

WELCOME TO NEW ZEALAND

**Important information
from the New Zealand
Government
for visitors from India**

New Zealand Government

September 2019

UNDERSTAND THE CONDITIONS OF YOUR VISA

Immigration New Zealand will contact you with the outcome of your visa application.

You must comply with all conditions of your visa. Your visa conditions are stated in your visa approval letter.

You must leave New Zealand before your visa expires. If you intend to stay in New Zealand longer, you must apply for another visa before your current visa expires.

You cannot work on a visitor visa. This includes paid work or work in return for non-financial benefits such as reduced rates on accommodation, food or transport.

You must also have adequate travel/medical insurance for your visit.

Condition	What it means
Visa Expiry	The last day you can stay in New Zealand.
Expiry Date Travel	The last day you can enter New Zealand.
Number of Entries	If your visa states you have Multiple entries, you may re-enter New Zealand as many times as you want before your EXPIRY DATE TRAVEL .
Visa Conditions	You must abide by these conditions. You must have a ticket to leave New Zealand when you travel, unless your visa states Return/onward travel not required. If your visa allows you to work in New Zealand, you must only work under the conditions specified.

For more information on how to check your visa conditions, visit the Check your visa conditions page on the Immigration New Zealand website: www.immigration.govt.nz

Please also familiarise yourself with the following important New Zealand Government information.

IMPORTANT BIOSECURITY (QUARANTINE) INFORMATION

When travelling to New Zealand there are items you definitely cannot bring with you. This is to help protect our environment from potential pests and diseases that aren't in New Zealand.

Items that are not allowed include:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables.
- Flowers and seeds (including prasad items).
- Fresh meat or fish.
- Grains and pulses (like lentils, chickpeas, pigeon peas, and black gram).
- Honey and bee products (including tonics with honey such as Chyawanprash).
- Tonics (including Chyawanprash).

If you choose to bring any banned items to New Zealand, you must declare them on your Passenger Arrival Card. Or you can dispose of them on your arrival in a marked biosecurity bin.

You can still bring items like sweets and wafers, and some cooking ingredients. If you are unsure whether an item is allowed into New Zealand, declare it on the Passenger Arrival Card when you land.

Our quarantine officers may need to inspect these items to make sure they are safe to enter the country. If you do the right thing and declare, you will avoid a **\$400 NZD** fine whether items are allowed or not.

For more information visit www.biosecurity.govt.nz/india-declare



IMPORTANT CUSTOMS INFORMATION

You must tick “**yes**” on your Passenger Arrival Card if you are bringing into New Zealand:

- Goods that may be prohibited or restricted, such as weapons, objectionable (indecent) material, or illegal drugs
- Goods in excess of the \$700 personal concession, and the tobacco and alcohol duty-free allowance
- Goods for commercial, business, or trade purposes
- Goods carried on behalf of another person
- NZ\$10,000 or more, or the equivalent in foreign currency

Warning: an incorrect declaration can result in **\$400** NZD fine.

You don't have to declare your clothing, footwear, and toiletries – these are regarded as “personal effects” if they are for your own use.

ABOUT BRINGING MEDICATION OR BANNED SUBSTANCES INTO NEW ZEALAND

Please be aware that you cannot bring into New Zealand any medicines that are controlled drugs unless the medication is for personal use, is carried by you and is sufficient for one month's use. This includes medication containing pseudoephedrine.

Any breaches may lead to a warning by police, being refused entry at the border, being charged by the police under the Misuse of Drugs Act and possible imprisonment. Examples of over the counter medications that contain pseudoephedrine include cold and flu tablets such as Contac NT, Black and White, Bufferin and Ame Flu.

New Zealand has very strict restrictions on the importation of medication that contains pseudoephedrine. Check the labels on any medication you bring to New Zealand.

Do not carry any items or parcels into New Zealand on behalf of unknown persons. Where these items contain controlled substances or illegal narcotics, New Zealand law enforcement will undertake criminal investigations and you may be prosecuted and imprisoned in New Zealand.

Do not agree to receive parcels by mail or courier mail service in New Zealand on behalf of unknown persons. Where those parcels contain pseudoephedrine, ephedrine or other controlled substances, a police criminal investigation may result in a prosecution in New Zealand.

Your visa status in New Zealand will be affected if you are knowingly involved in the abovementioned illegal activities. Ultimately you will be deported.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SAFETY INFORMATION

New Zealand is a safe country and we want your help to keep it safe and harmonious.

If you do encounter a serious problem during your visit, the emergency number for fire service, ambulance service and police service is **111**. All three services operate from the single emergency number; please tell them in English what service you need by saying “Fire”, “Ambulance” or “Police”.

For non-emergencies and to report anything that's already happened, you can call **105** from both mobile and landline phones. It's a free nationwide service available day and night for New Zealanders and overseas visitors.

You can also call the High Commission of India in New Zealand on **021 539 817** for assistance.

For more information on keeping yourself safe, see www.police.govt.nz/advice/personal-community

DRIVING SAFELY IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand's driving rules and road conditions are very different from those in India.

If you are planning to drive in New Zealand, you must have a current and valid overseas licence which is in English, or also carry an accurate English translation of the licence. It is important that you familiarise yourself with these driving rules and conditions before your arrival.

To find out more see www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/driving-in-nz/ or www.drivesafe.org.nz/home/

- If you break the road rules or cause a crash, you could be fined or prosecuted.
- Rest before starting a road trip, especially after a long flight to New Zealand.
- When hiring or buying a vehicle, always choose the safest vehicle you can afford. Hire cars in New Zealand may be more responsive and high-powered than you're used to.
- Trips will take longer than you think. Distances may look close on the map, but allow plenty of time for travel.
- **Always keep left.** Every time you drive, keep left.
- If you do encounter a serious problem during your visit, the emergency number for fire service, ambulance service and police service is **111**. All three services operate from the single emergency number; please tell them in English what service you need by saying "Fire", "Ambulance" or "Police".
- Be aware that many roads are single lane with lots of hills and sharp corners.
- There are different speeds on different sections of roads. Speed limit signs show the mandatory maximum speed limit – do not exceed this. Drive at safe speeds for the road conditions which may be lower than the speed limit sign.



- By law, everyone in the vehicle must wear a seat belt or child restraint – whether they're in the front or back. Children under seven must be in an approved child restraint. If you don't wear a seat belt, you risk a **\$150** fine.
- It is illegal to use your mobile phone when driving. If you do, you may be fined **\$80**.
- Keep your eyes on the road, not the scenery. If you want to stop and look at the view, make sure you pull completely off the road in a place that is safe to stop.
- Cars do not have priority over pedestrians and cyclists in New Zealand.
- If you hold a current and valid overseas driver licence, you can drive in New Zealand for a maximum of 12 months from the date you arrive.



HEALTH INFORMATION FOR INDIAN TRAVELLERS

Health information and advice

Please be aware that medical treatment in New Zealand is not free. To receive free or subsidised care you need to be a citizen of New Zealand or a permanent resident.

Before travelling to New Zealand:

- Ensure you have medical insurance which covers a wide range of treatment options, particularly if you are elderly or have pre-existing medical conditions.
- Ensure you have a list of medical conditions, medications and allergies written in English and bring this list with you to New Zealand.
- If you have a medical condition, ensure that you have sufficient medication to last during your time in New Zealand.

In New Zealand, if you need to see a specialist in a public hospital, you must have a referral from either an emergency department doctor or a general practitioner. If you want to see a private specialist, you can make an appointment for yourself.

During your time in New Zealand, if there is a life-threatening medical condition or severe accident/injury:

- Call an ambulance on **111** or go to the nearest emergency department of a public hospital.
- When you are asked for your passport by the medical person, you should also present your medical certificate and insurance certificate (if required).
- Ensure that you have a discharge letter when you leave. This contains information on the diagnosis and treatment you received in New Zealand for the benefit of your doctor in India.

If you need healthcare for a less urgent medical condition or accident/injury you can:

- Visit a general practitioner (GP). For a list of local general practices, an internet search will give you information on GPs in your area, opening hours and what to do after hours and in an emergency.
- In the cities you can visit an Accident and Medical Clinic (Urgent Care Clinic) where no appointment is required (this usually involves a wait time to see a doctor). To find an Accident and Medical Clinic nearest to you go to: www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/key-health-sector-organisations-and-people/district-health-boards/district-health-board-websites. Click on the district health board located in the region you are staying.

Healthline

You can call Healthline on **0800 611 116** for free advice from trained registered nurses and/ or obtain information on where your closest Accident and Medical Clinic is.

Further information

Further information about the New Zealand public health and disability system can be found at www.health.govt.nz

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE INJURED IN NEW ZEALAND

If you get injured in New Zealand, even if you are visiting from overseas, the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) may be able to help you with the cost of treatment and support.

If you need medical attention for an injury, you can visit a local Doctor (GP), or an Accident and Medical Clinic for treatment. A health professional can help you make an ACC claim.

ACC may be able to help cover the cost of injuries such as:

- Cuts, bruises or burns.
- Sprains or strains to muscles.
- Broken or dislocated bones.
- Dental injuries.
- Mental injuries caused by sexual violence.

For more information visit www.acc.co.nz or call **+64 0800 101 996**.

ACC has interpreters who can help you talk to them.

- If you have a medical emergency, call **111**, or go to the nearest public hospital as soon as possible.

ACC cannot help you with illness, damaged or stolen property, emergency travel, disrupted travel plans, or for accidents that happened on a cruise ship or airplane. We recommend that you have travel insurance.

www.newzealand.com



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