

Why do we need a written constitution?

- New Zealand does not have an existing single and complete written constitution that we can each hold in our own hands. Instead, we rely upon the subjective interpretation of separated constitutional documents and transitional arrangements through statutes enacted and amended by Parliament, Supreme Court Opinions, Letters Patent, parliamentary rules and unelected tribunals.
- The purpose of a Bill of Rights is not to give 'We the People' rights and freedoms, but to limit and control government. Our rights and freedoms pre-exist any government and should never be taken away. Bills of Rights worldwide have failed in this regard. We must therefore clearly define, confine and refine our government to prevent further oppression and protect from suppression of our pre-existing rights and freedoms.
- New Zealand will be the first nation to enact a 'Bill of Limitations & Controls on Government' (BLCs on Government - The Constitution of NZ Article 2).
- This Constitution of New Zealand is not a 'living document' but an 'enduring law'. 'We the People' are the only 'living' power of this Constitution. We exercise democracy specifically through Article 1 Section 1, in that we each convince our fellow citizens in free and open debate, then pass laws democratically by the People, for the People.
- In our democracy, the majority decision shall rule pursuant to Article 1 Section 1, except for the specific exceptions to democracy contained in Article 2 Sections 1-9 in which no majority nor government can amend except via a 75% super-majority amendment.

"We believe in progress, but to progress democratically through our enduring Constitution of New Zealand."



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Leader - Unite New Zealand

"I, Lee Taituha, do solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God."

The members of Unite New Zealand commend this Summary Guide to assist 'We the People' of New Zealand in the drafting and establishment of the Constitution of New Zealand.

God Defend New Zealand."

Lee Taituha



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UNITE NEW ZEALAND
PARTY

Presents: A Summary Guide for 'We the People' of New Zealand in the Drafting and Establishment of

The Constitution of New Zealand

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Article 1:

To **Define** the Structure of Government

Article 2:

To **Confine** the Powers of Government

Article 3:

To **Refine** the Constitution of New Zealand

The New Zealand Government shall be comprised of three coequal branches: the Congress, the President and the Judiciary.

Section 1: The Congress (*Legislature*)

All legislative and law-making powers shall be vested in a Congress of New Zealand, which shall consist of the existing 67 local New Zealand district and city councils. Each local legislature elected by 'We the People' shall then elect one New Zealand Congress Member. Congressional membership will be for terms of 2 years.

Section 2: The President (*Executive*)

The executive power to execute the laws of New Zealand enacted by the Congress shall be vested in the President of New Zealand. The President shall hold a veto of all congressional legislation and may deem it necessary to require Congress to rewrite legislation to align with the express will of 'We the People'. The President shall be elected through popular vote by 'We the People' and hold office for no more than two terms of 4 years.

Section 3: The Judiciary (*Courts*)

The Judiciary shall be comprised of the Supreme Court of New Zealand and any inferior courts as defined in legislation by Congress. The President, with the advice and consent of Congress, shall appoint the Chief Justice of New Zealand and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and all other inferior courts. Members of the Judiciary will serve life-terms. The Judiciary does not rewrite the Constitution nor write laws or decide what preferred laws should be. The Judiciary shall read and interpret the Constitution and laws of New Zealand the way they are written, using specific canons of textual interpretation that give only the objective and reasonable meaning of the words at the time they were written into the law.

The New Zealand Government shall be granted specific authority by 'We the People' and subject to the 'Bill of Limitations & Controls on Government'.

Section 1: Congress shall write no law restricting the freedom of speech, due process of law, trial by jury, social media, religion, peaceful assembly and the freedom to peacefully protest and express disagreement or disdain towards government.

Section 2: All government officials and candidates for public office are subject to prosecution and punishment of 7 years imprisonment for perjury or lying to 'We the People'.

Section 3: Congress shall write no law limiting access to the basic need for potable water, fresh nutritious food and secure housing, including limits resulting from regulation, taxation and interest rates.

Section 4: Congress shall write no law mandating medical procedures, vaccinations, genetic modification of humans, animals or plants.

Section 5: Congress shall write no law limiting the personal and independent pursuit of health and well-being, including natural remedies, alternative medicine, and spiritual and faith-based practices.

Section 6: Congress shall write no law restricting any person's access to information. All legislation and amendments shall be written in the English language only, and shall not exceed 1500 words.

Section 7: Government shall have no legislative nor executive power over the preferred modes and methods of education and media in New Zealand.

Section 8: Congress shall write no law resulting in the taxation of a person's income or their financial transactions, and shall not allow the charging of interest nor end or alter the 7th Year Debt Jubilee.

Section 9: This Article shall not be construed to be a complete sum of all possible limitations and controls on government, whereby others may be added or removed via the amendment provisions contained in Article 3 Section 3.

The Constitution of New Zealand shall be Supreme Law as approved and amended democratically by 'We the People'.

Section 1: Constitution is Supreme Law

The Constitution of New Zealand as approved and further amended is Supreme Law of New Zealand, including supremacy over all previous law, constitutional arrangements, treaties and international agreements. Parents hold responsibility and accountability pursuant to laws enacted in Article 1 Section 1, regarding the welfare, care and protection of their own children until 18 years of age.

Section 2: Constitutional Approval

The Constitution of New Zealand is deemed as approved and established upon election of the United New Zealand Party as the majority Government of New Zealand.

Section 3: Constitutional Amendment, Impeachment and Removal from Office

The Constitution of New Zealand is amendable by 'We the People'. Constitutional amendments or official impeachment and removal proceedings shall be tabled upon agreement of 50% of the members of Congress and approved by 75% of the local councils. The Chief Justice of New Zealand shall preside at official impeachment proceedings. The Congress of New Zealand shall constitute the impeachment court and jury.