



Unite New Zealand 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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*"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."*

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."

DEFINE • CONFINE • REFINE

THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW ZEALAND



To Define the Structure of Government

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



To Confine the Powers of Government

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



To Refine the Constitution of New Zealand

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

ARTICLE 1 · DEFINE

TO DEFINE THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

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.



ARTICLE 2 · CONFINE

TO CONFINE THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT

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.



TO REFINE THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW ZEALAND

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 Convention & Approval

The Constitution of New Zealand is formally approved and established via online Constitutional Convention, wherein 51% of all current Registered Voters of New Zealand or 75% of all Local District and City Councillors formally register and join at www.unitenz.org

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.

REFINING GOVERNMENT, THE ECONOMY & OUR FREEDOMS

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW ZEALAND

Proposed amendments refining the structure of government, the economy and the pre-existing rights and freedoms of 'We the People'.

1st Amendment Article 1 Section 1 · Congressional Membership, The Senate & Terms

All legislative, law-making powers including the taxing authority of minimum 2% to maximum 10% real estate value (REV) tax per annum shall be vested in The Congress of New Zealand, which shall consist of the existing 75 local New Zealand District and City Councils. Congressional membership shall be for terms of 2 years and upon re-election for further terms of 2 years. Each local legislature elected by 'We the People' shall then elect one New Zealand Congress Member to constitute The Senate of New Zealand, elected and or re-elected to terms of 6 years.

2nd Amendment Article 1 Section 2.1 · The Office of Vice President of New Zealand

The Vice President of New Zealand shall be elected and serve with The President of New Zealand and shall assume the Office of President of New Zealand should The President die, be impeached and removed or not be able to continue to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of Office. The Vice President of New Zealand shall reserve one casting vote within the Senate of New Zealand.

3rd Amendment Article 1 Section 3.1 · The Oath of The Constitution of New Zealand

"I, (Full Name), do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of New Zealand against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same: that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

4th Amendment Article 2 Section 2.1 · Perjury or Lying to ‘We The People’

Pursuant to the 3rd Amendment (The Oath of The Constitution of New Zealand), perjury or lying to ‘We the People’ shall be regarding any Constitutional, Legal, Executive Actions and Policy Pledges made during election campaigns and whilst in Office.

5th Amendment Article 1 Section 2.2 · The Local Chamber of Commerce (LCC)

1. LCC Structure.

Pursuant to Article 1, Sections 1 & 2 of The Constitution of New Zealand (CNZ), the existing 75 District and City Councils of New Zealand now constitute The Congress and Congressional Chambers of New Zealand pursuant to Article 1 Section 1 (The Legislature). The Local Chamber of Commerce (LCC) is resident in every Local District & City pursuant to Article 1 Section 2 (The Executive) of the CNZ.

The LCC shall act under the authority and control of The Office of President of New Zealand (The Executive) and operate as the sole authorized institutional structure mandated to levy or execute the Congressionally approved Tax Liability, to issue credit (\$NZD), execute and administer public economic programs and services. The Taxing Authority remains with The Congress (Legislature) with the President (Executive) executing Tax Policy.

The Upper Floor — Congressional Chamber:

where Congress members, including the elected District/City Senator, are resident; responsible for drafting laws and amending the Constitution of New Zealand. Each district elects one representative to the Senate of New Zealand, ensuring a balance of local and national representation.

The Lower Floor — Commerce Chamber:

where the laws, economic reform and public services are executed; replaces the ministries and financial authorities with a unified, localized service provision including zero-interest capital, guaranteed employment, pensions, health access, and transparent oversight.

3. Staffing Re-Deployment.

All individuals employed in the previous NZ Parliamentary system including the subsidiary ministries will be offered a transition pathway through to the Local Chamber of Commerce (LCC). Options include reassignment into the LCC or one of its Essential Service Hubs, with existing salaries and protections intact; or the option to reapply for a zero-interest loan through the Productivity Hub to establish their own business or cooperative venture based upon local demand for new goods and services. These pathways ensure that every worker's skills, aspirations and financial security are protected whilst supporting the imperatives and collective purpose of the economic reform program pursuant to The Constitution of New Zealand.

5th Amendment 4. Public Services

4.1 Local Productivity.

Every citizen and legal resident shall have access to zero-percent interest finance for the creation of new goods and services that are locally in demand. Approves productive non-inflationary finance for business plans at 0% interest to raise local living standards; provides 0% interest loans for individuals and families to build their own homes; once recipients achieve homeownership, they are liable for a 2–10% real estate value tax.

4.2 Full-Employment & Transitional Job Guarantee.

Every citizen and legal resident willing and able to work shall have the right to a transitional job with a guaranteed minimum wage of \$1,250 tax free p/week. Provides \$1,250 per week tax-free jobs for unemployed or under-employed individuals; ensures local public works and essential services are fully staffed; recipients work a 32-hour week pursuant to the 6th Amendment — The Three-Day Weekend; as recipients become homeowners they will be liable for the 2–10% Real Estate Value Tax (REV).

Note:

The REV or any other Tax Policies are not a funding source for the government as the monetary system (\$NZ) remains a floating exchange rate, including the cessation of the sale of Government Bonds/Treasury Securities. Therefore, the LCC is the sole issuer of 0% interest credit (\$NZD) without any solvency or inflationary risk for housing finance and other productive programs. As 0% interest loans expand the housing supply and reduce housing prices and scarcity, the REV tax rate will likewise and correspondingly decline over time. This will secure and stabilize housing provision for all citizens and legal residents whilst maintaining an adequate tax liability in place to maintain the value of the currency (\$NZ) and maintain aggregate demand ensuring economic productivity, reducing living costs and raising sustainable living standards.

4.3 Retirement & Disabilities Security.

Every citizen and legal resident over the age of 65 y/o shall receive a guaranteed pension of \$1,250 tax free p/week. All those physically and/or mentally disabled and unable to work are guaranteed disability security of \$1,250 tax free p/week.

4.4 The \$50,000 Private Debt Jubilee.

A one-time \$50,000 debt clearance for all citizens and legal residents over 16 y/o upon the enactment of The Constitution of New Zealand. Citizens who are debt-free may direct the \$50,000 toward shareholdings of any registered New Zealand business of their choice.

4.5 Free Healthcare.

Every citizen and legal resident shall have access to high-quality and world class healthcare free of charge. Provides all necessary funding for access to both private and public healthcare services, including same-day care and surgical bookings, hospital, clinics, and specialists fees. All costs, from staff salaries to citizens' medical procedures and infrastructure, are fully funded by the LCC.

4.6 Adverse Events & Civil Service.

Every citizen and legal resident shall benefit from fully funded public safety and emergency services. Provides all necessary funding for essential public services such as police, fire services, civil defense, adverse event response and military. Any additional funding for new technology, equipment, or personnel is fully provided by the LCC.

6th Amendment The Three-Day Weekend

Congress shall write no law restricting the official Three-Day Weekend of New Zealand.

7th Amendment Article 3 Section 1.2 · The Bill of Parental Rights & Responsibilities

A Man is an Adult Male Human Being. A Woman is an Adult Female Human Being. A Parent is a biological or adoptive Mother, Father, or other Caregiver with full parental responsibility over their own children until 18 y/o. The Constitutional role of Parent is included in the New Zealand Job Guarantee pursuant to the 5th Amendment 4.2 — therefore either or both Parents may choose to be employed in the full-time raising, education and development of their own children pursuant to Article 2 Section 7 ('the preferred modes and methods of education'), including homeschooling. Should a young adult of 16 y/o enter the Full-time Transitional Job Guarantee & 0% Home Ownership Program (5th Amendment 4.1 & 4.2), that child is deemed to be living independently and the parents are no longer responsible for the child.

8th Amendment **The Transitional Job Guarantee, the Minimum Wage & Price Stability**

Congress shall work to prevent Price Instability, including writing no law ending, limiting or impacting upon the Transitional Job Guarantee except to reduce or increase the nominal value of the Minimum Wage.

9th Amendment **The Pension & Price Stability**

Congress shall work to prevent Price Instability, including writing no law that misaligns the nominal value of the Pension with the Transitional Job Guarantee and Minimum Wage.

10th Amendment **Article 2 Section 1 · The Freedom of Speech**

Article 2 Section 1 refers specifically to ‘the’ freedom of speech. The prefix ‘the’ is interpreted to mean that ‘the’ freedom of speech existed prior to this Constitution and before any government organized pursuant to it — a pre-existing human freedom and right, not a gift given by any government, further protected under this Constitution. It includes spoken words and utterances, written and/or published words, symbols, semaphore, images and any human or AI-generated expressions, social media and materials for the communication of information, views or ideas. No government shall regulate the freedom of speech. However, it shall not be interpreted to include speech for the purpose of physically threatening, defrauding or defaming people; Congress shall not be restricted in writing law defining public obscenity and prohibiting lewd or extremely offensive words, gestures, semaphore and images in public. Speech expressing specific political views and policy preferences in the context of democratic debate, discussion and peaceful protest may be afforded further constitutional protections pursuant to congressional legislation and constitutional amendment.



GOD DEFEND NEW ZEALAND

By the People, for the People.

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

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