



Visitor Visa Guide

A guide to applying for a visitor visa

Apply for your visa online – it's faster & easier

The fastest and easiest way to apply for a visitor visa is online. Once you have your documents prepared, it should take less than 15 minutes to complete the online application form. If you are travelling as part of a group or with your family you should use the paper form instead.

Explore your options and apply online at www.immigration.govt.nz/visit

Information about this guide

This guide will help you to complete the form *Visitor Visa Application (INZ 1017)*. 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'.

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 or Visa Application Centre.

See www.immigration.govt.nz/fees to find out where to send your application, the fee and immigration levy in your local currency.

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.

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.

VisaView

It is an offence for an education provider to allow a person to undertake a course of study if that person is not entitled to do so. VisaView is an online enquiry system that allows registered education providers to check whether a person who is not a New Zealand citizen can study in New Zealand.

If you believe that an education provider has been given the wrong information via VisaView you may contact the Immigration Contact Centre (0508 558 855) to request correction of that information.

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.

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

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-waiver countries (see below) intending to visit New Zealand for **three months or less**.

VISA-WAIVER COUNTRIES

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Andorra | Lithuania ¹ |
| Argentina | Luxembourg |
| Austria | Macau ³ |
| Bahrain | Malaysia |
| Belgium | Malta |
| Brazil | Mauritius |
| Brunei | Mexico |
| Bulgaria | Monaco |
| Canada | Netherlands |
| Chile | Norway |
| Croatia | Oman |
| Cyprus | Poland |
| Czech Republic | Portugal ⁴ |
| Denmark | Qatar |
| Estonia ¹ | Romania |
| Finland | San Marino |
| France | Saudi Arabia |
| Germany | Seychelles |
| Greece | Singapore |

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.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Hong Kong ² | Slovak Republic |
| Hungary | Slovenia |
| Iceland | Spain |
| Ireland | Sweden |
| Israel | Switzerland |
| Italy | Taiwan ⁵ |
| Japan | United Arab Emirates |
| Korea (South) | United States of America ⁶ |
| Kuwait | Uruguay |
| Latvia ¹ | Vatican City |
| Liechtenstein | |

¹ Visa waiver does not apply to people travelling on alien's (non-citizen's) passports issued by these countries.

² Residents of Hong Kong travelling on Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or British National (Overseas) passports.

³ Residents of Macau travelling on Macao Special Administrative Region passports.

⁴ Portuguese passport holders must also have the right to live permanently in Portugal.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Including nationals of the USA.

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 2014, you should count back 12 months, which would have been 1 December 2013.

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'.

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 2014, you should count back 18 months, which would have been 1 June 2013.

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?

You need to pay an application fee and immigration levy when you lodge your application unless you are not required to do so.

For up to date information about fees and immigration levy:

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

Our New Zealand offices do not accept cash. Most of our offices 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 H: 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

Antarctic travellers

If you are going to work in Antarctica and transiting through New Zealand, you can be granted a 12 month multiple entry visitor visa, if you provide a letter from the Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty who you are working for, confirming that you are being supported by them to work in Antarctica as part of a programme under the Antarctic Treaty.

If you are a national of a visa-waiver country, you may be granted a 12-month multiple-entry visitor visa and entry permission on arrival in New Zealand.

If you are a national of a visa-required country, you must apply for a visitor visa before travelling to New Zealand.

If you will be working in mainland of New Zealand as part of any scientific programme or expedition under the Antarctic Treaty you will need a work visa.

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 office. 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 office. 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

You may apply for a visitor visa to come to New Zealand for the purpose of a culturally arranged marriage. You should use the form *Application for Partnership-Based Temporary Visa (INZ 1198)* and your New Zealand citizen or resident partner must complete the *Form for Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)*. More information on the requirements you and your partner must meet are explained in the *Guide for Partnership-Based Temporary Applications (INZ 1199)*.

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.

Evidence that you are the student's legal guardian could be documents 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).

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 Essential Skills 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)*. 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 *General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007)* and *Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096)* 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.

Dependent children of work or student visa holders

If you are the dependent child of a person holding a New Zealand work or student visa, you can apply for a visitor visa to be in New Zealand for the same amount of time as your parent. Note that school age dependent children should apply for a student visa instead using the *Student Visa Application (INZ 1012)*.

However, there is a restriction on holders of some types of work visas from bringing family with them to New Zealand, including dependent children on visitor visas. You cannot be granted

a visitor visa based on a parent's work visa if their work visa is one of the following types:

- Working holiday scheme
- Recognised Seasonal Employer or Supplementary Seasonal Employment
- Foreign Chartered Fishing Crew
- Silver Fern Job Search
- Skilled Migrant Category Job Search

Dependent children of Essential Skills work visa holders

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.

The minimum income threshold is NZ\$37,090.68 per annum gross. Acceptable evidence includes 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.

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.

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

Dependent children of 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.

The minimum income threshold is NZ\$37,090.68 per annum gross. Acceptable evidence includes 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 you are not sponsored and the minimum income threshold is not met your visitor visa application may be declined.

Partners of New Zealand citizens and residents or work or student visa holders

Partners of New Zealand citizens, residents or work or student visa holders can apply for a visitor visa based on that partnership. You should use the form *Application for Partnership-Based Temporary Visa (INZ 1198)* and your partner must

complete the *Form for Supporting Partnership-Based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)*. More information on the requirements you and your partner must meet are explained in the *Guide for Partnership-Based Temporary Applications (INZ 1199)*.

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 person, 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 'Visa-waiver visitors'), 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 following list, 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 or Shanghai office.

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 *Visitor Visa Application (INZ 1017)* form or, if you are applying from within the Auckland region, the *Visitor Visa Application for Auckland Region Applicants (INZ 1111)*. If you are under 18 years of age, your parent or legal guardian must sign the form for you. Send it to us with:

- the application fee and immigration levy
- all the documents we need to assess your application. You may provide copies of the documents unless otherwise specified to provide original or certified copies.

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 copies of the original documents; 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

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

C3 Passport details

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.

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.

While you can provide a certified copy of your passport with your application, we highly recommend you provide your original passport. This will enable us to process your application faster and it may be needed to complete your application. Please note during the processing of an application an immigration officer may request any document, including your original passport.

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.

A9 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)
- Single
- 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

- B6** 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.

Completing Section E Health

- E5** If you, or anyone included in the application, intends to give birth in New Zealand please indicate how the cost of maternity health services will be paid for and provide the relevant evidence.

If you or anyone else included in your application is 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.

To find out if you are eligible for publicly funded maternity services, you may check your eligibility 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).

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. Funds to cover the cost of maternity health services must be additional to the funds you hold to support yourself in New Zealand and to purchase an outward ticket.

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 and chest X-ray 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 a medical certificate and chest X-ray certificate 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 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.

E6 Are you applying for a parent/grandparent visitor visa?

If you are applying for a three-year multiple entry visitor visa because you are the parent or grandparent of a New Zealand citizen or resident, you must provide a *General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007)* and *Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096)* unless the exception rules for a medical certificate and chest X-ray certificate apply (see notes below).

E7 Will you be in New Zealand for more than six months in total?

You are not required to provide a medical certificate or chest X-ray certificate if you will be in New Zealand for less than six months.

E8 How long do you intend to stay in New Zealand? If you are in New Zealand, this includes time you have already spent here.

If you will be in New Zealand for **between six and 12 months** and are from, or have spent more than three months visiting, a place outside the list of countries, areas and territories with a low incidence of tuberculosis (TB) (see the table below), you must provide a *Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096)* which is no more than three months old, unless the exception rules for a chest X-ray certificate apply (see notes below).

If you will be in New Zealand for **more than 12 months**, you must provide a *General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007)* and *Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096)* which are no more than three months old, unless the exception rules for a medical certificate and chest X-ray certificate apply (see notes below).

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

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

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 a Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096).

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.

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 a Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096).

E9 Are you applying for a visitor visa as the dependent child of a New Zealand citizen or resident?

If you are the dependent child of a New Zealand citizen or resident and you meet the requirements to be granted residence under the Dependent Child Category, you must provide a *Limited Medical Certificate (INZ 1201)*. However, if you were eligible for inclusion in your parents' application for a residence class visa but were not included in, or were withdrawn from, your parents' application, you must provide a *General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007)*. You will not need to provide a medical certificate and chest X-ray certificate if the exception rules apply to you (see notes below).

You can find out further information about the Dependent Child Category from the *Residence Guide (INZ 1002)*. If you provide a *Limited Medical Certificate (INZ 1096)* and you do not qualify under the Dependent Child Category, you will be required to undergo another medical examination and provide a *General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007)*.

Notes:

Exception rules for a medical certificate

If you are a person who is required to provide a medical certificate, you do not need to provide one if you have provided a *General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007)* or *Limited Medical Certificate (INZ 1201)* which was issued less than 36 months ago with a previous visa application; and

- your health has not deteriorated since then; and
- you have not been requested in writing by an immigration officer to provide a certificate.

Exception rules for a chest X-ray certificate

If you are a person who is required to provide a chest X-ray certificate, you do not need to provide one if you have provided a *Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096)* which was issued less than 36 months ago with a previous visa application; and

- your health has not deteriorated since then; and
- you have not been requested in writing by an immigration officer to provide a certificate; and
- you have not spent six consecutive months since your last certificate was issued, in a country, area or territory not listed as having a low incidence of TB.

Chest X-ray certificate for pregnant applicants

If you are pregnant you do not need to provide a chest X-ray certificate. If you are a person who would ordinarily be required to provide one, you will only be granted a visa valid for three months after the date that you are due to give birth, unless you have provided a chest X-ray certificate issued within the last 36 months with a previous application. Where a visa is only granted for three months after the date you are due to give birth, you will need to provide a chest X-ray certificate with an application for a further visa if you wish to remain in New Zealand.

Where can I get my medical and chest X-ray certificates completed?

In most countries we require the medical examinations to be carried out by one of a selected panel of medical practitioners or institutions. The details of these countries and the names and addresses of the approved panels are listed on our website.

I have been recognised as having refugee or protection status in New Zealand and am eligible to apply for a permanent resident visa. What medical certificates do I need to provide?

You are not required to provide a medical certificate or a chest X-ray certificate with a visitor visa application.

Submitting your medical and chest X-ray certificates

Refer to the leaflet 'Health Requirements Guide' for further information.

Completing Section F 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 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 was 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.

Completing Section G Visa type

G2 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 [G3](#)

G3 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 [G3](#)

Completing Section H Financial support while you are in New Zealand

You must provide evidence that you can afford to cover the accommodation and living costs for everyone included in your application. You also must provide evidence of onward travel arrangements. 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 are the dependent child of an Essential Skills work visa holder you have specific requirements to meet.

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.

H1 Evidence of financial support and accommodation

Dependent children of Essential Skills work visa holders must provide evidence that their parent/s wage or salary meets the minimum income threshold of NZ\$37,090.68.

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\$1,000 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 and;
- evidence of onward travel arrangements.

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;
- evidence of your parent/s wages or salary (if you are the dependent child of a temporary work visa holder).

You must not send cash or original evidence of funds.

What type of evidence of onward travel is acceptable?

Acceptable evidence of your onward travel includes:

- actual travel tickets (confirmed or open-dated) out of New Zealand to a country which you have the right of entry to;
- written confirmation from an airline or travel agency that onward travel has been booked and paid for;
- anything that demonstrates a confirmed departure from New Zealand such as the confirmed departure of a yacht or private aircraft.

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, and
- 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.

[Click here to Submit Enquiry](#)

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