

# Welcome to **NEW ZEALAND**

Information for visitors  
from India



New Zealand Government

## IMPORTANT VISA INFORMATION

Thank you for your application for a New Zealand visitor visa.

We have approved your application and endorsed your passport with a visitor visa.

If your visa says 'Number of entries: multiple', you may travel to New Zealand as many times as you want before the date marked 'Expiry date travel'. Check your visa label to see how many months you can stay each visit. If you are a tourist, the maximum time in New Zealand is nine months in an 18-month period. If you are a business traveller, the maximum is a total of three months in a calendar year.

While in New Zealand, you must hold a valid visa at all times. If you need to stay longer, you must apply for another visa before your current visa expires, or you will be in New Zealand unlawfully. If you are unlawfully in New Zealand you may be deported.

Please ensure that you have adequate travel/medical insurance for your visit.

If you have any questions, call our Immigration Contact Centre or 0508 55 88 55 or 0064 9 914 4100 or find answers to frequently asked questions, or lodge an email enquiry online at **[immigration.govt.nz/help](https://immigration.govt.nz/help)**

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

## 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, illegal drugs or medicines
- goods in excess of the \$700 personal concession
- goods in excess of the tobacco and alcohol 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.

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

## IMPORTANT MINISTRY OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES - BIOSECURITY INFORMATION

You need to declare on your passenger arrival card risk items that could be carrying pests or diseases that could harm New Zealand's environment or economy or you could be fined \$400. Items include:

- food (including fruit and vegetables, pickles, meat, fish, poultry, honey)
- cooking ingredients (including spices, herbs, ghee)
- plants, seeds and plant products
- wooden items
- animal products (includes any plant, animal or product covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) which is not allowed into New Zealand, except with a special permit)
- traditional/herbal medicines
- used outdoor equipment/footwear.

For more information visit:

**[www.mpi.govt.nz/declare](http://www.mpi.govt.nz/declare)**

## **ABOUT BRINGING MEDICATION OR BANNED SUBSTANCES INTO NEW ZEALAND**

Please be aware that you cannot bring into New Zealand any medication that contains pseudoephedrine, unless the medication is for personal use, is carried by you and is sufficient for one month's use.

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'.

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](http://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, it's 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/](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/driving-in-nz/) or [www.newzealand.com/in/](http://www.newzealand.com/in/) or [www.drivesafe.org.nz](http://www.drivesafe.org.nz)

- 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.

- 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

## Medical 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](http://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](http://www.health.govt.nz)

## Injury in New Zealand

If you get injured in New Zealand, even if you are visiting from overseas, the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) can help with funding for treatment and other support.

The first step to getting help as soon as possible is to visit:

- a General Practitioner, or
- another registered health professional, or
- an Accident and Medical Clinic (Urgent Care Clinic), or
- if you have a severe accident, call an ambulance on 111 or go to the nearest emergency department of a public hospital.

As well as treating your injury, your health professional will help you fill out an ACC claim form. If you are travelling around New Zealand, you should give your health professional your contact details so ACC can contact you in New Zealand.

ACC is not a replacement for travel insurance and does not cover any property damaged or lost in an accident, illness/disease, disrupted travel plans or emergency travel to get you back home. We recommend you arrange travel insurance before visiting New Zealand.

## For more information

ACC information online

**[www.acc.co.nz](http://www.acc.co.nz)**

Claim information freephone

**0800 101 996**

ACC has interpreters who can help you talk to them.

**[www.newzealand.com](http://www.newzealand.com)**

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