



Statute of RUKUHIA  
Establishing the Nu Tireni Moni (NTM) of the Wakaminenga Maori Government

### ABSTRACT

The fundamental basis for an effective exchange of thoughts, goods and services necessary for the development of prosperity and well-being is a National Currency that is an accurate and consistent representation of value and worth. The Nu Tireni Moni (NTM) shall be created for this purpose and be owned by the people.

Craig Bisset

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## PREAMBLE

**Whereas** all sovereign power and authority within the territories of the United Tribes of New Zealand/Nu Tirenī is vested in the hereditary chiefs and heads of tribes, and when assembled at Waitangi in Congress and acting in their collective capacity they have authority to frame laws, dispense justice, regulate trade, and maintain peace and good order in New Zealand/Nu Tirenī,

**And whereas,** the hereditary chiefs and heads of tribes when assembled at Rukuhia, Waipa in January 2024, did proclaim Te Wakaminenga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nga Hapu United Tribes and Peoples of Nu Tirenī New Zealand also known as Te Wakaminenga National Congress of Nu Tirenī New Zealand reformed and reinstated to its rightful position as the supreme de jure governance body, invoking its sovereign powers and authority without equivocation and on behalf of all the people of New Zealand,

**And whereas,** the Wakaminenga Maori Government derives its power and authority since time immemorial and specifically from Te Wakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī 1835,

**And whereas,** the Wakaminenga Maori Government have been vested by Te Wakaminenga National Congress with singular duty and responsibility to bring effect to the sovereign power and authority of Te Wakaminenga to frame laws, dispense justice, regulate trade, and maintain peace and good order in New Zealand/Nu Tirenī pursuant to He Wakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī 1835 Articles 2 and 3,

**And Whereas,** without lawful authority the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, acting in accordance with the aims of the New Zealand Crown Corporation has acted to impoverish, in the detestable tradition of usury, the people of New Zealand/Nu Tirenī through issuance fiat currency in the form of the New Zealand Dollar with debt and interest attached and progressively devalued the worth of the New Zealand Dollar inflation,

**And Whereas,** the Wakaminenga Maori Government aims to promote the health, wealth and wisdom of all People in New Zealand/Nu Tirenī,

**Therefore,** with all power and authority vested in Wakaminenga Maori Government, the Wakaminenga Maori Government hereby establish and constitute the currency of New Zealand/Nu Tirenī as Nu Tirenī Moni (NTM),

**Further therefore,** the purpose, form and function of Nu Tirenī Moni (NTM) shall be in accordance with the Articles of this Statute, which may be amended from time to time as required by the Wakaminenga Maori Government, laid out as follows:

## PART 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CURRENCY

### Article 1 - The Currency

A National Currency (“the Currency”) is hereby established. It shall be known as Nu Tireni Moni (NTM). The regulation and functioning of the Currency shall be governed by the provisions of this Statute.

### Article 2 - Authority

The Currency derives authority from the People of Nu Tireni through the Congress of Chiefs and Heads of Tribes of the United Tribes of New Zealand (“the Congress”) acting in accordance with He Wakaputanga O te Rangatiratanga 1835.

### Article 3 - Purpose

1. The purpose of the Currency is to provide a means for the People to derive prosperity from the value of the flow of ideas, exchange of goods, products and services that their inspiration, innovation, energy, enthusiasm facilitate throughout the national and international economies.
2. The Currency will be a stable representation of that value.
3. The Currency will have the properties of money that include:
  - (a) Fungibility: its individual units must be capable of mutual substitution (i.e., interchangeability).
  - (b) Durability: able to withstand repeated use.
  - (c) Divisibility: divisible to small units.
  - (d) Portability: easily carried and transported.
  - (e) Worth: its value must be easily identified.
  - (f) Scarcity: its supply in circulation must be limited

### Article 4 – Counter to Inflation

The stable representation of value will counteract the deliberate and unintentional attempts by adverse parties to destroy the wealth of the People through inflation.

### Article 5 – Counterfeiting

Counterfeiting is a crime against the People of the most serious nature. Any suspected cases of counterfeiting will be processed in Te Kooti Wakanga. When a jury finds charges of counterfeiting are proven the Hou Hunga Ronga will consider the nationwide effect of the crime on the People and ensure any decision to restore the peace takes the severity of the crime into account.

## PART 2. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CURRENCY

### Article 6 – Departments to Administer the Currency

The WMG shall administer the Currency through the following departments:

- (a) The Trade and Industry Council
- (b) The National Treasury;
- (c) The National Reserve Bank;

### Article 7 – Monetary Policy

The Leader of the Trade and Industry Council is responsible for Monetary Policy. This will be regulated by a Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) that the Leader chairs. The MPC will oversee the control of the Currency to ensure the requirements of Article 3 are met.

### Article 8 – National Treasury

1. A National Treasury is established. An officer of the Wakaminenga Maori Government appointed by the Pou Arahi Upoko of the Wakaminenga Maori Government shall preside over the Treasury, the role is termed Chair of the Treasury.
2. The Chair of the Treasury shall be supported by a Deputy and a Controller of Supply.
3. The three (3) officers of the Treasury shall form the Treasury Board, chaired by the Chair of the Treasury, responsible for:
  - (a) The proper administration of the Treasury; and
  - (b) The control of supply of the currency
  - (c) Any other function conferred on it by this Statute.
4. In discharging its responsibilities under paragraph 3, the Presidency shall consult with and seek the agreement of the Chair of the Monetary Policy Committee on all matters of concern.

### Article 9 – National Bank

1. A National Bank is established. An officer of the Wakaminenga Maori Government appointed by the Pou Arahi Upoko of the Wakaminenga Maori Government shall preside over the National Bank, the role is termed Chair of the National Bank.
2. The Chair of the National Bank (“The Bank”) shall be supported by a Deputy and a Chief Cashier.
3. The three (3) officers of the Bank shall form the Board of the National Bank (“The Board”), chaired by the Chair of the National Bank, responsible for:

- (a) The proper administration of the Bank; and
  - (b) Prudent supervision of any commercial bank operating with a charter from the National Bank;
  - (c) Any other function conferred on it by this Statute.
- 4. In discharging its responsibilities under paragraph 3, the Board shall consult with and seek the concurrence of the Chair of the Monetary Policy Committee on all matters of concern.
- 5. The Bank shall be owned by the People.
- 6. The Bank shall act as the Reserve Bank of Nu Tirení and hold the public accounts of the WMG and any Minenga.
- 7. The Bank is to operate as “not for profit”. It is to recover its costs and then provide any surplus to the WMG for the benefit of the People.
- 8. The purpose of the Bank is to create the credit for public projects and private enterprise.
- 9. The debt ratio, unless altered by the Monetary Policy Committee is to be 1 to 1 debt to asset.
- 10. The Board is forbidden to seek private funding or engage in commercial activity.

Article 10 – Issue of Nu Tirení Moni

- 1. Nu Tirení Moni (NTM) will be issued by the Treasury.
- 2. It shall be in a form determined by the Monetary Policy Committee that may include, but not be limited to:
  - (a) Scrip;
  - (b) Coins and Notes;
  - (c) Digital Stable Coin.
- 3. It shall be at a value set by the Monetary Policy Committee.
- 4. The Board of the National Bank are responsible for issuing a public disclosure notice that details include:
  - (a) The rate of parity against existing currencies.
  - (b) The date and time the rate shall apply.
- 5. Credit will be authorised by:
  - (a) The Leader of the Trade and Industry Council to fund public projects authorised by the WMG that add value to the infrastructure or provide other benefit to the People such as public services; and/or

- (b) The lending committee of a commercial bank that has received a charter from the Board of the National Bank to fund private enterprise.

#### Article 11 – The Charging of Interest

1. The invidious practice of usury is banned. Charging compound interest is a crime. Those accused of usury or charging compound interest shall be tried in Te Kooti Wakanga. If a jury determines that charges engaging in usury, or the charging of compound interest are ‘proven’ the Hou Hunga Rongo when determining what measures will restore the peace shall consider forfeiture of assets and any other deemed appropriate for the severity of the offence.
2. The Monetary Policy Committee shall set the rates of interest to be charged nationally and make the announcement of any changes public to include the time and duration the rates are to apply.
3. The rate of interest cannot exceed 25% of the total sum loaned and cannot be altered once the loan is agreed on. To alter the rate of interest a new loan must be applied for and approved.
4. The National Bank can only set a rate that recovers its costs.
5. A commercial bank can only apply interest to loans at the rates set for them by the Monetary Policy Committee.
6. Any loan requires a written agreement of the terms of the contract, signed by the parties and two (2) witnesses. There is to be full disclosure. Copies of all agreements are to be submitted to the National Treasury.

#### Article 12 – Measures to Control Inflation

The money supply can be controlled to counter inflation by measures that include the following:

- (a) Setting targeted tax rates at the National, Regional or Local level;
- (b) Removal of currency by the National Bank to destroy excess levels of scrip, coins and notes, or digital currency.

## ENACTMENT

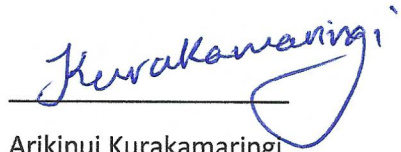
### Article 13 – Entry into Force

This Statute comes into force immediately after signature by Pou Arahi of the Wakaminenga Maori Government and the Seal of the Wakaminenga Maori Government is affixed.

  
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Craig Bisset

Pou Arahi Tianara

Te Kaunihera Trade & Industry

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Arikini Kurakamaringi

Pirimia Tuarua

Wakaminenga Maori Government

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Arikini Ripekatangi

Pou Arahi Upoko Pirimia

Wakaminenga Maori Government



This given under the vested power and authority of the seal of the Wakaminenga Maori Government at Te Anau this 11<sup>th</sup> day of 2025 the year Two Thousand and Twenty ~~Four~~ five.