



**NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION**

Kia ora!

Permanent Resident Visa

RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Opening Karakia

Tāwhia tō mana kia mau, kia māia

Ka huri taku aro ki te pae kahurangi,

kei reira te oranga mōku

Mā mahi tahi, ka ora, ka puāwai

Ā mātau mahi katoa, ka pono, ka tika

TIHEI MAURI ORA

Retain and hold fast to your mana, be bold, be brave

We turn our attention to the future,

that's where the opportunities lie

By working together, we will flourish and achieve greatness

Taking responsibility to commit to doing things right

TIHEI MAURI ORA

Course Outline

Welcome and introduction to Permanent Resident Visa

Application overview

Eligibility

Commitment Categories

Variation of Travel Conditions (VOTC)

Second and subsequent resident visa (SSRV)

Objective

The objective of the Permanent Resident Visa is to:

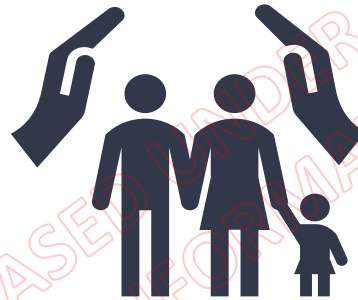
- protect the interests of New Zealand citizens and other people living permanently in Aotearoa New Zealand; and
- encourage those who have been granted a Residence class visa to show a commitment to residing in Aotearoa New Zealand; and
 - assist the government in border control.

Direct to Permanent Resident Visa

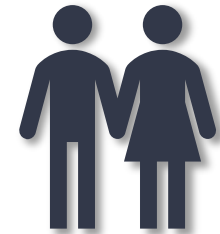
A small group of people that New Zealand wants to attract or owes protection to can be granted a PRV straight away when granted residency.



Residency applications under (Accredited Employer) whose salary is \$90,000 or above



Approved for residence as refugees or protected people



Partners of New Zealand expatriates

Resident Visa VS Permanent Resident Visa

Resident Visa



Live, work and study in
NZ



24 months travel conditions

Next Step



Permanent Resident Visa



Indefinitely live, work and
study in NZ



No travel conditions

Tool to assess Permanent Resident Visa

Operations Manual

The screenshot displays the 'Operational Manual' for New Zealand Immigration. The browser address bar shows the URL inzkit/publish/opsmanual/#30484.htm. The page title is 'Operational Manual'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the current location: 'You are here: Residence > After the grant of a resident visa'. The main content area is titled 'After the grant of a resident visa' and features a section 'IN THIS SECTION' with four links: [RV1 Generic provisions for applications made after the grant of a resident visa](#), [RV2 Resident visa holders applying for a permanent resident visa](#), [RV3 Variation of travel conditions on resident visas](#), and [RV4 Grant of a second or subsequent resident visa](#). A left-hand navigation menu lists various manual sections, with 'After the grant of a resident visa' selected. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading 'RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Application Overview

Q1 How do they apply for PRV?

It is currently a paper-based application.

Q2 What is the cost of the application?

Depending on their location – a minimum of \$240

Q3 Where do they send the application?

Onshore applications can be submitted via post to the specific address provided on the INZ website.

Offshore applications can be submitted to Visa Application Centre (VAC) closest to their location. They will need to make sure they have a current Resident Visa (or one that has not expired more than 3 months ago).



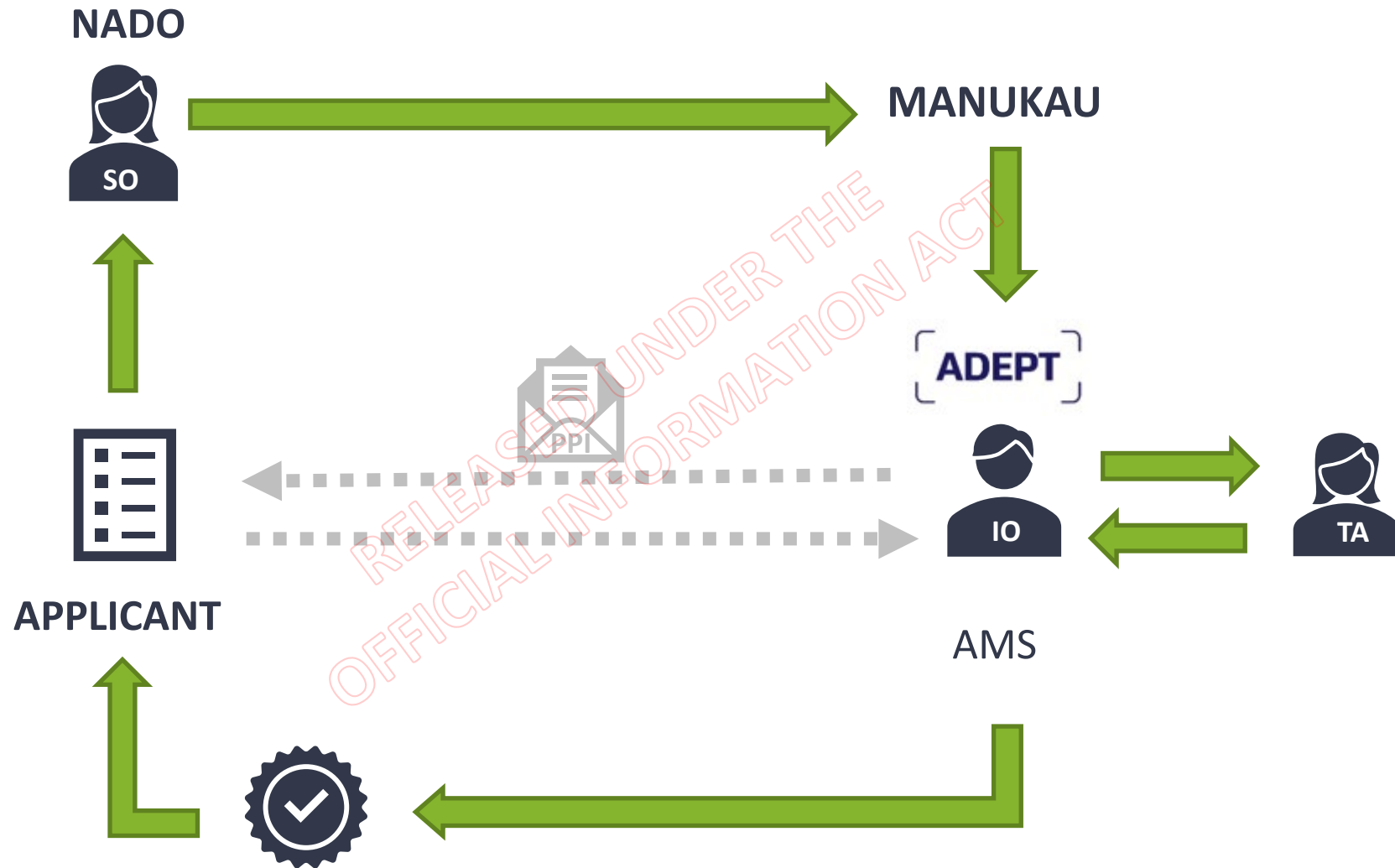
Who can be included in the application ?



- The partner of the principal applicant
- Dependent children of the principal applicant (aged 24 or under)

RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Application Process Overview



Eligibility (RV2.5)

1



Hold/Held an RV continuously for at least 24 months

2



First day in NZ as a resident was at least 24 before application

3



Met the requirements set out in any 1 of the 5 commitment categories

4



Met any conditions imposed under S49(1) or S50 of the Immigration Act 2009

5

?



Met character requirement for residence

Character



s 6(c)

RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Character

- Applicants must be of good character
- Character checks aged 17 and over
- Police certificate from:
 - every country of which they hold citizenship; and
 - each country in which the applicant has lived for 12 months or more (whether on one visit or intermittently) in the last 10 years.
- Section 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act 2009
- Applicants who have been convicted or involved in certain activities
- Applicants who pose a risk to New Zealand's international reputation
- Persons whose applications for a residence class visa will usually be deferred.



Removal of conditions imposed on a visa



Applicants need to have met any conditions imposed on their Resident Visa under section 49(1) or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009.

The conditions can be removed as part of the Permanent Resident Visa or Variations Of Travel Conditions application by completing a removal assessment.

Renounced New Zealand citizenship



If applicants are in New Zealand and have renounced their citizenship, they are deemed to hold a Resident Visa without travel conditions. They can apply for Permanent Resident Visa and be granted it without meeting the criteria set out in RV2.5.

RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Commitment Categories (RV2.5)



Time Spent



Tax residence status



Investment



Business



Base established

Time spent (RV2.5.1)

If the principal applicants can demonstrate they have been in NZ as a resident for a total of 184 days or more in each of the two 12-month portions of the 24 months.

Evidence:

- AMS checks



RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

Investment (RV2.5.10)

If the principal applicant has been approved a Resident Visa under Business Investor Category and meets the condition under section 49(1) of the Immigration Act 2009.

Evidence:

- Bank documents
- Property deeds and reports,
- Share certificates, business ownership documents and valuation reports.



Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

Tax residence status (RV2.5.5)

If the principal applicant has been a NZ resident for a total of 41 days or more in each of the two 12-month portions of the 24 months and is assessed as having tax residence status for 2 years before applying for a Permanent Resident Visa.

Evidence:

- A statement from IRD,
- A completion confirmation of tax resident status endorsed by IRD.



Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

Establishment of a business

(RV2.5.15)

If the principal applicant has been approved a Resident Visa under any category and has successfully established a business in NZ for at least 12 months.

Evidence:

- A set of their latest business accounts certified by a NZ chartered accountant.
- a letter or email from a NZ chartered accountant confirming that their business is a going concern.

Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions



Base established in New Zealand

(RV2.5.20)

The principal applicant has lived in NZ as a resident for at least 41 days before applying for PRV and everyone included in the application has been living in NZ for at least 184 days in the 2 years before applying for PR.

Evidence:

Evidence of home ownership:
house deed, mortgage documents, rates demands, home insurance papers, household bills



Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

Scenario 1

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 1

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 1

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 1

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 2

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 2

s9(2)(a)

Variation of Travel Conditions

(RV3.1)

When residents are not eligible for Permanent Resident Visa, they may be able to get further travel conditions on their Resident Visa, provided they apply for a Variations of Travel Conditions (VOTC) whilst onshore.



The duration of travel conditions on a resident visa can be specified in 3 time periods **12 months** or **14 days** or **24 months**.

12 Months (RV3.5)

- They meet the requirement of either the instructions for time spent in New Zealand under RV3.5.1 or met tax residence status while having spent limited time in New Zealand
- Their first day in NZ as a resident was at least 12 months before the current application for a variation of travel condition
- They continue to meet any conditions previously imposed under S49 (1) or S50 of the Immigration Act 2009

12 Months



Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

14 days (RV3.10)

- Do not meet the requirement for a permanent resident visa; and
- do not meet the requirements for a Variation of Travel Conditions for a longer duration.

14 days



Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

24 months (RV3.15 and Rv3.20)

- Australian citizens and residents,
- Partners of NZ citizens who do not qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa,
- Applicants who were seconded overseas as part of their New Zealand employment.
- Applicants who were granted Resident Visa under:
 - Active Investor Migrant Policy; or
 - The Migrant Investment Categories; or
 - The Parent Retirement Category.

24 Months

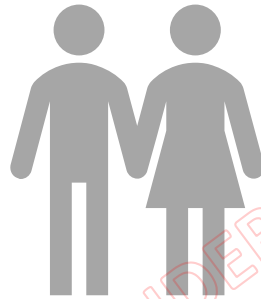


Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

24 months (RV3.15 and Rv3.20)



If they hold a Resident Visa because of an Australian Permanent Resident Visa or Citizenship



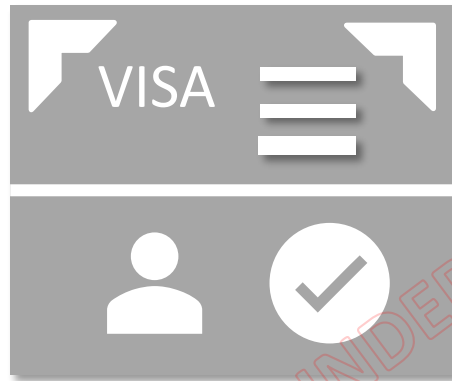
Partners of New Zealand citizens who obtained their Resident Visa through their partnership with the same partner



Seconded overseas for a New Zealand job and is still considered a Resident.

Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

24 months (RV3.15 and Rv3.20)



Applicants who have been granted Resident Visa under:

- Active Investor Migrant, or
- Migrant Investment Category, or
- The Parent Retirement Category

Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions

Scenario 3

s9(2)(a)



Scenario 3

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 3

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 3

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 4

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 4

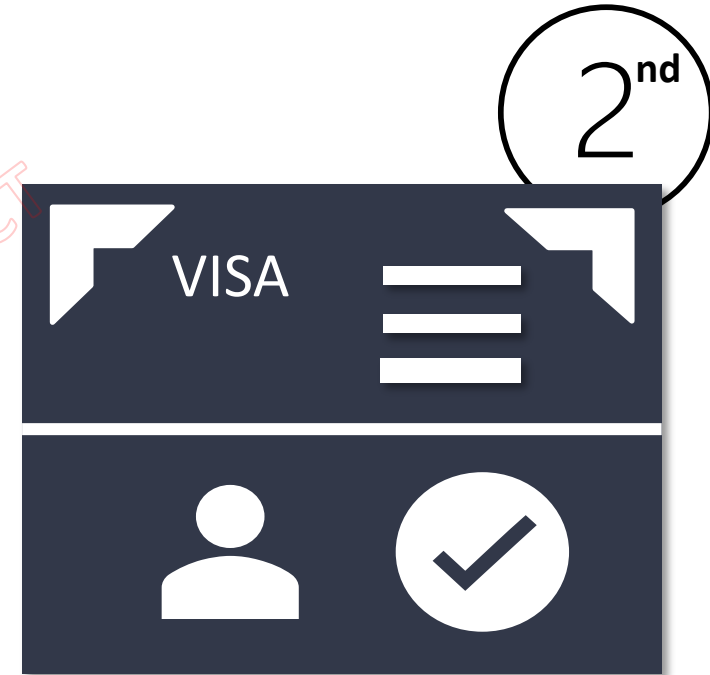
s9(2)(a)

Second and Subsequent Resident Visa (RV4.5)

Who is eligible?

A person may apply for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV) if they have held a Resident Visa, but it has expired because they are either:

1. Left New Zealand after the expiry of the travel conditions;
or
2. Are outside of New Zealand when the travel conditions expired.

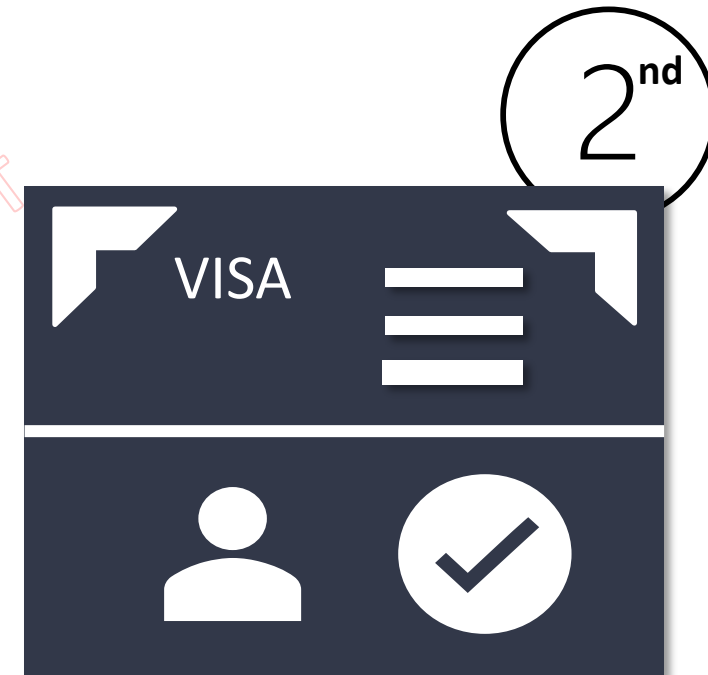


Applicant for SSRV may be granted a visa if at the time their resident visa expired, they were previously eligible for either a **PRV** or **VOTC**

Second and Subsequent Resident Visa

When assessing SSRV ?

- Character needs to be assessed for Second or Subsequent Resident Visa applications.
- ‘An applicant’s’ eligibility is normally based on what the principal applicant of their Resident Visa would have been eligible for on the date their Resident Visa expired.
- Resident Visa becomes invalid as soon as they are offshore without valid travel conditions on their Resident Visa.
- Same requirements as a VOTC under partnership
- If an applicant did not meet their section 49 conditions on their Resident Visas, any application for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa must be declined.
- A non-principal applicant may still be assessed as a principal applicant if the provisions allowing them to be assessed in their own right apply.



Scenario 5

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 5

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 5

s9(2)(a)

Scenario 5

s9(2)(a)

Q&A



Closing Karakia

Ka hiki te tapu

Restrictions are moved aside

Kia wātea ai te ara

So the pathway is clear

Kia tūruki ai te ao mārama

To return to everyday activities

Hui e, Taiki e

Enriched and unified

RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

Ka rawe!

You have completed this workshop

Mā te wā.

RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT