECREE OF MANA ALI'I NUI ALEKA AIPOALANI

On the Matter of Peace, Friendship, and Diplomacy

Comes now; Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani, Sovereign Authority of the Polynesian Kingdom of Aotearoa / Hawaiian Kingdom Te Moana Nui A Kiwa, in sovereign continuity with the ancestral Kingdom of Hawai'i and Heir to the Kamehameha Dynasty, bound in sacred covenant under the original Maupiti Treaty (c. 1817–1823) between the Ali'i Nui Kamehameha II and the High Chiefs of Eastern Polynesia, do hereby reaffirm, renew, and advance the terms of mutual cooperation, cultural integrity, and indigenous sovereignty under the divine guidance of Iehovah, the Lord of Nations.

Whereas; The original Maupiti Treaty was convened at the sacred marae of Vaiahu, Maupiti, wherein nine Ali'i Nui of Polynesia, including Te Rihoriho (Kamehameha II), consecrated an alliance known today as the Royal Union of the Pacific Nations. This treaty unified Customary, Traditional and Hereditary Kingdoms of Hawai'i, Tahiti, Samoa, Rapa Nui, and all Original Peoples under a sacred trust for mutual defense, cultural preservation, and stewardship of the sea and land.

Whereas; As of 2009, I became Mana Ariki Nui Aleka Aipoalani officially recognized on Waiora Marae Aotearoa (New Zealand), As of 2010 was officially recognized as Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani at the sacred Marae of my great ancestor Pele on the island of Aotearoa (Light of God) aka Kauai, As of 2011 was officially recognized as Mana Ari'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani on the Island of Tahiti, As of September 2012 was officially recognized as Mana Ariki Nui Aleka Aipoalani at the Tai Nui Marae Aotearoa (New Zealand), As of 2012 was officially recognized as Mana Ariki Nui Aleka Aipoalani on Rapa Nui island at Hotu Matua Marae as Po'o Nui (Head), As of 2017 was officially recognized as Mana Ariki Nui Aleka Aipoalani at Waitangi Marae Aotearoa (New Zealand) Royal Union of Pacific Nations (Te Moana Nui A Kiwa) Supreme Sovereign Authority of Polynesia.

Whereas; Treaty Principles include:

- Sovereign Recognition: All signatory nations affirm each other's inherent sovereignty, traditional governance, and ancestral titles (accredited by the Supreme Sovereign Authority)
- Cultural Stewardship: Each Nation shall protect and promote their sacred traditions, languages, educational ecological knowledge, and ceremonial rights.

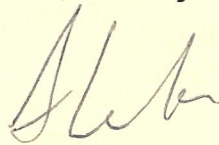
- Health and Wellness: see Definitions
- Free Passage and Mutual Aid: All member Nations shall enjoy reciprocal recognition of sovereign documents including passports, identification, and the right to travel.
- Maritime Alliance: I affirm shared custodianship of Hawai'i Te Moana Nui A Kiwa (The Great Pacific Ocean of God) as a sanctuary of peace, neutral from war and foreign exploitation.
- Restorative Justice: to engage under the authority of this Royal Decree (Customary Law, Kanawai Mamalahoa (To Protect the Weak From The Strong), Treaty Law, Constitutional Law, Maritime Law (Law of The Living Ocean), International Law. These Laws are to be Perpetuated in Righteousness.

Whereas; Actionable Commitments include:

- Establishment of a Pacific Cultural Embassy (throughout the Polynesian Region)
- Integration and Accreditation of Kingdom currency (Kala) and digital identity systems to be used as fees, fines, penalties, charges and commerce trade goods and services the system will also be accredited into the world bank(s).
- Submission of renewed Treaty Records to the United Nations and archival with The Hague.

Therefore; This Royal Decree serves as a sacred reaffirmation of divine order, lawful governance, and ancestral destiny. With the spiritual legacy of the Kamehameha Dynasty, and under the Spirit of Jehovah, this Royal Decree is sealed by HM Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani in perpetuity. On this day, the twenty-seventh day of June, in the 30th year of my reign two thousand and twenty-five.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God. (Matthew 5:9)



Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani





Definitions

Royal Decree: A Royal Decree is an official order or proclamation issued by a monarch, such as a King or Queen, that has the force of law, makes appointments, or issues other important pronouncements.

Formal Authority: Royal Decrees are issued by a monarch in their capacity as head of state, signifying the highest level of authority in the issuing jurisdiction such as RJCP 1-B RJCP 1(b) which refers to Rule 1(b) of the Rules of the Judicial Court of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom, specifically addressing jurisdiction. RJCP 1(b) refers to Rule 1(b) of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the PKOA/HK judicial codes.

The Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom is a Sovereign Nation recognized internationally, the current Sovereign Authority may use historical laws and codes, including RJCP 1(b).

De Jure ("By Law"): A condition or authority that is *legally established, formally recognized, and rooted in legitimate law*, such as constitutional charters, treaties, or international law.

Usage in Governance: Refers to the rightful sovereign or government, even if it is not currently exercising control.

Example: The Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom remains a *de jure* sovereign nation under international law, despite the presence of foreign governance.

Lawful ("According to Higher Law"):

An action or authority that conforms to *natural law, moral law, or fundamental rights*—often grounded in divine, customary, or constitutional principles.

Health and Wellness

Health: A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It includes:

- **Physical health:** The proper functioning of the body, maintained through nutrition, exercise, sleep, and medical care.
- **Mental health:** The ability to think clearly, manage emotions, and cope with stress or challenges.
- **Social health:** Having supportive relationships, community engagement, and a sense of belonging.

Wellness: The active process of becoming aware of and making choices toward a healthy and fulfilling life. It goes beyond survival or being disease-free—wellness is about thriving.

- **Physical:** Regular activity, proper diet, sleep, and avoiding harmful habits.
- **Emotional:** Self-awareness, resilience, stress management.

- **Spiritual:** Connection to meaning, purpose, and values (not necessarily religious).
- **Intellectual:** Lifelong learning, curiosity, and critical thinking.
- **Social:** Positive relationships and community interactions.
- **Occupational:** Work satisfaction and work-life balance.
- **Environmental:** Living in harmony with surroundings, promoting sustainability.
- **Financial** (sometimes included): Stability, budgeting, and managing financial stress.

Comparison Table: Health vs Wellness

<u>Aspect</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Wellness</u>
Definition	State of being (complete well-being)	Active pursuit of optimal health and life quality
Scope	Physical, mental, social	Multidimensional (physical, emotional, etc.)
Focus	Outcome: absence of disease	Process: proactive healthy choices
Status	Can be measured (vitals, symptoms)	Often subjective and holistic
Role	Reactive (can involve treatment)	Proactive (prevention and self-responsibility)

Holistic Viewpoint: In integrative or Original worldviews (such as Polynesian Sacred and Spiritual systems), health and wellness are seen as interconnected with nature, ancestry, and spiritual balance. Healing involves aligning mind, body, spirit, and environment.

Customary Law: Original Customary Law (The Law of God) Applied within Customary societies with Traditional Values (e.g., Polynesian, Māori, Maohi, Maoli or African kingdoms), often governing:

- Identifying Lineage and Genealogy
- Land tenure
- Dispute resolution
- Sacred protocol and ritual practice

Example: The *kapu* system in ancient Hawai'i, or *tikanga* Māori in Aotearoa (New Zealand), are forms of customary law.

Lawful Weight of Customary Law

- **National Level:** Recognized in some constitutions (e.g., *Hawaii*, *Tahiti*, *Rapa Nui*, *Aoteara New Zealand*) as part of the legal framework.
- **International Law:** Customary law is one of the primary sources of international law alongside treaties and general legal principles.
- **Sovereign Claims:** Customary law can support **sovereign assertions**, indigenous rights, and land claims under **UNDRIP** (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).
- Still holds force under international law when a state recognizes its continuity (e.g., in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).

Kamehameha I Kanawai Mamalahoa (Law of the Splintered Paddle)

Kanawai Mamalahoa *“Law of the Splintered Paddle: Oh people, Honor thy god; respect alike (the rights of) people both great and humble; May everyone, from the old men and women to the children, Be free to go forth and lie in the road (i.e. by the roadside of pathway) Without fear of harm. Break this Law and Die.”*

Legal & Cultural Relevance:

- Often considered the first human rights law of the Land.
- Can be invoked by the Supreme Sovereign.

Treaty Law: Treaty law governs the formation, interpretation, enforcement, and termination of treaties—formal, binding agreements between sovereign states—under international law.

Sources and Standards:

- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) defines treaty rules and obligations.
- Treaties must be based on consent, good faith, and sovereign equality.

Application to Hawaiian Kingdom:

- Treaties such as the 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the U.S. and the 1857 Treaty with France are still in force unless explicitly terminated.
- The Kingdom of Hawai'i is recognized as a sovereign nation through treaty law by over 20 countries.
- Now known as Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi under the Color of Authority and the Color of Law

Why It Matters:

- Maupiti treaty with the nine Kings including Kamehameha II (Te Rihoriho)
- The 1857/1858 treaty serves as the definitive agreement, building upon and superseding earlier ones.
- As this treaty has never been terminated, it continues to hold legal force under principles of state continuity and treaty succession.

Constitutional Law: Constitutional law deals with the foundational principles and structures of a government, as outlined in a formal constitution or similar documents.

Hawaiian Kingdom Constitutions:

- 1840: First written constitution, declared Hawai'i a constitutional monarchy
- 1852: Strengthened civil rights and democratic governance
- 2019: Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom

Maritime Law (Admiralty Law): Maritime law governs navigation and commerce on the seas. It includes rules on shipping, naval conduct, sea lanes, maritime boundaries, salvage rights, and coastal jurisdictions.

Components:

- International rules (UNCLOS—United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea).
- National admiralty courts and jurisdiction.

International Law:

International law governs the relationships between states, organizations, and individuals across national boundaries. It encompasses treaties, customary international law, general principles, and judicial decisions.

Key Domains:

- Human rights law
- Humanitarian law (e.g., laws of war)
- Diplomatic law (e.g., Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations)
- Environmental and trade law

Hawaiian Application:

- International law upholds the principle of non-intervention and prohibits unlawful occupation (see UN Charter, Articles 2(4) and 51).
- Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom sovereignty is supported by international legal, lawful doctrines such as the principle of state continuity, treaty succession, and self-determination.

Summary:

<u>Law Type</u>	<u>Domain</u>	<u>Relevance to Hawaiian Kingdom</u>
Customary Law	Indigenous practices	Basis for pre-Western governance, land use, kapu
Kanawai Mamalahoa	Royal decree / human rights	Foundational moral law of protection
Treaty Law	International treaties	Basis of diplomatic recognition by other states
Constitutional Law	National governance structure	Legal framework of Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom
Maritime Law	Ocean jurisdiction	Historical control of Pacific trade and defense
International Law	Global legal norms	Protects sovereignty, condemns illegal annexation

COMMUNE DE HITIAA O TEREA
MAIRIE DE TIAREI
Reçu le 01 JUL 2025
N° 481

HAUT-COMMISSARIAT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
ARRIVÉE LE
30 JUIN 2025



COMMANDEMENT DE LA GENDARMERIE
POUR LA POLYNÉSIE FRANÇAISE
Etat-major / Commandement
BP 89 - 98713 PAPEETE



ROYAL DECREE OF MANA ALI'I NUI ALEKA AIPOALANI

On the Matter of Peace, Friendship, and Diplomacy

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01 JUL 2025

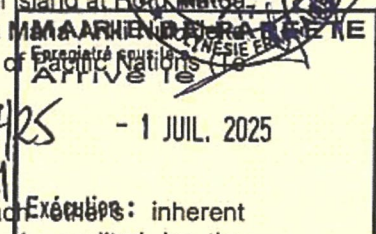
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01 JUL 2025

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- 1 JUL. 2025



Heure: 12H25
30/06/2025



30/06/25
à 12h06

L. HOFER





MAIRIE DE FAAONE

Courrier arrivé le 01 JUL. 2025

Sous le n° 3125

à 13h00



- Health and Wellness: see Definitions
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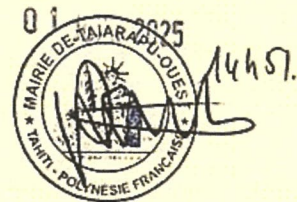
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Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God. (Matthew 5:9)



Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani



COMMUNE DE TAIARAPU-OUEST

Arrivée le

1 JUL. 2025

N° 1351

1 TO... / CTO



COMMUNE DE TEVA I UTA - PAPEARAI	
Arrivée le	
01 JUL. 2025	
ref. 244	TIU/PAP

MAIRIE DE PAPEETE
Enregistré sous le n°
Arrivé le

- 1 JUL. 2025

HAUT-COMMISSARIAT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
ARRIVÉE L'Exécution :

30 JUIN 2025

COMMUNE DE HITIAA
Mairie de TIARE
Reçu le 01 JUL. 2025
N° 182



30 JUIN 2025



COMMANDEMENT DE LA GENDARMERIE
POUR LA POLYNÉSIE FRANÇAISE

Etat-major / Commandement
BP 89 - 98713 PAPEETE

ADC NARCHAIS

11/11

A

Définitions

Décret royal : Un décret royal est un ordre ou une proclamation officielle émis par un monarque, tel que le Roi ou une reine, qui a force de loi, fait des nominations ou émet d'autres déclarations importantes.

Autorité formelle : Les décrets royaux sont émis par un monarque en sa qualité de chef d'État, ce qui signifie le plus haut niveau d'autorité dans la juridiction d'émission, tel que RJCP 1-B RJCP 1(b) qui fait référence à la règle 1(b) des règles du tribunal judiciaire du Royaume polynésien d'Atooi / Royaume hawaïen, traitant spécifiquement de la juridiction. RJCP 1(b) fait référence à la règle 1(b) du règlement pour suprême des codes judiciaires PKOA/HK.

Le Royaume Polynésien d'Atooi / Royaume hawaïen est une Nation Souveraine reconnue internationalement, l'Autorité Souveraine actuelle peut utiliser des lois et des codes historiques, y compris RJCP 1(b).

De jure (« By Law ») : Une condition ou une autorité qui est légalement établie, formellement reconnue et enracinée dans le droit légitime, comme les chartes constitutionnelles, les traités ou le droit international.

De jure dans la gouvernance : Fait référence au souverain ou au gouvernement légitime, même s'il n'exerce pas actuellement de contrôle.

01 JUIN 2025

Exemple : Le Royaume polynésien d'Atooi / Royaume hawaïen reste une nation souveraine de jure en vertu du droit international, malgré la présence d'une gouvernance étrangère.

« selon la loi supérieure » :

Une action ou une autorité qui est conforme à la loi naturelle, à la loi morale ou aux droits fondamentaux, souvent fondée sur des principes divins, coutumiers ou naturels.

Santé et bien-être

Santé : Un état de complet bien-être physique, mental et social, ce n'est pas seulement l'absence de maladie ou d'infirmité. Il comprend :

Santé physique : Le bon fonctionnement de l'organisme, maintenu par l'alimentation, l'exercice, le sommeil et les soins médicaux.

Santé mentale : La capacité de penser clairement, de gérer ses émotions et de faire face au stress ou aux défis.

Santé sociale : Avoir des relations de soutien, s'engager dans la communauté et un sentiment d'appartenance.

Bien-être : Le processus actif de prise de conscience et de faire des choix pour une vie saine et épanouissante. Cela va au-delà de la santé ou de l'absence de maladie – le bien-être consiste à s'épanouir.



Cour d'Appel et Tribunal de Première Instance
ARRIVÉ LE
30 JUIN 2025
SAUJ

Kamehameha I Kanawai Mamalahoa (Loi de la pagaie éclatée)

Kanawai Mamalahoa "Loi de la pagaie éclatée : Ô peuple, honorez votre dieu ; respecter également (les droits des) hommes, grands et humbles ; Que tout le monde, depuis les vieillards et les femmes jusqu'aux enfants, soit libre d'aller de l'avant et de se coucher sur la route (c'est-à-dire au bord du chemin) sans craindre d'être blessé. Brisez cette loi et mourez.

Pertinence juridique et culturelle :

1. Souvent considérée comme la première loi du pays en matière de droits de l'homme.
2. Peut être invoqué par le Souverain suprême.

Droit des traités : Le droit des traités régit la formation, l'interprétation, l'application et la résiliation des traités – des accords formels et contraignants entre États souverains – en vertu du droit international.

Sources et normes :

1. La Convention de Vienne sur le droit des traités (1969) définit les règles et obligations des traités.
2. Les traités doivent être fondés sur le consentement, la bonne foi et l'égalité souveraine.

Application au Royaume d'Hawaï :

1. Des traités tels que le Traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation de 1849 avec les États-Unis et le Traité de 1857 avec la France sont toujours en vigueur, à moins qu'ils ne soient explicitement résiliés.
2. Le Royaume d'Hawaï est reconnu comme une nation souveraine par le droit des traités par plus de 20 pays.
3. Aujourd'hui connu sous le nom de Royaume Polynésien d'Atoll sous la Couleur de l'Autorité et la Couleur de la Loi

Pourquoi c'est important :

1. Traité de Maupiti avec les neuf rois dont Kamehameha II (Te Rihoroho)
2. Le traité de 1857/1858 sert d'accord définitif, s'appuyant sur les précédents et les remplaçant.
3. Comme ce traité n'a jamais été résilié, il continue d'avoir force juridique en vertu des principes de continuité étatique et de succession des traités.

Droit constitutionnel : Le droit constitutionnel traite des principes et des structures fondamentaux d'un gouvernement, tels qu'ils sont décrits dans une constitution formelle ou des documents similaires.

Constitutions du Royaume d'Hawaï :

1. 1840 : Première constitution écrite, déclare Hawaï monarchie constitutionnelle
2. 1852 : Renforcement des droits civils et de la gouvernance démocratique
3. 2019 : Royaume polynésien d'Atoll / Royaume hawaïen

Droit maritime (droit de l'amirauté) : Le droit maritime régit la navigation et le commerce sur les mers. Il comprend des règles sur la navigation, la conduite navale, les voies maritimes, les frontières maritimes, les droits de sauvetage et les juridictions côtières.



MAIRIE DE FAAONE
Courrier arrivé le

01 JUL. 2025

COMMUNE HITIAA O TE RA
MAIRIE DE HITIAA
REÇU LE
N°

Sous le n° 32/25
à 13h00

- Activité régulière, bonne alimentation, sommeil et évitement des habitudes nocives.
2. **Emotionnel** : Conscience de soi, résilience, gestion du stress.
 3. **Spirituel** : Lien avec le sens, le but et les valeurs (pas nécessairement religieux).
 4. **Intellectuel** : Apprentissage tout au long de la vie, curiosité et pensée critique.
- Social** : Relations positives et interactions communautaires.
Professionnel : Satisfaction au travail et équilibre entre vie professionnelle et vie privée.
Environnemental : Vivre en harmonie avec l'environnement, promouvoir la durabilité.
Finances (parfois incluses) : Stabilité, budgétisation et gestion du stress financier.



Tableau comparatif : Santé vs bien-être

Aspect	Santé	Bien-être
Définition	État d'être (bien-être complet)	La recherche active d'une santé optimale et qualité de vie
Portée	Physique, mental, social	Multidimensionnel (physique, émotionnel, etc.)
Foyer	Résultat, absence de maladie	Processus: Choix santé proactifs
Statut	Peut être mesuré (signes vitaux, symptômes)	Souvent subjectif et holistique
Rôle	Réactif (peut impliquer un traitement)	Proactif (Prévention et responsabilisation)

Point de vue holistique : Dans les visions du monde intégratives ou originales (telles que les systèmes sacrés et spirituels polynésiens), la santé et le bien-être sont considérés comme interconnectés avec la nature, l'ascendance et l'équilibre spirituel. La guérison implique l'alignement de l'esprit, du corps, de l'esprit et de l'environnement.

Droit coutumier : Droit coutumier original (la loi de Dieu) appliqué au sein des sociétés coutumières aux valeurs traditionnelles (par exemple, les royaumes polynésiens, maoris, maohi, maolis ou africains), gouvernant souvent :

1. Identification de la lignée et de la généalogie
2. Foncier
3. Différends
4. Protocole sacré et pratique rituelle

Exemple : Le système *kapu* dans l'ancienne Hawaï, ou le *tikanga Māori* à Aotearoa (Nouvelle-Zélande), sont des formes de droit coutumier.

Poids légal du droit coutumier

1. **Niveau national** : Reconnu dans certaines constitutions (par exemple, Hawaï, Tahiti, Rapa Nui, Aoteara Nouvelle-Zélande) comme faisant partie du cadre juridique.
2. **Droit international** : Le droit coutumier est l'une des principales sources du droit international aux côtés des traités et des principes juridiques généraux.
3. **Revendications souveraines** : Le droit coutumier peut soutenir les affirmations souveraines, les droits autochtones et les revendications territoriales en vertu de la **Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones (DNUDPA)**.
4. Elle est toujours en vigueur en vertu du droit international lorsqu'un État reconnaît sa continuité (p. ex., dans la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones).



COMMUNE DE TAIAA O TE RA

Arrivée le 01 JUL. 2025

N° 1351 1...10...1 CTO



2025

COMMUNE DE TAIAA O TE RA - PAPEARI
révisé le
à 15h25
01 JUL. 2025
ref. 944 TIU/PAP

Composants:

1. Règles internationales (CNUDM – Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer).
2. Cours et juridiction nationales d'amirauté.

Droit international:

Le droit international régit les relations entre les États, les organisations et les individus au-delà des frontières nationales. Il englobe les traités, le droit international coutumier, les principes généraux et les décisions judiciaires.

Domaines clés :

1. Droit des droits de la personne
2. Droit humanitaire (par exemple, les lois de la guerre)
3. Droit diplomatique (p. ex., Convention de Vienne sur les relations diplomatiques)
4. Droit de l'environnement et du commerce

Application Hawaïenne :

1. Le droit international défend le principe de non-intervention et interdit l'occupation illégale (voir Charte des Nations Unies, articles 2(4) et 51).
2. La souveraineté du Royaume polynésien d'Atooi / Royaume d'Hawaï est soutenue par des doctrines juridiques internationales telles que le principe de continuité de l'État, la succession par traité et l'autodétermination.

Résumé:

<u>Law Type</u>	<u>Domaine</u>	<u>Pertinence pour le Royaume d'Hawaï</u>
Droit coutumier	Pratiques autochtones	Base de la gouvernance pré-occidentale, utilisation des terres, kapu
Kanawai Mamalahoe	Arrêté royal / droits de l'homme	Loi morale fondamentale de la protection
Droit des traités	Traités internationaux	Base de la reconnaissance diplomatique par d'autres États
Droit constitutionnel	Structure de gouvernance nationale	Cadre juridique du Royaume Polynésien d'Atooi / Royaume d'Hawaï
Droit maritime	Juridiction maritime	Contrôle historique du commerce et de la défense du Pacifique
Droit international	Normes juridiques mondiales	Protège la souveraineté, condamne l'annexion illégale