

Your guide to legal aid

Information about applying for legal aid



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The Legal Services Commissioner is responsible for decisions regarding the granting of legal aid. This pamphlet outlines how legal aid works.

Help when you're held, arrested or questioned by the police

If you don't have your own lawyer and the police have arrested or are holding you, you can talk to a lawyer for free under the Police Detention Legal Assistance (PDLA) scheme.

You can sometimes talk to a PDLA lawyer when the police are just questioning you. The police have a list of the names and phone numbers of PDLA lawyers who are available to be contacted day or night, free of charge. Ask to see the list.

You can talk to a PDLA lawyer when:

- you have been arrested
- you are being held (detained) without being arrested – for example, if you are being searched for illegal drugs or weapons
- the police are questioning you about an offence they suspect you have committed and they've told you that you have the right to talk to a lawyer.

This might happen at the police station, in your home, on the street, or anywhere else.



Do I have to show that I can't afford a lawyer?

PDLA is available to everyone whether or not they can afford a lawyer.

How do I get in touch with a PDLA lawyer?

You will need to ask the police to show you the list of PDLA lawyers, and then phone a lawyer from the list. If you don't ask the police for the list, they don't have to show it to you.

Will I get to talk to the PDLA lawyer in person?

Usually the lawyer will talk to you over the phone. In complicated or serious cases, the lawyer may come to you.

You have the right to talk to the lawyer in private, either over the phone or face-to-face.

Young people and the police

Young people can use the PDLA scheme; there is no minimum age.

If you are under 17 years of age, and the police want to question you about an offence they suspect you have committed, they must first explain that you have the right to:

- talk to a lawyer
- see a 'nominated adult' – either a parent or another adult of your choice.

You have the right to talk privately with the lawyer and with the nominated adult. The police must also contact your parents or caregivers to tell them that you are being questioned or have been arrested.

Help on your first day at court when you have been charged with an offence

A duty lawyer is a free lawyer available at the courts. A duty lawyer can help you if you have been charged with an offence, and don't already have a lawyer. The duty lawyer is usually available only for the first day you are in court for your case.



Do I have to show that I can't afford a lawyer?

Anyone who does not have their own lawyer can use a duty lawyer's services.

How do I find the duty lawyer when I get to court?

Ask at the court reception to see a duty lawyer. There may also be notices, posters or pamphlets at the court telling you where to find the duty lawyer or you can ask a court volunteer.

If the police take you to the court, the duty lawyer will see you in the cells.

What the duty lawyer can do for you

- explain to you what offence you are charged with and how serious it is
- tell you if you might have a defence to the charge
- tell you about the usual range of sentences the courts give for the charge
- explain what happens after you plead guilty or not guilty
- enter a guilty plea if that's what you want
- tell the judge about your personal circumstances and your point of view about the offence (a plea in mitigation) if you are pleading guilty to a minor charge
- ask for your case to be remanded (put off) so that you can get more advice or information
- apply for bail for you in some cases
- advise you if you may be eligible for criminal legal aid
- help you apply for legal aid if you have to come back to court.

What the duty lawyer can't do for you

The duty lawyer usually can't represent you after the first day of your case. If you can't afford a lawyer, you will need to apply for criminal legal aid for a lawyer to represent you for the rest of your case (eg a status/case review hearing, the trial, sentencing and any appeals).

How much the duty lawyer can do for you will depend on your circumstances. If you face a minor charge and decide to plead guilty you probably won't need another lawyer. If you face serious charges, the duty lawyer will deal with the immediate issues at the court, but you will need your own lawyer for the next steps.

Helping the duty lawyer to help you

There are some things you can do to make the most of the duty lawyer's services.

- Get to the court early so that there's plenty of time to talk with the duty lawyer about your case – usually this will mean getting to the court by 8.30am.
- Bring with you any documents about your case that you may have received from the court, the police or any other prosecuting agency.
- Write down and bring with you a statement that explains:
 - what happened, from your point of view
 - your background and personal situation (including things like your income and living expenses, things you do in your local community, and any other relevant information about your personal circumstances).

Legal help if you can't afford a lawyer

If you have been charged with a criminal offence, or if you have a non-criminal legal problem or private dispute that may go to court and you can't afford a lawyer to represent you, legal aid may cover your legal costs.

If you are granted legal aid, it will cover all your lawyer's fees and all other fees and expenses of your court case. You may have to repay some or all of your legal aid.

You don't have to be a New Zealand citizen or be living here permanently to be able to apply for legal aid.

Special rules apply if you're under 20 (see page 23).

Criminal legal aid

Criminal legal aid is available to anyone charged with a criminal offence which has a potential sentence of six or more months in prison and can't afford a lawyer.

Examples of criminal matters include:

- assault
- drug possession
- theft
- burglary
- fraud
- drunk-driving
- arson
- having an offensive weapon
- receiving stolen goods
- threatening to kill
- rape and other sexual offences
- murder or manslaughter.

It is also available in some cases for people appearing before the New Zealand Parole Board.

Civil and family legal aid

Civil and family legal aid is available for many types of private disputes and other non-criminal matters that will go, or could go to court.

Examples of civil and family matters include:

- family and domestic disputes dealt with by the Family Court, such as:
 - matrimonial and relationship property problems
 - maintenance (financial support)
 - problems to do with the care of children
 - applying for a protection order or other order under the Domestic Violence Act 1995 (see page 23)
 - care and protection orders for children and young people
 - adoption
 - paternity
 - mental health compulsory treatment orders.
- suing someone or being sued in the District or High Court, or otherwise appearing in the District or High Court over a civil matter, such as:
 - recovering a debt
 - a breach of contract (for example, a hire-purchase agreement)
 - defamation
 - bankruptcy or insolvency.
- matters dealt with by some tribunals and specialist courts, such as:
 - Employment Relations Authority
 - Environment Court
 - Human Rights Review Tribunal
 - Legal Aid Tribunal
 - Māori Land Court

- Refugee Status Branch
- Immigration and Protection Tribunal
- Social Security Appeal Authority
- Taxation Review Tribunal
- Tenancy Tribunal.

Legal aid may also be available for mediation to solve disputes that would otherwise have to go to court.

Civil and family legal aid is not available for:

- divorce (dissolution of marriage)
- Disputes Tribunal
- Motor Vehicle Disputes Tribunal
- work by a lawyer that doesn't involve a problem that could go to court (such as getting a will drawn up)
- immigration matters (except for refugee matters)
- companies or groups of people (except in some cases)
- reviews by Work and Income (but legal aid is available for you to appeal their review decision to the Social Security Appeal Authority)
- problems with schools, universities and other educational institutions (such as suspension meetings before a school Board of Trustees).

Applying for legal aid

You should apply for legal aid as soon as you have been charged or received a summons to appear in court. Don't wait until your first day in court.

Criminal legal aid

If you have been charged with a criminal offence:

- go to the reception desk at the nearest district court and ask to see the duty lawyer or a legal aid support officer. If they are not available, you may be referred to a volunteer who can help you
- call your local legal aid office for help. Alternatively your nearest Community Law Centre or Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) may be able to refer you to a lawyer listed to provide legal aid services.


Civil and family legal aid

If you are applying for civil and family legal aid, start by contacting a lawyer who you'd like to represent you (see page 16 for information about choosing a lawyer).

Legal aid application form

The information you will need to give on the legal aid application form may include:

- details of your next court appearance, such as your court summons
- a copy of the notice of claim, or the statement of claim, or any other document describing your case (if you are going to court about a civil or family matter)
- any letters or documents about your case
- documents showing your income details, such as payslips or bank statements (including ACC and any Work and Income benefits)
- details of any savings or debts you have (such as hire-purchase payments)
- the value of your property (such as a rates notice)
- details of any other major assets you own (such as a car)
- the number of children you are financially responsible for.



If you need help to fill in the criminal legal aid application form, please bring this information with you when you go to see a duty lawyer at court.

If you are applying for civil or family legal aid, you will need to bring this information with you when you go to see the lawyer you have chosen for the first time.

If you have a partner, you must give the same financial information about them, on a different part of the form. This applies to married and civil union couples and to de facto partners (including same-sex partners).

This information is needed so that a fair decision can be made about whether you can get legal aid, how much you may need to repay and how you will make repayments. If you do not provide this information, you may not be granted legal aid.

How is it decided whether or not I get legal aid?

To decide whether you can afford a lawyer, the Legal Services Commissioner will consider a number of factors:

- how much you earn before tax
- how much money you could raise by selling your property (but not including your equity in your first house up to \$80,000, nor your car, furniture and tools of trade)
- if you have a partner, their finances will also be taken into account – this applies to married and civil union couples and to de facto partners (including same-sex partners)
- if you are on a benefit, you will probably qualify for legal aid.

Criminal legal aid

For criminal legal aid the Commissioner will consider the seriousness of the charge.

You may qualify for legal aid if you could face a sentence of six months or more in prison (and if you can't afford a lawyer).

You usually can't get legal aid for less serious offences, such as most traffic offences and summary offences (like disorderly behaviour), but you may qualify for aid if a less serious charge meets one of the following special factors:

- you have previous convictions, which may mean a prison term is more likely
- your case is very complicated
- you face a special barrier or disability, such as difficulties with reading or writing, or mental illness, which means that you can't understand what your case is about.

Civil and family legal aid

For civil and family legal aid, the Commissioner will consider:

- whether you have a significant personal interest in your case ('reasonable grounds') – you will almost always have reasonable grounds if your case involves children (like day-to-day care or contact), domestic violence or mental health
- the likelihood of you getting what you want from your case (if your case is about relationship property or maintenance, or not a Family Court matter)
- whether the likely cost of your case outweighs the benefit you could get from winning (eg if you have a good case but you are suing someone who has limited funds to pay you)
- whether you are up to date with any previous legal aid debt repayments.

How will I find out if I've been granted legal aid?

You will be sent a letter from the Commissioner within a few days of making your application, notifying you if you have been granted legal aid.

If you haven't been told and your case is about to go to court, ring your local legal aid office and ask to talk to someone about your application for legal aid.

What if my financial situation changes?

You or your lawyer must tell your local legal aid office if there's an increase in your household income, or in the value of the property you and your partner own, or if there is any other change to your financial situation. This may affect how much legal aid you are granted or how much you have to repay.

Charge for using legal aid

There is no fee to apply for legal aid. If legal aid is granted for a family or civil case, you will have to pay a \$50 user charge to your lawyer. If you don't pay this, your lawyer can refuse to help you.

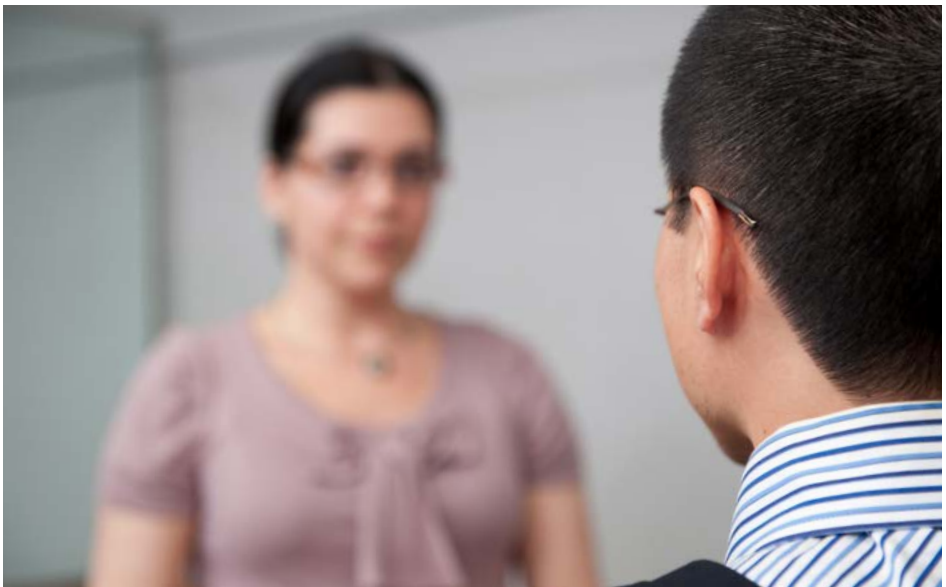
There are some matters that don't require a user charge. These include:

- all criminal matters
- mental health compulsory treatment orders
- intellectual disability care orders
- some matters involving victims
- protection order or other order under the Domestic Violence Act
- some Waitangi Tribunal matters
- protection of personal and property rights matters
- care and protection orders for children and young people
- refugee or protected persons matters.

Getting a lawyer

Criminal legal aid

Criminal legal aid applicants will get a letter advising if legal aid has been granted. If it has been granted, the letter will also tell you the name of the lawyer assigned to you and their contact details. The lawyer will be from a list of legal aid lawyers. You should contact your lawyer before you go back to court.



If you face very serious criminal charges and may go to prison for a long time (more than 10 years), you can choose a lawyer to represent you. The lawyer will need to be approved by the Ministry of Justice.

If you don't have a lawyer, the Commissioner will assign one to you. If you don't know whether you can choose your own lawyer, call your local legal aid office and they will tell you.

Civil and family legal aid

If you are applying for civil and family legal aid, start by contacting a lawyer who you'd like to represent you. Always check that the lawyer you talk to does legal aid work and can be at court when necessary. If not, you can find a legal aid lawyer at www2.justice.govt.nz/find-a-legal-aid-lawyer/. Your lawyer will have a copy of the legal aid application form and will help you fill it in. You can also get a form from a district court, Community Law Centre or Citizens Advice Bureau.

Choosing a lawyer

Some lawyers answer questions about legal aid for free, but you should always check this with the lawyer when you start talking to them. If you don't know a suitable lawyer already, you can:

- got to www2.justice.govt.nz/find-a-legal-aid-lawyer/
- ask someone you trust to recommend a lawyer they know
- ask at a legal aid office
- ask at your local Community Law Centre or Citizens Advice Bureau
- for a family lawyer, go to the family law section of the New Zealand Law Society (familylaw.org.nz)
- ask the New Zealand Law Society (lawsociety.org.nz)
- look in the yellow pages under 'barristers and solicitors' and 'lawyers'

Remember, your lawyer is the person that will represent you and give you legal advice. You may be spending a lot of time with them. It's important that you and your lawyer have a good working relationship.

Before choosing your lawyer:

- ask the lawyer what sort of work they do and how they have managed cases similar to your one
- ask the lawyer if they will be doing the majority of the work or whether you will be dealing with other employees – it is important that you know who you will be dealing with

- check that the lawyer has somewhere safe to meet and talk with you – meeting rooms should be private so you can talk freely
- check that you understand what the lawyer will and will not do for you (for example, how often they are likely to contact you, and how they will keep you informed about your case).

Will my legal aid lawyer contact me?

You will have to contact your lawyer – they will not contact you. You will be given your lawyer’s contact details when you are told if you’ve been granted legal aid.

Try to make an appointment with the lawyer before you go back to court.

If you are unsure if you will be assigned a lawyer, see page 15.

What is the Public Defence Service (PDS)?

You may be assigned a lawyer from the Public Defence Service (PDS). The Ministry of Justice employs lawyers to take on criminal legal aid cases through this in-house service. A PDS lawyer will represent you, give independent advice and act in your best interests. This is the same responsibility that all legal aid lawyers have to their clients. You can find out more about the PDS – and how to contact them – at justice.govt.nz.

What if I’m already receiving legal aid?

If you are already receiving legal aid for an ongoing court case, the lawyer who has been representing you will usually continue to represent you on any new charges.

What can I do if I disagree with the legal aid decision?

Apply for a ‘reconsideration’

You or your lawyer can challenge the Commissioner’s decision by asking for a reconsideration. Applications for reconsideration must be received within 20 working days of receiving the legal aid decision.

The decisions you can challenge include:

- the decision made on your application for legal aid (such as, refused legal aid)
- the amount of legal aid you are granted
- how much of your legal aid you must repay.

You should submit your application for a reconsideration to the same legal aid office that you have been dealing with. The person who reconsiders the issue will not be the person who made the original decision. They can consider any new information you supply. You can apply for legal aid again if you lose your job or your income drops, or if the police charge you with a more serious offence. It usually takes about 15 working days for a reconsideration.

If the ‘reconsideration’ is declined – applying to the Legal Aid Tribunal

If you wish to challenge a reconsideration, you may be able to make an application to the Legal Aid Tribunal. The Legal Aid Tribunal will review decisions that relate to:

- declining an application for legal aid
- the maximum level of grant given
- the amount that is to be repaid

- the conditions placed on a grant
- withdrawing or amending a grant
- changes to, or dealings with, a charge placed on property against a grant
- payment of costs awarded in a civil case.

If you need help to get a decision reviewed by the Legal Aid Tribunal, you can:

- contact your local legal aid office
- contact the Legal Aid Tribunal (justice.govt.nz/tribunals/LAT)
- contact a duty lawyer at the court (these are lawyers who give free legal advice at the courts) – see page 5
- contact your legal aid lawyer
- contact your nearest Community Law Centre.

You or your lawyer can appeal a legal aid decision to the Legal Aid Tribunal if you think, the decision was:

- manifestly unreasonable
- wrong in law.

An application for review to the Tribunal can be submitted only after you have received a reconsidered decision.

The exception to this is in a situation when an opponent is seeking costs from a person receiving legal aid.

In this situation it is not necessary to first seek a reconsideration of the original decision.

You must send your application for review to the Tribunal within 20 working days of receiving the reconsidered decision (justice.govt.nz/tribunals/LAT).

The Legal Aid Tribunal will not hold a hearing, which means you will not be able to speak to the Tribunal in person. You can send a written statement to the Tribunal, and any other documents and information that you think are useful.

What if I'm not happy with the Legal Aid Tribunal's decision?

You can appeal the Tribunal's decision to the High Court if you think it interpreted the law incorrectly, but not on any other ground.

If you are declined legal aid, you can consult your local Community Law Centre for legal advice. The Community Law Centre can help with civil and family matters and minor criminal charges.

Who pays for legal aid and how

Will I have to pay anything?

You may have to repay some or all of your legal aid costs, depending on how much you earn, what property you own and (for civil cases) the cost and outcome of your case.

The financial information you give on your application form is used to work out whether you have to pay anything. You will be told the maximum amount you have to repay when you are told if you have been granted legal aid.

If you are a beneficiary with no assets, it is unlikely that you will have to repay any of your legal aid costs.



How do I make repayments?

You can be required to make repayments in different ways, and you might have to pay in more than one way.

The different ways to pay are:

- through regular payments (instalments) made weekly, fortnightly or monthly
- as a lump sum, either out of your savings or when you sell your house or other property
- any money or property that you keep or get from your court case (civil cases).

If you are required to make regular payments, you will probably have to start them straight away. A repayment plan will be worked out with you based on the information that you have provided in your application. You can ask for your legal aid to be stopped, but you may still have to repay some or all of the aid spent so far.

Interest will start to be charged on your debt six months after your case has been finalised. If you pay off the debt within six months, interest will not apply.

If you have problems meeting your repayments, contact the Debt Management Group on **0800 600 090** as soon as possible. Your repayment plan may be changed, or in some cases the Commissioner may decide to write off some or all of your legal aid debt if you can't repay it.

If you do not repay or sort out your legal aid debt with the Debt Management Group, you may not be able to receive legal aid in the future.

‘Charges’ on your property as security for the debt

If you own a house, car or other valuable property, you may have to authorise a charge on the property as security for the debt. If your debt is more than \$500 for a criminal case or \$1,500 for a family/civil case, a charge on your property may be taken as security for the debt.

The charge means that if you sell the property, you must repay your debt out of the money you get from the sale. If you refinance your property, you must repay your debt. However, you can repay the debt at any time before then.

When don’t I have to repay legal aid

It’s unlikely you will have to repay any of your legal aid if you’re applying for a protection order under the Domestic Violence Act 1995 or for any other order under that Act.

If you are a ‘proposed patient’ in proceedings under the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992 or a ‘Proposed Care Patient’ in proceedings under the Intellectual Disability (Compulsory Care and Rehabilitation) Act 2003 then your legal aid does not have to be repaid.

Is my legal aid paid to me or to the lawyer directly?

Legal aid is paid to your lawyer directly.

Do I have to pay anything to the lawyer?

You will need to pay a \$50 user charge if it applies to your case (the user charge does not apply in criminal cases). After that, your lawyer is not allowed to take payments directly. If your lawyer tries to charge you more, you should tell your local legal aid office.

Special circumstances

Young people and legal aid

If you can't afford a lawyer, one will be provided for you no matter how old you are.

- If you are under 17 you will be dealt with in the Youth Court, and provided with a free lawyer called a Youth Advocate. You will not be able to choose the lawyer who will be your Youth Advocate. Unlike legal aid, you don't have to show that you can't afford to pay.
- If you're 17 or older you will be dealt with in the district court (the adult courts) and you can apply for legal aid.

You can get legal aid even if you are under 16, but usually an adult (someone aged 20 or older) must apply on your behalf. The adult must sign a statement promising to make any repayments that are required towards your legal aid.

If you are 16 or older, you can apply for legal aid in your own right. You will be responsible for making any repayments.

Any support (such as food or accommodation) that your parents or anyone else regularly gives you, no matter how old you are, will be taken into account for any repayment plan.

Domestic violence and legal aid

You can get legal aid for an order under the Domestic Violence Act 1995, and your lawyer will help you with your legal aid application. You can also get help from Women's Refuge or the Community Law Centre. If you are applying for an order under the Domestic Violence Act, it is unlikely you will have to repay any of your legal aid.

Non-repayment applies only to the domestic violence part of your case – if, for example, you have also applied for day-to-day care of your children at the same time, you may have to repay some or all of the cost of that part of your case.

The exemption from repayments applies only if you are the person applying for the domestic violence order, not if you're the person the application has been made against (the respondent).

You and your legal aid lawyer

What if I want to change my lawyer?

You should talk to your lawyer about any problems and try to sort these out. If this does not work, you can ask for a new lawyer. You will need to have good reasons and explain why you want a different lawyer. Contact your local legal aid office about this as soon as you think you have a serious problem.

What if I think my lawyer has charged too much?

If you think your lawyer has claimed for either more time than they spent on your case or more expenses than they used then you can ask that your lawyer's claim for payment is examined.

What if I want to complain about my lawyer?

To make a complaint you can:

- contact your local legal aid office
- email legalaidcomplaints@justice.govt.nz
- write to Legal Aid Complaints, Provider and Community Services, DX SX10125, Wellington.

More information

Help with legal issues

There are various people and organisations that can give you more information about getting legal help.

The most commonly used ones are listed here.

The Ministry of Justice

- justice.govt.nz

This is the government department that administers legal aid and the other schemes explained in this guide. For more information, go to the Ministry's website or contact your local legal aid office (contact details on the inside back page).

Community Law Centre

- communitylaw.org.nz

Community Law Centres have lawyers who can give free legal advice and discuss your options with you. Some Community Law Centre lawyers can represent you at court on matters that you are not eligible to receive legal aid for. To find your local Community Law Centre, go to their website or see 'personal help services' at the front of your phonebook.

Local courts

The registrar and other staff at most local courts can help you fill in legal aid forms and can give you information about legal aid. If they can't, they will tell you who can help you. A duty lawyer can represent you free of charge on the first day of your case (see page 5). To find your local court, see the blue pages at the front of your phonebook, under 'Justice', or go to justice.govt.nz.

Citizen Advice Bureaux (CABs)

- cab.org.nz
- 0800 for cab (367 222)

Trained CAB volunteers can give you general information about legal aid. Some CABs have a free legal advice service, but CAB staff can't represent you at court. To contact CAB call the tollfree number, email CAB through their website, or find your local branch in the 'personal help services' at the front of your phonebook.

New Zealand Law Society

- lawsociety.org.nz
- inquiries@lawsociety.org.nz
- 04 472 7837

The New Zealand Law Society has a list of lawyers on their website. The Law Society also produces information pamphlets to inform you of your legal rights, the law and how lawyers can help you. Many lawyers do legal aid. The Ministry of Justice has a list of legal aid lawyers on its website at www2.justice.govt.nz/find-a-legal-aid-lawyer/.

Lawyers are also listed in the yellow pages under 'Barristers and Solicitors' and 'Lawyers'; however, not all lawyers do legal aid work. Some lawyers may answer questions about legal aid for free, but you should always check this with the lawyer when you start talking to them.

Legal information

- lawaccess.govt.nz

Visit the Law Access website and click on infosheets. Topics include legal aid, New Zealand's legal system, criminal charges, police powers, family court and youth justice, as well as more specific areas of law such as employment, domestic violence, and the care and protection of children.

Domestic violence information

For more information about protection orders and the Domestic Violence Act:

- ‘Legal aid for Protection orders’ pamphlet (Ministry of Justice)
 - ‘Domestic Violence’ infosheet (LawAccess).
-

Family Court

- justice.govt.nz/family-court

If you are protected by a protection order, you and your children can access free and confidential domestic violence education and support programmes from the Family court. To find your local Family court go to the website above or look in the blue pages of the phonebook under ‘Justice’.

Family Violence Information Line

- 0800 456 450
- areyouok.org.nz

This information line can put you in touch with organisations in your area that can help. It is available seven days a week from 9am–11pm.

Women’s Refuge

- womensrefuge.org.nz

Women’s Refuge provides various types of support and information for women experiencing violence and their children including: 24-hour access to emergency accommodation, emergency transport, and listening and support.

Your local legal aid office

Whangarei

DX AX10015, Whangarei
T 09 430 4990
whangarei.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Auckland

DX DX10660
North Shore City
T 09 488 5440
auckland.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Waitakere

DX CX10351, Glendene
T 09 837 9860
waitakere.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Manukau

DX EX10980, Manukau
T 09 262 7750
manukau.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Hamilton

DX GX10053, Hamilton
T 07 834 6124
hamilton.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Rotorua

DX JX10551, Rotorua
T 07 350 1090
rotorua.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

New Plymouth

DX NX10010, New Plymouth
T 06 759 0451
newplymouth.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Napier

DX MX10021, Napier
T 06 833 7750
napier.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Wellington

DX SX10146, Wellington
T 04 472 9040
wellington.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Christchurch

DX WX11123, Christchurch
T 03 339 4730
christchurch.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Dunedin

DX YX10104, Dunedin
T 03 477 5035
dunedin.legalaid@justice.govt.nz

Debt Management Group

DX SX11295, Wellington
T 0800 600 090
legalaiddebt@justice.govt.nz



newzealand.govt.nz

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