

CONSTITUTION OF THE WAKAMINENGA MAORI GOVERNMENT

Lawful de jure government on
the foundation of
He Wakaputanga o te
Rangatiratanga
the Declaration of
Independence 1835



Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government

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Preamble

Humbly we commit our destiny to the protection of the Almighty God of Nations, the same Creator in whom our forebears trusted. We pledge ourselves to build a nation on the foundation of the Declaration of Independence, worthy of their vision for all people of New Zealand to live together in peace, free from tyranny, with their inalienable rights and freedoms secure, to enjoy life, health, prosperity, and abundance. We therefore Declare that:

Whereas the people of New Zealand are by right a free people;

And Whereas: the national sovereignty of New Zealand is incontrovertible, having been long recognized, and confirmed by established international practice;

And Whereas: Te Wakaminenga, did on the 28th Day of October in the year 1835 through the Declaration of Independence establish the Nation of the United Tribes of Nu Tirenī New Zealand, and by so doing joined the international community of sovereign independent nation states, as witnessed by representatives of Great Britain and the United States of America;

And Whereas: national sovereignty has never been ceded and any falsely based claim to the contrary has and will forever be emphatically and confidently refuted;

And Whereas: foreign rule in this country, ever divisive and carried out to advance the selfish interest of the corrupted few over the righteous many, was *introduced* through cunning deception and *based* on fraud, it was *imposed* by force and maintained through craft and coercion backed by military occupation; recently it was deviously *mutated* into a branch of globalist corporate technocratic tyranny; and successive administrations sustained by a mis-representation of democracy *usurped legislative authority* in direct contravention of the will of the people;

And Whereas: the People of New Zealand who are determined to live freely do assert their complete independence to protect themselves from ongoing threats to natural human life, to promote prosperity in abundance, to re-establish justice, to provide for future defence of the peace at home and goodwill with all nations and to constitute a national polity based upon the will of the People with equal right and equal opportunity for every citizen;

Now, we therefore, being the duly appointed administration of the lawful National Congress, do, in the name of the People, ratify the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government, so New Zealand may rise again as a sovereign independent state with a republican form of government that is of the People, by the People, and for the People, **We claim** for our national independence the recognition and support of every free nation in the world, **God Defend New Zealand, God save our free land.**

First Section – Main Provisions

Chapter 1 – The Fundamentals of the Constitutional System

Article 1

The United Tribes of Nu Tirenī New Zealand is a sovereign independent State with a republican form of government founded on the inviolable Declaration of Independence of 1835 He Wakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī.

The names “United Tribes of Nu Tirenī New Zealand” and “New Zealand” shall be equal.

The purpose of the National Congress is the framing of laws so that justice may be done so that peace may prevail and wrong-doing cease and trade be fair. This will be applied equally to all people who live here, come to settle, or participate in equitable trade, so that the People may flourish.

Governance of the People, by the People, and for the People, shall be democratic, federal, and law bound. Administration of governance by the Wakaminenga Maori Government as the Federal Government is authorized by the National Congress.

Article 2

Men and women as living creations of God are endowed with a status of supreme value and because of such status every human life has inherent individual worth, and men and women have inalienable rights and freedoms.

As citizens they have rights and obligations.

The acceptance, recognition, observance, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of the people both as living men and women and as citizens is the obligation of the Federal Government.

Article 3

1. The source of lawful authority of the Federal Government is the National Congress and the inextinguishable sovereignty of the nation founded on the Declaration of Independence of 1835.
2. The people shall exercise their lawful authority directly and through the bodies of local, regional, and national authority.
3. The supreme direct expression of the lawful authority of the people shall be referenda and free elections.
4. No one may usurp power in New Zealand.
5. Those who act to commit seizure of power or usurpation of the authority of the National Congress shall be prosecuted, by law.

Article 4

1. The recognition of God as our Creator and adherence to His primary commandments is the source of law.

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2. The law of New Zealand is Tikanga, defined in its simplest form as “being Tika/Pono/Aroha in all things”.
3. When necessary to apply Tikanga in context a more detailed definition shall be expressed in Federal Statutes or other legal acts.
4. Such expression of Tikanga will not change the definition in its simplest form.

Article 5

1. The sovereignty of New Zealand shall cover the whole of its territory.
2. The territory of New Zealand is defined as all land between Latitude 30° S to Latitude 65° S and Longitude 162° E to 170° W primarily:
 - North Island, South Island and Stewart Island,
 - Chatham Islands,
 - Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Islands, Kermadec Islands, Three Kings Islands, Snares Islands, Solander Islands,
 - The Ross Dependency.
3. New Zealand claims a territorial limit of 12 nautical miles and an Economic Exclusion Zone of 200 nautical miles in accordance with accepted norms of international maritime law.
4. The Declaration of Independence, Tikanga, and Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government, shall have supremacy in the whole territory of New Zealand for the citizens of New Zealand.
5. The integrity and inviolability of the territory of New Zealand shall be defended.

Article 6

1. The citizenship of New Zealand shall be acquired and terminated according to Federal Statute, it shall be one and equal regardless of the grounds of acquisition.
2. Every citizen shall enjoy within the territory of New Zealand all the rights and freedoms and bear equal responsibilities and duties as provided for in the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government.
3. A citizen of New Zealand shall not be deprived of his or her citizenship or of the right to change it.

Article 7

1. The Federal Government shall facilitate via policy the creation of conditions for the responsible citizen to freely develop to their fullest potential so that they may peacefully enjoy prosperity from access to abundance.
2. In New Zealand the health, education, and labour, of the people shall be protected.

3. In New Zealand the Federal Government shall support family, maternity, paternity and childhood, the disabled and elderly.

Article 8

1. In New Zealand an integral economic space will be provided within which the responsible citizen may create and exchange goods, services and other things of value through free economic activity.
2. In New Zealand recognition and equal protection shall be given to private, state, municipal and other forms of ownership.
3. A universal unit of money for the accurate and consistent measurement and store of value will be used throughout New Zealand as the basis for the exchange of goods, services, and other things of value, as defined in Federal Statute.

Article 9

1. Land and other natural resources shall be utilized and protected in New Zealand as the basis of life and activity of the people living here.
2. Land and other natural resources may be owned in private, state, municipal and other forms of ownership.

Article 10

State power in New Zealand shall be divided into legislative, executive, and judicial power. The bodies of each shall be separate and independent and formed at the local, regional, and national levels.

Article 11

Government of the people shall be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the individual, families, communities, and the Nation. It shall be at the local, regional, and national levels. Any office of public authority is to be exercised in the interests of the people.

Article 12

1. Freedom of conscience and the tolerant practice of religions is guaranteed and protected by the Federal Government. No religion may be established as a state or obligatory one. Religious associations shall be separated from the bodies of local, regional, and national government and shall be equal before the law.
2. Religious belief cannot supersede the application of the law in promotion of the peace to be enjoyed by all citizens.

Article 13

1. The National Congress of New Zealand shall have supreme juridical authority throughout the whole territory of New Zealand.

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2. The Federal Government appointed by the National Congress shall administer the system of governance for those who accept the authority of the National Congress and wish to participate in the structures and bodies for the administration of governance at the local, regional and national levels in accordance with the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government.
3. Federal Statutes and other legal acts adopted within New Zealand shall not contradict the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government.
4. The bodies of local, regional, and national government, officials and private citizens and their associations are obliged to observe the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government and law of New Zealand.
5. Any detailed expression of the law shall be officially published and only have effect when made public.

Article 14

1. The provisions of this chapter of the Constitution comprise the fundamental principles of the constitutional system of New Zealand and may not be changed otherwise than according to the rules established by the Constitution. No other provision of the present Constitution may contradict the fundamental principles of the constitutional system of New Zealand founded on He Wakaputanga.

Chapter 2 – Rights and Freedoms of Men and Women as Citizens

Article 15

1. A citizen of New Zealand is a man or woman who has been accepted by the Federal Government and therefore has the rights and freedoms of the Constitution.
2. In New Zealand recognition and guarantees shall be provided for the rights and freedoms of men and women according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and according to the present Constitution.
3. Fundamental human rights and freedoms are inalienable and shall be enjoyed by everyone since the day of birth.
4. Men and women may exercise their rights and duties in full, from the age of 18.
5. The exercise of the rights and freedoms of each man and woman shall not violate the rights and freedoms of other people.
6. Protection of the rights and freedoms of men and women shall be guaranteed in New Zealand by the Federal Government.
7. Everyone shall be free to protect their rights and freedoms by all means not prohibited by law.
8. Everyone shall be guaranteed judicial protection of his or her rights and freedoms.
9. Decisions and actions (or inaction) of bodies of national, regional, and local authority and government, public associations and officials may be appealed against in court.
10. Everyone shall have the right to appeal, according to international treaties of New Zealand, to international bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms, if all the existing internal state means of legal protection have been exhausted.

Article 16

1. The rights and freedoms of men and women shall be directly operative. They determine the essence, meaning and implementation of laws, the activities of the legislative and executive authorities, local self-government and shall be ensured by the administration of justice.
2. The listing in the Constitution of the fundamental rights and freedoms shall not be interpreted as a rejection or derogation of other universally recognized human rights and freedoms. Where the level of universally recognized human rights and freedoms are less protective than those of the Constitution, the Constitution shall prevail.
3. In New Zealand, no laws shall be adopted cancelling or derogating human rights and freedoms.

Article 17

1. The rights and freedoms of men and women may be limited by the Federal Government only to such an extent to which it is necessary for the protection of the fundamental principles of the constitutional system, morality, health, the rights and lawful interests of other people, for ensuring defence of the country and security of the State.
2. In conditions of a state of emergency, in order to ensure the safety of people and the protection of the constitutional system, and in accordance with the federal constitutional law certain limitations may be placed on human rights and freedoms with the establishment of their framework and time period.
3. A state of emergency may be introduced in the whole territory of New Zealand and in its certain parts in case there are circumstances and according to the rules fixed by Federal Statute.
4. The rights and freedoms envisaged in Articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, 36 and 41 of the Constitution shall not be liable to limitations.

Article 18

1. All people are equal before the law and court.
2. The Federal Government shall guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms of citizens, regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, religion, convictions, membership of public associations, and also of other circumstances. All forms of limitations of human rights on social, racial, national, linguistic, or religious grounds shall be banned.
3. Man and woman shall enjoy equal rights and freedoms and have equal possibilities to exercise them.
4. The exercise of rights by one shall be with consideration of the effect this has on others.

Article 19

Everyone shall have the right to life.

Article 20

1. Human dignity shall be protected by the Constitution, and nothing may serve as a basis for its derogation.
2. No one shall be subject to torture, violence or other severe humiliating treatment or punishment.
3. No one may be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments.
4. Everyone has the right to refuse medical treatments and the right to informed consent.

Article 21

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom and personal immunity.
2. Arrest, detention and remanding in custody shall be allowed only by court decision or as provided for in federal statute by duly appointed law and protection officers.
3. Any man or woman may institute a writ of Habeas Corpus, and the privilege shall not be suspended and then only conditionally in accordance with Federal Statute.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to the inviolability of private life, personal and family secrets, the protection of reputation and good name, except where as a result of their provable actions and criminal acts established in a court, their character demonstrates otherwise.
2. Everyone shall have the right to privacy of correspondence and conversations regardless of the medium of communication. Limitations of this right shall be allowed only by court decision.
3. The collection, keeping, use and dissemination of information about the private life of a person shall not be allowed without his or her consent.
4. The bodies of state authority, local, regional, and national government, and their officials shall ensure for everyone the possibility of access with the documents and materials directly affecting his or her rights and freedoms, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 23

The right of privacy in the private home is guaranteed. No one shall have the right of entry to a private home against the will of those living there, except for the cases established by Federal Statute or by court decision.

Article 24

1. Everyone who legally stays in the territory of the New Zealand shall have the right to free travel, choice of place of stay or residence.
2. Everyone may freely leave New Zealand. Citizens of New Zealand shall have the right to freely return to New Zealand with due regard to cost.

Article 25

Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of conscience, the freedom of religion, including the right to profess individually or together with other any religion or to profess no religion at all, to freely choose, possess, and disseminate religious and other views and act according to them such that by so doing they do not impinge on the same rights of others.

Article 26

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of ideas and speech.
2. The propaganda or agitation instigating social, racial, national, or religious hatred and strife shall not be allowed. The propaganda of social, racial, national, religious, or linguistic supremacy shall be banned.
3. No one may be forced to express his views and convictions or to reject them.
4. Everyone shall have the right to freely look for, receive, transmit, produce, and distribute information by any legal way that can be justified as being tika, pono and aroha. The list of data comprising state secrets shall be determined by statute.
5. The freedom of mass communication shall be guaranteed. Censorship shall be banned.

Article 27

1. Everyone shall have the right to association, including the right to create trade unions for the protection of his or her interests. The freedom of activity of public association shall be guaranteed.
2. No one may be compelled to join any association and remain in it.
3. Citizens of New Zealand shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, meetings and demonstrations, marches, and pickets.

Article 28

1. Citizens of New Zealand shall have the right to participate in managing state affairs both directly and through their representatives.
2. Citizens of New Zealand shall have the right to elect and be elected to state bodies of power and local self-government bodies, and also to participate in referenda.
3. Citizens recognized by court as legally unfit, as well as citizens kept in places of confinement by a court sentence shall be deprived of the right to elect and be elected.
4. Citizens of New Zealand shall enjoy equal access to the state service.
5. Citizens of New Zealand shall be liable to serve on juries unless recognized by the court as legally unfit.

Article 29

Citizens of New Zealand shall have the right to address personally, as well as to submit individual and collective appeals to local, regional, and national government bodies.

Article 30

1. Everyone shall have the right to a free use of his abilities and property for entrepreneurial and economic activities not prohibited by law.

2. The economic activity aimed at monopolization and unfair competition shall not be allowed.

Article 31

1. The right of private property shall be protected by law.
2. Everyone shall have the right to have property, possess, use, and dispose of it both personally and jointly with other people.
3. No one may be deprived of property otherwise than by a court decision. Forced confiscation of property for state needs may be carried out only on the proviso of preliminary and complete compensation.
4. The right of inheritance shall be guaranteed.

Article 32

1. Citizens and their associations shall have the right to possess land as private property.
2. Possession, utilization and disposal of land and other natural resources shall be exercised by the owners freely, if it is not detrimental to the environment and does not violate the rights and lawful interests of other people.

Article 33

1. Everyone shall have the right to freely choose how to use his or her labour capabilities, to choose the type of activity and profession.
2. Forced labour shall be banned.
3. Everyone shall have the right to labour conditions meeting the safety and hygienic requirements, for labour remuneration without any discrimination whatsoever and not lower than minimum wages and salaries established by Federal Statute, as well as the right to protection against unemployment.
4. Recognition shall be given to the right to individual and collective labour disputes with the use of methods of their adjustment fixed by Federal Statute, including the right to strike.
5. Everyone shall have the right to rest and license. Those working by labour contracts shall be guaranteed the fixed duration of the working time, days off and holidays, and the annual paid leave established by Federal Statute.

Article 34

1. Maternity and childhood, and the family shall be protected by the National Congress.
2. Care for children, their upbringing shall be equally the right and obligation of parents.
3. Able-bodied children over 18 years of age shall take responsibility for arrangement of care for disabled parents.

Article 35

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed social security at the expense of the State in old age, in case of an illness, physical or mental disability, loss of the breadwinner, for upbringing of children and in other cases established by Federal Statute.
2. State pensions and social allowances shall be established by Federal Statute.
3. Citizens will be encouraged to make additional voluntarily provision for themselves and to sustain others through the creation of saving schemes and charities.

Article 36

1. Everyone shall have the right to a home. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of his or her home. Agencies responsible for dealing with emergencies and disaster relief shall make provision for planning how to manage post-event provision of temporary and permanent housing.
2. The bodies of local government shall encourage housing construction and create conditions for exercising the right to a home at a fair and reasonable price for the purchaser.
3. Low-income people and other persons mentioned in law and in need of a home shall receive it gratis or for reasonable payment from the state, municipal and other housing stocks according to the norms fixed by Federal Statute.

Article 37

1. Everyone shall have the right to Tiaki Hauora health protection and medical aid. Medical aid in state and municipal health establishments shall be rendered to individuals gratis, at the expense of the corresponding budget, insurance contributions, and other proceeds.
2. In New Zealand programmes of protecting and strengthening the health of the population shall be financed by the Federal Government; measures shall be adopted to develop national, regional, local and private health services; activities shall be promoted which facilitate the strengthening of health, the development of physical culture and sport, ecological and sanitary-epidemiological well-being.
3. Officials who by concealing the facts and circumstances posing a threat to the life and health of people shall be prosecuted to the full extent of federal law.

Article 38

1. Everyone shall have the right to a physical natural environment favourable to general health and well-being, reliable information about its state and for a restitution of damage inflicted on their health and property by ecological transgressions.

2. Everyone shall be obliged to preserve nature and the environment and treat the natural wealth carefully.

Article 39

1. Everyone shall have the right to education.
2. Guarantees shall be provided for general access to and free pre-school, secondary and high vocational education in state or municipal educational establishments and at enterprises.
3. Everyone who is able to demonstrate the intellectual capacity to be expected to successfully complete the educational requirements, shall have the right to receive, on a competitive basis for, free higher education in a state or municipal educational establishment and at an enterprise. Where individual circumstances necessitate it, scholarships may be available.
4. The basic general education shall be free of charge. Parents or guardians shall enable their children to receive a basic general education.
5. The Federal Government shall establish national educational standards and support various forms of education and self-education.

Article 40

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical, and other types of creative activity, and teaching. Intellectual property shall be protected by law.
2. Everyone shall have the right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments and to an access to cultural values.
3. Everyone shall be obliged to care for the preservation of cultural and historical heritage and protect monuments of history and culture.

Article 41

1. No one may be deprived of the right to the consideration of his or her case in that court whose cognizance the given case is according to law.
2. Everyone accused of committing a crime shall be considered innocent until their guilt is proved according to the rules fixed by Federal Statute and confirmed by the sentence of a court which has come into legal force.
3. The accused shall not be obliged to prove his or her innocence.
4. Unremovable doubts about the guilt of a person shall be interpreted in favour of the accused.
5. The accused of committing a crime shall have the right to the examination of his case by a court of jury in cases envisaged by Federal Statute.
6. Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to qualified assistance. In cases envisaged by statute the legal assistance shall be free.

7. Any person detained, taken into custody, accused of committing a crime shall have the right to receive assistance of a counsel for the defence from the moment of detention, confinement in custody or facing charges accordingly.
8. No one may be convicted twice for the same crime.
9. In administering justice, it shall not be allowed to use evidence received by violating the federal law.
10. Everyone convicted for a crime shall have the right to appeal against the judgement of a superior court according to the rules envisaged by the federal law, as well as to ask for pardon or a mitigation of punishment.

Article 42

No one shall be obliged to give incriminating evidence, husband or wife and close relatives the range of whom is determined by Federal Statute.

Article 43

1. The rights of victims of crimes and of abuse of office shall be protected by law. The court shall provide access to justice for them and a compensation for sustained damage.
2. Everyone shall have the right for a state compensation for damages caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of bodies of state authority and their officials.
3. The rights of whistle-blowers shall be protected as detailed in Federal Statute; vexatious claims will invalidate the right to such protection and will result in prosecution as provided for by Federal Statute.

Article 44

Everyone shall be obliged to pay the legally established taxes and dues. Laws introducing new taxes or deteriorating the position of taxpayers may not have retroactive effect.

Article 45

1. Defence of the Nation shall be a duty and obligation of citizens of New Zealand.
2. A citizen shall carry out military service according to Federal Statute.
3. A citizen of New Zealand shall have the right to replace military service by alternative civilian service in case his convictions or religious belief contradict military service and also in other cases envisaged by statute.

Article 46

1. A citizen of New Zealand may not be deported from or extradited to another State.
1. The National Congress shall guarantee to its citizens protection and patronage abroad. Assistance for repatriation of citizens shall be provided for

circumstances as defined in Federal Statute with provision for the potential for recovery of costs where liability justifies this.

Article 47

2. A citizen of New Zealand may have the citizenship of a foreign State (dual citizenship) according to Federal Statute or an international agreement of the National Congress.
3. The possession of a foreign citizenship by a citizen of New Zealand shall not derogate their rights and freedoms and shall not free them from the obligations stipulated by the Constitution, unless otherwise provided for by statute or an international agreement of the National Congress.
4. Foreign nationals and stateless persons permanently resident in New Zealand shall enjoy in New Zealand the rights and bear the obligations of citizens of New Zealand, except for cases envisaged by statute or the international agreement of the National Congress.

Article 48

1. The Federal Government shall grant political asylum to foreign nationals and stateless persons according to the universally recognized norms of international law.
2. In New Zealand it shall not be allowed to extradite to other States those people who are persecuted for political or religious convictions, as well as for actions (or inaction) not recognized as a crime in New Zealand. The extradition of people accused of a crime, and also the handover of convicts for serving sentences in other States shall be carried out on the basis of Federal Statute or the international agreement of the National Congress.

Article 49

The provisions of the present chapter comprise the basis of the legal status of the individual in New Zealand and may not be changed otherwise than according to the rules introduced by the present Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government.

Chapter 3 – The Federal Structure

Article 50

1. New Zealand includes the following Regions:
 - Tai Tokerau – North of the Harbour Bridge, Rangitoto, Takapuna, Mahurangi, Northland, far North, Muriwhenua, Kermadecs
 - Tai Hauauru – Greater Auckland, Waikato, South of the Harbour Bridge, Taupo, Taranaki, Wellington, Horowhenua, Kapiti
 - Tai Rawhiti – Hauraki, Tauranga, Pacific Coast, Gisborne, Rotorua, Hawkes Bay, Wairapa
 - Tai Tonga – D’urville Island, West Coast, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, Southland, Stewart Island, Chathams.
2. The admission to New Zealand and the creation in it of a new part shall be carried out according to the rules established by the Federal Government.

Article 51

1. Citizens may form their own local Minenga, as approved by the Federal Government.
2. Each local Minenga within a Region shall collaborate to form a Regional Minenga, as approved by the Federal Government.
3. Each local Minenga shall have representation via the Regional Minenga at the Taumata National Executive.
4. The status of a part of New Zealand may be changed upon mutual agreement of the Federal Government and the part of New Zealand and according to constitutional law.

Article 52

1. The territory of New Zealand shall include the territories of its regions, inland waters and territorial sea, and the air space over them, the land shall extend from the surface unto the centre of the earth.
2. New Zealand shall possess sovereign rights and exercise lawful jurisdiction on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone of New Zealand according to the decision of the National Congress and the norms of international law.
3. The borders between the regions of New Zealand may be changed upon their mutual consent and approval by the Federal Government.

Article 53

1. Te Reo, English, and New Zealand sign language shall be the official languages on the whole territory of New Zealand.

2. English means the language of the people and the meaning of words are as they are used in common language.

Article 54

1. Te Kara is the national flag its description and rules of official use shall be established by Federal Statute.
2. Regional and local flags, their description, and rules of official use shall be established by Federal Statute.
3. The capital of New Zealand and the status of the capital shall be determined by the Federal Government.
4. “God Defend New Zealand” is the national anthem, its rules of official use, shall be established by Federal Statute.

Article 55

The jurisdiction of the Federal Government includes:

- a. adoption and amending of the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government and statutes, control over their observance;
- b. structure of the confederation of regions and the territory of New Zealand;
- c. regulation and protection of the rights and freedoms of men, women, and citizens; citizenship in New Zealand;
- d. establishment of the system of federal bodies of legislative, executive, and judicial authority, the rules of their organization and activities, formation of federal bodies of state authority;
- e. federal state property and its management;
- f. establishment of the principles of federal policy and federal programmes in the sphere of state, economic, ecological, social, cultural, and national development of New Zealand;
- g. establishment of legal groups for a single market; financial, currency, credit, and customs regulation, money issue, the principles of pricing policy; federal economic services, including federal banks; prevention of cartels;
- h. federal budget, federal taxes and dues, federal funds of regional development;
- i. federal power systems, nuclear power-engineering, fission materials, federal transport, airways, railways, information and communication, outer space activities;

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- j. foreign policy and international relations of New Zealand, international treaties and agreements of New Zealand, issues of war and peace;
- k. foreign economic relations of New Zealand;
- l. defence and security; military production; determination of rules of selling and purchasing weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and other military property; production of poisonous substances, narcotic substances, and rules of their use;
- m. determination of the status and protection of the state border, territorial sea, air space, exclusive economic zone, and continental shelf;
- n. judicial system, prosecutor's office, criminal, criminal procedure and criminal-executive legislation, amnesty and pardoning, civil, civil procedure and arbitration procedure legislation, legal regulation of intellectual property;
- o. federal law of conflict of laws;
- p. meteorological service, standards, metric system, horometry, accounting, geodesy and cartography, names of geographical units, official statistics, and accounting;
- q. federal state service.

Article 56

The joint jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the local and regional Minenga of New Zealand include:

- a. providing for the correspondence of the constitutions and laws of the Regions, the charters, and other normative legal acts of the regions;
- b. protection of the rights and freedoms of men, women, and citizens; ensuring the rule of law, law and order, public security, border zone regime;
- c. issues of possession, use and disposal of land, subsoil, water, and other natural resources;
- d. delimitation of state property;
- e. nature utilization, protection of the environment and ensuring ecological safety; specially protected natural territories, protection of historical and cultural monuments;
- f. general issues of upbringing, education, science, culture, physical culture, and sports;

- g. coordination of issues of health care; protection of the family, maternity, paternity, and childhood; social protection, including social security;
- h. carrying out measures against catastrophes, natural calamities, epidemics, elimination of their aftermath;
- i. establishment of common principles of taxation and dues in New Zealand;
- j. administrative, administrative procedure, labour, family, housing, land, water, and forest legislation; legislation on subsoil and environmental protection
- k. personnel of the judicial and law and protection agencies;
- l. protection of traditional living habitat and of traditional way of life of small ethnic communities;
- m. establishment of common principles of organization of the system of bodies of local, regional, and national government;
- n. coordination of international and foreign economic relations of the Regions of New Zealand, application of international treaties and agreements of New Zealand.

Provisions of this Article shall be equally valid for the local, regional, and national parts.

Article 57

Outside the limits of authority of the National Congress and the powers of the Federal Government on issues under joint jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the parts of New Zealand, the Regions of New Zealand shall possess full state power.

Article 58

1. In the territory of New Zealand, it shall not be allowed to establish customs borders, dues, or any other barriers for a free flow of goods, services, and financial resources.
2. Limitations on the transfer of goods and services may be introduced by the Federal Government according to the law, if it is necessary to ensure security, protect the life and health of people, protect nature and cultural values.

Article 59

1. The monetary unit in the New Zealand shall be Nu Tireni Moni (NTM). Money issue shall be carried out exclusively by the Central Bank of New Zealand. Introduction and issue of other currencies in New Zealand shall not be allowed.
2. The protection and ensuring the stability of Nu Tireni Moni (NTM) shall be the major task of the Central Bank of New Zealand, which it shall fulfil independently of the other bodies of state authority.

Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government

3. The system of taxes paid to the National budget and the general principles of taxation and dues in New Zealand shall be fixed by the Federal Government.
4. Local and regional Minenga shall be issued Nu Tireni Moni (NTM) according to the rules fixed by Federal Statute to facilitate the economic development necessary to raise the prosperity of the people and provide access to state services.

Article 60

1. On the issues under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government Tikanga shall have direct action in the whole territory New Zealand.
2. On the issues under the joint jurisdiction of the Federal Government and subjects of New Zealand Federal Statutes shall be issued and normative acts of the Regions of New Zealand shall be adopted according to them.
3. No statutes nor any other normative act or legal regulation in whatever form may contradict the Constitution.
4. Outside the limits of authority of the Federal Government, of the joint jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the local and regional Minenga, the local and regional Minenga shall exercise their own legal regulation, including the adoption of local and regional regulations and other normative acts.
5. The legislative acts of the local and regional Minenga may not contradict statutes adopted according to the first and second parts of this Article. In case of a contradiction between a statute and a regulation issued in New Zealand the statute shall be applied.

Article 61

New Zealand may participate in interstate associations and transfer to them part of its powers according to international treaties and agreements, if this does not involve the limitation of the rights and freedoms of men, women, and citizens and does not contradict the principles of the constitutional system of New Zealand.

Chapter 4 – The National Congress

Article 62

For the purposes of the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government the names “Te Wakaminenga” and “National Congress” are equal.

The National Congress purpose is to weave the Nation into unity.

The National Congress has authority in accordance with the Declaration of Independence of 1835.

Article 63

The National Congress appoints the leader of the Federal Government to administer national governance in New Zealand.

Chapter 5 – The Federal Government of New Zealand

Article 64

The names “Wakaminenga Maori Government” and “Federal Government of New Zealand” are equal. The Federal Government acts with the authority of the National Congress as the administration of national governance.

Article 65

1. The National Congress appoints the Leader of the Federal Government to oversee the development of effective governance and provision of state services to the citizens of New Zealand through local and regional Minenga.
2. The Leader of the Government of New Zealand shall appoint a Deputy.

Article 66

The Leader of the Government of New Zealand shall appoint leaders of councils and administrators to develop effective national governance and delivery of state services. The councils and departments are:

- Te Kooti Wakanga – Court of Justice
- Te Kaunihera Ture Tiakitanga – Council for Law and Protection
- Te Kaunihera Tiaki Hauora – Council for Health and Wellbeing
- Te Kaunihera o Te Ohanga – Council for Trade and Industry
- Te Kaunihera Matauranga – Council for Education
- Komihana Whakawhiti - Transition Commission
- Rehita Tai Whenua - Land Registry
- Peke Nu nui – Central Reserve Bank
- Tikanga Trading System
- Minenga Development
- Leader’s Office
 - Information technology
 - Finance
 - Membership and enrolments

Article 67

The Leader of the Federal Government shall convene a Taumata National Executive of council leaders, administrators, and Regional Minenga leaders to coordinate the development of effective national governance.

Article 68

The Leader of the Government of New Zealand shall appoint a Leadership Advisory Group to provide direct support and advice on matters of administration.

Chapter 6 - Judicial Power

Article 69

1. Justice in New Zealand shall be administered by courts alone.
2. The judicial power shall be exercised by means of constitutional, civil, administrative, and criminal proceedings.
3. The judicial system of New Zealand shall be instituted by the Constitution of New Zealand and the federal constitutional law.

Article 70

1. All citizens not disbarred through order of a court or of impaired mental capacity are obliged to complete service as jurors from age 18 years onwards.
2. In the proceedings before them juries will decide based on the evidence and testimony provided whether any charges are 'proven' or 'not proven.'
3. The means to restore the peace or end a dispute between citizens shall be decided by Te Kaunihera Hou Honga Ronga – The Council of Restorative Justice comprised of citizens of good standing over 25 years of age.
4. Courts shall be independent and submit only to the Constitution and the federal law.
5. If after considering a case, the court of law decides that an act of a state or other body contradicts the law, it shall pass an appropriate decision according to the law.

Article 71

Officers appointed to positions within the Courts shall exercise their powers as an officer of the Court unless suspended on the grounds and according to the rules fixed by the federal law, at which point their authority ceases.

Article 72

1. Officers appointed to the Court shall possess immunity.
2. An officer of the Court may not face criminal responsibility otherwise than according to the rules fixed by the federal law.

Article 73

1. Examination of cases in all courts shall be open. Examinations in closed court shall be allowed only in cases envisaged by the federal law.
2. Trial by default in criminal courts shall not be allowed except in cases fixed by the federal law.
3. Judicial proceedings shall be held on the basis of controversy and equality of the parties.
4. In cases fixed by the federal law justice shall be administered by a court of jury.

5. Courts will operate on the principle of the presumption of innocence.

Article 74

The courts shall be financed only from the federal budget and the possibility of the complete and independent administration of justice shall be ensured in keeping with the requirements of federal law.

Article 75

The Constitution Court of the New Zealand consists of 9 Rangatira appointed on the recommendation of the Leader of the Government of New Zealand by the Taumata National Executive.

Article 76

The Constitution Court of New Zealand upon requests of the Federal Government of New Zealand, the Supreme Court of New Zealand, the bodies of legislative and executive power of the subjects of New Zealand shall consider cases on the correspondence to the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government of:

- a. the federal laws, normative acts of the Federal Government, local and regional bodies;
- b. the constitutions of regions, charters, and also the laws and other normative acts of the subjects of New Zealand adopted on the issues under the jurisdiction of the bodies of state authority of New Zealand;
- c. international treaties and agreements of New Zealand which have not come into force.

Article 77

The Constitution Court of New Zealand shall resolve disputes on jurisdiction matters:

- a. between the federal bodies of state authority;
- b. between the bodies of state authority of New Zealand and the bodies of state authority of the regions of New Zealand;
- c. between the higher bodies of state authority of the regions of New Zealand.

Article 78

1. The Constitution Court of New Zealand, upon complaints about violations of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and upon court requests shall check, according to the rules fixed by the federal law, the constitutionality of a law applied or subject to be applied in a concrete case.

2. The Constitution Court of New Zealand, upon the requests of the Federal Government of New Zealand, the bodies of the legislative power of the regions of New Zealand, shall give its interpretation of the Constitution.
3. Acts or their certain provisions recognized as unconstitutional shall become invalid; international treaties and agreements not corresponding to the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government shall not be liable for enforcement and application.

Article 79

The Supreme Court of New Zealand shall be the supreme judicial body for civil, criminal, administrative and other cases under the jurisdiction of common courts, shall carry out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law-envisaged procedural forms and provide explanations on the issues of court proceedings.

Article 80

The Supreme Court of New Zealand shall be the supreme judicial body for settling economic disputes, especially disputes over land ownership, and other cases examined by courts of arbitration, shall carry out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law-envisaged procedural forms and provide explanations on the issues of court proceedings.

Article 81

1. The Rangatira of the Constitution Court of New Zealand, the officers of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, shall be appointed by the Taumata National Executive on the recommendation of the Leader of the Federal Government.
2. Officers of other federal courts shall be appointed by the Leader of the Federal Government according to the rules fixed by the federal law.
3. The powers, the rules for forming and functioning of the Constitution Court of New Zealand, of the Supreme Court of New Zealand shall be fixed by the federal constitutional law.

Article 82

1. There shall be courts at local and regional levels under the Supreme Court of New Zealand.
2. Each Court within New Zealand shall be modelled on Te Kooti Wakanga and be accountable to a President of the Court appointed by the Leader of the Federal Government.

The powers, organization, and the rules of the functioning of the Courts of New Zealand shall be determined by the federal law.

Chapter 7 - Constitutional Amendments and Review of the Constitution

Article 83

Proposals on amendments and review of the provisions of the Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government may be submitted by the Federal Government of New Zealand, the legislative representative bodies of the parts of New Zealand and by a petition of New Zealand citizens of a number defined by federal constitutional law.

Article 84

If the proposal is on the provisions of Chapters 1, 2 and 7 of the Constitution and seven tenths of the total of the Taumata National Executive endorses the proposal then a Constitutional Assembly shall be convened as determined by federal constitutional law.

The Constitutional Assembly shall either confirm the invariability of the Constitution or draft a new Constitution which shall be adopted by the Taumata National Executive by seven tenths the number of its members or submitted to a referendum. If submitted to referendum, it shall be considered adopted if over two thirds of the eligible voters attend the polls and an absolute majority support it.

Article 85

If the proposal is to amend the provisions of Chapters 3,4,5 and 6 of the Constitution then they shall be made according to the procedure for adoption of federal constitutional laws and come into force when they are approved by the bodies of legislative power of not less than two thirds of the citizens of New Zealand.

Second Section -Concluding and Transitional Provisions

Concluding and Transitional Provisions

1. The Constitution of the Wakaminenga Maori Government shall come into force from the moment of its official publication.
2. From the moment Te Kara is fully raised on the day of National Commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence 1835, 28th day of October 2025, is when the Constitution shall be considered adopted.
3. The provisions of any acts and regulations acting in the territory of New Zealand before the Constitution comes into force shall be applied in that part which does not contradict the Constitution, as determined by a Transition Commission appointed by the Federal Government.
4. Until the adoption and entry into force of federal law establishing the rules for arrest, detention and keeping in custody in accordance with the Constitution those procedures for arrest, detention and keeping in custody that existed at the time of adoption shall be applied.
5. The Transition Commission shall immediately begin the process of adapting to comply with the Constitution the form of governance acting in the territory of New Zealand before the Constitution comes into force.