



22 August 2025

IMMIGRATION NEW ZEALAND INSTRUCTIONS: Amendment Circular No. 2025-26

To: All Manual Holders

AMENDMENTS TO THE IMMIGRATION NEW ZEALAND OPERATIONAL MANUAL

Introduction

This circular outlines changes to immigration instructions. A copy of the amended instructions is attached.

All immigration officers dealing with immigration applications should read the amendments and operate in accordance with the amended instructions from the effective date.

Note

The amendments described in this circular will be published in the Immigration New Zealand Operational Manual in due course.

Information about these changes is available on our website www.immigration.govt.nz.

Description of changes

Changes have been made to immigration instructions to implement the Parent Boost visitor visa including associated changes to health requirements and the Parent Category.

New Parent Boost:

V4.1 Objective

V4.5 Parent Boost multiple entry visitor visa instructions

V4.10 Sponsorship

V4.15 Family relationship requirements

V4.20 Evidence of family relationship requirements

V4.25 Requirement for sufficient funds

V4.30 Minimum requirements for acceptable travel and/or health insurance under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions

V4.35 Currency and Conditions of a Parent Boost visitor visa

Health instructions changes:

A4.25 Medical and Chest X-ray Certificates: temporary entry class visa applications

A4.25.1 Requirement to undergo screening for tuberculosis for people with risk factors

A4.65.2 Parent Boost Visitor Visa

A4.60 Medical waivers (applicants for residence class visas)

Parent Category Residence changes:

F4.5.3 EOI Submission

F4.5.10 Invitation to apply (ITA) for a resident visa under the Parent Category

F4.15.1 Applicant requirements

F4.20.20 Definition of 'maintaining acceptable travel and/or health insurance for a suitable period' while holding a Parent Boost visitor visa

F4.20.25 Definition of 'debt to the Crown' while holding a Parent Boost visitor visa

Appendix 1: Amendments to Residence instructions effective on and after 29 September 2025

A4.60 Medical waivers (applicants for residence class visas)

- a. Applicants for residence class visas in New Zealand who are assessed as not having an acceptable standard of health and whose applications meet all other requirements for approval under the relevant Government residence instructions may be considered for the grant of a medical waiver unless they:
 - i. require dialysis treatment, or an Immigration New Zealand medical assessor has indicated that they will require such treatment within a period of five years from the date of the medical assessment; or
 - ii. have severe haemophilia; or
 - iii. have a physical, intellectual, cognitive and/or sensory incapacity that requires full time care, including care in the community; or
 - iv. currently have tuberculosis (TB) (any form including pulmonary and non-pulmonary TB, Multidrug-Resistant (MDR)-TB and Extensively Drug-Resistant (XDR)-TB) and have not completed full treatment for TB as outlined in the New Zealand Guidelines for TB Treatment; or
 - v. have had a history, diagnostic findings or treatment for MDR-TB or XDR-TB, unless they have been cleared by a New Zealand Respiratory or Infectious Diseases specialist upon review of their file or review of the applicant as outlined in the New Zealand Guidelines for TB.
- b. Medical waivers will also not be granted to people who:
 - i. are applying for residence under one of the Family Categories; and
 - ii. were eligible to be included in an earlier application for a residence class visa (or a residence visa or residence permit issued or granted under the Immigration Act 1987) as the partner of a principal applicant or the dependent child of a principal applicant or their partner; and
 - iii. were not declared in that earlier application; or
 - iv. were not included in that earlier application; or
 - v. were withdrawn from that earlier application.
- c. Applicants (and dependants included in their application) who have been recognised as having refugee or protection status (except those invited to apply under the Community Organisation Refugee Sponsorship category (see [S4.25](#))) will be granted medical waivers, unless (a) above applies.
- d. An applicant who is the partner or dependent child of a New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder, who would otherwise meet the criteria for residence under Partnership (see [F2.5\(a\)](#)) or Dependent Child (see [F5.1\(a\)](#)) instructions, will be granted a medical waiver unless (a) or (b) above apply.
- e. Applicants for residence class visas under the Christchurch Response (2019) Category ([S4.30](#)) who otherwise meet the criteria for residence under those instructions will be granted a medical waiver unless (a) above applies.
- f. Despite A4.60 (a) above, applicants for residence class visas under the Christchurch Response (2019) Category who otherwise meet the criteria for residence will be granted a medical waiver if they have a condition described in A4.60(a) above which was caused by injuries or trauma suffered in the attacks on the Masjid Al Noor or Linwood mosques in Christchurch on 15 March 2019.
- g. Applicants for residence class visas under the Afghan Emergency Resettlement Category ([S4.35](#)) who otherwise meet the criteria for residence will be granted a medical waiver unless (a)(iv) or (v) above applies.
- h. Applicants for residence class visas under the 2021 Resident Visa Category ([S6](#)) who otherwise meet the criteria for residence under those instructions will be granted a medical waiver unless (a) above applies.
- i. Applicants for residence class visas under the Ukraine Resident Visa category ([S4.40](#)) who otherwise meet the criteria for residence under those instructions will be granted a medical waiver unless (a) above applies.

Note:

- These instructions do not apply to people applying for a permanent resident visa who currently hold resident visas.

- For avoidance of doubt applicant(s) applying for a Parent Boost visitor visa are subject to the requirement in A4.65.2.

F4.5 Expression of interest (EOI) and invitation to apply for residence

F4.5.1 EOI Pools and the currency of EOIs

- a. Two Pools will contain Parent Category EOIs:
 - i. a Queued Pool will contain EOIs submitted in the prescribed manner on or before 11 October 2022; and
 - ii. a Ballot Pool will contain EOIs submitted in the prescribed manner on or after 12 October 2022.
- b. An EOI submitted into the Ballot Pool is current for a period of two years from the date of initial submission to the Ballot Pool unless no selections have occurred within those two years. Where this is the case, a Ballot Pool EOI is current until a selection from the Ballot Pool has occurred.
- c. A Ballot Pool EOI that is no longer current will expire and be removed from the Ballot Pool.
- d. A Ballot Pool EOI will also be removed from the Ballot Pool if:
 - i. it is selected and the people included on the EOI are invited to apply; or
 - ii. it is selected and an immigration officer is not satisfied that the person(s) who submitted the EOI meets the requirements to be granted a resident visa and as a result no invitation to apply is issued; or
 - iii. the EOI includes a person who is included in more than one EOI in the Ballot Pool (because a person may only have one EOI in the Ballot Pool at any one time).

Note: An EOI submitted into the Queued Pool has no expiry date

F4.5.3 EOI Submission

- a. A person notifies that they are interested in being invited to apply for a resident visa under the Parent Category by submitting an EOI to Immigration New Zealand (INZ) in the prescribed manner. In order to submit an EOI in the prescribed manner, a person must submit to an immigration officer:
 - i. a completed Parent Category EOI form; and
 - ii. the prescribed fee (if any).
- b. By completing an EOI, a person provides a declaration about their and their partner's:
 - i. identity, health and character; and
 - ii. English language ability or an intention to agree to pre-purchase English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) tuition (**F4.25**); and
 - iii. relationship to their sponsoring adult children and any other children the applicants have (see **F4.30**); and
 - iv. sponsor's or joint sponsors' eligibility to sponsor them for New Zealand residence under the Parent Category (see **F4.35.1**); and
 - v. sponsor's or joint sponsors' income for the past three years (see **F4.35.5**); and
 - vi. (if the person and/or their partner hold or previously held a Parent Boost visitor visa) they have:
 - o maintained acceptable travel and/or health insurance for a suitable period (**F4.20.20**) when in New Zealand while holding a Parent Boost visitor visa; and
 - o no outstanding debt to the Crown (see **F4.20.25**) has been incurred while being the holder of Parent Boost visitor visa.
- c. At any time, a principal applicant and/or secondary applicant may have:
 - i. only one EOI in the Queued Pool; and
 - ii. only one EOI in the Ballot Pool.
- d. An EOI will be removed from the Ballot Pool if it includes a person already included in an EOI in the Ballot Pool.
- e. It is the responsibility of the person submitting the EOI to ensure that the information given is correct in all material respects.

Note: If the partner of a principal applicant is considered to be eligible for inclusion in a Parent Category EOI but was not included, the partner will not be granted residence under the Partnership Category if the partner applies at a later date (see **F2.40.5**). A partner is considered eligible for inclusion in an EOI even if it appears the sponsor/s may not meet the income requirement to sponsor multiple Parent category applicants if invited to apply for residence.

F4.5.3.1 Submission of previously withdrawn EOIs to the Queued Pool

- a. Despite F4.5.1(a)(i), EOIs submitted on or after 12 October 2022 will be included in the Queued Pool, rather than the Ballot Pool, if:

- i. any person included in that EOI was included in a Parent Category EOI that was in the pool on 7 October 2019; and
 - ii. that earlier EOI was withdrawn by the submitter before 12 October 2022.
- b. For the purposes of selection, any EOIs submitted to the Queued Pool on the basis of (a) above will be selected based on the date that the previously withdrawn EOI was submitted (i.e. the submitter will re-gain their previous place in the queue).
- c. To resubmit an EOI that was previously withdrawn, a person must complete the prescribed form and pay the EOI fee (see F4.5.3(a)).

F4.5.5 Selections from the EOI Pools

EOIs are selected from the Queued Pool and the Ballot Pool periodically on the Government's behalf by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

F4.5.5.1 Ballot Pool Selections

- a. EOIs will be randomly selected from the Ballot Pool until the appropriate number of potential applicants to fill the available number of visas within the annual period have been selected.
- b. To be eligible for selection, an EOI must be submitted in the prescribed manner before the first day of the month of selection.

F4.5.5.5 Selections from the Queued Pool

- a. EOIs will be selected from the Queued Pool based on the date the EOIs were submitted into the Pool, with the earliest submitted EOIs selected first.
- b. EOIs will be selected from the Queued Pool until the appropriate number of potential applicants to fill the number of available visas within the annual period have been selected.

F4.5.10 Invitation to apply (ITA) for a resident visa under the Parent Category

- a. People whose EOIs have been selected may be issued an ITA for a resident visa under the Parent Category.
- b. An immigration officer may invite a person to apply for a resident visa under the Parent Category if they are satisfied that:
 - i. the information provided does not indicate the presence of any health or character issues which may adversely affect their ability to be granted a resident visa under the Parent Category; and
 - ii. claims about English language are credible or the applicant has the intention to pre-purchase ESOL tuition (see F4.25); and
 - iii. it is credible that the parent's relationship to their sponsoring adult child(ren) and any other children they have will meet requirements when the parent/s are granted residence (see F4.15.1); and
 - iv. it is credible that the sponsor(s) will meet the sponsorship requirements when the parent/s are granted residence (see F4.35); and
 - v. the sponsor(s) is likely to meet the minimum income threshold for two 12-month periods within the 3 years prior to ITA date (see F4.35.5); and
 - vi. if joint income is considered, it is credible that the requirements for joint sponsorship will be met when the parent/s are granted residence; and
 - vii. (if the person and/or their partner hold or previously held a Parent Boost visitor visa) it is credible that they have:
 - o maintained acceptable travel and/or health insurance for a suitable period when in New Zealand (F4.20.20) while holding a Parent Boost visitor visa; and
 - o no outstanding debt to the Crown (see F4.20.25) has been incurred while being the holder of Parent Boost visitor visa.
- c. An immigration officer may decide not to issue an ITA for a resident visa under the Parent Category if they are not satisfied claims made within the EOI are:
 - i. credible; or
 - ii. sufficient to meet the requirements of the Parent Category.
- d. An immigration officer may seek further evidence, information and submissions from a person whose EOI has been selected for the purpose of determining whether their claims are credible and whether there are any health or character issues that may adversely affect their ability to be granted a resident visa under the Parent Category.
- e. In any particular case, the selection of an EOI may not result in an invitation to apply for a resident visa under the Parent Category. No person is entitled as of right to an invitation to apply for a visa and the decision to issue or revoke an invitation is a matter for the discretion of the Minister of Immigration or, subject to any special direction, an immigration officer.

Note: A decision to invite a person to apply for a resident visa under the Parent Category does not guarantee in any subsequent application for a resident visa a positive assessment of any requirements for the Parent Category or generic residence (including health and character).

F4.5.15 False or misleading information in an Expression of Interest

- a. It is sufficient grounds to decline a Parent Category resident visa application if:
 - i. false or misleading information was provided as part of the associated Expression of Interest (EOI); or
 - ii. relevant, potentially prejudicial information was withheld from the associated EOI; or
 - iii. an applicant or their agent failed to advise an immigration officer of any fact or material change in circumstances that occurs after an EOI is submitted that may affect a decision to invite the person to apply for a resident visa or to grant a resident visa.
- b. A decision that false or misleading information was provided does not require an immigration officer to determine whether or not the applicant personally:
 - i. knew that the information was false or misleading; or
 - ii. knew that such information was provided to INZ (for example by their agent); or
 - iii. intended to deceive Immigration New Zealand through their actions or inaction.
- c. A decision that relevant, potentially prejudicial information was withheld requires an immigration officer to be satisfied that the applicant, or their agent, knew that information, but does not require an immigration officer to determine whether or not the applicant personally intended to withhold information, or deceive Immigration New Zealand through their actions or inaction.
- d. In cases where an applicant had an agent acting on their behalf, a decision that false or misleading information was provided does not require an immigration officer to determine whether or not the agent knew that the information was false or misleading.

F4.5.16 Deciding whether to decline a Parent Category application for false, misleading or withheld information in the associated Expression of Interest

- a. Where an immigration officer determines that false or misleading information was provided, or relevant, potentially prejudicial information was withheld, in an associated EOI, the residence application under the Parent Category is to be normally declined.
- b. Despite F4.5.16(a), an immigration officer must not decline the Parent Category application under F4.5.15(a) without considering the circumstances of the application.

F4.15 Parent Category Requirements

F4.15.1 Applicant requirements

Applicants under the Parent Category must:

- a. meet the health and character requirements specified at A4 and A5; and
- b. have a minimum standard of English, or pre-purchase English for Speakers of Other Languages tuition to the specified level (see F4.25); and
- c. have no dependent children (see F4.30.5); and
- d. have at least one sponsoring adult child who:
 - i. meets the family relationship requirements set out at F4.30 and
 - ii. meets the sponsorship requirements set out at F4.35, including the minimum income threshold requirements; and
- e. (if the applicant is jointly sponsored by two people) have sponsors who each meet the requirements set out at F4.35 and who meet the joint sponsorship requirements set out at F4.35.5; and
- f. meet the evidential requirements set out at F4.40; and
- g. (if the applicants hold or previously held Parent Boost visitor visas) have:
 - i. maintained acceptable travel and/or health insurance for a suitable period when in New Zealand (F4.20.20) while holding a Parent Boost visitor visa; and
 - ii. no outstanding debt to the Crown (see F4.20.25) has been incurred while being the holder of Parent Boost visitor visa.

F4.20 Definitions

F4.20.1 Definition of 'dependent child'

- a. For the purpose of the Parent Category, and despite the definition in section 4 of the Immigration Act 2009, a child is dependent if they:
- i. are:
 - o aged 21 to 24, with no child(ren) of their own; and
 - o single (see [F5.5](#)); and
 - o totally or substantially reliant on their parent(s) for financial support, whether living with them or not; or
 - ii. are:
 - o aged 18 to 20, with no child(ren) of their own; and
 - o single (see [F5.5](#)); or
 - iii. are:
 - o aged 17 or younger; and
 - o single (see [F5.5](#)).
- b. When determining whether a child of 21 to 24 years of age is totally or substantially reliant on their parent(s) for financial support, immigration officers must consider the whole application, taking into account all relevant factors including whether the child:
- i. is in paid employment, whether this is full-time or part-time, and its duration;
 - ii. has any other independent means of financial support;
 - iii. is living with their parents or another family member, and the extent to which other support is provided; or
 - iv. is studying, and whether this is full-time or part-time.

F4.20.5 Definition of 'adult child'

For the purpose of the Parent Category, 'adult child' means a child of 18 or older, unless they are dependent (see [F4.20.1](#)).

F4.20.10 Definition of 'adult child' for sponsorship purposes

- a. For sponsorship purposes, 'adult child' means a child of 18 or older.
- b. However, children aged 18 to 24 must only be considered as 'adult children' for sponsorship purposes if they can satisfy an immigration officer that they, like other sponsors, are able to meet sponsorship undertakings (see [R4.10](#)) and the minimum income requirement (see [F4.35.5](#)).

Note: Parents sponsored by adult children who are also dependent children will not meet the requirements at [F4.30.5](#).

F4.20.15 Definition of 'ordinarily resident' in New Zealand

For sponsorship purposes, a person is considered to be 'ordinarily resident' in New Zealand where an immigration officer is satisfied that New Zealand is their primary place of established residence (see [F4.35.1](#)).

F4.20.20 Definition of 'maintaining acceptable travel and/or health insurance for a suitable period' while holding a Parent Boost visitor visa

For the purposes of the Parent Category, maintaining acceptable travel and/or health insurance includes periods of non-coverage only if the period of non-coverage was as a direct result of the insurer's or bank error to grant the acceptable travel and/or health insurance required under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions and coverage was resumed as soon as possible. An error does not include situations where the insurer is entitled to make a decision to lapse, cancel or refuse to grant the required insurance.

F4.20.25 Definition of 'debt to the Crown' while holding a Parent Boost visitor visa

For the purposes of the Parent Category, a debt to the Crown while being the holder of a Parent Boost visitor visa means costs incurred for services (where there is no entitlement as a Parent Boost visitor visa holder) provided by a New Zealand government agency and/or Crown entities.

**Appendix 2: Amendments to Temporary Entry instructions
effective on and after 29 September 2025**

A4.25 Medical and Chest X-ray Certificates: temporary entry class visa applications

- a. Applications for temporary entry class visas from applicants intending a stay in New Zealand of more than 12 months must include a completed Medical Certificate and a Chest X-ray Certificate (see A4.25(k)) which have been issued less than three months before the date the application is made, for every person included in the application, unless (c), (d) or (e) below apply.
- b. The Medical Certificates and Chest X-ray Certificate that may be required with a temporary entry visa application include:
 - i. General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007)
 - ii. Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096)
 - iii. Limited Medical Certificate (INZ 1201)

Note: Unless specified otherwise in A4.25(e), applicants should provide the General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007) and the Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096).

- c. Unless specifically stated, applicants for a temporary entry class visa do not ordinarily need to provide a Medical Certificate and a Chest X-ray Certificate if:
 - i. they have provided a Medical Certificate and a Chest X-ray Certificate with an earlier visa application; and
 - ii. they were assessed as having an acceptable standard of health based on those certificates; and
 - iii. those certificates were issued less than 36 months prior to the current application.

Note: Despite (c) above, applications for a Parent Boost visitor visa are subject to the requirements under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions – see V4.5(c) and V4.5.1(ii).

- d. Medical Certificates and Chest X-ray Certificates do not need to be provided by the following types of temporary entry class visa applicants:
 - i. Applicants for a student visa as a fee paying foreign student (see U4.10) (except for students holding a New Zealand scholarship administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (see U11), unless (f) below or A4.25.1 applies.
 - ii. Applicants for a Working Holidaymaker Extension visa (see WH2).
 - iii. Applicants (and their partner and dependent child(ren), if any) who have been recognised as having refugee or protection status in New Zealand and are eligible to apply for a permanent resident visa.
 - iv. Applicants (and their partner and dependent child(ren), if any) for a Migrant Exploitation Protection work visa (see WI20).
 - v. Applicants (and their partner and dependent child(ren), if any) for an Essential Skills work visa who provided these certificates with a previous visa application and who are in New Zealand at the time they make their application.
 - vi. Applicants for a 2022 Special Ukraine Visa.
- e. Applicants for a temporary entry class visa who have a claim for refugee or protection status in New Zealand under consideration (and their partner and dependent child(ren)) do not ordinarily need to provide a Medical Certificate with their temporary visa application (see E8.10.1). These applicants must provide a completed Chest X-Ray Certificate.
- f. Applicants who must provide a Medical Certificate other than the General Medical Certificate (INZ 1007) are set out below:
 - i. Partners of New Zealand citizens and residence class visa holders must provide a Limited Medical Certificate (INZ 1201) and a Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096) if they are intending a stay in New Zealand of more than 12 months, and they meet the criteria for residence under the Partnership Category (see F2.5(a)), unless E7.50 applies.
 - ii. Dependent children of New Zealand citizens or residence class visa holders must provide a Limited Medical Certificate (INZ 1201) and a Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096) if they are intending a stay in New Zealand of more than 12 months and they meet the criteria for residence under the Dependent Child Category (see F5.1(a)), unless E7.50 applies.
 - iii. Recognised Seasonal Employer limited visa applicants must provide a Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096) where A4.25.1(b) applies. Regardless of the length of intended stay, Recognised Seasonal Employer limited visa applicants are not required to provide a General Medical Certificate.
- g. Despite (c), (d)(i), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), and (f)(iii) above, an immigration officer may require a Medical Certificate and a Chest X-ray Certificate if they consider this is necessary to establish whether the applicant has an acceptable standard of health.
- h. Where an application has been made through an online system that does not require a Medical Certificate or Chest X-ray to complete the application, an immigration officer may request one, should it be required to determine that the applicant is of an acceptable standard of health.

- i. Risk factors which may indicate that an applicant should be asked to provide a Medical Certificate or Chest X-ray Certificate, where not otherwise required, may include:
 - i. the applicant declaring they have a medical condition; or
 - ii. INZ having knowledge of an applicant's medical condition; or
 - iii. a recommendation from an INZ medical assessor that a future application be accompanied by an updated Medical Certificate and a Chest X-ray Certificate; or
 - iv. where A4.25.1(e) applies.
- j. Applicants must provide a Chest X-ray Certificate and specified tests, if:
 - i. A4.25(a) applies; and
 - ii. the applicant did not provide a Chest X-ray Certificate or specified tests with a Medical Certificate provided in the past 36 months because of their age, or because they were pregnant; and
 - iii. their age would now require them to undertake the specified tests or provide a Chest X-ray Certificate, or they are no longer pregnant.
- k. Applicants who intend to stay in New Zealand for a total of more than 12 months include those:
 - i. already in New Zealand for up to 12 months seeking a further visa to be in New Zealand for longer than 12 months; or
 - ii. applying for visas who indicate their intention is to remain in New Zealand for longer than 12 months; or
 - iii. applying for student visas and who are defined as domestic students (see U3.35), or who are students holding a New Zealand scholarship administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (see U11), for a course or courses of study that are longer in total than 12 months; or
 - iv. applying for Parent Boost visitor visa (see V4).
- l. Applicants who intend to stay in New Zealand for more than 12 months are also subject to the provisions of A4.25.1(h) and (i).
- m. Parent Boost visitor visa holders, as a condition of their visa, must provide a Medical certificate and a Chest X-ray Certificate that is less than 3 months old when they submit a compliance with conditions form (see V4.35.5).
- n. Evidence of completion of a Medical Certificate and Chest X-ray Certificate included a completed Medical Certificate and Chest X-ray Certificate; or
 - i. an eMedical reference code (NZER); or
 - ii. confirmation in the applicant's visa application form that a physician is directly submitting the applicant's Medical Certificate and Chest X-ray Certificate to Immigration New Zealand.

Notes:

- Pregnant women and children under 11 years of age are not required to have an X-ray examination.
- The issue date of a Medical Certificate is the date of the declaration by the examining physician concerning the overall findings of the medical examination or the date that the Medical Certificate was submitted to INZ if submitted by the physician electronically.
- The issue date of a Chest X-ray Certificate is the date of the declaration made by the radiologist, or the date that the Chest X-ray Certificate was submitted by the physician electronically.

A4.25.1 Requirement to undergo screening for tuberculosis for people with risk factors

- a. Applicants for temporary entry class visas who intend to be in New Zealand more than six months, and not more than 12 months, and are considered to have risk factors for tuberculosis (TB), must undergo TB screening unless:
 - i. they are pregnant; or
 - ii. they are under 11 years of age.
- b. Despite (a) above, all Recognised Seasonal Employer limited visa applicants (including those who intend to be in New Zealand for less than six months) who are considered to have risk factors for TB must undergo TB screening unless they are pregnant.
- c. Applicants required to undergo TB screening must provide:
 - i. a completed Immigration New Zealand Chest X-ray Certificate (INZ 1096); and
 - ii. any associated radiologist report.
- d. A Chest X-ray Certificate and the associated report must be less than three months old at the time the application is made unless:
 - i. the applicant has provided a Chest X-ray Certificate with an earlier visa application; and
 - ii. they were assessed as having an acceptable standard of health based on that certificate; and
 - iii. that certificate was issued less than 36 months prior to the current application.

- e. Applicants who have spent six consecutive months in any one or more countries not listed in A4.25.10, since their previous Chest X-ray Certificate was issued, must provide a Chest X-ray Certificate which is less than three months old with their application, despite (d) above.

Note: The issue date of a Chest X-ray Certificate is the date of the declaration by the radiologist, or the date that the Chest X-ray Certificate was submitted to INZ if submitted by the physician electronically.

- f. Despite (a) and (d) above, an immigration officer may require a Chest X-ray Certificate if they consider this is necessary to establish whether the applicant has an acceptable standard of health.
- g. Applicants who intend to stay in New Zealand for a total of more than six months include those:
- i. already in New Zealand for up to six months seeking a further visa to be in New Zealand for longer than six months; or
 - ii. applying for visas who indicate their intention is to remain in New Zealand for longer than six months; or
 - iii. applying for student visas for a course or courses of study that are longer in total than six months; or
 - iv. applying for Parent Boost visitor visas (see V4).
- h. Where an applicant in New Zealand has applied for a further temporary entry class visa and is assessed as having TB (excluding latent TB), their application must be declined on the basis that they do not have an acceptable standard of health. A limited visa should be granted for an initial period of one month for the express purpose of undergoing immediate medical treatment to render the disease non-infectious and to travel out of New Zealand. The limited visa should be granted using the delegated power to grant a visa of a different type from that for which an application is made (see A15.5).
- i. Pregnant applicants who intend to be in New Zealand for more than six months and are considered to have risk factors for TB (see A4.25.5) but otherwise meet immigration instructions for the grant of a temporary entry visa, may only be granted a visa within the limitations of E3.10.1.

A4.25.5 Definition of person with risk factors for TB

- a. A person is considered to have risk factors for TB if:
- i. they hold a passport issued by a country not listed in A4.25.10; or
 - ii. in the five years prior to application they have spent a combined total of three or more months in any one or more countries not listed in A4.25.10.
- b. Despite (a)(i) above, if an applicant provides evidence that satisfies an immigration officer they have never lived or spent time in the country that issued their passport, and (a)(ii) does not apply, they will not be considered to have risk factors for TB and the requirement to undergo TB screening and provide a Chest X-ray Certificate will not apply.

A4.25.10 Low TB Incidence Countries, Areas and Territories

The following countries are deemed for the purpose of immigration instructions to be countries with a low incidence of TB.

Aland Islands	France	Occupied Palestinian Territory
Albania	French Guiana	Oman
American Samoa	French Polynesia	Panama
Andorra	Germany	Pitcairn Islands
Anguilla	Gibraltar	Poland
Antarctica	Greece	Portugal
Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada	Puerto Rico
Argentina	Guadeloupe	Qatar
Armenia	Guam	Reunion
Aruba	Guatemala	Saint Barthelemy
Australia	Guernsey	Saint Eustatius & Saba
Austria	Heard and McDonald Islands	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
Bahamas	Honduras	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bahrain	Hungary	Saint Lucia
Barbados	Iceland	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Belarus	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Samoa
Belgium	Iraq	San Marino

Belize	Ireland	Saudi Arabia
Bermuda	Isle of Man	Serbia
Bonaire	Israel	Seychelles
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Italy	Sint Maarten
Bouvet Island	Jamaica	Slovakia
British Indian Ocean Territory	Japan	Slovenia
British Virgin Islands	Jersey	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Bulgaria	Jordan	Spain
Cabo Verde	Kuwait	Suriname
Canada	Latvia	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Cayman Islands	Lebanon	Sweden
Chile	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Christmas Island	Lithuania	Syrian Arab Republic
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Luxembourg	Togo
Colombia	Maldives	Tonga
Comoros	Malta	Trinidad and Tobago
Cook Islands	Martinique	Tunisia
Costa Rica	Mauritius	Turkey
Croatia	Mayotte	Turks and Caicos
Cuba	Mexico	United Arab Emirates
Curacao	Monaco	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Montenegro	United States of America
Czech Republic	Montserrat	Uruguay
Denmark	Netherlands	United States Virgin Islands
Egypt	New Caledonia	Vanuatu
Estonia	(New Zealand)	Vatican City
Falkland Islands	Norfolk Island	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Faroe Islands	North Macedonia	
Finland	Norway	

A4.65 Medical waivers (applicants for temporary entry class visas)

- a. Applicants for temporary entry class visas will not be considered for the grant of a medical waiver unless they:
- i. are applying for work visas as seconded business personnel (see A4.65.1 below); or
 - ii. have submitted a claim for refugee or protection status in New Zealand; or
 - iii. have been recognised as having refugee or protection status in New Zealand; or
 - iv. are the partner or dependent child of a New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder; and
 - v. the purpose of their stay in New Zealand is to be with that New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder; and
 - vi. if they applied for a residence class visa in New Zealand they would meet the criteria for residence under Partnership (see [F2.5 \(a\)](#)) or Dependent Child (see [F5.1\(a\)](#)) instructions; or
 - vii. are under 21 years of age and are applying for a student or visitor visa as a dependent of a work, student or military visa holder and it has been determined they do not have an acceptable standard of health as set out in [A4.15\(c\)](#).

Note: The consideration of a medical waiver is only available in respect of A4.15(c) - there is no ability to consider a medical waiver if a person is not considered to have an acceptable standard of health as set out under [A4.15\(b\)](#).

- b. Despite A4.65(a)(iv) medical waivers will not be granted to applicants who:
- i. are applying for a temporary entry class visa as the partner or dependent child of a New Zealand citizen, or residence class visa holder; and
 - ii. were eligible for inclusion in their partner or parent's earlier application for a residence class visa, but were not included; or
 - iii. were withdrawn from their partner or parent's earlier application for a residence class visa.

Note: The grant of a medical waiver for the purpose of temporary entry to New Zealand does not confirm that the applicant has an acceptable standard of health for the purposes of residence in New Zealand or that a medical waiver would be granted if a residence class visa application were made. This does not prevent an immigration officer considering whether or not an applicant is likely to be granted a medical waiver for the purpose of residence in New Zealand.

A4.65.1 Seconded business people

- a. Seconded business people applying for work visas may be granted a medical waiver if an immigration officer is satisfied that:
- i. the intended secondment will be of real benefit to New Zealand; and
 - ii. the applicant is unlikely to be a danger to public health during the period of secondment; and
 - iii. the employer has guaranteed to pay all medical expenses of the applicant during the secondment, including any significant costs to health services identified by an immigration officer or Immigration New Zealand medical assessor (despite [A4.15.1\(b\)](#)).
- b. At the time the work visa is granted, the principal applicant must be advised in writing that the visa has been granted even though the applicant does not have an acceptable standard of health.

Note: This instruction (A4.65.1) facilitates New Zealand's international trade commitments (see [E9](#)).

A4.65.2 Parent Boost Visitor Visa

Applicants applying for a Parent Boost Visitor Visa will not be considered for the grant of a medical waiver.

V4 PARENT BOOST VISITOR VISA

V4.1 Objective

The objective of the Parent Boost Visitor Visa is to enable New Zealand citizens and residents to have their parents join them in New Zealand for long term visits to:

- a. enable family reunification; and
- b. support labour force participation of New Zealand citizens and residents with childcare responsibilities ; and
- c. attract and retain skilled migrants; and
- d. improve settlement outcomes.

V4.5 Parent Boost multiple entry visitor visa instructions

- a. To be granted a Parent Boost five-year multiple entry visitor visa the principal applicant and any partner included in the application must:
- i. be outside New Zealand to lodge an application for a Parent Boost visitor visa; and
 - ii. be outside New Zealand at the time of the grant of the visa; and
 - iii. meet character requirements as set out at A5; and
 - iv. meet health requirements for residence as set out at A4.10; and
 - v. meet the sponsorship requirements as set out at (b) below; and
 - vi. not have dependent children as set out at V4.15.5; and
 - vii. demonstrate they have sufficient funds as set out at V4.25; and
 - viii. demonstrate they hold acceptable travel and/or health insurance as set out at V4.30; and
 - ix. not have been granted more than one Parent Boost visitor visa previously.

Note:

- Applicants applying for a Parent Boost Visitor Visa will not be considered for the grant of a medical waiver (see A4.65.2).

- The partner of a principal applicant may be included in an application for a Parent Boost visitor visa even if they do not intend to travel and stay in New Zealand at the same time(s) as the principal applicant.

- b. Applicants must be:
- i. sponsored by a New Zealand citizen or resident child who meets:
 - o the sponsorship requirements set out at V4.10; and
 - o the family relationship requirements set out at V4.15; or
 - ii. jointly sponsored by a New Zealand citizen or resident child who meets (i) above and one other person who is a New Zealand citizen or resident and both sponsors meet the requirements set out at V4.10(b)(ii) or (iii).
- c. Despite A4.25(c), applicants for a Parent Boost visitor visa must include a medical certificate and chest x-ray certificate unless:
- i. they have provided a Medical Certificate and a Chest X-ray Certificate with an earlier visa application; and
 - ii. they were assessed as having an acceptable standard of health based on those certificates; and
 - iii. those certificates were issued less than 12 months prior to the current application.

V4.5.1 Subsequent Parent Boost multiple entry visitor visa under these instructions

- a. In addition to the requirements in the above instructions, applicant(s) applying for a subsequent Parent Boost multiple entry visitor visa must:
- i. have met the conditions of their Parent Boost visitor visa as set in V4.35.5; and
 - ii. (despite V4.5(c) above) provide a medical certificate and chest x-ray certificate issued less than three months before the date the application is made; and
 - iii. have no outstanding debt to the Crown incurred while being the holder of Parent Boost visitor visa.

Note: A debt to the Crown while being the holder of a Parent Boost visitor visa means costs incurred for services (where there is no entitlement as a Parent Boost visitor visa holder) provided by a New Zealand government agency and/or Crown entities.

- b. If a principal or secondary applicant for a subsequent Parent Boost visitor visa has not spent at least 90 days outside NZ when the visa is granted, the visa will be endorsed with a travel condition that requires the holder to arrive no earlier than 90 days after the most recent departure of either the principal applicant or secondary applicant (whoever departed most recently).
- c. The maximum entitlement is two five-year multiple entry Parent Boost visitor visas.

V4.10 Sponsorship

- a. Applicant(s) must provide a sponsorship form completed by their New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder sponsor(s) (see E6).
- b. A sponsor or sponsors must be:
 - i. the adult child of the principal applicant; or
 - ii. the adult child of the principal applicant and the adult child's partner (joint sponsorship); or
 - iii. the adult child of the principal applicant and one other adult child of either applicant included in the application (joint sponsorship).
- c. For sponsorship purposes, 'adult child' means a child of 18 years of age or older. However, children aged 18 to 24 must only be considered as 'adult children' for sponsorship purposes if they can satisfy an immigration officer that they, like other sponsors, are able to meet sponsorship undertakings (see E6.15).

Note: Parents sponsored by children 18 years of age or older who are also dependent children (see V4.15.5) will not meet the requirements at V4.10.

- d. Each sponsor must:
 - i. meet the requirements to be an acceptable sponsor as set out at E6; and
 - ii. agree to meet the undertakings set out at E6.15; and
 - iii. must not be a dependent child (see V4.15.5); and
 - iv. meet the relevant minimum income requirements for sponsors (see V4.25.15) if the sufficient funds requirement at V4.25(b) is met through sponsor income.
- e. A maximum of two adult children can act as sponsors.
- f. A sponsor can sponsor a maximum of six parents (including partners of those parents).

V4.15 Family relationship requirements

V4.15.1 Who are considered to be children of the applicant?

- a. For the purposes of Parent Boost visitor visa instructions, children of the applicant include:
 - i. all biological or adopted children of the applicant; and
 - ii. any child of the applicant's partner (whether or not the partner is included in the application) if that child has lived with the principal applicant for a predominant period of the child's life between the time their relationship with the principal applicant began and until the time the child turned 18 years of age.
- b. For the purposes of Parent Boost visitor visa instructions, where the applicant is/was a legal guardian, children of the applicant include:
 - i. all biological and adopted children of the applicant; and
 - ii. any children of whom they are (or were) legal guardians by reason of the parents of those children being deceased; and
 - iii. any child of the applicant's partner (whether or not the partner is included in the application), if that child has lived with the applicant for a predominant period of the child's life between the time their relationship with the applicant began and until the time the child turned 18 years of age.
- c. For the purposes of Parent Boost visitor visa instructions, where the applicant is a grandparent, children of the applicant include:
 - i. all biological and adopted children of the applicant; and
 - ii. any child of the applicant's partner (whether or not the partner is included in the application), if that child has lived with the applicant for a predominant period of the child's life between the time their relationship with the applicant began and until the time the child turned 18 years of age.

V4.15.5 Applicants who have dependent children

- a. Applicant(s) applying for a Parent Boost visitor visa must not have any dependent children (see (c) below).
- b. An application will be declined if any applicants included in the application have dependent children (see (c) below).
- c. For the purpose of the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions, and despite the definition in section 4 of the Immigration Act 2009, a child is dependent if:
 - i. they are under 18 years of age; and
 - o they are single; and
 - o they are totally or substantially reliant on their parents for financial support, whether living with them or not; or
 - ii. they are aged 18 or 19 years; and
 - o they are single with no child(ren) of their own; and
 - o they are totally or substantially reliant on their parents for financial support, whether living with them or not
- d. An unmarried child under 18 years of age is presumed to be dependent unless there is evidence to the contrary.
- e. For children aged 18 or 19 years of age, evidence of actual dependence may be required.

V4.15.10 Grandparents

A sponsoring adult child's grandparent and their partner will be considered to be 'parent(s)', and the sponsor will be considered to be an 'adult child' under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions if both the sponsor's parents are deceased (V4.15.5 and V4.15.20).

V4.15.15 Legal guardians

A sponsoring adult child's legal guardian and their partner will be considered to be 'parent(s)' and the sponsor will be considered to be an 'adult child' under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions if:

- a. both the sponsor's parents died before the sponsor attained the age of 18 years; and
- b. the applicant had legal guardianship of the sponsor (that is, custody of the sponsor and the right to control the sponsor's upbringing) before the sponsor attained the age of 18 years; and
- c. the applicant was the most recent legal guardian of the sponsor.

V4.15.20 Grandparents and legal guardians

Only one grandparent and their partner, or one legal guardian and their partner, may be sponsored under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions.

V4.20 Evidence of family relationship requirements

V4.20.1 Evidence of relationship of parent(s) to children

- a. Evidence of a parent's relationship to their children are:
 - i. birth certificates establishing the relationship of the children to the parent; or
 - ii. household registration documents if these establish the relationship of the children to the parent; or
 - iii. evidence of adoption (see R3.5.1), which establishes the relationship of the children to the parent.
- b. Other evidence establishing the relationship of the children to the parents may also be provided or requested by an immigration officer.

V4.20.5 Evidence of relationship to grandparent where the sponsoring adult child's parents are deceased

- a. Evidence of the sponsoring adult child's relationship to their grandparent(s) are:
 - i. birth certificates establishing the relationship of the sponsor to the grandparent(s); or
 - ii. household registration documents if these establish the relationship of the sponsor to the grandparent(s); or
 - iii. evidence of adoption (see R3.5.1), which establishes the relationship of the sponsor to the grandparent(s).
- b. Other evidence establishing the relationship of the sponsor child to the grandparent(s) may also be provided or requested by an immigration officer.

V4.20.10 Evidence of legal guardianship where the sponsoring adult child's parents are deceased

Evidence of legal guardianship of the sponsoring adult child includes but is not limited to documents showing that the principal applicant had custody of the sponsor and the right to control the sponsor's upbringing before the sponsor attained the age of 18, such as the following:

- a. legal documents (such as the sponsor parent's will) showing that the principal applicant was named as the guardian of the sponsor, to have custody of the sponsor and the right to control their upbringing in the event of the death of the sponsor's biological or adoptive parents; or
- b. a court order granting legal guardianship of the sponsoring adult child to the principal applicant (including custody of the sponsor and the right to control their upbringing) after the death of their parents and prior to the sponsor attaining the age of 18 years; or
- c. documents showing that the sponsor lived with the principal applicant after the death of their parents and prior to the sponsor attaining the age of 18 years; or
- d. documents such as medical and school records indicating that the principal applicant acted in the role of a parent for the sponsor after the death of their biological or adoptive parents and prior to the sponsor attaining the age of 18 years.

V4.20.15 Evidence that parents are deceased

- a. Evidence that a sponsoring adult child's parents are deceased are death certificates for both parents.
- b. Where a death certificate is unobtainable, other documentary evidence must be provided that satisfies an immigration officer that the sponsor's parents are deceased, and the date(s) of their death.
- c. A death certificate is considered to be obtainable even if there is a possible delay or expense in obtaining it.

V4.20.20 Verification of family details and documents

Immigration officers may refer to former applications lodged by applicant(s), family members of applicant(s) or sponsors in order to verify declarations made by applicant(s) about their family details (such as the number of family members, the whereabouts of family members, or an applicant's or partner's marital status).

V4.25 Requirement for sufficient funds

- a. Applicant(s) must have funds that will be genuinely available to the applicant(s) for the duration of their visa.
- b. Despite V2.20, applicant(s) must have one of the following:
 - i. maintenance funds (see V4.25.1) of a minimum of:
 - o NZ\$160,000 for the principal applicant, if they are the sole applicant; or
 - o NZ\$250,000 for the principal applicant and their partner included in the application; or
 - ii. annual income (see V4.25.5) at the time of application of at least:
 - o NZ\$32,611.28 for the principal applicant, if they are the sole applicant; or
 - o NZ\$49,552.88 for the principal applicant and their partner included in the application; or
 - iii. a sponsor or joint sponsors who meets the relevant minimum income requirement for sponsors (see V4.25.15).

Note:

- The maintenance funds at (b)(i) above reflects five years New Zealand Superannuation as at 1 April 2025 (converted into an annual rate before tax and based on 26 fortnightly payments) rounded to the nearest \$10,000.
- The annual income at (b)(ii) above reflects New Zealand Superannuation as at 1 April 2025. It is converted into an annual rate (before tax) based on 26 fortnightly payments.
- The maintenance funds and annual income set out at V4.25(b)(i) and (ii) will normally be updated in April each year.

V4.25.1 Maintenance funds

- a. Funds may be owned either:
 - i. solely by the principal applicant; or
 - ii. jointly by the principal applicant and partner who is included in the application.
- b. The principal applicant may claim the full value of jointly owned funds for assessment purposes provided the principal applicant and partner are living together in a genuine and stable partnership (see E4.5.20 and E4.5.25).
- c. If funds are owned jointly by the principal applicant and a person other than their partner who is included in the application, the principal applicant may only claim the value of that portion of the funds for which they provide evidence of ownership.
- d. Evidence of maintenance funds may include:
 - i. funds held in a New Zealand bank account(s); and/or
 - ii. funds held in an offshore bank account(s), together with evidence that the funds can be accessed from New Zealand.
- e. Funds cannot be borrowed or gifted and must be unencumbered.
- f. Funds are unencumbered if they are not subject to any mortgage, lien, charge, set off and/or encumbrance (whether equitable or otherwise) or any secured creditor claims.
- g. Funds will not be considered to be genuinely available to the applicant(s) if an immigration officer has reason to believe that the applicant(s) is under an obligation that would prevent them from keeping the funds (for example, if they received the funds with the expectation that they will pay it back) or that the funds cannot be accessed by the applicants to maintain themselves throughout the duration of the Parent Boost visitor visa.

V4.25.5 Annual income

- a. Annual income can either be earned:
 - i. solely by the principal applicant; or
 - ii. be a combined income of the principal applicant and their partner who is included in the application.
- b. Applicants must:
 - i. meet the annual income for the 12-month period immediately prior to the lodging of the Parent Boost visitor visa application; and
 - ii. demonstrate that the annual income will be ongoing.
- c. Annual income may include, but is not limited to:
 - i. pensions;
 - ii. earnings from rental properties;

- iii. dividends from share portfolios;
- iv. interest from investments;
- v. profits from company ownership;
- vi. share market trading.

Note: A combination of sources can be submitted to meet the annual income requirement.

- d. Annual income means gross income except where expenses must first be deducted (such as, but not limited to, earnings from rental properties), in which case the annual net income will be considered.
- e. Annual income will not be considered to be funds genuinely available to the applicant(s) if an immigration officer has reason to believe the source of income will not continue to provide an income to the applicants for the duration of Parent Boost visitor visa (for example, if at the time of the application an investment has been recently sold).

V4.25.10 Evidence of maintenance funds and annual income

- a. All documents provided as evidence to meet the requirements of maintenance of funds or annual income must be:
 - i. produced by an external and reputable agency or employer; and
 - ii. credible, as determined by an immigration officer.

V4.25.15 Minimum income requirements for sponsors

- a. The sponsor or joint sponsors must:
 - i. have total income that meets the minimum income threshold set out at V4.25.15.1; and
 - ii. meet the minimum income threshold for two completed tax year periods within the three completed tax years (1 April to 31 March) immediately prior to the lodging of the Parent Boost visitor visa application.
- b. The calculation of the minimum income threshold will consider any parents currently sponsored by the sponsors, as set out at V4.25.15.10.
- c. If there are joint sponsors, the two completed tax years must be the same for both sponsors.
- d. Despite (a)(ii) and (c) above, where a sponsor cannot meet the minimum income threshold (see V4.25.15.1) because they have been on parental leave during any of the completed tax years (see (a)(ii) above), the sponsor may instead provide evidence of:
 - i. parental leave, including dates (such as the letter from the employer confirming parental leave arrangements); and
 - ii. current income to demonstrate they meet the minimum income threshold (see V4.25.15.1), including:
 - o an employment agreement which sets out the salary or hourly rate and weekly hours to be worked; and
 - o a letter from their employer confirming the date they returned to employment from parental leave.
- e. The income of a sponsoring adult child's partner may only be considered if:
 - i. the partner is acting as a joint sponsor; and
 - ii. the partner has been living with the sponsoring adult child for a period of at least 12 months in a partnership that is genuine and stable (see E4.5.5); and
 - iii. they meet the requirements for the recognition of a partnership set out at E4.5.15.

V4.25.15.1 Minimum income thresholds

- a. The minimum income threshold for sponsors under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions is based on the following and is set out in the table at (b) below:
 - i. the median income if sponsoring a single parent; and
 - ii. an additional 0.5 times the median income for each additional parent sponsored; and
 - iii. an additional 0.5 times the median income (combined) if two people are acting as sponsors.
- b. Minimum income thresholds:

	Number of Parents					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Single Sponsor	\$69,804.80	\$104,707.20	\$139,609.60	\$174,512.00	\$209,414.40	\$244,316.80
Joint sponsors	\$104,707.20	\$139,609.60	\$174,512.00	\$209,414.40	\$244,316.80	\$279,291.20

- c. The income threshold required to be met is calculated based on the median income that is in effect at the time the application was lodged, according to the tables above.

Note:

- The median income for each year is based on the median hourly earnings from wages and salaries released periodically by Statistics New Zealand. It is converted into an annual rate based on a 40-hour working week.
- The median income salary of \$69,804.80 for sponsors under the Parent Boost visitor visa reflects the June 2024 quarter publication of median wage data by Statistics New Zealand.
- The median income as set out at V4.25.15.1(b) will normally be updated in April each year.

V4.25.15.5 Evidential requirements for sponsor's income

- a. Only taxable income that is recorded and confirmed by New Zealand's Inland Revenue will be considered when calculating a sponsor's income, unless V4.25.15(d) applies.
- b. Income earned by another legal entity, such as a company or a trust, cannot be included unless it has been paid directly to the sponsor in the form of shareholder-employee salary or dividends, or is income derived from the trust. This income must appear on the Inland Revenue tax statements of the sponsor(s).
- c. Income tax statements submitted may be verified with the Inland Revenue Department.

V4.25.15.10 How to calculate the number of people being sponsored

The total number of parents being sponsored includes:

- a. any person and their partner who:
 - i. has been sponsored in an earlier Parent Boost visitor visa application by a sponsor recorded in the current visa application; and
 - ii. is still being sponsored by that same sponsor within the required sponsorship period (E6.15 (d)); and
- b. any person and their partner who is included in a current Parent Boost visitor visa application.

V4.30 Minimum requirements for acceptable travel and/or health insurance under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions

Applicant(s) must hold travel and/or health insurance when in New Zealand 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. guarantees to cover the costs of treatment in New Zealand for:
 - i. all emergency medical care expenses including diagnosis and treatment, ambulance and hospital care of at least NZ \$250,000 per annum; and
 - ii. cancer coverage for all medical expenses including diagnosis and treatment, ambulance and hospital care of at least NZ \$100,000; and
 - iii. repatriation in the event of serious illness or disability of at least NZ \$250,000; and
 - iv. return of remains to the country of origin in the event of death of at least NZ \$50,000.
- c. is maintained for the duration of their stay in New Zealand.

Note: Where the cover in (b) is in a foreign currency the exchange rate that applies at the date of the purchase of the insurance will apply.

V4.30.1 Allowable exclusions for acceptable travel and/or health insurance under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions

Acceptable travel and/or health insurance under the Parent Boost visitor visa may exclude costs for pre-existing conditions relating to:

- a. emergency medical care (see V4.30(b)(i)); and
- b. cancer coverage (see V4.30(b)(ii)).

V4.30.5 Evidence of acceptable travel and/or health insurance under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions

- a. Applicant(s) must provide evidence of:
 - i. holding acceptable travel and/or health insurance (see V4.30(a) and (b)) with a minimum 12-month validity before a visa is granted under these instructions; and
 - ii. maintaining acceptable travel and/or health insurance (see V4.30(a) and (b)) for all periods of stay in New Zealand when applying for a subsequent Parent Boost visa and when applying to confirm compliance with the conditions of their Parent Boost visitor visa.
- b. Maintaining acceptable travel and/or health insurance as required in (a)(ii) above includes periods of non-coverage only if the period of non-coverage was as a direct result of the insurer's or bank error to grant the acceptable travel and/or health insurance required under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions and coverage was resumed as soon as possible. An error does not include situations where the insurer is entitled to make a decision to lapse, cancel or refuse to grant the required insurance.

Note: Applicant(s) are responsible to ensure that their insurance is current for the duration of their stay in New Zealand.

V4.30.10 Approval in principle

- a. Applicant(s) who are assessed as meeting the requirements under the Parent Boost visitor visa instructions will be advised that their application has been approved in principle; and visitor visas may be granted once they provide evidence of acceptable travel and/or health insurance valid for a period of at least 12 months.
- b. Applications will be declined if applicant(s) do not provide evidence of acceptable travel and/or health insurance valid for a period of at least 12 months within 3 months from the date of the approval in principle.

V4.35 Currency and Conditions of a Parent Boost visitor visa

V4.35.1 Currency of a Parent Boost visitor visa

- a. Successful applicants for a Parent Boost visitor visa will be granted a visitor visa allowing the holder:
 - i. six months to first enter New Zealand from the start date of the visa; and
 - ii. a five year stay from the date of their first arrival; and
 - iii. multiple entries throughout the five year stay.
- b. Despite E3.10(a), a Parent Boost visitor visa may be granted for the full duration of their visa, regardless of the applicant's passport expiration date.

V4.35.5 Conditions of a Parent Boost visitor visa

Visas granted under these instructions will be subject to the condition that:

- a. the visa holder(s) maintains acceptable travel and/or health insurance (see V4.30) for all periods of their stay in New Zealand; and
- b. the visa holder(s) continues to meet health requirements for residence as set out in A4.10 for the duration of their visa; and
- c. each sponsor must be ordinarily resident in New Zealand (see E4.10) and continue to stay in New Zealand for a minimum of 184 days in each 12-month period from the date of the first arrival of the Parent Boost visitor visa holder (that is, whichever visa holder arrives first); and
- d. (in order to confirm that the conditions in (a) to (b) above are met), the Parent Boost visitor visa holder(s) must submit a compliance with conditions form (including payment of the relevant fee) from outside New Zealand, after three years but no later than four years, from the date of their first arrival on a Parent Boost visitor visa, including:
 - i. a medical certificate and chest x-ray certificate completed by an offshore panel physician issued less than three months before the date the compliance with conditions form is submitted; and
 - ii. evidence that the Parent Boost visitor visa holder(s) has maintained acceptable travel and/or health insurance for previous periods of stay in New Zealand; and
- e. the Parent Boost visitor visa holder(s) must (as part of the compliance with conditions check) remain outside New Zealand until they receive confirmation that they have met the conditions of their visa.