

New Zealand



Source: New Zealand Government /covid19.govt.nz

13.12.2022

International travel

Information for air and sea travellers about entering and leaving New Zealand.

What you need to know

- [Recommended testing when you arrive in NZ](#)
- [If you get COVID-19 while visiting NZ](#)
- [When to wear a face mask](#)

Key points

You do not have to complete the New Zealand Traveller Declaration (NZTD) to enter New Zealand.

Travellers and crew do not need proof of COVID-19 vaccination to enter New Zealand. Please check with your airline or cruise provider as they may still require proof of vaccination.

Air travellers can get free rapid antigen tests (RATs) at the airport, please take some.

If you have COVID-19 symptoms when you arrive in New Zealand by air, we encourage you to take a RAT.

Please report a positive test result by calling:

- **[0800 432 010](#) — if you are calling from a New Zealand phone number**
- **[+64 9 954 6118](#) — if you are using an international SIM card. Check with your phone provider as there may be charges.**

Have a safe-as New Zealand summer

Get ready for a safe-as summer in New Zealand. Enjoy our summer by being prepared and knowing how to stay safe.

[Have a safe-as summer\(external link\)](#)

Prepare to travel

Remarks from the International Road Transport Union

Forthcoming

- Your passport must be valid. Check its expiry date to make sure it meets the rules for acceptable travel documents.

[Check that your passport is acceptable for travel to New Zealand | Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

If you are a New Zealand citizen and you need to renew your passport, make sure you allow plenty of time before you travel.

[Get or renew your passport | govt.nz\(external link\)](#)

Make sure you have enough money for your stay and a travel ticket out of New Zealand

[Find out more about the conditions of your travel | Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

You may need a visa or NZeTA to enter New Zealand

If you are not a New Zealand or Australian citizen, you may need to apply for a visa or a New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA) to enter New Zealand.

If you do not have a visa, you must have a New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA).

[Check if you need a visitor visa or NZeTA | govt.nz\(external link\)](#)

[Arriving by cruise ship | Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

More information about visa categories

[Visa waiver countries and territories | Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

[Accredited Employer Work Visa | Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

Travelling from the Pacific

You can apply for a visitor visa to travel to New Zealand from a Pacific Island Forum country. The full list of Pacific Island Forum countries is on Immigration NZ's website.

[Travelling from the Pacific islands | Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

- When coming to New Zealand to visit, study or work, we strongly encourage you to get travel insurance.

Some visa categories require you to hold insurance as a condition of your visa.

Check COVID-19 cover

Before you buy travel insurance, we recommend you check what cover it provides for COVID-19-related events, including medical treatment, the cost of changing your travel arrangements or paying for accommodation if you need to isolate.

For cruise ship passengers

Make sure you choose a travel insurance policy that covers you for:

- cruising
- any activities you do on shore
- all of the countries you will visit on your cruise
- any pre-existing medical conditions you may have
- medical evacuations at sea.

Some cruise ships may not allow you to board without cruise-specific insurance.

Reciprocal health agreements

New Zealand has reciprocal health agreements with Australia and the United Kingdom (UK). A range of services are not publicly funded, and these differ between countries. If you travel to New Zealand from Australia or the UK, we still recommend buying travel insurance to cover the cost of any medical treatment you may need while you are in New Zealand.

COVID-19 tests are free for everyone.

[Reciprocal health agreements and what they cover | Ministry of Health\(external link\)\(external link\)](#)

If you have an accident while in New Zealand

The Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) covers everyone, including visitors, who are injured in an accident in New Zealand.

[Find out what injuries are covered | ACC\(external link\)](#)

- Make sure you bring:
 - enough supply of your own regular medications, and some extra, in case you are away for longer than expected
 - a copy of your current repeat prescription
 - a note from your doctor for any chronic conditions or medical treatment you are receiving.
- From Thursday 20 October 2022, you no longer need to complete the New Zealand Traveller Declaration (NZTD) to enter New Zealand.

Note: The NZTD will be reintroduced in mid-2023 and will replace the paper Arrival Card.

[About the NZTD | New Zealand Traveller Declaration\(external link\)](#)

- If you pass through New Zealand on your way to another country and you do not plan to stay, you are a transit passenger.

In New Zealand, you can only transit through Auckland International Airport. You must stay in the transit area of the airport and you cannot apply to enter New Zealand. You can remain in transit for up to 24 hours.

Check if you need an NZeTA or transit visa

[Who can transit New Zealand | Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

Check transit rules and the entry requirements for your destination

Transit rules can change quickly, so it is your responsibility to make sure you can transit through New Zealand and enter any country on your journey. If you are unable to do this, you may not be allowed to board the plane.

You do not need to be vaccinated

You do not need proof of COVID-19 vaccination to enter New Zealand.

If you will enter New Zealand for more than 24 hours

If you will be in New Zealand for longer than 24 hours, you are not a transit passenger. You must apply to enter New Zealand.

[New Zealand border entry requirements | Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

After you arrive in New Zealand

- **There may be delays at the airport**

It may take longer than usual to get through Customs, baggage collection and biosecurity at the airport.

The New Zealand summer is our busiest travel period and it is common for airports to be busy and have queues.

How you can help

- Make sure you know what is allowed in your checked and carry-on baggage.
- Go to the airport early and allow enough time to check your luggage and go through security screening and Customs.
- Have your documents completed and ready to present to border officers at the airport.

Check what you need

At the airport, you will need to show Customs officials your:

- passport
- visa (if you need one) or NZeTA
- completed arrival card.

[Check if you need an NZeTA\(external link\)](#)

What you cannot bring with you

Check the New Zealand Customs Service website for goods you cannot bring into New Zealand.

[Prohibited and restricted items | New Zealand Customs\(external link\)](#)

Check what you need to declare and if you need to pay tax or duty

You will need to meet biosecurity requirements.

[Travelling to New Zealand — items to declare, charges and fees | New Zealand Customs\(external link\)](#)

[Check what you can bring to New Zealand | Ministry for Primary Industries\(external link\)](#)

- You can get free rapid antigen tests (RATs) at the airport, please take some.

If you have COVID-19 symptoms when you arrive in New Zealand by air, we encourage you to take a RAT.

Report a positive RAT result

If you test positive, please report it.

Call the COVID-19 test results line 8am to 8pm, 7 days a week:

- [0800 432 010](tel:0800432010) — if calling from a New Zealand phone number.
- [+64 9 954 6118](tel:+6499546118) — if using an international SIM card. Check with your phone provider as there may be charges.

New Zealand and Australian citizens that have a National Health Index (NHI) number can do this online with My Covid Record:

[My Covid Record | Ministry of Health\(external link\)](#)

Get a PCR test after a positive RAT

If your RAT result is positive, we encourage you to get a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test from a community testing centre or healthcare provider.

Please tell the person who does your test that you have been overseas in the last 7 days.

PCR tests give valuable information about potential new variants coming into New Zealand.

[Find PCR testing locations | Health Point\(external link\)](#)

- There are some things you can do to protect yourself from COVID-19 while travelling.

[Keep up healthy habits](#)

When you need to wear a face mask

You must wear a face mask when visiting healthcare facilities, for example:

- hospitals
- doctor's clinics or your GP
- community/iwi health providers
- aged care residential facilities.

Some places may still ask you to wear a face mask. We encourage you to wear a face mask in crowded places such as public transport, or when visiting people at high risk.

[When to wear a face mask](#)

If you feel unwell

If you feel unwell, call Healthline for free on [0800 358 5453](tel:08003585453) for advice, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

If using an international SIM, you will need to call [+64 9 358 5453](tel:+6493585453)

If you need urgent medical help

Call [111](tel:111).

- If you test positive for COVID-19 while visiting New Zealand, you will need to:
 - isolate for 7 days — you should have a plan for this
 - source your own accommodation and pay for this
 - pay for any healthcare costs.

Follow the isolation advice on the COVID-19 Health Hub.

You cannot leave isolation early to travel home, or to another destination.

[Self-isolation requirements for travellers | Health Hub \(external link\)](#)

- If you leave your cruise to fly home or to stay on in New Zealand, you need to apply for a visa and entry permission by completing an arrival card and presenting it to an Immigration officer at the port you disembark from.

You must show evidence of your onward travel — for example, a ticket for your flight out of New Zealand.

New Zealand citizens and residents travelling overseas

- Before travelling overseas, check the immigration and COVID-19 requirements of the country you will visit.
 - Check the official website of the country you wish to enter or transit, or
 - Contact the embassy, high commission or consulate of the country you are travelling to.

[Foreign embassies in New Zealand | mfat.govt.nz\(external link\)](https://mfat.govt.nz/external-link)

Arrange any COVID-19 tests you may need

Some countries require travellers to have a negative COVID-19 test result before they leave New Zealand.

Pre-departure testing for international travel is not covered under the public health response. So it is not available for free from community testing centres, pharmacies or GPs.

Make sure to check the test types accepted and timeframes they need the test done within, and plan ahead.

Find pre-departure testing providers:

[COVID-19 testing | Healthpoint\(external link\)](https://healthpoint.govt.nz/external-link)

Download your proof of vaccination

Some countries may require proof that you have been vaccinated before you can enter.

Anyone aged 5 and older who has had a COVID-19 vaccination in New Zealand can get an International Travel Vaccination Certificate. You can use this as proof of your vaccinations to travel overseas — you cannot use your My Vaccine Pass as proof.

The name on your International Travel Vaccination Certificate must match your passport. If the name is different, contact your health provider to have your details updated.

[Download your International Travel Vaccination Certificate | My Covid Record\(external link\)](https://mycovidrecord.govt.nz/external-link)

If you have recently tested positive for COVID-19

If you have recently tested positive for COVID-19, your pre-departure COVID-19 test can show a positive result. You will need to see a medical practitioner who will examine you for current symptoms of COVID-19, and confirm you have recovered.

You can check the requirements for the country you will visit on its official website. You can also contact its high commission, embassy or consulate in New Zealand.

Some airlines may also require you to show proof of a negative COVID-19 test, or a medical certificate before you fly. Check with your airline.

[\(external link\)](#)

- **Check your passport is valid**

How much time you need on your passport depends on the country you are visiting. Check the entry requirements for the country you want to travel to.

If you need to renew your passport, make sure you allow plenty of time.

[Renew or replace your passport | govt.nz\(external link\)](#)

[Get a passport for your tamariki | govt.nz\(external link\)](#)

You may need a visa to enter some countries

[Get a visa | govt.nz\(external link\)](#)

- Destination-specific travel advisory levels have been reinstated for New Zealanders travelling overseas.

Check the SafeTravel website for travel advisories for your destination.

[Travel advice | safetravel.govt.nz\(external link\)](#)

The New Zealand Government urges any New Zealanders who are travelling overseas to register with SafeTravel. If you register, you will receive notification of any changes made to travel advice.

[Register your details with SafeTravel\(external link\)](#)

- Some countries may require travellers to provide evidence of travel insurance that covers COVID-19 treatment.

If you do not have travel insurance, you may have to pay for any COVID-19 related medical costs yourself.

- You can travel between New Zealand and the Cook Islands without having to go into managed isolation or self-isolation when you arrive. This is called quarantine-free travel (QFT).

Normal immigration rules still apply.

[Check what you need to do to travel to the Cook Islands\(external link\)](#)

Travelling to Niue from New Zealand

Niue's borders are now open. All travellers must:

- be vaccinated
- have proof of travel insurance
- take a PCR test 48 hours before their flight to Niue
- complete the Niue Traveller Declaration.

If you are visiting Niue, you must book your accommodation in advance for the duration of your stay.

If you or someone you are travelling with tests positive for COVID-19, you may have to isolate and stay longer than planned. Make sure you have a plan for this.

[Entry requirements for Niue | Government of Niue\(external link\)](#)

[Complete the Niue Traveller Declaration\(external link\)](#)

[SafeTravel advice for Niue | safetravel.govt.nz\(external link\)](#)

- **Follow any local COVID-19 restrictions**

Check the official website of the country you wish to enter for information about any COVID-19 restrictions. Rules and restrictions can change quickly, so make sure you regularly check local health advice for the country you are travelling to.

Keep up healthy habits

There are some things you can do to keep you and your whnau safe while you are overseas.

- Wear a face mask if you are indoors in crowded places.
- Wash and sanitise your hands if you have been in a public place, and after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing.
- Try to meet outdoors where there is better ventilation.

Have a plan if your travel is disrupted

Make sure you have a plan if you or someone you are travelling with gets COVID-19 while overseas. If you test positive for COVID-19, you may have to pay for quarantine or self-isolate for a period of time.

More information

Advice for commercial, trade and cargo vessels **Advice for commercial, trade and cargo vessels (external link)**

New Zealand's maritime border is open to foreign commercial vessels, including trade and cargo vessels. Find out what you need to do to enter New Zealand.

Advice for recreational vessels, yachts and small craft **Advice for recreational vessels, yachts and small craft (external link)**

New Zealand's maritime border is open to foreign registered recreational vessels — including superyachts. Find out what you need to do to enter New Zealand.

The current phase of New Zealand's COVID-19 response **The current phase of New Zealand's COVID-19 response**

What you need to know about the current COVID-19 measures in New Zealand.

Last updated: 13 Dec 2022at 12:11 pm

[About our COVID-19 response](#)
[History of the COVID-19 Protection Framework](#)
[History of the COVID-19 Alert System](#)
[Independent Advisory Groups](#)
[Legislation and key documents](#)
[Proactive releases](#)

[Languages and resources](#)
[Posters](#)
[Translations](#)
[Alternate formats](#)

[Contact and support](#)
[Contact us](#)
[COVID-19 support](#)
[Wellbeing helplines and support](#)
[Report a breach](#)

10.03.2022

Travel to New Zealand

Entry to New Zealand is controlled to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

What you need to know

- [Travel with Australia](#)
- [Travel with the Pacific Islands](#)
- [Transiting New Zealand](#)
- [Leaving New Zealand](#)

[When New Zealand's borders will open blocked URL](#)When New Zealand's borders will open

Over 2022, New Zealand's borders are reopening in 5 steps to allow more travellers to enter New Zealand.

[Check if you can travel blocked URL](#)Check if you can travel

Everyone travelling to New Zealand must be eligible to enter. Check your eligibility at [Immigration NZ](#).

[Vaccination requirements blocked URL](#)Vaccination requirements

Travellers who meet COVID-19 vaccination requirements to enter New Zealand do not have to go into managed isolation and quarantine.

Testing requirements

[Pre-departure testing blocked URL](#) Pre-departure testing

Most travellers must have a negative COVID-19 test result to enter New Zealand. Find out about our pre-departure requirements.

[Rapid antigen testing when you arrive blocked URL](#) Rapid antigen testing when you arrive

Fully vaccinated and eligible travellers must do 2 rapid antigen tests after arriving in New Zealand. Find out about testing when you arrive.

Ways to enter New Zealand

[If you are self-testing on arrival blocked URL](#) If you are self-testing on arrival

Travellers who are fully vaccinated with approved vaccines for New Zealand must take 2 rapid antigen tests after they arrive.

[If you do not meet vaccination requirements blocked URL](#) If you do not meet vaccination requirements

Travellers who do not meet vaccination requirements to enter New Zealand without managed isolation and quarantine must go in to MIQ.

[If you are travelling from a quarantine-free Pacific Island blocked URL](#) If you are travelling from a quarantine-free Pacific Island

Travellers from some Pacific Islands can enter New Zealand without having to enter MIQ.

In an emergency

If you are a New Zealand citizen abroad you can get emergency consular assistance. You can access support for situations like lost or stolen passports, death, health issues and law infringements.

New Zealand cannot influence or guarantee another country or airline's entry, exit or transit requirements. We also cannot help you book a commercial flight.

Get emergency consular help by calling:

- [+64 99 20 20 20](#) if you are outside New Zealand
- [0800 30 10 30](#) if you are in New Zealand.

[More help from SafeTravel\(external link\)](#)

01.07.2021

Quarantine-free travel from some Australian states will resume from 11.59pm (NZT) on 4 July.

This includes ACT, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria. Negative pre-departure tests will be required to enter New Zealand.

Travel

Advice on international travel, quarantine-free travel, what happens when you arrive in New Zealand, and how to safely travel within New Zealand.

Travel to New Zealand

How to plan your travel to New Zealand and what will happen when you arrive.

On this page

[blocked URLWho can travel to New Zealand](#)
[blocked URLPre-departure testing if you're travelling to New Zealand](#)
[blocked URLBorder controls on arrival](#)
[blocked URLHow to travel back to New Zealand](#)
[blocked URLQuarantine-free travel to New Zealand](#)
[blocked URLWhat to bring with you to New Zealand](#)
[blocked URLKeep yourself and those around you safe while travelling](#)
[blocked URLArriving in New Zealand](#)
[blocked URLTransiting through New Zealand](#)

Who can travel to New Zealand

The New Zealand borders are closed to almost all travellers. Closed borders helps stop COVID-19 from spreading through our communities. The travel ban applies to all arrivals into New Zealand whether by air or sea.

New Zealand citizens and residents

You have a legal right to come to New Zealand if you're:

- a New Zealand citizen
- a New Zealand resident with valid travel conditions.

If you're travelling from a 'very high risk' country

Travel from very high risk countries is temporarily restricted to New Zealand citizens, partners and dependent children of New Zealand citizens, and parents of dependent children who are New Zealand citizens.

The following countries currently meet the threshold of being very high risk: India, Brazil, Papua New Guinea and Pakistan.

[Restrictions on travel to New Zealand from very high risk countries](#)

Limited exceptions

There are a small number of limited exceptions to the ban on travelling to and entering New Zealand.

These exceptions apply to people who:

- already hold a temporary New Zealand visa
- do not have a New Zealand visa.

If you're not a New Zealand citizen or resident you legally must get approval from Immigration New Zealand before travelling to New Zealand.

[COVID-19 key updates from Immigration NZ\(external link\)](#)

There are exceptions for people who can travel to New Zealand under a quarantine-free travel arrangement.

Our quarantine-free travel arrangements apply to the aviation (air) border only. Maritime (sea) borders are closed at this time.

[Quarantine-free travel](#)

There are also exceptions for some vessels. These include cargo ships, fishing vessels unloading catch and ships coming from Antarctica.

[Guidance for the maritime sector from the Ministry of Health\(external link\)](#)

Pre-departure testing if you're travelling to New Zealand

If you're travelling to New Zealand, you must have a negative COVID-19 test result before the scheduled departure of your first international flight. Travellers from Antarctica and most Pacific islands do not need to get pre-departure tests..

Travellers from Australia are required to get PCR or RT-PCR tests.

You will need to have had both your COVID-19 sample taken and your result returned no more than 72 hours before the scheduled departure time of your first international departure.

[Check the requirements for pre-departure testing for travellers to New Zealand](#)

Border controls on arrival

It's important people returning to New Zealand do their part to stop COVID-19 spreading in New Zealand.

Managed isolation or quarantine

If you're returning to New Zealand you legally must complete at least 14 days of managed isolation or quarantine, unless you're arriving under quarantine-free travel. You will also be tested for COVID-19 during your stay in a facility.

[Managed isolation and quarantine](#)

Secure your place in managed isolation

You are legally required to have a voucher before flying to New Zealand. Your voucher allocates you a place in a managed isolation facility.

Airlines will not be permitted to board you if you do not have a voucher, unless you are exempt from using the Managed Isolation Allocation System.

[Register for a voucher for managed isolation\(external link\)](#)

Request an emergency allocation

The emergency allocation process exists for limited situations that require urgent travel to New Zealand within the next 14 days.

You can apply for an emergency allocation if you cannot book your preferred date in the Managed Isolation Allocation System, and you meet the eligibility criteria.

You can request an emergency allocation if:

- you are legally entitled to enter New Zealand under our current border settings
- your travel is time-critical — within the next 14 days
- you have registered in the Managed Isolation Allocation System and you have not been able to book an allocation for the date you require urgent travel
- your circumstances fall within 1 of the 2 categories permitted, and
- you have attached evidence to support your application.

The managed isolation and quarantine website has details about the travel categories permitted for emergency allocation, and what supporting evidence you need.

Very few emergency allocation requests will be granted. We encourage you to book in early to the Managed Isolation Allocation System, as this is the best way to guarantee your place.

[Emergency allocation requests\(external link\)](#)

How to travel back to New Zealand

Many countries around the world have closed their borders and imposed stricter travel restrictions.

Check your options

Travel by air to New Zealand

Commercial flight options are available to return to New Zealand but are limited.

We recommend you contact your airline and other travel providers for the most up-to-date information about flight availability. Contact your travel agent or airline if you are travelling from or transiting through areas affected by border measures.

Travel by sea to New Zealand

Cruise ships continue to be banned from entering New Zealand.

Vessels can enter New Zealand if all aboard are New Zealand citizens or permanent residents. There are exceptions for some vessels. This includes cargo ships, fishing vessels unloading catch and ships coming from Antarctica.

[Guidance for the maritime sector from the Ministry of Health\(external link\)](#)

[Visa information for critical workers in the maritime sector\(external link\)](#)

In an emergency

If you are a New Zealand citizen abroad you can get emergency consular assistance. You can access support for situations like lost or stolen passports, death, health issues and law infringements.

New Zealand cannot influence or guarantee another country or airline's entry, exit or transit requirements. We also cannot help you book a commercial flight.

Get emergency consular help by calling:

- [+64 99 20 20 20](#) if you're outside New Zealand
- [0800 30 10 30](#) if you're in New Zealand.

[More help from SafeTravel\(external link\)](#)

Quarantine-free travel to New Zealand

Quarantine-free travel allows you to travel to and enter countries that are participating in a quarantine-free travel arrangement without needing to enter managed isolation or quarantine when you arrive.

Australia

You can travel between Australia and New Zealand without having to enter a managed isolation facility in either destination. The New Zealand Government could pause quarantine-free travel from Australia — make sure you check what is happening before you depart.

[Quarantine-free travel with Australia](#)

Cook Islands and Niue

You can now travel from the Cook Islands or Niue to New Zealand without having to go into a managed isolation facility.

Quarantine-free travel is available in both directions for the Cook Islands, but just one way for Niue — from Niue to New Zealand. The Government is preparing for quarantine-free travel from New Zealand to Niue, but there is no date for this yet.

- [Quarantine-free travel with the Cook Islands](#)
- [Quarantine-free travel from Niue](#)

What to bring with you to New Zealand

You will not be able to go to the shops when you first arrive in New Zealand, or while you are in managed isolation or quarantine.

[What to bring with you to New Zealand\(external link\)](#)

Keep yourself and those around you safe while travelling

Keep yourself, your whnau and those around you safe while travelling to New Zealand.

In the 14 days before you leave

- Avoid going to high-risk events like parties, social gatherings or crowded places.
- Avoid contact with people who have COVID-19 or who are contacts of people with COVID-19.
- Stay home as much as possible to limit your contact with other people.
- Wash and dry your hands often, cough into your elbow and avoid touching your face.
- Keep your distance from people you do not know.
- Wear a face covering when you cannot keep your distance.

Doing these things will help reduce your risk of being exposed to COVID-19 and bringing it home with you.

Arriving in New Zealand

What happens when you arrive back in New Zealand depends on whether you arrive by air or sea.

[Arriving in New Zealand and being transferred to a managed isolation or quarantine facility\(external link\)](#)

[Entering a managed isolation facility, and what to expect\(external link\)](#)

Arriving by air

When you arrive by air, you will be screened for cold, flu or COVID-19 symptoms at the airport.

If you have symptoms or are waiting for the results of a test, you will go to a quarantine facility. Otherwise, you will go to a managed isolation facility.

Both types of facilities are in hotels.

Arriving by sea

When you arrive by sea, you may complete your isolation on your vessel.

Transiting through New Zealand

[International transit through New Zealand](#)

[Quarantine-free travelblocked URL](#)

Information on travelling between New Zealand and some countries without having to enter a managed isolation facility when you arrive.

[International travel and transitblocked URL](#)

Information about travelling to, leaving and transiting through New Zealand.

[Pre-departure tests to enter New Zeal andblocked URL](#)

[Domestic travelblocked URL](#)

Information about travelling on public transport and in private vehicles, and travelling between regions.

[New Zealanders overseasblocked URL](#)

Advice for New Zealanders overseas about how to travel to New Zealand, border controls when you arrive and registering with SafeTravel.

[Foreign nationals in New Zealandblock ed URL](#)

Advice for foreign nationals about how to get home, and what to do if you cannot get home.

[Signs and posters for travelling safelyb locked URL](#)

Download and print resources — including posters for wearing face coverings on transport and tracking your journey.

Further information: <https://covid19.govt.nz/>

23.07.2020

Border restrictions

New Zealand's borders are currently closed to almost all travellers to help stop the spread of COVID-19.

On this page

[blocked URL](#)

Border entry restrictions
[blocked URL](#)

Leaving New Zealand
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Transiting through New Zealand

Border entry restrictions

The New Zealand borders are closed for all but critical travel — protecting public health in New Zealand is paramount. The travel ban applies to all arrivals into New Zealand whether by air or sea.

New Zealand citizens and residents

You have a legal right to come home if you are:

- a New Zealand citizen
- a New Zealand resident with valid travel conditions.

You do not need approval from Immigration New Zealand before travelling.

[Advice if you are planning to travel to New Zealand\(external link\)](#)

Limited exceptions

There are a small number of limited exceptions to the ban on travelling to and entering New Zealand. These exceptions apply to people who:

- already hold a temporary New Zealand visa
- don't have a New Zealand visa.

If you're not a New Zealand citizen or resident you legally must get approval from Immigration New Zealand before travelling to New Zealand.

[List of exceptions from Immigration New Zealand\(external link\)](#)

There are also exceptions for some vessels. These include cargo ships, fishing vessels unloading catch and ships coming from Antarctica.

[Guidance for the maritime sector from the Ministry of Health\(external link\)](#)

Managed isolation and quarantine

To help stop the spread of COVID-19, people who do arrive in New Zealand legally must complete at least 14 days of managed isolation or quarantine at an isolation facility. Returnees will also be tested for COVID-19 during their stay.

[About managed isolation and quarantine, and what to expect\(external link\)](#)

Leaving New Zealand

Many borders around the world are closed to people who are not citizens and permanent residents of that country.

[Advice if you are planning on leaving New Zealand](#)

Transiting through New Zealand

The New Zealand Government has transit arrangements with a number of countries to make it easier for each country's citizens to get home.

Transit agreements that say who may transit through New Zealand are published by Immigration New Zealand.

We recommend you also check if you need to apply for a transit exemption from managed isolation.

[Transit arrangements from Immigration New Zealand\(external link\)](#)

[Exemptions from managed isolation\(external link\)](#)

Source: <https://covid19.govt.nz/travel-and-the-border/>

07.04.2020

New Zealand is at COVID-19 alert Level 4, which includes severe restrictions on travel to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in New Zealand by reducing contact between people to the bare minimum and stopping all but essential travel. The restrictions do not apply to workers and operators involved in the delivery of essential goods (as defined in essential services list on the COVID-19 website) by road and rail freight. If there are non-essential goods blocking the movement of essential goods, then the non-essential goods can be moved to storage elsewhere. At this time, the distribution of non-essential goods is not permitted. Restrictions do not apply to all personnel involved in the movement of freight by ship, internationally and domestically, when undertaking an essential service. This includes the operation of ferries (e.g. the Cook Strait ferries) to move essential freight and essential workers. Non-essential goods at a port be transported, only if: 1) if essential workers are already located at the port for the purpose of dealing with essential goods; and 2) if the movement of non-essential goods at the Port does not impact on the movement of essential goods or the delivery of essential services at the Port; or 3) if the movement of non-essential goods are required to create space for essential goods and the movement of essential goods within the port and across the supply chain. In this instance, the non-essential goods are classified as essential for the purposes of moving them to an alternative storage facility.

Source: covid19.govt.nz



Source: WCO/New Zealand Customs Service

18.03.2020

New Zealand is taking strong action to contain the spread of Covid-19 and announced measures on 16 March, which require all travelers to New Zealand, with the exception of travelers from specific island countries, to self-isolate for a period of 14 days upon their arrival. This action will help to protect New Zealanders from this pandemic.

However, even as we take action to preserve the health of our nation, New Zealand is taking steps to ensure the continued flow of goods across our borders. To keep sea freight routes open these border measures do not apply to cargo ships or marine crew. We are keeping the border open for international supplies and our customs officers continue to be available to facilitate the timely movement of goods across our border.

The leadership of the WCO at this time is critical in order to mitigate the impacts on supply chains, and to ensure that critical supplies for medical, humanitarian and subsistence needs continue to be available throughout the global community.

Further information: <http://www.wcoomd.org/-/media/wco/public/global/pd...>