

**GUIDE FOR FILIPINOS
MIGRATING TO
AUSTRALIA
AND NEW ZEALAND**

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FOREWORD

You are going to Australia or New Zealand as an immigrant, a move that will have a profound impact on your life, as well as your family's. Your preparedness will count a lot towards the achievement of the objectives of your migration.

It is important that you comply with minimum government travel requirements to avoid unnecessary inconvenience when exiting the Philippines and entering Australia or New Zealand. Equally important is your awareness of regulations governing your permanent residence, as well as your knowledge of primary settlement concerns in Australia or New Zealand so you may proceed with confidence in your daily activities.

The Commission on Filipinos Overseas prepared this guide to provide you with information that will ease your adjustment abroad. It is our way of wishing you a safe trip and a successful settlement overseas.

Huwag po sana ninyong kalimutan na sundin ang mga batas at igitang ang kultura at tradisyon ng bansang inyong pupuntahan, patuloy na ipagmalaki at panatilihin ang pagiging Pilipino, at maging bahagi sa pag-unlad ng ating bansang Pilipinas.

Secretary Imelda M. Nicolas
Chairperson
Commission on Filipinos Overseas

GETTING READY FOR TRAVEL

Travel Documents

You cannot enter Australia or New Zealand without the following travel documents:

- Passport (must be valid for at least six months before travel)
- Visa
- Emigrant registration sticker issued by the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO and, if spouse/partner of an Australian or New Zealand citizen, original CFO Guidance and Counseling Certificate)
- Plane ticket
- Department of Social Welfare and Development Travel Clearance – for minors (17 years old and below) traveling alone or with someone other than the parents
- Referral Letter (for Work to Residents in New Zealand)
- Other official papers that may be required by the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship or the New Zealand Immigration Services to collect data that will be used for border protection and to be compared against the universal immigration data system of Australia or New Zealand.

Hand carry these documents and check them from time to time to make sure that nothing is missing or misplaced.

Settlement Documents

Getting settled in Australia or New Zealand will be easier if you bring the following documents with you:

- Birth and baptismal certificates
- Marriage certificate
- Academic qualifications (diploma, school report cards, TOR)
- Employment certificates and references from previous employers
- Health and medical records
- Financial documents (e.g. bank statements)

All of these documents should be original, accordingly translated into English, and duly authenticated by the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs.

Travel Tax

You are required to pay a travel tax of P2,700 (Business or First Class passenger) or P1,620 (Economy Class passenger).

Payment can be made through an airline office or travel agency or directly to the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA) or to the TIEZA counter at the airport. The travel tax may also be paid abroad by a relative or person who buys the plane ticket for you.

Travel tax exemptions may be granted to children aged below two (2) years, while reduced travel tax rate may be granted to those aged two (2) to 12 years. A fee of P200 is required to obtain a travel tax exemption certificate.

If you are already a permanent resident abroad who is visiting the Philippines, you are exempt from paying the travel tax. You will need to present the following documents to the TIEZA to get a certificate of exemption:

- Passport showing the latest date of arrival in the Philippines
- Original and photocopy of the proof of permanent residency in Australia or New Zealand (e.g. residence permit)

Travel Funds

You are allowed to bring out of the country any amount in dollar bills or traveler's cheques as well as Philippine currency not exceeding P10,000.00. It is safest to carry traveler's cheques which can be replaced if lost or stolen. You should have enough cash, however, for incidental expenses. Make sure the bills are in relatively small denominations (\$1, \$5, \$10 and \$20). You may have difficulty in getting a \$100 bill changed in most stores.

Quick Check

- Are your travel documents complete and in order?
- Have you re-confirmed your airline reservation (72 hours before departure)?
- If relatives or friends will meet you at your port of entry, have you informed them of your arrival schedule?
- Have you made arrangements for your travel funds in dollars? In traveler's cheques?
- Have you compiled references and information on your job experiences (and those of family members) which will be helpful in finding employment in your country of destination?
- Have you gathered information on prospective schools for your children and their enrollment requirements?
- Have you prepared a checklist of things to bring (including medical records, academic records, birth certificates, and other important documents and articles)?
- Have you made arrangements for your mails to be forwarded to your new address abroad?
- Have you prepared adequate clothing for your family and yourself based on climatic conditions in your destination?

Itinerary, Reservations, and Ticketing

Make Early Reservations

Make your plane reservations early and purchase your tickets as soon as your travel documents are complete to ensure confirmation of your desired travel schedule and itinerary.

Canvass for Best Rates

Different airlines have different fares. Low or peak seasons also affect the price of plane tickets. Call several airlines and compare their fares. Some airlines also offer Fly-Now-Pay-Later plans which you may want to inquire about. Be aware, however, of conditions and restrictions that go with discounted airfares.

Plan Your Itinerary

Get the advice of relatives abroad, airlines or travel agencies about your itinerary. If your final destination is a city other than your Australia or New Zealand port of entry, ask about the most convenient domestic flight schedule and the nearest airport where relatives may meet you. You may also want to ask about airline promotional offers, which will enable you to travel to several cities in

Australia or New Zealand at a discounted rate. It is a good way to visit relatives and friends, and to check out opportunities in cities other than your intended destination.

Traveling with Infants and Children

Airlines usually charge less than full fare for infants and children up to a certain age. Ask about these discounted fares. You may also request for a bassinet, disposable diapers, or baby meals, provided this is done 24 hours before your scheduled flight.

Elderly Passengers

Bring all necessary health papers and prescriptions, if any. Make sure you have a sufficient supply of medicine on board. You may also request for a special medical seat and a wheelchair to bring you to and from the boarding or disembarkation area. These special amenities should also be requested in advance.

Pets

Carriage of pets is allowed but limited to the aircraft's cargo compartment and only when accompanied by a passenger who is 12 years or older. A valid quarantine certificate and other documents will be required by Australian or New Zealand authorities or of another country where you may have stop over. Ask your airline or travel agency about the requirements for pets.

Clothes

The kind of clothes you should prepare will depend on the time of year you will travel to Australia or New Zealand. Generally, if you are leaving for Australia or New Zealand during winter, make sure you have overcoats. If you are leaving in autumn and spring, you may just bring sweaters and jackets. It may be advisable to buy your winter clothes in Australia or New Zealand to avoid the extra weight when you travel. If you are arriving in summer months, light clothing will suffice. While days can be pretty warm, evening can be cold in many parts of the country, so bring your sweaters.

Baggage Allowance

Ask your airlines about free baggage allowance, restrictions on carry-on items, and charges for overweight or excess baggage. As such, you will be able to anticipate added costs, if any, and adequately prepare for them. Generally, the following weight system for check-in baggage allowance applies for travel to Australia or New Zealand:

- No limit on the number of baggage per passenger as long as the dimension allowance must not exceed 62 inches in total dimension (length + width + height) and weigh no more than 20 kgs. for economy or coach class passengers and not more than 40 kgs. for business or first class passengers.
- One (1) carry-on bag per passenger (not counting lady's hand-bag or brief case / attaché case). It must not weigh more than 7 kgs. and must not exceed 45 inches in total dimension. It must fit under the seat or in the overhead rack of the plane.

Packaging Your Baggage

Choose suitcases made of light but strong fiber materials with reliable locks. You may also use *balikbayan* boxes of the prescribed size. It is advisable to place ID tags on all baggage, including carry-on luggage. For easy identification, you may attach a distinctive marking on all your check-in

bags and boxes such as ribbons of the same color.

Balikbayan boxes look alike. Write your name, contact address and telephone numbers in Australia or New Zealand on more than one side of your boxes to spot them more easily.

Do's and Don'ts in Packing

Do's

- Prepare an inventory of all items you are packing to ensure that nothing is left out or forgotten.
- Weigh each individual bag or box before leaving the house to make sure that you are well within limitations.
- Seal and strap your luggage securely to make sure they do not break during airport transfer or in transit.

Don'ts

- Do not pack money, jewelry, negotiable documents and other valuables in your check-in luggage. It is safer to keep them in your carry-on bags.
- Do not carry along any package if you do not know its content. You will be held liable for any prohibited item found therein.
- Do not pack check-in items in aluminum foil. Scanning machines will not be able to check these items. Hence, you may have to unpack these items, which may cause unnecessary inconvenience on your part.
- Do not attempt to check-in or hand-carry items prohibited by airline and the host countries' authorities.

New Zealand place high importance in agriculture and horticulture that certain animal products, fruit, plant material or foodstuffs that could contain plant or animal pests may not be allowed into the country. The following is a partial list of prohibited items enumerated by the New Zealand Custom Service (NZCS):

- Food
- Plants and parts of plants (alive or dead)
- Animals (alive or dead) or products of animals
- Turtle or tortoise shell jewelry or ornaments, ivory in any form
- Anything made from bone of any marine animal
- Cat skin or coats
- Equipment used with animals
- Camping gear, golf clubs and used bicycles
- Biological specimens
- Fruit, meat, honey, birds' nests and reptiles
- Firearms, explosives, fireworks and ammunition including replicas
- Flammable items
- National cultural properties

The following is a partial list of prohibited items enumerated by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Services (AQIS):

- Dairy and egg products

- Plant material (wooden articles, mats and bags)
- Animal products (feathers, skins and shells)
- Seeds and nuts
- Live animals
- Food (fresh fruits and vegetables and cheese)
- Used freshwater watercraft
- Sporting equipment
- Fishing/camping equipment

Travelers are advised to declare all food, plants and animal products for inspection of the AQIS. Some items may be required treatment before a quarantine permit will be issued. Some, however, may be destroyed and disposed in the quarantine bins after inspection. You may also visit the website of AQIS at www.daff.gov.au/aqis for more information.

YOUR DAY OF DEPARTURE

Airport Procedures

Time Allowance

The earlier you arrive at the airport, the less stressful it will be for you and your family. You must be at the airport at least three hours before your scheduled flight. Late passengers risk losing their seat reservations. Check-in counters usually close 40 minutes before boarding.

Security Check and Inspection

All check-in and carry-on luggage must go through the x-ray machine for security check. Customs may do a routine check on your baggage. It is therefore advisable to bring extra packing tapes or strings for re-packing your baggage.

Check-in

Present your ticket, passport and visa and those of each accompanying person to the airline representative at the counter. You will be given a boarding pass indicating your seat assignment and departure gate. You will also be issued an embarkation card and claim tags for your baggage. Proceed immediately to the departure gate and wait in the transit lounge for the flight to be announced. Remember your flight number at all times. The announcement for passengers is usually preceded by flight numbers.

Departure Card, Terminal Fee, and Immigration Clearance

You may ask the airline's counter personnel for a departure card or you may get one at the immigration area. Each passenger is required to fill-up this form and present it, along with the passport and visa, at the window of the immigration officer for stamping. Prior to obtaining an immigration clearance, you will also be required to pay a terminal fee of P550.00 and security fee of P200.00 at the terminal fee counter. Children aged two years and below are exempted from paying these fees.

In-Flight Tips

Meals and Beverages

All meals and non-alcoholic beverages served on board are covered by your fare. You may request

for special meals (i.e. for infants, vegetarians, and those observing dietary or religious restrictions). The request should be made at least 24 hours before your scheduled flight.

Electronic Devices

You are not allowed to operate your cellular or mobile phones, transistor radios or transceivers inside the aircraft. Portable audio records, dictating machines, laptop computers, electronic calculators, watches, hearing aids, electric shavers, and heart pacemakers maybe used on board.

Cameras and Binoculars

Use of these may be restricted over certain areas of your flight. Ask for guidance from your flight attendant.

Toiletries

Toiletries such as toothpaste, toothbrush, towelettes, soap, tissue, and toilet paper are available on board. For your own convenience, you may bring your own personal toiletries in your carry-on bag. Liquefied items in your carry-on bags should not exceed 100 ml. (3.4 ounces) each.

ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Incoming Passenger Cards

While still en route, the flight attendants will distribute Incoming Passenger Cards (IPC). The IPC is a card used in Australia or New Zealand by incoming passengers to provide their identification and record of person's entry into and departure from Australia or New Zealand. Fill these up according to instructions. Tick YES in the IPC to declare food, plant material and animal products for inspection. An Outgoing Passenger Card (OPC) is used by passengers departing Australia or New Zealand.

Port of Entry

Upon arrival at the port of entry, you must take note of the signs which will tell you where to go or look for the airport personnel who can lead you to the right direction.

Immigration Clearance

Have all your travel documents ready, including the incoming passenger card (IPC) you filled up in the plane. Answer all the questions of the immigration officer honestly, clearly, briefly and politely. Passengers who have difficulty speaking and understanding English may be assisted by an immigration employee. As part of the procedure, the clearance officers will examine your travel documents and authority to enter Australia or New Zealand. Once your identity and authority to enter are confirmed and any other information required is provided, the clearance officer formally clears you for entry to Australia or New Zealand.

In some cases, a formal interview may be required to ascertain further information about your immigration status. Non-English speaking travelers may be interviewed with the help of an interpreter.

Claiming Your Baggage

Upon reaching the baggage claim area, get a cart and wait for your baggage, which will come in on the designated carousel. A sign will identify the corresponding flight number of each carousel or it will be announced over the public address system.

Compare your baggage claim stubs with the tags on the bags you are claiming. In case of lost luggage, immediately inform the airline personnel who will ask you to file a claim form. The airline will trace your luggage and contact you at your final destination. Otherwise, you will be compensated for lost luggage based on policies printed on your plane ticket.

As soon as you have retrieved your luggage, proceed to the customs clearance area where you should present your IPC. Readily open your baggage for inspection. If you are required to pay duties for certain items, you may do so in cash or with major international credit cards. If your port of entry is also your final destination, you may then walk out of the restricted immigration and customs area and into the waiting area where relatives or friends may be waiting for you.

Domestic Leg of Your Journey

If your final destination is another city and you are boarding on another plane, please ask your flight attendant prior to disembarkation if you would need again to check in your luggage yourself. Some airlines take care of transferring the luggage of passengers to connecting flights. Make sure to check these details with your airline representatives.

If, after getting cleared by the immigration and customs, you need to check in your luggage for the domestic leg of your flight, ask for assistance from your airline representative. Airline personnel are usually on the look out for international passengers transferring to domestic flights.

GETTING SETTLED IN AUSTRALIA

Australia: Country Profile

Geography

Australia is the world's smallest continent but the sixth-largest country. It is located in Oceania, a continent between the Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean. The continent's total land area is 7,617,930 sq. km. and its total water area is 68,920 sq. km. (total of 7,686,850 sq. km.). Its population is concentrated along the eastern and southeastern coasts.

Australia's climate is generally arid to semi-arid. It is tropical in the north and temperate in the south and east regions. Most regions experience snowy winter between June and August, while spring time is enjoyed between September to November. Summer occurs every December to February where most of the sports festivals are held, while autumn comes in March and lasts until May. Australia is also known as one of the driest areas since only 6 percent of its land is considered suitable for agriculture.

Government

The Australian government or the "Commonwealth of Australia", is a federal constitutional monarchy under a parliamentary democracy that is composed of 6 states (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia) and 2 territories (Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory). The country's capital is Canberra, which is located in the Australian Capital Territory. The Queen of Australia (currently Queen Elizabeth II) is the sovereign head of the state as represented by the Governor General and the government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the political party or coalition of parties that holds the support of a majority of the members in the parliament's House of Representatives.

People and Culture

Australian culture echoes the nation's exceptional unification of different cultures and broadminded liberal society. Most of the people of Australia are European origin with a huge number of aboriginal population which forms aboriginal Australian culture. About 25.8% of Australians are Catholics and 18.7% are Anglicans, while the remaining population is composed of Buddhists, Muslims and members of other Christian Churches. Majority of the Australian people speaks English, which is the country's national language, while a fraction of the country's population speaks Chinese, Italian, Greek Arabic and Vietnamese.

The national culture of New Zealand is most closely related to Australia. New Zealanders have special entry rights to Australia, and there have been large population flows in both directions. Australians and New Zealanders compete energetically in areas such as sport but cooperate closely in international relations.

Typical Australian Traits and Social Practices

- Australians are people of few words but they are open and direct.
- Australians are very down to earth and always mindful of not giving the impression that they think they are better than anyone else.
- They often downplay their own success, which may make them appear not to be achievement-oriented.
- Australians give people a "fair go" (to give someone an equal opportunity or equitable treatment).
- Australians place a high value on relationships. They stand up for their mates (friends) and the disadvantaged (underdog).
- Australians prefer people who are modest, humble, self-deprecating and with a sense of humour.
- Australians believe in "practical mateship" (willingness to undertake voluntary social and community services).
- Many invitations to Australian homes will be for a 'barbie' (BBQ). It is customary in Australia to respond to an invitation barbeque party, lunch, dinner, gathering, among others on the spot, via e-mail, phone call or a letter. Being frank to the host about the food that you can and can not eat is also advisable.
- If you received an invitation that says BYO or a restaurant that has BYO signs in them, it only indicates that you need to "Bring your Own Beverages."
- Table manners are continental - hold the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right while eating.
- Indicate you have finished eating by laying your knife and fork parallel on your plate with the handles facing to the right.
- Keep your elbows off the table and your hands above the table when eating.
- Australians are very matter of fact when it comes to business so they do not need long-standing personal relationships before they do business with people.
- Being on time for a "meeting" in Australia is important. It is also usually practiced in Australia to advise the person beforehand about being late in the meeting.

Facts and figures:

National Capital	Canberra
Population	21 million
Proportion of born overseas	22 percent
Language	English
Currency	Australian Dollars
National gemstone	Opal
National colours	Green and gold since 1984
National Anthem	Advance Australia Fair
Key dates:	
National Day (Australia Day)	26 January
Easter	Between March and April each year
Anzac Day	25 April
Remembrance Day	11 November
Christmas Day	25 December

Accommodation

Australian cities offer a wide range of housing options - from a single house on a block of land in the suburb of a big city, to a flat in a high-rise block in an inner city area, or a house on a large block of land in a rural area. Typically, Australians will often rent before they choose to buy a home or decide where to live because houses cost a lot. Some purchase initially through deposit and a bank loan for the rest. Real estate agents sell most houses but sometimes the owner sells their house direct to a buyer. Instead of buying a house, it is possible to buy land and have a house built on it. You may consult the Legal Aid in each State/Territory for more information.

The price of housing will vary a lot between cities and within each city. Suburbs of the state capital cities are more occupied. Country towns and regional cities are smaller and widely separated so life there is more relaxed and less expensive than in a big city. Owners of houses for rent on the other hand, advertise houses and flats for rent in newspapers and at real estate offices. You may need to supply some paper work before you can rent a property like a lease or an "agreement to rent" housing, which serves as a legal contract. State and territory governments provide some rental housing, called public housing, for people on low incomes. The rent is often a fixed part of income.

QUICK CHECK

- Find an accommodation close to work, school, community facilities and leisure areas, and consider about the general feel of neighborhood.
- Look for staff members of real estate offices to assist you find, inspect and decide on suitable house or a flat to rent. Appearance can be deceptive. Make sure the basics are checked.
- In Australia, there is public housing for low income earners where payment made is deducted and fixed on income.
- Sign lease or tenancy agreement after understanding your rights and obligations. If you have doubts or concerns about a lease, seek legal advice.
- Usually, first payment will include a bond that is refundable at the end of the rental.
- As usual, it is best to ask about places early, as the best flats / apartments and houses go quickly.

- You can not be discriminated upon by your landlord because of your color, race, gender, ethnic origin and disability.

Employment

On 01 July 2010, the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) released the new Skilled Occupations List (SOL), which contains the enumeration of Australia's needed skills and professions, and which serves as the basis in the application for the country's General Skilled Migration program. The list has 181 occupations, which is a big drop from the over 400 occupations listed in the previous SOL. The DIAC issues an updated SOL annually.

The current SOL shows Australia's urgent need for workers in their construction industry (architects, engineers and carpenters) and health industry (doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians), as well as teachers (secondary and special education) and IT professionals. To view the SOL, you may visit www.immi.gov.au.

Centrelink

Centrelink is an Australian government statutory agency that delivers wide range of Commonwealth services to the Australian community. It gives information on job finding, social security payments and other assistance that may facilitate self-sufficiency and immediate settlement of immigrant in Australia. Registering at Centrelink is the first thing that an immigrant should do upon arrival in Australia. Centrelink can help newly arrived residents have their overseas skills recognized and access relevant courses for added skills or skills upgrading. Job seeking assistance may also come in a form of updated list of job vacancies across Australia which is regularly being published in Centrelink, Public Service Gazette and newspapers. Centrelink services may be accessed online by registering at www.centrelink.gov.au where you will also find the local Centrelink office nearest to your residence.

The following schemes are under the Centrelink's Job Network Services:

1. Job Matching – Information on the services offered by all Job Network members is available from computer terminals at Centrelink offices or through the Australian Job Search facility on the Job Network website at www.jobnetwork.gov.au. Alternatively, job seekers can call 13 62 68 or the Centrelink to find out about their local Job Matching service providers.
2. Job Search Training – Jobseekers in Australia are assisted in finding jobs by providing them with service to enhance their job search skills. The service includes, among others, resume drafting and apprenticeship program.
3. Intensive Assistance – Jobseekers who have been unemployed for 12 months or are at risk of becoming long term unemployed are provided individually tailored Intensive Assistance Service. These include vocational or language and literacy training, relocation assistance, or other measures which address an individual's barriers to taking up job offers.
4. New Enterprise Incentive Scheme – NEIS is a Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations self employment program for unemployed people who wish to start their own independent business. It provides access to training in small business management, a 12-month NEIS financial allowance, business advice and mentor support.

Credential Assessment Centers

Australian employment market can be very competitive. Job search success is usually dependent on the qualification and skill, type of job sought for, and economic standing of Australia.

The immigrant may consult the Australian Education International (AEI), through the National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition (AEI-NOOSR) to get information and services that may help people have their overseas qualifications recognized in Australia

Trades Recognition Australia (TRA) manages skills assessments for people with trade skills who want to apply at the Department of Immigration and Citizenship for permanent and temporary skilled migration to Australia. TRA also does skills assessment for people seeking an Australian Recognized Trade Certificate.

The Assessment Subsidy for Overseas Trained Professionals program (ASDOT) assists financially disadvantaged, overseas trained professionals. It provides financial support to cover the cost of assessments and/or examinations which must be passed to qualify for employment in certain professions in Australia. The program is administered by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations in conjunction with Centrelink.

Consult the local Department of Education and Training (DET) in your state for an assessment of overseas skills and to seek advice on how to meet the local standards of employment in Australia.

Job Search Requirements

An immigrant will need the following documents when applying for a job:

- valid passport
- proof of permanent residency
- tax file number
- application letter and resume
- professional license
- proficiency in English
- other proof of qualification

Job Search Related Websites

Employment prospects	:	www.jobsearch.gov.au
Australian workplace	:	www.workplace.gov.au
Skilled migration	:	www.skilledmigrant.gov.au
AEI-NOOSR	:	www.aie.dest.gov.au

Fair Work System

The Fair Work System is a new workplace relations system created by the Fair Work Act 2009 which became fully operational on 01 January 2010. The system sets the following entitlements under the National Employment Standard (NES) that cannot be altered to the disadvantage of the employee:

- Maximum weekly hours of work - 38 hours per week, plus reasonable additional hours on overtime.
- Requests for flexible working arrangements - allows parents or caregivers of a child under school age or of a child under 18 with a disability, to request a change in working arrangements to assist with the child's care.

- Parental leave and related entitlements - up to 12 months unpaid leave for every employee, plus a right to request an additional 12 months unpaid leave, and other forms of maternity, paternity and adoption related leave.
- Annual leave - 4 weeks paid leave per year, plus an additional week for certain shift workers.
- Personal / carer's leave and compassionate leave - 10 days paid personal / carer's leave, two days unpaid carer's leave as required, and two days compassionate leave (unpaid for casuals) as required.
- Community service leave - unpaid leave for voluntary emergency activities and leave for jury service, with an entitlement to be paid for up to 10 days for jury service.
- Long service leave - a transitional entitlement for employees who had certain LSL entitlements before 1/1/10 pending the development of a uniform national long service leave standard.
- Public holidays - a paid day off on a public holiday, except when requested to work for reasonable causes.
- Notice of termination and redundancy pay - up to 4 weeks notice of termination (5 weeks if the employee is over 45 and has at least 2 years of continuous service) and up to 16 weeks redundancy pay, both based on length of service.
- Provision of a Fair Work Information Statement - employers must provide this statement to all new employees. It contains information about the NES, modern awards, agreement-making, the right to freedom of association, termination of employment, individual flexibility arrangements, right of entry, transfer of business, and the respective roles of Fair Work Australia and the Fair Work Ombudsman.

The Act also provides for mechanisms in the filing of appropriate complaints for violation of said entitlements. For more information, you may call Fair Work Australia at telephone number 13 13 94 (Open: 8.00am - 6.00pm, Monday to Friday) or visit their website at www.fairwork.gov.au.

Education

The government of Australia provides free education in public schools. However, there are private schools operated by church or private groups or individuals. Public schools are governed by the state's or territory's education department. Under Australian law, children should be in school from the age of 5 to 15. The standard age may, however, vary from state to state. There are two types of tertiary education in Australia: those offered by vocational or industry schools (Vocational Education Training or VET); and those which are offered by higher education in universities.

The Australian Education International – National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition (AEI-NOOSR) provides information on how to get a post secondary education in Australia by evaluating overseas academic qualifications. In some cases, overseas trained professionals holding Australian citizenship or permanent residence may be eligible for the Bridging of Overseas-trained Professional Loan Scheme (BOTPLS). The loans are applied to pay the fees for bridging courses which enables overseas-trained professionals to meet the entry requirements to practice their profession in Australia. Students who are enrolled in commonwealth supported places may be eligible to apply for the Higher Education Contributory Scheme (HECS) or Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP) of Australia.

Social Welfare Benefits

Family Tax Benefit (FTB)

Family Tax Benefit is a payment to help families with the cost of raising dependent children. Family Tax Benefit has two parts: Family Tax Benefit Part A, which is the primary payment designed to help with the cost of raising children and payable to a parent/guardian or an approved care organization for a child aged under 21 years or a dependent full time student aged between 21 and 24 years; and Family Tax Benefit Part B, which is designed to provide extra help to families with one main income earner, including sole parent families with a dependent full time student up to the age of 18 years.

Family Tax Benefit can be paid in fortnightly installments, or as a lump sum payment. You can apply through the Family Assistance Office, located in all Centrelink Customer Service Centres and Medicare Australia offices, or apply online at www.familyassist.gov.au.

Child Care Benefit (CCB)

Child Care Benefit is a payment from the Australian Government that helps you with the cost of your child care. You can get Child Care Benefit if you are a parent, foster parent or grandparent with a child in your care who is attending child care services approved by, or registered with, the Government.

You can claim Child Care Benefit by completing and filing a claim form at any Family Assistance Office, located at Centrelink Customer Service Centres and Medicare Australia shopfronts or by using online services. If you receive the Family Tax Benefit as a fortnightly payment, you can file a claim for Child Care Benefit by calling 13 6150.

Child Care Rebate

The Child Care Rebate helps working families with the cost of child care. The Child Care Rebate covers 50 per cent of out-of-pocket child care expenses for approved child care up to the annual cap. From July 2010, the Child Care Rebate annual cap will be \$7,500 per child per year, subject to the passage of legislation.

Baby Bonus

Baby Bonus is paid to families following the birth (including stillborn babies) or adoption of a child. It recognizes the extra costs incurred at the time of a new birth or adoption. The Baby Bonus claim must be filed within 52 weeks of the child's birth or, in the case of adoption, within 52 weeks of the adopted child coming into the adopting parent's care.

Claims for new babies can be lodged online at www.familyassist.gov.au or you may contact the Family Assistance Office (Tel No. 13 6150) to request a claim form if you were not issued a form at the time of birth.

Maternity Immunisation Allowance

Maternity Immunisation Allowance (MIA) is a non-income payment to encourage parents to fully immunise children in their care. From 1 January 2009, Maternity Immunisation Allowance is generally paid as two separate amounts. The first payment will be made if your child is immunised between 18 and 24 months. The second payment will be made if your child is immunised between four and five years of age.

Education Tax Refund (ETR)

The Education Tax Refund (ETR) is a new government initiative to help with the cost of educating primary and secondary school children. It means that eligible parents, carers, legal guardians and independent students could get 50% back on some education expenses (computers, educational, software, textbooks and stationery).

For more information, you may contact the Australian Taxation Office at telephone numbers 13 2865 or 1300 720 092) or visit their website at www.ato.gov.au.

Medicare

Immigrants are eligible to register for Medicare and gain immediate access to health care services such as free public hospital care, help with the cost of out-of-hospital care, and subsidized medicines. Immigrants must register with Medicare office presenting their travel documents approximately within 10 working days after arrival. Medicare card and number will be mailed to the applicant within three weeks upon application. You may request for a "Welcome Kit" from the Medicare Office which is translated into seventeen different languages. Said kit explains Medicare and other government health services and the eligibility requirements for benefits and payments.

You may contact Medicare Australia at telephone number 13 2011 or through internet at www.medicareaustralia.gov.au. Immigrants may also apply for any private health insurance options.

Medical facilities in Australia are of high standards. There are telephone numbers for hospitals and doctors listed at the front of local telephone directories. There are 'Urgent Pharmacies' for those who will be needing to buy medicine outside service time and its numbers are found at the local telephone directory.

Superannuation

Superannuation is a type of pension plan for employees that can be accessed when an employee retires. Employers are required to contribute 9% of an employee's wages automatically into a pension fund. Contributions to superannuation funds are made every three months, by employers on behalf of their employees. These funds, along with the contributions from the employee, are then invested on the employees' behalf in the form of stocks and other securities. These funds collect dividends and interests that allow the funds to grow steadily.

You will have access to your superannuation funds in the form of a pension after reaching the retirement age of 55. Taxes, pension handling and management fees are deducted from these accounts at this time. If you are working in Australia on a temporary resident visa, your superannuation money may be made available to you upon departure from the country.

For more information on superannuation, you may call the Australian Taxation Office at telephone number 13 10 20 or visit www.ato.gov.au/individuals

Taxes

Tax File Number

Every person who receives any income in Australia needs a Tax File Number (TFN). Income includes wages or salary from a job, money earned from investments, and government payments.

You can register over the internet 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Otherwise, application forms are available from any local Centrelink or Australian Taxation Office (ATO), or you can call the ATO at telephone number 13 2861 and ask for an application form to be sent to your residence. You may also visit the Australian Tax File Number registration website: www.ato.gov.au/individuals.

Income Taxation

Australia's income tax treatment depends on residency status. It is possible to be a resident of both New Zealand and Australia. If this occurs, the New Zealand Double Tax Agreement (DTA) contains a "tie-breaker" provision which allocates residency to one of the jurisdictions.

Income tax is computed for earnings gained within the financial year (from July 1st to June 30th of the following year) and collected by means of a Pay-as-you-go (PAYG) withholding tax system.

Opening a Bank Account

It is advisable to open a bank account within six weeks of your arrival as you usually need only your passport as proof of identification during this period. After six weeks you will be required to present extra identification documents to open an account. Aside from your passport, you will also be required to show proof of your permanent address. You also need to advise your bank of your Tax File Number (Australia) to avoid higher rates of taxation on interest earned.

In Australia, most income including salary or wages and government benefits are paid directly into a bank account. Banks are open from 9:30am to 4:30pm Monday to Friday. Generally, banks are closed during weekends and public holidays. Some banks are open in the main centres on Saturday.

Driving

Driver's license in Australia is normally issued by the state or territory government after passing a driver's knowledge test, a practical driving test and an eye sight test.

You may visit the following websites for each state and territory licensing authority:

State/Territory	Website
New South Wales (NSW)	www.rta.nsw.gov.au
Victoria (VIC)	www.vicroads.vic.gov.au
Queensland (QLD)	www.transport.qld.gov.au/home/licensing
South Australia (SA)	www.transport.sa.gov.au
Western Australia (WA)	www.dpi.wa.gov.au/licensing
Tasmania (TAS)	www.transport.tas.gov.au
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	www.rego.act.gov.au
Northern Territory (NT)	www.nt.gov.au/transport/mvr

Holders of resident visa are allowed to use their existing driver's license within three months upon arrival provided that their current driver's license is in English or with an official translation.

Adult Migrant English Program

Learning Australian English is very important and it can be the key to a successful job search and even settlement. The Australian government provides a wide range of English language courses for newly arrived immigrants, foremost of which is the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) that offers

free language lessons up to 510 hours. The program aims to help migrants achieve the basic English skills needed to settle satisfactorily in Australia and improve chances of finding a job. AMEP also provides information on the Australian way of life and advice on accessing essential services. To avail of the free English language lessons, you must register with the program within three months of coming to Australia and start classes within one year.

There are other English courses administered by the Department of Education of the Australian government. These are the Workplace English Language Literacy program (WELL), Language Literacy and Numeracy Programme (LLNP) and the English as a Second Language – New Arrivals (ESL-NA).

For more information, you may visit the website www.immi.gov.au/living-in-australia/help-with-english/amep.

Translation and Interpretation Service

Being considered a multi-cultural and multi-racial country, the Australian government has established the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) National. TIS National has more than 30 years of experience in the interpreting industry, and has access to over 1750 contracted interpreters across Australia, speaking more than 170 languages and dialects.

You may contact the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) National through the following contact details:

Service

Telephone Interpreter Service
(24 hours, seven days per week)
On-site Interpreter Enquiry Line
(business hours)
On-site Interpreter Bookings

Client Liaison and Promotions

Contact

Telephone: 131 450

Telephone: 1300 655 082

Fax: 1300 654 151

Email: tis@immi.gov.au

Telephone: 1300 655 820

Email: tispromo@immi.gov.au

Migrant Resource Centers

The Migrant Resource Centers in Australia are non-profit, community-based organizations that extend services to immigrants in Australia. The main purpose of MRCs is to cater to the immediate and longer term needs of migrants and refugees to assist them in getting integrated into their communities. The MRCs also provide referral services, assistance in finding and keeping employment of newly arrived migrants and refugees, and aid to aged and disabled members of ethnic communities who prefer to access ethno-specific services.

Emergency Numbers

Fire, police and ambulance	:	000
Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC)	:	13 1881
Poisons Information Centre	:	13 1126
Child Abuse Prevention Services or Crisis Line	:	1800 688 009

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION CONCERNS

Residency Obligation

As a permanent resident, you may leave and re-enter Australia anytime provided that your physical presence in Australia is longer than your physical absence. If you continue to travel in and out of Australia, and your permanent residence visa has expired, you must obtain a Resident Return Visa (RRV) from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC).

Resident Return Visa (RRV)

The Resident Return Visa (RRV) facilitates the re-entry into Australia of non-citizen permanent residents. The RRV ensures that only those people who have a genuine commitment to residing in Australia retain the right to return to Australia and remain permanently. RRVs are usually issued with a validity of 5 years or 3 months. An RRV allows Australian permanent residents to travel from, and return to Australia as often as they wish within the validity of the RRV while maintaining their status as permanent residents.

Permanent Residency Application for Spouses, Partners and Prospective Marriage in Australia

A foreigner into a prospective marriage with an Australian is granted a temporary visa. The fiancé visa holder must marry within 9 months from the date the visa was granted. After marriage, a temporary residence visa that is valid for 2 years will be granted. The DIAC will then assess the relationship of the Australian citizen or permanent resident with the sponsored spouse/partner after 2 years before granting permanent residency status to the sponsored spouse/partner. Permanent residency may also be granted to a sponsored partner even if the relationship breaks down when:

1. the foreign partner is a victim of domestic violence;
2. the foreign partner is granted custody, or access to, any child of the relationship ; or
3. the Australian spouse/partner dies.

Citizenship and Naturalization

In Australia, eligible permanent residents are encouraged to apply for Australian citizenship.

Privileges of Australian citizenship

- Right to vote during Australian elections
- Seeking election to parliament
- Applying for an Australian passport and entering and staying in Australia freely
- Children registration even if born overseas
- Full consular assistance from Australian diplomatic representatives
- Ability to join Australian Defense Force and the Australia public service

Citizenship Application Prerequisite

- Must have been living in Australia on a valid Australian visa for at least 4 years immediately before applying, including 1 year as a permanent resident
- Must be 18 years old and above
- Must speak and understand basic English
- Must understand the responsibilities and privileges of an Australian citizen
- Must be of good moral character

- Must intend to live permanently in Australia or maintain close and continuing association with Australia
- Must pass the citizenship exam

Sponsorship of a Family Member

Requirements/Qualifications for Sponsorship of Relatives

- Must be a permanent resident, Australian citizen or eligible New Zealand citizen
- Must be 18 years of age or older
- Must be capable of supporting sponsored relative for a maximum of two (2) years
- Must sign Sponsorship Agreement with relative
- Must sign an Assurance of Support (AoS) - a legal commitment of sponsor to repay the Commonwealth for any use of social security payments from Centrelink by the sponsored immigrant.
- Must complete application process with DIAC

Persons Who Can Be Sponsored

- Spouses, de-facto partner, fiancé(e)
- Unmarried children and dependent children
- Adopted children, orphaned and unmarried relative under 18 years old
- A person with interdependent relationship with the sponsor
- Family relative such as non-dependent child, working and aged parent, brother/sister, nephew/niece
- Relative with special needs, aged, single and dependent relative

Skilled Regional Sponsored

This is applied for by a skilled migrant who failed to meet the pass mark for skill independent application. Permanent residency may be granted through an occupation in demand in a state or territory of Australia and through a family sponsor living in a designated area.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Philippine Diplomatic Posts in Australia

EMBASSY OF THE PHILIPPINES

1 Moonah Place, Yarralula
Canberra, ACT. 2600
Tel. no. (612) 6273-2536; 6273-2536
Fax no. (612) 6273-3984
E-mail: cbrpe@philembassy.au.com
canberra@dfa.gov.ph
Website: www.philembassy.au.com

PHILIPPINE CONSULATE GENERAL, SYDNEY

Philippine Center, Level 1
27-33 Wentworth Avenue, Sydney, NSW 2000
Tel. no. (612) 9262-7377
Fax no. (612) 9262-7355
E-mail: contact@philippineconsulate.com.au
Website: www.philippineconsulate.com.au

HONORARY CONSULATE, MELBOURNE

Suite 1205, No. 1 Queens Road
Melbourne, Victoria 3004, Australia
Tel. no. (613) 9863-7885, 9361-1784
Fax no. (613) 9361-2450

HONORARY CONSULATE, PERTH

Suite 2/116 Mounts Bay Road
West Perth, WA 6005, Australia
PO Box 855, South Perth, WA 6951
Tel. no. (618) 9481-5666
Fax no. (613) 9485-0111

HONORARY CONSULATE, BRISBANE

126 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley
Queensland 4006, Australia
Tel. no. (617) 3252-8215, 3262-3440
Fax no. (617) 3252-8240

HONORARY CONSULATE, HOBART

45 Murray St., Hobart
Tasmania 7000, Australia
GPO Box 1231 M. Hobart Tasmania 7001
Tel. no. (613) 6230-4000
Fax no. (613) 6230-4040

HONORAY CONSULATE, VANUATU
Lot 66 Tassiriki Park
Port Villa, Vanuatu
P.O. Box 579, Port Vila, Vanuatu

HONORARY CONSULATE, DARWIN
22 Mirrakma Crerscent
Lyons, Darwin, NT 0810
P.O. Box 42457, NT 0811
Tel. no.: (618)-8927-3926
Mobile no.: (61) 417-081546

Appendix II: Contact Details of Australian Migrant Resource Centers

Center
Spectrum Migrant Resource Centre
Victoria, Australia

Contact
Preston Office
Tel: (03) 9496 0200
Fax: (03) 9484 7942
Email info@spectrumvic.org.au

Coburg Office
Tel: (03) 9384 7900
Fax: (03) 9383 6299
Email: coburg@spectrumvic.org.au

Sunshine Office
Tel: (03) 9091 8270
Fax: (03) 9091 8203
Email: wambuit@spectrumvic.org.au

MRC North West Region
Victoria, Australia

Tel: (03) 9367-6044
Fax: (03) 9367-4344
Email: mrcnw@mrcnorthwest.org.au

MRC Northern Tasmania, Australia

Launceston Office
Tel: (03) 6332 2211
Fax: (03) 6334 2660
E-mail: queries@mrcitn.org.au

Devonport Office
Tel: (03) 6423 5598
Fax: (03) 6424 8654

Liverpool MRC, NSW, Australia

Phone: (02) 9601 3788
Fax: (02) 9601 1398
E-mail: info@lmrc.org.au

Northern Settlement Services
NSW Australia

Head Office
Tel: (02) 4969 3399
Fax: (02) 4961 4997
FREECALL: 1800 913 205
E-mail: nss@nsservices.com.au

Central Coast Office
Tel: (02) 4334 3877
Fax: (02) 4334 3044
FREECALL: 1800 813 205
E-mail: cc@nsservices.com.au

Armidale Office
Tel: (02) 6771 3975
Fax: (02) 6771 3691
FREECALL: 1800 813 205
E-mail: nssarm@bigpond.com

Inverell Office
Tel: (02) 6721 0051
FREE CALL: 1800 813 205
E-mail: inverellnss@nsservices.com.au

Tamworth Office
T: (02) 6766 5070
FREECALL: 1800 813 205
E-mail: nsstam@nsservices.com.au

South Eastern Metropolitan MRC
Victoria, Australia

Dandenong Office
Telephone: (03) 9706 8933
Fax: (03) 9706 8830
E-mail: sermrc@sermrc.org.au

Narre Warren Office
Telephone: (03) 9705 6966
Fax: (03) 9705 6977
E-mail: sermrc@sermrc.org.au

New Hope Migrant & Refugee Centre
Victoria, Australia

Tel: (0)3 9510 5877
Fax: (0)3 9510 8971
E-mail: newhope@newhope.asn.au

Migrant Resource Centre
Southern Tasmania, Australia

Tel: (03) 6221 0999
Fax: (03) 6231 1264
E-mail: reception@mrchobart.org.au

Migrant Resource Center
of South Australia

Head Office (Adelaide)
Tel: (08) 8217 9500
Fax: (08) 8217 9555
Email: admin@mrca.com.au

Northern Area MRC

Tel: (08) 8283 0844
Fax: (08) 8283 0455
Email: northernarea@mrca.com.au

Murraylands MRC

Tel: (08) 8532 3922
Fax: (08) 8532 2933
Email: murraylands@mrca.com.au

Limestone Coast MRC

Tel: (08) 8725 2753
Fax: (08) 8725 1031
Email: limestonecoast@mrca.com.au

Naracoorte Outreach Office

Tel: (08) 8762 8300
Fax: (08) 8762 3798
Mobile: 0458 688 011

Appendix III: Australian Slang

Ankle biter	: small child
Apples, she'll be	: It'll be all right
Arvo	: afternoon
Aussie (pron. Ozzie)	: Australian
Aussie salute	: brushing away flies with the hand
Bloody	: very (bloody hard)
Bloody oath!	: that's certainly true
Blow in the bag	: have a breathalyser test
Blowie	: blow fly
Bludger	: lazy person or somebody who relies on other people
BYO	: bring your own beverages
Bring a plate	: bring a dish of food to share
Barrack for	: to support or cheer
Bloke	: a man
Chook	: a chicken
Chrissie	: Christmas
Chuck a sickie	: take the day off sick from work when you're perfectly healthy
Chunder	: vomit
Cuppa	: to have a cup of tea or coffee, or please visit me in the afternoon
Dag	: a funny person, or nerd, or goof
Daks	: trousers
Damper	: bread made from flour and water

Exy	: expensive
Earbashing	: nagging, or non-stop chatter
Fruit loop	: fool
Full	: drunk
Furphy	: false or unreliable rumour
Fair go	: equitable treatment or fair treatment
Forthnight	: two week period
Good oil	: useful information, or a good idea
Good onya	: good for you, or well done
Give it a burl	: try it, or have a go
Holy dooley!	: “Good heavens!”, “My goodness!” “Good grief!”
Hooroo	: goodbye
Hotel	: often just a pub
Hottie	: hot water bottle
Icy pole	: popsicle
Jackaroo	: a male trainee of a big farm
Jillaroo	: a female trainee station manager or station hand
Kindie	: kindergarten
Knock	: to criticise
Knock back	: refusal (noun), refuse (verb)
Knocker	: somebody who criticizes
Larrikin	: harmless prankster
Lend of, to have a	: to take advantage of somebody’s gullibility
Lurk	: illegal
Lair	: a flashily dressed young man with vulgar behavior
Mate	: buddy, or friend
Mate’s rate	: cheaper than usual for a “friend”
Mad as a cut snake	: crazy or out of control
Moolah	: money
Mug	: gullible person
No drama or No worries	: expression of forgiveness or reassurance
No-hoper	: somebody who’ll never do well
Not the full quid	: not bright intellectually
Oldies	: parents
Op shop	: opportunity shop, thrift store, or second hand goods
Outback	: interior of Australia
Oz	: Australia!
Pig’s arse!	: I don’t agree with you
Piker	: someone who doesn’t want to fit in with others socially
Pink slip, get the	: fired from work
Pint	: large glass of beer
Piss	: beer. Hence “hit the piss”, “sink some piss”
Plate, bring a	: instruction to a BBQ invitation to bring your own food.
Quid, make a	: earn a living - “are you making a quid?”
Rage on	: to continue partying - “we raged on until 3am”
Rapt	: pleased, or delighted
Rack off	: push off! or get lost!

Ratbag	: mild insult
Raw prawn, to come the	: to be generally disagreeable
Reckon!	: you bet! or absolutely!
Sheila	: woman
Strides	: trouser
Shoot through	: to leave
Show pony	: someone who tries hard.
Sickie	: day off sick from work
Skite	: boast, brag
Ugh	: ugly ("Ugh boots")
Up oneself	: have a high opinion of oneself
Up somebody, get	: to rebuke somebody
Up a gum tree	: in trouble or in a mess
Vedgies	: vegetables
Veg out	: relax in front of the TV (like a vegetable)
White pointers	: topless (female) sunbathers
Whiteant (verb)	: to criticize something
Wobbly	: excitable behavior
Wobbly boot on	: drunk
Wog	: flu or trivial illness
Yabber	: talk (a lot)
Yakka	: work (noun)
Yewy	: u-turn in traffic

SOURCES

Filipino Resource Booklet

St Vincent de Paul Society, NSW/ACT

Migrant and Refugee Committee and Philippine-Australia Community Services, INC. (PACSI)

www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia

www.immi.gov.au/living-in-australia/values/book

www.fairwork.gov.au

www.medicareaustralia.gov.au

www.ato.gov.au

www.livingin-australia.com/income-tax-australia

www.campastralia.com.au/child-care-benefit

www.centrelink.gov.au

www.educationtaxrefund.gov.au

www.aei.dest.gov./AEI/qualificationsRecognition

www.migrationbureau.com/australia/immigration.php#Skills

www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_Australian_and_New_Zealand_punting

www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/australia

GETTING SETTLED IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand: Country Profile

Geography

New Zealand is an island country in the south-western Pacific Ocean consisting of two main landmasses (the North Island and the South Island), and numerous smaller islands. It is notable for its geographic isolation, being situated about 2,000 km (1250 miles) southeast of Australia across the Tasman Sea, and its closest neighbors to the north are New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga. During its long isolation, the country developed a distinctive fauna dominated by birds, a number of which became extinct after the arrival of humans and the mammals they introduced.

The climate throughout New Zealand is mild and temperate. Conditions vary sharply across regions from extremely wet on the West Coast of the South Island to semi-arid in the Mackenzie Basin of inland Canterbury and subtropical in Northland. The southern and south-western parts of South Island (Invercargill and Dunedin) have a cooler and cloudier climate while the northern and north-eastern parts of the South Island (Nelson and Westport) are the sunniest areas of the country.

Government

New Zealand is under a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. The Queen of New Zealand (currently Queen Elizabeth II) is the sovereign head of the state as represented by the Governor General, while the Prime Minister is the leader of the governing party or coalition in the unicameral Parliament (House of Representatives), the highest policymaking body in the government.

New Zealand has 12 regional councils for the administration of regional environmental and transport matters and 73 territorial authorities that administer roads, sewerage, building consents, and other local matters. The territorial authorities are composed by 16 city councils, 57 district councils, and the Chatham Islands Council. Members of the council are directly elected by the residents of the region, district or city. New Zealand is noted for being the first state to allow women to vote during elections.

People and Culture

Majority of New Zealanders (colloquially called Kiwis) are of European descent which accounts to about 78% of the New Zealand's population, followed by the indigenous Māori which is the country's largest minority, and the rest of the population is composed of Asians and Pacific Islanders. New Zealand has two official languages, English and Māori. English is spoken by 98% of the population and Māori by 4.1%. Samoan is the most widely spoken non-official language followed by French, Hindi, and Chinese.

Typical New Zealander Traits and Social Practices

- New Zealanders are friendly, outgoing, somewhat reserved initially yet polite, and enjoy extending hospitality.
- They are quite easy to get to know as they say hello to strangers and will offer assistance without being asked.
- Do not appear too forward or overly friendly.
- Because they do not stand on ceremony and are egalitarian, they move to a first name basis quickly and shun the use of titles.

- Most restaurants do not have dress codes and except in business, dress is decidedly casual.
- Kiwis are environmentally concerned and have a strong desire to preserve their country's beauty. One of the major local issues is the importing of predators.
- Border controls are very tight and there are huge fines for importing food or other natural products such as wood, cane etc.
- The local attitude towards the environment is largely influenced by the viewpoint of the indigenous population, the Maori. They believe that all things have a 'mauri' - a life force. Damage to this life force, or human attempts to dominate it, result in the mauri losing its energy and vitality, which affects the lives of people as well as the resilience of ecosystems.
- Maintaining the mauri of the environment and ecosystem resilience are equally important for sustainable development.
- The country has no formal class structure.
- Wealth and social status are not important to Kiwis.
- They take pride in individual achievements and believe that opportunities are available to all.
- Greetings are casual, often consisting simply of a handshake and a smile.
- Although New Zealanders move to first names quickly, it is best to address them by their honorific title and surname until they suggest moving to a more familiar level or they call you by your first name.
- If invited to a Kiwi's house, bring a small gift such as flowers, chocolates, or a book about your home country to the hosts.
- Gifts are opened when received.
- New Zealanders are casual as is reflected in their table manners.
- Meals are often served family-style.

Facts and figures:

National Capital	Wellington
Largest City	Auckland
Official Language	English, Māori
Currency	New Zealand Dollars
National Anthem	God Defend New Zealand
Key dates:	
Waitangi Day (National Day)	6 February
Anzac Day	25 April
Queen's Birthday	7 June
Labour Day	25 October
Boxing Day	26 December

Accommodation

Renting a House

In New Zealand, most people choose to rent a house first to become familiar with the city or region. New Zealand has a high level of home ownership; the stock of rental housing is less extensive than in most other developed countries. Prices and quality vary and it is always advisable to visit a property personally before signing a Tenancy Agreement. Most rental properties are unfurnished, apart from an oven, a laundry facility and things like curtains and carpet. The landlord does not have to provide a heater so, in some cases, you may have to provide your own. Demand for good quality rentals is high. It may take some time to find a suitable property and, when you do, you will usually

have to make a quick decision. Many people use newspaper advertisements, real estate agents, or letting centres to find a home to rent.

The 'To Let' columns in the newspapers and websites, especially on Wednesdays and Saturdays, are a good place to start. An advertisement can also be paid in the newspaper's 'Wanted to Rent' column. For detailed estimates of current rental as well as other information about renting in New Zealand, you may contact the Department of Building and Housing at 0800-836262 (free call) or log on to www.tenancy.govt.nz.

In case of a dispute with your landlord, you may file a complaint at the Tenancy Tribunal, a special court for deciding on problems that landlords and tenants have not been able to settle themselves. You will then be referred to the Tenancy Services, an agency under the Ministry of Housing, for mediation. If mediation does not solve the problem, the matter will be referred to the Tenancy Tribunal where an adjudicator will decide the case with finality after the conduct of a hearing.

Buying a House

Most houses in New Zealand are sold through real estate agents who usually advertise their properties at newspapers (especially on Wednesdays and Saturdays) or distribute booklets featuring their properties. For a detailed list of properties for sale, you may log on to www.realestate.co.nz.

Employment

Needed skills in New Zealand are enumerated in the country's Essential Skills in Demand Lists, which is composed of the Long Term Skill Shortage List (LTSSL) and the Immediate Skill Shortage List (ISSL). If you come to work in New Zealand based on meeting the LTSSL requirements, you may be eligible for residence through their Work to Residence Policy, or the Skilled Migrant Category. The ISSL, on the other hand, is used only in relation to temporary work policy and has no direct link to residence eligibility.

Both lists indicate New Zealand's need for skilled workers in the field of engineering (all specialty), health and social services (doctors, nurses, paramedics, therapists, pharmacists and laboratory technicians), construction (project managers and surveyors), information and communications technology (programmers, systems engineers, analysts and administrators), education (teachers for special, primary and secondary education), and hospitality (chefs and restaurant managers). To view the Essential Skills in Demand Lists, you may visit the website of Immigration New Zealand at www.immigration.govt.nz.

Many employers value local New Zealand work experience as pre-requisite for employment. If you do not have arranged employment before you arrive in New Zealand, you may first need to have your qualifications evaluated or apply for professional or trade registration. For information on qualifications, you may contact the New Zealand Qualifications Authority at 04-463-3000 or log on to www.nzqa.govt.nz. For professional or trade registration, go to the relevant industry board listed at www.immigration.govt.nz under "registration authorities".

Job Search Requirements

An immigrant will need the following documents when applying for a job:

- passport
- proof of residency
- inland revenue department number
- New Zealand – type curriculum vitae
- professional license
- proficiency in English
- other proof of qualification

Job Search Related Websites

Career Services	: www.careers.govt.nz
Job Vacancies	: www.trademejobs.co.nz www.seek.co.nz
New Kiwis	: www.newkiwis.co.nz
Work and Income	: www.workandincome.govt.nz

Hours of Work

There are no standard working hours in New Zealand. Traditionally, the working week has been 40 hours, commencing at 8.30 a.m. and finishing at 5:00 p.m., Mondays to Fridays, with a half-hour break for lunch. However, employers and employees have been free to set the length of their working week and their start and finish times. Majority of employees still work around 38 or 40 hours over five days a week, although some companies (mainly larger organizations and manufacturing companies) have introduced different working patterns in agreement with their employees. Some large factories, for example, work four ten-hour shifts spread over seven days. Generally, workers in New Zealand expect to have Saturdays and Sundays off, although this is changing as more organizations (particularly service industries) operate during weekends.

Employment Conditions and Wages

There are two levels of minimum wage, one for new entrant employees aged 16-17 (or those on the minimum training wage) and another for employees aged 18 and over. The current adult minimum wage is \$12.75 per hour, which translates into \$102 for an eight-hour day and \$510 for a 40-hour week while the training minimum wage is \$10.20 per hour (\$81.60 for an eight-hour day, and \$408 for a 40 hour week).

Employees in New Zealand are entitled to four weeks paid annual holidays, usually on each anniversary of the commencing employment. The leave can be taken at any time, so long as agreed between employer and employee. Employees must be given the opportunity to take at least two of the four weeks leave in a continuous period, if they wish to do so. If an employee leaves a company before completing a full year of employment, said employee is entitled to a holiday pay of 8% of their gross earning.

After six months with the company, an employee may become entitled to sick leave (5 days' paid leave per year), bereavement leave (3 days on the death of a spouse, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, grandchild or spouse's parent), and parental leave (14 weeks paid leave for birth or adoption of a child).

Eligible employees also have the right to request a variation to their work hours, days of work, or place of work. To be eligible for this, an employee must be caring for someone and have been employed by their employer for at least six months.

New Zealand small businesses with fewer than 20 employees have the right to dismiss an employee within his or her first 90 days of employment without the employee having the right to lodge a personal grievance case against the employer for unfair dismissal.

For more information on the rights and obligations of employers and employees, you may log on to www.ers.govt.nz.

KiwiSaver

KiwiSaver is a voluntary work-based savings initiative which aims to encourage long term saving and asset accumulation by New Zealanders who want to enjoy more than a basic standard of living in their retirement. The KiwiSaver complements the regular retirement benefits given by the New Zealand Government known as the Superannuation.

You will be automatically enrolled with the KiwiSaver once you start a job in New Zealand, though you can choose to opt out. You can join KiwiSaver if you are a New Zealand citizen or entitled to live in New Zealand indefinitely, living or normally living in New Zealand, and below 65 years old.

If you choose to join, contributions will be deducted from your pay at the rate of either 2%, 4% or 8% (you choose the rate) and invested for you in a KiwiSaver scheme. To get your savings off to a good start, the Government will kick-start your account with a tax-free contribution of \$1,000. The Government will also match your contributions by up to \$1,042.86 each year, which is about \$20 a week, and your employer will also contribute an amount equal to 2% of your pay to your KiwiSaver savings.

Your KiwiSaver savings will generally be locked in until you reach the age of 65. You may also be able to make an early withdrawal of part (or all) of your savings if you are buying your first home, moving overseas permanently, suffering significant financial hardship, or seriously ill.

Education

You need to file an application for International Qualifications Assessment at the New Zealand Qualifications Authority to have your Philippine-earned educational qualifications recognized for purposes of further study. For more information, you may visit www.nzqa.govt.nz.

Early Childhood Education

There is a wide range of early childhood services to choose from in New Zealand. For starters, you may seek the advice of the Ministry of Education to help you decide on what service you want and provide you with local contacts. You may call them at (04) 463-8000 or visit them at www.minedu.govt.nz. You may also visit www.ero.govt.nz to view the report of the Education Review Office, which reviews the quality of education provided by all New Zealand schools and early childhood education centres.

Primary and Secondary Education

Schooling is compulsory in New Zealand for all children from their sixth until their sixteenth birthday, although most start school after turning five. You can enrol your child at any state school as long as

there is no enrolment scheme in place. Schooling in state school is free until the age of 19, or 21 for special education students.

Most children in New Zealand go to state schools but there are also private schools, boarding schools, the Correspondence School (for those looking for continuing education and cannot go to a regular school for medical or other reasons), and home-based schooling. State schools are co-educational at primary level and intermediate level while some state secondary schools offer single-sex education. School day usually starts at 9:00 a.m. and ends at 3:00 p.m., or 3:30 p.m. for secondary schools.

School year begins in late January or early February, after a summer holiday of about six weeks, and ends in December. It is divided into four terms with breaks of two to three weeks.

Tertiary Education

Tertiary schooling may be availed at universities, institutes of technology, polytechnics, colleges of education, wananga (focused on Māori culture) and private training establishments. Academic year usually starts in February. Education costs vary depending on the type and level of course. New Zealand citizens and permanent citizens or refugees may avail of the government's Student Loan Scheme.

For more information on tertiary education, you may log on to www.tec.govt.nz or visit www.studylink.govt.nz for information on the Student Loan Scheme.

English for Speakers of Other Language (ESOL)

Some universities, polytechnics, secondary schools and private providers offer ESOL courses for adults across a range of levels. To find and ESOL provider, you may call the Tertiary Education Commission at 0800 832 463 (free call) or log on to www.tec.govt.nz.

If you cannot attend a formal language class, you may contact the ESOL Home Tutors (a national network of volunteer home tutors) at telephone number 0800 367 376 or at www.esolht.org.nz. Classes on adult and community education are also available throughout New Zealand. For information on available courses, you may visit www.xtend.co.nz.

Health Care

In New Zealand, immigrants and citizens must register for free with a family doctor or a general practitioner (GP) in their area. Medical records, name and address of the family members must be provided to the GP. The GP, with reasonable costs, provides the medical prescription needed in acquiring medicine from the pharmacies. There is a charge for prescription items although subsidies may be available. A New Zealand citizen, resident and two-year work permit holders or refugees are eligible for Public Healthcare. Presenting a proof of residency and national passport is required to seek medical service. Legal residents may avail of the services of the accident compensation corporation (ACC) for personal injury. Dental treatment for children age 13 and below is free and most medicines are free for children under six years.

Both public and private medical facilities in New Zealand are of high standards. There are telephone numbers for hospitals and doctors listed at the front of local telephone directories. There are also 'Urgent Pharmacies' for those who need to buy medicine outside service time and its numbers are

found at the local telephone directory.

Emergency Numbers		
Fire, police and ambulance	:	111
National Poisons Centre	:	0800 764 766
Healthline	:	0800 611 116

Social Welfare Benefits

For more information on how to avail of the following benefits, you may contact Work and Income New Zealand at telephone number 0800 559 009 or visit their website at www.workandincome.govt.nz.

Accommodation Supplement

Accommodation Supplement is a weekly payment which helps people with their rent, board or the cost of owning a home. It may be availed by a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident aged 16 years or more who have accommodation costs and is not paying rent for a property of Housing New Zealand, the state housing corporation.

Disability Assistance

The New Zealand Government provides the following assistance to disabled persons:

- Civilian amputee assistance - an allowance which helps you with regular, ongoing costs because of a disability, such as visits to the doctor or hospital, medicines, extra clothing or travel.
- House Modification Funding - Funding for changes to your home because you or your child is disabled.
- Residential Support Subsidy - A subsidy for residential care needed because of a physical, intellectual, or psychiatric disability (including drug and alcohol rehabilitation).
- Modification Grant - Funding for workplace changes or equipment if you're disabled which make it easier for you to stay in or get work.
- Car Modification Funding - Funding if you need to modify your car because you're disabled.
- Mainstream Employment Programme - provides a package of subsidies, training, and other support to help people with significant disabilities get work in the State sector.

Sickness Benefit

This is a weekly payment which helps people who are willing to work, but are not currently working, or are working less hours, because they are sick, injured, disabled or pregnant.

Working for Families Tax Credits

These are entitlements paid to families with dependent children aged 18 or younger. It includes four different types of payments:

- Family Tax Credit - payment for each dependent child aged 18 or younger;
- In-Work Tax Credit - payment for families who are in paid work;
- Minimum Family Tax Credit - payment made to families with dependent children aged 18 or younger, so they have a minimum income of \$400 a week after; and
- Parental Tax Credit - payment for a newborn baby for the first eight weeks or 56 days after the baby is born.

Child Care Assistance

The New Zealand Government provides the following assistance for child care:

- Home Help - A payment which helps carers or parents with things like laundry, housework, cooking, childcare or parenting skills.
- International Custody Dispute Payment - A payment for parents who are involved in an international custody or access dispute and are finding it hard financially.
- Orphan's Benefit - Assistance if you are a carer supporting a child or young person whose parents have either died, cannot be found or cannot look after them because they have a long-term illness or incapacity.
- Unsupported Child's Benefit - Assistance if you are a carer supporting a child or young person whose parents can't care for them because of a family breakdown.
- Young Parent Childcare Payment - Help with the cost of early childcare if you are a parent aged under 18 years and in secondary school.

Superannuation

The New Zealand Superannuation (NZ Super) is a pension paid by the State to most New Zealand residents from age 65 until death. To be eligible for NZ Super you need to be aged 65 or over and a legal resident of New Zealand, having lived there for ten years since age 20. Five of those years have to be since you turned age 50.

The level of payment is reviewed each year and is adjusted to take account of increases in cost of living (inflation) and wages. When wages increase, NZ Super is adjusted so that it stays between 66% to 72.5% of average ordinary time earnings after tax.

Student Allowance

The Student Allowance is a weekly payment to help with your living expenses while you study full-time. In general, to get the Student Allowance you need to be a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident, be 18 years old or over and studying full-time or limited full-time at a secondary school or on a tertiary course approved by the Tertiary Education Commission.

Taxes

Inland Revenue Department Number

An IRD number is a unique number issued to you by the Inland Revenue for tax purposes. Your number will never change, even if you move to another country and then return to New Zealand some time in the future.

It is not compulsory for every individual (e.g. baby or child) to have an IRD number, but if you or your children are earning income, you have to pay tax. If you do not have an IRD number, tax will be deducted at a no-declaration rate, which is higher than the normal deduction rate. Keep your number confidential and have it handy when contacting the Inland Revenue for whatever transaction.

You can apply for an IRD number by submitting a duly completed Form IR595 (can be downloaded from www.ird.govt.nz) together with the required identification documents (e.g. passport with New Zealand immigration visa / permit, "offer of employment" letter from your employer on their company letterhead, and drivers' license) to an Inland Revenue appointed verifier at Post Shops and selected

New Zealand Post retail outlets or Automobile Association (AA) Driver Licensing Agents. The verifier will then forward your application to the Inland Revenue which will send you your IRD Number within 8 to 10 working days.

Income Tax

Taxes for earned salaries, wages and benefits are automatically deducted under the PAYE (pay as you earn) system. This means that when you get your weekly, fortnightly, or monthly pay, your tax has already been deducted from it by your employer and paid to the Inland Revenue.

In New Zealand, income taxes are computed on earnings gained from 01 April to 31 March of the following year.

Opening a Bank Account

To open a bank account in New Zealand, choose a branch of any of the registered banks that is convenient to your home or place of work (or where you hope to live or work). Different banks require different documentation, so you should check exactly what is required beforehand. Usually, you will need two forms of identification, your IRD number and possibly statements from your current or previous bank. If you do not have an IRD number when you open an account, you will be charged with a resident withholding tax (RWT) at a higher rate. RWT is the tax imposed on interest earned from bank deposits.

Driving

You can use your current and valid driver's license from the Philippines or an International Driving Permit for up to one year. You can also have your current license converted to a New Zealand License.

If you do not have a current license from the Philippines, you may apply for a New Zealand License. There are three stages in getting a car license in New Zealand. At each stage, you earn a new license with fewer restrictions and more responsibilities. You will first be issued a learners license after passing a road rules theory test and be eligible to apply for a restricted license after six months and after passing a practical driving skills test. You can then apply for a full license after three to 18 months on a restricted license. To progress to a full license, you have to pass a practical test by demonstrating safe driving behavior across a wide range of traffic situations and road conditions.

For more information in acquiring a New Zealand Driver's License, you may contact the New Zealand Transport Agency at telephone number 0800 822 422 (free call) or visit www.nzta.govt.nz.

Settlement Support Service

Settlement Support New Zealand (SSNZ) is a national support network established to direct newcomers and their families to services they might need during their first years of stay in New Zealand. SSNZ is your first point of contact for information services in the area where you live.

To find your nearest SSNZ location, you may call 0800 776 948. This is a free call from a landline and your call will be directed to the SSNZ office nearest you. You may also visit www.immigration.nz/ssnz for more information on the various services offered by SSNZ and how to avail of said services.

Citizens Advice Bureau

Citizens Advice Bureau is a voluntary organization which provides free, confidential information and advice to anyone about any query or problem. It aims to ensure that individuals know their rights and responsibilities, and are aware of services and organizations within the community that can help them with any given query.

The Citizens Advice Bureau can provide information about almost anything, and if they cannot – they will put you in touch with someone who can. They can provide information on interpreting and translation services, free legal services, unemployment problems, education and training, housing and tenancy issues, health and welfare issues, personal and family issues, employment rights, and consumer rights.

You can find your local Citizens Advice Bureau phone number under ‘C’ in the white pages of your phone book, or call 0800 367 222 (free call) from anywhere in New Zealand. You may also visit www.cab.org.nz for more information on their services.

NEW ZEALAND IMMIGRATION CONCERNS

Residency Obligation

If you are a permanent resident of New Zealand, and wish to leave temporarily, you need a Returning Resident’s Visa (RRV) to continue your residence status when you return to New Zealand. Your first RRV is issued to you at the time you are issued your residence visa or permit. It is valid for two years from the date the first residence permit is granted. After your first Returning Resident’s Visa expires, you must apply for a second Returning Resident’s Visa. Your second or subsequent visa may be valid indefinitely. For more information in applying for an RRV, you may visit www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/stream/alreadyinnz/residents/returningresidents.

Citizenship and Naturalization

Privileges of New Zealand Citizenship

- The right to enter and remain in New Zealand at any time without an immigration permit.
- The right to a New Zealand passport (which entitles holders to visa-free travel to a range of countries).
- The ability to seek assistance from New Zealand diplomatic representatives when traveling overseas.
- Full economic rights:
 - Some public service positions may only be held by New Zealand citizens.
 - Ownership of rural land is difficult for people who are not New Zealand citizens.
- Full access to education:
 - Only New Zealand citizens qualify for some subsidized fees, scholarships and awards. In addition, only New Zealand citizens may qualify for financial assistance from some overseas universities.
- Access to international sport:
 - Some sports require that international players are citizens of the country they represent.

Citizenship Application Prerequisite

- Must intend, if granted citizenship, to continue to reside in New Zealand
- Must be able to understand and speak English
- Must be of good character
- Must understand the responsibilities and privileges of New Zealand citizenship
- Must have had New Zealand permanent residence for the last five years before applying for citizenship
- Must be physically present in New Zealand
 - o For at least 1,350 days with a Permanent Resident Permit during the 5 years immediately before you make your application; and
 - o For at least 240 days with a Permanent Resident Permit in each of those 5 years
- Must have consent of parents or guardians (if under 16 years old)

For more information on New Zealand citizenship application, you may contact the Department of Inland Affairs at:

Freephone: 0800 22 51 51 (New Zealand only)
Phone: (+64 4) 474-8123 (from outside New Zealand)
Email: citizenship@dia.govt.nz
Website: www.dia.govt.nz

Sponsorship of a Family Member

If you are a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident, you may be able to sponsor your partner (spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner), dependent child (unmarried child including adopted child), parent, adult child, brother or sister.

Requirements / Qualifications for Sponsorship of Relatives

- o Must be a permanent resident, New Zealand citizen or eligible Australian citizen
- o Must be 17 years of age or older
- o Must complete a Sponsorship Form for Residence in New Zealand (NZIS Form 1024)
- Additional Qualifications for Sponsoring a Partner
 - o Must not have been convicted of any offense involving domestic violence or any offense of a sexual nature in the 7 years before the date that application is made; and
 - o Must not have previously supported or sponsored more than one other successful principal applicant under partnership policy; or
 - o Must not have supported or sponsored any other successful principal applicant under partnership policy in the five years immediately preceding the date the current application is made; or
 - o Must not have been a perpetrator of an incident of domestic violence which has resulted in the grant of a residence permit to a person under policy for victims of domestic violence in the seven years prior to the date the application is made.
- Additional Qualifications for Sponsoring a Dependent Child
 - o Actual residency in New Zealand at the time of the application

- Additional Qualifications for Sponsoring a Parent, Siblings or Adult Child
 - o Actual residency in New Zealand at the time of the application
 - o Must have been a New Zealand or Australian citizen and/or the holder of a residence permit or a returning resident's visa for at least three years immediately before the date their registration is received by Immigration New Zealand
 - o Must have spent a total of 184 days or more in New Zealand in each of the three 12-month portions within that three-year period
 - o Must undertake to ensure that financial support and accommodation is provided to the parent, sibling or adult child, if necessary, for at least during the first 24 months of their stay as a resident in New Zealand
 - o Must meet a minimum income requirement to show that you can support the applicant(s), unless you obtained residence in New Zealand as a refugee, or are aged 65 years or older (if sponsoring a parent only)

For more information on sponsorship of relatives to reside in New Zealand, you may visit www.immigration.govt.nz.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Philippine Diplomatic Posts in New Zealand

EMBASSY OF THE PHILIPPINES

50 Hobson Street, Thorndon
Wellington, NEW ZEALAND P.O. Box 12-042,
Tel. Nos. (+644) 472-9848; 472-9921
Fax No. (+644) 472-5170
Hotline: (+64) 027-290-9765
Email: embassy@wellington-pe.co.nz
Website: www.philembassy.org.nz

HONORARY CONSULATE, AUCKLAND

Level 4, Intergen Building
No. 5 Huron Street, Takapung
North Shore City, Auckland
Tel: (64) 9-9096184
Fax: (64) 9-4898735
Email: admin@philconsul.org.nz

HONORARY CONSULATE, CHRISTCHURCH

230A Clyde Road, Fendalton
P.O. Box 22-303
Christchurch, New Zealand
Telefax: (64 3) 351-8602

Appendix II: New Zealand Slang (English)

Back block	: a remote piece of land used for farming
Blow that for a joke	: "Its not funny"
Box of birds	: feeling fine, fit and healthy
Buzzy bee	: a New Zealand made child's toy
Charge an arm	
and a leg	: something you buy is very expensive
Cheers	: an expression by some New Zealanders which means "its fine or "thank you"
Chilly bin	: an insulated container for keeping food and drink cold
Crook	: feeling unwell or sick, also means a thief
Flat tack	: to speed, to go fast
Fly-by-night	: to be dishonest or unreliable
Giddyay	: hello
Grog	: alcohol, also known as booze
Hard case	: a person that has an eccentric personality
Hard graft	: hard work

Hooray	: goodbye
Jandals	: a type of sandals also known as flip-flops or thongs
Paddock	: a field
Runabout	: a small car or boat
She'll be right, mate	: everything is going to be fine
Shout	: to buy your friend a drink or meal, as in "Its my shout"
Smoko	: coffee or tea break
The trots	: to have a diarrhea
Togs	: swimming trunks or bathing costume
Tuck shop	: a name for a school shop that sells snacks
Tucker	: food
Wop-wops	: means way out in the country or miles from anywhere

Appendix II: New Zealand Slang (Māori)

Aotearoa	: land of the long white cloud; the Māori name for New Zealand
Kia ora	: a Māori greeting, also used as an expression of gratitude or agreement
Haere mai	: a Māori greeting of welcome
Tena koe	: how do you do?
Haere ra	: goodbye
Hongi	: pressing of noses used in formal Māori greeting
Ka pai	: good
Iwi	: tribe
Hapu	: a sub-tribe
Whanau	: family
Whare	: house
Whenua	: land
Tangata whenua	: the people of the land
Kaumatua	: tribal elder
Tipuna	: ancestor
Tangi	: funeral
Whakapapa	: genealogy
Kaupapa	: purpose, plan or history
Mana	: prestige, authority, status or control
Taonga	: values, or treasures
Tapu	: sacred
Kai	: food
Tamariki	: children
Pakeha	: Māori word for non-Māori people

SOURCES

Welcome to New Zealand: A Guide for Newcomers

A Booklet published by Immigration New Zealand, November 2007

New Zealand: The Right Choice

A Settlement Information Kit published by the New Zealand Immigration Service, 2001

[www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New Zealand](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand)

www.justlanded.com/english/New-Zealand

www.tenancy.govt.nz

www.realestate.co.nz

www.workandincome.govt.nz

www.ers.govt.nz

www.workingin-newzealand.com

www.immigration.govt.nz

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www.immigration.nz/ssnz

www.cab.org.nz

www.dia.govt.nz

www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/new-zealand