

# **BUSINESS MIGRATION**

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# **PARENT RETIREMENT/TEMPORARY RETIREMENT CATEGORIES**

**JULY 2022**

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# OVERVIEW

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## Parent Retirement Category

- Objective – To provide a residence class visa to those with family links to New Zealand who wish to make a significant contribution to New Zealand's economy
- Relevant Instructions – F3 of the INZ instructions Manual, effective 29/11/2010
- Two types – Parent Retirement Category has 2 stages – Pre AIP (F3.5, F3.10, F3.15, and F3.20) and Post AIP (F3.25, F3.30).
- Being processed by a team of 18 BIS (9 in the pre-AIP and 9 in post-AIP);

## Temporary Retirement Category

- Relevant Instructions – V3.120 of the INZ instructions Manual, effective 17/11/2014
- Two types – Temporary Retirement Category has 2 stages – Pre AIP (V3.120 to V3.120.20) and Post AIP (V3.120.25).
- Being processed by a team of 18 BIS (9 in the pre-AIP and 9 in post-AIP);

# Parent Retirement/Temporary Retirement Category

- Parent Retirement policy was introduced in 2010, and Temporary Retirement policy was introduced in 2014 and are all processed centrally at the Visa Services Porirua Branch by Business Immigration Specialists in the Business Migration Team
- Consists of two main application streams
  - Parent Retirement – minimum investment NZ\$1m
  - Temporary Retirement – minimum investment NZ\$750K
- Parent Retirement is residence class Visa issued with conditions(Section 49)
- Temporary Retirement is temporary class Visa which has two year multiple entry visa with acceptable travel and/or health insurance



# Parent Retirement and Temporary Retirement compared

| Particulars                    | Parent Retirement   | Temporary Retirement  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Age                            | N/A   | Be aged 66 years or over  |
| Investment Funds/for a period  | NZ\$1 million for four years  | NZ\$750,000 for two years   |
| Settlement Funds               | NZ\$0.5 million   | NZ\$0.5 million   |
| Annual income                  | At least NZD \$60,000   | At least NZD \$60,000   |
| Health & Character             | Yes   | Yes   |
| Travel and/or health insurance | N/A   | A minimum policy limit of NZ\$500,000 insurance to cover a 24-months period |
| Time frame for investing funds | Within 12 months of AIP   | Within three month of AIP   |
| Time required in New Zealand   | N/A   | N/A   |
| Family Requirement             | A NZ RV/citizen adult child(primary place) , have no dependent children | N/A   |

# Parent Retirement/Temporary Retirement Process flow

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**Start**

**Application  
Lodgment**

(Parent  
Retirements  
here)



**Processing**



12 months  
To transfer & invest

**AIP**



**Transfer of  
funds**



**Investment of  
funds**



**Final  
approval (RV  
is issued with  
S49  
conditions)**

# Parent Retirement Process flow

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**Finish**

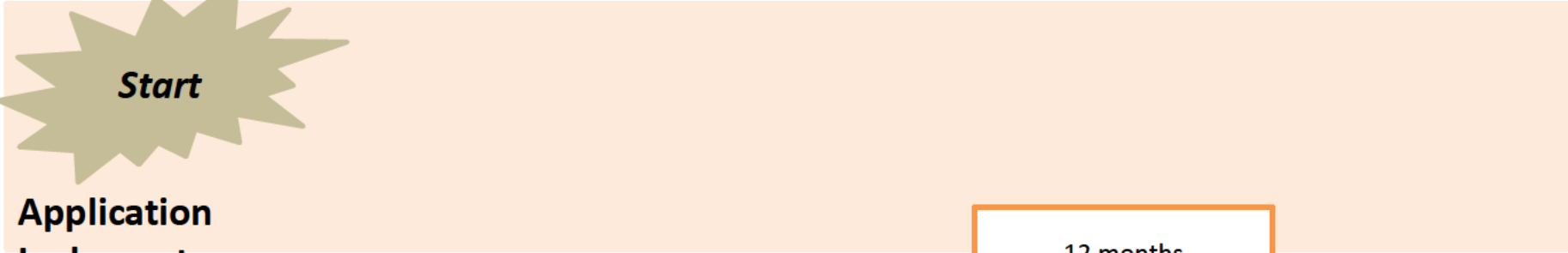
**PRV**



**4<sup>th</sup> year and final  
check/ lifting of  
condition  
(Parent Retirement  
ends here)**



**2-year check  
(VOTC/ SSRV)**





**Start**

**Application  
Lodgment**  
(Temporary  
Retirements  
here)



**Processing**



**AIP**

3 months  
To transfer & invest



**Transfer of  
funds**



**Investment of  
funds**



**Final approval  
(Visitor's Visa is  
issued for two  
years)**



**Subsequent  
application for a  
Temporary  
Retirement**



- Investment amount of NZ\$750,000
- Acceptable travel and/or health insurance

# Temporary Retirement Process flow

**Finish**

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# What Are Pre-AIP and Post - AIP

## Focus of the Pre – AIP team

- Nominated investment funds, ownership acquisition/legally earned
- Funds already in NZ
- Generic requirement: adult child, medical, health and partnership/dependent child requirements

## Focus of the Post – AIP team

- Assessing transfer of funds through the banking system to NZ from PA's bank account
- Funds must be the funds initially nominated and/or proceeds liquidated from nominated assets
- Assessing investment funds in NZ into acceptable investment

# Key Pre-AIP Requirements

## Investment Funds

- Documents to show ownership
- Ownership in PA's name or jointly in PA/SA

## Maintenance Funds and annual income

- Documents to show ownership
- Ownership in PA's name or jointly in PA/SA

## Annual income

- Combined income of PA and SA including salary, pension, rental income and profit from all investment

## Legal Acquisition/Earned

- All nominated funds must be legally acquired/earned, including gifted funds\*
- Important to meet obligations under AML – have NO discretion
- Provide independent verifiable and credible evidence

## Funds already in NZ

- Documents to show transfer of funds through the banking system to NZ

(\* NZ-based funds or assets cannot be gifted under Parent Retirement Category)

# Approval of applications under the Parent Retirement/Temporary Retirement Category

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# Approval of applications under the Parent Retirement/Temporary Retirement Category

**Principal applicants under the Parent Retirement category are assessed against:**

- meet health, character requirements; and
- investment requirements(NZ\$1,000,000), settlement funds and annual income; and
- Family requirements.

**To be approved under Temporary Retirement a principal applicant must:**

- Meet age, health, character requirements; and
- Investment(NZ\$750,000) requirement, maintenance funds and annual incomes; and
- Meet requirement for acceptable travel and/or health insurance.

# Minimum requirements for acceptable travel and/or health insurance (V3.1120.15)

Under the Temporary Retirement Category the principal applicant and their partner included in the application must hold travel and/or health insurance which:

- a. is provided by a company with:
  - i. experience in the health and/or travel insurance business; and
  - ii. a credit rating of no lower than A (strong) or equivalent from an internationally recognised credit rating agency (for example, Standard and Poor's).
- b. has a minimum policy limit of NZ\$500,000 per annum and guarantees to cover the costs of:
  - i. all medical expenses including diagnosis and treatment, ambulance, hospital care; and
  - ii. prescribed medicines, post hospital discharge care, home nursing care up to a limit of NZ\$3,000; and
  - iii. emergency dental care, including provision of antibiotics and treatment for the relief of sudden and acute pain up to a limit of NZ\$3,000; and
  - iv. evacuation or return home in the event of serious illness or disability.
- c. is maintained for the duration of the visa.

**V3.120.15.1\* Despite Clause for V3.120.15 (b) above.**

# Evidence of Acceptable Travel and/or Health Insurance

## V3.120.15.5 Evidence of acceptable travel and/or health insurance under the Temporary Retirement Category

Applicants must provide evidence of:

- a. holding acceptable travel and/or health insurance before a visa is granted under these instructions; and
- b. the initial insurance policy being able to be renewed to cover a 24-month period (e.g. a further 12 months after the initial 12-month period).

**Note:** Applicants are responsible to ensure that their insurance is current for the duration of their stay,

# Age requirement for Parent Retirement/Temporary Retirement Category

## Parent Retirement:

- Age: No age requirement

## Temporary Retirement:

- Age: be aged 66 years or over (V3.120.a.i)



Documents needed: birth certificate/ passport/ identity document



# Health & Character requirements for Parent Retirement & Temporary Retirement



## Health & character :

- Parent Retirement (F3.5.b) - The principal applicant and any partner included in the application must meet health and character requirements (see [A4](#) and A5).
- Temporary Retirement (V3.120.b.1 & V3.120.b.ii) - The principal applicant and any partner included in the application must:
  - i. meet health and character requirements (see [A4](#) and A5); and
  - ii. Demonstrate that they hold acceptable travel and/or health insurance

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# Investment requirements

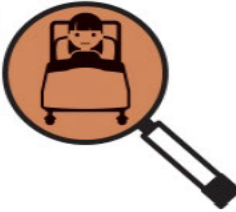
- Investment Funds – **Parent Retirement (F3.10) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5)**
- Investment Funds Ownership- **Parent Retirement (F3.10.1) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5.1)**
- Legal Acquisition/Earned - **Parent Retirement (F3.10.5) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5.5)**
- Funds already in NZ - **Parent Retirement (F3.10.15) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5.15)**
- Transfer of Funds to New Zealand - **Parent Retirement (F3.10.10) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.25.10)**
- China Transfer of Funds
- Acceptable Investment - **Parent Retirement (F3.10.25) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5.25)**

## F3.10.1 Ownership of nominated funds and or assets(PRC Appln)

### F3.10.1 Ownership of nominated funds and/or assets

- a. Nominated funds and/or assets may be owned either:
- solely by the principal applicant; or
  - jointly by the principal applicant and partner who a application, provided a business immigration specialist is satisfied the principal applicant and partner have been living together for 12 months or more in a partnership that is genuine and stable (see [R2.1.15](#) and [R2.1.15.1\(b\)](#) and [R2.1.15.5\(a\)\(i\)](#)). If so, the principal applicant may claim the full value of such jointly owned funds or assets for assessment purposes.
- b. If nominated funds and/or assets are held jointly by the principal applicant and a person other than their partner, the principal applicant may only claim the value of that portion of funds and/or assets for which they provide evidence of ownership.
- c. The principal applicant may only nominate funds and/or assets that they earned or acquired legally, including funds and/or assets which have been gifted (with the exception of New Zealand based-funds or assets) to them unconditionally and in accordance with local law. Where nominated funds and/or assets have been gifted to the principal applicant a business immigration specialist must be satisfied that the funds and/or assets being gifted were earned legally by the person(s) gifting the funds and/or assets.
- d. The nominated funds and/or assets must be unencumbered.
- e. The nominated funds and/or assets must not be borrowed.

# Pay More Attention



**Note: New Zealand-based funds or assets cannot be gifted under these instructions.**

# Investment Funds requirements

## Parent Retirement (F3.10) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5)

### ❖ Parent Retirement (F3.10)

- The principal applicant must invest a minimum of NZ\$1 million in New Zealand for a period of **four years**.
- The principal applicant must:
  - nominate funds and/or assets equivalent in value to **NZ\$1 million**; and
  - demonstrate **ownership** of these funds and/or assets.
- All invested funds must meet the conditions of an acceptable investment as set out under F3.10.25.

### ❖ Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5)

- The principal applicant must invest a minimum of **NZ\$750,000** in New Zealand for a period of **two years**.
- The principal applicant must:
  - nominate funds and/or assets equivalent in value to **NZ\$750,000**; and
  - demonstrate ownership of these funds and/or assets.
- All invested funds must meet the conditions of an acceptable investment as set out under V3.120.5.25.

# Investment funds ownership requirements

## Parent Retirement (F3.10.1) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5.1)

### ❖ Parent Retirement(F3.10.1)

- Nominated funds and/or assets may be owned either:
  - solely by the principal applicant; or
  - jointly by the principal applicant and partner who are included in the resident visa application, provided a business immigration specialist is satisfied the principal applicant and partner have been living together for 12 months or more in a partnership that is genuine and stable (see [R2.1.15](#) and [R2.1.15.1\(b\)](#) and [R2.1.15.5\(a\)\(i\)](#)). If so, the principal applicant may claim the full value of such jointly owned funds or assets for assessment purposes.
- unencumbered.
- Not be borrowed.

### ❖ Temporary Retirement(V3.120.5.1)

- Nominated funds and/or assets may be owned either:
  - solely by the principal applicant; or
  - jointly by the principal applicant and partner who is included in the application, provided a business immigration specialist is satisfied the principal applicant and partner have been living in a partnership that is genuine and stable (see [E4.5.25](#) and [E4.5.30](#)). If so, the principal applicant may claim the full value of such jointly owned funds or assets for assessment purposes.
- unencumbered.
- Not be borrowed.

# Legal Acquisition/Earned requirement Parent Retirement & Temporary Retirement

## ❖ Parent Retirement (F3.10.5) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5.5)

Definition of 'funds earned or acquired legally':

- Funds and/or assets earned or acquired legally are funds and/or assets earned or acquired in accordance with the laws of the country in which they were earned or acquired.
- Business immigration specialists have discretion to decline an application if they are satisfied that, had the funds and/or assets been earned or acquired in the same manner in New Zealand, they would have been earned or acquired contrary to the criminal law of New Zealand.

Definition of 'unencumbered funds':

- Unencumbered funds are funds that are not subject to any mortgage, lien, charge and/or encumbrance (whether equitable or otherwise) or any other creditor claims.



# Funds already in NZ

## Parent Retirement & Temporary Retirement

- ❖ **Parent Retirement (F3.10.15)** - Funds already held in New Zealand
  - Funds held in New Zealand at the time the application is made may be included in investment funds. However, periods of investment in New Zealand **before** Approval in Principle cannot be taken into account when calculating the **four-year** investment period.
  - Funds held in New Zealand must originally have been transferred to New Zealand **through the banking system**, or a foreign exchange company that uses the banking system from the country or countries in which they were earned or acquired legally, or have been earned or acquired legally in New Zealand.
- ❖ **Temporary Retirement (V3.120.5.15)**- Funds already held in New Zealand
  - Funds held in New Zealand at the time the application is made may be included in investment funds. However, periods of investment in New Zealand **before** approval in principle cannot be taken into account when calculating the **two-year** investment period.
  - Funds held in New Zealand must originally have been transferred to New Zealand **through the banking system** from the country or countries in which they were earned or acquired legally, or have been earned or acquired legally in New Zealand.

# Transfer of funds to new Zealand

## Parent Retirement (F3.10.10) & Temporary Retirement (V3.120.25.10)

### ❖ Aim and intent:

- The instructions regarding the nominated investment funds and/or assets and the method of transfer of those funds to New Zealand are designed to ensure:
- the legitimacy and lawful ownership of the nominated funds and/or assets; and
- the direct transfer of the investment funds through a structured and prescribed process to guarantee ongoing legitimacy and lawful ownership of the funds invested in New Zealand.



# Transfer of funds (cont..)



## For Parent Retirement Category:

- Parent Retirement applicants has 12 months invest the funds to New Zealand;
- No extension can be granted for Parent Retirement applications if applicants cannot complete the funds transfer and investment within the 12 months after AIP.
- Applications for a resident visa **MUST** be declined if principal applicant do not transfer and invest the nominated funds within the deadline (12 months for Parent Retirement applicants);
- As such they must transfer and invest the funds **within** the 12 months from AIP date and should include evidence of how the nominated funds were transferred and invested;

## For Temporary Retirement Category:

- For Temporary Retirement applicants has three months from AIP date to transfer and invest the funds to New Zealand.

# Transfer of funds (cont..)

## F3.25.10 Transfer of the nominated investment funds

- When their application is approved in principle, the principal applicant will be required to transfer the nominated investment funds to New Zealand. These funds must:
  - be the funds **initially nominated**, or the funds that result from the sale of the same assets as those initially nominated, in the resident visa application; or
  - be funds, as agreed to by a business immigration specialist, secured against the nominated assets in the resident visa application and as approved in accordance with (b) below; and
  - be transferred **through the banking system directly from the principal applicant's bank account(s)** to New Zealand; or
  - be transferred by a foreign exchange company to New Zealand through the banking system. Business immigration specialists may not accept the transferred funds if the applicant cannot provide satisfactory evidence of the following:
    - the nominated investment funds have been transferred to the foreign exchange company directly from the principal applicant's bank account(s): and
    - the nominated investment funds have not been transferred through the foreign exchange company contrary to the criminal law of New Zealand; and
    - nominated investment funds transferred are traceable; and
    - cash transactions were not made; and
    - the foreign exchange company is not suspected of, or proven to have committed fraudulent activity or financial impropriety in any country it operates from or in.

# Transfer of funds (cont..)

## V3.120.25.10 Transfer of the nominated investment funds

- When their application is approved in principle, the principal applicant will be required to transfer the nominated investment funds to New Zealand. These funds must:
  - be the funds **initially nominated**, or the funds that result from the sale of the same assets as those initially nominated, in the application; or
  - be funds, as agreed to by a business immigration specialist, secured against the nominated assets in the application and as approved in accordance with (b) below; and
  - be transferred **through the banking system directly from the principal applicant's bank account(s)** to a New Zealand bank account; or
  - be transferred by a foreign exchange company to New Zealand through the banking system. Business Immigration Specialists may not accept the transferred funds if the applicant cannot provide satisfactory evidence of the following:
    - the nominated investment funds have been transferred to the foreign exchange company directly from the principal applicant's bank account(s); and
    - the nominated investment funds have not been transferred through the foreign exchange company contrary to the laws of New Zealand; and
    - nominated investment funds transferred are traceable; and
    - cash transactions were not made; and
    - the foreign exchange company is not suspected of, or proven to have committed fraudulent activity or financial impropriety in any country it operates from or in.

# China transfer of funds

- Foreign currency restrictions (In China, individuals are limited to USD50,000 equivalent of RMB conversion per year and the transfer of USD50,000 per day;
- Schemes such as QDII is acceptable currently; (Qualified Domestic Institutional Investor) is acceptable currently; Bank of China, ICBC, CCB, Guosen.
- Transferwise is deemed acceptable.
- (Schemes such as Union Pay have evolved but these were not deemed acceptable to date;)



# Parent Retirement & Temporary Retirement Acceptable Investment

Acceptable Investments are:

- Capable of a commercial return under normal circumstances
  - Are not for personal use
  - Are invested in New Zealand in NZ currency
  - Are invested in lawful enterprises or managed funds
  - Have the potential to contribute to New Zealand's economy
- (Difference from Inv 1 & Inv 2: can't spend on commercial property)

Investments may include, but not limited to:

- Equity, Shares or NZ Debt Securities Market
- Managed Funds
- Equity in NZ firms (Public or Private)
- Residential Property Development (New Developments)
- Bonds

# Parent Retirement Acceptable Investment

## F3.10.25 Definition of 'acceptable investment'

- is invested in either one or more of the following:
  - bonds issued by the New Zealand government or local authorities; or
  - bonds issued by New Zealand firms traded on the New Zealand Debt Securities Market (NZDX); or
  - bonds issued by New Zealand firms with at least a BBB- or equivalent rating from internationally recognised credit rating agencies (for example, Standard and Poor's); or
  - equity in New Zealand firms (public or private including managed funds) (see F3.10.35); or
  - bonds issued by New Zealand registered banks; or
  - equities in New Zealand registered banks; or
  - residential property development(s) (see F3.10.40); or
  - bonds in finance companies (see F3.10.25 (c)).

# Comparing with Inv 1 & 2

No following acceptable investment in PRC application

- Commercial property
- Eligible New Zealand venture capital funds
- Philanthropic investment
- 'Angel funds or networks' investments



# Temporary Retirement Acceptable Investment

- V3.120.5.25 Definition of 'acceptable investment'
  - is invested in either one or more of the following:
    - bonds issued by the New Zealand government or local authorities, or
    - bonds issued by New Zealand firms traded on the New Zealand Debt Securities Market (NZDX); or
    - bonds issued by New Zealand firms with at least a BBB- or equivalent rating from internationally recognised credit rating agencies (for example, Standard and Poor's); or
    - equity in New Zealand firms (public or private including managed funds) (see V3.120.5.35); and or
    - bonds issued by New Zealand registered banks; or
    - equities in New Zealand registered banks; or
    - residential property development(s) (see V3.120.5.40); or
    - bonds in finance companies (see (c) below).

**Note:** For the purposes of these instructions convertible notes are considered to be an equity investment.

New Zealand registered banks are defined by the New Zealand Reserve Bank Act 1989.



# ACCEPTABLE INVESTMENTS

Investments may include, but not limited to:

Transferred through the banking system – traceable to applicant

Commercial Return

Non-personal use

In NZ, In NZ\$

Lawful enterprises

Contribute to NZ economy

Growth investment  
Equities (Public or Private incl. managed funds or eligible venture capital funds)

Residential Property Development

Non growth Bonds  
(Government or Bank issued)

# Documents Checklist For Approval



# DOCUMENTS

## Age:

- Full birth certificate (including parents names)
- Passport / Travel document
- School record, etc.

## Legal Earning/Annual Incomes:

- Business Licence: PA is the legal representative/shareholder
- Taxpayer Registration Certificate/Tax Certificates
- Capital verification report
- Equity Transfer Contract / Shareholder's report
- Bank statements



# DOCUMENTS

## Legal Earning/Annual Incomes (continued):

- Work income certificate /Pension information
- CPA reports/ Financial Accounts for the duration of previous years of business experience
- Social Insurance Summary issued by the local social security administration/bureau
- Personal Tax Summary (*to verify whether the tax paid is in line with the claimed income from salaries & wages*)
- Board Resolution /Shareholder's Minutes of the Meetings, etc.
- Rental incomes and also individual income tax recipes for the rental incomes



# Family Requirement for Parent Retirement Category:

## F3.20 Family requirements

- The principal applicant must:
  - be the parent of an adult child whose primary place of established residence is New Zealand and is a New Zealand citizen or a residence class visa holder not subject to conditions under section 49 of the Immigration Act 2009; and
  - have no dependent children ([R2.1.30](#)).
- An adult child who arrived in New Zealand as a member of a mass arrival group (as specified at [C8.5.1](#)) and who was not an unaccompanied minor when they arrived (see [C8.5.5](#)) will not be considered when applying the requirements of (a)(i) above.

## F3.20.1 Evidence of relationship of parent(s) to children

- Evidence of a parent's relationship to their children is original or certified copies of:
  - birth certificates establishing the relationship of the children to the parent(s); or
  - household registration documents, if these establish the relationship of the children to the parent(s); or
  - evidence of adoption (see [R3](#)), which establishes the relationship of the children to the parents.
- Other evidence establishing the relationship of the children to the parents may also be provided.

# Family Requirement for Parent Retirement Category:

## F3.20.5 Evidence of immigration status of adult child

- Evidence that the principal applicant's adult child is a New Zealand citizen may include but is not limited to original or certified copies of:
  - a valid New Zealand passport
  - a Certificate of New Zealand Citizenship
  - a recent official statement of citizenship from the Department of Internal Affairs
  - a New Zealand birth certificate
  - an endorsement in a foreign passport indicating the fact of New Zealand citizenship.
- Evidence that the adult child is a New Zealand residence class visa holder (or is deemed to hold a residence class visa) may include but is not limited to original or certified copies of:
  - a New Zealand resident visa or permanent resident visa in their passport or travel document
  - a New Zealand residence permit or returning resident's visa granted under the Immigration Act 1987 in their passport or travel document
  - a valid Australian passport.

# Family Requirement for Parent Retirement Category:

## F3.20.10 Evidence that New Zealand is the primary place of established residence

- Evidence that New Zealand is the New Zealand adult child's primary place of established residence may be required where the adult child appears to have spent significant periods outside New Zealand.
- Evidence includes but is not limited to:
  - correspondence addressed to the adult child
  - employment records
  - records of benefit payments from the Ministry of Social Development
  - banking records
  - rates demands
  - Inland Revenue records
  - mortgage documents
  - tenancy and utility supply agreements
  - documents showing that the New Zealand adult child household effects have been moved to New Zealand.
- The presence or absence of any of the documents listed above is not determinative. Each case will be decided on the basis of all the evidence provided.

# Nominates Investment Funds Evidence

## ❖ For bank deposits:

### - Bank Certificate of Balance

(This document should have the name of the account holder/owner, the date it is issued, the signature of the bank manager and the original bank stamp)

### - Three months bank account statements

(Bank transaction record of the account is needed to verify the history and movement of the funds in line with the certificate of balance. This document can also be used to supporting lawful ownership and acquisition of funds)



# INVESTMENT FUNDS DOCUMENTS (CONT)



## ❖ For Real Estate Property:

- House Title Information Search issued by a local Municipal Registration Centre for Real Estate Property Rights

(This document is particularly useful to BIS when assessing property as investment funds because it shows all the properties owned or previously owned by the applicant. It also indicates if there is a current mortgage on the property and confirms the declared capital gains from the property trade).

- Property ownership certificate
- Certificates of Tax Payments issued by the local Taxation Bureau and the State Taxation Bureau

(This document is needed as it confirms the annual business income tax and the breakdown of business taxes paid by the applicant over the years).

# INVESTMENT FUNDS DOCUMENTS (CONT)

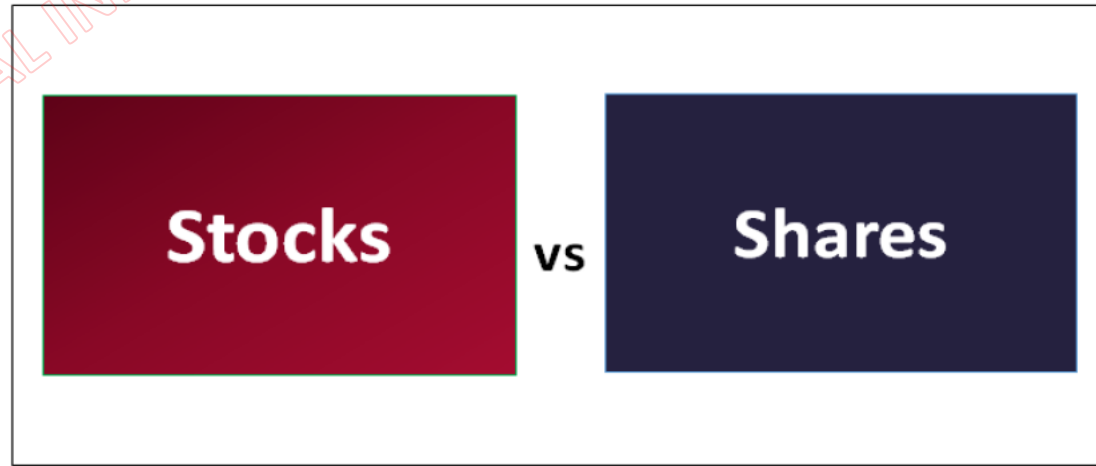
## ❖ For Real Estate Property:

- Sale and Purchase Agreement for the real estate property (This will show when and how much the property was originally acquired and the parties involved in the sale)
- Registered Valuation Report of the property (This will confirm the current value of the assets being nominated and together with the Sale and Purchase Agreement and tax records, the BIS will be able to determine how much did the PA earn in capital gains since it was purchase. This will also support the lawful acquisition of funds)
- Loan Agreement/ Mortgage documents/ Statement of Loan balance, if the nominated assets have an encumbrance (This is required for determining the net value of assets being nominated)
- Relevant tax receipts showing seller or buyer pay tax
- Taxable amount of the property\*

# INVESTMENT FUNDS DOCUMENTS (CONT)

## ❖ For Shares/Stocks:

- Shareholding certificate /contract notes
- Stock valuation report done by CPA which outlines/summarises the principal and the gains/growth in stock over the years
- Stock Trading Report/transaction history in the last 2 years
- Dividends payment record
- Bank records where dividend payments are made
- Tax payment receipt



# Funds Transfer Evidence

## ❖ TRANSFER OF FUNDS:

- Bank statements from both ends which is the originating bank and the recipient bank
- Bank's credit advice (usually from the International Payment Operations of the bank handling foreign remittances)
- currency conversion documents
- Letter from the bank confirming the details of funds that have been received in the PA's bank account
- Timeline of event explaining the movement of funds since the application was made till it arrived in New Zealand (i.e. Flow Chart)
- (Original bank's Telegraphic Transfer Forms )



# Funds Transfer Evidence (CONT)

## ❖ TRANSFER OF FUNDS :

- NZ bank account statements showing the withdrawal of funds from PA's account and funds being transferred to investment account
- Contract Notes (if buying bonds)
- Portfolio Valuation Report under the PA's name (or Trust/Company that PA has set up as a vehicle for the assets)
- Purchase and Sales Report confirming the purchase of various NZ Bonds and Equities totalling xxx (NOTE: Amount should be based on clean cost, that is, excluding accrued interest and bank charges).



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# Fund Investment Evidence

## ❖ INVESTMENT OF FUNDS:

- Letter from the bank or the investment firm confirming the PA's completion of purchase of the acceptable investments in NZ
- Companies Office register record, if PA has set up a NZ Limited Liability Company to own the underlying assets (or Trust Deed if PA has set up a Trust)
- Ownership Title documents
- Deed of Lease / Tenancy Agreement (as evidence of the investment being capable of commercial return)
- Building plans, Contract with Builder, local Council Consents, project timeline, etc. (if investment is going towards residential property development)
- Tax invoices, receipts, photos



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# REFERENCE Materials

- F3 and V3.120 Instructions of the Operational Instructions
- Parent Retirement application Forms and Guides
  - INZ Form 1170 (PRC); Guide 1171
  - INZ Form 1172 (TRC); Guide 1173
- Legal opinions
- IPT decisions for PRC application
- Template write ups

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# Challenges with Parent Retirement/Temporary Retirement applications

- NZ-based funds or assets cannot be gifted under Parent Retirement Category
- Difficulty in verifying submitted documents, particularly if applications are from China, India, Russia, etc. where no centralised records or one national authority is responsible for record keeping;
- Requirements to have all documents supplied translated into English
- Lack of local knowledge and the language barrier (inability to speak and read in the applicant's language)
- Complex business structures being used such to operate the business such as trusts; companies registered in BVI and other tax-haven countries;

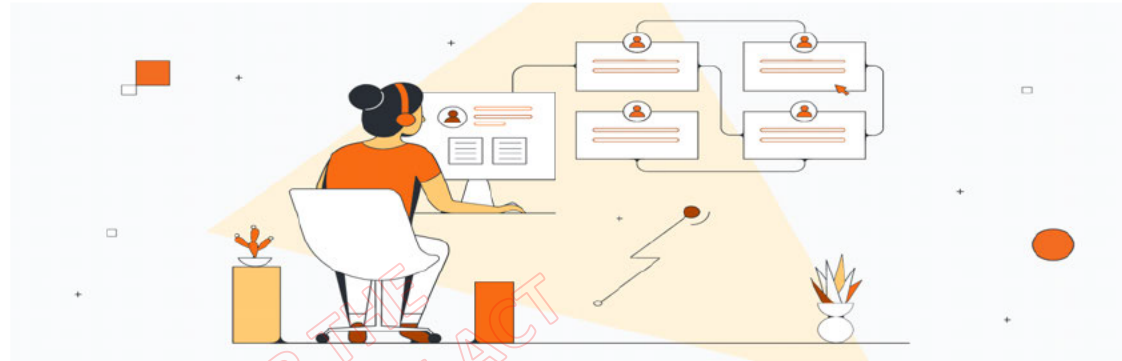


# Challenges with Parent Retirement/Temporary Retirement applications (CONT)

- Lack of information to identify if the nominated funds are recycled funds;
- As the applicants are in old age, there is difficulty in requesting supporting documents for their legal earnings 10 or 20 years ago;
- Dealing with closed family businesses where it is difficult to establish ownership of family members
- Once approved in principle, the ability to actually make the transfer from China to New Zealand through the banking system given currency restrictions
- Offshore applications are in the manage queue for over two years.
- Due to the border re-open, some applicants have been in NZ while the application is being processed, and it is difficult to provide annual income one year before the application is made(e.g. from July 2019 to July 2020)

# OTHER BUSINESS CATEGORIES AT BMT

- Investor 1 Category
- Investor 2 Category
- Global Impact Visa Category(GIV)
- Permanent Residence Visa(GIV PRV)
- Entrepreneur Work Visa(EWV)
  - EWV balance
  - EWV change of plan
  - EWV renewal
- Entrepreneur Resident Visa(ERV)
- Employee of Relocating Businesses(ERB)



# Any Questions?

