



## Proactive Release

The following documents have been proactively released by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), on behalf of Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister:

### **Proclamation of the Accession of the New Sovereign**

The following documents have been included in this release:

**Title of paper:** Proclamation of the Accession of the New Sovereign (CAB-22-SUB-0381 refers)

**Title of minute:** Proclamation of the Accession of the New Sovereign (CAB-22-MIN-0381 refers)

**Attachment:** Proclamation of Accession of His Majesty King Charles the Third of New Zealand

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~~In Confidence~~

Office of the Prime Minister

Cabinet

## Proclamation of the Accession of the new Sovereign

### Proposal

- 1 This paper seeks approval for the submission to the Executive Council of an Order in Council proclaiming the accession of the new Sovereign, His Majesty King Charles the Third. It is proposed that the Proclamation of Accession (the Proclamation) be read from the steps of Parliament as soon as practicable after the Governor-General has made the Order.

### Relation to government priorities

- 2 This paper does not relate to any government priorities.

### Background

- 3 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II passed away at Balmoral, Scotland, on 8 September 2022 (United Kingdom (UK) time). His Royal Highness Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, has succeeded her as Sovereign of New Zealand and our Head of State.
- 4 The Proclamation is the official announcement of the new Sovereign. It sets out the formal “style and titles” by which the King wishes to be known.
- 5 In the United Kingdom, the Proclamation is made at the Accession Council in London and read publicly at various locations around the country. The Accessions Council is being held on Saturday 10 September at 10am (UK time), and the Acting New Zealand High Commissioner in London has been invited to attend to represent New Zealand.

### Accession in New Zealand

- 6 The Accession Council is a purely United Kingdom event and has no constitutional effect in New Zealand. A Proclamation of Accession is not required in New Zealand for accession to take effect, as the Constitution Act 1986 provides that all the functions, duties, powers, authorities, rights, privileges and dignities belonging to the Crown transfer immediately to the Sovereign’s successor.
- 7 While not required, making the Proclamation is desirable for two reasons:
  - 7.1 it will provide a formal ceremonial opportunity for New Zealand to acknowledge and welcome its new Head of State;
  - 7.2 it will establish the provisional form of the style and titles of the new King to be used in warrants and other formal documentation.

- 8 A Proclamation of Accession ceremony will be held on the steps of Parliament Buildings at 12.30pm on Sunday, 11 September 2022. The event will be broadcast and attended by the Governor-General, Chief Justice, me, Ministers and Members of Parliament, and other invited dignitaries. The Leader of the Opposition and representatives of the Realm of New Zealand have also been invited to attend.
- 9 Flags will be hoisted to full mast on the day of the Proclamation to recognise the accession and returned to half-mast on the following day until after New Zealand's State Memorial Service. The flags of New Zealand, Niue, Cook Islands and Tokelau will fly on the Parliamentary forecourt on this day.

### **Royal style and titles**

- 10 The Queen's style and titles were set out in the Royal Titles Act 1974. In due course, the King's titles will need to be similarly established in legislation. Until then, the Proclamation will enable relevant government business – done in the name of the King – to continue without delay.
- 11 The provisional royal style and titles for the King are:

“King Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, King of New Zealand and of His Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.”

### **Niue, Cook Islands and Tokelau**

- 12 The governments of Niue, Cook Islands and Tokelau have been provided with a copy of the Proclamation, as the royal style and titles used in each country of the Realm should reflect those proclaimed in New Zealand.

### **Timing**

- 13 The Proclamation will be read, in English and te reo Māori, on the steps of Parliament, at 12.30pm on Sunday 11 September 2022 by the New Zealand Herald of Arms and the Parliamentary Kaumātua.
- 14 The Proclamation will take effect upon publication in the Gazette, expected to occur on Sunday 11 September 2022.

### **Compliance**

- 15 The attached Order in Council and Proclamation of Accession have been drafted by the Cabinet Office in consultation with the Parliamentary Counsel Office.
- 16 The Proclamation complies with:
- 16.1 the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi;
  - 16.2 the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993;
  - 16.3 the Privacy Act 2020;
  - 16.4 relevant international standards and obligations;
  - 16.5 the Legislation Guidelines maintained by the Legislation Design and Advisory Committee.

- 17 There is no requirement for the Regulations Review Committee to draw the Proclamation to the special attention of the House under Standing Order 327.

## Financial implications

- 18 None.

## Impact Analysis

- 19 Not applicable.

## Publicity

- 20 The reading of the Proclamation will be a public event. A media advisory and other publicity will be arranged.

## Proactive Release

- 21 I intend to proactively release this Cabinet paper in full within 30 working days.

## Consultation

- 22 The Parliamentary Counsel Office and Crown Law were consulted in the development of this paper. The Department of Internal Affairs Translation Service provided the te reo Proclamation.
- 23 The governments of Niue, the Cook Islands, and Tokelau have been informed of New Zealand's intention to make a Proclamation of Accession.

## Recommendations

- 24 The Prime Minister recommends that Cabinet:
- 24.1 **note** that His Majesty King Charles the Third became Sovereign of New Zealand and its Realms upon the death of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II on 8 September 2022 (United Kingdom time);
  - 24.2 **note** that in the United Kingdom, a Proclamation of the Accession of the new Sovereign will be made at the Accession Council and read at various locations around the United Kingdom;
  - 24.3 **note** that in New Zealand, a Proclamation of Accession is not required under the Constitution Act 1986, but would be desirable:
    - 24.3.1 to provide a formal ceremonial opportunity for New Zealand to acknowledge and welcome its new Head of State;
    - 24.3.2 to establish the provisional form of the style and titles of the new King to be used in warrants and other formal documentation;
  - 24.4 **agree** to the making of a Proclamation of Accession of the new Sovereign;
  - 24.5 **authorise** the submission to the Executive Council of the attached Order in Council and Proclamation of the Accession of His Majesty King Charles the Third (the Proclamation);

- 24.6 **note** that the Proclamation will be publicly read at an event on the steps of Parliament Buildings at 12.30pm on Sunday 11 September 2022 and will take effect upon publication in the Gazette.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern  
Prime Minister

Proactively Released



# Cabinet

## Minute of Decision

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*This document contains information for the New Zealand Cabinet. It must be treated in confidence and handled in accordance with any security classification, or other endorsement. The information can only be released, including under the Official Information Act 1982, by persons with the appropriate authority.*

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### Proclamation of the Accession of the New Sovereign

**Portfolio**                      **Prime Minister**

On 11 September 2022, the Cabinet:

- 1        **noted** that His Majesty King Charles III became Sovereign of New Zealand and its Realms upon the death of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II on 8 September 2022 (United Kingdom time);
- 2        **noted** that in the United Kingdom, a Proclamation of the Accession of the new Sovereign was made at the Accession Council and read at various locations around the United Kingdom;
- 3        **noted** that in New Zealand, a Proclamation of Accession is not required under the Constitution Act 1986, but would be desirable:
  - 3.1      to provide a formal ceremonial opportunity for New Zealand to acknowledge and welcome its new Head of State;
  - 3.2      to establish the provisional form of the style and titles of the new King to be used in warrants and other formal documentation;
- 4        **agreed** to the making of a Proclamation of Accession of the new Sovereign;
- 5        **authorised** the submission to the Executive Council of the Order in Council and Proclamation of the Accession of His Majesty King Charles the Third (the Proclamation);
- 6        **noted** that the Proclamation will be publicly read at an event on the steps of Parliament Buildings at 12.30pm on Sunday 11 September 2022 and will take effect upon publication in the Gazette.

Rachel Hayward  
Acting Secretary of the Cabinet

# **Proclamation of Accession of His Majesty King Charles the Third of New Zealand**

Governor-General

## **ORDER IN COUNCIL**

At Wellington this 11th day of September 2022

Present:

Her Excellency the Governor-General in Council

Her Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, hereby approves the Proclamation set out in the Schedule to this Order and directs that the Proclamation be publicly read on the steps of Parliament Buildings at 12.30pm on Sunday 11 September 2022.

*Accession of His Majesty King Charles the Third of New Zealand*

Governor-General

**A PROCLAMATION**

Whereas by the death of our late beloved Sovereign Queen Elizabeth the Second, the Crown is solely and rightfully come to His Royal Highness Prince Charles Philip Arthur George:

We, therefore, The Right Honourable Dame Cindy Kiro, Governor-General of New Zealand, The Right Honourable Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Members of the Executive Council, assisted by members of Parliament, Judges, Representatives of the Realm, and numerous other representative citizens here present, hereby proclaim that His Royal Highness Prince Charles Philip Arthur George is now King Charles the Third, By the Grace of God King of New Zealand and of His Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, to whom His subjects swear their faith and true allegiance, with hearty affection; wishing His Majesty King Charles the Third a long and happy reign.

Given under the hand of Her Excellency the Governor-General, and issued under the Seal of New Zealand, this 11th day of September 2022.

Prime Minister

**GOD SAVE THE KING!**



*Te Aupikinga o Te Ariki Tauaroa Kīngi Tiāre te Tuatoru o Aotearoa*

Te Kāwana-Tianara

**HE PĀNUI**

Nā te matenga o tō tātou Ariki Tapairu e tino arohaina ana, o Kuini Irihāpeti te Tuarua, ka tika kia whakatauria ai te Karauna ki Te Mana Ariki, ki a Charles Philip Arthur George:

Nā reira ko tā mātou, ko Te Hōnore Nui Cindy Kiro, te Kāwana-Tianara o Aotearoa, Ko Te Hōnore Nui Jacinda Ardern, te Pirimia o Aotearoa, ko ngā Mema o te Kaunihera Matua, i te taha o ngā mema Pāremata, o ngā Kaiwhakawā, o ngā Māngai o te Karauna, o ētahi atu Māngai Kirirarau tokomaha ko tā mātou he pānui atu i te aupikinga o Te Mana Whare Ariki Charles Philip Arthur George kia Kīngi Tiāre te Tuatoru, i runga i te Atawhai o te Atua, ko la te Kīngi o Aotearoa me Ērā Atu o Ōna Whenua, Rohe hoki, ko la te Upoko o te Kotahitanga o Ngā Whenua i Raro i Tōna Maru, ko la te Kaipupuri i te Mana o te Hāhi Mihingare; ko tā Ōna iwi he oati i te whakapono me te tautoko mutunga kore, ka nui te maioha ki Te Arikiniui Kīngi Tiāre te Tuatoru, me te wawata kia roa, kia hari nui tana noho hei Kīngi.

He pānui tēnei nā te ringa o Te Kahurangi Kāwana-Tianara, e tukuna ana i raro i te mana o te Hīra o Aotearoa, i tēnei rā, te 11 o Hepetema, 2022.

Te Pirimia

**E TE ATUA TOHUNGIA TE KĪNGI!**