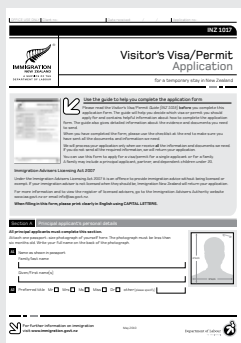


Visitor's Visa/Permit Guide

A guide to applying for a visitor's visa/permit



Information about this guide



This guide will help you to complete the form *Visitor's Visa/Permit Application (INZ 1017)* or the *Visitor's Permit Application for Auckland Region Applicants (INZ 1111)*. It will give you information about coming to New Zealand as a visitor and help you to understand the requirements you need to meet if you want to visit New Zealand.



You should read this guide before completing the application form. The guide gives you information about:

- how to decide which visa or permit you need to apply for
- what evidence you need to provide with your application form
- what a visitor's visa/permit allows you to do.

Do you need a visa or permit to visit New Zealand?

You do not need a visa or permit to visit New Zealand if one of the following applies to you.

- You are a New Zealand citizen.
- You hold a New Zealand residence permit or a returning resident's visa.
- You are an Australian citizen.
- You are exempt from the requirement to hold a permit to be in New Zealand.

Some other groups of visitors from overseas do not need a visa to travel to New Zealand. See 'Visa-waiver visitors' on page 3.

Where do you send your application and documents?

Applicants who are overseas

Send your completed application form and documents to your nearest Immigration New Zealand office, New Zealand Embassy, or New Zealand High Commission.

Applicants who are in New Zealand

Send your completed application form and documents to your nearest Immigration New Zealand office.

For office addresses see www.immigration.govt.nz/contactus.



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GENERAL INFORMATION

What is a visa and what is a permit?

A visa allows a person to travel to the New Zealand border and a permit allows them to remain in the country. If someone has a visa they are usually issued with a permit at the border.

What a visitor's visa allows

A visitor's visa is an endorsement in your passport that allows you to travel to the New Zealand border. It may be a single entry visa (valid for one journey), or a multiple entry visa (valid for more than one journey). When you arrive in New Zealand an immigration officer will check that you meet all the requirements to be granted a visitor's permit.

What a visitor's permit allows

A visitor's permit allows you to stay in New Zealand as a visitor for a limited amount of time. It allows you to:

- visit as a tourist
- visit friends or relatives
- play sport or perform in cultural events without pay
- enter New Zealand to get married
- undertake short-term study.

A visitor's permit allows you to study one or more courses of up to a total of three months in each of the 12-month periods your permit is valid.

School aged visitor's permit holders can attend a primary, intermediate, or secondary school for a single period of study of up to three months per calendar year provided the study finishes within that calendar year. You are also not permitted to study in term one of a school year if you held a visitor's permit and undertook a single period of study in term four of the previous year.

If you want to study for longer than three months you will need to apply for a student visa or permit.

What courses can you study?

Your course of study and education provider must be approved by the Ministry of Education to offer places to overseas students. Your education provider must also be a signatory to the Ministry of Education's Code of Practice for the Pastoral Care of International Students (the Code) to be able to offer you a place*.

* School aged visitors who attend a primary, intermediate, or secondary school for less than two weeks and aren't paying any tuition fees are exempt from this requirement.

You can find out from the education provider whether they and their courses are approved.

Visitors aged 13 and under who wish to study a course of up to three months at a Private Training Establishment (PTE), must also meet the guardianship requirements set out in the Code.

A visitor's permit does not allow you to work in New Zealand.

There are some special visitor categories which allow visitors to enter New Zealand for particular purposes. See 'Special visitor categories', on page 5.

Visa-waiver visitors

If you are the holder of a current Australian permanent residence visa or a current Australian resident return visa, you do not need a visa to travel to New Zealand. You must apply for a residence permit on arrival. You will do this by completing an arrival card on the aircraft/ship on your way to New Zealand.

Some other groups of visitors from overseas do not need a visa to travel to New Zealand:

- British citizens/British passport holders intending to visit for **six months or less**
- people travelling on a United Nations laissez-passer intending to visit New Zealand for **three months or less**
- people from a country on our list of visa-free countries intending to visit New Zealand for **three months or less**.

See page 4 for the list of visa-free countries.

If you are in one of these groups, you are a 'visa-waiver visitor', and you do not need a visitor's visa to travel to New Zealand. You need to apply for a visitor's permit, but you will do this by completing an arrival card on the aircraft/ship on your way to New Zealand. You must also:

- hold a valid ticket out of New Zealand to a country you have the right of entry to
- have enough money to support yourself during your stay
- hold a passport valid for three months beyond the date you are leaving New Zealand.

The permit you are granted will allow a stay in New Zealand of no more than six months in a 12-month period. The 12-month period is calculated backwards from the last day you intend to be in New Zealand. For example, if you want to stay until 1 December 2009, you should count back 12 months, which will be 1 December 2008.

You must only visit New Zealand for the time granted to you on arrival. If you wish to visit for longer you will need to apply for a visitor's visa.

If you want to work, or study for longer than three months, in New Zealand you will have to apply for a work permit or a student permit.

VISA-FREE COUNTRIES

Andorra	Liechtenstein
Argentina	Lithuania****
Austria	Luxembourg
Bahrain	Malaysia
Belgium	Malta
Brazil	Mexico
Brunei**	Monaco
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Canada	Norway
Chile	Oman
Cyprus	Poland
Czech Republic	Portugal*
Denmark	Qatar
Estonia****	Romania
Finland	San Marino
France	Saudi Arabia
Germany	Singapore
Greece*****	Slovak Republic
Hong Kong***	Slovenia
Hungary	South Africa
Iceland	Spain
Ireland	Sweden
Israel	Switzerland
Italy	Taiwan*****
Japan	United Arab Emirates
Korea (South)	United States of America**
Kuwait	Uruguay
Latvia****	Vatican City

* Portuguese passport holders must have the right to live permanently in Portugal.

** Including nationals of the USA.

*** Residents of Hong Kong travelling on Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or British National (Overseas) passports.

**** Visa waiver does not apply to people travelling on alien's (non-citizen's) passports issued by these countries.

***** Greek passport holders whose passports were issued on or after 1 January 2006 only. (Greek passports issued before 1 January 2006 are not acceptable for travel after 1 January 2007).

***** Permanent residents of Taiwan travelling on Taiwan passports.

Multiple entry visas

If you are a frequent visitor to New Zealand and you may need to leave and re-enter the country, you can apply for a multiple entry visitor's visa.

Under general visitor policy

You can apply for a multiple entry visa if you are outside New Zealand or if you are already in New Zealand and need to leave and re-enter.

To be eligible you must not have been in New Zealand for more than nine months in the last 18 months. We will want to know the reasons you require a multiple entry visa, and we may ask you to provide evidence.

Under parent and grandparent policy

You can apply for a multiple entry visa if you have family members in New Zealand and you are outside New Zealand. Under this policy you may visit your child or grandchild several times over a three-year period. See 'Special visitor categories' on page 5.

Applying for a limited purpose visa or permit

The *Visitor's Visa/Permit Application (INZ 1017)* can also be used to apply for a limited purpose visa or a limited purpose permit. You can apply for a limited purpose visa if you wish to come to New Zealand for a specific reason. If that reason is to study, you should use the form *Student Visa/Permit Application (INZ 1012)*.

Holding a limited purpose permit restricts your immigration rights when you are in New Zealand. If you are issued with a limited purpose visa and are later granted a limited purpose permit, you are liable for removal immediately when the permit expires, and you have no rights of appeal.

To find out whether applying for a limited purpose visa rather than a visitor's visa is the best option for you, please read the leaflet *Information on Limited Purpose Visas and Permits (INZ 1070)*.

Who can you include in your application?

You can include your partner and your dependent children in your application. Their visitor's visa/permit will have the same conditions as yours – if they want to study or work in New Zealand they will have to apply for a student or work visa/permit.

Your partner can be of the same sex or opposite sex, and can be:

- your partner by marriage
- your partner by civil union
- your partner in a de facto relationship.

Dependent children must be:

- aged 19 or younger
- single, and if they are aged 17-19, must have no children of their own
- totally or substantially reliant on you or your partner for financial support, whether they live with you or not.

If your dependent child is aged under 17 we will probably not ask for evidence that they are dependent on you. If they are aged 17-19 we may ask to see evidence that they are dependent on you/your partner.

How long can you visit for?

Unless otherwise stated under a special policy, visitors to New Zealand are limited to a maximum stay of nine months on a visitor's permit.

However, we may allow you to stay a further three months if you have financially supported yourself and you have not worked, studied, or been sponsored during your stay.

If you have recently visited New Zealand and you wish to visit again, you should be aware that policy allows a visitor to stay a total of no more than nine months in an 18-month period. The 18-month period is calculated backwards from the last day you intend to be in New Zealand. For example, if you want to stay until 1 December 2009, you should count back 18 months, which will be 1 June 2008.

However, if you have spent a total of 12 months in New Zealand as a visitor, you will have to remain outside New Zealand for 12 months before a further application for a visitor's visa or permit may be approved.

How much does a visitor's visa or permit cost?

For up-to-date information about fees:

- see our *Fees Guide (INZ 1028)*
- see our website www.immigration.govt.nz/fees
- contact your nearest Immigration New Zealand office.

How much money do you need when you are in New Zealand?

You will need to show us that you can support yourself and anyone else included in your application financially while you are in New Zealand (see 'Completing Section I: Financial support while you are in New Zealand'). You will also need to show us that you have tickets for your travel out of New Zealand (or the money to buy them).

Will you be eligible for publicly-funded health care in New Zealand?

Visitor's permit holders are not generally eligible for publicly-funded health and disability services.

People covered by New Zealand's reciprocal health agreements with Australia and the United Kingdom are entitled to publicly-funded health care for immediately necessary medical treatment only.

If you seek health care when you are in New Zealand you should carry your passport so that health providers can check whether you are eligible for publicly-funded health care. We strongly recommend that you arrange comprehensive health insurance for your stay in New Zealand.

For more information about health services, see the Ministry of Health website www.moh.govt.nz.

Special visitor categories

APEC Business Travel cardholders

If you hold an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Travel Card, you intend to stay in New Zealand for less than three months, and you will not be working, you may enter New Zealand as a visitor. However, you do not have to lodge an application for a visa. You must receive pre-clearance approval from the APEC Business Travel Card Operations, at our Christchurch branch. When you have pre-clearance approval, you can board a flight to New Zealand, and may be granted a three-month visitor's permit on arrival.

Business visitors

A visitor's permit allows you to visit New Zealand to discuss and negotiate business arrangements, if your stay is no longer than three months in any one year. If you want to stay longer than three months, or if you will be working for gain or reward, you must apply for a work visa or permit. See our *Work Visa/Permit Guide (INZ 1016)* for more information.

Conference delegates

If you are attending a conference in New Zealand, check with the organiser to see what arrangements they have made. If you are organising a conference, contact the nearest Immigration New Zealand branch. We will tell you the best means of facilitating the entry of overseas delegates to New Zealand. Conference organisers must make these arrangements in advance of the conference.

Culturally arranged marriages

If you want to visit New Zealand for the purpose of a culturally arranged marriage to a New Zealand citizen or resident you can apply for a visitor's visa which, upon arrival in New Zealand, will allow you to apply for a permit of three months' duration.

To qualify, you must genuinely intend to marry within three months of your arrival, and to maintain the marriage on a long-term and exclusive basis. Your intended New Zealand spouse is expected to be in New Zealand for the same period of time, and you must show evidence that the marriage follows an identified cultural tradition. There must also be no legal impediment to the marriage.

If you intend to apply for New Zealand residence after you arrive on the basis of your culturally arranged marriage, we may ask you to provide evidence that your New Zealand spouse would be eligible to sponsor you for residence before we issue a visitor's visa/permit. We recommend that you check the sponsorship requirements for residence under our Family Category – Partnership Policy. See the *Form for Partners Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)*.

Your intended partner must support your application in writing by completing the *Form for Partners Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications*.

Dependent children

If a child is travelling alone or with one parent we may ask to see evidence that the child has the right to leave their country of residence. For example, we may ask to see custody papers or guardianship papers.

Group visas

If you are travelling in a group, and all of the group is travelling for the same purpose and have the same travel arrangements, your group can apply for a group visa. You must have a group leader who will take charge of the visa and arrival formalities. Each group member must lodge a *Group Visa Application (INZ 1021)* with their *Visitor's Visa/Permit Application (INZ 1017)*.

Guardians accompanying students to New Zealand

If you are the legal guardian of an international student you can apply for a temporary visa or permit to live with and care for the student. The student must be:

- a foreign fee-paying student
- enrolled in school years 1 to 13, or aged 17 years or younger.

You will have to provide evidence that you are the student's legal guardian. A 'legal guardian':

- is the person who has the legal right and responsibility to provide for the care (including education and health) of the international student
- is the person who provides for the care of the student in their home country
- includes the student's biological or adoptive parents, their testamentary guardian, or their court-appointed guardian.

If you need to stay for longer than 12 months because the student is continuing his or her studies, your permit can be renewed for further 12-month periods, until the student reaches the age of 18 years.

If you are issued a visa/permit you must not leave New Zealand without the student you are responsible for, and you must live with the student for the duration of their studies. If you do not meet these conditions we may revoke your permit and the student's permit.

If you hold a visitor's permit granted for the purpose of being a guardian to a foreign fee-paying student, you will not be eligible for a student permit or a work permit under the General or the Specific Purpose or Event work policies. If you want to work or study part time you will be able to apply for a variation of conditions for part-time study or for part-time work. You will only be allowed to work between the hours of 9.30am and 2.30pm Monday to Friday inclusive, and you must have a job offer.

For more information on which students must be accompanied by a legal guardian, please refer to the *Student Visa/Permit Guide (INZ 1013)*.

Medical treatment/consultation

If you travel to New Zealand for medical treatment and consultation you must apply for a visitor's visa and complete the form *Details of Intended Medical Treatment (NZIS 1009)* as well as submit a fully completed *Medical and Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1007)*. If your need for treatment or consultation is urgent, contact us – we may be able to make special arrangements for you.

Multiple entry visitor's visa for parents and grandparents of New Zealand citizens/residents

If you have family members in New Zealand and you wish to visit them, you may apply for a visitor's visa under normal visitor policy to allow you to travel to New Zealand, or you may travel to New Zealand visa-free if you are a 'visa waiver visitor'.

However, if you are the parent or grandparent of a New Zealand citizen or resident you may like to have the flexibility of a multiple entry visa, to allow you to visit your child or grandchild several times over a three-year period. To do this, you may apply for a visitor's visa under the parent and grandparent multiple entry visitor's visa policy.

To be eligible for a visa under this policy, you must apply from outside New Zealand. You will need to complete a *Medical and Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1007)* and meet normal character requirements. You may include your partner in the application but not your children.

Your New Zealand sponsor must be:

- your child or grandchild aged 17 years or older, or
- the New Zealand parent of your child or grandchild.

You must provide evidence of your family relationship(s) with your sponsor.

Your sponsor will need to complete the *Sponsorship Form for Visiting New Zealand (INZ 1025)*. They must guarantee to meet the cost of your maintenance, accommodation, repatriation (if necessary) and health care costs (if required).

The sponsor may sponsor only one person or one family unit (principal applicant and their partner) at one time.

If the application is approved you will be issued a three-year multiple entry visitor's visa, authorising a permit for a visit of six months from your date of arrival. You will not be able to extend the permit, however you will be able to enter and leave New Zealand during the validity of your visa, as long as you do not remain in New Zealand for more than 18 months during the validity of the visa.

Further applications under this policy

We do not normally issue further visas under this policy within three years of the date that the most recent visa was issued.

If you have previously been issued a visa under this policy and your sponsor was not in

New Zealand during the period(s) of your visit(s) to New Zealand, or if you exceeded the 18-month maximum stay on your previous visa, you will not normally be eligible for a subsequent multiple entry visitor's visa under this policy.

Partners and dependent children of work or student visa/permit holders

If you are the dependent child or partner (spouse, civil union partner or de facto partner, including same sex couples) of a person holding a New Zealand work or student visa/permit, you can apply for a visitor's visa or visitor's permit.

However, partners or dependent children of the holders of work permits granted under the policies relating to crew of foreign chartered fishing vessels or recognised seasonal employers may not apply for a visitor's permit on the basis of the status of their partner/parent.

If you are a partner of a student or work visa/permit holder, to qualify you must be living together with your partner in a genuine and stable relationship at the time the application is made. Your partner must also intend to be in New Zealand for the same period of time, and must support your application in writing by completing the *Form for Partners Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)*.

Partners of New Zealand citizens and residents

If you are the spouse, civil union partner or de facto partner (including same sex couples) of a New Zealand citizen or resident, you can apply for a visitor's visa or visitor's permit. If your partnership has existed for less than 12 months, your permit will be valid for up to 12 months from the date of your arrival. If your partnership has existed for 12 months or more, you may be granted a permit for up to two years from your date of arrival.

To qualify, you must be in a genuine and stable relationship at the time the application is made. Your partner must also intend to be in New Zealand for the same period of time, and must support your application in writing by completing the *Form for Partners Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)*.

If you intend to apply for New Zealand residence after you arrive on the basis of your relationship with your New Zealand partner we may ask you to provide evidence that your partner is eligible to sponsor you for residence before we

issue a visitor's visa/permit. We recommend that you check the sponsorship requirements for residence under our Family Category – Partnership Policy. See the *Form for Partners Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)*.

Residence applicants who need occupational registration in New Zealand

If you have applied for residence and you need New Zealand registration to work in your profession, you may undertake practical or educational training for three months on a visitor's permit. If you need longer to become registered you must apply for a student visa or a work visa before you travel to New Zealand.

Travellers arriving by private yacht or private aircraft

If you arrive in New Zealand in a location which is not a customs port or airport, you must report to a customs port or airport without delay. When you have reported you will have to complete an arrival card. You will be subject to normal visitor requirements. A member of the New Zealand police may arrest anyone who does not report or is suspected of not reporting to an immigration officer. If you have to wait out the hurricane season (October to April), or undergo a refit or major repairs on your vessel, we may grant you a visitor's permit beyond the normal maximum stay. See our leaflet *Visitors Arriving By Yacht (NZIS 1083)*.

Involvement in sports events, tours, or tournaments

If you intend to travel to New Zealand to be officially involved with a sports event, a tour or tournament of less than three months duration as a sports player, support staff, a match or tournament official, or media, or broadcasting personnel, you only require a visitor's visa. If your involvement is going to be greater than three months in duration, you must apply for a work visa before you travel.

Do you need a visa to transit New Zealand?

Transit visas are only for people who will be in New Zealand for less than 24 hours and will not leave the transit area of the airport. If you will be in New Zealand for more than 24 hours or you want to leave the transit area, you will need a visitor's visa.

You do not need a transit visa if:

- you are from a country on our list of visa-free countries (see page 3), or
- your immediate or final destination after New Zealand is Australia, and you hold a current visa allowing you to travel to Australia, or
- you have a current visa allowing you to travel to New Zealand, or
- you are a citizen of one of the countries on the list below, which are exempt from transit visa requirements.

Bahamas	Papua New Guinea
Bermuda	Paraguay
Bolivia	Peru
Colombia	Philippines
Costa Rica	Republic of Marshall Islands
Ecuador	Samoa
Federated States of Micronesia	Solomon Islands
Indonesia	Thailand
Kiribati	Tonga
Nauru	Tuvalu
Palau	Vanuatu
Panama	Venezuela

If you need a transit visa you must apply on the form *Transit Visa Application (INZ 1019)*.

Group transit visa

If you are a Chinese national and you will be transiting New Zealand with a group of Chinese nationals, you may apply for a group transit visa. Each individual must apply on the form *Transit Visa Application (INZ 1019)*, and your tour organiser or agent will need to complete the form *Group Transit Visa Application for Chinese Nationals Transiting New Zealand (INZ 1155)* on behalf of the group. Group transit visa applications should be lodged at either our Beijing branch or our Shanghai branch.

GUIDE TO COMPLETING THE APPLICATION FORM

About the application form

To apply for a visitor's visa/permit, or a limited purpose visa/permit, you must complete and sign the form *Visitor's Visa/Permit Application (INZ 1017)* or, if you are applying from within the Auckland region, the *Visitor's Permit Application for Auckland Region Applicants (INZ 1111)*, and send it to us with:

- the application fee
- all the documents we need to assess your application.

If you do not include everything we need, we will not process your application and will return it to you. All the documents you provide must be in English or translated into English.

Translations of documents

If you provide a translation, it must:

- be in English
- not be made by any of your family members or a person with an interest in the outcome of your application
- be made by a person familiar with both languages and competent in translation work
- be prepared and certified as correct by a recognised translator from a recognised private or official translation service
- be on the official letterhead of the translation service
- have the stamp or signature of the translation service that prepared and certified it on it
- be accompanied by the original document or a certified copy
- be paid for by you.

Completing Sections A, C and D

Personal details

Passport photographs

You must attach one photograph of each person included in the application. The photographs must be original, and taken within the last six months. The size of the photos should be about 45mm by 35mm and they should be in good quality colour (not black and white).

A3 Other names you are known by or have ever been known by

C3 This includes your **A3** or your partner's **C3** birth name, your name from marriage or from adoption, or your English name.

A4 Your name in ethnic script

C4 If you **A4** or your partner **C4** ever write your names using another script (writing system), for example Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Greek, Arabic or Cyrillic, please write that at question **A4** or **C4** on your application form.

A8 Passport details

C8 The passport details must be those of the passport or travel document you/your partner/your dependent child(ren) will use to travel to and from New Zealand.

D5 If you are applying using the form *Visitor's Visa/Permit Application (INZ 1017)* you must send the passport(s) or travel document(s) with your application. They must be valid to at least three months past the date you plan to leave New Zealand.

D12 If you are applying using the form *Visitor's Permit Application for Auckland Region Applicants (INZ 1111)* you do not have to send the passport(s) with your application.

D19

D26

A11 Partnership status

You have the following options for your partnership status:

- Married/civil union (a civil union is a legally recognised union of a couple of the same or opposite sex, with rights similar to those of marriage)
- Never married/never in civil union
- Partner (this includes being in a de facto partnership)
- Separated (this includes being separated from a civil union)
- Engaged
- Widowed
- Divorced (this includes having a dissolved civil union).

You must choose the option that describes your current, or most recent, partnership status.

Completing Section B Contact details

B5 An agent or adviser can be any person who assists you with your application. It could be a lawyer, immigration adviser, translator, friend or family member.

B6 Adviser reference numbers

Only complete this question if you are using an immigration adviser.

Immigration adviser's client number (if known) – this is the number that we use to refer to your adviser. (Note this is not the adviser's licence number from the Immigration Adviser's Authority).

If you are using an adviser, they need to provide a reference code for online enquiries. We will use this code when emailing your adviser about your application. The reference code must be unique for each client, with up to 10 characters, including up to three letters, for example, A123, B1234B, or 1234C567CC. Codes cannot include punctuation marks or symbols

B7 Online enquiries

You can check the progress of your application online by registering for our online enquiry system.

By ticking this option you will also be advised by email when your application has been decided.

This facility is only available for applications lodged at one of our offices in New Zealand (see 'For more information' at the end of this guide). If you elect an agent, adviser to act on your behalf your agent, adviser will be sent instructions for making an online enquiry.

Completing Section E Health

You may need to provide us with medical certificates to show that you and every person included in your application meet our acceptable standard of health. What you must provide depends on:

- whether you have recently sent medical certificates with another application
- how long you intend to spend in New Zealand
- what countries you have previously lived in or visited.

Children under 11 years of age and pregnant women are not required to have an X-ray, unless a special report is needed.

If you are already in New Zealand, and you are applying for a further permit, you need to include the time you have already spent in New Zealand, as well as the extra time you intend to be here, to decide whether or not you need to complete a medical certificate.

Example *You have been in New Zealand on a visitor's or student or work permit for five months, and you want to stay for another two months. This will mean a stay in New Zealand of more than six months in total.*

E5 Do you intend to stay in New Zealand for less than six months?

If you intend to stay in New Zealand for less than six months in total, you do not need to provide medical certificates.

E6 Have you recently sent a medical certificate to Immigration New Zealand?

If you or anyone included in your application have sent a medical certificate to Immigration New Zealand and it was completed and dated by a medical practitioner within the last 24 months, you do not need to send another medical certificate for that person with this application. Provide the details of the previous application including the name of the person(s) who have previously sent us a medical certificate, the date of their application, and the type of visa/permit they applied for. We will tell you if we need any further information, such as tests, reports, or updated medical certificates.

E7 How long do you intend to stay in New Zealand?

We need to know how long you are spending in New Zealand in total so that we can decide whether you need to complete a medical certificate, and which certificate you need to complete.

E8



If you are coming to New Zealand for more than six months but not more than 12 months you must answer these questions. See the list below, and then read the examples to help you decide if you need to provide us with an *X-ray Certificate for Temporary Entry (INZ 1096)*.

E9

Countries, areas, and territories with a low incidence of tuberculosis (TB)

Andorra	France	Netherlands
Antigua and Barbuda	Greece	New Zealand
Australia	Germany	Norway
Austria	Grenada	Oman
Barbados	Iceland	Puerto Rico
Belgium	Ireland	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bermuda	Israel (including the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and including East Jerusalem)	Saint Lucia
British Virgin Islands	Italy	San Marino
Canada	Jamaica	Slovenia
Cayman Islands	Jordan	Sweden
Chile	Lebanon	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Trinidad and Tobago
Cuba	Liechtenstein	Turks and Caicos Islands
Cyprus	Luxembourg	United Arab Emirates
Czech Republic	Malta	United Kingdom
Denmark	Monaco	United States of America
Dominica	Montserrat	United States Virgin Islands
Finland	Netherlands Antilles	Vatican City

E8 If everyone included in your application is from a place on the list above, go to **E9** on the form.

Any person included in your application who is from a place not on the list above must complete an *X-ray Certificate for Temporary Entry (INZ 1096)*. See example 1.

Example 1 You hold a Chinese passport and you live in China, which is not on the list above. This means that you must complete an *X-ray Certificate for Temporary Entry (INZ 1096)*.

E9 You do not have to provide a medical certificate for anyone included in your application who:

- normally lives in one of the places on the list above, and
- has not spent a total of three months or more in the past five years in a place that is not on the list above. See example 2.

Example 2 You hold a French passport and you live in France, which is on the list above. You have not spent more than three months in a place that is not on the list. You do not need to provide a medical certificate.

You do have to complete an *X-ray Certificate for Temporary Entry (INZ 1096)* if you are from one of the places on the list above, but you have spent a total of three months or more in the last five years in a place that is **not** on the list above. See example 3.

Example 3 You hold a British passport and you live in the United Kingdom, which is on the list above.

However, in the last five years, you spent five weeks in Thailand and eight weeks in Fiji. Thailand and Fiji are not on the list above, and you have spent a total of at least three months in a place which is not on the list above. You must complete an X-ray Certificate for Temporary Entry (INZ 1096).

Completing Section F Visa or permit type

F1 Applying for a visitor's visa

You should apply for a visitor's visa if:

- you are outside New Zealand, and
- you want to come to New Zealand to visit.

If you will be visiting New Zealand more than once (if you need to leave and re-enter), then you can apply for a multiple entry visitor's visa. See 'Multiple entry visas' on page 4.

Applying for a visitor's permit

You should apply for a visitor's permit if:

- you are already in New Zealand, and
- you hold a work permit, a student permit, or a visitor's permit, and
- you want to apply for a permit to stay in New Zealand (without working or studying full time) after your current visitor's /work/student permit expires.

Make sure you allow enough time for us to make a decision on your application before your current permit expires. If your permit expires, you will not be allowed to stay in New Zealand even though you may have applied for a further permit.

Applying for a visitor's permit and a visitor's visa

If you are applying for a visitor's permit and you will need to leave and re-enter New Zealand, you will also need a visitor's visa. You should complete both 'Applying for a visitor's visa' and 'Applying for a visitor's permit'.

Applying for a limited purpose visa

Read 'Applying for a limited purpose visa or permit' in the General Information section before you apply for a limited purpose visa. You should apply for a limited purpose visa if:

- you are outside New Zealand, and
- you need a limited purpose visa to travel to New Zealand for an 'express purpose'.

You must list the reasons why you need a limited purpose visa at **F3**

Applying for a further limited purpose permit

Read 'Applying for a limited purpose visa or permit' in the General Information section before deciding to apply for a limited purpose permit.

You can apply for a further limited purpose permit if:

- you are in New Zealand, and
- you already hold a limited purpose permit that will not last long enough for you to achieve the 'express purpose' that the permit was granted for.

You must list the reasons why you need a further limited purpose permit at **F3**

Completing Section G Character

If you are applying for a visitor's permit you may have to provide us with evidence of your character. If you intend to stay in New Zealand for 24 months or longer, including time you have already spent here on a student permit, work permit or visitor's permit, you must provide police certificates from:

- your country of citizenship, and
- any country in which you have lived for five years or more since the age of 17 years.

If you have already provided police certificates with another application that were issued within the last six months you do not have to provide more certificates. You will need to provide details of the previous application with your current application. For more information, see our website www.immigration.govt.nz/policecertificate.

Completing Section I Financial support while you are in New Zealand

You must provide evidence that you can cover accommodation costs, living costs and travel out of New Zealand for you and everyone included in your application. The evidence that you have to provide depends on whether you have a sponsor who is a New Zealand citizen or resident, and what they will provide for you.

If you have a sponsor they must complete the form *Sponsorship Form for Visiting New Zealand (INZ 1025)*. They can agree to provide you with:

- financial support (maintenance) in New Zealand and/or
- accommodation in New Zealand and/or
- the cost of airfares out of New Zealand.

12 Evidence of financial support and accommodation

You have a sponsor

If your sponsor is providing your accommodation, but is not providing for your maintenance you must provide:

- the completed Sponsorship Form for Visiting New Zealand (INZ 1025) and the evidence requested in that form and
- evidence that you have NZ\$400 per month for each person included in the application.

You do not have a sponsor

If you do not have a sponsor you must provide:

- evidence that you have NZ\$1000 per month for each person included in your application or
- evidence that you have NZ\$400 per month for each person included in your application, and evidence that each person's accommodation costs are already paid.

What type of evidence of funds is acceptable?

Acceptable evidence of your funds includes:

- photocopies of travellers' cheques
- bank drafts
- letters of credit
- bank statements in your name.
- You must **not** send cash or original evidence of funds.

I3 Travel out of New Zealand

You must provide evidence that you and each person included in your application have the means to leave New Zealand. This can be either:

- a copy of a fully paid travel ticket out of New Zealand to a country which you have the right to enter (do not send original travel tickets) or
- evidence that you have enough money to purchase a ticket out of New Zealand or
- a completed *Sponsorship Form for Visiting New Zealand (INZ 1025)* showing that your sponsor has agreed to buy you an outward travel ticket.

Note that any non-refundable travel arrangements are made at your own risk, and will not affect the outcome of your application. Do not send original travel tickets. You must have the right to enter the country that you will be travelling to.

Completing Section J

Partners of New Zealand citizens/residents and work or student permit holders

If you are applying for a visa/permit on the basis of your partnership with a New Zealand citizen/resident, or a work or student permit holder, your partner must complete a *Form for Partners Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)* and you must submit it with your application.

J3 Minimum requirements for the recognition of a partnership

To meet the minimum requirements for the recognition of a partnership you and your partner must not be close relatives, you must have previously met each other when the application is made, and you must both be:

- aged 18 years or older or
- aged 16 or 17 years old and have your parent(s) or guardian(s) support for the application.

Completing Section K

Application for a visa/permit for the purpose of a culturally arranged marriage

If you are applying for a visa/permit for the purpose of a culturally arranged marriage with a New Zealand citizen/resident, your intended spouse must complete a *Form for Partners Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)* and you must submit it with your application.

Completing Section L

Dependent children of Essential Skills work visa/permit holders

If your parent(s) holds an Essential Skills work permit or visa you will need to provide evidence their wages or salaries meet the minimum income threshold of **NZ\$33,675** per annum gross.

Acceptable evidence includes original or certified copies of a job offer with salary or wages equal to or higher than the minimum income threshold.

If both of your parents hold an Essential Skills work permit, both wages or salaries may be taken into account when determining if the minimum income threshold is met.

Note: if the minimum income threshold is not met your visitor's visa or permit application may be declined.

Completing Section M Guardians of students

If you are applying for a visitor's visa/permit to live with and care for an overseas student who requires a guardian to accompany them in New Zealand, you must provide evidence that you are the legal guardian of that student, such as:

- the student's birth certificate or adoption papers (if you are their parent)
- court documents (if you are their court-appointed guardian)
- relevant legal documents if you are a testamentary guardian (that is, you were named as guardian in their parent's will, and their parent is deceased).

For more information

If you have questions about any of the information in this guide:

- see our website www.immigration.govt.nz
- telephone our call centre on 0508 558 855 (within New Zealand)
- contact one of Immigration New Zealand's offices.

Immigration New Zealand has offices in Apia, Bangkok, Beijing, Dubai, Ho Chi Minh City, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Manila, Moscow, New Delhi, Nuku'alofa, Shanghai, Singapore, Suva, Sydney and Taipei.

Our New Zealand offices are located in Auckland, Henderson, Manukau, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, Queenstown and Dunedin.

You can also contact your nearest New Zealand Embassy or New Zealand High Commission.

newzealand.govt.nz