

ROB LAW MAXRECRUITMENT

Immigration Hints

January 2009 Economic Situation update

New Zealand's economy has been affected by the world credit crisis like most developed nations. Architecture and Residential construction went into recession in the latter half of 2008. Most industries expect difficult trading conditions through 2009.

Our unemployment level was 3% a year ago but is now 4% and increasing. This is comparable with Australia at 4.4% and significantly better than figures published for the UK at 6.1%, the EU at 7.1% and USA at 7.2%.

Our government is planning to bring forward certain infrastructure projects to partially offset these job losses.

How does this affect overseas candidates?

There will always be opportunities for well qualified candidates with appropriate work experience. However, fewer employers will be looking overseas so more even than before, candidates will have to visit New Zealand to get their job offer.

An Interesting statistic found on the Immigration Department web site was that In 2007/8 year 92% of all skilled migrants gaining residence had previously held a temporary Work Permit.

Very few candidates can email a CV off and expect the work to come to them - they have to come here to get the work and this will become even more important in the hard times ahead.

The Hospitality Industry

NZ has a very active tourism Industry, with almost 10% of the workforce operating in this area. It is expected that world recession will reduce tourist numbers over the next year or two. There is however an ongoing demand for overseas chefs with appropriate qualifications and first class experience in Five Star hotels or Michelin rated restaurants. These are the only people likely to be considered directly from overseas; anyone else will have to be here, or at least have a confirmed arrival date.

There are regular arrivals of people on Working Holiday Visas who had work experience in bars or restaurants during their university years. Temporary work will always be available for this mobile population.

A desirable location

New Zealand has been seen as a desirable place to live for many years and attracted a steady flow of migrants. Originally they came from the UK but more recently have arrived from most countries in the world.

Ethnic mix at the last population census was about 68% European, 22% Maori and Polynesian and 10% 'Other'. The statistics for skilled migrants arriving in 2007 show 28% came from the UK, 19% from China, 8% from India and 6% from South Africa.

Our land area is greater than the United Kingdom – but holds only 4 1/4 million people. If you want a beach to yourself in summer, you can usually find one – but if you want people on your beach, you'll find them clustered close to a main centre.

New Zealand climate is moderate in every respect, without extremes found in many areas of the world. In summer, only Hawkes Bay and Gisborne on the east coast of the North Island, and Canterbury and Central Otago in the South Island regularly reach beyond 30 degrees Centigrade. In winter, only cities of Christchurch

and further south occasionally see snow – but only for a day or so. Those who actually enjoy snow can find it in depth on ski fields in both North and South Island high country that lie within a four hour drive of all main cities.

Usually there is an adequate supply of rainwater over most of the country, so grassland farming for meat, wool and dairy products featured highly in New Zealand's early economy. In recent years, timber products, horticulture and a high quality wine industry have taken over some of the previously grassed areas.

In Wellington, the mean maximum temperature for January is 20.3C and the minimum mean temperature for July 5.9C. Mean Rainfall is 1270mm and we have 2025 hours of sunshine.

If you are intending to visit New Zealand check out Tourism New Zealand website

www.newzealand.com/travel

New Zealand History

The earliest known residents of New Zealand were the Moriori. The Maori are thought to have arrived from Polynesia around 700 years ago, populating New Zealand with tribal groups that were frequently at war with each other and with the Moriori who were driven out to a last outpost in the Chatham Islands. As neither race had a written language, history of pre European times is a mixture of myth and religion.

New Zealand was 'discovered' by Abel Tasman in 1642 but as he did not like the look of the natives he sailed away without landing. When you see the NZ rugby All Blacks perform a Haka you can perhaps understand why!

Cook was the first European to land here in 1769 and produced early coastal maps of the country. The land was settled by Europeans in the early 1800's seeking whales, seals, then timber and finally gold in 1861. Sheep farming for wool was developed and the first shipment of frozen meat took place from Dunedin in 1882

In 1840 the Treaty of Waitangi was signed by Maori Chiefs and the Crown to give sovereignty to Britain, to halt inter-tribal warfare and bring the rule of law to the country. Not everyone agreed and certainly there were dubious land deals carried out, resulting in the Maori Land Wars in the late 1840's and the 1860's. Reparations have been paid over the past 20 years and are ongoing.

In 1867, four Maori seats were allocated in Parliament - this has been extended to seven to cover the 210,000 voters currently on the Maori electoral role.

In 1893 New Zealand was the first country in the world to give women the vote – and of course it didn't stop there, we recently had a woman Prime Minister for nine years, and currently our Chief Justice. We've also had a female Governor General and a Chief Executive of our largest public company, Telecom. Women here can do anything - and currently outnumber males graduating from our universities

In 1907 New Zealand became a Dominion, and in 1947 established separate sovereignty within the Commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth remains our Head of State through her representative, the Governor General. Opinion polls currently support the status quo, though it is regularly debated.

Transport to New Zealand

New Zealand is served by a range of international airlines providing a variety of potential stopovers for flights from Europe via the East, or through America. Both Air New Zealand and QANTAS have modern fleets and an excellent reputation for service. If your long-haul tastes are more exotic, you can sample Singapore, Hong Kong, Thai, Malaysian, Brunei, Japanese, Taiwanese, Chinese, Korean, Indonesian, Emirates, Chilean, Argentinean and perhaps more – and that is before you reach the restaurant scene in Wellington!

Make the most of a stopover en route, both to ease the journey and take the opportunity to see somewhere new. For those not used to long distance air travel, 24hrs or more strapped into a large aluminium cylinder becomes very uncomfortable – and with DVT can be fatal.

There is an excellent internal air service between main cities in New Zealand run by Air New Zealand the prime operator, with Qantas and Pacific Blue in competition on some routes. Smaller towns and cities are served by Air New Zealand Link using a variety of twin prop aircraft.

There are price advantages for early and on line booking. Check for low price options!

See www.airnz.co.nz www.qantas.co.nz www.pacificblue.co.nz

Kiwi Rail has a narrow 3ft 6ins gauge track and is not user-friendly for long distance passengers. Railways were privately owned for a number of years but from July 2008 reverted to government ownership and are due to receive long awaited track and stock upgrades.

There is only one Auckland to Wellington passenger train - The Overlander - that takes 12 hours and uses carriages any respectable railway would have scrapped thirty years ago. It is great scenery through the central North Island, but quicker and more certain by road! The train runs daily in summer, but only Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the winter months.

Tourist excursions are run from Christchurch to Greymouth daily and from Dunedin through the Taieri Gorge. Steam train excursions also operate on KiwiRail tracks from time to time.

See www.tranzscenic.co.nz www.taieri.co.nz www.mainlinesteam.co.nz

Local commuter rail services operate in both the Auckland and Wellington regions and are being upgraded.

Our **highways** are not European motorway standard but apart from the Auckland area are not European crowded either. Half the population of New Zealand resides north of Hamilton and cause chaos when they all want to drive on the north-south link at the same time!

We drive on the left and our roads will get you where you want to go in a reasonable manner. There is a 100 kph (we're metric) open road limit – and an active police force with hidden radar cameras to take your money – and your license if you infringe too often. In built-up areas the limit is 50kph or 70kph on the fringe. Ask for details about the 'give way to the right' rule when you pick up your rental car. It's different to most countries and may save you panel damage and another infringement!

There are good long distance coach services covering all cities in both islands.

See www.intercitycoach.co.nz

There are competing **rail/road ferry services** across Cook Strait – The Interislander and Bluebridge – run between North and South Islands. The ferry takes about three hours with marvelous views of the Marlborough Sounds.

There are road and rail connections from Picton to Christchurch, but the total journey from Wellington takes all day. The connecting train service leaves Christchurch at 7.00 am and returns from Picton at 1.00pm.

In a hurry you can fly between Wellington and Christchurch in 45 minutes, often cheaper than the ferry, but missing the tourist experience!

If you drive, you'll probably take a winery lunch in Blenheim, stop to view the fur seal colony and spend an extra day whale-watching at Kaikoura en route!

See www.interislandline.co.nz www.bluebridge.co.nz www.kaikoura.co.nz

Social Services

In terms of social reform, New Zealand was at the forefront early last century in looking after those less fortunate. There are social security services available for unemployed residents, solo parents, unsupported children, invalids etc.

State pensions were introduced in 1898 and are paid from age 65 to both men and women, with a married couple receiving a pension indexed to 60% of the national average wage. Any pension entitlement from an overseas government has to be claimed and is deducted from the New Zealand Pension.

Hospital Care for NZ Residents is excellent and free – though there may be a long waiting list for elective surgery. Many take out medical insurance and use private hospitals to avoid waiting lists. Visitors are liable for their own medical costs and are advised to purchase travel insurance - unless there is a country to country reciprocal agreement, such as Australia and the UK.

Primary Health Care, doctors, dentists and opticians are pay as you go. Most medicines are subsidised for residents; you pay a minimum of \$15 per item on your prescription and the visit to a GP in the suburbs will cost you about \$55. A simple tooth-ache may cost you \$120 plus.

Visits to a GP and prescriptions for NZ Residents are lower for the very young and those over 65.

If you suffer an accident in New Zealand, partial cost of treatment, rehabilitation and compensation are covered by the Government Accident Compensation scheme (ACC). This is funded by levies on employment and motor vehicle registration. It means however that you are unlikely to be able to take the person or organisation causing the accident to court for damages. www.acc.govt.nz

Emigrating to New Zealand

As New Zealand is a desirable place to live, migrants are chosen who are most likely to find work and contribute to the country's economy. Rules for immigration are used to control numbers that won't cause a crisis in our small population. The overall target of 47,000 migrants in recent years represents a total inflow of a little over 1% of population but only about 30,000 of these are in the skilled migrant category.

The 'rules' are published quite clearly on the internet at www.immigration.govt.nz

Do not ignore these rules. You must be able to comply in every detail!

In addition to a 'points' system that determines your place in the queue, there are four prime requirements for skilled migrants:

1. You must not be over age 55 when your fully documented residence application is received.
2. You must demonstrate the good character of everyone covered in the application by providing police certificates for each country where you have spent 12 months or more over the last 10 years – including your country of citizenship.
3. You must prove you, your spouse and your children have no serious health problems that may prove a major cost to the NZ health system. Medical certificates may be obtained from any GP in New Zealand or certain approved doctors overseas.
4. You must show you are proficient in the English language by having completed tertiary education in English, or achieving an IELTS score of 6.5

How to do it?

The method you employ depends upon the time available and your confidence in meeting requirements.

1. If time is not a problem and you have over 100 points, complete the expression of interest (EOI) and join

the queue. Once you are invited to apply for residence, 140+ points will quickly achieve your objective. In some months 120 to 135 points may achieve residence depending upon demand. Usually to reach 140 points you will require a job offer – but 125 points may not, depending on your circumstances.

2. If you are confident of meeting Immigration Dept requirements and your qualifications and skills are on the skills shortage list, you can come to New Zealand on a visitor's visa. While here you can obtain a job offer for a fixed term of employment and apply for a work permit for up to two years. It takes only a few days and you can start work. You can then apply for residence at your leisure while working here and with the extra points for job offer and NZ work experience, residence will follow.

Medical Certificates are required for a work permit that extends over 12 months from date of arrival. These can be obtained quicker and cheaper from any New Zealand GP than from specified medical practitioners overseas. If you are coming from a country where TB is present, a TB certificate is required if you are to work here for 6 months.

Police Certificates are required for a work permit that extends 24 months from date of arrival. Don't leave your request for police certificates too late – police in some countries take 6 months to deliver!

Finding Employment

Except in the case of a very specific skill shortage, you will not gain a job offer by firing off CVs at random, then sitting back and waiting for something to happen.

The computer age has made CV distribution too easy, so we get 150 CVs each week from around the world with only two or three raising any immediate commercial interest and only a few each year gaining a job offer without coming here.

You have to be something very special if employers are going to take notice while you are sitting at home waiting for something to happen. You still have to deal with documentation that may take six months, give your notice, sell your house and car, placate your mother in law, convince your wife that it is a good idea to leave your friends behind, say goodbye to the dog, and get on a plane, making sure you appease the kids by a stopover at Disneyland on the way here.

There are many stories of recruits who stumble at each step – and some who finally arrive months or years later than expected.

Unless we have advertised a specific job overseas employers are unlikely to take interest unless the overseas resident has a definite commitment to come here.

This can be by submission of 'Expression of Interest' to the Immigration Office of the Department of Labour, or simply by booking a flight and coming as a visitor to look for work opportunities.

Obviously an employer will take more interest when he can see what he is buying.

If you come to New Zealand, don't just sit in Auckland - be flexible! Jobs are harder to fill in the provinces, so that could be your answer.

Identify potential locations for your career before you rent a house! There's no point in locating yourself with a 6 month lease in a desirable beach community on the east coast if you are a Petroleum Engineer with employment opportunities only in Taranaki or Whangerei. The major Dairy Industry is based on Hamilton and Hawera, but there are smaller plants in both North and South Island rural towns. Timber Industries are centred on the Bay of Plenty, Northland, Gisborne, Napier and the South Island. Aluminium is produced near Invercargill and Steel south of Auckland at Otahuhu and Glenbrook. Coal is mined near Hamilton, near Westport and in Southland. Do your homework on your potential employers!

CV's

Your CV is your advertising brochure which has but one purpose – to sell your working abilities to a potential employer so he gives perhaps \$300 worth of his valuable time for you to convince him to employ you. The person reading the CV is busy and wants to find basic information needed to make a preliminary decision as quickly as possible. The secret is not too little and certainly not too much. Briefly

- Personal and contact details
- Tertiary qualifications and important skill courses relevant to the job with dates and institutions
- List specific skills where specialist software is concerned
- List work experience and details relevant to the job with dates
- Provide a couple of past employer verbal referees

Usually two to five pages will cover all levels of experience.

Forget your aims and objectives and mission statements that you can copy from a text book, it isn't an ego trip and we get bored easily!

Forget all your old school reports, annual progress certificates etc. We want to see only your highest level qualification certificate relevant to the job.

Forget written testimonials - we've known too many people who wrote their own, so we only use verbal referees! Make sure they are of high quality relating to your working environment.

Don't make a meal of your religious activities - New Zealand is a secular society so half a page or more on how you spend your Sunday (or Friday, or Saturday depending upon your religion) is more likely to lose rather than gain you a job offer.

Make sure your CV is up to date, includes your current employment and is well presented as a Word document in English. If we can't read it, it isn't doing your cause any good.

Use your spell check – that is what it's there for! We are often amazed by poor quality CVs supposedly educated people dish out!

Dates are essential. Too many people falsify CVs – we'll check and put to one side if we cannot confirm your qualifications.

Don't claim degrees from non-accredited universities - we have a list of over 400 such institutions and ignore all such applicants.

We would also comment on English language ability. Although 6.5 may be the minimum IELTS score for Immigration - it won't necessarily get you a professional career. Technical people must be capable of very clear communication in both technical and conversational English. There is no point being the brightest Engineer on the planet if you can't pass your brilliant ideas on.

www.roblawmax.co.nz/usefultools/

Salaries

Don't think you can take your home salary, multiply by the exchange rate, and expect to earn that here! If you want a UK salary then live in the UK and accept UK living costs and motorway gridlock! We believe a NZ\$ salary of about 1.8 to 2.0 times GBP is achievable and will give you an equivalent standard of living, considering our lower cost and tax structures.

Taxation

New Zealand tax rates are from:	1/10/08	1/4/2010	1/4/2011
12.5c per dollar	\$0-14k	\$0-17.5k	\$0-20k
21 c per dollar	\$14-40k	\$14-40k	\$20-42.5k
33c per dollar	\$40-70k	\$40k-75k	\$42.5k-80k
39c per dollar	\$70k+	\$\$75k+	\$80k+

The newly formed National government has indicated these will be lowered further to cope with the current financial situation.

GST is rated at 12.5% of sales on all goods and services.

Fringe Benefit Tax is charged on employment 'perks' like company cars, pension, medical insurance etc paid by the employer.

There is no Capital Gains Tax, No Death Duties, No Stamp Duty on house sales

Relative living costs

We have carried out an On-line Supermarket survey of relative costs in different countries of a typical NZ\$350 shopping trolley of meat, vegetables, groceries, washing powders, a bottle of wine and a dozen beer, calculations being adjusted at current exchange rates.

Woolworths - NZ	\$350	www.woolworths.co.nz
Australia Woolworths	+ 16%	www.homeshop.com.au
Sainsbury's UK	+ 18%	www.sainsburys.co.uk
Cold Storage Singapore	+ 78%	www.coldstorage.com.sg
Pick n Pay South Africa	- 18%	www.pnponline.co.za

It is appreciated that exchange rates are constantly changing and on line shopping is not the cheapest way to shop. Others would argue relative cost of Sainsbury versus Asda or Tesco, Australian Woolworth versus Coles - and Cold Storage is certainly the up-market supplier in Singapore with high prices for both meat and alcohol. The mix we chose probably wouldn't match everyone's tastes either, but the result is our best indication of where weekly costs stand. Obviously the answer is to live in New Zealand but shop each week in Durban!

Temporary Accommodation

Young single visitors find 'backpacker' accommodation readily available, clean and inexpensive during a short visit. Families should look at 'Motels' – excellent self catering accommodation usually costing around \$100/130 per night.

See www.jasons.com Hard copy available free at airports on your arrival.

If you can obtain AA Accommodation guides, they are even more comprehensive

Housing

National property statistics are published regularly by Quotable Value NZ - see www.qv.co.nz

Median prices for the 12 months to December 08 show the wide variation between different cities around the country.

Auckland region	\$490k	Palmerston North	\$280k
Tauranga	\$429k	Wellington	\$416k
Hamilton	\$337k	Christchurch	\$349k
New Plymouth	\$305k	Dunedin	\$254k
Napier	\$326k	Invercargill	\$211k
Queenstown	\$573k		
New Zealand average	\$378k.		

Housing sales prices have slumped 7.4% during 2008 in line with world trends - compared with an increase of 10% in 2007

A wide selection of houses nationally are detailed on www.trademe.co.nz

A mortgage currently costs around 6 to 7% interest rate - but the trend is downwards.

Petrol

Currently (late January 2009) around \$1.50 per litre for unleaded 91 octane in main centres, but this varies frequently up or down linked to exchange rate and the world price for oil.

The price rises further away from a distribution port. Central North Island or West Coast South Island may be 10 cents higher than main cities.

Banking

People coming to New Zealand are often concerned about opening a bank account. There are five major banks with branches throughout the country

Since the worldwide credit crisis, retail deposits in New Zealand banks have been government guaranteed.

- National Bank of New Zealand www.nationalbank.co.nz
- Bank of New Zealand www.bnz.co.nz
- WestpacTrust www.westpac.co.nz
- ANZ Banking Group www.anz.co.nz
- ASB Bank (Auckland Savings Bank) www.asb.co.nz

All are Australian owned – the National Bank is owned by the ANZ, but has consistently polled higher in terms of customer satisfaction. The ASB is owned by Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Your own bank overseas will have a relationship with one or other of the above and will transfer funds and arrange for accounts to be opened for you before you arrive if you wish.

There are other retail banks:

- **TSB** (Taranaki Savings Bank) is big in the New Plymouth Area and runs ‘no fees’ and interest paying cheque accounts subject to minimum balances. www.tsb.co.nz
- **SBS** (Southland Building Society) has branches mainly in the South Island www.sbs.net.nz
- **KiwiBank** is a fairly recent government sponsored bank run by NZ Post and operates from the many Post Shops nationwide. It is aggressively advertising and has gained a significant market share in retail banking. www.kiwibank.co.nz

Both HSBC and Rabobank have a presence.

There are plenty of ATM ‘Money Machines’ highly visible on the streets of all city centres, shopping malls and airports; most will accept VISA and internationally recognised overseas ATM cards.

The New Zealand Education System

There have always been questions on 'How good is the NZ Education System' particularly in comparison with the UK and OECD countries. Every parent wants the best for their children.

In urban areas there is wide availability of Pre-school with most having access to 20 hours of free schooling per week. Primary School is from the 5th birthday. Intermediate School starts after age 11 and Secondary School from age 13 commencing the school year in February.

While school education is free, most schools have an 'Activities Charge' to cover costs over the standard curriculum. Schools in lower socio-economic areas are resourced at a higher level by central government and have lower 'Activity' charges.

In terms of secondary education, while we older generation complain of declining standards of both achievement and behaviour, we hear exactly the same complaints in both Australia and Britain and are probably talking about the influence of lower quartile non-achievers. The fact remains that those who do achieve here compare favourably with those in any other country – and if they're going to live and work in New Zealand, all they have to be is among the best here, without worrying about overseas comparisons! More details of the schooling system and regional school listings can be found on New Zealand Education Department website www.education.govt.nz and New Zealand school listings website

www.tki.org.nz/e/schools

Schools operate a four term year and State Secondary School terms are:

2009	2010	2011
27 Jan - 9 Apr	2 Feb - 1 Apr	1 Feb - 15 Apr
27 Apr - 3 Jul	19 Apr - 2 Jul	2 May - 15 July
20 July - 25 Sept	19 Jul - 24 Sept	1 Aug - 7 Oct
12 Oct - 18 Dec	11 Oct - 20 Dec	25 Oct - 20 Dec

There may be slight variations on start and finish dates of the school year.

Further details are on www.minedu.govt.nz

There are several excellent private schools around the country that consistently perform at the top level internationally in terms of scholarship. They may have slightly different school terms.

Costs of private education may vary - but for example, Samuel Marsden Collegiate School for girls and Scots College for boys in Wellington publish costs between \$10k and \$13k per year.

www.marsden.school.nz

www.scotscollege.school.nz

Tertiary education is subsidised for New Zealand residents, but otherwise available on the basis of 'User Pays'. Student loans are available to fund students through University or Polytech, but repayment of loans start through the tax system once employment income passes a threshold level. Overseas students pay their own education costs in full.

NZ Universities are

- Auckland University www.auckland.ac.nz
- Auckland University of Technology (AUT) www.aut.ac.nz
- Waikato University – Hamilton www.waikato.ac.nz
- Massey University – Palmerston, Auckland, Wellington www.massey.ac.nz
- Victoria University – Wellington www.vuw.ac.nz
- Canterbury University – Christchurch www.canterbury.ac.nz
- Lincoln University – Agricultural, south of Christchurch www.lincoln.ac.nz
- Otago University – Dunedin www.otago.govt.nz

Auckland and Canterbury are the main educators for ‘pure’ BE Engineers in Mechanical, Civil, Electrical, Process and Materials Engineering disciplines. Massey has been taking an increasing share of the student market with BTech and more recently BEng degrees in more focussed subjects – but their product is aimed at industry and so far not readily accepted by mainstream Engineering Consultants. Medical degrees are provided by Otago and Auckland, veterinary by Massey. New Zealand degrees in Engineering, Medicine and Agricultural Sciences are recognised internationally to be of the highest standards.

Outside the universities, there are Polytechnics serving major population areas to provide local education at diploma and trade certificate level, but they tend to specialise. Many Polytechnics now also offer degree courses. All tertiary qualifications, curricula and standards are controlled by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA). www.nzqa.govt.nz

So long as students take a tertiary course ‘because it looks interesting’ and the academics consider learning is a virtue in its own right, there will be a mis-match between the production of graduates and employer demand. All we can suggest is that if you are to spend a large amount of money gaining a tertiary qualification, it should be based on potential return on expenditure like any other capital investment and selected on the basis of career availability. Check career prospects before taking the course, not after you've graduated.

Useful Data

New Zealand Public Holidays

New Year -	January 1st and 2nd (Monday & Tuesday if the dates are a weekend)
Waitangi Day -	6th February
Easter -	Friday and Monday
Anzac Day -	25th April
Queens Birthday-	1st Monday in June
Labour Day -	4th Monday in October
Christmas -	25th and 26th December (Monday & Tuesday if the dates are a weekend)

There is one additional day ‘Anniversary Day’ which is specific to each province. In Wellington it is the nearest Monday to the 22nd January and in Auckland usually occurs one week later. This can catch out even New Zealand travelers!

Currency Exchange Rates

Exchange rates have fluctuated widely in recent months. They can be checked daily by going to www.bnz.co.nz and clicking on foreign currency - rates

Travelling Distances

	From Auckland	From Wellington
Whangerei	169km	
Hamilton	126km	532km
New Plymouth	357km	355km
Gisborne	499km	538km
Taupo	278km	380km
Napier	421km	323km
Wellington	658km	
	From Christchurch	From Picton
Picton	336km	
Nelson	424km	110km
Greymouth	258km	352km
Dunedin	362km	698km
Queenstown	486km	822km
Invercargill	579km	915km

Population Centres

Figures are approximate and sources vary depending upon where boundaries are set.

One million people live In the South Island

Auckland has 1.4m spread over four adjacent cities and rural areas

		www.aucklandnz.com
Hamilton	118k	www.hamiltoncity.co.nz
Tauranga	100k	www.tauranga.govt.nz
Rotorua	50k	www.rotoruanz.com
New Plymouth	67k	www.newplymouthnz.com

Gisborne	45k	www.gisbornenz.com
Napier	54k	www.napierplanning.govt.nz
Hastings District	70k	www.hastingsdc.govt.nz
Palmerston North	76k	www.palmy.net.nz
Wellington City	180k	www.wellington.govt.nz
Wellington Region	460k	Includes Hutt, Upper Hutt, Porirua, Kapiti
Nelson	44k	www.nelsoncitycouncil.co.nz
Blenheim	27k	www.marlborough.govt.nz
Greymouth	10k	www.greymouthnz.co.nz
Christchurch	316k	www.christchurchnz.net
Dunedin	120k	www.cityofdunedin.com
Invercargill	52k	www.invercargill.org.nz

Useful Websites

Food Prices	www.woolworths.co.nz
Hardware	www.mitre10.co.nz
Real Estate	www.trademe.co.nz

Registration

Some trades and professions require to be Registered in New Zealand

Electricians see	www.ewrb.govt.nz
Plumbers and Gasfitters	www.pgdb.co.nz
Architects	www.nzrab.org.nz

Builders(carpenters) are being added to this list

As well as Doctors, Nurses, Teachers, Vets etc.

Disclaimer

The views given here are provided by a migrant Engineer from the UK and are intended to assist other would-be migrants. We regret we are not in a position to enter detailed discussion, but will assist appropriate candidates with advice where we are able.

If you require further information:- USE YOUR MOUSE! www.yellowpages.co.nz