

Visitor Visa Guide

A guide to applying for a visitor visa



Information about this guide



This guide will help you to complete the form *Visitor Visa Application (INZ 1017)* or the *Visitor Visa 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 you need to apply for
- what evidence you need to provide with your application form
- what a visitor visa allows you to do.

Do you need a visa to visit New Zealand?

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

- You are a New Zealand citizen.
- You hold a New Zealand residence class visa.

Australian citizens and 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?

A visa allows a person to travel to the New Zealand border and, if they are granted permission to enter, it allows them to remain in the country. If someone has a visa they apply for permission to enter at the border.

What a visitor visa allows

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

School-aged visitor visa 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 visa 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 visa.

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 place¹.

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 visa does not allow you to work in New Zealand.

- 1 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.

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 resident visa 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 (see below) intending to visit New Zealand for **three months or less**.

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. A personal identity number printed within the visible section of the biographical page of the Taiwan passport demonstrates that the holder is a permanent resident of Taiwan.

If you are in one of these groups, you are a 'visa-waiver visitor', and you do not need a visitor visa to travel to New Zealand. You need to apply for a visitor visa, 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 visa 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 another visitor visa. If you want to work, or study for longer than three months, in New Zealand you will have to apply for a work visa or a student visa.

Multiple entry visas

If you are a frequent visitor to New Zealand and you want to leave and re-enter the country, you will need to hold a multiple entry visitor visa.

Under general visitor instructions

Most applicants for visitor visas will be granted a multiple entry visa. If you are already in New Zealand and your visa does not allow you to leave and re-enter then you will need to apply to have the conditions of your visa varied to allow travel.

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 instructions

You may be granted a multiple entry visa if you have family members in New Zealand and you are outside New Zealand. Under these instructions 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 visa

The *Visitor Visa Application (INZ 1017)* can also be used to apply for a limited visa. You can apply for a limited 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 Application (INZ 1012)*.

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

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

Who can you include in your application?

You can include your partner and your dependent children in your application. Their visitor visas 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.

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 18-19, 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 18 we will probably not ask for evidence that they are dependent on you. If they are aged 18-19 we may ask to see evidence that they are dependent on you/your partner.

How long can you visit for?

Unless otherwise stated under special instructions, visitors to New Zealand are limited to a maximum stay of nine months on a visitor visa.

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 the instructions allow 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 visa may be approved.

How much does a visitor visa 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.

Our New Zealand branches do not accept cash. Most of our branches outside New Zealand do not accept cash.

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 visa 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.health.govt.nz.

Interim visas

If you are currently in New Zealand, hold a valid temporary visa and have an application for a further visitor visa being considered by INZ, you may be eligible for an interim visa. We will make a decision on whether to grant you an interim visa close to the day your current visa expires and will inform you by email or letter. You cannot apply for an interim visa and there are no fees or forms for interim visas.

There is no guarantee that you will be granted an interim visa. Interim visas do not have travel conditions and are valid for a maximum of six months or until a decision is reached on your application – whichever is earlier.

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 visa on arrival.

Business visitors

A visitor visa 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. See our *Work Visa 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 residence class visa holder you can apply for a visitor visa which, upon arrival in New Zealand, will allow you to stay in New Zealand for three months.

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 support you for residence before we grant a visitor visa. We recommend that you check the requirements for supporting an application for residence under our Family Category – Partnership Instructions. 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 Visa 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 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 visa can be renewed for further 12-month periods, until the student reaches the age of 18 years.

If you are granted a visa 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 you may become liable for deportation.

If you hold a visitor visa granted for the purpose of being a guardian to a foreign fee-paying student, you will not be eligible for a student visa or a work visa under the General Work Instructions or the Specific Purpose or Event Work Instructions. 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 Guide (INZ 1013)*.

Medical treatment/consultation

If you travel to New Zealand for medical treatment and consultation you must apply for a visitor visa and complete the form *Details of Intended Medical Treatment (INZ 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 visa for parents and grandparents of New Zealand citizens/residence class visa holders

If you have family members in New Zealand and you wish to visit them, you may apply for a visitor visa under normal visitor instructions 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 residence class visa holder you may like to have the flexibility of a multiple entry visa, allowing you to visit your child or grandchild several times over a three-year period. To do this, you may apply for a visitor visa under the parent and grandparent multiple entry visitor visa instructions.

To be eligible for a visa under these instructions, 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 Temporary Entry (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 granted a three-year multiple entry visitor visa, authorising a visa for a visit of six months from your date of arrival. You will not be able to extend the visa, 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 these instructions

We do not normally grant further visas under these instructions within three years of the date that the most recent visa was granted.

If you have previously been granted a visa under these instructions 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 visa under these instructions.

Partners and dependent children of work or student visa 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, you can apply for a visitor visa.

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

If you are a partner of a student or work visa 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 residence class visa holders

If you are the spouse, civil union partner or de facto partner (including same sex couples) of a New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder, you can apply for a visitor visa. If your partnership has existed for less than 12 months, your visa 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 visa 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 support you for residence before we grant a visitor visa. We recommend that you check the requirements for partners supporting applications for residence under our Family Category – Partnership Instructions. 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 visa. 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 visa beyond the normal maximum stay. See our leaflet *Guide for Visitors Arriving by Yacht (INZ 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 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 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 Application (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 visa, or a limited visa, you must complete and sign the form *Visitor Visa Application (INZ 1017)* or, if you are applying from within the Auckland region, the *Visitor Visa 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.

Translations of documents

If you provide a translation, it must:

- be in English; and
- be accompanied by the original document or a certified copy; and
- not be made by you, any of your family members or an immigration adviser assisting with your application; and
- be certified as a correct translation made by a person familiar with both languages and competent in translation work; and
- be on the official letterhead of the translation business (if applicable); and
- have the stamp or signature of the translator or translation business; and
- be paid for by you.

Translations may be prepared by:

- the Translation Service of the New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs; or
- reputable people within the community who are known to translate documents accurately; or
- embassies or high commissions (if the translation is endorsed with the appropriate embassy or high commission seal); or
- any other private or official translation business.

Completing Sections A, C and D

Personal details

Passport photographs

You must attach two photographs of each person included in the application. The photographs must be original, and taken within the last six months. The size of the photographs should be about 45mm by 35mm. The photographs 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 Visa 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 Visa Application for Auckland Region Applicants (INZ 1111)* you do not have to send the passport(s) with your application.

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 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

E5 Do you intend to give birth in New Zealand?

If you are pregnant and intending to give birth in New Zealand we need to be sure that you have a bona fide reason for being in New Zealand. We also need to ensure that you are either eligible for publicly-funded maternity health services or able to meet the costs of maternity health services (evidence of at least NZ\$9,000 is required) through personal funds or sponsorship.

E6 Are you, or will you be eligible for publicly-funded maternity health services?

If you are intending on giving birth in New Zealand, you may check your eligibility for maternity health services through the Ministry of Health at www.health.govt.nz which provides comprehensive information on eligibility for publicly-funded health and disability services. Alternatively you may be able to establish whether you are eligible by checking our leaflet *Health Requirements (INZ 1121)*.

You should attach evidence that you meet the criteria to be eligible for publicly-funded maternity services if the evidence is not already available to us (for example - evidence of partnership or your partner's eligibility for publicly-funded health services).

E7 Evidence of ability to meet the cost of maternity health services

If you are not eligible for publicly funded maternity health services you will need to provide evidence that you have sufficient funds to pay for the cost of maternity health services. Acceptable evidence of your funds includes:

- bank statements in your name
- bank drafts
- recognised credit cards with sufficient credit available, and
- travellers' cheques.

You must not send cash or original evidence of funds.

Alternatively you may provide evidence of sponsorship which meets our sponsorship requirements. Your sponsor must complete the *Sponsorship Form for Temporary Entry (INZ 1025)*.

Medical certificates

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, and
- 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 pregnant and intending to stay for more than six months, however, you will only be granted a visa valid for three months after the date that you are due to give birth, if:

- you are from a place not included in the list below, or
- you have spent a total of three months or more in the past five years in a place that is not on the list below.

The exception to this will be if you can answer yes to question **E9**, because you have recently provided a chest X-ray certificate.

If you wish to stay in New Zealand after this three-month period, you will need to provide a chest X-ray certificate with an application for a further visa.

If you are already in New Zealand, and you are applying for a further visa, 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 or student or work visa or other temporary visa 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.*

E8 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.

E9 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 (36 months if you are the partner or a dependant of a PhD student holding a student visa), 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 they applied for. We will tell you if we need any further information, such as tests, reports, or updated medical certificates.

E10 How long do you intend to stay in New Zealand?

E11 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.

↓
E12 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)*.

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

E11 If everyone included in your application is from a place on the list above, go to **E12** 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)*.

E12 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 type

F1 Applying for a visitor visa (offshore)

Tick 'Applying for a visitor visa (offshore)' if:

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

Applying for a visitor visa (onshore)

Tick 'Applying for a visitor visa (onshore)' if:

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

Make sure you allow enough time for us to make a decision on your application before your current visa expires.

Applying for a limited visa

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

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

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

Applying for a further limited visa

Read 'Applying for a limited visa' in the General Information section before you apply for a limited visa. You can apply for a further limited visa if:

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

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

Completing Section G Character

If you are applying for a visitor visa 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 visa, work visa, visitor visa, or other temporary visa 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 granted 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.

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 residence class visa holder, and what they will provide for you.

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

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

I1 Evidence of financial support and accommodation

You have a sponsor

If you have a sponsor you must provide the completed *Sponsorship Form for Temporary Entry (INZ 1025)* and the evidence requested in that form.

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.

I2 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 Temporary Entry (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, and partners of residence class, work, or student visa holders

If you are applying for a visa on the basis of your partnership with a New Zealand citizen, residence class visa holder, or work or student visa 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 for the purpose of a culturally arranged marriage

If you are applying for a visa for the purpose of a culturally arranged marriage with a New Zealand citizen/residence class visa holder, 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 or Religious Worker work visa holders

If one of your parents holds a work visa granted under Religious Worker instructions:

- your visa may be sponsored by the organisation sponsoring your parent's visa, or
- you will need to provide evidence that your parents' combined income from salary or wages meets the minimum income threshold.

If one of your parents holds an Essential Skills work visa you will need to provide evidence their wage or salary meets the minimum income threshold.

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

The minimum income threshold is NZ\$33,675 per annum gross.

Acceptable evidence includes original or certified copies of an employment agreement and/or a description of the work with salary or wages equal to or higher than the minimum income threshold.

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

Completing Section M

Guardians of students

If you are applying for a visitor visa 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).

Assessing your application: bona fides

When we assess your application and the information you provide, we ensure that it meets all the requirements of the visa you are applying for. This includes the requirement to be 'bona fide', which means you genuinely intend a temporary visit to New Zealand.

When we assess if you are a bona fide visitor, we consider all of the information that we have. For example, we will consider:

- your personal circumstances, such as:
 - your family ties in your home country and New Zealand;
 - personal, financial, employment or other commitments in your home country and New Zealand;
 - any circumstances that might mean you may not want to return to your home country when any visa expires.
- information that we have about previous applications, such as whether you have previously overstayed or breached visa conditions.
- whether you have dependants who are unlawfully in New Zealand.
- your ability to leave or be deported from New Zealand to your country of citizenship.

INZ will consider all of the information you provide in support of your application but is not obliged to ask you for more. So, with evidence that you meet the particular requirements for the type of visa you are applying for, you should provide any evidence that you think demonstrates that you are a bona fide applicant.

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, Mumbai, New Delhi, Nuku'alofa, Pretoria, 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