

Education Guide New Zealand 2018–2019

A comprehensive guide
to Schooling in New Zealand



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Introduction

Schooling in New Zealand is available to children from age 5 through to 19, and is compulsory from age 6 through to 16. Children typically start school the day of their 5th birthday or the first school day preceding this, and complete their schooling by 17 or 18 years old.

Most children will attend some form of pre-school education, commonly referred to as 'early childhood education' or 'ECE'. The New Zealand Curriculum (NZC) was revised in 2007 and is a framework rather than a detailed plan. The Curriculum is designed to give schools direction for teaching and learning, allowing them to develop their own curriculum and teaching programmes from it.

Typically there are three main types of education providers available:

- State Schools – receive full funding from the government and follow the New Zealand Curriculum.
- State Integrated Schools – these schools teach the New Zealand Curriculum but keep their own special character (often a philosophical or religious belief) as part of their school programme. State-integrated schools receive the same government funding for each student as other state schools but their buildings and land are privately owned, so they usually charge compulsory fees called "attendance dues" to meet property costs.

Independent Schools – Receive partial funding from the Government but are predominantly independent and charge fees. These schools don't have to follow the New Zealand Curriculum but must follow a learning programme of at least the same quality.

State Schools are locally referred to as 'Public' Schools, Independent schools are referred to as 'Private' schools. Both single-sex and coeducation schooling options are available in the public and private sectors. State schools are secular. Children typically attend the state school that serves their particular geographic zone.

Given the generally high degree of commonality between State, State-Integrated and Independent Schools, students in New Zealand can move comfortably from one system to another with minimal adjustment.

The school year varies a little between private and public schools, but generally begins in late January and ends in December prior to Christmas.

The school day starts between 8:30 – 9:00 am and ends between 3:00 – 3:30 pm Monday to Friday. Class sizes vary but are typically between 20 and 33.

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School options

State or Public Schools

State schools are generally described as 'free education' although a 'donation' is requested and expected each year, generally in the vicinity of \$40.00 - \$900.00. The donation is voluntary, tax-deductible for parents, and does not attract GST. Schools state that the school donation is needed to bridge the gap between the costs of delivering quality learning over and above what the Government funds.

State and state-integrated schools can charge activity fees for items above and beyond the curriculum. Schools can ask for, but not insist on, payment of fees for these activities that fall outside the curriculum or have a 'take home component', at the beginning of the year. However schools cannot take payment in advance as a condition of enrolment and must ensure that learning is not impacted through non-payment for any reason. Section 3 of the Education Act guarantees free enrolment for New Zealand Citizens and Permanent Residents. In most cases, dependent children of Work Visa holders will be regarded as domestic students, therefore will not have to pay International Student fees, although this does differ in the case of tertiary education.

Many schools have an enrolment scheme which outlines their home zone with clearly defined boundaries, particularly relevant in larger cities. Students who live in the home zone have an absolute right to enroll at the school. Students who live outside a school boundary or zone, may still apply for enrolment at the school and may be accepted in the following order of priority:-

1. Students accepted for enrolment in a special programme run by the school
2. Brothers and sisters of current students
3. Brothers and sisters of former students
4. Children of former students
5. Children of board employees or children of board members
6. All other students

It is advisable to check the school boundaries and school enrolment policies for each school, visit: www.nzschools.tki.org.nz for more detail.

The Ministry of Education uses a decile rating system for school funding purposes. In New Zealand Schools are given a rating depending on the income of the people living in the suburbs surrounding the school.

The decile rating, ranges from 1 (lowest income district) to 10 (highest income district). Schools in higher income districts receive less funding, therefore the 'donation' expected is often higher.

The decile rating is not a reflection of the schools quality, although as a consequence of the zoning, properties in zone of highly regarded schools tend to come at a premium, attracting high earners. Based on this you can generally presume that high decile schools are of reasonable quality.

All State schools are secular and most are co-educational. State schools service all areas of New Zealand from remote to city locations. Schools vary in size in the primary sector (years 1 through 8) from composite schools in country locations with a school population of around 10 students and one teacher, up to much larger schools servicing 800 or more students in some city locations. Some primary schools only provide schooling up to year 6, when the student would attend an intermediate school for years 7 and 8, before progressing to secondary school.

In the secondary sector (years 9 through to 13) schools range in size from around 100 students through to 3000 students in larger city locations.

Generally, Primary and Secondary schools operate separately from their own campuses; however there is a selection of composite schools. A composite school is one that combines different year levels and often those that cross the 'levels' of education. For example a composite school may combine the Intermediate School level with the Secondary School level, or may cover every year of schooling.

The public education sector also offers a correspondence school, providing distance learning for those students who reside in very remote locations or meet the other special criteria outlined by the Ministry of Education. Early childhood education is also available by correspondence for children aged between 3 and 5 years. It is a requirement that students participate in schooling from the age of 6 years old.

For children younger than official school age there are options for access to non-compulsory early childhood programmes offered by private or council run providers. These programmes are generally delivered on a part-time basis with an emphasis on socialisation and play-based learning, rather than a formal education programme. The intake age for these programmes is determined by availability, however children do need to be three years or older in order to receive the 20 hours of free early childhood education provided by the Government for New Zealand Citizens or Residents.



State Integrated Schools

State Integrated Institutions are schools that used to operate as independent but, in recent years, have been integrated into the state funding system. Although they follow the state curriculum requirements, they retain their special religious or philosophical character.

The majority of integrated schools are Roman Catholic or Anglican. A small number, such as Montessori and Rudolf Steiner schools, are secular. They educate approximately 87,500 students, or 11.5% of New Zealand's student population, making them the second-most common type of school in New Zealand behind non-integrated state or 'public' schools.

Integrated schools receive the same Government funding for each student as state schools but their buildings and land are privately owned so they charge attendance fees to meet their property costs.

Due to their level of government funding, the fees charged of parents are more moderate than those charged by Private (Independent) Schools. Fees can range from as low as \$140.00 to more than \$3,200.00 per year.

State-integrated schools must follow the nationally-set curriculum (The New Zealand Curriculum / Te Matautanga o Aotearoa), but they may teach to their special character within it. State-integrated schools that have a religious character are exempt from the religious instruction restrictions of state schools, and may hold religious education classes and religious services while the school is open for instruction. At some state-integrated secondary schools, religious studies is offered as a subject contributing to the National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA), New Zealand's main secondary school qualification.

In New Zealand there are integrated schools which cater for every level of schooling, primary through to secondary. The Government is responsible for the day-to-day expenses of the school including teacher salaries.



Independent 'Private' Schools

Most independent or 'private' schools have a religious affiliation, in New Zealand this is often Catholic or Anglican. They are most commonly found in cities and larger regional centres. Some schools in the Private sector provide both Primary and Secondary levels from a single campus.

Private schools are governed by their own independent boards but must meet government standards in order to be registered. Whilst they are not required to adhere to the New Zealand Curriculum, they must follow a learning programme of at least the same quality. They are also subject to the same 'Education Review Office' (ERO) audits as state schools.

Private schools are more commonly single sex at both primary and secondary levels, however co-educational options are available.

Fees for private schools are set at the school's discretion. In each case, it is advisable to check the fees of each private school that you are interested in. The fee structure for private schools varies, ranging between \$5,000.00 and \$30,000 per year, although most commonly between \$14,000.00 and \$30,000.00 per year.

There are private schools where students can board to undertake their schooling; fees for a boarding student of generally around double the annual fees.

International and Language Based Schools

Whilst there are no traditional 'international schools' available in New Zealand, a selection of both private and state funded schools do offer international curriculums.

A small number of schools follow the International Baccalaureate (IB) curriculum, these are predominantly located in Auckland, with a selection in other main centres. For more information visit www.ibschools.org.nz.

Slightly more common is the delivery of the Cambridge Curriculum and examinations. For more information visit www.acsnz.org.nz.

Bilingual education in New Zealand is predominantly based around English and the Maori or Samoan Language. There are also very limited options for bilingual tuition in French, but these are typically restricted to individual classes as opposed to the entire school.

The Ministry of Education provides assistance for international students where English is not their first language through the ESOL programme (English for Speakers of Other Languages).

The programme is designed to assist students in participating successfully in the New Zealand school curriculum, and to interact socially with New Zealand students and within the wider New Zealand community. For further information, visit www.minedu.govt.nz.

There are also language based programmes offered by various private sector providers where some instruction and development, and consolidation of native languages can be accessed. To determine accessibility and opportunity for language based education, schools offering particular languages should be researched individually.

Secondary Schools will also generally offer basic language classes, typically Japanese and French.

Special Education

Special education is available to children with specific learning requirements (difficulties with learning, hearing, vision, mobility, language or social communication). Whenever possible children with physical or other impairments are enrolled in mainstream schools, however receive additional support from the Ministry of Education's Special Education team.

Special Education provides specialist advice, guidance and support services not usually available in each school. A range of support is available to early childhood education services and schools to ensure children and young people access the curriculum and take part in education.

This includes a grant called the 'special education grant', it also provides access to school-based resource teachers called 'Resource Teachers: Learning and Behavior'(RTLB). Schools can also support students, with high or very high needs, or hearing or vision impairments by working with specialists.

For more information about the range of support available, visit the Special Education Services and Funding section of the Ministry of Education's website www.education.govt.nz

Home Schooling

Parents and caregivers who wish to educate their child at home must first have approval from their local office of the Ministry of Education. To gain approval parents must prove that either their child will be taught at least as regularly and as well as in a registered school, or their child, if they would otherwise be likely to need special education, will be taught at least as regularly and as well as in a special class or clinic or by a special service. The Ministry will issue an exemption certificate based on your application.

The Government provides parents and caregivers with an annual grant to help with the cost of learning materials. This can also be used to pay for teaching services from The Correspondence School.

In addition to the option of Home Schooling, students can enroll with The Correspondence School, a government funded school providing distance learning. This provides access to teachers and resources not freely available to home schooled children. Progress for these students is monitored in the same way as conventional schools. For more information visit www.tekura.school.nz

For more information and resources related to Home Schooling in New Zealand visit www.home.school.nz



Useful information

School Grades

It is generally understood that if your child starts in the first half of the calendar year, they will be a Year 1, if they start in the second half of the calendar year, they will start as a Year 0 and the following year will be in Year 1. However, each school has their own policy - some schools state a specific cut-off date while other schools decide alongside the child's parent. It is beneficial to contact the school in question directly. See 'Stages of Schooling' section for more information.

Grade	Age at 30th June	Curriculum/Qualification Level	School Type
Year 1	5 years old	Level 1	Full Primary/Contributing School/Composite School
Year 2	6 years old	Level 1	Full Primary/Contributing School/Composite School
Year 3	7 years old	Level 1-2	Full Primary/Contributing School/Composite School
Year 4	8 years old	Level 2	Full Primary/Contributing School/Composite School
Year 5	9 years old	Level 2-3	Full Primary/Contributing School/Composite School
Year 6	10 years old	Level 3	Full Primary/Contributing School/Composite School
Year 7	11 years old	Level 3	Full Primary/Contributing School/Composite School
Year 8	12 years old	Level 3-4	Full Primary/Contributing School/Composite School
Year 9	13 years old	Level 4	Secondary School/Composite School
Year 10	14 years old	Level 5	Secondary School/Composite School
Year 11	15 years old	Level 6/NCEA Level 1	Secondary School/Composite School
Year 12	16 years old	Level 6/NCEA Level 2	Secondary School/Composite School
Year 13	17 years old	Level 6/NCEA Level 3	Secondary School/Composite School

Between 2000 and 2007, most New Zealand schools moved towards designating school class levels based on the years of schooling. Prior to this schools used a system of Forms, Standards and Juniors or Primers.

Although these older terms are no longer used for most school administration, they do still appear in education

legislation, at some (mainly independent) schools, and in talk with older generations, who often prefer to use the terms they are more familiar with.

Under the old system of Forms, Standards and Juniors, there were two Junior years followed by four Standard years in primary school, followed by seven Forms.



Stages of Schooling

Pre School

At three years of age children may enter a non-compulsory period of attendance at a Kindergarten or Daycare Centre. In New Zealand 'Pre School' is a generic term encompassing all of the Early Childhood Education (ECE) options available. ECE providers typically use the Curriculum outlined by the Ministry of Education as the basis for their education delivery, although each maintains its own individual structure and philosophy.

It is important to thoroughly research each centres approach to education on a case by case basis. Approved daycare centres receive funding for the 20 hours of free early childhood education provided by the Government for New Zealand Citizens or Residents. Many, particularly private full time daycare providers, still require additional funds over and above the Government contribution.

Primary-Secondary

Attendance to primary education before the age of 6 is non compulsory, although in New Zealand it is permitted and typical for children to start from their 5th birthday. Students typically enter primary school at Year 1 if they begin school at the beginning of the school year, prior to the schools cut-off date. Students who turn five late in the year can still start school, however may remain in Year 1 for the next school year depending on their academic progress. Their first months of attendance are then referred to as 'Year 0'.

Depending on which school they are enrolled at students could attend their first school up to and including Year 6, at approximately 10 years of age (contributing school) or right through to Year 8, at approximately 12 years of age (full primary school).

Students in Years 7 and 8 may attend an Intermediate School which provides a transition from primary schooling to secondary schooling. The first year of secondary education is Year 9, at approximately 13 years of age.

Year 13, at approximately 17 years of age, is seen as the traditional end of secondary school, with an extra funding year available for students who choose to remain after Year 13. Students who do not achieve sufficient credits in NCEA may or may not repeat Year 11, 12 or 13, while attempting to attain credits not achieved in NCEA - repeating a year often depends on what credits have been attained and what NCEA levels the majority of study is at.

National curriculum

Teaching in New Zealand schools is guided by the National Curriculum which is made up of two documents - The New Zealand Curriculum for English-medium schools and Te Marautanga o Aotearoa for Māori-medium schools.

The New Zealand Curriculum has eight learning areas: English, The Arts, Health and Physical Education (PE), Learning Languages, Mathematics and Statistics, Science, Social Sciences and Technology.

The curriculum is set in a way which gives schools the flexibility to develop learning programmes that are effective for all students. Providing broad principles, values and key competencies to be explored and adopted through the teaching of the eight learning areas.

Year 1 to Year 10

Within each curriculum area, students progress through eight levels. Each level represents a learning stage in that subject. Most Year 1-8 students will be learning between levels 1-5. The level at which each child is learning will vary by age and curriculum subject. Your child will progress to the next level in a particular subject when they have mastered most of the skills, knowledge and understanding required at their current learning stage. In Years 9 and 10 teachers use a range of both external and teacher developed methods to assess student progress depending on what is most appropriate for their students.

Year 11 to 13

In Year 11 students can begin to tailor their subject choices and should begin assessing the qualifications they will need if they wish to pursue a tertiary education. In addition to the traditional subject areas, many schools offer courses that lead to trades or vocations such as engineering, hospitality and tourism. These courses may be assessed by unit standards and credited to the NCEA. NCEA is the main secondary school qualification for students in years 11-13. NCEA stands for the National Certificate of Educational Achievement, and can be gained at three levels – usually level 1 in year 11, level 2 in year 12, and level 3 in year 13.

Each subject has a range of standards that will be used to assess the student's progress. The standard describes what the student needs to know or what they must be able to achieve.

Each standard is worth credits and students must gain a minimum number of credits to achieve each NCEA level (1, 2 or 3). Schools will provide an NCEA handbook which includes information on the credits received for achieving each standard.

NCEA credits are earned through a mixture of internal and external assessment. Internal assessment takes place at school based on projects, tests set by teachers or practical work. External assessment is done once a year, through national exams held in late November/December.

There are two types of standards that contribute to NCEA: achievement standards and unit standards. All schools have their own curriculum that outlines their teaching and learning programme. The school's curriculum is based on the national curriculum and achievement standards align to this. Achievement standards can be earned with 'achieved', 'merit' or 'excellence', depending on how well the student performs.

Unit standards aren't usually directly related to the NZ Curriculum and tend to be used more in workplace-related subjects, such as hospitality, tourism and engineering. Most unit standards are assessed as either achieved or not achieved.

NCEA is accepted both in New Zealand and overseas, with New Zealand's Qualification Authority maintaining equivalency arrangements for University entrance in Australia, Great Britain, Germany, Europe, Thailand, India and the United States.

Alternative curriculum

International Baccalaureate Programme

New Zealand is one of the 150 countries across the world offering the International Baccalaureate Programme (IB), which has international recognition and defines the curriculum delivered at all levels from Primary through to Secondary and University Entrance level.

In addition to the IB programme defining the curricula, the pedagogy and methods of curriculum delivery tend to focus on enquiry-based learning requiring responsible involvement by students in their learning pathways.

The assessment framework used within the IB Programme extends beyond nationally delivered assessments. By using common international benchmarking and assessments separate to those delivered in any country, this provides students with the opportunity to gain scores that allow comparison within their international framework. As a result, students are able to move from one IB programme in any country to a comparative IB programme in another country at their appropriate level.

New Zealand Schools offering sections of the IB Programme typically also continue to offer the New Zealand Curriculum throughout their school.

The four IB programmes are for students aged 3 - 19 years of age and aim towards helping develop the intellectual, personal, emotional and social skills to live, learn and

work in a rapidly globalising world. It is particularly useful for students planning to study at university in another country after living in New Zealand.

The programmes can be offered individually or as a continuum, however, many schools in New Zealand only offer some of the programmes with the Diploma programme being the most popular.

- **PYP - The Primary Years Programme** for students aged 3 to 12 focuses on the development of the whole child in the classroom and in the world outside.
- **MYP - The Middle Years Programme** for students aged 11 to 16 provides a framework of academic challenge and life skills, achieved through embracing and transcending traditional school subjects.
- **DP - The Diploma Programme** for students aged 16 to 19 is a demanding two-year curriculum leading to final examinations and a qualification that is welcomed by leading universities around the world.
- **IBCC - The IB Career-related Certificate** is for students between 16 and 19. This Certificate increases access to an IB education and is specially designed to provide a flexible learning framework that can be tailored by the school to meet the needs of the students.

For further details on the IB and schools offering it in New Zealand visit: www.ibo.org



Cambridge Programme

New Zealand is one of more than 160 countries across the world offering the Cambridge Programme and examinations, which have a proven reputation for being an excellent preparation for university and employment. The programme defines the curriculum delivered at all levels from Primary through to Secondary and University Entrance level.

The assessment framework used within the Cambridge Programme extends beyond nationally delivered assessments. By using common international benchmarking and assessments separate to those delivered in any country, this provides students with the opportunity to gain scores that allow comparison within their international framework. As a result, students are able to move from one Cambridge programme in any country to a comparative Cambridge programme in another country at their appropriate level. New Zealand Schools offering sections of the Cambridge Programme typically also continue to offer the New Zealand Curriculum throughout their school.

The Cambridge programmes are for students aged 3 - 19 years of age and aim towards developing confident, responsible, reflective, innovative and engaged students. It is particularly relevant for students planning to study at university in another country after living in New Zealand. The programmes can be offered individually or as a continuum, however, many schools in New Zealand only offer some of the programmes, with the advanced programme being most popular.

- **Cambridge Primary** - typically for learners aged 5 to 11 years. develops skills in English, mathematics and science. The curriculum is flexible with clear learning objectives.
- **Cambridge Secondary 1** - typically for learners aged 11 to 14 years develops skills and understanding in English, mathematics and science for the first three years of secondary education.
- **Cambridge Secondary 2** - typically for learners aged 14 to 16 years provides broad and balanced study across a wide range of subjects, using learner-centred and enquiry-based approaches to learning.
- **Cambridge Advanced** - typically for learners aged 16 to 19 years who need advanced study to prepare for university and higher education help learners develop independent study skills which universities value highly.

For further details on the Cambridge programme and the schools offering it in New Zealand visit www.cie.org.uk



Uniform

The majority of secondary schools and some primary schools expect students to wear uniforms. They are unique to each school and are at an additional cost to school fees. Uniforms for Public Schools are often more simplistic and less expensive than those for private schools. Many schools make second hand uniforms available for sale. Given New Zealand's high UV index schools regularly enforce the wearing of hats at playtime during the summer months.

School Lunches

Schools (outside of the pre school sector) do not provide children with lunch, although there is much debate around the merits of Government funded meals for students, particularly in low decile areas. Most children take a packed lunch and mid morning snack.

Many schools do have a canteen or cafeteria on site where children can purchase food during break times, or provide the option of ordering food (generally the morning of) from an external provider.

There is an increasing emphasis on providing healthy food options in schools, heavily supported by the Heart Foundation of New Zealand.

Term Dates

The School year usually runs from late Jan or early February through to mid December. The year is divided into four terms, with two week vacation breaks at the end of each of the first three terms, then an extended 6- 8 week break over the Christmas period. Public Schools follow pre determined dates for holidays/term times, outlined by the Ministry of Education. Private Schools generally match State School schedules although there can be variance of 1 – 2 weeks.

Sport

There is a strong emphasis on sport and the inclusion of physical education in New Zealand Schools, supported by 'Sport New Zealand', the main Government agency responsible for governing sport and recreation in New Zealand.

At primary level students are typically encouraged to participate in casual sporting activities through the week, and organized team sports take place over the weekend, generally Saturday mornings. Extra Curricular sports are either run through the school or clubs outside school. Certain clubs cater for children less than 5 years, swimming and rugby league are particularly popular for this age group.

High Schools incorporate 'physical education' (PE) classes as a compulsory part of the curriculum until the end of Year 10, after which PE becomes an optional academic NCEA course. Involvement in extra curricular sport can be compulsory at some schools. It is important to contact individual schools for information around their approach to sport and it's inclusion in their curriculum.

Fees for Work Visa Holders

In most cases, a dependent child of someone who holds a New Zealand work visa will be regarded as a domestic student for primary and secondary school, so will not need to pay international student fees. In the case of a tertiary education institution, the student will need to meet the general Ministry of Education requirements as an international student, including paying foreign student fees. More information on tuition fee requirements is available from the Ministry of Education www.education.govt.nz

Challenges

Whilst there are avenues to apply for enrolment if you live outside the appropriate zone for your preferred school, this is unlikely to come to fruition given the high demand for well regarded schools. Most schools will not accept enrolment until you can provide proof of your address in the appropriate zone.

Some reputable pre school options have waiting lists, generally between 2 and 6 months. It is beneficial to contact pre school providers as early as possible in the relocation process.

Term Dates

Given the requirements for children between 6 and 16 years to attend school in New Zealand, it is the responsibility of the parent to approach a school to arrange a place for any dependent children.

Enquiries may be made prior to arrival and settling in New Zealand for private schools, however public schools generally prefer enquiry once families have a residential address.

Once parents and caregivers have decided on a school they are encouraged to visit to fill in an enrolment form before the child's first day. If not already provided during an interview or inspection, they are given information about school operating hours and how the school operates. Often this visit provides parents and caregivers with the opportunity to meet with the principal. Useful Documentation:

- Birth certificate
- Passport showing visa status
- Recent photograph
- School reports, examination results, work samples
- Proof of Baptism
- Copy of property lease or evidence of your current residence
- Immunisation Certificate (it is a requirement of the NZ Ministry of Health that schools maintain an Immunisation register)
- Private schools may request a written testimonial from your child's current teacher, detailing attitude, classroom behaviour, extracurricular and academic achievements.

Crown School Search

Crown Relocations understand that choosing a school for your child is every parents major concern in the relocation process, and critical to the success of an international assignment.

Crown's School Search programme is designed to provide an objective overview of the education system in the host location, including in depth local information on all available education options and an introduction to schools appropriate to your child's needs. Crown's School Search programmes are always tailored to meet individual needs and typically include:

- Pre-arrival needs analysis
- Overview of education system
- Overview of suitable education options, including government reports
- Coordination of school appointments
- Coordination of school interviews
- Assistance with enrolment process (where applicable)
- Coordination of home finding services in conjunction with school search support, to further facilitate a seamless entry into your preferred school and your family's new environment

Appendix

For further information around public school education, training policies and procedures contact the following authorities:

Ministry of Education

www.education.govt.nz

NZ Curriculum

www.nzcurriculum.tki.org.nz

School Zones

www.nzschoools.tki.org.nz

Catholic Education Office Ltd

www.nzceo.catholic.org.nz

Anglican Schools

www.anglicannzschoools.org

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

www.nzqa.govt.nz

Education Review Office

www.ero.govt.nz

Sport New Zealand

www.sportnz.org.nz

NZ Secondary Schools Sport Council

www.nzsssc.org.nz

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