



**NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION**

THE YEAR AT THE BORDER 2016/2017



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI



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December 2017
ISSN 2324-3090 (Online)

immigration.govt.nz

PWF_3413

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Introduction

New Zealand's Immigration Border Operations (IBO) have facilitated the movement of almost 6.7 million people in and out of New Zealand in the past year. Our ongoing challenge continues to be the increasing demand on our services while maintaining the integrity of our immigration system and New Zealand's border.

This report will give you an insight into the work of the IBO team, outline some of our advances and reflect challenges faced. We continue to maintain safe and secure borders along with our partner border agencies in the context of increased passenger volumes and changing global risk. We operate in a dynamic and demanding environment which continues to present us with opportunities to find better ways to achieve our goals.

During the year we welcomed seven additional airlines to our skies, increasing our reach in the context of a complex global environment. More people coming to our shores is certainly good for the New Zealand economy and, with that in mind, facilitating legitimate travellers across the border with the least amount of disruption is vital. The expansion and modernisation of the SmartGate technology makes it quicker and easier for passengers to use, and assists Immigration New Zealand (INZ) and the New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) to process passengers efficiently.

At the same time we continue to participate in reciprocal intelligence and risk-management activities with domestic and international partners. Advances in technology to identify individuals who potentially pose a risk to New Zealand continue. The Advance Passenger Processing system remains a critical system that allows the management of passengers who pose a risk prior to them boarding flights destined for NZ. We are now also able to check all inbound travellers against the Interpol Stolen and Lost Travel Document database to ensure that only legitimate travellers embark on flights to New Zealand.

It would be impossible for INZ to achieve these results without the collaborative efforts of our partner border agencies – Customs, the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), and the New Zealand Police (Police) to achieve positive outcomes for New Zealand. There is also a substantial international component to our work with key relationships across the globe demonstrating the benefits of agencies and carriers working together to manage risk, providing New Zealand with the highest level of protection at our borders.

While advances in technology and a focus on the continuous improvement of our systems is providing greater efficiencies, it is the dedication of the staff who work at the border and behind the scenes that needs to be recognised.

Looking ahead, we are focused on achieving our goal of "Best People, Safe Borders".

We hope you enjoy this year's edition of The Year at the Border.

Peter Devoy
Assistant General Manager
Compliance and Border Operations

Senta Jehle
National Manager
Border Operations

Please present these documents:



Passport

护照 パスポート 여권



Arrival Card

入境卡 入国カード 到着 카드



Travel doc

旅行证件 其他의 渡航文件

EXIT

4

ALL PASSPORTS

모든 여권
所有護照

すべての パスポート



5

6

ALL PASSPORTS

모든 여권
所有護照

すべての パスポート



The Border – layered global risk management

INZ's systems and processes operate as a layered approach to facilitate genuine visitors, workers and students while identifying and managing people who pose unacceptable immigration risks. INZ uses the visa application process to assess and manage risks prior to travel.

INZ must ensure that new and developing threats to the New Zealand border are identified and mitigated, and that border security is continuously improved to ensure those travelling to New Zealand meet immigration requirements.

INZ operates in a world that continues to see significant advances in technology. A heightened awareness of global risks means that INZ needs to ensure that services are efficient, effective, and protect the integrity and security of New Zealand's immigration system. INZ works closely with partner border agencies, airlines and other stakeholders to prevent the travel of people who pose unacceptable risk to New Zealand.

IN 2016/17, NEARLY

800,000

IMMIGRATION DECISIONS WERE MADE INVOLVING MORE THAN A MILLION PEOPLE, INCLUDING:



32,000

RESIDENCE APPLICATIONS



243,000

WORK VISA APPLICATIONS



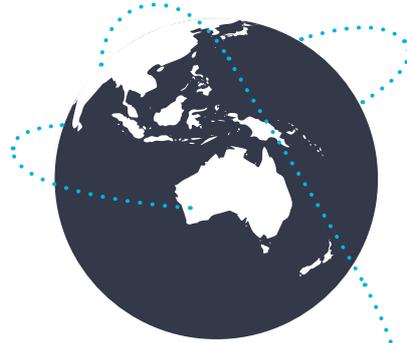
402,000

VISITOR VISA APPLICATIONS



119,000

STUDENT VISA APPLICATIONS



AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL

PRE-DEPARTURE ASSESSMENT

ON-ARRIVAL ASSESSMENT

POST-ARRIVAL ACTIVITY



Authority to Travel

6

IBO staff assess passengers both offshore prior to travel, and onshore upon arrival in New Zealand, to ensure they meet the requirements for travel to and entry into New Zealand.

Passengers who pose potential risks are identified and assessments of their individual circumstances and intentions for travel to New Zealand are undertaken.

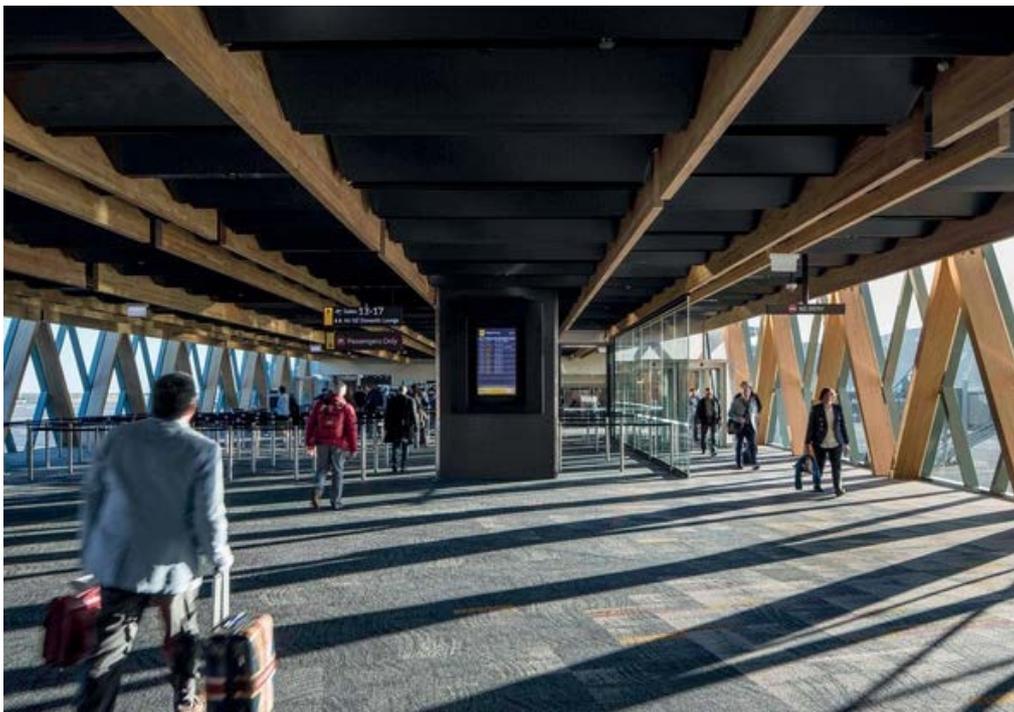
The final decision on whether a person is permitted to travel to or enter New Zealand is at the discretion of a border officer, based on the information available at the time.

Offshore, passengers can be denied boarding and not permitted to travel. Onshore, they can be refused entry to New Zealand and returned to where they travelled from.

During 2016/17, 3,581 passengers were prevented from boarding the airplane at their point of departure and 1,209 were refused entry when they arrived at the New Zealand border.

Reasons people are refused entry include:

- › travelling on false documents and/or identity concerns
- › not meeting character requirements – usually by not declaring on arrival, serious criminal convictions, deportation or exclusion from a foreign country
- › not being considered to be genuine (bona fide) temporary entrants (e.g. likely to breach the conditions of their visa or to remain in New Zealand unlawfully)
- › not holding the correct visa.



By the Numbers

2016/17



6,542,421 ↑9%

AIR PASSENGER ARRIVALS, AN INCREASE OF 9% FROM 2015/16

7

TOP TEN NATIONALITIES COMING TO NEW ZEALAND

1,053,044	A U S T R A L I A
509,272	C H I N A
383,758	G R E A T B R I T A I N
344,785	U S A
128,447	G E R M A N Y
125,633	I N D I A
116,704	J A P A N
107,069	S O U T H K O R E A
106,844	F R A N C E
80,294	M A L A Y S I A

Managing Risk Offshore

– pre-departure assessment

The immigration system is constantly exposed to new types of risk. Risk is dynamic and fraud moves instantly to exploit areas of vulnerability.

The risks posed by increased volumes of passenger arrivals increases the demand for services. INZ's investment in our staff, our systems and risk-targeting processes enables early intervention with high-risk passengers before they board flights for New Zealand. All airlines must provide Advance Passenger Processing (APP) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) information to INZ for every person intending to board a flight for travel to (or through) New Zealand. This includes both passengers and crew members. INZ's Risk Targeting Programme (RTP) profiles and identifies passengers posing potential risk to New Zealand by analysing this information. When a risk passenger is identified, or where character concerns mean they are unable to meet entry requirements, IBO contacts airline ground staff to intercept the passenger before boarding. The passenger can either be offloaded – stopped from boarding their flight, or allowed to board but flagged for further investigation upon arrival in New Zealand. This does not apply to New Zealand citizens.



3,581

PEOPLE PREVENTED FROM BOARDING
A PLANE TO NEW ZEALAND

1,830

NO VISA

926

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS
NOT MET

395

SUBJECT TO ALERT

344

NO VALID TRAVEL
DOCUMENT

36

FALSE PASSPORT/
ID CONCERNS

CASE STUDY ONE

In August, a Canadian national en route to New Zealand was offloaded in Nadi due to an APP alert. When departing Canada in July, Canadian Border Security Agency officers found goods in her possession believed to be either stolen or obtained using fraudulent credit cards. During a subsequent personal search, small quantities of crystal meth, codeine and marijuana were located on her person. The woman was known to have a history of involvement in criminal matters where her modus operandi was to use credit cards in other countries to purchase goods and services. At the time of her offload she owed NZD 16,000 to Air NZ for credit card fraud.



CASE STUDY TWO

A group of Greek passport holders attempting travel from Tonga were denied boarding and offloaded due to Interpol hits on the passports, which were reported lost and/or stolen on the Greek Government passport website. The group of seven, who were later confirmed to be Georgian nationals, were referred to Tongan Police and placed under house arrest pending court action. They were found guilty on charges regarding forged documents and six of the seven were sentenced to two years suspended imprisonment and fined the equivalent of NZD 627. Tongan Police located another seven stolen Greek passports in their possession. Tongan authorities gave the group 14 days to depart Tonga and advised they were required to use their Georgian passports to travel.

CASE STUDY THREE

In Kuala Lumpur, an Israeli national who attempted to board his flight with no outward ticket, was spoken to by IBO. When asked about his travel plans in New Zealand, he repeatedly stated that he was an Israeli passport holder and wasn't yet sure how long he would stay. Despite having no plans, no booked accommodation and no contacts in New Zealand, he told border officers he was coming only to visit Auckland and would take a cab to downtown. He advised that he was employed "in construction" where his primary role was to "make bombs". The man was subsequently offloaded in Kuala Lumpur for possible identity issues and being non bona fide.

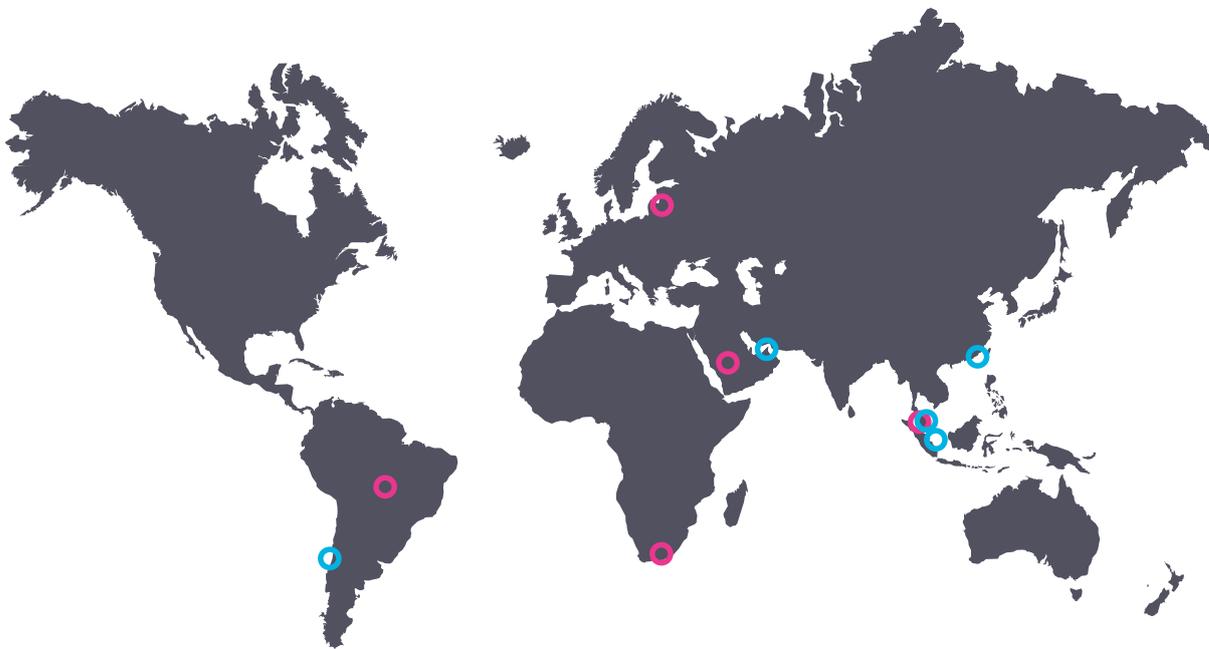
CASE STUDY FOUR

In May a Mauritian national was offloaded as he was subject to an Interpol Blue Notice. He was wanted for questioning in regards to the murder of his former employer in February 2017 at a New York gold and diamond shop, and also for the theft of an undetermined amount of gold. The man told officers he was self-employed in "construction" and frequently travelled. He was carrying a sum of USD 4,000 and repeatedly stated he had never been in trouble with police in any country.

CASE STUDY FIVE

Five Somalis using genuine New Zealand passports, travelling from Mogadishu to Wellington via Istanbul, Bangkok and Sydney, were identified and spoken to when they arrived in Istanbul. The only adult in the group had left New Zealand a fortnight earlier and was attempting return travel to New Zealand with four children. Her relationship to them was unknown. The four children were confirmed impostors and the adult a possible impostor when compared to the personal details of the passports they were attempting to travel on.

○ TOP 5 NATIONALITIES OF PASSENGERS OFFLOADED



○ TOP 5 PORTS WHERE PASSENGERS WERE OFFLOADED



Managing Risk Onshore

– on-arrival assessment

Sometimes the earliest possible point INZ can address the risk is when a passenger first arrives in New Zealand.

Where persons of interest are identified on arrival in New Zealand, border officers weigh up all presenting factors, this includes information gathered at an interview with the passenger(s), and make a decision. If a passenger is assessed as not meeting New Zealand's entry requirements, they may be refused entry and returned to their point of departure.



CASE STUDY ONE

A Malaysian national, travelling with a counterfeit Japanese passport in his possession, was refused entry following admissions he was travelling to New Zealand to facilitate an illegal drug importation. The man claimed his travel had been organised by a man in Spain who promised him MYR 10,000 if the drug importation was successful. The man also made admissions that he had been smuggling 'students' into the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy and France on fraudulent passports in exchange for payment of EUR 300 for each successful person. A print match with United Kingdom Border Force confirmed the man was refused entry on arrival at Luton Airport in June 2016, when travelling with two Chinese females holding counterfeit Malaysian passports.

33,766



INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS ARRIVING

12

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS
ARRIVING AT EACH AIRPORT

4,925,165

AUCKLAND
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

459,543

WELLINGTON
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

822,985

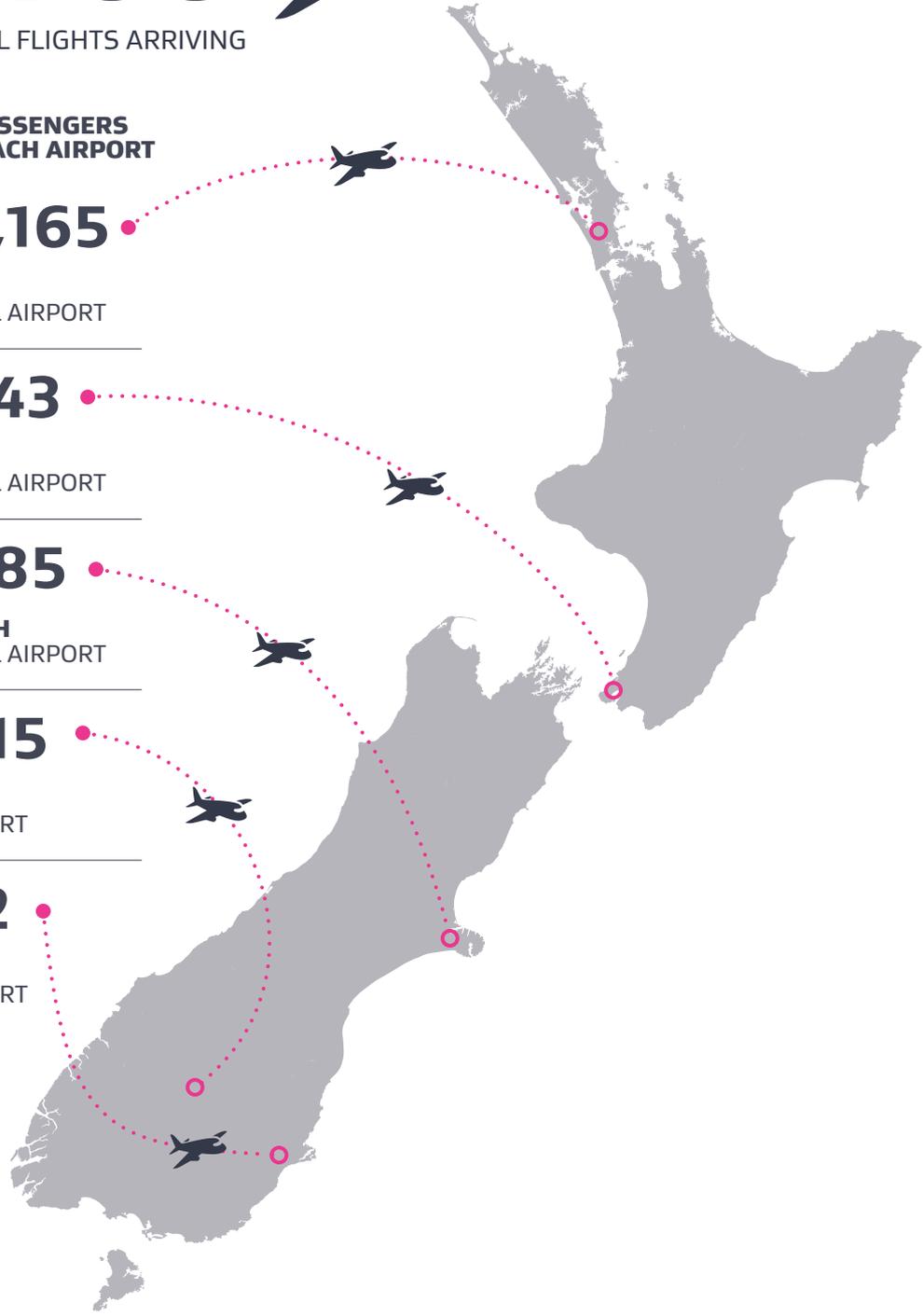
CHRISTCHURCH
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

276,915

QUEENSTOWN
PRIMARY AIRPORT

50,172

DUNEDIN
PRIMARY AIRPORT



CASE STUDY TWO

Two travelling companions, a Mexican national and Argentinian national with vague intentions to visit Hobbiton and the volcanoes were refused entry for non-genuine visiting reasons. They each had 40kgs luggage which largely contained lingerie, corsets, high heels, cosmetics and bikinis associated with exotic dancing, as well as some regular clothing. Further checks revealed the Mexican national was adversely recorded in the USA for previously facilitating the movement of females to work illegally.

**PASSENGERS REFUSED
ENTRY ON ARRIVAL**

1,209


TOP 5 NATIONALITIES OF PASSENGERS REFUSED ENTRY
147

MALAYSIA

95

BRAZIL

89

AUSTRALIA

72

 GREAT
BRITAIN

67

 UNITED
STATES OF
AMERICA

CASE STUDY THREE

A group of Hong Kong males who travelled from Australia were deemed to be non-genuine visitors and refused entry. It was found they all had brand new (but unboxed) Apple items in their luggage. The group had claimed the GST back on the items when they departed Australia, and it was believed they intended returning to Australia and reimporting the goods.



CASE STUDY FOUR

In Christchurch, an American national coming to join a cruise ship tour around New Zealand and the Pacific was refused entry due to the nature of declared criminal convictions. When interviewed she stated that she had a "traffic accident" in which she was sentenced to six years in prison. She later admitted to killing a person by hitting them with a motor vehicle after a party. She was also in trouble for running a rental property scam in New York State.

CASE STUDY FIVE

An Australian national was turned around in Dunedin after arriving on a cruise ship. The man was considered inadmissible to New Zealand given his lengthy and internationally renowned criminal history which included heroin and hashish smuggling in Sri Lanka, using a fraudulent French passport and conspiracy to import AUD 1.2 million of cocaine and cannabis resin into Australia.



42

CRUISE SHIPS
ARRIVING IN NZ

15



221,536 CRUISE PASSENGERS BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

125,952

OCEANIA

50,413

AMERICAS

36,931

UK AND EUROPE

7,399

ASIA

841

AFRICA &
MIDDLE EAST

Training and Education

IBO plays a significant role in ensuring that airlines and immigration professionals worldwide are aware of New Zealand's entry requirements and protection of New Zealand's borders.

Carrier Relationship team

Airlines flying to New Zealand have obligations under the Immigration Act 2009. These obligations are designed to protect New Zealand's border and the integrity of the immigration system, by ensuring only people who are eligible to enter New Zealand are allowed to travel to New Zealand.

IBO's Carrier Relationship team (CRT) provides training and support to ensure airlines flying into New Zealand comply with immigration requirements. Failure to do so may result in INZ issuing an infringement notice which requires the airline to pay an infringement fee. In more serious cases, INZ has the option to prosecute the airline, where the maximum penalty is a fine of \$50,000.



CASE STUDY



In response to a steady increase in the number of travellers from Hong Kong visiting New Zealand, Hong Kong Airlines launched daily direct flights to Auckland in November 2016.

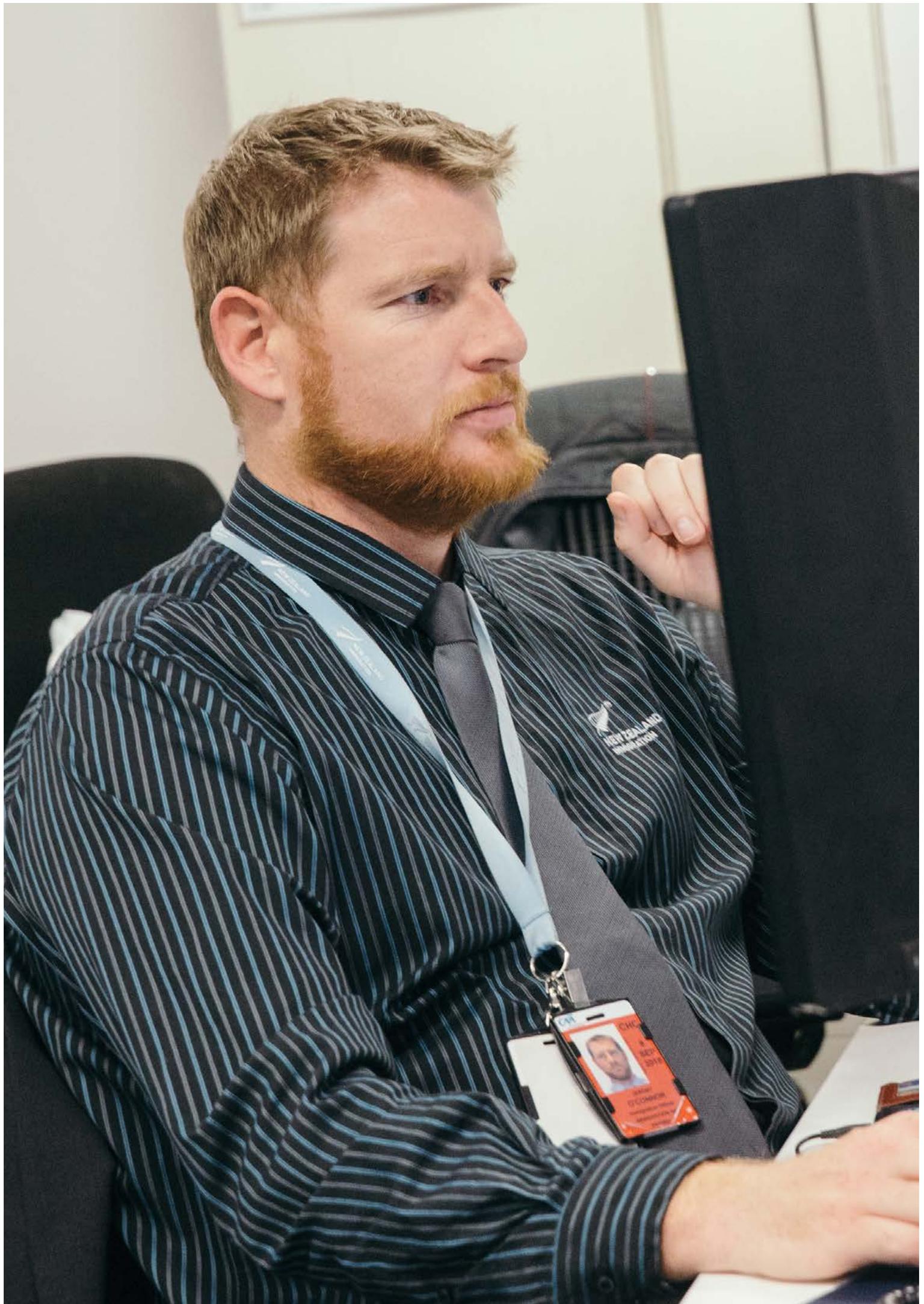
However work between Hong Kong Airlines and INZ's CRT commenced in early 2016 when the airline first indicated they intended on opening a flight sector to New Zealand. Before the inaugural flight, IBO's Carrier Relationship Officer assigned to Hong Kong Airlines provided training to educate Hong Kong based airline staff on:

- › carrier obligations under the Immigration Act 2009 and associated regulations
- › documents people need to enter New Zealand
- › types of fraud
- › examining documents
- › the use of the Advance Passenger Processing (APP) system, and
- › provision of Passenger Name Record (PNR) information

IBO's Carrier Relationship Officer also works closely with Hong Kong Airlines staff based at Auckland International Airport providing a comprehensive programme of engagement which features training and support in order to assist the airline to comply with their legal obligations. Through monitoring and reporting on performance and a partnership approach with the CRT, Hong Kong Airlines currently has a 99.97% compliance rate with INZ's carrier infringement regime.

31 AIRLINES FLYING TO NEW ZEALAND

			
AIR ASIA X	AIR CALIN	AIR CHINA	AIR NEW ZEALAND
			
AIR TAHITI NUI	AIR VANUATU	AMERICAN AIRLINES	CATHAY PACIFIC
			
CHINA AIRLINES	CHINA EASTERN AIRLINES	CHINA SOUTHERN AIRLINES	EMIRATES
			
FIJI AIRWAYS	HAINAN AIRLINES	HAWAIIAN AIRLINES	HONG KONG AIRLINES
			
JETSTAR	KOREAN AIR	LATAM AIRLINES	MALAYSIA AIRLINES
			
NAURU AIRLINES	PHILIPPINES AIRLINES	QANTAS AIRWAYS	QATAR AIRLINES
			
SAMOA AIRWAYS	SICHUAN AIRLINES	SINGAPORE AIRLINES	THAI AIRWAYS
			
TIANJIN AIRLINES	UNITED AIRLINES	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	



Airline Liaison Officers

INZ's Airline Liaison Officers (ALOs) are crucial to enhancing border security by pre-screening travellers at their point of departure to New Zealand. The ALO placements across the globe reflect key ports and regions for immigration risk and their work forms part of the layered approach to managing immigration risk to New Zealand's border.

ALOs assist with both the facilitation of genuine passengers and identification of risk passengers attempting to travel to New Zealand. To achieve this they:

- › intercept passengers with doubtful travel documentation
- › build relationships with airlines and local authorities
- › provide guidance and training of the entry requirements for New Zealand
- › enhance INZ's profile overseas
- › support, advise and gather information from a range of stakeholders.

CASE STUDY

In March 2017, our Dubai based ALO provided training to industry agencies in Jeddah and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Over three days, 174 staff from Saudi Ground Services and other airlines learnt about recent fraud and irregular migration trends, and were trained in facial comparisons and physical profiling of passengers.

This training is important as these airports are becoming large hubs for people in the Middle East region. Jeddah is the third largest airport in the Middle East handling over 30 million passengers last year and Riyadh is the fourth largest with 25 million passengers. Ultimately, the airports will handle over 100 million (Jeddah) and 30 million (Riyadh) as expansion plans at the airports go ahead.

While there are no direct flights to New Zealand from Saudi Arabia, a large number of people transit through the airport to Asia where there are plenty of connecting routes for onward travel to New Zealand. The visit was coordinated as part of a wider visit by the Emirates Regional Immigration Liaison (ERIL) team. The ERIL is a group of some 20 ALOs from 11 countries in the region.



Facilitation

IBO plays a significant role in ensuring travellers are facilitated through the border quickly and with the lightest touch possible. To do this, IBO works closely with other agencies to ensure a seamless border experience. We also provide 24/7 support to airline check-in agents around the world regarding immigration requirements.

The Major Events Border Steering Group



NEW ZEALAND
MAJOR EVENTS

The Major Events Border Steering Group is made up of key New Zealand Border agencies and stakeholders: INZ, Customs, MPI, the Aviation Security Service, Police, along with New Zealand Major Events, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Regional Border Coordination Committee representatives.

IBO works to assist the group to manage the border facilitation process which provides a single point of contact to local organising committees (LOC) when planning for and during, major events within New Zealand. The border facilitation process enables a coordinated and seamless border experience for major event attendees. The Major Event Border Steering Group also works to ensure international visitors, teams, officials and VIPs are provided with information about New Zealand's border requirements well before they leave their home countries. This year there were two events declared a "Major Event" under the Major Events Management Act 2007 and IBO worked as part of the Major Event Border Steering Group during these events.

World Masters Games 2017

The World Masters Games (the Games) is the largest multi-sport event in the world, held every four years. New Zealand hosted the Games from 21–30 April 2017, with 37,560 participants taking part over 10 days, of whom 20,450 were international. The Games were made up of 28 sports across 48 competition venues. It was the largest event held in New Zealand since the Rugby World Cup 2011. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment via New Zealand Major Events (\$11 million) and Auckland Tourism Events and Economic Development on behalf of Auckland Council (\$11.75 million) invested approximately two thirds of the operating budget, with the remainder coming from registration fees and commercial sponsorship. Post event, the Games reported \$56.2m GDP and 302,509 visitor nights to New Zealand.

CASE STUDY ONE

A Finnish national travelling to participate in the orienteering event at the World Masters Games was offloaded. Due to previous convictions he would not have been able to satisfy entry requirements. The man was subject to an APP deny board due to two Interpol Notices. Information suggested that he had been convicted of tax evasion in 2008 and he confirmed that he had recently been arrested and detained for being in possession of a fraudulent Latvian passport while in the Caribbean.

DHL NZ Lions Series 2017

The DHL NZ Lions Series 2017 was hosted in New Zealand from 3 June to 8 July 2017. It comprised 10 matches against New Zealand opposition, including three test matches against the All Blacks, across seven host cities throughout the country. Over 20,000 international visitors were expected to follow the tour around New Zealand, and international broadcast of matches was expected to reach over 200 million people. The government invested \$3 million from the Major Events Development Fund in a cultural leverage programme in conjunction with the Lions Series. The funding assisted host cities to showcase New Zealand culture, arts, innovation and hospitality to international visitors and media.

CASE STUDY TWO

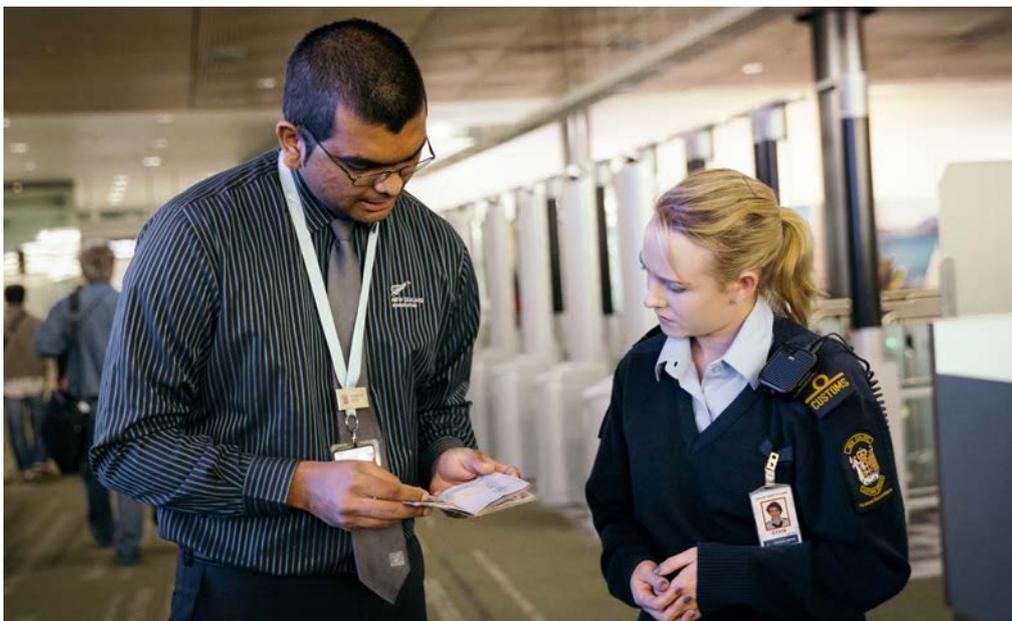
An American national coming to visit his friend during the British and Irish Lions Tour of New Zealand was refused entry on arrival from Los Angeles International Airport. He was deemed ineligible for entry permission due to being previously excluded from Australia, where he had been scalping tickets to events while he held a visitor visa. On previous trips to New Zealand he had travelled with overt intentions of scalping tickets and selling counterfeit merchandise for the Rugby World Cup 2011, Big Day Out and AC/DC concerts. He was carrying a folder which contained user names, passwords and email addresses which he advised he had used in the past for buying and selling tickets.



Working with Our Border Partners

22

INZ works closely with our domestic border partners to ensure any potential risks to New Zealand are appropriately managed. The border partners collectively protect the economy, environment and security of New Zealand through ensuring compliance with biosecurity laws, import and export regulations, immigration legislation and international obligations.



Joint Border Analytics

In June 2016, INZ, MPI and Customs formed the Joint Border Analytics team, with each agency contributing data analytics experts. The agencies began working together to gain new insights into border risk through the use of analytics software and data sharing.

The 2016/17 Budget committed a \$6.6 million capital investment to strengthen border security systems, and in April 2017 a Joint Border Analytics facility was officially opened by then Prime Minister, Rt Hon Bill English. The facility houses a cross-government team targeting risk at New Zealand's borders.

Millions of border transactions are interrogated to identify patterns in data that represent border risk. Each agency is already gaining insights through sharing data expertise and identifying opportunities to build data models that address common border risk.

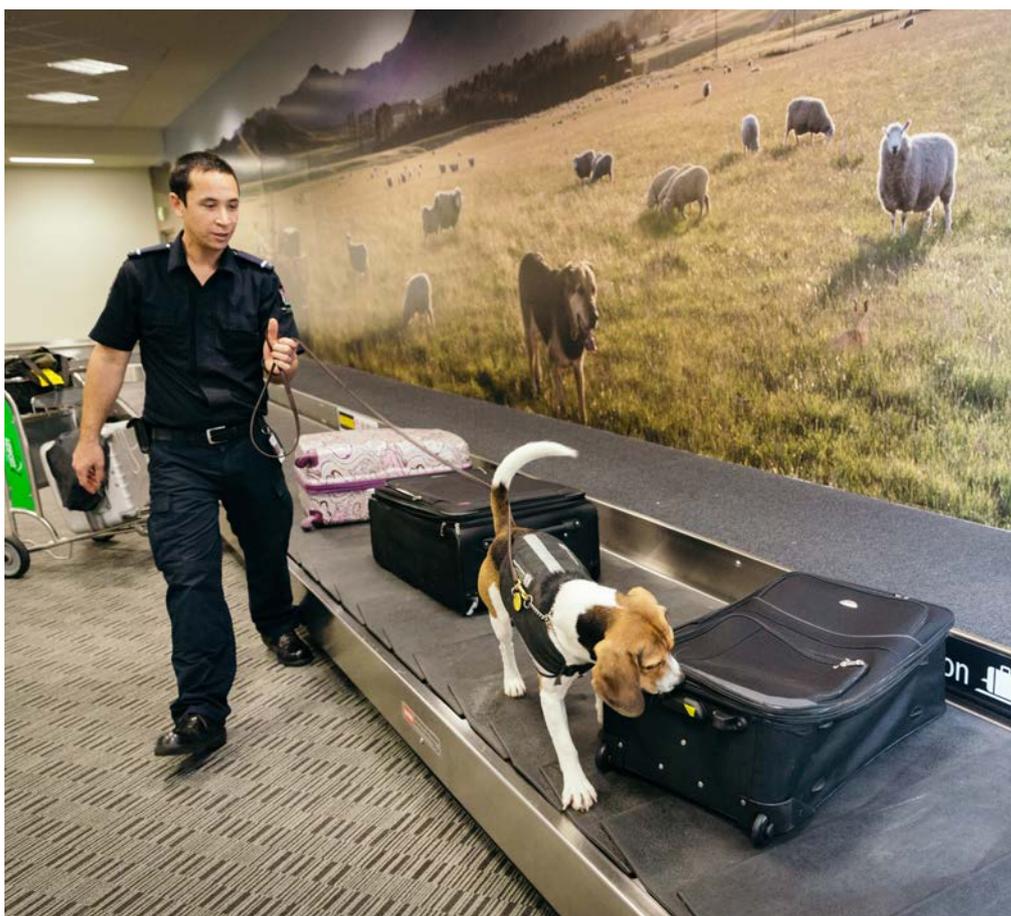
Discussion at the opening of the Joint Border Analytics facility reflected on the specialist risk and intelligence capability, tools of the three agencies and the boost to providing border analytics on a par with our international border partners.

CASE STUDY ONE

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

MPI referred an American national to INZ after she was found to be in possession of a considerable range of undeclared biosecurity risk products when she came through the border at Christchurch International Airport from Sydney. The passenger's suitcase was packed with oranges, apples, avocados, eggs, sweet potatoes, carrots, salad leaves, legumes and nuts. The deliberate and reckless nature of her actions could have been devastating to New Zealand's horticulture sector.

Failing to declare the food on her New Zealand passenger arrival card meant that she was refused entry by INZ.



CASE STUDY TWO



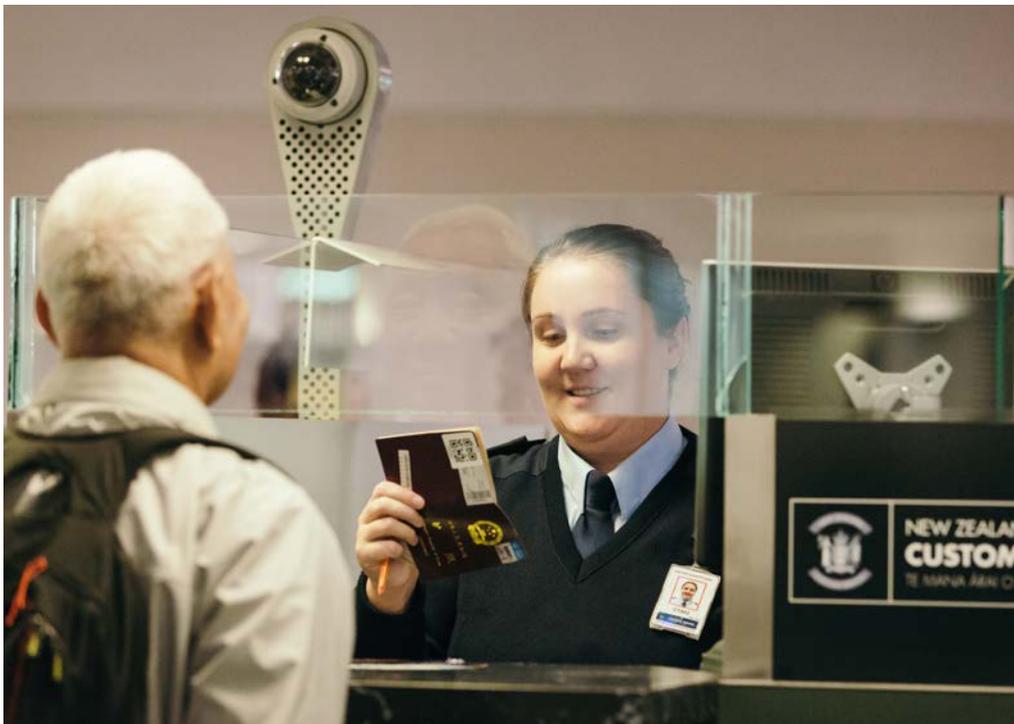
Four Taiwanese males travelling to New Zealand for a planned holiday were turned around on arrival for false declarations on their arrival cards.

Despite the group having an itinerary showing travel throughout the South Island, they said they would not be leaving Christchurch. Although they initially claimed to have no New Zealand contacts, one of the men contacted a New Zealand man and his apparent Taiwanese partner to see if they could help.

A search by Customs found that the four men were each carrying in excess of \$10,000 in new notes, the majority of it sequential, and all undeclared. A phone belonging to one of the men also had photos showing apparent “gang members” who were using drugs or seemed intoxicated. Another photo appeared to show a body of a deceased male.

It was assessed the group had likely come with intent to undertake criminal activity while in New Zealand.

Subsequent investigation in relation to this group found that the couple who were called to help also departed New Zealand soon after the four men were turned around.



CASE STUDY THREE



In Wellington, a Portuguese citizen arriving from Canberra was referred for further interaction. The passenger presented in a confused and disorientated state and, through a truncated interview process, stated that she was a paranoid schizophrenic and had stopped taking her medication three days beforehand. She also feared she wouldn't have been able to bring her medication into New Zealand, and therefore did not have any medication with her. She planned to seek work and would visit a friend, who she had not seen for some 30 years, who lived in the South Island. She had not made any travel plans beyond Wellington. Consequently she was refused entry on the basis she was likely to breach her visitor visa conditions by working without authority and remain in New Zealand indefinitely.

Given the passenger's fragile state, increasing health needs and risk, she was taken into custody by Police, until she could be returned home on the next available flight. While in police custody, the passenger was assessed by medical professionals and later admitted to Wellington Hospital for reintroduction to her required medication.

Police actively supported INZ to engage with a number of stakeholders to facilitate the passenger's return travel to Portugal. This included the airline, hospital staff and the Portuguese Embassy who was liaising with the passenger's family.

Once the passenger was reassessed by medical professionals and declared in good health for travel, Police assisted INZ to ensure that she boarded her outbound aircraft and commenced her safe return to Portugal.



Case by Case

26



AND THAT'S A RAP

Two South Korean rappers were offloaded en route to New Zealand as it was confirmed they did not have work visas. They were making their way to perform at a popular Auckland nightclub who was promoting their performance as "the best party ever".



A GAMBLER'S CARD GAME

A Chinese national searched by Customs on arrival, found that the man had brought 21 bank and credit cards in his name, 30 in other people's names, a 'mobile electronic payment machine' and a temporary residence ID card in another person's name. He was unable to provide a credible explanation for having these cards and claimed he collected them as a hobby. He was eventually turned around as a non-genuine visitor and despite travelling first class to New Zealand he was unable to afford to purchase his return airline ticket.



NIGHT CLUBS, MOUNTAINS AND MUSEUMS

In Bangkok, two Lithuanian males were offloaded as non-bona fide visitors. They stated that they would look to rent a house somewhere on Beach Rd in Auckland. The pair had done little to no planning for their time in New Zealand and wanted to go to the place on the internet - "Skytower", "Night clubs, the Mountains, the Museums" (but could not specify names). It was also noted that their verified funds were insufficient for entry requirements.



THAT'S ONE "SHAKEY" STORY

Travelling from South Africa to New Zealand, a Pakistani man was offloaded due to bona fides. He had organised a six-day stay and wanted to visit Christchurch gardens and the 2010–2011 earthquakes. Also included in his itinerary was the Auckland Museum, Art Gallery and Auckland Park (suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa) and seeing the Māori people. Despite planning the trip for three months he stated he would use an Uber to get from Auckland to Christchurch, even though he was flying into Christchurch.



SALAD, CIGARETTES AND SILLY DECISIONS

A Malaysian national was refused entry due to false declarations on her arrival card. Although a frequent traveller to New Zealand and familiar with requirements, the woman attempted to conceal 850 cigarettes in her bag. These were seized and she also received a \$400 fine from MPI for a salad she failed to declare.





DISHONOURABLE DISCHARGE AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

A Tuvalu national was refused entry after arriving in transit from Brussels. It is believed he was discharged from the British Army and was being deported from Belgium. It is also alleged that the man attempted to grab a police officer's handgun, had to be pepper sprayed and was arrested for disorderly behaviour.



THE CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG

On arrival, a Canadian national correctly declared that she had dirty boots in her luggage and freely offered them for inspection. She was however very reluctant for her handbag to undergo further biosecurity checks, saying it had already been cleared by quarantine officers. Only when MPI staff attempted to X-ray her luggage did she confess to carrying a cat in her handbag. The woman was refused entry permission and returned to Canada with her cat on the next available flight.

27



THE MONEY OR THE BAG?

A Brazilian national travelling for a one-month stay was a dual alert for Customs and INZ. On arrival she was assessed and searched by Customs who located 4.6 kilograms of cocaine concealed within the base of her suitcase. When interviewed she told officers she was to receive the equivalent of NZD 13,000 if she successfully moved the drugs across the New Zealand border. The concealment of prohibited goods meant that the woman was refused entry by INZ.



LOST AND FOUND

An Australian man arriving in New Zealand was found to be in possession of 3 pipes believed to be for drug use, 2 Australian passports which were issued to other people that had been reported as stolen, approximately 37 credit cards, multiple driver's licences, Australian Medicare cards and gift cards belonging to others. The man claimed he had a side business doing taxes, which is why he had all the items belonging to other people. He was refused entry as it was deemed he was likely to commit an offence while in New Zealand.



ALOHA AUCKLAND!

Two brothers from Hong Kong arrived for a three-night stay in Auckland with travel plans that were convoluted and nonsensical. The brothers, who professed to being self-employed in the construction industry and restaurant trade, had plans to see the Waikiki Caves, Lake Tahu hot spring, Mount Manu, the casino and Auckland Harbour to see whales, dolphins and sea lions. The brothers were refused entry on bona fides, as it was considered they were likely coming to New Zealand to work.

Best People, Safe Borders

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

To report immigration fraud call Crimestoppers anonymously on **0800 555 111**.

Or complete an online Crimestoppers message form www.crimestoppers-nz.org



Acknowledgements

Thanks to all involved who make this publication possible, in particular our dedicated IBO staff and our border partners:

- › New Zealand Customs Service
- › Ministry for Primary Industries
- › New Zealand Police

For the supply of services and information:

- › Statistics New Zealand
- › Alicia Haigh Photography

New Zealand Government