



DESTINATION REPORT

NEW ZEALAND

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

In the 10th century, the Maori (descendants of the Polynesians) arrived in New Zealand, making this territory the last habitable land mass to be settled. The name "New Zealand" is derived from the Dutch, who were the first Europeans to arrive in this land in 1642 and named the land after a Dutch province. In 1840, New Zealand became a Crown Territory of Great Britain with the Queen as its sovereign. Thereafter, European settlement began en masse, with European settlers effectively outnumbering the indigenous Maori in less than 50 years. At present, the nearly 5 million population of New Zealand comprises over 71 percent European, 14 percent Maori, 11 percent Asian, and over 7 percent Polynesian. English and Maori are the recognized official languages, with nearly 90 percent of the population speaking English. Christians make up over 44 percent of the population, while just over 38 percent claims to adhere to no religion.

New Zealand comprises two main islands, namely, the North Island and South Island, as well as several small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. The mountainous islands receive rain year-round, with the southern and western coasts receiving more rain than the sunny northern and eastern coasts. The north island is dotted with volcanic peaks that are capped with snow throughout the year. The warmest regions of the country, which are in the north (including Auckland), have mild winters with rare snowfall, as well as warm and humid summers. New Zealand's economy is primarily based on manufacturing, services, and agriculture. New Zealand was affected by the global economic crisis in 2008, thereby resulting in the country officially going into recession. In 2009, the country was able to pull out of the recession and achieved a steady growth rate in the succeeding years. New Zealand is a Commonwealth realm, and its sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, is represented by a Governor General.

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Security Risk Rating

Low

Security Risk Overview

Most visits to New Zealand are free of major security concerns. Levels of civil unrest and corruption are low. Although the risk of terrorism has historically been considered low, authorities temporarily raised the country's terror threat level from Low to High following a mass shooting at two mosques in Christchurch on 15 March 2019. The terror threat level has since been lowered to Medium. Overall crime levels remain lower than in most Western countries, with petty theft and pickpocketing the main crimes to affect foreigners. Police are effective and responsive.

Located within the "Ring of Fire" (the junction of the Australian, Philippine, Eurasian, and Pacific tectonic plates), New Zealand is subject to severe seismic activity that can trigger tsunamis. Wildfires have also been known to cause extensive damage to the country.

Terrorism

There is a low threat of indigenous or international terrorist activity in New Zealand. Police have identified and monitored dozens of supporters of the Middle East-based terrorist group the Islamic State (IS) in New Zealand, but authorities do not currently consider them a threat.

On 3 September 2021, at least six people were injured in a knife attack at a supermarket in Auckland. The suspect, a Sri Lankan national and known ISIS supporter, was shot and killed by the police. The authorities eventually classified the incident as a terror attack.

Civil Unrest

New Zealand is largely free of civil unrest. Protests occur occasionally and tend to be peaceful. Some protests have been held at the US Embassy in Wellington and the US Consulate General in Auckland, causing localized traffic disruptions. Although violent civil unrest is uncommon in New Zealand, travelers should not discount the possibility of a demonstration becoming violent. Protesters do not usually target foreigners or foreign interests, and there are few reports of security forces dispersing protests violently.

Personal Security

Crime rates in New Zealand are generally low. Larger cities, such as Wellington, Auckland, and Christchurch, have higher crime rates than other areas do. Petty crime remains a concern, particularly in major cities. Theft from hotel rooms and unattended vehicles has been increasing, and thieves often target foreigners and tourists. Theft from vehicles is more common in major tourist areas, such as the Coromandel Peninsula, Rotorua, and Queenstown. Burglary and theft of vehicles occur but are decreasing.

Violent crime against tourists is infrequent and weapons are rarely used. Such incidents tend to occur in isolated areas. Drug-related crimes are common but do not usually affect foreigners.

Crimes of a sexual nature-including harassment and assault-are common and law enforcement authorities are generally effective at investigating and prosecuting these crimes. Homosexuality is not criminalized in New Zealand, but crimes targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender

(LGBT) individuals are reported occasionally. Hostile attitudes toward LGBT individuals have generally been more pronounced in rural areas.

Extreme and adventure sports are major tourist attractions in New Zealand. Deaths have occurred due to the carelessness of some tour operators. Tour operators should be licensed and in possession of properly functioning safety equipment. Register itinerary details with local authorities or inform family or friends before setting out on such trips.

New Zealand is subject to severe seismic activity and tremors, and experiences approximately 14,000 minor earthquakes and 200 noticeable earthquakes annually. Occasionally, strong earthquakes cause significant damage and casualties. Some densely populated areas, such as Wellington and Christchurch, are situated in areas of high seismic activity. Exercise caution in Christchurch and Lyttelton due to infrastructural damage caused by previous severe seismic activity. Significant seismic activity can trigger tsunamis, which have the potential to affect port cities and other coastal areas, though no major damage from tsunamis has occurred in recent years. In addition, 12 volcanoes in the North Island are active. On 9 December 2019, the Whakaari/White Island volcano erupted, killing 21 people.

In winter, smog is common in many parts of the South Island, including Alexandra, Christchurch, and Timaru. Smog can cause reduced visibility and disrupt travel. Similarly, unpredictable weather conditions throughout the country, including fog, strong winds, heavy rain, and snowfall, create the potential for travel disruptions. Severe heat and wildfires are common in the country during the summer months.

Law Enforcement

New Zealand Police are able to effectively prevent, respond to, and investigate crimes; however, a lack of personnel and resources sometimes leads to delayed response times. Corruption and impunity are rare.

Prison conditions in New Zealand meet international standards. The judiciary is independent and effective. Make every effort to notify a relevant diplomatic mission in New Zealand in the event of arrest.

Transportation

Air: New Zealand has been rated Category 1 by the International Aviation Safety Assessment Program (IASA), indicating that the country's civil aviation authority has been assessed by IASA inspectors and found to license and oversee air carriers in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) safety standards.

Bus: Most major cities have inter-city bus services, but the number of services may be limited or operations may cease at night or on weekends. Airports in Auckland, Christchurch, Queenstown, and Wellington provide scheduled buses; on-demand shuttle services are generally available at regional airports. Wellington also has a trolley bus service that services the city's south, west, and east. Services are generally reliable and extensive, as well as comfortable and safe, with some buses equipped to facilitate people with disabilities. Public transport is generally not crowded.

Car: Foreigners may legally drive in New Zealand for up to 12 months with a valid license from their home country or an International Driving Permit (IDP). After 12 months, foreign drivers must convert to a New Zealand license. The driver can be fined if any vehicle occupants do not wear seat belts or if young children do not use approved child restraints. All use of cell phones while driving is prohibited. Traffic moves on the left side of the road. Roundabouts (traffic circles) are common, and drivers entering a roundabout should stay to the left and give way to traffic that is already in the

roundabout and coming from the right. Police frequently set up checkpoints and perform roadside sobriety checks.

Driving conditions are generally good and roads well maintained, but local driving practices can be reckless. Most intercity roads, including highways, are winding, hilly, and narrow with two lanes. Rural roads may have steep grades and sharp turns, and mountainous roads may be unpaved, narrow, and without safety barriers, including at railway crossings. In addition, road conditions can deteriorate in conditions of severe weather, including ice, snow, fog, strong winds, and heavy rain that can cause landslides. A four-wheel drive vehicle and/or snow chains may be more suited to rural terrain. Service stations may be more difficult to find in less populated areas and these establishments may not accept credit cards. Vehicle-related theft remains a concern, including carjackings and theft from cars or camper vans.

Taxi: On-demand taxi services are generally available at regional airports. Fares can be very expensive, particularly those operating from Auckland Airport. Taxis are generally metered, though unlicensed taxis may attempt to negotiate a fare. Licensed taxis are considered reliable and of high standard. Taxis operating in major towns and cities are required to have an in-vehicle security camera and 24-hour telecommunication systems. Ride-hailing platforms such as Uber, Ola and Zoomy are available in the country.

Train: Only Wellington and Auckland have suburban commuter train services. Intercity services are available at a limited capacity. There are scenic rail services between Auckland and Wellington, Christchurch and Picton, and Christchurch and Greymouth.

Water: Ferries between the North and South Islands are available and can carry motor vehicles. The vessels are generally modern. The ferry terminal at Picton on the South Island is connected to rail services.

In Wellington and Auckland, commuter harbor ferries are available. Some communities, particularly the smaller islands, are served by boats instead of roads. Charter boats and sightseeing cruises are available, especially in the Southern Lakes and Fiordland regions.

Scams, Fraud, Corruption, and Extortion

A number of recent scams have been related to earthquakes in Christchurch, especially from scammers asking for money to donate to non-profit organizations. Scammers have also posed as authorities from Immigration New Zealand or Inland Revenue, claiming that an individual owes money and will be deported, prosecuted, or jailed if they refuse to pay the debt. Common scams targeting foreigners, regardless of destination, include dating and marriage scams, false employment opportunities, and virtual kidnapping for ransom. Avoid giving out personal information at all costs, especially bank or credit card numbers.

New Zealand has one of the lowest rates of corruption in the world, and most incidents are unlikely to affect travelers.

Security Advice

Be prepared. Make an effort to understand your destination environment before you travel: identify the possible threats and prevailing situation, understand your own vulnerabilities and take action to mitigate the risks.

Maintain a low profile and good situational awareness. Ensure you travel with reliable communications equipment, test your mobile (cellular) telephone upon arrival at your destination and keep it fully charged. Make note of emergency telephone numbers, including the police, fire

department, ambulance, and embassy or consulate.

Avoid all protests and demonstrations to minimize the risk of exposure to incidental violence. Travelers should walk away or wait inside a shop or restaurant if it is not possible to leave the area. Plan alternate routes to circumvent potential protest locations. Seek the assistance of a local host, or travel with a local driver, where possible.

To minimize the risk of becoming a victim of petty theft, travelers should maintain caution and exercise situational awareness at all times. Avoid overt displays of wealth. If confronted by a criminal, do nothing to antagonize the situation. Carry a "dummy" wallet if possible, and carry a passport photocopy at all times.

Carry handbags on the opposite side from passing traffic to reduce the risk of thieves on motorcycles trying to snatch them.

Avoid walking unless you are confident of the security situation. Do not walk by yourself at night in secluded or troublesome areas of the city. Do not take shortcuts away from main roads.

National holidays and public festivals tend to attract large crowds in some countries. Such public gatherings, despite a typically enhanced security presence, create a potential venue for disorder or violence. In addition, large crowds may well impede local transportation systems.

Do not buy counterfeit or any goods in violation of copyright laws. Doing so may be a violation of local laws and can carry hefty fines or even prison time.

Reduce risk of injury from car crashes by always wearing a seatbelt. Some countries have heavy fines for not wearing a seatbelt. Avoid drinking and driving. Be sure to travel with all appropriate documentation, including passport and visa photocopies. Individuals who intend on driving should be in possession of their International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle registration, and proof of insurance at all times.

Travelers are subject to the laws of New Zealand, even if they are not a citizen of New Zealand. Travelers can also be prosecuted for violating their home country's laws while in a foreign country. Travelers should be aware of the laws and customs of the country they are traveling to in order to avoid prosecution.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Health Risk Rating

Low

Travel Health Advice

Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Protect against insect bites and insect-borne diseases, such as tick-borne encephalitis or malaria, by using insect repellent and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats if possible. See more detailed insect precautions below.

Prevent foodborne illnesses by avoiding undercooked foods and unpasteurized dairy products and washing hands, especially before eating. See more detailed food and beverage precautions below.

A comprehensive pre-travel health consultation with a travel health care provider is recommended for all travelers in order to optimize their health while traveling and to individualize their disease prevention strategies to best mitigate the health risks of any destination.

There are confirmed cases of COVID-19 in this country, and/or authorities have undertaken restrictive prevention measures. The situation is fluid. Numbers of cases, governmental restrictions, and travel services are subject to rapid change. To obtain Global Rescue's latest worldwide COVID-19 update, please contact a sales representative at (+1) 617-459-4200 or memberservices@globalrescue.com.

Immunizations - Required for Entry

The following vaccines are required for travelers entering the country. Some vaccines may only be required for travelers arriving from specific destinations, or those who have previously traveled to specific destinations within a given time period. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler-specific requirements.

Immunization	Notes
None	There are no immunizations required for entry into New Zealand.

Immunizations - General

The following immunizations are recommended for travel to all destinations.

Immunization	Notes
Routine	Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Hepatitis B	<p>Hepatitis B is spread through contact with infected blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles.</p> <p>There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (3 dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, RECOMBIVAX HB (3 doses); Heplisav-B (2 doses). The full course of injections is recommended prior to travel. Unvaccinated travelers who have been exposed to HBV should seek medical attention immediately. They should receive a dose of Hep B vaccine within 24 hours of the exposure, and may benefit from treatment with Hep B immunoglobulin as well.</p>
Influenza (Flu)	<p>All types of Influenza are spread between humans by respiratory droplets through sneezing, coughing, and touching objects contaminated with the virus.</p> <p>There are 2 types of pre-exposure vaccinations available: Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (IIV), and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). IIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray. Components of the vaccine change yearly, depending on anticipated circulating strains of the virus, which vary by hemisphere. Vaccination is recommended annually for all persons at least 6 months of age, prior to transmission season.</p>

Immunizations - Recommended for this Country

The following are vaccine preventable diseases present in this country. Some travelers may be at an increased risk of exposure to specific diseases. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler- and itinerary- specific recommendations.

Immunization	Notes
Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)	<p>The Hepatitis A virus is primarily transmitted through contaminated water and food such as shellfish and uncooked vegetables or fruit prepared by infected food handlers. It is also transmitted through person-to-person contact via fecal-oral exposure, or spread through sexual relations, blood transfusions, and needles.</p> <p>Several pre-exposure vaccination options are available: HAVRIX, VAQTA, TWINRIX (3-dose HepA/HepB combination series), and AVAXIM. The vaccine requires 2 doses, separated by a minimum of 6 months. Ideally, the traveler should complete both doses at least 2 weeks prior to travel. However, if there is insufficient lead time to travel, the first injection should be administered before departure and a booster after 6 months. Once both doses are completed, immunity is considered lifelong.</p>

<p>Influenza Virus (Flu)</p>	<p>Classic, or seasonal, influenza, is a highly contagious respiratory infection, caused by 2 types of virus: A and B. All types of Influenza are spread between humans by respiratory droplets through sneezing, coughing, and touching objects contaminated with the virus.</p> <p>There are 2 types of pre-exposure vaccinations available: Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (IIV), and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). IIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray. Components of the vaccine change yearly, depending on anticipated circulating strains of the virus, which vary by hemisphere. Vaccination is recommended annually for all persons at least 6 months of age, prior to transmission season.</p>
<p>Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)</p>	<p>Hepatitis B is spread through contact with infected blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles.</p> <p>There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (3 dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, RECOMBIVAX HB (3 doses); Heplisav-B (2 doses). The full course of injections is recommended prior to travel. Unvaccinated travelers who have been exposed to HBV should seek medical attention immediately. They should receive a dose of Hep B vaccine within 24 hours of the exposure, and may benefit from treatment with Hep B immunoglobulin as well. Vaccination is routine in the US and many other countries. Previously unvaccinated travelers should consider vaccination for travel to areas with high risk of HBV infection, or if they anticipate needing medical/dental care abroad, being exposed to needles, or engaging in sexual activity.</p>

Health Risks

The following are health risks present in the country. Some of these health risks are widespread, while others may only affect travelers in specific areas or those engaging in specific activities. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler- and itinerary-specific recommendations.

<p>Health Risks</p>	<p>Notes</p>
<p>Air Pollution</p>	<p>Air pollution refers to the potentially hazardous mix of particulate matter, chemicals, and other materials that infiltrates the air and causes acute symptoms and chronic conditions. Acute symptoms include itching of the eyes, nose, and throat, as well as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, chest pain, headaches, nausea, and upper respiratory infections (bronchitis and pneumonia). Air pollution is increasing in low- and middle- income countries and has become a major concern for travelers.</p> <p>Travelers with chronic lung conditions such as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD should consult with their physicians prior to travel to areas with poor air quality, and these populations should reduce outdoor exertion. Elderly travelers and infants are also more at risk for respiratory consequences of exposure to air pollution. All travelers should comply with air pollution advisories. Levels of air pollution will vary by city and region; check current levels prior to travel to appropriately target preventive measures.</p>

<p>Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)</p>	<p>STIs are a concern for travelers worldwide, and are likely underreported as a travel-related infection. STIs are caused by viruses, bacteria, and parasites, the same potential pathogens as are present in the traveler's home environment. However, certain infections like chancroid, LGV, and Granuloma inguinale are more common in less industrialized countries, and other areas of the world have higher incidence of HIV and Hepatitis B and C than others. Symptoms vary widely depending on the specific infection, and can include both local and systemic symptoms.</p> <p>STIs are spread between humans by unprotected sexual contact (oral, anal, or vaginal), and skin-to-skin genital contact. Some STIs can also be transmitted through exposure to blood and other bodily fluids. Travelers are at higher risk if engaging in sex with sex workers, traveling for sex tourism, or certain higher risk behaviors. Healthcare workers are at higher risk for certain blood-borne infections.</p> <p>Preventive measures focus on decreasing exposure to STI pathogens. Adhere strictly to safe sex practices: use a condom correctly and consistently, or abstain from intercourse, and use an external condom or dental dam for oral exposures. Travelers should pack external and/or internal condoms, as the quality of condoms available in some areas is not reliable. Avoid behavior that increases the risk of contracting an STI such as casual sex with a stranger or a sex worker. Drinking heavily or taking mind-altering drugs will impair judgement and inhibitions during a sexual encounter, increasing the risk of making unsafe choices. Seek medical attention promptly if an STI is suspected.</p>
<p>Marine Hazards</p>	<p>Marine hazards are varied and include exposures to challenging tides and currents, hazards of watersports and boating, as well as contact with plants and animals that can injure humans. Most commonly seen in travelers are envenomation or stings from jellyfish, sea urchins, certain corals, stonefish, sting rays, and sea urchins.</p> <p>Travelers should seek out and heed posted warnings and refrain from bathing or other aquatic activities at unmarked, unpatrolled beaches.</p>

Medical Facilities and Services

Medical facilities, services, and medications in New Zealand are of high quality, especially in major cities, but are less available in rural areas, such as the Cook Islands and the islands of Niue and Tokelau. Medical emergencies on these islands are likely to require evacuation to mainland New Zealand for treatment. Overland ambulances are provided by a number of organizations and some of these may require payment. Payment, often in cash, will likely be expected up front for any medical services. The New Zealand public hospital system has reciprocal agreements with some countries, such as the United Kingdom and Australia, allowing some citizens of such countries to access some benefits of New Zealand government medical facilities.

High-quality medication is widely available, although the names of the products may differ from their US counterparts. If bringing medication into New Zealand, use the original, clearly-labeled packaging, and also bring a signed and dated doctor's letter validating the drugs.

Food and Water Safety

Tap water is potable throughout most of New Zealand.

Avoid eating raw or undercooked meat, poultry, seafood, or eggs. Avoid eating unwashed or

unpeeled fruits/vegetables, fruits/vegetables that have been washed with contaminated water, unpasteurized dairy products, and bush or game meat. Avoid eating food that is not properly refrigerated or cooled, or that has been left standing and uncovered. Avoid eating leafy or uncooked vegetables and salads.

New Zealand's health authorities regularly test water samples from the Bay of Plenty to ensure that they are not contaminated with biotoxins, which can cause paralytic shellfish poisoning. Health warnings regarding biotoxin levels in shellfish are routinely issued and should be strictly followed.

Only drink water that has been filtered or boiled, or has come in a sealed bottle. Avoid drinking any well water unless you can verify its quality. Do not drink beverages that contain ice unless you can confirm that the ice is from purified water. Do not drink unpasteurized milk or juice, or anything mixed with contaminated water. Hot coffee or tea is usually safe to drink.

Wash hands with soap or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer prior to eating. Do not use tap water to brush teeth unless you can verify the quality of the water. Avoid sharing beverages or utensils with others.

Insect Precautions

Use insect repellent: DEET 20 - 30% or Picaridin 20% on exposed skin. Re-apply per manufacturer's directions.

Avoid scented soaps, hair products, deodorants, perfumes, and shaving products.

Wear long sleeves and pants tucked into socks. Wear neutral colors (beige, light gray). Always wear shoes, both indoors and outdoors.

Treat outer clothing with permethrin.

Remove any containers holding water, both inside and outside any building.

Avoid insect exposure using additional various methods depending on the insect:

- For nighttime flying insects, sleep under bed nets, preferably insecticide impregnated.
- For ticks, hike in the middle of the trail and avoid tall grasses and shrubs, use a tarp when sitting on grass, perform regular tick checks on your body and clothing.
- For other insect vectors, avoid direct contact with animals, and avoid overcrowded, unsanitary conditions to reduce risk of exposure to body lice, mites, fleas, and rodents.

DESTINATION DETAILS

Time Zones

New Zealand (with the exception of the outlying islands)

From 26 September 2021 to 3 April 2022, New Zealand Standard Time (NZST): GMT +13 hours
From 3 April 2022 to 25 September 2022, New Zealand Standard Time (NZST): GMT + 12 hours
From 25 September 2022 to 2 April 2023, New Zealand Standard Time (NZST): GMT +13 hours

Chatham Islands

From 26 September 2021 to 3 April 2022, Chatham Island Standard Time (CHAST): GMT + 13 hours, 45 minutes
From 3 April 2022 to 25 September 2022, Chatham Island Standard Time (CHAST): GMT + 12 hours, 45 minutes
From 25 September 2022 to 2 April 2023, Chatham Island Standard Time (CHAST): GMT +13 hours, 45 minutes

Currency

New Zealand Dollar (NZD)

Credit Cards

Credit cards, particularly American Express, Visa, and MasterCard, are widely accepted in New Zealand.

ATMs

ATMs are located in major cities and towns but are unavailable in small towns, such as those in Great Barrier Island and Stewart Island.

Banking Hours

From Monday to Friday, 09:00-16:30
Banking hours may vary based on a particular bank and location.

Major Holidays

Services and transportation may be affected on/around the following holidays:

Date	Holiday
01 January 2021	New Year's Day
02 January 2021	Day after New Year's Day
06 February 2021	Waitangi Day
08 February 2021	Waitangi Day (observed)
02 April 2021	Good Friday
05 April 2021	Easter Monday

25 April 2021	ANZAC Day
26 April 2021	ANZAC Day (observed)
07 June 2021	Queen's Birthday
25 October 2021	Labor Day
25 December 2021	Christmas Day
26 December 2021	Boxing Day
27 December 2021	Christmas Day (observed)
28 December 2021	Boxing Day (observed)

NOTE: There are no national elections scheduled to be held in 2021.

Voltage Information

230V, 50Hz - Plug Type I

International Airports

Airport Name	Airport Code	Airport Location
Auckland Airport	AKL	Auckland, North Island
Christchurch International Airport	CHC	Christchurch, South Island
Dunedin International Airport	DUD	Dunedin, South Island
Hamilton International Airport	HLZ	Hamilton, North Island
Palmerston North International Airport	PMR	Palmerston North, North Island
Queenstown Airport	ZQN	Queenstown
Rotorua International Airport	ROT	Rotorua, North Island
Wellington International Airport	WLG	Wellington, North Island

ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

The following information is for citizens of the United States. If you are a citizen of a country other than the United States, contact an embassy or consulate for up-to-date requirements. For additional questions regarding entry/exit requirements, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.

A passport valid for three months beyond the departure date from New Zealand, with at least one blank page, is required for entry. A New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA) or visa is required. An onward or return ticket, proof of sufficient funds, and proof of medical insurance may be requested. Those who are unable to provide the required documents may be refused entry. Currency restrictions apply. Travelers must declare any amount over NZD 10,000 (USD 6,952) upon entry.

Under New Zealand's new Customs and Excise Act of 2018, travelers are required to provide border officials full access to their electronic devices if there is reasonable cause. Travelers who refuse or are unable to provide officials with codes, passwords, and encryption keys or other information necessary to access data on an electronic device may be fined up to NZD 5,000 (USD 3,477).

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following items are permitted:

- Personal goods worth a maximum of NZD 700;
- Gifts of up to NZD 110;
- 4.5 liters of wine, champagne, port, sherry, **OR** beer;
- 3 containers (maximum of 1.125 liters) of spirits, liqueur, **OR** similar beverages; **AND**
- 50 cigarettes, 50 grams of cigars, 50 grams of tobacco products, **OR** a combination of a maximum of 50 grams of these products.

NOTE: Only individuals who are 18 years or older are permitted to carry alcohol and tobacco products

The following items are prohibited:

- Drug paraphernalia;
- Certain dog breeds, including American pit bull terrier, Brazilian Fila, Dogo Argentino, Japanese Tosa, and Perro de Presa Canario;
- Counterfeit goods; **AND**
- Hand-held high-power laser pointers.

The following restrictions apply:

- Cash or bearer-negotiable instrument equal to or above NZD 10,000 must be declared in a Border Cash Report.
- The following items should be declared:
 - food items;
 - plant and plant products;
 - animals, animal products, and equipment used with animals;
 - salt and freshwater products;
 - biological specimens, **AND**

- all used equipment (e.g., sporting, camping, hunting, farming, and other recreational equipment).
- The import of pets requires a biosecurity clearance permit and other documentation, including vaccination certificates and evidence of ownership.
- A license granted by the Ministry of Health is required for the importation of controlled drugs, such as methadone and pseudoephedrine.
- Prescription drugs must be in their original containers and accompanied by the prescription or a doctor's letter.
- The following goods require approval:
 - medicines that contain bear, tiger, turtle, musk, and Aucklandia root, among others;
 - elephant ivory;
 - any whale/cetacean items;
 - any items from marine turtle meat or shell;
 - big game hunting trophies; **AND**
 - several types of orchids and cycads.
- Commercial goods require clearance.
- Importation of explosives, including fireworks, and goods containing ozone depleting substances, requires approval from the Environmental Protection Authority.
- Importation of firearms and ammunition requires a special arms permit from the New Zealand police.
- Objectionable publications and materials must be declared upon arrival.

NOTE: The New Zealand government has strong biosecurity laws. Travelers can face hefty fines and/or prison time if they fail to declare any restricted or controlled items. Quarantined goods carry fines of up to NZD 100,000 and/or five years in prison. "Biosecurity risks," such as plants, fresh fruits, and seeds, face an immediate fine of NZD 400. Pets, pet carriers, hiking shoes, and other products also face restrictions. For additional information on controlled or restricted items, visit: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/enter>

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply:

- Cash or bearer-negotiable instrument equal to or over NZD 10,000 should be declared in a Border Cash Report.
- Commercial goods require clearance.
- The export of controlled drugs requires a license from the Ministry of Health.
- Export permits are required for the following items:
 - medicines that contain orchids, seahorse, ginseng, bear, tiger, turtle, musk, and Aucklandia root, among others;
 - elephant ivory;
 - any whale/cetacean items;
 - shark teeth;
 - any items from marine turtle meat or shell;
 - reptile items;
 - giant clam meat and shells;
 - coral;
 - big cat skins or coats;
 - big game hunting trophies;
 - several types of orchids and cycads; **AND**

- plants, such as cacti, cyclamens, and carnivorous plants.
- Export of plants or plant products generally requires a certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- The export of firearms and ammunition requires approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
- Approval from the Ministry for Culture and Heritage is required for the export of the following items:
 - greenstone (pounamu);
 - Maori or other national, scientific, or artistic artefacts above 50 years; and
 - bones, feathers, and other parts of extinct New Zealand species.
- Limited quantities of Paua shells can be exported.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Intl. Country Code	+64
Fire	111
Police	111
Ambulance	111

Contact Information for Select Embassies

US Consulate General in Auckland

NOTE : *The US Embassy in Wellington does not provide consular services. For consular services, contact the Consulate General in Auckland.*

3rd Floor, Citigroup Building

23 Customs Street East (corner of Commerce Street), Auckland Central

Auckland 1010

Telephone: (+64) (9) 303-2724

Emergency After-Hours Telephone: (+64) (4) 462-6000

British High Commission in Wellington

44 Hill Street

Thorndon, Wellington 6011

Telephone: (+64) (4) 924-2888

Australian High Commission in Wellington

72-76 Hobson Street

Thorndon, Wellington 6011

Telephone: (+64) (4) 473-6411

For other embassies, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.