NEW ZEALAND IMMIGRATION

Visitor Visa Guide

A guide to applying for a visitor visa

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

Apply for your visa online as it is faster and easier than completing a paper form. The process of completing an application online should take less than 15 minutes.

Dynamic forms will only ask you questions relevant to the visa that you are applying for, and only request evidence that is required to support your application, e.g. medical exam.

If you require a third party to assist, for example a Licensed Immigration Adviser (LIA), they are now able to complete their actions online in a secure environment, keeping your information private. You can engage an advisor or an agent within New Zealand to manage and submit your application online.

You will be able to see the status of your application after you have submitted it, by viewing the online dashboard. Go to **www.immigration.govt.nz/visit** for more information on how to apply online. You will require a **RealMe account**.

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 but may require an NZeTA instead. See 'Visa-waiver visitors and NZeTA'.

Where do you send your application and documents?

Applicants who are overseas

You can engage an advisor or an agent within New Zealand to manage and submit your application online. Your sponsor or supporting partner can also complete their declaration themselves directly online.

For those people that cannot complete their application online you can send these 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 applicable levies 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.

In general, you cannot work on your visitor visa however you may be able to work part-time (and full-time between 1 December and 31 January) if you're a dependent child aged between 17 and 24 years old who meets eligibility requirements and are awaiting the outcome of an eligible residence visa application.

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 place[1].

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 and NZeTA

If you are an Australian citizen, 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.

Other groups of visitors do not need a visa to travel to New Zealand but require an NZeTA. For more information about the NZeTA and how to request one visit www.immigration.govt.nz/nzeta. These groups include:

- Holders of an Australian permanent residence visa or Australian resident return visa (who may also apply for a resident visa on arrival)
- 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**.

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.

VISA-WAIVER COUNTRIES

Andorra	Lithuania [1]
Argentina	Luxembourg
Austria	Macau [4]
Bahrain	Malaysia
Belgium	Malta
Brazil	Mauritius
Brunei	Mexico
Bulgaria	Monaco
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Norway
Croatia	Oman
Cyprus	Poland
Czech Republic	Portugal [5]
Denmark	Qatar
Estonia [1]	Romania
Finland	San Marino
France	Saudi Arabia
Germany	Seychelles
Greece [2]	Singapore
Hong Kong [3]	Slovak Republic
Hungary	Slovenia
Iceland	Spain
Ireland	Sweden
Israel	Switzerland
Italy	Taiwan [6]
Japan	United Arab Emirates
Korea (South)	United States of America [7]
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] *Greek passport holders whose passports were issued on and after 1 January 2006. (Greek passports issued before 1 January 2006 are not acceptable for travel after 1 January 2007.*

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

[4] *Residents of Macau travelling on Macau Special Administrative Region passports.*

[5] *Portuguese passport holders must also have the right to live permanently in Portugal.*

[6] *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.*

[7] *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 an NZeTA
- 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.
- people from the following countries intending to visit New Zealand for three months or less; and the purpose of the visit is not for medical consultation or treatment; and the person is travelling from Australia; and the person holds an eligible Australian visa type (for the full list of eligible visas please visit: **immigration.govt.nz/visiting-from-australia**).

China	Republic of Marshall Islands
Federated States of Micronesia	Samoa
Fiji	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	Tonga
Nauru	Tuvalu
Palau	Vanuatu
Papua New Guinea	

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 levies when you lodge your application unless you are not required to do so.

For up to date information about fees and levies:

- see our *Fees Guide (INZ 1028)*
- see our website **www.immigration.govt.nz/fees**.

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 we haven't made a decision on your visitor visa application when your current visa expires, we will normally grant you an interim visa. We will tell you by email or letter whether we grant you one. You don't need to apply for an interim visa and there is no fee.

The interim visa will let you stay in New Zealand while we make a decision on your application. Its conditions (including whether you can work) will depend on the type of visa you hold and the type of visa you have applied for. Your interim visa will expire after 6 months if we haven't made a decision on your application in that time. If we decline your application, your interim visa will expire 21 days later.

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 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.

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.

If a child is applying on the basis of being a dependent child of a New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder, they must provide evidence of:

- the New Zealand citizenship or New Zealand residence status of the parent
- documents to show the relationship with the parent
- that the child and parent are intending to be in New Zealand during the same period of time
- that the New Zealand parent supports the application.

If a child has an adoptive relationship to their New Zealand citizen or resident parent, they could be impacted by changes to New Zealand's international adoption policy, which means many overseas adoptions are no longer recognised for immigration purposes. This means adopted children of New Zealand citizens and residents are not eligible for a visa dependent on the parent-child relationship if the adoption took place in a country that is not exempt.

An adoption can meet requirements by being:

- a New Zealand adoption order made under the Adoption Act 1955; or
- an overseas adoption order which, under section 17(1) and 17(2) of the Adoption Act 1955, has the same effect as a New Zealand order (see note below); or
- an overseas adoption order which, under the Adoption (Intercountry) Act 1997, has the same effect as a New Zealand adoption order.

Note a child with an adoption order described in section 17(1) and 17(2) of the Adoption Act 1955 cannot be granted a visa as a result of the adoption unless the adoption is from an exempt country (see section 17(3)(b) and (4) of the Adoption Act 1955).

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
- Essential Skills, if your parent is undertaking lower-skilled employment.

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 that they are eligible to support your visa. This includes evidence that your parent's income from salary or wages can meet the minimum income threshold of $43,322.76 per annum gross. Find out more at **www.immigration.govt.nz/childofworker**.

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 of $43,322.76 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 you are not sponsored and the minimum income threshold is not met your visitor visa application may be declined. Find out more at **www.immigration.govt.nz/childofworker**.

Dependent children awaiting the outcome of a resident visa application

If you are a dependent child, you may be able to work for up to 20 hours per week for most of the year, and 40 hours per week between 1 December and 31 January (inclusive). To be eligible, you must:

- be aged between 17 and 24 years old,
- hold a Child of a Worker or a Child of a New Zealander visitor visa, or hold a general visitor visa and have previously held a visa as a dependent child,
- have made a Dependent Child resident visa application, or be included as a secondary applicant in one of the below resident visa applications:
  - Partnership Category
  - Skilled Migrant Category
  - Green List: Straight to Residence
  - Green List: Work to Residence
  - Care Workforce: Work to Residence
  - Transport Sector: Work to Residence

If you're 17 years old and want to work, you'll need to provide evidence that you have finished high school.

Any work that you undertake in line with these conditions won't be considered when determining whether you're financially dependent at residence stage.

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)*.

Do you need a visa to transit New Zealand?

If you will be in New Zealand for less than 24 hours and will not leave the transit area of Auckland International Airport, you are considered a transit passenger. If you will be in New Zealand for more than 24 hours or you want to leave the transit area of the airport, you will need the appropriate visa or NZeTA.

You do not need a transit visa or NZeTA if you have a current visa allowing you to travel to New Zealand or are an Australian citizen.

Transit passengers who need an NZeTA

- You are from a country on our list of visa-free countries (see 'Visa-waiver visitors')
- You are an Australian permanent resident
- You are transiting to or from Australia
- You are a citizen of one of the countries on the following list of Transit visa-waiver countries.

TRANSIT VISA-WAIVER COUNTRIES

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

For more information about the NZeTA and how to request one visit **www.immigration.govt.nz/nzeta**.

Transit passengers who need a transit visa

Transit passengers from all other countries must apply for a transit visa. Go to **www.immigration.govt.nz/new-zealand-visas/visas/visa/transit-visa** for more information and to apply online.

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 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 applicable levies
- 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

You must provide English language translations for all supporting documents not in English. Translations must:

- not be prepared by an applicant, any member of their family or an immigration adviser assisting with the application; and
- be accompanied by the original documents or certified copies, unless legible copies are acceptable; and
- be in English; and
- include the following information in English of the person preparing the translation:
  - their full name; and
  - address and telephone number; and
  - their qualifications and experience that make them proficient in English and the translated language.

New Zealand Business Number

Where you enter the details of an organisation or business, the form will have a field for a New Zealand Business Number (NZBN). The NZBN should have 13 numbers and always begins with 94. An NZBN is a unique identifier for all organisations operating in New Zealand. You do not have to fill in the NZBN if you do not know what it is or if the organisation you are providing details about is based outside New Zealand. You can find more information about the NZBN, including finding an NZBN for a specific organisation, by going to **www.nzbn.govt.nz**.

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 C2 birth name, name from marriage or adoption, or English name.

A7 **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.

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/De facto
- 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

E3 If you are applying for a student visa as a dependent of a work, student or military visa holder please answer E3. Otherwise go to E4.

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, and
- recognised credit cards with sufficient credit available.

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 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.*

E9 **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.

E10 **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)

Aland Islands
Albania
American Samoa
Andorra
Anguilla
Antarctica
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Bermuda
Bonaire
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bouvet Island
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Bulgaria
Cabo Verde
Canada
Cayman Islands
Chile
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Colombia
Comoros
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cuba
Curacao
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Egypt
Estonia
Falkland Islands
Faroe Islands
Finland
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
Germany
Gibraltar
Greece
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guernsey
Heard and McDonald Islands
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Isle of Man
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jersey
Jordan
Kuwait
Latvia
Lebanon
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Maldives
Malta
Martinique
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Monaco
Montenegro
Montserrat
Netherlands
New Caledonia
(New Zealand)
Norfolk Island
North Macedonia
Norway
Occupied Palestinian Territory
Oman
Panama
Pitcairn Islands
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Reunion
Saint Barthelemy
Saint Eustatius & Saba
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Seychelles
Sint Maarten
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Spain
Suriname
Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turks and Caicos
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
United States Virgin Islands
Vanuatu
Vatican City
Wallis and Futuna Islands

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)*.*

E11 **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.

If you are a dependent child of an Essential Skills visa holder and you have provided a medical certificate in a previous visa application you do not need to provide one.

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.

If you are a dependent child of an Essential Skills visa holder and you have provided a chest x-ray certificate in a previous visa application you do not need to provide one.

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 may have to 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**.

If you are a dependent child of an Essential Skills visa holder and you have provided a police certificate with a previous visa application, you do not need to provide one.

F3 If you have been removed, deported or excluded from any country, you may not meet character requirements and may not be eligible to be granted a visa. You must declare if you have been removed, deported or excluded from any country, excluding New Zealand.

Completing Section G Visa type

G3 **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

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 or Religious Worker 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 and Religious Worker work visa holders must provide evidence that their parent/s wage or salary meets the minimum income threshold of NZ$43,322.76.

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:

- bank statements in your name;
- credit card statement 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.

Completing Section I — English language translations

All supporting documents must be uploaded in English or include English language translations for non-English documents. If you do not provide translations for your supporting documents, not already in English, your application may be declined.

☐ You must tick the checkbox.

See translation guidelines on page 8.

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.

For more information

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

- see our website **www.immigration.govt.nz/contactus**
- telephone our call centre on 0508 558 855 (within New Zealand).



New Zealand Government
Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa