

New

Zealand







# New zealand

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. The official languages are English and Maori.



# Wellington





# Localisation

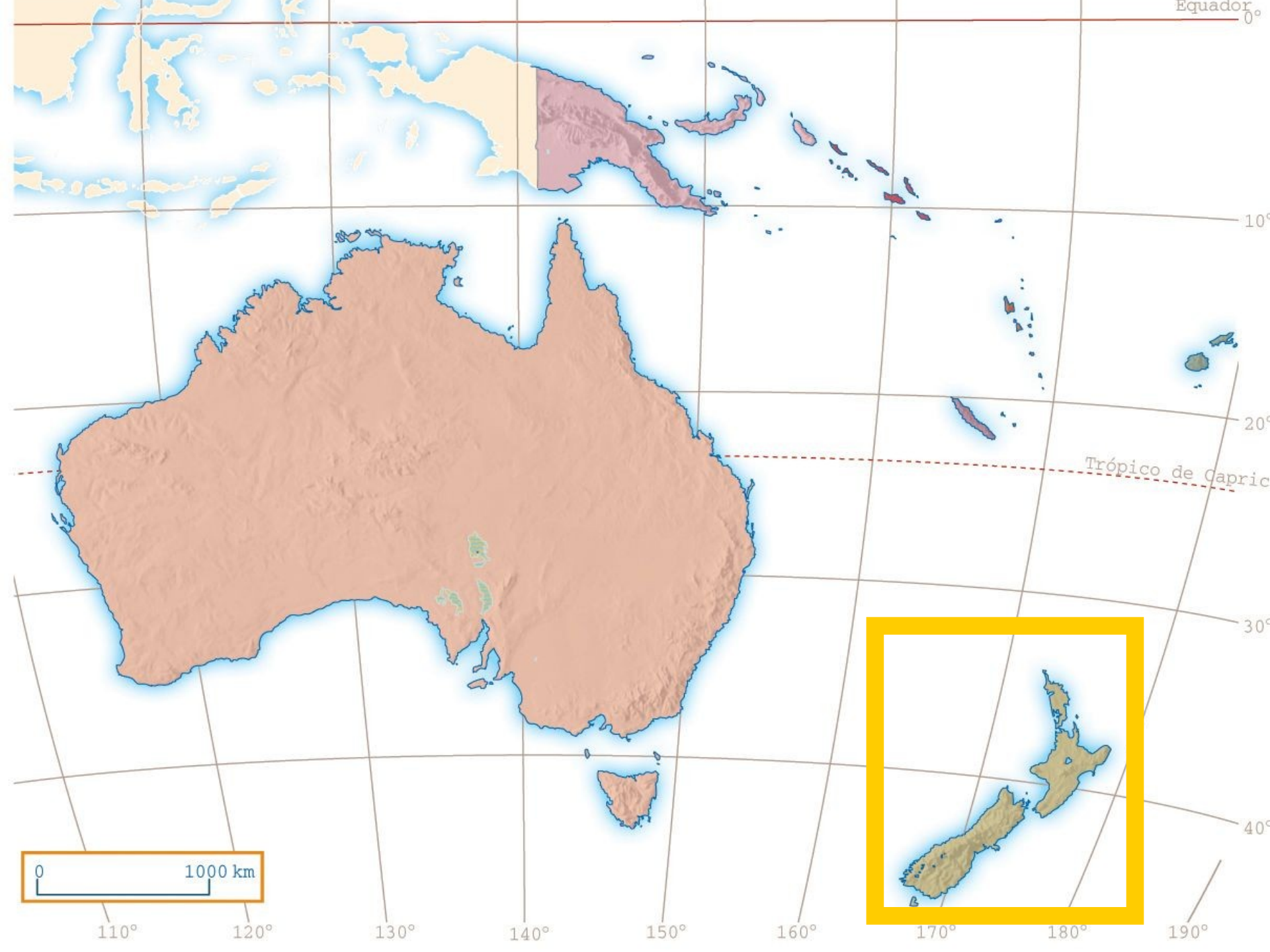
New Zealand is notable for its geographic isolation, being separated from Australia to the northwest by the Tasman Sea (approximately 2000 kilometres)

Its closest neighbours to the north are New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga.



New Zealand is a country in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and numerous smaller islands.







# Satellite image of New Zealand



OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA



# The small islands

The small islands are: Chatham Islands,  
Stewart Island, Cook Islands, Campbell Island  
and others.







# Government

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. Under the Royal Titles Act (1953), Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of New Zealand and is represented as head of state by the Governor-General, currently Anand Satyanand.

New Zealand is the only country in the world in which all the highest offices in the land have been occupied simultaneously by women: Queen Elizabeth II, Governor-General Dame Silvia Cartwright, Prime Minister Helen Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives Margaret Wilson and Chief Justice Dame Sian Elias were all in office between March 2005 and August 2006.

- The New Zealand Parliament has only one chamber, the House of Representatives which usually seats 120 Members of Parliament. Parliamentary general elections are held every three years under a form of proportionnal representation called Mixed Member Proportional. The 2005 General Election created an overhang of one extra seat, occupied by the Māori Party, due to that party winning more seats in electorates than the number of seats its proportion of the party vote would have given it.
- The current Prime Minister is Helen Clark, the leader of the Labour Party. The Leader of the Opposition is National Party and the leader is John Kei.





# Queen Elizabeth II



# Prime Minister Helen Clark



# Parliament Buildings





# History

- New Zealand is one of the most recently settled major land masses. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapu (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture.



- The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were the Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline.



# Biodiversity

- Because of its long isolation from the rest of the world and its island biogeography, New Zealand has extraordinary flora and fauna . About 80% of the flora in New Zealand occurs only in New Zealand, including more than 40 endemic genera. The two main types of forest are those dominated by podocarps and the giant kauri, and in cooler climates the southern beech. The remaining vegetation types in New Zealand are grasslands of tussock and other grasses, usually in sub-alpine areas, and the low shrublands between grasslands and forests.





# Crowns of two Kauri trees



# Economy

New Zealand has a modern, prosperous, developed economy with an estimated GDP of \$106 billion (2006)

The country has a high standard of living with GDP per capita estimated at \$26,000. It has also been measured in other forms, including being ranked 20th on 2006 Human Development Index and 15th in The Economist's 2005 world-wide quality-of-life. In addition the 2007 Mercer Quality of Living Survey ranked Auckland on its 5th place and Wellington on the 12th place in the world.

The tertiary sector is the largest sector in the economy (67.6% of GDP), followed by the secondary sector (27.8% of GDP), and the primary sector (4.7% of GDP).

- New Zealand is a country heavily dependent on trade, particularly in agricultural products, and exports account for almost 28% of its output. This makes New Zealand particularly vulnerable to international commodity prices and global economic slowdowns. its principal export industries are agriculture, horticulture, fishing and forestry. These make up about half of the country's exports. Its major export partners are Australia 21.4%, US 14.1%, Japan 10.6%, China 5.1%, UK 4.7% (2005).
- Tourism plays a significant role in New Zealand's economy. Tourism contributes \$12.8 billion to New Zealand's total GDP and supports nearly 200,000 full-time equivalent jobs. Tourists to New Zealand are expected to increase at a rate of 4% annually over the next 6 years.







# Demographics

- New Zealand has a population of about 4.1 million, of which approximately 78% identify with European ethnic groups. New Zealanders of European descent are collectively known as Pākehā, this term generally refers to New Zealanders of European descent but some Māori use it to refer to all non-Māori New Zealanders. Most European New Zealanders are of British and Irish ancestry, although there has been significant Dutch, Romanians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Italian, German immigration together with indirect European immigration through Australia, South Africa and North America.
- Indigenous Māori people are the largest non-European ethnic group, accounting for 14.6% of the population in the 2006 census. While people could select more than one ethnic group, slightly more than half (53%) of all Māori residents identified solely as Māori.

- People identifying with Asian ethnic groups account for 9.2% of the population, increasing from 6.6% in the 2001 census, while 6.9% of people are of Pacific Island origin.



# Agriculture

- Agriculture has been and continues to be the main export industry in New Zealand. In the year to June 2007, dairy products accounted for 21% (\$7.5 billion) of total merchandise exports. Meat 13.2%, wood 6.3%, fruit 3.5% and fishing 3.3%.



# A Romney ewe with her two labs



# Culture

- Contemporary New Zealand has a diverse culture with influences from Anglo – Celtic, American, Australian and Māori cultures, along with those of other European cultures and more recently non-Māori Polynesian and Asian cultures. Large festivals in celebration of Diwali and Chinese New Year are held in Auckland and Wellington, as is the world's largest Polynesian Festival (Pasitika). Cultural links between New Zealand and the UK are maintained by a common language, sustained migration from the UK and the fact that many young New Zealanders spend time in the UK on their overseas experience. The music and cuisine of New Zealand are similar to that of Britain and the USA.







# Sports

- Sport is a major role in New Zealand's culture; this is particularly the case with rugby union. Other popular sports include cricket, netball, basketball, lawn bowling, soccer and rugby league. Also popular are golf, tennis, cycling, field hockey, skiing, snowboarding, softball and a variety of sports, particularly surfing, sailing, whitewater, kayaking, surf lifesaving skills and rowing.











The end



