

Cadaadis lagu saarayo in lagu laabto dalka asal ahaan laga soo jeedo

Dawlado shisheeye oo ku lug leh faragelin shisheeye ayaa laga yaabaa inay isku dayaan inay ku qasbaan ama ku khasbaan shakhsiyaad inay ka baxaan New Zealand iyagoo aan raalli ka ahayn si ay ugu laabtaan dalkooda asal ahaan ay ka soo jeedaan. Tan waxaa loo yaqaan **dib-u-celin qasab ah**.

Si ay tan u sameeyaan dowladda shisheeye waxay:

- ku soo rogi kartaa xayiraado safar dadka ama qoyskooda ama dadka ay xiriirka leeyihiin si loo xaddido dhaq-dhaqaaqooda looguna abuurto cadaadis ay ugu laabtaan dalkooda asal ahaan ay ka soo jeedaan
- xannibi kartaa hantidooda maaliyadeed ee ku taal dalkooda asal ahaan ay ka soo jeedaan
- dhibaataayn ama cabsi gelin ku samayn kartaa qoyska saaxiibbada ama dadka ay xiriirka leeyihiin ee ku sugan dalkooda asal ahaan ay ka soo jeedaan ama ku cadaadin kartaa inay ku dhiirrigeliyaan qofka inuu dib ugu safro dalkaas.

Waxaa muhiim ah in la xasuusto in dib-u-celinta qasabka ahi aysan ahayn wax ay dadka intooda badani la kulmaan xitaa haddii lagu bartilmaameedsado faragelin shisheeye.

Masaafurin

Waa maxay masaafurin

Masaafurin waa hab sharci oo rasmi ah oo u dhexeeya dalal si qof loo celiyo inuu wajaho dacwado dembiyeed ama u guto xukun lagu riday. Habraacyada masaafurinta ee New Zealand waxaa lagu qeexay Xeerka Masaafurinta ee 1999.

Masaafurinta sharciga ah ma aha nooc ka mid ah faragelinta shisheeye.

Goorta la codsan karo masaafurin

Haddii dacwado dembiyeed laga gudbiyey qof dalkiisa asal ahaan uu ka soo jeedo ama uusan dhammaystirin xukunkiisa markaas dalkaasi wuxuu codsan karaa masaafurintiisa dalka uu qofku hadda ku nool yahay.

Dal codsanaya masaafurin wuxuu ku tiirsanaan karaa heshiis caalami ah ama sharciga gudaha ee dalka shisheeye. Xeerka Masaafurinta uma baahna in dal shisheeye uu yeesho heshiis si uu uga codsado masaafurin New Zealand.

Codsiga masaafurintu waa codsi lagu doonayo in qofka ay arrintu khusayso la xiro loona celiyo dalkiisa asal ahaan uu ka soo jeedo si loo maxkamadeeyo ama uu u sii wato xukunkiisa.

Sida New Zealand u maareyso codsiyada masaafurinta

New Zealand gudaheeda codsiyada masaafurinta ee ay soo gudbiyaan dalal kale waxaa tixgeliya Dowladda iyo maxkamadaha.

Sharciga New Zealand wuxuu ka doonayaa hay'adaha inay diidaan codsiyada masaafurinta haddii loo adeegsanayo fulinta cadaadis siyaasadeed.

Tan waxaa ku jira xaaladaha qofka lagu dacweynayo ujeeddada lagu ciqaabay sababo la xiriira jinsiyaddiisa asal ahaan qowmiyadeedkiisa diintiisa dhalashadiisa jinsigiisa ama xaalad kale ama aragtidiisa siyaasadeed ama dembi leh dabeecad siyaasadeed (sida mid la xiriira aragtiyaha ama hawlaha siyaasadeed ee qofka).

New Zealand sidoo kale way diidi kartaa codsiga masaafurinta ee dal shisheeye haddii eedaynta loo jeediyey qofka aan lagu samayn niyad wanaagsan ayna ka hor imanayso danaha caddaaladda. Kiiska waa la diidi karaa haddii marka la eego dhammaan duruufaha dib u celinta qofka loo arko mid aan caddaalad ahayn ama dulmi ah.

Sida masaafurinta looga maareeyo New Zealand

Haddii uu jiro amar qabasho oo sharci ah ama dacwado dembiyeed oo ka yimid dal kale Dowladda New Zealand waxay maamushaa masaafurinta iyadoo adeegsanaysa habab rasmi ah oo caalami ahaan la aqoonsan yahay. Hay'adaha shisheeye ma xiri karaan ma hayn karaan mana la xiriiri karaan dadka ku sugan New Zealand iyagoo qayb ka ah habka masaafurinta.

Meelaha laga helo caawimo

Matalaad iyo talo sharciyeed

Waaxyaha dowladda ayaa maamula habka masaafurinta balse ma siin karaan shakhsiyaadka talo sharciyeed.

Taas macnaheedu waa in qof kasta oo wajahaya codsi masaafurin uu la xiriiro qareen ku takhasusay masaafurinta xuquuqda aadanaha iyo sharciga caalamiga ah.

[Halkan ka ogow wax badan oo ku saabsan taageerada sharci ee laga heli karo New Zealand.](#)