Genuinely Pro-Business.

I can think of two legitimate reasons for tax

The legitimate outsourcing and delegating of merit and skill for the purpose of improved organisation. Otherwise known as “the Government”.

This is where we recognise talent, intelligence, skill, authority, knowledge, good judgement, experience, wisdom etc, and choose to put these abilities where they can be utilised effectively, for collectively and individually better outcomes for all of us, as determined by us.

And... As a legitimate buffer for vulnerability. It is about each individual having a baseline with which to thrive.

This is about recognising that we should all have the opportunity to make the most of our situation and our individuality, and that people are not to be preyed upon through some hierarchy of order.

Collective “people power” recognising that we are all equal, or have the potential to be equal, somewhere, and that it is in all of our collective and individual interests to protect these vulnerabilities of circumstance and potential.

Individual rights across the spectrum are absolutely fundamental to collective outcomes. At the extreme end, of course, this may only extend as far as free will before it is curtailed.

Equality and the definition of fairness

You can accept that people have different value at different times. Or, that predators have value in an ever diminishing system. Or, that everything should be made to be equal, at all times, until there is no individuality. These seem to be the options.

Equality is the true version of fairness, in my opinion. It is the definition of fairness in alignment with what we already have, and what we already are. It recognises that we can not, and should not, be equal in all things at any given point in time, but that at the fullest extent of our potential, our individually is probably equally magnificent and valuable. Or, incomparable. Apples and oranges, and pears? Equal opportunity, not equal results.

How that progresses in reality is not apparent to us, but it is enough to know that it is true, and that we are honestly valued and appreciated for what we are, now. That we are our “present” selves, and our potential, both at once, but that we must grow into our potential. And that we should have a fair opportunity to do so, that does not diminish us.

This is where a free and fair baseline in society is so important. I believe that this baseline is being systematically undercut by predators hiding what that really means, to their advantage, consciously or not. It may just be “learned” mean spiritedness, or carelessness, or ignorance.

I do not think that government control is a good way of achieving this baseline. However, I do believe that left leaning social policy is entirely correct in recognising that poverty is unequivocally unacceptable. Their instincts are right, you cannot look past what is true, and right in front of you.

My concern is that there is the risk of a mix of bad intentions, with good logic, furthering an agenda stealthily, while good intentions, good instincts, and good outcomes are obscured by a lack of sufficient explanation or solutions.

Why the tax cycle doesn't work

Everyone has a natural born claim to live on the Earth that is immediately commandeered. Remember that we were all babies once, no one is impervious to the vulnerability of circumstance.

It is a fair idea that we can pay into our own existence at some point in our lives, so that it can meet us when we need it the most. A method of “pay as you go” tax, at a rate that doesn't hinder or sabotage success may be ok methodology, but who defines what is to the advantage of success and potential? We are, in some ways, undercut from the very start.

It may also be fair enough, that the more “presently advantaged” compensate the “less fortunate” by paying a higher rate of tax, but how much more?

There is plenty of value, so money and value is pooling in certain areas. This can be from genuine growth of value that is compensated equivalently.

Or, from the redistribution of wealth through extortionary practices or extreme capital advantage. Redistribution of wealth by force or coercion, and through the power of leveraging “the need of money”. Some of which may not even seem directly harmful.

The problem when you don't distinguish between the two types of wealth, is that it leans to the advantage of unscrupulous power.

Higher income taxes mean higher wages are needed. When there are higher wages there are two possible outcomes.

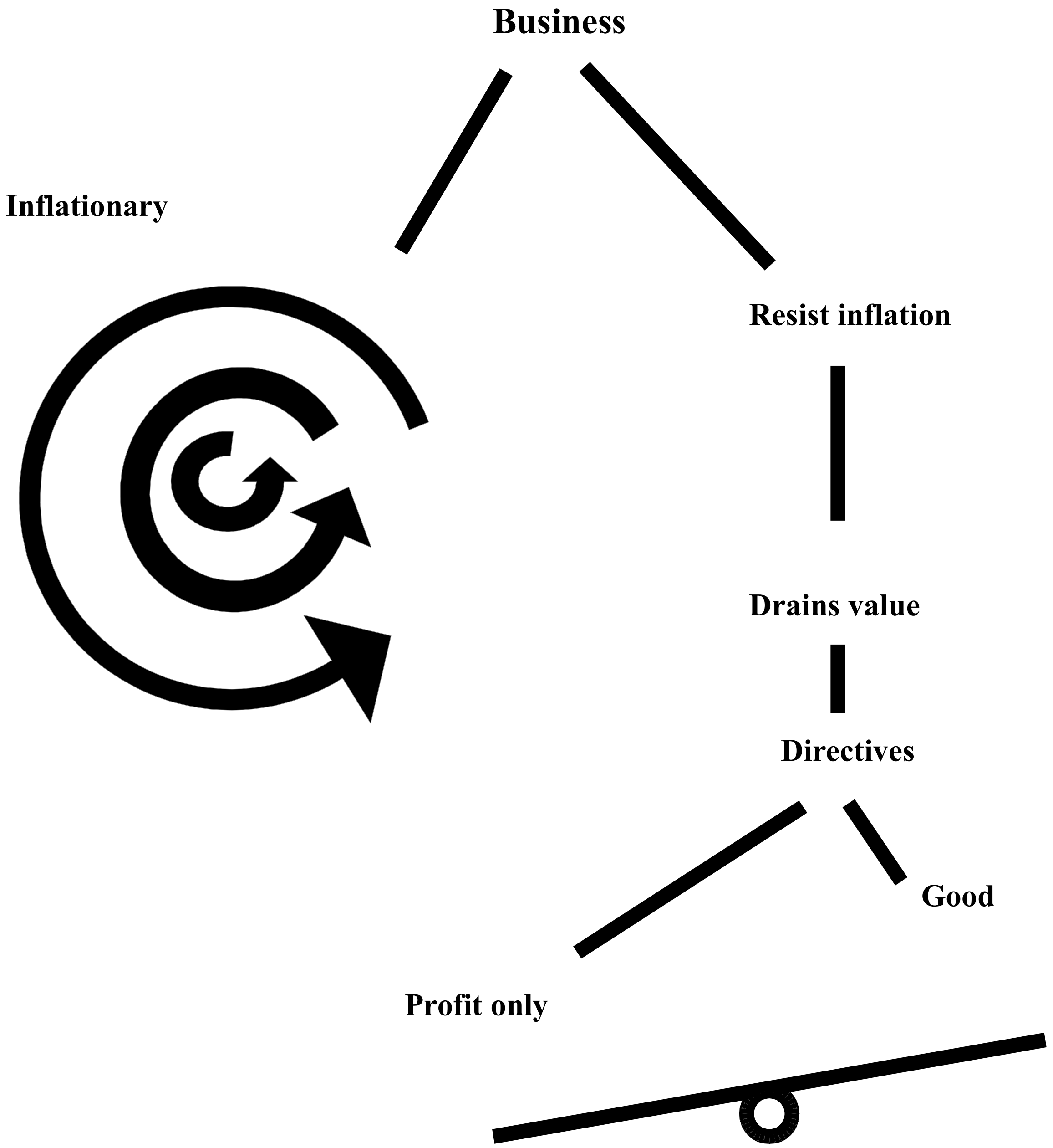
A business can pass on the costs, this is purely inflationary, a vicious cycle. Or they can resist inflation. Either because high prices are bad for business, or because they want to.

Resisting inflation means a business shoulders the cost of higher income taxes, by paying higher wages. This is true for all income and skill categories.

This drains value from the business, in any case. This means not investing in itself, or it means less profit.

Businesses can survive this until it becomes a spinning wheel draining value from the business to it's limit. This is in favour of bad outcomes and bad business directives. Only the “pure profit” businesses survive. Everything leans in their favour. Competition can't survive.

Higher Wages / Taxes / Inflationary Cycle / Govt Revenue Collection



The more the government tries to “solve” the problems caused by “profit only” business, ineffectually, the more it “cycles” the system to work to their advantage

Power vs Power

It may seem counterproductive to a money hungry government, but under these circumstances, the best business model (and most productive for human outcomes), may well be the well-intentioned struggling business just trying to do some good in the world and make a decent living.

Once this spinning wheel of power takes hold, you cannot just tax your way out of it. If the environment becomes one of "power" redistributing wealth incessantly and pooling it, people are kept at the bare bones of necessity. This is like supply and demand, if people are kept vying for survival there is no other option except to refuse at great cost to themselves.

The government can fight power with power to offer a "buffer" or "padding", but the more they tax, even the "rich", the more they perpetuate the cycle that plays to the advantage of pure indiscriminate power.

What quickly happens to that padding? It is siphoned straight into the pockets of power, only to be taxed again, over and over, while quality of life diminishes, and systems corrupt. Until "people power", the power of government, becomes a machine also.

While I appreciate that the government wants to create a comfortable baseline for us all to thrive, in theory, doing this through systems of control makes us extremely vulnerable. I support initiatives that want to build strong foundations for all, without strings attached.

My experience with IRD leads me to believe, that they are already acting corruptly, and that they are deliberately destroying small businesses. And are wasting a lot of money to do it. They don't actually care about what they are doing and why. There is either an agenda, or they don't know what they are doing, or both.

Big Business

Shareholders:

When capital is the commodity, is shareholding the art of ownership, or the art of the forever loan? Regardless, shareholders are the legitimate joint owners of a company, and are divided and isolated when it comes to the directives of the business.

What shareholders must learn and realise, is what is really a good investment of their money and why. When extortionary practices are reduced, genuine enterprise, development, and innovation, or consistent, reliable, steady returns become the real prize winner for investment. Your money will be worth more instead of shrinking. That is how you grow the value of money.

Power companies:

Power prices should be capped. It is out of control and they do not have the right to hold the public to ransom with a basic necessity. Profits must be made from innovation and development. Controlling the power supply comes with social responsibility.

Supermarkets:

I think that supermarkets have a legitimate argument for making money from the convenience store aspect, but are entangled with the dependence of people and social responsibility. We need to disentangle these by creating initiatives that foster food security, and allows competition to flourish, especially in markets relating to specialty foods, fresh produce, prepared meals, restaurants, eateries, and home gardens.

Banks:

Why can't we have a NZ owned, not for profit bank, that is for facilitating basic transactions? Banking is big business, why can we not cover our costs to hold onto basic facilities? Other banks can vie for profits, in a genuinely competitive market, with innovation and development over and above the basics.

Government:

Government is big business. The incessant revenue generation and excessive spending on nonsense bureaucracy is out of control. Their own bias, in favour of their own revenue, equates to a conflict of interest in favour of raw power. They are perpetuating the problem. We need to ease ourselves away from taxation. We need to maintain our power and independence as individuals.

To summarise, no, big business, you can't make money from extortion and harm. Is that really so surprising? Was it ever legal to begin with? Not to the majority of people that the law is supposed to represent.

Business in general

We need to recognise that a business does not want to work against it's own interests. It's not wrong for a business to reinvest in itself and so that's what happens, you want to grow the business and make it better. Unless a business believes taxation is the best use of money, why would it not want to use it's cash-flow to further the business?

It will invest in itself by pursuing it's own objectives and it is free to do so, that is what business is about. It could reinvest in society of it's own directive, but if the directive is only profit, then what happens?

What happens when this becomes a conflict of interest, a business that becomes conflicted about paying tax back to society instead of doing what's in the interests of the business?

It's like saying to a business "we'll take your profits only if you can't find anything to do with the money". Does it create waste? Is there a simple no nonsense way to ensure a meaningful amount goes back into society without ridiculous administration and bureaucracy, and without creating a nonsense conflict of interest?

We already tax the salaries and wages of anyone who derives an income from a business. Is it really a problem for a business to become an untaxed store of value?

A business is the sum total of all of the actions of the people involved, who are 100% responsible for their own actions, within the freedoms that they have. Knowing when that is, and is not, relevant, is a skill, (it's called being a person).

Most individuals working within a business have only their own role to play and have little input except for their own part in it. The directive comes from people and extends outwards, but which people control the directive of a business? The owner? Shareholders? The structure itself, built to withstand it's own corruption?

What is even the point of profit and money if you're not doing anything with it? If no individual benefits from it?

I am genuinely pro-business. Restrictions on business should only come into play when their actions are at the expense of others. We absolutely need people to be allowed to endeavour to succeed in business.

The reality is if you create a less and less sustainable environment for business, profit will need to come from more and more extremes. Competitive advantage will come from extremes. If there is a problem with pooling wealth, then this cycle could create the worst version of it.

You can't address living costs and poverty by “artificially” raising wages. Higher wages might be a good thing when a business can choose to raise them, if they can afford to eat into their own profits.

When a business runs out of profit, or has shareholders, (with pure profit often the steadfast objective), then the price tag of higher wages gets passed on to the customer through their products and services, and this is inflationary. Inflation is a continual cycle that lends to extremes.

Shareholder companies with big profits could raise wages without it being inflationary, if shareholders were willing to accept less in “monetary returns”. But there are other considerations as well, like where it could have the effect of raising wages in competitive job markets for businesses that can't afford it, which could still be inflationary. Businesses can't benefit from extra money circulating while inflated scarcity and need still attract all the disposable income.

Improving the “scarcity” of affordable basics and, especially, accommodation, must be the priority. It isn't just about housing, it is about accommodation and living options, as well as the equilibrium of price.

Two wheels of power

If one of the purposes of taxation and government is to provide a genuine foundation, to facilitate the availability of our naturally provided abundance, to protect vulnerability, and provide equal opportunity against the threat of raw predatory power, where does it lead when it loses sight of how to best to function?

If wealth and power keeps pooling, and gains more and more traction, there must be something we can do.

If our institutions no longer bother to care when they have wronged us, and begin only to answer to power and our ability to force them to respond appropriately, as if it is beyond them to do any better.

If we get stuck in a power dynamic.

If the government swoops in to supplement value back to us, and we suffer the real pain, dysfunction, condescension, and indignity of the ineptitude of others dictating our lives.

If the people in these positions care less and less.

If they don't even notice that it doesn't add up.

If, in an ever depleting system, you're not at the bottom of the rung until you are, and it's always the same excuse when you get there; not good enough, be better.

The more the government tries to “solve” the problems caused by “profit only” business, ineffectually, the more it “cycles” the system to work to their advantage. They are playing “catch-up”, both growing in power.

Government control is not about community, it's about there being no middle ground left. Those that don't mind the loss of this freedom suffer the least, and throw the people that do under the bus. It's just being blind to another's pain in a different form. It is the same but different, careless power.

Being limited by others opinions is a very painful form of existence, it could prove very regressive. How do you avoid corruption of power? Not by being careless.

Predatory system or greed? Let them eat cake.

I want to touch on the idea of everything coming at the expense of something else. I do not agree with that, or believe that. Greed may be a concept of morality in a predatory system, that if everything is at something's expense, that it is right to take as little as possible.

While I agree, generally, that it is a good thing to try not to take too much, this concept ignores the reality of the concept of life itself. Life is good. Everything alive has the will to live. The will to live is good. Minimising is not living, it is not growth.

Benefiting from the value of other living things is innately necessary for life, it is a symbiotic relationship. When we take from plants, for example, we lack the knowledge of the expense, and make a guess at what is acceptable to the best of our ability.

Practical limitations mean that some might think that acting or taking without knowing is wrong. But what underpins life itself? How does the will to live prevail?

Under what life has built up, into the real and the practical, is the intention itself, the finest of concepts. Where it might be practical to whisper to each other the singular intention to live and let live, where the will to make allowances for each other can be expressed, and the rest can follow. We respect and allow for our common need and desire to live well, in spirit.

I think the type of “taking” you do matters, that there is wrong ways to go about things that do not suit what is practical and right, and that the more you take, potentially the more you risk crossing a line somewhere that cannot be reconciled.

Is the Sun the cake, or is the Earth the cake? If there is an exchange taking place that provides for the growth of life, when, where, how is it accounted for? I don't think that you can “take” too much sun easily, it is a resource to life that seems to provide freely, although it could be depleted. The sun provides, and life grows with the shared intention to live.

Torque and Exports

How much leverage does inflation have? What I mean is, how much force does a small amount of inflation, set in motion, actually have in practical terms?

When export products are priced at the international price locally, this seems like a reasonable idea because you don't necessarily want to get paid less for the product.

But, if local products being “high priced” drives up living costs locally, and sets off a spiral of inflation, doesn't it drive up production costs substantially? As well as, the living costs of the beneficiaries of the profits here in NZ?

Capital gains tax

Although I think that easing away from taxation is a good thing, I do think that there is a place for carefully taxing capital gains that is more fair in regards to tax in general.

For a long time, I have had a slight hesitation when it comes to property. I have never quite gotten my head around how I feel about claiming ownership of something that I know is not really mine, and when that claim causes real problems of restriction in society.

I think it is good to be able to “own” things, build, and have stability, security, and independence, and I think we should be very weary of how property rights could become more like “renting” of our otherwise free and abundant shared resources.

When you can't opt out of paying expenses just to keep your assets, I think it is more about control, and the threat of control. It becomes rent. They have no more right to the land than you do, in theory, how can they use “freedom” as an excuse to price you out of your claim?

I remember once thinking about improving and selling property; I recognised then that it is a good way to make money. To me, it was really about the margin. Because the value of property is so high, even a small margin of difference in price is quite a lot of money in real terms. Back then, to a child, $10,000 seemed like a lot of money for something that could change on a whim, on the day even.

I think we all recognise now, that at least for now, this has become a problem, and is starting to become extortionary. It might not have always been “wrong”, but we need to be able to stop it if it does become so.

A capital gains tax addresses the fact that there is a normal threshold where selling assets becomes a form of income. I also think that selling investments should be treated as income.

If I buy paint and a canvas, and I invest time and energy into painting an artwork, and then sell that artwork, I am deriving income from that time and effort. If I make a lot of money doing it, it might be reasonably considered a significant enough amount of personal income for tax purposes.

Money is also like time and effort, it is a representation of time and effort. When you use money on anything, you are forfeiting using that money on something else you could otherwise enjoy.

Money is itself a commodity, and when you invest money, and that investment gains in value, when it sells, the gain in value should be considered a form of income, just like anything you “make” and sell.

The added value has come from the buying and keeping of the investment, and the “effort” is “going without” something else in it's place.

I do not think the answer is to become ridiculous with tax. We should be trying to minimise tax. The threshold should be high, so as not to encroach on the lives of people and their valuables.

But, realistically, this has just become a loophole for people when they are clearly deriving a substantial amount of income from their actions. And if we are going to lower tax and have a fair society, we do need to directly target the problem.

With capital gains, like with any income, expenses, such as renovations, should be deductible.

With property, it probably shouldn't affect homes that are used personally by the owner, or personal assets that are for personal use.

Inflation of figures should be taken into consideration; did the return really gain in value?

Only present and future gains should be considered taxable. Income should only be taxed once realised and the assets sold in a monetary exchange.

The capital gains tax rate should be kept as low as possible, and bring other tax down to it's level, not the other way around.

Why not allow for a loss in property value, once realised, to be deductable from a person's future personal income tax? Tax being the personal contribution a person pays to society if they are allowed to succeed in monetary terms. Wouldn't this also offer flexible stability?

Keeping in mind what the real purpose of tax is: as an organisational advantage for the growth of collective, and therefore individual, wealth, and as a buffer for the vulnerability of circumstance, that can, in theory, affect us all evenly, as equals, whether we know it or not.

Here is a thought experiment. Say our individuality is a lottery number, and before the draw, we realise that we don't want to be totally vulnerable to the order in which our number is called, but rather remember that it is in our interests to agree to fair play from the start.

If it is in an individual's interests to pay tax, then the way in which we do it is in contention.

When it comes to a capital gains tax, this is simply recognition that when you make money from the act of "storing" money, then you are generating an income. You made a profit.

If you put in hours to DIY and improve a house, and sell it at a profit, you have made an income off of your labour, as well as off of the act and advantage of natural capital; the effort of waiting and going without something else, in order to store your money for gain.

This is just like any other type of personal income, except that we probably need to tax personal income less as a whole, because, currently, we can see that it is eating into money we want and need. It impedes us more than it should.

A capital gains tax is about targeting the fact that people who generate income from assets are not paying any tax on that income, while traditional wages and salaries bear the burden of supporting the entire tax system. This is causing problems and inequality because, in reality, that means that people get rich off of the poverty of others, and, don't pay tax on it.

If we can limit extortionary "money distribution", by limiting the "need of money", and poverty, so that money is truly a general representation of genuine, personal value generation, then why would we want to tax wealth, except for a personal contribution, and only when it doesn't hinder a person's success, or affect the life they want to live.

Tax is about the individual, it is about our individual contribution, when it doesn't come at any great expense to help others and contribute. So why aren't we better off? Are we blind to the results, or is it not working well? This is about the right to the wealth of our own lives.

Ideally tax should only be lightly skimmed of the top, off of the discretionary excess, where a person agrees, and wouldn't mind, knowing that it is the best way for them to contribute.

This is where the personal threshold for a capital gains tax should try to avoid taxing personal use. Because it's not really what tax is about. Tax is not about cutting into your life.

Of course, we need enough tax to cover our bases and build the collective foundations of our society, but this is not how our money is being utilised if we are not better off for it.

There is plenty of value, why are we failing in this regard? If the individual can spend their own money better, then tax is wrong. If they need that money and it is taken forcibly from them, then tax is wrong. If an individual can't recognise the actual benefit of tax to them personally from society, then the individual is wrong.

The difference might be the methodology. The current tax system says to tax your income on your way to success, while your struggling, with the idea that a personal contribution in life looks like 'x' + additional contribution for extra successful people.

If 'x' represents a share of societies expenses and is the average “quota” per person. This sounds reasonable in theory until you look at the actual workings.

“Rich” people might think that they have already paid their “fair share”, but forget that their continued “wealth”, if made from capital advantage, is largely just leverage against the poor. This is turn forces government to increase tax to supplement wealth back in, which artificially increases the individual “quota” and the tax burden on the average person.

People should be able to leverage some natural capital advantage, but not when it just compounds and proliferates, the result being that it encroaches on the rights of others to live in a fair society that values the individual, and their potential.

The idea that it all evens out once a person eventually climbs the pyramid scheme to become “successful”, ignores the fact that no one wants that, and it isn't a good option.

Taxing people while they're struggling causes the same problems that a deficit of resources always cause. Worse outcomes that cost more in the long run. Unmet potential, higher taxes.

The problem is that this system is already in motion, and if the government didn't tax, the money would disappear into the hands of power, who already control major “money sinks”.

Even when money is then added back into the system, people are still kept at bare minimum as power “sucks up” the “excess”. This is their definition of “success”.

So, how do we maneuver? A capital gains tax that doesn't overdo it, not taxing proportionate personal use, and that doesn't create any additional unfairness in the system, but does bring asset income generation closer in line with other forms of income is a good start. Personal use assets can even move money directly into industry rather than pure capital investment.

Here is a layman example of how I envision a capital gains tax could function:

Everyone knows when they come into a large sum of money, it's not that complicated, we just need to do some due diligence. So the question is, is it income for tax purposes?

Was the asset acquired/retained for personal use, or as an investment, or both?

If both, estimate the percentage keep for personal reasons, and the rest being the percentage of usage value of retaining the investment over the period. The “period” being either the date capital gains tax came into effect or when the asset was acquired, whichever is later.

Is the asset being sold because it is no longer required for personal use? Or, other: i.e. alternative item, upgrading, downsizing, or urgent need of funds, for personal use?

What is your total yearly/ average yearly income gain from the sale of significant assets?

Step 1: What was the buy price, or, for property purchased <u>before</u> the capital gains tax came into effect, the valuation figure at said date. ______________________ at date _________

Step 2: What was the sale price. _______________________ at date _________

Step 3: Use the inflation calculator to adjust for overall inflation between the buy/valuation date and the sale date.

Note: this is adjusted for overall inflation, not property inflation etc, because once sold, for income purposes, only the gain in monetary value or income is relevant.

Step 4: Estimate the percentage of personal use ______ and investment use ______ = 100%

Note: personal use/investment use is the purpose of having the asset, and only during the period of time in question; when capital gains are measured.

For example, a bach may be bought and retained for the 100% purpose of personal use, even if not in use 100% of the time. But, if, realistically, you <u>only</u> retained the asset 'x' amount because the investment <u>gains</u> in value, then that would be the percentage of investment use. (If, without the "investment", you could take or leave the asset, regardless of personal use.)

Step 5: Deduct any direct expenses that actively contribute to the sale price. Exclude regular maintenance, except where it contributes to the purpose of retaining the investment value.

E.g. storage for investment purposes. If maintenance contributes only to the upkeep of personal use, and doesn't add additional value, exclude it as an expense.
Note: deductions over a certain amount require proof of the transaction.

Step 6: Finish the calculation

Sale price - Buy price (inflation adjusted), multiply % investment use, deduct expenses

________ - ________ = Income x ________ - ________

Step 7: Verify the claim for personal use by answering the following:

Is the asset being sold because it is no longer required for personal use, yes? Or, other: i.e. alternative item, upgrading, downsizing, or urgent need of funds, for personal use? Y/Other

If no longer required for personal use, is there a change in circumstances? Y/N

What is your total yearly/ average yearly capital gain from the sale of <u>significant</u> assets?

Total profit from sale of personal assets this year ___________
Total average yearly profit from sale of personal assets since capital gains tax ___________
Note: there is a total threshold limit for claiming income from capital gains as personal use.

Is there any reason why a capital gains tax on the sale would produce an unfair result? Y/N

Allowing for a loss of property value to be deducted against a person's future income tax, is in the same spirit as any form of taxation where personal financial success is the basis.

A careful and controlled way of implementing this, would be to allow the deduction, but in a staggered way, such as releasing the deduction up to $10,000 per year, only against paid tax.

This would allow house prices to lower as the market decides, especially if scarcity is addressed first, while also fairly protecting individuals from a significant loss in their property assets and allowing much needed money to circulate.

Some people think that too much money circulating is a problem that causes inflation, so let's address why this is:

When house prices go down, the percentage of monetary value attributed to houses goes down, this means that from our total money, there is more money that is now allocated to other value. It's a “total money” to “total value” ratio.

If house prices lower, banks will need to loan less for houses, this might mean that they can loan more for other purposes. If someone sells their house they might have more money to spend before buying another house, and lower mortgage repayments. It could allow more money into the system, and living costs could drop allowing for discretionary spending.

This could technically be inflationary because there is more money spread out over all other value, this could raise the prices of other things. It is a matter of process. Your money is worth less in competition with others, people are freer with their money, price can shift according to more discretionary things like convenience and perception.

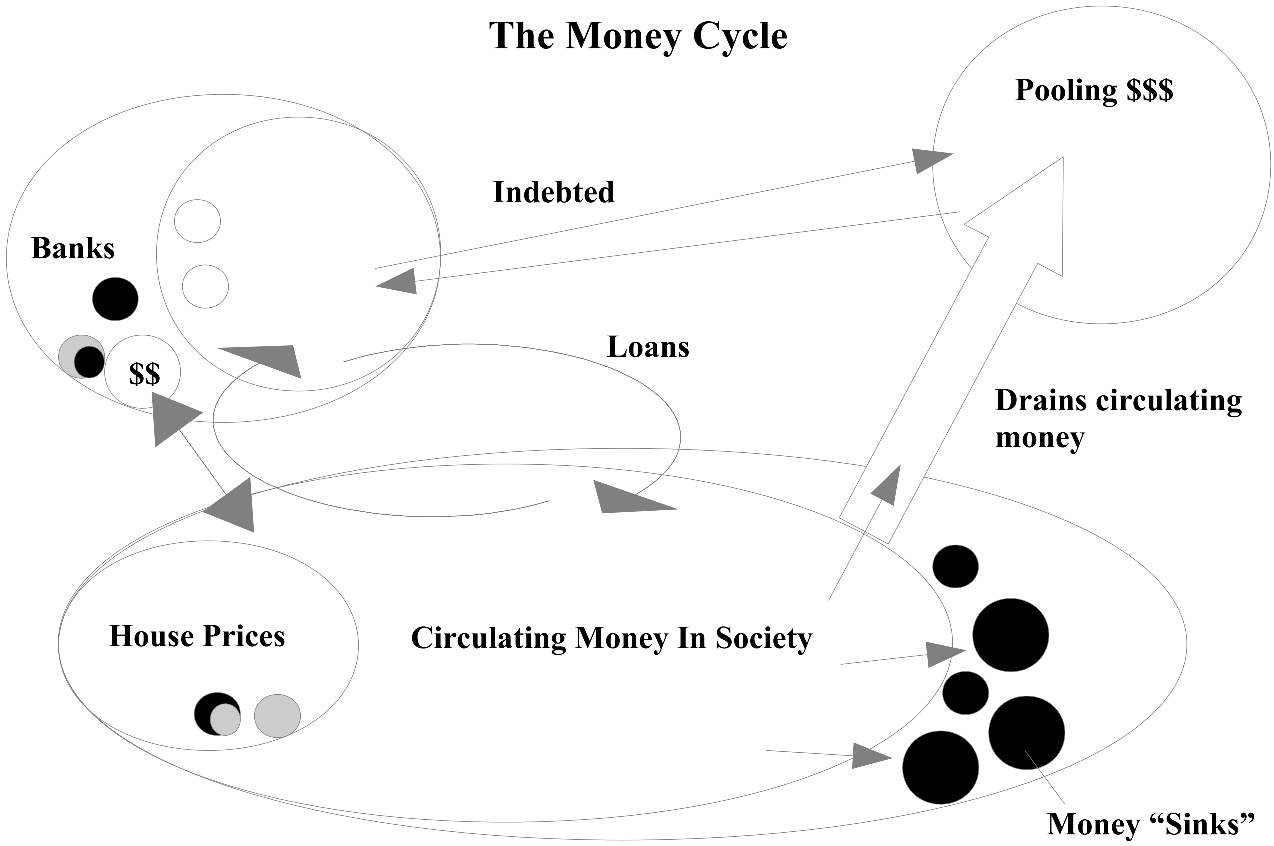
This could be a problem if there are no high value money sinks where, if money is allowed to settle naturally, things of true high value will draw money to them and everything finds a nice proportionate order. Think of a snow globe after a shake, falling naturally where it may.

Small business, individual value, and innovation, are examples of high value money sinks. Without these, there can be a lot of money, but nowhere of equivalent value to spend it. We need the higher echelons of human value, to fully appreciate human time and effort.

This is where big business, that can control the market and available value, can raise the prices of everyday items. If everyone has a million dollars and nothing to spend it on except food and power, no one can really gauge accurately how much something costs. If basic necessities are controlled and made scarce or unavailable, people also pay more to have them. Money pooling, and cycling continually, will result in no money except debt cycling.

Money represents a percentage of our collective value. If 90% of our money went overseas, how would we trade in our own value? Especially at inflated prices, with “set” debt figures.

Overseas buyers can not usually buy our land, but if they have all of our money then they can propose extortionary deals in exchange for money we desperately need. We can see this through the need of capital; selling our resources for less than they are worth, immigration settings based on need, these are alternative ways in which we are forced to “sell” our land.



The value of money is largely about the freedom of exchange. The freedom to choose value that suits you. The more freedom you have and the more choice, the better you can utilise value, and the more you have the option to monetise your own value for easy exchange.

If people can't get paid for their true human value, that value might languish. There is plenty of value, but there is only a set amount of money at any given time.

Some people may think that with every exchange, it cuts into the monetary value. This can be true if the output cannot be monetised, but the value is not lost. In truth, the whole point of growth is that the output is a greater product than the input, at least to us. This is human value. We create a new kind of value for ourselves and others to enjoy that is unique to us, and that we can uniquely enjoy and appreciate. We uphold our own humanity.

When money is locked down, we suffer from the lack of this freedom and choice, and how it best suits us as people. Although, if money is moving freely it can get trapped readily into places that we cannot easily exchange with.

If those storing money don't keep up with a good rate of healthy exchange; only capitalising on the benefits of extreme capital advantage, then this can cycle money continually, and store it to the lowest common denominator where it may become stuck and keep pooling.

We need to fix the "holes in the boat" to slow, and resist this process. This includes money that goes offshore, poverty, and the lack of competition that stems from a lack of resources.

Banks can not lend more money out than they can repay with interest. This sucks money from society and back to the same people who collect money and benefit from capital gains. At a certain point, people will be paying back loans to the bank, partly with the money that is only circulating from new loans from the same pool of money.

It's a debt cycle until there is no undebted money left, if you can't draw any money back in, or print money. Tax is a way that large pools of money can be drawn from, but we cannot directly tax overseas wealth, we rely on exports for this purpose.

Taxing people who are in personal debt means that you are furthering the total debt of the country. Money going offshore is like debt that you don't know you have, or invisible debt.

If our living costs lower, we can live with a higher value per dollar, needing less money, we can protect our assets, we can create our own money sinks that circulate what we have amongst ourselves, and stop that money from disappearing, while we draw money in from exports to pay our debt to stop the cycle.

We need there to be money in order to pay the bills. Inflation of prices doesn't necessarily mean that there is more money, there is a limit. Wages only go up for some people. This is one of the problems with trying to scale up with inflation. It warps in places that can't scale.

A group of people pull away from the rest, raising the stakes for those that get left behind, this creates disparity between the rich and the poor. People on high wages experience high prices as moderate when they aren't for others. Printing money increases overall inflation.

Even the wealthy will see the value of their money diminish, as well as the value of human potential, which is where, to humans, the higher end of value lies. Simply trying to collect the most money has a limit as to it's usefulness, in reality. Certainly, if you break the system.

I want to highlight a recent example of the recent fast-tracking of an Otago Goldmine. This is most definitely selling out the country. Even if you were to believe that a New Zealander in the future may as well be the same as a stranger now, benefiting from the exchange.

It is such a bad deal, to allow tonnes of gold, that all New Zealanders share ownership of, to walk out the door, in exchange for a fraction of what it's worth, and almost certainly at an environmental cost. Is it really that hard to conceptualise that unused assets have value?

Jobs are only a fair exchange of money for time and effort. Gold is extremely valuable. We would be letting them sell our assets for profit, so that they can pay us for our time to help them to do it. It is daylight robbery. What's more, is that it incentivises our own poverty if we compromise because of a need of money to this extent.

If it were gold bars in a vault, would we accept 2% of it's value or would we keep it for the benefit of all New Zealanders? Only a few people will see any money, (working a job!), for selling assets that belong to everyone. This is wrong. Are we going to let a few loud people sell out the interests of the entire country? How is this not corruption? Surely the purpose of having a low royalty is so that individual prospectors and land owners get to keep their find, not so large overseas interests can take advantage of our resources.

If a few people stand to make a lot of money selling shared assets, is that a valid argument? Since when? Can I drain a lake if I personally get very rich off of it? A few hundred people? Assets have value, it is not an imaginary loss. It is also the very real loss of future prospects. There is nothing wrong with retaining value, it's not going anywhere. It's gold, for F's sake!

What is the intrinsic value of gold? Gold is an attractive, malleable metal, with anti-microbial properties, is highly conductive, and non-toxic. A trace element with health benefits, naturally available in our water. It is formed by stars; potentially occupying the upper echelons of value universally, and within our planetary resources.

How is it that gold maintains it's prestige and relative value? If it were plentiful, it would be used for everything from food storage to crafts. Gold is so valuable for it's usefulness if it were plentiful, that no one can use it for that purpose because it's so valuable.

What is the loss of it from our asset list, from our land, and from our future prospects?

I think it is pertinent to address the Government incentive for blind revenue generation. As well as the aggressive nature of how IRD behaves, and it's entitled belief of it's right to tax. Aside from the perverse incentives of short-term cash-flows, is the issue of who does tax belong to; is it an embedded debt to the government, or a quasi-consensual formality of life?

Non-compliance is not the same concept as stealing. Non-compliance is not the same as fraud for the purposes of stealing. That belief shows a profound misunderstanding of what stealing is, as well as the fundamentals of right and wrong, personal responsibility, and the duty of care required of individuals acting on behalf of government power. They don't care though, because what they really do mean to have is your “compliance”, not morality.

They are actually themselves the thieves. I really mean this. They are out of control, they are unethical, they are corrupt, they are abusers. It is unacceptable. Are the individuals involved trying to help anyone, improve anything, except their own salary? Who are these people?

No one, and I mean no one, has the “right” to take what is yours. Any justifications for doing so are secondary to this fact, and need to be “checked” in terms of attitude.

We have a system that relies on tax, it can sometimes be incredibly selfish not to want to pay tax. But a system that fosters harmful wealth practices, as long as it is later very poorly “compensated” through tax, and makes vague and unqualified, indiscriminate attacks on people that don't pay tax, on a “collective reasoning” basis, is not, actually, “in the right”.

Individual harms have never been justifiable by “collective good” alone. It is a misnomer.

The system is a mess, and cheating the system is not good. But at this point, enforcement only amounts to blind aggression, because each individual circumstance is entangled in the failure of the system, and it's inability to provide fair terms with which to function within.

The moral outrage, or, nonchalance with the intent to harm, directed at non-compliance, is directed not at the people responsible for the wrongs of society, but at the bystanders who dare to be in the way of a bad attempt at patching up the problem.