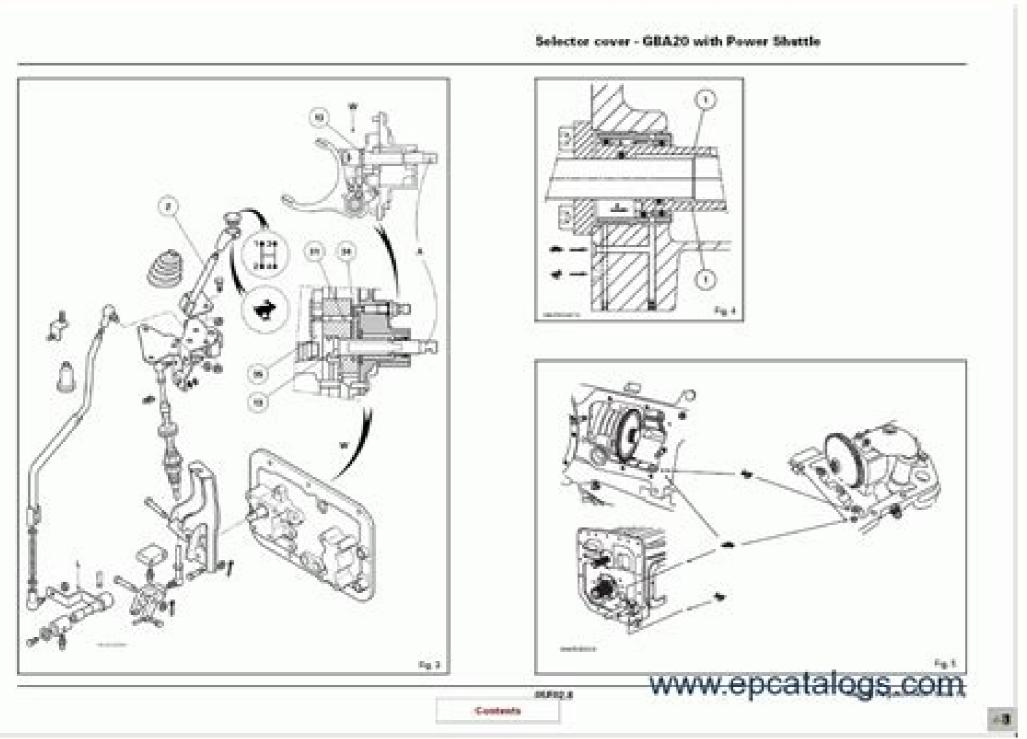
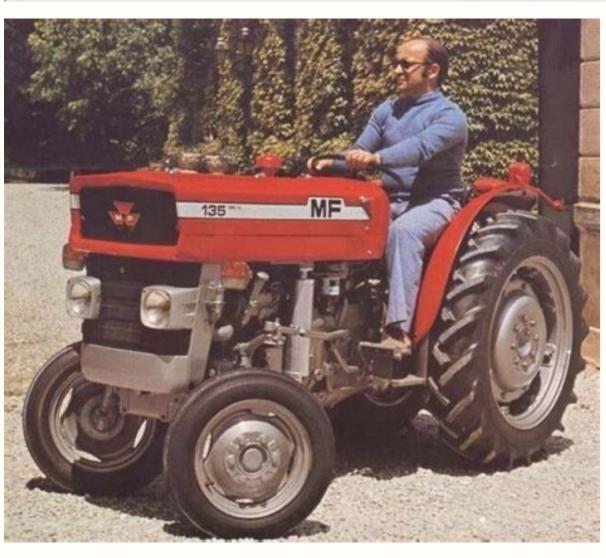
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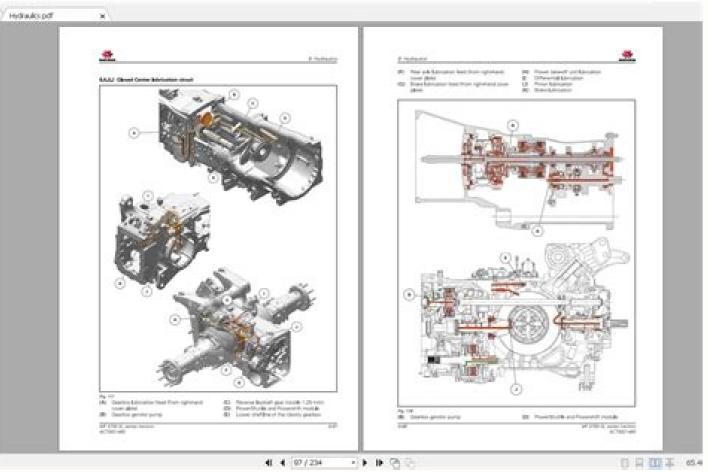
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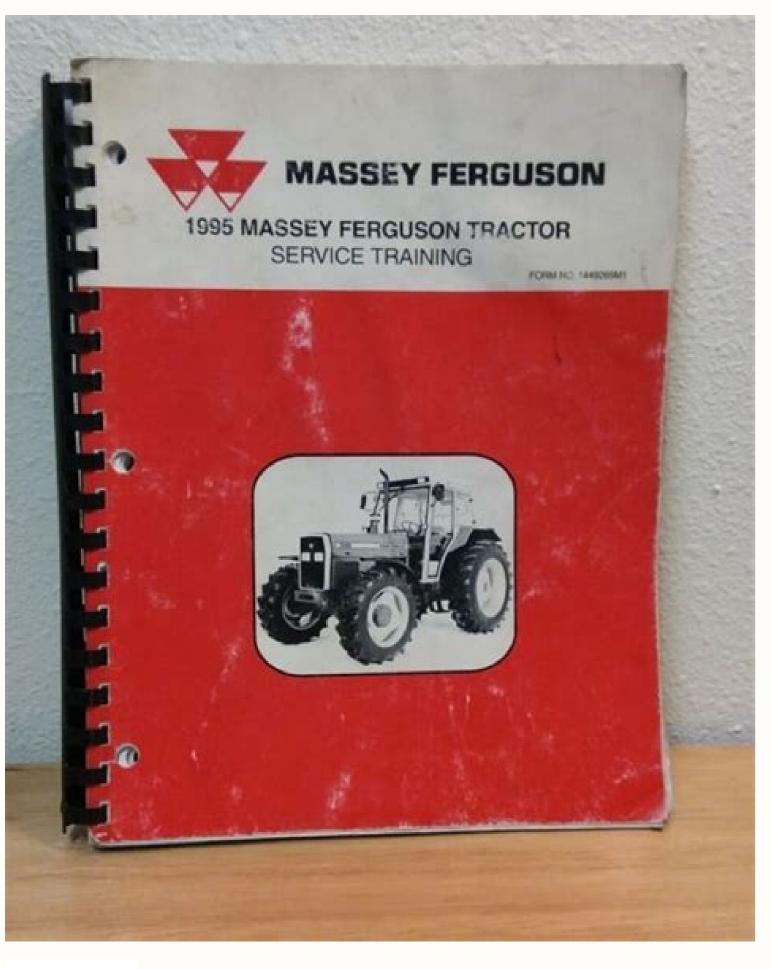
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1952 DetailsStyleHer MajestyHeir apparentCharles, Prince of Wales Politics of New Zealand Constitution The Crown Monarchy of New Zealand Roverron-General (List) Gindy Kiro Realm of New Zealand Executive Electories Electorial pricial parties Electorial proposition Election Electories Electorial Electories Electorial El

2012. 10 November 2012. More recently she has opened Parliament in February 1986 and February 1990. Federation Press. Scoop. Monarchy New Zealand. Co. ISBN 978-1-617-58950-8. Queen of New ZealandIncumbentThe Queen wearing her New Zealand insignia Elizabeth IIsince 6 February 1990.

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1972)House of Windsor 20 January 1936 11 December 1936 Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David None Governor-general: Viscount Galway Prime minister: Michael Joseph Savage George VI(1895-1952)House of Windsor 11 December 1936 6 February 1952 Albert Frederick Arthur George Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon Governor-general: Viscount Galway Prime minister: Michael Joseph Savage George VI(1895-1952)House of Windsor 11 December 1936 6 February 1952 Albert Frederick Arthur George Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon Governor-general: Viscount Galway Prime minister: Michael Joseph Savage George VI(1895-1952)House of Windsor 11 December 1936 6 February 1952 Albert Frederick Arthur George Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon Governor-general: Viscount Galway Prime minister: Michael Joseph Savage George VI(1895-1952)House of Windsor 11 December 1936 6 February 1952 Albert Frederick Arthur George Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon Governor-general: Viscount Galway Prime minister: Michael Joseph Savage George VI(1895-1952)House of Windsor 11 December 1936 6 February 1952 Albert Frederick Arthur George Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon Governor-general: Viscount Galway Prime minister: Michael Joseph Savage George VI(1895-1952)House of Windsor 1952 Albert Frederick Arthur George Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon Governor-general: Viscount Galway Prime minister: Michael Joseph Savage George VI(1895-1952)House of Windsor 1952 Albert Frederick Arthur George Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon Governor-general: Viscount Galway Prime minister: Michael Michae
 Viscount Galway, Sir Cyril Newall, Lord Freyberg Prime ministers: Michael Joseph Savage, Peter Fraser, Sir Sidney Holland Elizabeth II(born 1926)House of Windsor 6 February 1952 Present Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Philip Mountbatten Governors-general: Lord Freyberg, Sir Willoughby Norrie, Viscount Cobham, Sir Bernard Fergusson, Sir Arthur
Porritt, Sir Denis Blundell, Sir Keith Holyoake, Sir David Beattie, Sir Paul Reeves, Dame Catherine Tizard, Sir Michael Boys, Dame Cindy Kiro Prime ministers: Sir Sidney Holland, Sir Keith Holyoake, Sir Walter Nash, Sir Jack Marshall, Norman Kirk, Sir Bill
 Rowling, Sir Robert Muldoon, David Lange, Geoffrey Palmer, Mike Moore, Jim Bolger, Dame Jenny Shipley, Helen Clark, Sir John Key, Sir Bill English, Jacinda Ardern Timeline of kings and queens regnant See also Monarchy portal New Zealand Māori King Movement
Monarchy of the Cook Islands States headed by Elizabeth II Monarchies in Oceania List of monarchies Royal Succession Act 2013 (Bill 99-1 in New Zealand) References Footnotes ^ The monarchy is also referred to as the Crown, the Crown in Right of New Zealand) References Footnotes ^ The monarchy is also referred to as the Crown, the Crown in Right of New Zealand) Royal Train (New Ze
Sovereign in Right of New Zealand, especially in regard to the entire government and independence - Statute of Westminster was initiated by the British parliament. "Self-government and independence - Statute of Westminster was initiated by the British parliament." BBC News. p. 882. TVNZ. Public Holidays Global Pty Ltd. Supporters of the monarchy argue it costs New Zealand.
taxpayers only a small outlay for royal engagements and tours and the expenses of the governor-general's establishment. ^ "Coat of Arms". In a later incident Mihaka attempted to crash into the Queen's motorcade; he was intercepted by police before this happened.[113] In the Māori language, the Queen is sometimes referred to as te kōtuku-
rerenga-tahi, meaning "the white heron of a single flight"; in Māori proverb, the rare white heron is a significant bird seen only once in a lifetime.[8] In 1953, for her coronation, Elizabeth was given a kiwi feather korowai cloak,[114] which she wears when attending a powhiri, or Māori welcoming ceremony, also speaking partly in Māori.[9] Royal
symbols References to the monarchy are commonplace in public life in New Zealand and represent one of the most recognisable ways the head of state is incorporated into New Zealand. Constitutional
and Administrative Law in New Zealand (4th ed.), p. 4. 8 (2): 165-179. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed on 6 February 1840.[174] ^ Dates of death/accession are according to local British time, not the date in New Zealand. Sydney: Federation Press. p. 325. 23 February 2002. There he mapped the entire coastline and tentatively claimed the land for
King George III of the United Kingdom.[156] Beginning in 1790, an increasing number of European settlers came to New Zealand.[156] In 1833, with growing lawlessness amongst traders and settlers, the British government appointed James Busby as British Resident to protect British trading interests. The crown symbolises Her Majesty as Queen of
New Zealand under the New Zealand Royal Titles Act 1953. Archived from the original on 21 March 2015. ISBN 9780345320049. "Black v Chrétien: Suing a Minister of the Crown for Abuse of Power, Misfeasance in Public Office and Negligence". Thomson Reuters. ISBN 978-1-315-45836-6. Retrieved 29 August 2010. ^ McIntyre, W. Retrieved 16
May 2009. of Her Majesty's Ministers for the time being.[103]—State Services Commission, December 2001 Though the monarch and members of her family also act as colonels-in-chief of various regiments in the military, these posts are only ceremonial in nature, reflecting the Crown's relationship with the military through participation in military
ceremonies both at home and abroad.[n 8] The country's only currently ranked Admiral of the Royal New Zealand Air Force is Prince Charles.[105] The ranks were also formerly held by Prince Philip, the Queen's late consort.[106] Various regiments have also received a royal prefix, such as the Corps of Royal
New Zealand Engineers, the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, and the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, New Zealand Infantry Regiment, and the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, New Zealand Infantry Regiment, and the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, and the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, New 
(2008). The Royal Family. G.; Aimer, Peter (2004). ^ Though the royal family represents other countries abroad, as directed by their respective cabinets, and typically the governor-general will undertake state visits and other foreign duties on behalf of the monarch of New Zealand, [82] members of the royal family will also take part in New Zealand
events overseas. 28 August 2007. ^ a b Holden, Lewis J. 46 (4): 442-463. Citations ^ Shore & Kawharu 2014, p. 17 ^ a b c Office of the Governor-General of New Zealand. ^ Barnett 2017, p. 106 ^ British Pathe (12 January 1954). Wellington: Bridget Williams Books. SSRN 420020. Scoop.co.nz. Retrieved 1 November 2021. Constitutional &
Administrative Law (12th ed.). "Republicanism 'recipe for disaster'". Ministry for Culture and Heritage (New Zealand). RNZ. (1996), "Becoming a Republic? ^ "Moehanga becomes first Māori to visit England". Republican Movement. Te Ara: The Encyclopedia of New Zealand. p. 1056. May 2010. On some occasions the Queen has represented the
United Kingdom while her governor-general represented New Zealand, with both in attendance at the same event.[99] The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and the Defence Force King George VI speaks with a RNZAF Flight Lieutenant Les Munro at RAF Scampton, 27 May 1943 The Crown and The 
Act 1852, Section 56. Retrieved 17 November 2006. It fills me with great pride to stand before you here today to express my lasting respect and deep affection for this country and for New Zealand until the New Zealand
Parliament enacted the Royal Titles Act in 1953,[17] altering the style borne by Queen Elizabeth II and giving her the title of Queen of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories,[17] Accordingly, the name of the country in official usage was also changed to the Realm of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories,[17] Accordingly, the name of the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realm of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories,[17] Accordingly, the name of the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realm of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories,[17] Accordingly, the name of the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realm of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories,[17] Accordingly, the name of the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [17] Accordingly, the name of the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] and [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18] are the Country in official usage was also changed to the Realms and Territories, [18
completely removed the mention of the United Kingdom, making the Queen's official title as: Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of New Zealand Human Rights Commission. ^ "Gov-Gen visits Belgium for
Passchendaele Commemoration". ^ "Royal family at Waitangi, 1974". Cabinet Office (2017). Such events have included centennials; Waitangi Day; the openings of Commonwealth and bicentennials; Waitangi Day; the openings of Commonwealth and bicentennia
Commonwealth > Queen and New Zealand > The Queen's role in New Zealand > T
Republicanism in New Zealand, Palmerston North: Dunmore Press, p. 117, ISBN 978-0-86469-256-6 ^ Cox, Noel (2002). ^ "Display of royal memorabilia". National Library of New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand. The sovereign's position as head of the Defence Force[101] is reflected in New Zealand.
Majesty's New Zealand Ship in the reign of a male monarch), and in the requirement that all members of the armed forces swear their allegiance to the sovereign and his or her heirs and successors.[102] The governor-general commissions officers to command the forces.[66] Allegiance [by Defence Force personnel is to] the Sovereign, [however]
loyalty [is] to the Government of the day... TV3. ISBN 978-0-340-54607-9. The governor-general is commander-in-chief and under the Defence Act 1990 is authorised to "raise and maintain armed forces",[100] consisting of the New Zealand Army, Royal New Zealand Navy, and Royal New Zea
16-8. 4th ed.). The issuance of passports falls under the Royal Prerogative, and all New Zealand Parliament (1954) Source: British Pathé
[70] The sovereign is one of the two components of the Royal Assent, which is necessary for a bill to be enacted as law; either figure or a delegate may perform this task; this is now a matter of convention. Retrieved
21 August 2016. (1999). Several royal portraits were gifted by Governor-General Lord Norrie. [170][171] Recent developments I look forward to continuing to serve to the best of my ability in the years to come. David (20 June 2012). Retrieved 2 April 2019. The New Zealand monarch is currently shared with 14 other countries (realms) within the
Commonwealth of Nations, all independent and the monarchy of each being legally distinct. The monarch is immune from criminal prosecution, the notion in common law being that the sovereign "can do no wrong";[79] the monarch cannot be prosecuted in her own courts for criminal offences. The Crown is regarded as a corporation sole,[57] with
the sovereign, in the position of head of state,[3] as the centre of a construct in which the power of the whole is shared by multiple institutions of government acting under the sovereign's authority.[58] The vast powers that belong to the Crown are collectively known as the Royal Prerogative,[19] the exercise of which does not require parliamentary
approval, though it is not unlimited; for example, the monarch does not have the prerogative to impose and collect new taxes without the authorisation of an Act of Parliament binds the
Queen or her rights unless the Act expressly provides that it does.[59] Executive Main article: Government[60]) is defined by the Constitution Act as the monarch acting on the advice of the Executive Council.[61] One of the main
duties of the Crown is to ensure that a democratic government is always in place. 3 August 2015. New Zealand is one of the Commonwealth realms, 15 independent members of the Commonwealth realms, 15 independent 
Trepanier, Peter (2004). The self-government provisions for the Cook Islands within the Realm of New Zealand allow the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands within the Realm of New Zealand allow the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions for the Cook Islands affairs by the Queen to be directly representative, while the government provisions affairs affai
governor-general (themselves represented by state services commissioner [44]) represents the Queen in Niue, [41] [45] carrying out all the monarch's constitutional and ceremonial duties of state on her behalf. ^ a b Pollock, Kerryn (20 April 2016). ^ Heald, Tim (1991). ^ Elizabeth II. Government of Tokelau. Herald on Sunday. 25 February 2002. p. 53.
New Zealand Legislation. Retrieved 18 October 2019. 1 News. Retrieved 12 July 2014. ^ a b Kisch, Conrad (2009). 11 November 2006. Beehive.govt.nz. The Treaty of Waitangi between Queen Victoria and Māori was signed in 1840, and as a result, the British sovereign became New Zealand's head of state. Retrieved 31 August 2016. Brooklyn Journal
of International Law. For the first time, the official New Zealand title mentioned New Zealand separately from the United Kingdom and the other realms, to highlight the monarch's role specifically as Queen of New Zealand separately from the United Kingdom and the other realms, to highlight the monarch's role specifically as Queen of New Zealand, as well as the shared aspect of the Crown throughout the realms; the title at that time was Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith. Archived from the Original (PDF) on 8 March 2010. p. 310. "The Queen and the Commonwealth, Defender of the Co
New Zealand Parliament (1954) (Newsreel). ^ Elizabeth II (1 April 1990), Defence Act 1990, 5, 6.1, Wellington: Parliamentary Counsel Office, retrieved 24 January 2011 ^ Elizabeth II (1990, 34 harvnb error: no target:
CITEREFElizabeth II1990 (help) ^ State Services Commission. Cox, Noel (2008). Dordrecht: Nijhoff. University of New South Wales Law Journal. ^ Macauley, G.A. (1994). ^ "Use of the word "Royal" guidelines | Ministry for Culture and Heritage". Saarbrücken, Germany: V.D.M. Verlag Dr. Müller Aktiengesellschaft & Co. K.G. ISBN 978-3-639-00877
7. tokelau.org.nz. ^ a b DeRouen, Karl R. ^ a b "The Duke of Edinburgh, 1869-71". New Zealand Government. Defense and Security Policies. Retrieved 16 February 2018. Stuff. The right to declare a song a national anthem currently rests with the sovereign.[124] As in other Commonwealth
realms, the Queen's Official Birthday is a public holiday and, in New Zealand, is observed on the first Monday in June.[125] Celebrations are mainly official, including the Birthday Honours list and military ceremonies.[126][127] Stamps issued in New Zealand to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Elizabeth II, as Queen of New Zealand Organisations
with royal patronage See also: List of New Zealand organisations with royal patronage To receive patronage, an organisation must prove to be long lasting, and to be of the highest standard in their field. The New Zealand Republic A Guide to Creating the New Zealand Republic. ^ a b Cabinet Office 2017, p. 2 ^ Tony O'Donohue v.
Retrieved 26 September 2010. ^ "Tokelau: A History of Government" (PDF). 29 April 2011. All executive authority is vested in the monarch, and royal assent is required for parliament to enact laws and for letters patent and Orders in Council to have legal effect. Succession is, for persons born before 28 October 2011, governed by male-preference
cognatic primogeniture and, for those born after 28 October 2011, by absolute primogeniture—wherein succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual's children according to birth order, regardless of gender. [25] The succession passes to an individual school passes to an ind
succession to the biological, legitimate descendants of Sophia of Hanover, and stipulates that the monarch cannot be a Roman Catholic and must be in communion with (i.e. a member of) the Church of England upon ascending the throne. London: Robinson Publishers. "Of Conventions and Constitutional Change: Lessons for New Zealand". New
Zealand inherited the anthem "God Save the Queen" (or, alternatively, "God Save the King") from Britain.[124] It remains one of the two national anthems, along with "God Defend New Zealand", but has been generally restricted to official occasions where the monarch, a member of the royal family, or the governor-general is in attendance for a
particular purpose. The Queen's portrait appears on New Zealand's banknotes and coins (though no longer on most issues of postage stamps). About 2014. Change of postage stamps are considered. Archived from the original on 24 December 2010. London:
Hodder and Stoughton. 1994. Bibliography "New Zealand Constitution Act 1852". The National Archives. Retrieved 24 March 2022. p. 110. ^ "New Zealand has voted to get rid of the Queen". An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand has voted to get rid of the Royal Titles Act 1974, the monarch's title in
New Zealand has been Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Faith. [17] Although the Queen of the Faith. [17] Although the Queen's New Zealand title includes the phrase 'Defender of the Faith', neither the Queen nor the governor-general has any religious role in New Zealand;
 there has never been an established church in the country.[22] This is one of the key differences from the Queen's role in England, where she is Supreme Governor of the Church of England.[23][n 3] Succession and regency Further information: Succession to the New Zealand throne Charles, Prince of Wales, (pictured in New Zealand, 2015) is the
heir apparent to the throne. New Zealand gradually became independent from Britain and the monarchy evolved to become a distinctly New Zealand institution, represented by unique symbols. "Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor-General of New Zealand". This involves appointing a prime minister to thereafter head the Cabinet, a
committee of the Executive Council charged with advising the Crown on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, [62] and legally required to keep the governor-general up to date on state affairs. [63] [64] Executive Councillors with Governor-general up to date on state affairs.
responsible government, the ministerial advice tendered is typically binding, a situation described as "The Queen reigns, but the government rules, so long as it has the support of the ministers, [58] and the monarch or governor-general may unilaterally
use these powers in exceptional constitutional crisis situations, [58][63][66] thereby allowing the monarch to make sure that the Government conducts itself in compliance with the constitution. ^ "State dinner in Wellington, New Zealand, 25 February 2002". The Royal Household. Retrieved 8 November 2021. In 1840, the British government sent
Captain William Hobson to New Zealand as lieutenant governor; he was instructed to negotiate a voluntary transfer of sovereignty from the Bay of Islands.[109] Following the Treaty, the islands of New Zealand became a Crown colony
and Queen Victoria became the monarch over New Zealand.[109][157] In the early 19th century, some Māori who visited London were introduced to royalty. "Some Visual Aspects of the Monarchical Tradition" (PDF). Sydney: University of New South Wales. The monarch, and by extension the governor-general, also grants immunity from prosecution,
exercises the royal prerogative of mercy,[19] and may pardon offences against the Crown, either before, during, or after a trial. Essays in World History: An Undergraduate Perspective. "Nation and government". A personal flag for use by the Queen in New Zealand was adopted in 1962.[123] It features the shield design of the
New Zealand coat of arms in the form of an oblong or square. ^ "Queen Elizabeth II". 5 (3). "Role & Functions " The Governor-General's Three Roles". ^ "New Zealand Honours Lists". ^ Hubbard, Anthony (January 2018). Auckland University Press. Barnett, Hilaire (2017). ISBN 9781892998033. Retrieved 25 January 2010. "The Queen and the
Commonwealth > Queen and New Zealand > Royal visits". The Crown is further responsible for summoning and dissolving the House of Representatives, [71] after which the governor-general usually calls for a general election. The Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Department of Internal Affairs, Visits to New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand by The Q
Affairs (New Zealand) ^ "Untitled". p. 71. "On the Constitution of New Zealand Electronic Text Collection. On 28 October 1835, Busby oversaw a hui (forum) held at Waitangi, at which a flag was selected for New Zealand and a
declaration of independence written by Busby was signed by 36 Māori chiefs; both were acknowledged the following year by the King in a letter from Lord Glenelg.[107] As a result, the declaration by the British Parliament in 1836, officials in the Colonial Office determined in 1839 that a treaty of cessation would need to be signed with
Māori for the British Crown to acquire sovereignty over New Zealand.[108] The Treaty of Waitangi was signed in 1840 by representatives of the British Crown to acquire sovereignty over New Zealand.[108] The Treaty identifies the Crown's right to kawanatanga, or "governorship", leading one Māori
academic to argue that kawanatanga, or Her Majesty's Government in New Zealand, is party to the treaty's implementation, a number of petitions have been made by Māori directly to the sovereign in London, whom they felt they had a special relationship, the first coming from northern chiefs in 1852. 28 October 2010. Issues of
Law", in Trainor, Luke (ed.), Republicanism in New Zealand, Palmerston North: Dunmore Press, p. 81, ISBN 978-0-86469-256-6 ^ Stockley, Andrew (1998). "Attitudes towards the Monarchy in Australia and New Zealand Compared". The Act reserved significant constitutional powers for the monarch, including the right to refuse assent.[160] Queen
Victoria's second son, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, became the first British royal to visit New Zealand. Retrieved 1 November 2018. As the monarch lives outside of New Zealand, the governor-general personally represents the Queen and performs most of her domestic duties in her absence, [18] in accordance with Letters Patent 1983. [19] All
royal powers in New Zealand may be carried out by both the monarch and governor-general and, in New Zealand law, the two offices are fully interchangeable, mention of one always simultaneously including the other. [20] As of 2021 [update], the current Governor-General is Dame Cindy Kiro. [21] Title Further information: List of titles and honours of
Elizabeth II One of the first post-Second World War examples of New Zealand's status as an independent monarchy was the alteration of the monarchy was the a
retrieved 16 January 2010 ^ Key, John; John Key (2 November 2009). National Business Review. ISBN 978-1-869-40318-8. p. 43. ^ George V (9 April 1925), "s. ^ "The 1963 Tour". ^ The New Zealand Law Journal. ^ Rudman, Brian. "Politics and government > Maori leadership > Maori King movement - 1860-94 > Normalising relations". Retrieved 11
March 2022. ^ "Governor-General visits Belgium for Passchendaele Commemoration". Constitutions of Nations (Rev. ^ Stockley, Andrew P. She also opened Parliament in March 1970 and February 1974. For example, there are many portraits of earlier (pre-1840) English kings and queens in New Zealand government buildings, including Government
House, Wellington. ISSN 1179-0237. ^ "The Duke and Duchess of York, 1927". "The Abdication and the Constitution". Quentin-Baxter, Alison; McLean, Janet (2017). Since the monarch resides in the United Kingdom (the oldest Commonwealth realm), most of the royal constitutional and ceremonial duties within the Realm of New Zealand are typically
carried out by his or her representative, the governor-general of New Zealand should become a republic with a New Zealand should be should
Further information: Commonwealth realms | C
 Waitangi: Human Rights and the Treaty of Waitangi (PDF). ISBN 978-1-869-40875-6. The Coronation Chair and Stone: of Scone History, Archaeology and Conservation. Gimpel, Diane Marczely (2011). A Rodwell, Warwick (2013). Elizabeth's eldest son, Charles, Prince of Wales, is heir apparent. A series of Imperial Conferences held in London, from
1917 on, resulted in the Balfour Declaration of 1926, which provided that the United Kingdom and the Dominions were to considered as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown".
[164] The governor-general of New Zealand, as with all the other governors-general of the empire, became the direct representative of the monarch in person, rather than a diplomatic channel between the New Zealand and British governments.
Act of the British parliament, which gave New Zealand and other Dominions the authority to make their own laws in all matters, while requiring them all to seek each other's assent for changes to monarchical titles and the common line of succession. [166] The British Parliament specifically gave up any claim to legislate for a Dominion, save at its own
request.[167] New Zealand ratified the Statute in 1947, after the passing of the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947.[168] A convention persisted that New Zealand monarchy is now independent, there remains
a strong association with the British monarchy and its history. ^ The Lord Glenelg (25 May 1836), "EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord GLENELG to Major-General Sir RICHARD BOURKE, New South Wales", written at London, Documents > Declaration of Independence, Christchurch: Waitangi Associates, retrieved 11 January 2010 ^ Orange
the New Zealand Government.[120][121] Though the monarch herself formally appoints members to the various orders,[122] the governor-general administers most other responsibilities relating to New Zealand honours on the sovereign's behalf (such as investitures).[120] Queen Elizabeth II's personal flag for New Zealand, used solely by her in her
capacity as Queen of New Zealand Similar to coats of arms, flags are utilised to represent royal authority. Retrieved 26 October 2021. "National Party - Party principles". "Royal family". ^ a b c d Mallenby, Patricia E.A.; Mallenby, Jeremy T.T. (2002). ^ Cabinet Office 2017, p. 75 ^ Cabinet Office 2017, p. 87 ^ "Roles and
regalia at the Opening of Parliament". Archived from the original on 4 December 2010. 4 February 1977 she opened another special session at the same time as formally opening the Beehive (the Executive Wing). ^ "The Duke of Gloucester, 1934–35". ^ Joseph, Philip A. 1966. The Defence Force and the disposition of those Forces
are at the decision... Prince Charles". 34 (3): 571. ^ "Prince Charles given honorary military titles ahead of NZ visit". pp. 569-571. Edina, Minn.: ABDO Pub. The New Zealand Herald. ISBN 9781851097814. She reigns as Queen of New Zealand independently of her position as Queen of the United Kingdom. ^ a b Currie, A. ^ "Dominion Day - From
colony to dominion". ^ "NZ premier denies royal snub". ^ a b "Government of the Cook Islands". "The Queen's constitutional and public ceremonial roles". 180", Law of Property Act 1925, London: Queen's Printer ^ a b c Cox, Noel (September 2002). Government House. ^ "The Queen and the Commonwealth". ^ a b Cook, Megan (20 June 2012).
Shore, Cris; Kawharu, Margaret (17 June 2014). Many New Zealand: Legal Aspects and Consequences. Perth: Murdoch University. New Zealand Treasury. This is done in reciprocation to the sovereign's Coronation Oath.
wherein she promised "to govern the Peoples of... Official duties involve the sovereign representing the New Zealand cabinet is the impetus for royal
participation in any New Zealand event. ^ Ladley, Andrew (2000), "Who should be Head of State?", in James, Colin (ed.), Building the Constitution, Wellington: Institute of Policy Studies, pp. 267, 273 ^ Milne, Johnathan (30 May 2004), "The People vs the Crown", Sunday Star-Times, p. 7 ^ Brookfield, F.M. (Jock) (1995). The monarch, currently Queen
Elizabeth II, resides in the oldest and most populous realm, the United Kingdom, though she has occasionally toured New Zealand.[8][9] This arrangement emerged during the course of the 20th century. 7 January 2016. ^ a b Kiwis Divided Over Monarchy (PDF), Research NZ, 23 December 2008, archived from the original (PDF) on 13 May 2010,
retrieved 31 January 2010 ^ D, Michael (26 November 2013). Retrieved 1 January 2010. Canterbury Law Review. This and all subsequent appeals were directed back to the sovereign's New Zealand ministers for advice on how to proceed.[112] The results were not always favourable to Māori, who have communicated their discontent to the monarch
or other royals; in response to a refusal by the Executive Council in 1981 to allow Mana Motuhake direct access to the Queen, Māori activist Dun Mihaka offered a traditional rebuke by baring his buttocks at the Prince and Princess of Wales. ISBN 9781869403188. ^ "Defending the monarchy - the cost". New Zealand... An Illustrated History of the
Treaty of Waitangi. ^ "The Queen, the Church and other faiths". Retrieved 12 November 2018. "Prime Minister announces visit of Prince William". Retrieved 20 January 2010. Destination. p. 14. New Zealand shilling coin, 1933, featuring a profile of King George V on the obverse The main symbol of the monarchy is the sovereign herself—her portrait
for instance, currently[update] appears on all coins, the twenty-dollar banknote,[115][116] and postage stamps such as the Queen Elizabeth II definitive stamp.[117] There are references to St Edward's Crown, on New Zealand's coat of arms,[118] on various medals, and awards.[119] These latter cases reflect the monarch's place as the formal head of
Zealand. 11 May 2005. Retrieved 26 March 2019. "The Treaty of Waitangi and the Relationship Between Crown and Maori in New Zealand". Ministry for Culture and Heritage. ^ "Cullen: New Zealand". Ministry for Culture and Heritage. ^ "Cullen: New Zealand". Ministry for Culture and Heritage. ^ "Cullen: New Zealand". Ministry for Culture and Heritage. ^ "Cullen: New Zealand". Ministry for Culture and Heritage. ^ "Cullen: New Zealand". Ministry for Culture and Heritage. ^ "Cullen: New Zealand". Ministry for Culture and Heritage. ^ "Cullen: New Zealand". Ministry for Culture and Heritage. ^ "Culture and Heritage. ^ "Cultu
Journal of Social Anthropology and Cultural Studies. See § History ^ When in New Zealand, the Queen has attended Anglican church in New Zealand. ^ "Royal family - Royal tours". The Guardian. ^ Royal Household. The Cambridge Law Journal. ^ "History of the Governor-General -
 Regalised". ^ "The relevance of Parliament". "Royal family - Royal tours". Wellington: Victoria University of Wellington: O a b "Later visits by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip". ^ a b c d Townend, Andrew (2003). 19 December 2012. Wellington: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The new parliamentary session is marked by either the
 monarch or the governor-general reading the Speech from the Throne;[72] as they both are traditionally barred from the House of Representatives, this ceremony takes place in the Legislative Council Chamber.[73] The Queen has personally opened parliament on seven occasions: January 1954, February 1963, March 1970, February 1974, February 1974, February 1974, February 1963, March 1970, February 1974, February 
1977, February 1986, and February 1990.[74] Despite the sovereign's exclusion, members of parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority, as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority, as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority, as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority, as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority, as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express their loyalty to her and defer to her authority as the Oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express the oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must still express the oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must be recited by all new parliament must still express the oath of Allegiance must be recited by all new parliament must be recited by all new 
Loyal Opposition,[75] illustrating that, while its members are opposed to the incumbent government, they remain loyal to the sovereign (as personification of the state and its authority).[76][77] Courts The sovereign is responsible for rendering justice for all her subjects, and is thus traditionally deemed the fount of justice.[78] She does not personally
rule in judicial cases; instead the judicial functions of the Royal Prerogative are performed in trust and in the Queen's name by judges and justices of the peace. ^ For example, King Edward VIII was never crowned, yet was undoubtedly king during his short time on the throne.[32] ^ The only New Zealand monarch to abdicate, King Edward VIII, did
so with the authorisation of the New Zealand government granted in His Majesty's Declaration of Abdication Act 1936 (UK).[34] ^ For example, if a lawsuit is filed against the government, the respondent is formally described as Her Majesty the Queen in Right of New Zealand, or simply Regina. Retrieved 18 January 2019. Auckland: Auckland
University Press. ^ "Statute of Westminster 1931". Retrieved 13 July 2008. "Charles and William evens for throne". ^ Elizabeth II (1981), Constitution of the Cook Islands, 3.1, Avarua: Pacific Islands, 3.1, Avarua: Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute, retrieved 2 January 2010 ^ Elizabeth II (30 March 1988), State Sector Act 1988, 3, Wellington: Parliamentary Counsel
Office (New Zealand), retrieved 2 January 2010 ^ Elizabeth II (29 August 1974), Niue Constitution Act 1986, 2.1, Wellington: Parliamentary Counsel Office (New Zealand), retrieved 2 January 2010 ^ Elizabeth II (13 December 1986), Constitution Act 1986, 2.1, Wellington:
Parliamentary Counsel Office (New Zealand), retrieved 30 December 2009 ^ a b Cabinet Office 2017, p. 3 ^ Cabinet O
behalf of the Queen, also accredits New Zealand high commissioners and ambassadors, and receives similar diplomats from foreign states. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Philip, is greeted with a powhiri before addressing a crowd. gg.govt.nz. E. 30 June 1852. ABC-CLIO. ^ a b Swarbrick, Nancy (20 June 2012). The letters of credence and recall
were formerly issued by the monarch, but now are issued in the name of the incumbent governor-general (instead of following the usual international process of the letters being from one head of state to another). British Monarchist League. Retrieved 24 October 2018. ISBN 9788702075847. ISBN 9781782971535. External links New Zealand press
releases at The Royal Household website Monarchy New Zealand Royal visit to NZ in 1953-54 Retrieved 7 September 2016. For the Māori ceremonial royalty, see Māori King Movement. ^ For example: "King Charles I". Boyce, Peter John (2008). As such, the rules for succession are not fixed, but may be
changed by a constitutional amendment. ^ Schmitz, Gerald (December 1988), The Opposition in a Parliamentary System, Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, archived from the original on 21 March 2015, retrieved 28 October 2009 ^ Mulgan, R. ^ Smith, Peter (1 September 2008), "Key knocking on door of government", Financial Times, retrieved 4
September 2008 ^ Daily Hansard: Clerk of the House of Representatives. ^ Office of the Governor-General of New Zealand. 13 October 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2004. ^ Elizabeth died or abdicated.[150] On 14 October 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2004. ^ Elizabeth died or abdicated.[150] On 14 October 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2004. ^ Elizabeth died or abdicated.[150] On 14 October 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2004. ^ Elizabeth died or abdicated.[150] On 14 October 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2004. ^ Elizabeth died or abdicated.[150] On 14 October 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2004. ^ Elizabeth died or abdicated.[150] On 14 October 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2004. ^ Elizabeth died or abdicated.[150] On 14 October 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 16 December 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. 18 December 2014. ISBN 978-0-478-34991-7. ISBN 
2009, a bill put forward in parliament by Keith Locke to bring about a referendum on the monarchy was drawn from the ballot of members' bills and introduced into the legislative chamber. [151] It had been presumed that this bill would have been binding in New Zealand only, having no effect in the Cook Islands or Niue. [41] On 21 April 2010 the bill
was defeated at its first reading 68-53,[133] and did not continue through to select committee. ^ New Zealand Republic (20 May 2010). Since the passage of the Statute of Westminster in 1931[n 2] the pan-national Crown has had both a shared and separate character,[10][11] and the sovereign's role as monarch of New Zealand has been distinct to
his or her position as monarch of the United Kingdom.[12] As a result of this development, the monarchy has ceased to be an exclusively British institution, and in New Zealand establishment.[12] Nonetheless, for historical reasons, the monarchy is still inaccurately described as "British" in both legal and common language
[13][14] this conflicts with not only the New Zealand Government's recognition of a distinctly New Zealand Crown,[15][16] but also the sovereign on any matters pertaining to New Zealand, meaning that on all matters of
the New Zealand state, the monarch is advised solely by New Zealand ministers of the Crown.[8] One of these state duties carried out on the formal advice of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, retrieved 29 October 2018. Retrieved
30 October 2018. ^ a b "New Zealand Royal Honours". 138.09. This Realm of New Zealand: The Crown and Māori cloak) during her first tour of New Zealand in 1953-54. ^ Elizabeth II 1986, 3A.1 ^ Elizabeth II 1983, VII ^ a b Cabinet Office 2017, p. 9
 ^ Elizabeth II 1983, XVI ^ Cabinet Office 2017, p. 14 ^ a b c Office of the Governor-General of New Zealand. doi:10.1111/j.1467-923X.1937.tb00929.x. ^ "Cost of the Monarchy". And Dirty". ^ "The Prince of Wales, 1920". Royal symbols may specifically distinguish institutions that derive their
 authority from the Crown (such as parliament), establishments with royal associations, or merely be ways of expressing loyal or patriotic sentiment. The debate for NZ's head of state rages on". The mammoth book of British kings and queens. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 41404 (ON S.C.), S.33 (Ontario Superior Court of Justice 2003).
 "Queen honours New Zealand's dead". ^ "Types of Crown property". "Review of the Performance of the Defence Force in Relation to Expected Standards of Behaviour, and in Particular the Leaking and Inappropriate Use of Information by Defence Force Personnel". ^ Barnett 2017, p. 103 ^ Quentin-Baxter & McLean 2017, p. 147. ^ Cook, Megan (20
June 2012). ^ "What the New Zealand press said about ...... ^ "Picture Gallery: Queen tours New Zealand". Archived from the original (PDF) on 22 July 2011. ^ "Administration". ^ "Dominion status and legislation". Victoria University of Wellington Law Review. So help me God.[53]—Oath of Allegiance to the Queen As the embodiment of the state,
the monarch is the locus of Oaths of Allegiance, [54] required of many employees of the Crown, [55] as well as by new citizenship laid out in the Citizenship laid out in 
Queen; these include applying the royal sign-manual and Seal of New Zealand to the approval of any change in her New Zealand to the approval of any change in her New Zealand title. Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. Ashley, Mike (1999). Retrieved 28 June 2017. Archived
from the original on 5 November 2012. "Role & Functions > The Role of the Governor-General". ISBN 9781862876910. ^ Kullmann, Claudio (November 2008). "Monarchy or republic? Retrieved 25 April 2017. The Queen's Other Realms: The Crown and Its Legacy in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. legislation.gov.uk. ^ Orange, Claudia (20 Junean, Claudia (
2012). 29 August 2010. "The Strange Death of the Realm of New Zealand: The Implications of a New Zealand Republic for the Cook Islands and Niue". New Zealand has never had an established church. Monarchies. 23 June 2008. 6 September 2016. State Services Commission. During her first eagerly awaited tour over the summer of 1953-4
Parliament was summoned for a special short session in January to allow her to open Parliament and deliver the Speech from the Throne. ^ "Queen's Birthday". ISBN 978-1-862-87700-9. 26 April 1990. St Edward's Crown, shown above the shield, was used in the Coronation ceremony of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. "Cabinet Manual" (PDF)
Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law. ^ Kara Segedin (19 January 2010). ^ "Strong backing for MMP referendum". ^ Cabinet Office 2017, p. 1 ^ Jackson, Moana (1996), Trainor, Luke (ed.), Republicanism in New Zealand, Palmerston North: Dunmore Press, p. 119, ISBN 978-0-86469-256-6 ^ History Group of the New Zealand Ministry for
Culture and Heritage. Taylor & Francis. 9 March 2005. S2CID 144715921. A Constitutional History of the New Zealand Monarchy and the Recognition of an Autochthonous Polity. doi:10.26686/vuwlr.v34i3.5768. ^ "Royal Succession Act 2013". Retrieved 23 September 2011. ^ "Girls equal in British thrones Polity."
 succession". The Queen: The Life of Elizabeth II. 15 December 2017. "Honours Unit - DPMC". "The Crown in Right of New Zealand: Anthropological Perspectives on an Imagined Sovereign". Retrieved 2 January 2010. Retrieved 17 February 2018. House of Representatives (15 October 2009), Order Paper, vol. 71, Parliamentary Counsel Office
(New Zealand) ^ "Prince Charles and Camilla arrive in New Zealand". Politics in New Zealand. Despite Busby's presence, trouble increased. Archived from the original on 1 May 2010. 11 (1): 17-37. These organisations, such as the Royal New Zealand Returned and Services' Association, signified by the prefix royal, have received patronage from
various monarchs and their families. Other powers vested in the monarch, such as the appointment of a prime minister, are significant but are treated only as reserve powers and as an important security part of the monarch, such as the appointment of New Zealand's constitution
Commonwealth & Comparative Politics. Cultural role Royal presence and duties Main article: Royal visits to New Zealand Members of the royal family have been present in New Zealand since the late 1800s, their reasons including participating in military manoeuvres or undertaking official royal tours.[80][81] Usually important milestones,
anniversaries, or celebrations of New Zealand culture will warrant the presence of the monarch, while other royals will be asked to participate in lesser occasions. 28 October 2011. 9 (3): 12. Archived from the original (PDF) on 26 May 2010. - Dominion status". Long live the King!" It is customary, though, for the accession of the monarch to be
publicly proclaimed by the governor-general.[31] Following an appropriate period of national mourning, the monarch is also crowned in the United Kingdom in an ancient ritual, but one not necessary for a sovereign to reign.[n 4] Other than a transfer of all royal powers and functions to the new monarch from his or her predecessor, no other law or
office is affected, as all references in legislation to previous monarchs, whether in the masculine (e.g. "His Majesty") or feminine (e.g. "the Queen"), continue to mean the reigning sovereign of New Zealand.[33] After an individual ascends the throne, he or she typically continues to reign until death, being unable to unilaterally abdicate.[n 5] Finances
The sovereign only draws from New Zealand funds for support in the performance of her duties when in New Zealand or acting as Queen of New Zealand or acting as Queen of New Zealand abroad; New Zealand funds for support royal residences outside of New Zealand. (2005)
New Zealand Post. Retrieved 11 November 2018. The Political Quarterly. Retrieved 25 March 2022. 2009. Retrieved 27 October 2021. He landed in Wellington on 11 April 1869, aboard his ship HMS Galatea.[84] In 1907, New Zealand achieved the status of 'Dominion', which denoted that it was a country of the British Empire (and later the
Commonwealth of Nations) with autonomy in domestic and foreign affairs.[161] In 1917, letters patent of King George V set out the powers, duties and responsibilities of the British Crown on the advice of the British Crown on the advice of the British Cabinet.[163] The concept of a
fully independent New Zealand sharing the person of the sovereign with the United Kingdom and other countries only emerged gradually over time through constitutional convention. ^ "The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, 1953–54". 15 January 2016. Elizabeth II (28 October 1983). NZHistory. Although it was not adopted in New Zealand until 1947,
the statute's validity in the United Kingdom meant that British ministers of the Crown would no longer intervene in New Zealand affairs without the consent of New Zealand affairs without the Consen
officially titled Queen of New Zealand (Māori: Kuini o Aotearoa) and, in this capacity, she, and other members of the royal family undertake various public and private functions across New Zealand. Wellington, NZ: Butterworth & Co. 9 (1): 152-152. ^ "Opinion divided on NZ becoming republic". doi:10.1017/S0008197300123281. ^ a b "What
changed? "New Zealand and the Statute of Westminster". Normally, tax dollars pay only for the costs associated with the governor-general as instruments of the Queen's authority, including travel, security, residences, offices, ceremonies, and the like. 20 December 2012. Royal patronage is the royal individual's decision to make, though the Ministry
for Culture and Heritage will help organisations to seek patronage. [128] Debate See also: Republicanism in New Zealand Despite a similar level of political involvement by the monarchy in both countries, there is less agitation for ending the monarchy of New Zealand and creating a New Zealand republic than in neighbouring Australia, where the
republicanism movement is stronger. Retrieved 16 June 2008. "Honours and Arms: Legal and Constitutional Aspects of Practice Concerning Heraldry and Royal Honours in New Zealand." Coins and banknotes - Decimal currency, 1960s to 2000s". New Zealand Department of Prime Minister and
Cabinet. Parliamentary Counsel Office. Politics in New Zealand (3rd ed.). 28. 21 April 2008. The Constitution Act 1986 specifies that should a regent be installed in the United Kingdom, that individual will carry out the functions of the monarch of New Zealand. [29] Upon a demise of the Crown (the death or abdication of a monarch), the late
sovereign's heir immediately and automatically succeeds, without any need for confirmation or further ceremony[30]—hence arises the phrase "The King is dead. pp. 669-674. Monarchy New Zealand Republic (a republican
advocacy group) of the 2010 budget claimed the office of government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million in ongoing costs and $11 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million in ongoing costs and $11 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million in ongoing costs and $11 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million in ongoing costs and $11 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [36] [37] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [38] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [38] [38] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [38] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for Government House upgrades, [38] [38] figures Monarchy New Zealand taxpayers about $7.6 million for 
information: Monarchy in the Cook Islands The Queen on a 2009 coin of the Cook Islands The sovereign of New Zealand within the larger Realm of New Zealand monarchy is unitary throughout all jurisdictions in the realm
with the headship of state being a part of all equally.[42] As such, the sovereignty of Cook Islands and Niue is passed on not by the governor-general or parliament of New Zealand but through the overreaching Crown itself as part of executive, legislative and judicial operations in all three areas. Parliamentary Counsel Office (New Zealand). royal.uk.
Retrieved 29 June 2017. The Duke: A Portrait of Prince Philip. 21 (3). Archived from the original on 18 May 2011. "Flags". Ottawa: Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. 27 (2): 28. The Independent. The administrator of the territory of Tokelau is a government official appointed by New Zealand's minister of foreign affairs to represent the New
Zealand Government—not the monarch personification, or legal personifi
 the monarch is the employer of all government staff (including judges, members of the Defence Force, police officers, and parliamentarians), as well as the owner of all state land and buildings (Crown property including Crown land),[50] state-owned companies and agencies (Crown entities),[51] and the copyright for all government publications
(Crown copyright).[52] I, [name], swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her heirs and successors, according to their respective laws and customs."[56] Constitutional role New Zealand's constitution is made up of a variety of statutes and conventions that are either British or
New Zealand in origin,[2][27] and together give New Zealand a parliamentary system of government wherein the role of the Queen is both legal and practical. Wellington: Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau. ^ a b c d Cabinet Office 2017, p. 8 ^ Elizabeth II 1986, 3.2 ^ "Dame Cindy Kiro: the first female Māori governor-general". "Role &
 Functions > The Constitutional Role of the Head of State". ^ Cabinet Office (New Zealand) (published 15 December 1994), retrieved 24 October 2018 ^ Elizabeth II (24 October 1957), Oaths and Declarations Act 1957, 17, Wellington:
 Parliamentary Counsel Office (New Zealand), retrieved 1 January 2010 ^ Elizabeth II 1957, 22-25 ^ "The Form and Order of Service that is to be performed and the Ceremonies that are to be observed in the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Tuesday, the second day of June 1953".
 Retrieved 21 April 2008. Retrieved 6 March 2022. our Sovereign as Head of State".[131] In 2008, former Prime Minister John Key, then Leader of the Opposition, said he is "not convinced [a republic] will be a big issue in the short term,"[132] but does believe that a republic is "inevitable."[133][134] Former Deputy Prime Minister Michael Cullen
declared that he supported the monarchy, stating in 2004 he was "a sort of token monarchist in the Cabinet these days."[135] In 2010 he repudiated that stance, taking the view that New Zealand should move towards a republic once the Queen's reign ends.[136] There are two special-interest groups representing both sides of the debate in New
Zealand and arguing the issue in the media from time to time: Monarchy New Zealand and New Zealand Republic.[137] There are a number of legal issues to be addressed in order to abolish the monarchy,[138] though individuals on both sides of the argument take a different view of the level of difficulty faced.[139] Much of the unsurety involves the
reserve powers of the sovereign; the relationship between the various regions of the Realm of New Zealand sharing the same sovereign (the absence of these matters from republican arguments having been criticised as a "self-centredness of republican discussions in New Zealand" [41]); and effects on the relationship between the Crown and Māori,
specifically, the continued legal status of the Treaty of Waitangi and its claims and settlements. [143] while others, such as Professor Noel Cox, Chairman-Emeritus of Monarchy New Zealand, have argued a republic would not
 absolve the Government of its obligations under the treaty. [144] Charles, Prince of Wales, greets a crowd in Westport, 7 November 2015 The institution enjoys the support of the current monarch, and the position of the Treaty of Waitangi under a
 republic remaining a concern to Māori and other New Zealanders alike, as well as the question of what constitutional form a republic might take unresolved, support for a republic might take unresolved, support for a republic might take unresolved.
day relevance; a One News/Colmar Brunton poll in 2002 found that 58 per cent of the population believed the monarchy has little or no relevance to their lives. [147] National Business Review poll in 2004 found 57 per cent of respondents believed New Zealand would become a republic "in the future". [148] On 21 April 2008, New Zealand Republic
released a poll of New Zealanders showing 43 per cent support the monarchy should Prince Charles become king of New Zealand Herald in January 2010, before a visit by Prince William to the country, found 33.3 per cent wanted Prince Charles to be the
next monarch, with 30.2 per cent favouring Prince William. Retrieved 8 October 2009. (2009). (March 1945). Retrieved 31 January 2010. dpmc.govt.nz. 23 October 2021. Past public, New Zealanders on average favour retaining the monarchy.[129] Supporters of
the monarchy claim that for New Zealand, "...monarchy summarises the inheritance of a thousand years of constitutional government and our links with a glorious past".[130] Neither National nor Labour, the two major political parties currently in parliament, have a stated policy of creating a republic. Conversely, unofficial duties are performed by
royal family members on behalf of New Zealand Organisations of which they may be patrons, through their attendance at charity events, visiting with members of the New Zealand Defence Force as colonel-in-chief, or marking certain key anniversaries. Jarvy Web. For example, on 11 November 2006, the Queen - accompanied by the Duke of
Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cornwall, Prince William, the Duke of York, and the Princess Royal - dedicated the New Zealand forces seen in the UK since her coronation in 1953.[83] ^ Such events include
inspections of the troops, and anniversaries of key battles; the governor-general represents the sovereign at military commemorations of the Battle of Passchendaele in Belgium, [104] whenever the sovereign or a member of her
family is in Auckland, they lay a wreath at the War Memorial in Wellington. ^ a b c Royal Household. Retrieved 23 October 2021. Gyldendal Uddannelse. ^ "Monarchy New Zealand (PDF). 2010. The Queen is the only member
of the royal family with any constitutional role. The High Court and the Constitution. Anglican Liturgical Library. Māori interaction with the Crown dates back to 1832, when King William IV of the United Kingdom appointed James Busby as British Resident, to address concerns on the part of Māori in the Bay of Islands over expanding European
settlements in that area. NZ History. This law formally establishes that the governor-general is her representative; each can, in general, exercise all the powers of the other.[19][n 9] List of monarchs Listed here are the six monarchs who have reigned over New
Zealand[173]—the British colony of New Zealand, from 1840; followed by the Dominion of New Zealand, beginning in 1907; and finally the present-day sovereign state of New Zealand. The Duke of Edinburgh, 1869–71". "Vote Prime Minister and Cabinet" (PDF). Time. British colony of New Zealand, beginning in 1907; and finally the present-day sovereign state of New Zealand.
1987?". New Zealand Law Review. "Clear signal from Her at the Palace". She again opened a special session of Parliament in February 1963. Since 1869, when Prince Alfred, one of Queen Victoria's sons, arrived on New Zealand's shores, [84] dozens of tours of New Zealand by a member of the royal family have taken place, though only five of those
occurred before 1953.[81] After Alfred came the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (later King George V and Queen Mary) in 1901;[85] The Prince of Wales (later King George V and Queen Mother) in 1927;[87] and Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, from
1934 to 1935.[88] Queen Elizabeth II was the first reigning monarch of New Zealand to tour the country, becoming such when she arrived during her 1953-1954 global tour; she broadcast from Government House in Auckland her annual Royal Christmas Message.[89] Queen Elizabeth also toured New Zealand on a number of other occasions: between
6 and 18 February 1963, she attended celebrations at Waitangi and the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council was founded as the nation's gift to the monarch; [90] from 12 to 30 March 1970, the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council was founded as the nation's gift to the monarch; [91] between 30 January and 8 February 1974,
and she attended and closed that year's Commonwealth Games in Christchurch and participated in New Zealand Day events at Waitangi, 1921 As part of a Commonwealth-wide tour for her Silver Jubilee, Elizabeth was in New Zealand from 22 February to 7 March 1977; she made a brief visit, between 12 and 20 October 1981, following a
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Melbourne; marked the centennial of the New Zealand Police during a tour from 22 February to 2 March 1986; the Queen closed the Commonwealth Games in Auckland and, with her son, Prince Edward, took part in events marking the sesquicentennial of the Treaty of Waitangi between 1
and 16 February 1990; between 1 and 10 November 1995, she attended the CHOGM in Auckland and opened the newly refurbished parliament buildings; and, as part of her global tour for her Golden Jubilee, Elizabeth was in New Zealand from 22 to 27 February 2002.[91][93] Some of the royal tours undertaken by more junior members of the royal
family include the 1990 visit of Princess Anne to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Gallipoli landings on Anzac Day, [94] and when Prince William represented the new Supreme Court of New Zealand building in early 2010. [96]
Prince Edward spent two terms of the 1982 academic year as a house tutor and junior master at the Wanganui Collegiate School.[9] I want to show you that the Crown is not merely an abstract symbol of our unity but a personal and living bond between you and me.—Queen Elizabeth II, Christmas Message, New Zealand, 1953[97] Apart from New
Zealand, the Queen and her family regularly perform public duties in the other 14 Commonwealth realms of which she is head of state. [98] This situation can mean members of the royal family will be promoting one nation and not another. 24 February 2002. "Seal of New Zealand Act 1977". Canadian Parliamentary Review. ^ The Constitution Act also
repealed and replaced the Statute of Westminster, and removed the remaining ability of the British sovereign from 20 June 1837. Ivor (April 1937). Land Information New Zealand. ^ "New Zealand constitutional affairs.[10] ^ Queen Victoria reigned as British sovereign from 20 June 1837. Ivor (April 1937).
House of Representatives. Function and history of the New Zealand monarchy This article is about the system of government in New Zealand. Archived from the original on 22 December 2008. For the monarchist league, see Monarchy New Zealand. Archived from the original on 22 December 2008. For the monarchist league, see Monarchy New Zealand.
Brookers, p. 140, ISBN 978-0-864-72843-2 ^ "Art and artifacts". The first, Moehanga (or Te Mahanga) met King George IV in 1820.[159] In 1852, the New Zealand Constitution Act 1852 was passed, establishing responsible
government in New Zealand. ^ Elizabeth II 1986, 4.1 ^ "Accession". The monarchy, and her direct participation in these areas of governance is limited.[4] Most of the related powers are instead exercised by the elected members of parliament, the ministers of the Crown
generally drawn from amongst them, and the judges and justices of the peace. Butterworths of New Zealand. Though, via adopting the Statute of Westminster (later repealed in New Zealand now lie within the full control of the New Zealand.
Parliament, [27] New Zealand also agreed not to change its rules of succession without the unanimous consent of the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship; a situation that applies symmetrically in all the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship; a situation that applies symmetrically in all the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship; a situation that applies symmetrically in all the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship; a situation that applies symmetrically in all the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship; a situation that applies symmetrically in all the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship; a situation that applies symmetrically in all the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship; a situation that applies symmetrically in all the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship; a situation that applies symmetrically in all the other realms, unless explicitly leaving the Shared monarchy relationship in the Shared monarchy relationship i
New Zealand's line of succession remains identical to that of the United Kingdom. 15 December 2008. ISBN 978-1-84119-096-9. "Poll finds Prince Charles' popularity unchanged by visit". "One News 10 November 2012".
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