

W S C M  
**2020**  
**AUCKLAND**

— 12<sup>TH</sup> —  
World Symposium  
on Choral Music  
**JULY 11-18 2020**  
NEW ZEALAND

**TRAVEL ADVISORY**

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## **1. PLANNING TRAVEL TO NEW ZEALAND**

The following Travel Advisory has been developed to assist participants planning to travel to New Zealand for WSCM2020

A certain amount of basic preparation before you travel will ensure that you are able to fulfil the travel, entry requirements and processes for New Zealand; and will contribute to your WSCM2020 experience being positive and memorable.

The following content is provided for information only and all participants must complete their own specific individual requirements.

## **2. IMMIGRATION AND VISA REQUIREMENTS**

Well before you leave for your trip, check to make sure you have all the travel documents you will need and that they are all up-to-date.

The following is an outline of the documents New Zealand authorities may require to support your travel and entry into New Zealand.

If you do not have the correct travel authority or visa when you check-in for your flight to New Zealand you may not be able to board or be refused entry on arrival. It is your responsibility to make sure you hold the correct travel authority or visa.

For more complete and detailed information on passports and visas – you should visit [www.immigration.govt.nz](http://www.immigration.govt.nz)

### **2.1 Passport**

Your passport must be valid for at least six (6) months past the date that you intend to leave New Zealand, and be in good condition.

### **2.2 Visa**

Your visa requirements will vary depending on your participation in WSCM2020 as well as the duration of WSCM2020.

Since WSCM2020 is less than three (3) months, you need only hold a visitor visa to participate. These instructions apply to the following people:

- Choir members and Presenters
- Support people (e.g. choral directors, administrative and logistics staff, chaperones)
- Accredited media and broadcasting personnel
- Delegates / Registrants
- Family members, friends, and supporters

How to obtain your visitor visa will depend on whether or not you are from a visa-waiver or non-visa-waiver country.

### 2.2.1 Visa-waiver country

If you are from a visa-waiver country (please refer to APPENDIX A for the list of visa-waiver countries and for more information about the visa-waiver arrangement), **you will need to request an NZeTA** (New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority) before you travel to New Zealand.

You may be granted a visitor visa when you arrive at the border, subject to meeting standard entry requirements.

Standard entry requirements include:

- Having a ticket to leave New Zealand back to a country where you have right of entry; OR
- Evidence of sufficient funds to purchase a ticket to depart;
- Evidence of sufficient funds to support yourself while in New Zealand (NZD\$1,000 per month or NZD\$400 if accommodation is prepaid); and
- You must be of good health and character.

If you do not meet the standard entry requirements, we recommend you apply for a visitor visa before you travel even if you are from a visa-waiver country. Immigration New Zealand may stop you from boarding your flight or refuse you entry permission if you do not meet the visa/entry requirements, if you have committed serious crimes, or if you provide false information.

More detailed information on visa waiver travel is on the Immigration New Zealand website: <https://www.immigration.govt.nz/new-zealand-visas/apply-for-a-visa/about-visa/visa-waiver>

### 2.2.2 Electronic Travel Authority

Immigration New Zealand has introduced an NZeTA (New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority) that is mandatory from 1 October 2019. Visitors from visa waiver countries will need to apply for an NZeTA before travelling to New Zealand. You can find out information about the NZeTA here: [www.immigration.govt.nz/nzeta](http://www.immigration.govt.nz/nzeta).

### 2.2.3 Non-visa-waiver country

If you are not from a visa-waiver country, you must apply for a visitor visa before you travel to New Zealand.

## 2.3 Applying for your visa

The quickest and easiest way to apply for a visa is online through the Immigration New Zealand website: [www.immigration.govt.nz](http://www.immigration.govt.nz).

Alternatively, if you prefer to submit a paper application, visa application forms can also be found on the Immigration New Zealand website. You can find out where to submit your paper application by using the Office and Fee Finder tool on their website: <https://www.immigration.govt.nz/new-zealand-visas/apply-for-a-visa/tools-and-information/tools/office-and-fees-finder>

## 2.4 Supporting documents – online and paper applications

In addition to a fully completed visa application form (online or paper), applicants will need to submit the following supporting documentation:

- Passport size photo

- The photo must meet the requirements otherwise it will not be accepted. Photo requirements can be found here: [immigration.govt.nz/acceptablephoto](https://immigration.govt.nz/acceptablephoto).
- Copy of passport bio page
  - The passport must be valid for at least three months beyond the intended date of departure from New Zealand.
- Application fee
  - You will need to have a valid credit card to pay for the application online.
- An invitation letter from WSCM2020 confirming your participation in the event.
- Evidence of funds for maintenance and onward travel from New Zealand
  - NZ \$1,000 per month or NZ \$400 if accommodation is prepaid.
  - If all costs associated to your travel are being funded by a third party organisation, please include a letter with information on who will be covering your costs and what will be covered.
- Any other documents that show that you meet all of the criteria for the visa you are applying for.

## **2.5 Apply in good time**

Immigration New Zealand recommends that you apply for your visa six weeks before your intended departure date. During peak periods, Immigration New Zealand receive high numbers of visa applications which means it may take longer to process your visa application. It is important that you submit your visa application as early as possible to allow enough time for your visa application to be processed before the date you intend to travel.

More information on Immigration New Zealand's current processing time frames is available on their website: <https://www.immigration.govt.nz/new-zealand-visas/waiting-for-a-visa/how-long-it-takes-to-process-your-visa-application>

To enable you to keep travelling, you are welcome to submit a certified copy of your passport at the time you submit your application and send the actual passport once the visa application has been assessed.

## **2.6 Transit visa for Australia and other countries**

If you intend to travel through Australia or any other country on your way to or from New Zealand it is important that you consider the visa requirements for these countries.

Some nationalities are eligible to transit through Australia without a transit visa but others must hold a valid transit visa for Australia. More details can be found at: [www.border.gov.au](http://www.border.gov.au). If you require a transit visa for Australia, it is your responsibility to obtain this before travelling.

Please note that Australia will not grant a transit visa without confirmation that the New Zealand visa has been approved. This means that you should apply for your New Zealand visa as soon as possible.

## **2.7 Fees**

In addition to the visa application fee, you may be charged a facilitation fee by the Visa Application Centres. This link will take you to a calculator which will indicate what fees you may be charged:

<https://www.immigration.govt.nz/new-zealand-visas/apply-for-a-visa/tools-and-information/tools/office-and-fees-finder>

## **2.8 Guidelines**

The online visa application form has help texts throughout the form to assist you in answering the questions.

If you submit a paper application, there is a corresponding application form guide which is also available on the Immigration New Zealand website.

## **3. ARRIVING INTO NEW ZEALAND**

### **3.1 Completing the New Zealand Passenger Arrival Card**

Before you disembark from your ship or plane you will be given a New Zealand Passenger Arrival Card to complete. This Arrival Card must be fully and accurately completed before you get to Passport Control on arrival.

Full compliance with Customs and Biosecurity requirements detailed on the Passenger Arrival Card is required and expected. On the Arrival Card you will declare what you are – or are not – bringing into the country.

Translations to assist with the completion of the Passenger Arrival Card are available in the following languages: Arabic, Chinese (Simplified and Traditional), Cook Island Māori, Czech, Dutch, Farsi, Fijian, French, German, Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Māori, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Samoan, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, Tamil, Thai, Tongan, Urdu, Vietnamese.

Translated versions of the Passenger Arrival Card can be found at:

<http://www.customs.govt.nz>

However, your Arrival Card must be completed fully in ENGLISH.

### **3.2 SmartGate**

SmartGate, or eGate as it is known in many parts of the world, is a fast and easy way to self-process through passport control. SmartGate facilities are available at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Queenstown Airports for arriving (and departing) passengers.

You can use SmartGate if you have a New Zealand, Australia, UK, US, Canada, China, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands or Singapore ePassport and are over 12-years old. You will still need to complete a Passenger Arrival Card.

Further information about SmartGate can be found here:

<http://www.customs.govt.nz/features/smartgate/Pages/default.aspx>

## **4. CUSTOMS PROCEDURES**

### **4.1 Items to be declared for Customs**

You must tick 'Yes' in the Customs section of your Passenger Arrival Card if you are bringing any of the following into New Zealand:

- Goods that may be prohibited or restricted, such as medicines, weapons (including firearms), bongs, hash pipes, objectionable (indecent) materials, wildlife products or illicit drugs;
- Goods in excess of the NZD\$700 personal concession allowance;
- Goods in excess of the tobacco and alcoholic beverages allowances;
- Goods for commercial, business, or trade purposes;
- Goods carried on behalf of another person;
- NZD\$10,000 or more in cash, or foreign equivalent.

Further information on prohibited and restricted goods can be found at:

<http://www.customs.govt.nz>

#### **4.2 Duty free and Goods and Services Tax (GST) free concessions for arriving passengers**

When coming into New Zealand, you will find that there are various Customs duty and/or GST free concessions that will almost certainly apply to some of your goods. Certain quantities of cigarettes, tobacco and alcohol can also be brought in Customs duty and GST free. You need to be aware of the allowances otherwise you may find yourself liable for duty and other charges if you are over the permitted limits.

To qualify for the various concessions for arriving passengers the goods must:

- Accompany you through the Customs and arrival process;
- Be for your own personal use, or intended as gifts;
- Not be carried on behalf of another person; and
- Not be intended for sale or exchange.

#### **4.3 Personal effects concession**

Your personal concession allows you to bring into New Zealand free of Customs duty and GST:

- Goods for your own personal use such as clothing, jewellery and perfumes;
- Other goods obtained overseas or purchased duty free in New Zealand with a combined total of not more than NZD\$700. Customs duty and GST is payable if the NZD\$700 is exceeded; however, Customs will only collect if the total amount payable exceeds NZD\$60.

Visitors to New Zealand may also bring the following items free of Customs duty and GST, on the condition that they take them with them when they leave New Zealand:

- Personal cameras, film, tapes and accessories;
- Binoculars;
- Portable musical instruments;
- Portable sound and video reproduction devices including tape recorders, compact disc players, mini disc players, DVD players, and dictating machines with discs and tape;
- Portable radio receivers;
- Cellular or mobile telephones;
- Portable personal computers (laptops) and accessories;
- Baby carriages and strollers;
- Wheelchairs for invalids; and
- Sporting equipment.



If there is any doubt about a visitor's intention to take an item out of the country, Customs may require a cash deposit to cover the Customs duty and GST normally payable. The deposit will be refunded when the goods have been exported.

#### **4.4 Commercial equipment**

Commercial equipment, including equipment used by accredited media and tournament officials, must be entered and cleared through Customs. A Customs clearance can be obtained before or after arrival, but the equipment will not be released until they have been cleared. The three main methods for clearing your commercial equipment are:

- ATA Carnet
- Temporary import entry
- Permanent import entry

##### **4.4.1 ATA Carnet**

An ATA Carnet is a passport for your commercial equipment and can be obtained through your local Chamber of Commerce. On arrival, you present your Carnet to Customs and it will be checked against the equipment you are carrying. Your equipment will be checked on departure from New Zealand and the Carnet will be completed. Your Chamber of Commerce will hold a deposit against your equipment and this will be released to you when you submit the correctly completed Carnet.

##### **4.4.2 Temporary import entry**

A Temporary Import Entry (TIE) can be lodged against your commercial equipment by engaging a Customs broker. The TIE requires you provide some security, usually a cash deposit which will cover any revenue liability if the equipment is not re-exported. When you are departing from New Zealand you will need to engage your Customs broker to complete an export entry for your equipment, at which time, any refund will be processed.

##### **4.4.3 Permanent import entry**

A permanent import entry is used for any equipment or goods which are not going to be taken out of New Zealand. A permanent import entry requires you pay duty and GST on your commercial equipment, on the assumption that the equipment is not leaving New Zealand in the future. If you do decide to export your goods in the future, you cannot claim a refund on the duty and GST you paid on importation.

#### **4.5 Cigarettes and Tobacco**

On entering New Zealand, you are entitled to bring in the following quantities of tobacco products free of Customs duty and GST, provided that you are over 17 years\* or older:

- 50 cigarettes; OR
- 50 grams of tobacco or cigars; OR
- A mixture of all three weighing not more than 50 grams.

Any amounts over the above will be liable for Customs duty and GST. There are Tobacco Amnesty Bins located at all of New Zealand's international airports if you wish to dispose of any excess cigarettes or tobacco rather than pay the Customs duty and GST.

#### 4.6 Alcoholic Beverages

On entering New Zealand, you are entitled to bring in the following quantities of alcohol products free of Customs duty, provided that you are aged 17 years or older<sup>1</sup>:

- Three bottles (or other containers) each containing not more than 1.125ml of spirits, liqueur; AND
- 4.5 litres of wine OR 4.5 litres of beer.

Any amounts over the above will be liable for Customs duty and GST. This includes bottles which are of greater volume than 1125ml.

Further information on the various concessions applicable to arriving passengers can be found here: <http://www.customs.govt.nz>

#### 4.7 Medicines and illness

If you are carrying prescription medicines or controlled drugs you should:

- Have a prescription or letter from your doctor;
- Carry the drugs in their original containers; and
- Only carry three (3) months' supply of the prescription medicines or one (1) month's supply of controlled drugs.

Further information is available at:

[www.health.govt.nz](http://www.health.govt.nz)

If you get sick within a month of arriving in New Zealand, please seek medical advice as soon as you can. Telephone free support is available from Healthline on 0800 611 116 or contact a doctor. It is important to tell them that you have been outside New Zealand recently.

Additional information is available via [www.health.govt.nz](http://www.health.govt.nz)

#### 4.8 Cash

Individuals carrying NZD\$10,000 or more (or foreign equivalent) in cash on their person or in their baggage, into or out of New Zealand, must complete a Border Cash Report and give the report to a Customs officer during their arrival or departure processing.

Cash means physical currency, bearer-negotiable instruments, or both. A bearer-negotiable instrument means:

- A bill of exchange;
- A cheque;
- A promissory note;
- A bearer bond;
- A traveller's cheque;
- A money order, postal order, or similar order; and/or
- Any instrument prescribed by regulations.

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<sup>1</sup> New Zealand law prohibits the sale of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages to anyone in New Zealand under the age of 18 years. This restriction also applies to purchases made at New Zealand duty free outlets.

New Zealand legislation does not prohibit the import or export of cash sums of NZD\$10,000 or more – it simply requires that these sums are reported. False, misleading or non-reporting of cash may result in forfeiture of the cash and a fine.

Border cash report form (NZCS 337):

<http://www.customs.govt.nz>

## **5. BIOSECURITY PROCEDURES**

New Zealand relies heavily on its worldwide trade in agricultural products. Because of this we have to make sure that any pests and diseases that could threaten our agricultural and horticultural industries are kept out of the country.

New Zealand has very strict biosecurity regulations which are enforced by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) and there are severe penalties for anyone who breaks the rules. Passengers failing to declare biosecurity risk goods can receive an instant fine of NZD\$400, be fined up to NZD\$100,000 and/or face up to five years in prison.

All biosecurity risk goods must be declared on your Passenger Arrival Card.

### **5.1 Risk Goods**

You must tick 'Yes' in the Biosecurity section of your Passenger Arrival Card if you are bringing any of the following into New Zealand:

- Any food cooked, uncooked, fresh, preserved, packaged or dried;
- Sports and nutritional supplements and drinks;
- Any animal or animal products including meat, dairy products, fish, honey, bee products, eggs, feathers, shells, raw wool, skins, bones and insects;
- Plants or plant products including fruit, herbs, herbal remedies, flowers, seeds, bulbs, wood, bark, leaves, nuts, vegetables, parts of plants, fungi, cane, bamboo or straw, including for religious offerings or medicinal use;
- Equipment used with animals, plants or water, including for gardening, beekeeping, fishing, water sport or diving activities;
- Items that have been used for outdoor activities, including any footwear, tents, camping, hunting, hiking, golf or sports equipment.

Your bags may be checked by detector dogs, x-rayed or searched by MPI officers. It is always better to declare items you are unsure about, rather than running the risk of being caught with something which is prohibited.

Please note that x-ray machines will not damage the contents of your bag, such as unexposed film. The only time x-ray machines might damage film or other material is after repeated exposure.

### **5.2 Common items of interest (including sporting goods)**

You must also take care when importing wood products, golf clubs, sports equipment, camping gear and any other items such as shoes and boots that might have soil and dirt on them. Generally, all items that would normally be used outdoors will be examined to make sure they are free from soil and other contaminants. It is best to make sure they are thoroughly cleaned before entering New Zealand.

For further information on what to declare or dispose of, please visit the following website:  
<http://mpi.govt.nz/travel-and-recreation/arriving-in-new-zealand/>

### **5.3 Amnesty Bins**

If you know you have something prohibited in your possession, or are in doubt about it, you have the option of disposing of it before entering the Customs and Biosecurity areas. You will find Amnesty Bins for this purpose located at all New Zealand's international airports. They are there for the safe disposal of risk goods, such as a half-eaten piece of fruit in your handbag.

### **5.4 Prohibited items – CITES**

You will not be allowed to bring into New Zealand coral, clam, turtle and tortoise shells, products of endangered species or ivory in any form, unless you have a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permit to allow you to do so.

All permits must be original (photocopies not accepted), validated on exit from the country of export and presented to the New Zealand Customs Services and/or Ministry for Primary Industries on arrival at New Zealand's border.

For re-export of the specimens, passengers are advised to contact the CITES Management Authority to determine their requirements for the return of the items. It is likely that they will require a New Zealand CITES Re-export permit which can be obtained from the Department of Conservation.

A permit application form and supporting guidelines can be found at [www.doc.govt.nz/cites](http://www.doc.govt.nz/cites).

## **6. DETECTOR DOGS**

Detector dogs play a vital role in Border work. They are used to help stop the smuggling of illegal foods, drugs and money into the country, and to detect explosives. The dogs are highly skilled and their amazing detection abilities help us find these substances before they can do any harm.

Detector dog teams work mostly at international airports throughout the country. They also work at the International Mail Centre and they regularly search ships, small craft and cargo. You can expect to see Detector dogs and their handlers when entering New Zealand through an international airport, in and around the baggage claim areas, at check-in, and when departing, around security controlled areas.

Further information on Detector Dogs can be found at:

<http://www.customs.govt.nz/features/detectordogs/pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/protection-and-response/detector-dog-programme/about-the-detector-dog-programme/>

<https://www.facebook.com/MPIDetectorDogs/>

<https://www.facebook.com/Aviation-Security-Service-Explosive-Detector-Dogs>

## **7. FIREARMS**

Please note that new firearms laws are now in effect in New Zealand. We recommend that you visit the New Zealand Police website to understand these changes before considering bringing firearms into New Zealand - <https://www.police.govt.nz/advice/firearms-and-safety/changes-firearms-law-prohibited-firearms>.

A visitor's firearms licence will let you shoot for hunting or competition in New Zealand for up to one year.

- You will need to show that you are a genuine shooter in your own country; and
- Pay the visitors licence application fee of NZD\$25.00 (including GST)

It is recommended that you apply for your visitor's firearms licence at least six (6) months before your visit. If you intend to stay for longer than 12 months, you must apply for a standard New Zealand firearms licence.

### **7.1 Bringing firearms into New Zealand**

You need a permit to bring firearms into New Zealand, including for hunting or competition. You can apply online for an import permit at the same time as you apply for a visitor's firearms licence. Before you apply online:

- Check if your standard sporting firearms or target pistols (for use in national or international competitions) are on the approved firearms list:

<http://www.police.govt.nz/advice/firearms/approved-firearms>

If they are not on the list, or are not standard sporting firearms send details of the make, model, action-type, calibre, magazine size and reason for importing, to New Zealand Police for assessment by visiting the link: <http://www.police.govt.nz/advice/firearms-and-safety/visitors-firearms-licence-and-import-permits>

### **When you arrive into New Zealand**

When you arrive in New Zealand you must declare all firearms to New Zealand Customs officials. They will refer you to New Zealand Police, who will:

- Check your passport;
- Check your firearms licence issued by the country you live in;
- Collect the NZD\$25.00 (including GST) licence application fee; and
- Decide if you should receive a visitor's firearms licence and import permit and issue them if necessary.

### **7.2 If you do not have a firearms licence from your home country**

Some countries, such as the United States of America, do not issue firearms licences. In this case you will need to provide:

- Proof that you can legally own a firearm in your own country, such as a hunting permit; and
- Proof that you have been trained in firearms safety.

### **7.3 Leaving New Zealand with firearms**

Before you leave New Zealand, you may need to apply for a New Zealand export permit via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website: <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/3-Export-controls/1-NZStrategic-Goods-List/09-Procedures-and-Requirements.php#>

Tourists that have purchased a non-restricted firearm may be exempt. For more details on exemptions: <http://mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/3-Export-controls/1-NZ-Strategic-Goods-List/03-Firearmexemptions.php>

Remember to arrange to import any firearms back into your country of origin before you leave New Zealand.

## **8. DEPARTING NEW ZEALAND**

### **8.1 Aviation Security**

Individuals are prohibited from taking through Aviation Security screening points at all New Zealand international airports the following items:

- Any liquids, aerosols and gels (LAGs) of more than 100mls or 100g per item<sup>2</sup>
- Any inorganic powders (e.g. salt, talcum powder) in excess of 350ml total

Individuals are prohibited from taking through Aviation Security screening points at all New Zealand international and domestic airports the following items:

- Guns, firearms, weapons and other devices that discharge or appear to be capable of discharging projectiles or causing injury;
- Stun devices such as stun guns, gases and sprays such as mace;
- Objects with sharp points or edges such as axes, knives or blades of more than 6cm in length;
- Workers tools such as crowbars, drills and chisels;
- Blunt instruments such as sports bats, clubs and batons; and
- Explosives and flammable substances.

The following items are prohibited from all checked-in luggage:

- Corrosives, explosives, flammable liquids, solids and reactive substances, gasses, oxidisers and organic peroxides, radioactive material and toxic or infectious substances.

For further information: <http://www.avsec.govt.nz/travellers/information-for-travellers>

## **9. MEDICAL INSURANCE**

New Zealand's Accident Compensation Scheme provides cover for everyone in New Zealand, including visitors, but it does not cover all possible medical and hospital expenses, nor any loss of earnings. ACC only covers treatment and rehabilitation costs while you are in New Zealand; it is not a replacement for travel insurance and does not cover illness, disrupted travel plans or emergency travel to get you back home.

While comprehensive medical insurance is not compulsory for participants in order to obtain a visa, all participants are strongly encouraged to arrange suitable medical and travel insurance before visiting New Zealand.

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<sup>2</sup> Quantities of up to 100mls or 100g can be taken through the screening point if they are presented, and fit in a single clear one litre (20cm x 20cm size) plastic bag and placed separately in a tray provided for inspection. Any prescription and non-prescription medicines in quantities needed for the flight may be acceptable, and should be declared at the screening point.

More details about ACC can be found here: [www.acc.co.nz](http://www.acc.co.nz)

## **10. OVERSIZED BAGGAGE**

Please check the requirement with your airline provider. Each provider has different rules and regulations around what sized baggage is allowed and what is classed as oversized. Some airlines will charge a fee for oversized baggage and others may require you to check in earlier.

All baggage charges are the responsibility of each participant.

## **11. USEFUL LINKS**

For more information about any of the details in this document, please follow any of the links below:

- Immigration New Zealand: [www.immigration.govt.nz](http://www.immigration.govt.nz)
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade: [www.mfat.govt.nz](http://www.mfat.govt.nz)
- New Zealand Customs Service: [www.customs.govt.nz](http://www.customs.govt.nz)
- Ministry for Primary Industries: [www.mpi.govt.nz](http://www.mpi.govt.nz)
- New Zealand Medicines and Medical Devices Safety Authority: [www.medsafe.govt.nz](http://www.medsafe.govt.nz)
- Ministry of Health: [www.health.govt.nz](http://www.health.govt.nz)
- New Zealand Police: [www.police.govt.nz](http://www.police.govt.nz)
- Department of Conservation: [www.doc.govt.nz](http://www.doc.govt.nz)

## APPENDIX A: Visa Waiver Countries

From 1 October 2019 visitors from visa waiver countries (see list below) must hold an NZeTA before travelling to New Zealand. To find out more and request an NZeTA visit [www.immigration.govt.nz/nzeta](http://www.immigration.govt.nz/nzeta)

The NZeTA is not a visa and doesn't guarantee entry to New Zealand. A person is deemed to apply for a visitor visa by completing the required "New Zealand Passenger Arrival Card" and if granted entry permission, will also be granted a visitor visa.

A person may stay in New Zealand in accordance with the conditions on their visa. Visitor visas granted at the airport are electronic, meaning a person may not be given a stamp or label in their passport.

United Kingdom - UK passport holders who can produce evidence of the right to reside permanently in the UK can be granted a visitor visa for up to six months upon arrival in New Zealand.

Australia Australian citizens do not usually need a visa to travel to New Zealand. For more information on this, please follow this link: <https://www.immigration.govt.nz/new-zealand-visas/apply-for-a-visa/about-visa/australian-resident-visa>

From 1 October 2019 Australian permanent residents will be required to hold an NZeTA before travelling to New Zealand.

Citizens of the following countries do not require a visa to travel to New Zealand, but only if the person concerned is seeking a visitor visa for not more than three months and the purpose of the visit is not for medical consultation or treatment:

Andorra	Macau (Macau Special Administrative Region passports only)
Argentina	Malaysia
Austria	Malta
Bahrain	Mauritius
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Monaco
Brunei	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Norway
Canada	Oman
Chile	Poland
Croatia	Portugal (with the right to live permanently in Portugal)
Cyprus	Qatar
Czech Republic	Romania
Denmark	San Marino
Estonia (citizens only)	Saudi Arabia
Finland	Seychelles
France	Singapore
Germany	Slovak Republic
Greece	Slovenia
Hong Kong (residents with HKSAR or British National (Overseas) passports only)	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
	Taiwan (permanent residents only)
	United Arab Emirates



Ireland	United Kingdom (must have the right to reside permanently in the
Israel	United Kingdom)
Italy	United States of America (includes USA nationals)
Japan	Uruguay
Korea (South)	Vatican City
Kuwait	
Latvia (citizens only)	
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania (citizens only)	
Luxembourg	

IMPORTANT NOTE: It is a general guide only and there are some instances where special conditions apply. For full details of visa exemptions, and for the most complete information on all your immigration and visa requirements for visiting New Zealand, please go to [www.immigration.govt.nz](http://www.immigration.govt.nz)