

17 August 2016

IMMIGRATION NEW ZEALAND INSTRUCTIONS: Amendment Circular No. 2016/05

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 in Appendix 1 and operate in accordance with the amended instructions on and after 22 August 2016.

Note

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

Any enquiries about these amendments should be directed to the Immigration Contact Centre on 0508 558 855 or 09 914 4100 (Auckland only).

Changes to residence instructions effective on and after 22 August 2016

F5.1 How do dependent children qualify for a resident visa?

Instructions have been amended to confirm that certain requirements under the Dependent Child Category only apply where the parent(s) has previously applied for a residence class visa, and to set out the process that applies in cases where the parent(s) had not declared a dependent child on their own residence application.

Changes to temporary entry instructions effective on and after 22 August 2016

U3.20.5 Sufficient funds for maintenance while in New Zealand

Instructions have been amended to only allow sponsorship of foreign fee paying students in the tertiary sector who are onshore where they are being sponsored by the person who sponsored their initial (offshore) application.

U3.30 Students aged under 10

Amendments have been made to align student visa instructions with the New Zealand Qualification Authority's new Education (Pastoral Care of International Students) Code of Practice 2016, including updating the name of the Code and making minor changes to when a child is required to be accompanied by a guardian.

WR1 Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Instructions – Variation of Conditions

Talent (Accredited Employers) work visa holders may now change to a non-accredited employer where this is required for reasons beyond the control of the visa holder.

V3.100 Guardians accompanying students to New Zealand

The length of permitted stay for 'Guardians accompanying students to New Zealand' has been changed, so that these visitor visas are granted for the same duration as the student's visa.

V3.30 Children adopted overseas before their New Zealand citizenship is confirmed

Instructions have been amended to remove a redundant provision that requires Department of Internal Affairs to confirm there are "no apparent obstacles" to granting citizenship before a child adopted overseas can be granted a visitor visa.

E8.10.15 Refugee or protection status claimants granted temporary entry class visas

Instructions have been amended to confirm that restrictions on former refugee or protection status claimants applying for further visas do not apply to people who have withdrawn their claim or appeal.

WR1.15 Definition of 'exceptional talent in a declared field of art, culture or sport'

WR2.5 Definition of 'exceptional talent in a declared field of art, culture or sport'

The definition of 'exceptional talent in a declared field of art, culture or sport' has been moved from the Talent (Accredited Employer) instructions to the Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports) instructions (requiring the revocation of the definition from the Accredited Employer section).

Changes to residence and temporary entry instructions effective on and after 22 August 2016

E7.5 Verification

R5.10 Verification

Instructions have been amended to set out more clearly the process for deciding a visa application if an immigration officer is not satisfied that the evidence provided is genuine, or if they are satisfied it is false or misleading.

Miscellaneous Changes

A number of minor amendments have been made to correct or clarify immigration instructions, as follows:

- Amend wording of A13.1 The form in which documents must be submitted to confirm that passport must be original, not a certified copy, to reflect that ordinarily original documents will be returned without customers having to request them, and to remove the need for staff to initial copies of documents
- Clarify that work visas granted under *WI2.160 United Kingdom Working Holiday Scheme* allow work for a maximum of 12 months within the maximum 23-month validity of the visa
- Amend references to job titles held by Visa Services managers. From 1 July, Visa Services assistant area managers and market manager have been retitled as operations managers
- Clarify that "summer vacation" (as stated on some visa labels) and "Christmas-New Year vacation" (as currently stated in immigration instructions) refer to the same period
- Update the name of "Code of Practice for the Pastoral Care of International Students" to "Education (Pastoral Care of International Students) Code of Practice 2016". The wording of insurance requirements relating to the code has also been simplified
- Remove incorrect references to "principal registrants" in subtitles of Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category instructions at S1.10.10 and S1.40.10
- Correct minor spelling, formatting, cross-referencing and grammatical errors in the following immigration instructions:
 - Appendix 3 – List of Qualifications Exempt from Assessment
 - WS4 Currency of specific purpose or event visa
 - S1.40.30 Acceptable offers of employment
 - M2 members of a visiting force (including members of the civilian component of the visiting force), or crew members of any military craft transporting such people to New Zealand

- F4.30.10 Settlement funds
- RV3.1 Applications for variations of travel conditions
- RV3.20 Special provisions

APPENDIX 1: AMENDED IMMIGRATION INSTRUCTIONS EFFECTIVE ON AND AFTER 22 AUGUST 2016

R5.10 Verification

- a. It is the responsibility of an applicant for a visa to ensure that the information, evidence, and submissions provided demonstrates the applicant meets applicable immigration instructions to the satisfaction of an immigration officer (see R5.30).
- b. Immigration officers have a general obligation to take such steps as are necessary or appropriate to verify any documentation or information relevant to any decision under immigration instructions, whether or not a particular provision enables or obliges them to do so.
- c. When assessing an application, immigration officers must be satisfied that any documentation or information provided with that application is genuine.
- d. If an immigration officer cannot establish documentation or information submitted in applying for a visa is genuine, that application may be declined if an immigration officer is not satisfied that sufficient evidence has been provided to demonstrate that the relevant immigration instructions have been met.
- e. If an immigration officer is satisfied that any information or documentation submitted in applying for a visa is false or misleading, that application may be declined (see R5.20.1(h)).

BA3 Streamlining

- a. Applications under business immigration instructions will be given priority processing.
- b. Applications under business immigration instructions are to be determined only by immigration officers known as business immigration specialists.
- c. Despite (b) above, applications under the Investor Category may be determined by immigration officers other than business immigration specialists where this is directed by the General Manager, Visa Services, Immigration New Zealand (INZ).
- d. INZ Area Managers and Operations Managers will provide liaison services for the business immigration specialists to facilitate contact with applicants and the processing of business immigration applications.

F4.30 Additional requirements for tier one of the Parent Category

In addition to the requirements of the Parent Category in sections [F4.1](#) to F4.25, applicants under tier one of the Parent Category must meet one of the following requirements:

- a. Sponsor's income (see F4.30.1); or
- b. Guaranteed lifetime minimum income (see F4.30.5); or
- c. Settlement funds (see F4.30.10).

F4.30.1 Sponsor's income

- a. To meet the minimum income requirements:
 - i. a sponsor or their partner must earn a minimum of \$65,000 per annum before income tax; or
 - ii. a sponsor and their partner together must earn a minimum of \$90,000 per annum before income tax.
- b. The minimum income requirement referred to in (a) above must be met by personal taxable income that is obtained from one or any combination of:
 - i. sustained paid employment; or
 - ii. regular self-employment; or
 - iii. regular investment income.
- c. The minimum income requirement must be met by personal taxable income. 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 and/or their partner in the form of shareholder-employee salary or dividends, or is income derived from the trust.
- d. When assessing whether the income obtained from the source(s) in (b) above is sustained and/or regular, officers may consider, but are not limited to, such factors as the length of employment, terms of employment and the regularity of payments.
- e. The income of a sponsor's partner may only be considered if the partner has been:
 - i. living with the sponsor for a period of at least 12 months in a partnership that is genuine and stable (see [F2.10.1](#)), and they meet the requirements for the recognition of a partnership set out at [F2.15](#); and
 - ii. a New Zealand residence class visa holders for at least three years immediately preceding the date the application their partner wishes to sponsor is made, or is a New Zealand citizen.
- f. Sponsors must meet the evidential requirements set out at [F4.40.25.1](#).

F4.30.5 Guaranteed lifetime minimum income

- a. If there is one applicant included in the application, the applicant must have a guaranteed lifetime minimum income of at least NZ\$27,682 per annum.
- b. If a partner is also included in the application, the applicants jointly must have a guaranteed lifetime minimum income of at least NZ\$40,688 per annum.
- c. The applicants must meet the evidential requirements set out at [F4.40.30.1](#).

F4.30.10 Settlement funds

- a. Principal applicants must:
 - i. nominate funds (or assets that can be converted into funds) to bring to New Zealand of a minimum value of NZ\$500,000; and
 - ii. demonstrate ownership of the nominated funds and/or assets (see the evidential requirements set out at [F4.40.30.5](#)); and
 - iii. demonstrate that the nominated funds and/or assets have been earned or acquired legally (see [F4.5.25](#) and [F4.40.30.5](#)).
- b. Funds or assets may be owned either:
 - i. solely by the principal applicant; or
 - ii. jointly by the principal applicant and their partner who is included in the resident visa application.
- c. The principal applicant may claim the full value of jointly owned funds or assets (as per F4.30.10(b)(ii) above) for assessment purposes, provided an immigration officer is satisfied the principal and secondary applicants meet the partnership requirements set out at [R2.1.15](#).
- d. If funds 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 the funds or assets for which they provide evidence of ownership.
- e. The principal applicant may only nominate funds or assets that they earned or acquired legally, including funds and/or assets which have been gifted to them unconditionally and in accordance with local law (also see [F4.5.25](#)). Where nominated funds or assets have been gifted to the principal applicant an immigration officer

must be satisfied that the funds or assets being gifted were earned lawfully by the person(s) gifting the funds or assets.

- f. The nominated funds and/or assets must be unencumbered.
- g. The nominated funds and/or assets must not be borrowed.
- h. The principal applicant and/or their partner who is included in the application must transfer, or have transferred, a total of NZ\$500,000 in settlement funds to New Zealand from outside New Zealand.

Note: The value of the amount transferred will be dependent on the currency exchange rate at the time of transfer, not at the time the residence application is assessed (see also F4.30.10.15). Funds that have not been transferred to New Zealand by the principal applicant and/or their partner who is included in the application may not be used to meet requirements for F4.30.10.

F4.30.10.1 Aim and intent of settlement funds transfer

The instructions regarding the nominated settlements funds and the method of transfer of those funds to New Zealand are designed to ensure:

- a. the legitimacy and lawful ownership of the nominated funds; and
- b. the direct transfer of the settlement funds through a structured and prescribed process to guarantee ongoing legitimacy and lawful ownership of the funds brought to New Zealand.

F4.30.10.5 Approval in principle pending the transfer of settlement funds

If the applicants meet the criteria set out for settlement funds at F4.30.10 and all other requirements under the Parent Category (excluding instructions for transferring funds to New Zealand at F4.30.10.15), the applicants will be advised that:

- a. their application has been approved in principle; and
- b. resident visas may be granted once they:
 - i. provide acceptable evidence of having transferred the nominated funds in accordance with the relevant instructions; and
 - ii. pay any outstanding fee for English language tuition to meet English language requirements (see [F4.15](#)).

F4.30.10.10 Timeframe for transferring funds to New Zealand

- a. Principal applicants must meet the requirements for transferring nominated funds within 12 months of the date of the letter advising of approval in principle.
- b. Applications for a resident visa must be declined if a principal applicant does not present acceptable evidence of having transferred the nominated settlement funds within 12 months (or 18 months if an extension is granted, see provisions (c), (d), and (e) below) from the date of approval in principle.
- c. Principal applicants may request an extension to their transfer period for up six months.
- d. If a principal applicant wishes to request an extension to the timeframe for transferring the nominated funds to New Zealand, they must contact the immigration officer within 12 months of the date of the letter advising of Approval in Principle and present evidence of reasonable attempts to transfer the nominated funds to New Zealand.
- e. Following a principal applicant's presentation of evidence an immigration officer may:
 - i. grant an extension to the transfer period if they believe the evidence shows the principal applicant has made reasonable attempts to transfer the nominated funds within the 12 month time period; or
 - ii. decline to grant an extension to the transfer period if they believe the principal applicant has not made reasonable attempts to transfer the nominated funds within the 12 month time period.

F4.30.10.15 Transferring funds to New Zealand

- a. When their application meets the requirements for tier one through settlement funds, as per F4.30.10, and is approved in principle, the applicant will be required to transfer the nominated settlement funds to New Zealand and meet the evidential requirements set out at [F4.40.30.10](#).
- b. A minimum of NZ\$500,000 in total must be transferred to New Zealand.
- c. 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; and
 - i. be transferred through the banking system directly from the principal and/or secondary applicant's bank account(s) to New Zealand; or
 - ii. be transferred by a foreign exchange company to New Zealand through the banking system. Immigration officers may not accept the transferred funds if the applicant cannot provide satisfactory evidence of the following:
 - the nominated funds have been transferred to the foreign exchange company directly from the applicant's bank account(s); and

- the nominated funds have been transferred through a foreign exchange company in a way that is not contrary to laws of New Zealand; and the nominated 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.

Note: Nominated funds held in a country other than the country in which they were earned or acquired legally must have been originally transferred through the banking system, or a foreign exchange company that uses the banking system from the country in which they were earned or acquired..

F5.1 How do dependent children qualify for a resident visa?

- a. Principal applicants meet Dependent Child Category 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 an adult (whether their parent or not) for financial support, whether they live with them or not; and
 - o their parent(s) is lawfully and permanently in New Zealand; or
 - ii. are:
 - o aged 18 to 20, with no child(ren) of their own; and
 - o single (see [F5.5](#)); and
 - o their parent(s) is lawfully and permanently in New Zealand; or
 - iii. are:
 - o aged 17 or younger; and
 - o single (see [F5.5](#)); and
 - o their parent(s) is lawfully and permanently in New Zealand.
 - b. **Where the parent(s) has previously applied for a residence class visa,** principal applicants under Dependent Child Category must also:
 - i. have been born to, or adopted by (see [R3](#)), their parent(s) before their parent(s) made their own application for a residence class visa, and have been declared as dependent children on their parent(s) application for a residence class visa; or
 - ii. have been born to their parent(s) after their parent(s) made their own application for a residence class visa; or
 - iii. have been adopted by (see [R3](#)) their parent(s) after their parent(s) made their own application for a residence class visa, by a New Zealand adoption order made under the Adoption Act 1955, or an overseas adoption order which, under section 17 of the Adoption Act 1955, has the same effect as a New Zealand adoption order.
 - c. **Unless an immigration officer is satisfied that the provisions at (d) below are met, applications for residence under Dependent Child Category will be declined if:**
 - i. **the parent(s) of the principal applicant has previously applied for a residence class visa; and**
 - ii. **the principal applicant was born to, or adopted by, their parent(s) before their parent(s) application was decided; and**
 - iii. **the principal applicant was not declared as a dependent child on the parent(s) application for a residence class visa.**
 - d. **An application may be approved, however, if all other requirements are met and an immigration officer is satisfied that the parent(s) non-declaration of the child occurred with:**
 - i. **no intent to mislead on the part of either parent; and**
 - ii. **the outcome of the parent's residence class visa application would not have been different had the dependent child been declared.**
- Note:** Immigration officers should not decline an application on the basis of provision (c) above without first providing the principal applicant an opportunity to explain the non-declaration in accordance with [R5.15 Explaining discrepancies in family details](#).
- e. When determining whether a child of 21 to 24 years of age is totally or substantially reliant on an adult (whether their parent or not) for financial support, immigration officers must consider the whole application, taking into account all relevant factors including:
 - whether the child is in paid employment, whether this is full time or part time, and its duration;
 - whether the child has any other independent means of financial support;
 - whether the child is living with its parents or another family member, and the extent to which other support is provided;
 - whether the child is studying, and whether this is full time or part time.
 - f. Principal applicants under Dependent Child Category must meet health and character requirements (see [A4](#) and [A5](#)).

RV3.1 Applications for variations of travel conditions

- a. The duration of travel conditions on a resident visa can be varied allowing for multiple journey travel to New Zealand within the following specified time periods:
 - i. 12 months; or
 - ii. 14 days; or
 - iii. 24 months.
- b. Travel conditions can only be varied if the resident visa is valid. A resident visa is valid when:
 - i. the holder is in New Zealand; or
 - ii. the holder is outside New Zealand and the current travel conditions have not expired.
- c. Holders of resident visas who are in New Zealand must be granted a variation of travel conditions for a duration of at least 14 days.
- d. People who would otherwise be prohibited from entry or for the grant of a visa to New Zealand because they are subject to restrictions or a ban (see [RA9](#) and [R5.100](#)) if it were not for their New Zealand resident status, may only be granted a variation of travel conditions under [RV3.10](#) (14-day variation of travel conditions).

RV3.1.1 Declining an application for a variation of travel conditions

- a. An application for a variation of travel conditions by a resident visa holder in New Zealand cannot be declined.
- b. An application for a variation of travel conditions made outside New Zealand must be declined, where the applicant:
 - i. does not meet any requirements of [RV3.5](#) to [RV3.20](#) or
 - ii. would be otherwise prohibited from entry or for grant of a visa to New Zealand because they are subject to restrictions or a ban (see [RA9](#) and [R5.100](#)).
- c. Applications for variations of travel conditions made outside New Zealand by applicants who have failed to meet any conditions imposed under section 49(1) or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009, must be declined whether or not they are otherwise eligible for a variation of travel conditions.

RV3.1.5 Requests for reconsideration

- a. An applicant may seek to have the decision to decline an application for a variation of travel conditions reconsidered, if it was declined because:
 - i. the immigration officer was not satisfied with the evidence produced; or
 - ii. the application did not meet the requirements set out in instructions.
- b. Another officer with a grading the same as or higher than the officer who made the original decision will review the decision.
- c. The review process involves checking that the immigration instructions and procedures were correctly applied when the application was processed.

RV3.20 Special provisions

RV3.20.1 Australian citizens and residents

- a. Persons who hold a resident visa (or are deemed to hold a resident visa) because they are holders of current Australian permanent residence visas, current Australian resident return visas or Australian citizenship may be granted a variation of travel conditions for 24 months from the date their current resident visa was granted.
- b. Australian citizens or residents who:
 - i. have held, or are deemed to have held, a resident visa for over 24 months; or
 - ii. have been previously granted a variation of travel conditions under this provision;may apply for variations of travel conditions under the provisions of [RV3.5](#) or [RV3.10](#) or for a permanent resident visa ([RV2](#)).

RV3.20.5 Partners of New Zealand citizens who do not qualify for a permanent resident visa

- a. Unless [RV3.1 \(c\)](#) applies, partners of New Zealand citizens who do not qualify for a permanent resident visa (see [RV2](#)), may be granted a further variation of travel conditions for a 24 month period, provided the New Zealand partner supports the application in writing and:
 - i. the applicant's resident visa was obtained on the basis of their partnership with the same New Zealand citizen and the partnership is ongoing; **or**
 - ii. an immigration officer is satisfied that the applicant has been living with the New Zealand citizen in a genuine and stable relationship for at least one year at the time of application.
- b. Dependent children of the partner of a New Zealand citizen, who were included in that partner's residence class visa application, may be granted with a variation of travel conditions for a period of 24 months, equivalent to that of the partner's travel conditions.
- c. An immigration officer may ask for any additional evidence that the relationship is ongoing, genuine and stable, including that obtained by interview.

RV3.20.10 Resident visa holders seconded overseas as part of their New Zealand employment

- a. Unless [RV3.1 \(c\)](#) applies, resident visa holders seconded overseas as part of their New Zealand employment, who do not qualify for permanent resident visas, may be granted a variation of travel conditions for a further 24-month period provided that their New Zealand employer confirms in writing that they require the applicant to remain overseas and still consider the applicant to be a New Zealand resident.
- b. Written confirmation from a New Zealand employer must state the terms and duration of the secondment and confirm the applicant is still considered a New Zealand resident.
- c. Further travel conditions under this provision may be granted every two years, for up to a total of 8 years stay outside New Zealand.
- d. Partners and children may be granted further travel conditions for a period equivalent to that of the principal applicant provided the immigration officer is satisfied that the relationship between them and the principal applicant is genuine and ongoing.

RW2 Residence instructions for holders of work visas granted under the Talent (Accredited Employers) work instructions

Holders of visas granted under the Talent (Accredited Employers) work instructions may be granted a residence class visa where:

- a. they have held a work visa granted under the Talent (Accredited Employers) work instructions for a period of at least 24 months; and
- b. during the currency of that visa they have been employed in New Zealand throughout a period of 24 months:
 - i. by any accredited employer; or
 - ii. by an employer(s) who is not an accredited employer, provided that during the period of that employment the conditions of the applicant's visa were varied to allow them to work for that employer(s) **in line with E3.26.1(c) and (d); or**
 - iii. **by any accredited employer, whose accreditation is rescinded or not renewed during the currency of that visa, provided the employment continued to meet the following requirements:**
 - o **the base salary offered must be no less than the base salary that was required at the time the initial work visa application was made; and**
 - o **the offer of employment must meet the requirements of WR1.10; and**
 - o **employers must meet the requirements under W2.10.6 and W2.10.10; and**
- c. they have employment in New Zealand with a minimum base salary of NZ\$55,000 per annum if the associated work to Residence visa application ([WR1](#)) was made on or after 28 July 2008 ; and
- d. they hold full or provisional registration, if full or provisional registration is required to practice in the occupation in which they are employed; and
- e. they meet health and character requirements (see [A4](#) and [A5](#)).

Note:

~ Applicants under these instructions must be in New Zealand at the time they lodge their application for a residence class visa.

~ For the avoidance of doubt, the minimum base salary excludes employment-related allowances (for example overtime, tool or uniform allowances, medical insurance, accommodation).

~ Where an employee is to work more than 40 hours per week, the minimum base salary must be calculated on the basis of 40 hours work per week.

S1.10 Samoan Quota Scheme

S1.10.1 Objective

The Samoan Quota Scheme allows up to 1,100 Samoan citizens to be granted a resident visa each year. The total number of Samoan citizens approved under this category includes principal applicants, their partners and dependent children.

S1.10.5 Criteria for a resident visa

- a. To qualify for a resident visa under the Samoan Quota Scheme, the principal applicant must:
 - i. be a Samoan citizen (having been born in Samoa or born overseas to a Samoan citizen who was born in Samoa); and
 - ii. be either in Samoa or lawfully in New Zealand at the time their application for a resident visa is made; and
 - iii. have their registration drawn from the Samoan Quota Scheme pool; and
 - iv. lodge their application for a resident visa under the Samoan Quota Scheme within eight months of written advice from INZ that their registration has been drawn from the Samoan Quota Scheme pool; and
 - v. have been aged between 18 and 45 (inclusive) at the registration closing date; and
 - vi. have an acceptable offer of employment, or have a partner included in the application who has an acceptable offer of employment (see S1.10.30 below); and
 - vii. (if they have dependent children) meet the minimum income requirement (see S1.10.35 below); and
 - viii. meet a minimum level of English language ability (see S1.10.45 below); and
 - ix. meet health and character requirements (see [A4](#) and A5).
- b. Partners and dependent children of the principal applicant who are included in the resident visa application must also meet health and character requirements for a resident visa (see A4 and A5).
- c. An immigration officer may extend the eight month timeframe referred to in paragraph (a)(iv) if the officer believes the special circumstances of the applicant justify such an extension.
- d. An Assistant General Manager, Visa Services may extend the eight month timeframe referred to in paragraph (a)(iv) in relation to a class of applicants if the Assistant General Manager believes the special circumstances of the class of applicants justify such an extension.

S1.10.10 Registration process

- a. Principal registrants may register for entry into the Samoan Quota pool within a set registration period. The dates of the registration period will be announced each year prior to the registration opening.
- b. Principal registrants must be aged between 18 and 45 (inclusive) at the registration closing date for their registration to be accepted into the ballot.
- c. Registrations must be made on the appropriate registration form for the Samoan Quota Scheme.
- d. Registrations must be submitted during the registration period to the appropriate receiving office specified in the appropriate registration guide for the Samoan Quota Scheme.
- e. Registrations will be accepted for entry into the ballot only if they are fully completed, signed by the principal registrant, and accompanied by any documents or evidence specified as required by the registration form.
- f. Any person included in a registration must either:
 - i. be in New Zealand lawfully at the time the registration is made; or
 - ii. be offshore at the time the registration is made.
- g. Any person who has previously overstayed in New Zealand, but has departed voluntarily, and is not subject to a removal order or period of prohibition on entry, can register under the Samoan Quota Scheme.

S1.10.10.1 Definition of 'principal registrant'

The principal registrant is the person who is declared to be the principal registrant on the registration application form and who intends to be the principal applicant of any resulting resident visa application.

S1.10.15 Inclusion in registration of immediate family members of the principal registrant

- a. Where the principal registrant has a partner and/or dependent children all of those people must be included in the registration.
- b. If a registration is successful in the pool draw, only a partner and/or dependent children included in the registration may be included in the resulting application for a resident visa under the Samoan Quota Scheme. This limitation applies despite [R2.1](#) concerning the inclusion of family members in an application.
- c. Any partner and/or dependent children who were eligible for inclusion in the registration but were not included must not subsequently be granted a residence class visa under the Partnership or Dependent Child Categories.

- d. Despite (b) and (c) above, a partner or dependent child who was included in the registration but not in the resulting application for a resident visa may be granted a residence class visa as a principal applicant under the Partnership or Dependent Child Categories.
- e. Notwithstanding (b) above, in the event an applicant includes any partner and/or dependent child in their application who was not included in their registration, officers should allow the principal applicant an opportunity to explain the non-declaration in accordance with [R5.15](#) before applying the limitation referred to in (b).
- f. Where a person is not eligible to be included at the time of registration but is eligible at the time of the application for a resident visa (e.g. in the case of a newborn child), they may be included in the resident visa application provided [R2.1](#) is met.

S1.10.20 Number of registrations that may be lodged

Registrants must lodge (or be included in) only one registration within the registration period. If a registration is lodged that includes registrants who are already included in a registration accepted by INZ, the subsequent registration(s) will not be accepted.

S1.10.25 Selection process following closure of registration

- a. As soon as practicable following the closure of the registration period, INZ will conduct an electronic draw.
- b. Registrations will be randomly drawn from the pool until the appropriate number of potential applicants to fill the number of available places within the annual period has been drawn.
- c. Principal registrants whose registrations have been drawn from the pool will be notified by INZ in the month following the draw that their registration has been successful, and will be invited to lodge an application for a resident visa under the Samoan Quota Scheme at the appropriate receiving office of INZ not more than eight months after the date of that advice.

S1.10.30 Acceptable offers of employment

- a. Acceptable offers of employment may be in either a skilled or unskilled occupation but must be for on-going and sustainable employment. On-going and sustainable employment is:
 - i. an offer of employment or current employment with a single employer which is permanent, or indefinite, and of which the employer is in a position to meet the terms specified; or
 - ii. an offer of employment or current employment, with a single employer for a stated term of at least 12 months.

Note: When assessing whether employment is sustainable, officers may consider, but are not limited to, such factors as the residence status of the employer, the period for which the employing organisation has been established as a going concern, and the financial sustainability of the employing organisation.

Where an offer of employment or current employment is for a stated term of at least 12 months, the stated term must be valid both at the time the application is lodged and when the application is decided, in particular:

- ~ if the applicant has current employment, he or she must be in that employment, or
- ~ if the applicant has an offer of employment, the offer must continue to be valid.

- b. Acceptable offers of employment must also be:
 - i. for full-time employment (employment is full-time if it amounts to, on average, at least 30 hours per week) unless S1.10.35.1 (c) applies; and
 - ii. current at the time of assessing the application and at the time of grant of the visa; and
 - iii. genuine; and
 - iv. for a position that is paid by salary or wages (ie, positions of self-employment, payment by commission and/or retainer are not acceptable); and
 - v. accompanied by evidence of professional or technical registration if this is required by law to take up the offer; and
 - vi. compliant with all relevant employment law in force in New Zealand.
- c. An acceptable offer of employment must be from an employer who complies with all relevant employment and immigration law in force in New Zealand. Compliance with relevant New Zealand employment and immigration law will be assessed on the basis of past and current behaviour, and includes, but is not limited to:
 - i. paying employees no less than the applicable minimum wage rate; and
 - ii. meeting holiday and leave entitlements and other minimum statutory requirements; and
 - iii. meeting occupational safety and health obligations; and
 - iv. only employing people who are entitled to work in New Zealand.
- d. For the purposes of S1.10.30(a) (ii), INZ must be satisfied that the employer:
 - i. has genuine reasons based on reasonable grounds for specifying that the employment is for a stated term; and

- ii. has advised the employee of when or how their employment will end and the reasons for their employment ending; and
 - iii. is in a position to meet the terms specified.
- e. 'Genuine reasons' for the purposes of [SM7.15\(c\)\(i\)](#) do not include reasons:
- i. that exclude or limit the rights of a person under employment law; or
 - ii. to determine the suitability of a person for permanent or indefinite employment.

Note: In order to meet employment law, employment agreements that are for a stated term must specify in writing the way in which the employment will end and the reasons for ending the employment.

- f. If the principal applicant has dependent children, the offer of employment must also meet the minimum income requirement set out at S1.10.35 below.

S1.10.35 Minimum income requirement

- a. Principal applicants with dependent children must show that they will meet the minimum income requirement if they come to New Zealand, which is intended to ensure they can support themselves and their dependent children.
- b. The gross minimum income requirement is NZ\$33,499.44. This is based on the Unemployment Benefit (married and civil union rate) plus the maximum Accommodation Supplement (as set by the New Zealand Government).
- c. The minimum income requirement must be derived from an acceptable offer of employment - see S1.10.30.

S1.10.35.1 Ability to include partner's income as part of the minimum income requirement

- a. If both the principal applicant and their partner included in their application have an acceptable offer of employment in New Zealand, both of their wages or salaries may be taken into account when determining if the minimum income requirement is met.
- b. In such cases the partner's employment and income will only be taken into account if, at the time the application is assessed, an immigration officer 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 [R2.1.15.1\(b\)](#) and [R2.1.15.5\(a\)\(i\)](#)).
- c. Where the employment (and income) of both the principal applicant and their partner is used to meet the minimum income requirement, both offers of employment must meet all the requirements in S1.10.30 except that only one has to meet the requirement that the offer be for full-time employment.

S1.10.40 Evidence of employment offer

- a. Evidence of an offer of employment is original or certified copies of the following documents:
 - i. a written offer of employment; and
 - ii. a detailed job description; and
 - iii. an employment agreement entered into by the employer and the principal applicant, stating:
 - iv. the terms of employment; and
 - o the hours of work; and
 - o the period during which employment may begin.
- b. Additional evidence may include, but is not limited to:
 - i. any information requested by INZ; and
 - ii. the results of any verification undertaken by INZ; and
 - iii. information from the employer or recruitment agency.

S1.10.45 Minimum English language requirement

The interviewing immigration officer determines whether principal applicants meet the minimum English language requirement by assessing whether they are able to:

- a. read English; and
- b. understand and respond to questions in English; and
- c. maintain an English language conversation about themselves, their family or their background.

S1.10.50 Determining applications

- a. The immigration officer must sight the original job offer and verify that it is genuine and current by checking:
 - i. directly with the employer; or
 - ii. through the nearest office of INZ to the employer in New Zealand; or
 - iii. by some other appropriate arrangement.

- b. The immigration officer must then assess the applicant's English language ability against the criteria at S1.10.45 above.

S1.10.55 Grant of visas

- a. If an application for a resident visa under the Samoan Quota Scheme is approved and the applicant is in New Zealand lawfully, a resident visa will be granted.
- b. If an application for a resident visa under the Samoan Quota Scheme is approved and the applicant is in Samoa, the principal applicant will be granted with a resident visa with travel conditions allowing first entry within three months, while the partner and dependent children will be granted resident visas with travel conditions allowing first entry within 12 months.

S1.40 Pacific Access Category

S1.40.1 Objective

The Pacific Access Category allows up to 250 citizens of Fiji, 250 citizens of Tonga, 75 citizens of Tuvalu, and 75 citizens of Kiribati to be granted residence class visas in New Zealand each year. The total number of individuals approved under each category includes principal applicants, their partners and dependent children.

S1.40.5 Criteria for a resident visa

- a. To qualify for a resident visa under the Pacific Access Category, the principal applicant must:
 - i. be a citizen of Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, or Kiribati; and
 - ii. have their Pacific Access Category registration drawn from the relevant Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, or Kiribati pool of the Pacific Access Category; and
 - iii. lodge their application for a resident visa under the Pacific Access Category within eight months of written advice from INZ that their registration has been drawn from the relevant Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, or Kiribati pool of the Pacific Access Category; and
 - iv. have been aged between 18 and 45 (inclusive) at the registration closing date; and
 - v. have an acceptable offer of employment or have a partner, included in the application, who has an acceptable offer of employment (see S1.40.30 below); and
 - vi. (if they have dependent children) meet the minimum income requirement set out at S1.40.35 below; and
 - vii. meet a minimum level of English language ability (see S1.40.45 below); and
 - viii. meet health and character requirements (see [A4](#) and [A5](#)).
- b. Principal applicants who are citizens of Fiji:
 - i. must be either in Fiji or lawfully in New Zealand at the time their application under the Pacific Access Category is made; and
 - ii. must have been born in Fiji or born overseas to a Fijian citizen who was born in Fiji.
- c. Principal applicants who are citizens of Tonga:
 - i. must be either in Tonga or lawfully in New Zealand at the time their application under the Pacific Access Category is made; and
 - ii. must have been born in Tonga or born overseas to a Tongan citizen who was born in Tonga.
- d. Principal applicants who are citizens of Kiribati:
 - i. must be either in Kiribati or Fiji or lawfully in New Zealand at the time their application under the Pacific Access Category is made; and
 - ii. must have been born in Kiribati or born overseas to a Kiribati citizen who was born in Kiribati.
- e. Principal applicants who are citizens of Tuvalu:
 - i. must be either in Tuvalu or Fiji or lawfully in New Zealand at the time their application under the Pacific Access Category is made; and
 - ii. must have been born in Tuvalu or born overseas to a Tuvaluan citizen who was born in Tuvalu.
- f. Partners and dependent children included in applications under the Pacific Access Category must also meet health and character requirements (see [A4](#) and [A5](#)).
- g. An immigration officer may extend the eight-month timeframe referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) if the officer believes the special circumstances of the applicant justify such an extension.
- h. An Assistant General Manager, Visa Services may extend the eight-month timeframe referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) in relation to a class of applicants if the Assistant General Manager believes the special circumstances of the class of applicants justify such an extension.

S1.40.10 Registration process

- a. Principal registrants may register for entry into the relevant Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, or Kiribati pool of the Pacific Access Category within a set registration period. The dates of the registration period will be announced each year prior to the registration opening.
- b. Principal registrants must be aged between 18 and 45 (inclusive) at the registration closing date for their registration to be accepted into the ballot.
- c. Registrations must be made on the appropriate registration form for the Pacific Access Category.
- d. Registrations must be submitted during the registration period to the appropriate receiving office specified on the Pacific Access Category registration guide applicable to the country.
- e. Registrations will be accepted for entry into the ballot only if they are fully completed, signed by the principal registrant, submitted together with the appropriate fee and accompanied by any documents or evidence as required by the registration form.

- f. Any person included in a registration must either:
 - i. be in New Zealand lawfully at the time the registration is made; or
 - ii. be offshore at the time the registration is made.
- g. Any person who has previously overstayed in New Zealand, but has departed voluntarily, and is not subject to a removal order or period of prohibition on entry, can register under the Pacific Access Category.

S1.40.10.1 Definition of 'principal registrant'

The principal registrant is the person who is declared to be the principal registrant on the registration application form and who intends to be the principal applicant of any resulting residence class visa application.

S1.40.15 Inclusion in registration of immediate family members of the principal registrant

- a. Where the principal registrant has a partner and/or dependent children all of those people must be included in the registration.
- b. If a registration is successful in the pool draw, only a partner and/or dependent children included in the registration may be included in the resulting application for a resident visa under the Pacific Access Category. This limitation applies despite [R2.1](#) concerning the inclusion of family members in an application.
- c. Any partner and/or dependent children who were eligible for inclusion in the registration but were not included must not subsequently be granted a residence class visa under the Partnership or Dependent Child Categories.
- d. Despite (b) and (c) above, a partner or dependent child who was included in the registration but not in the resulting application for a resident visa may be granted a residence class visa as a principal applicant under the Partnership or Dependent Child Categories.
- e. Notwithstanding (b) above, in the event an applicant includes any partner and/or dependent child in their application who was not included in their registration, officers should allow the principal applicant an opportunity to explain the non-declaration in accordance with [R5.15](#) before applying the limitation referred to in (b).
- f. Where a person is not eligible to be included at the time of registration but is eligible at the time of the application for a resident visa (e.g. in the case of a newborn child), they may be included in the resident visa application provided [R2.1](#) is met.

S1.40.20 Number of registrations that may be lodged

Registrants must lodge (or be included in) only one registration within the registration period. If a registration is lodged that includes registrants who are already included in a registration accepted by INZ, the subsequent registration(s) will not be accepted.

S1.40.25 Selection process following closure of registration

- a. INZ will conduct an electronic draw as soon as practicable after the closure of the registration period.
- b. Registrations will be randomly drawn from the pool of registrations, until the appropriate number of potential registrants to meet the various quotas of available places within the annual period has been drawn.
- c. Principal registrants whose registrations have been drawn from the various pools will be notified by INZ in the month following the draw that their registration has been successful and that they must lodge a full application under the Pacific Access Category to the appropriate receiving office of INZ not more than eight months after the date of that advice.
- d. Principal registrants who are unsuccessful in the registration process within a particular registration period are able to re-register within subsequent registration periods at a reduced fee.

S1.40.30 Acceptable offers of employment

- a. Acceptable offers of employment may be in either a skilled or unskilled occupation but must be for on-going and sustainable employment. On-going and sustainable employment is:
 - i. an offer of employment or current employment with a single employer which is permanent, or indefinite, and of which the employer is in a position to meet the terms specified; or
 - ii. an offer of employment or current employment, with a single employer for a stated term of at least 12 months.

Note: When assessing whether employment is sustainable, officers may consider, but are not limited to, such factors as the residence status of the employer, the period for which the employing organisation has been established as a going concern, and the financial sustainability of the employing organisation.

Where an offer of employment or current employment is for a stated term of at least 12 months, the stated term must be valid both at the time the application is lodged and when the application is decided, in particular:

- ~ if the applicant has current employment, he or she must be in that employment, or
- ~ if the applicant has an offer of employment, the offer must continue to be valid.

- b. Acceptable offers of employment must also be:

- i. for full-time employment (employment is full-time if it amounts to, on average, at least 30 hours per week) unless S1.40.35.1 (c) applies; and
 - ii. current at the time of assessing the application and at the time of grant the visa; and
 - iii. genuine; and
 - iv. for a position that is paid by salary or wages (ie, positions of self-employment, payment by commission and/or retainer are not acceptable); and
 - v. accompanied by evidence of professional or technical registration if this is required by law to take up the offer; and
 - vi. compliant with all relevant employment law in force in New Zealand.
- c. An acceptable offer of employment must be from an employer who complies with all relevant employment and immigration law in force in New Zealand. Compliance with relevant New Zealand employment and immigration law will be assessed on the basis of past and current behaviour, and includes, but is not limited to:
- i. paying employees no less than the applicable minimum wage rate; and
 - ii. meeting holiday and leave entitlements and other minimum statutory requirements; and
 - iii. meeting occupational safety and health obligations; and
 - iv. only employing people who are entitled to work in New Zealand.
- d. For the purposes of S1.40.30(a)(ii), INZ must be satisfied that the employer:
- i. has genuine reasons based on reasonable grounds for specifying that the employment is for a stated term; and
 - ii. has advised the employee of when or how their employment will end and the reasons for their employment ending; and
 - iii. is in a position to meet the terms specified.
- e. 'Genuine reasons' for the purposes of [SM7.15\(c\)\(i\)](#) do not include reasons:
- i. that exclude or limit the rights of a person under employment law; or
 - ii. to determine the suitability of a person for permanent or indefinite employment.

Note: In order meet employment law, employment agreements that are for a stated term must specify in writing the way in which the employment will end and the reasons for ending the employment.

- f. If the principal applicant has dependent children, the offer of employment must also meet the minimum income requirement set out at S1.40.35 below.

S1.40.35 Minimum income requirement

- a. Principal applicants with dependent children must show that they will meet the minimum income requirement if they come to New Zealand, which is intended to ensure they can support themselves and their dependent children.
- b. The gross minimum income requirement is NZ\$33,499.44. This is based on the Unemployment Benefit (married and civil union rate) plus the maximum Accommodation Supplement (as set by the New Zealand Government).
- c. The minimum income requirement must be derived from the acceptable offer of employment - see S1.40.30.

S1.40.35.1 Ability to include the partner's income as part of the minimum income requirement

- a. If both the principal applicant and their partner included in their application have an acceptable offer of employment in New Zealand, both of their wages or salaries may be taken into account when determining if the minimum income requirement is met.
- b. In such cases the partner's employment and income will only be taken into account if, at the time the application is assessed, an immigration officer 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 [R2.1.15.1\(b\)](#) and [R2.1.15.5\(a\)\(i\)](#)).
- c. Where the employment (and income) of both the principal applicant and their partner is used to meet the minimum income requirement, both offers of employment must meet all the requirements in S1.40.30, except that only one has to meet the requirement that the offer be for full-time employment.

S1.40.40 Evidence of employment offer

- a. Evidence of an offer of employment is original or certified copies of the following documents:
 - i. a written offer of employment; and
 - ii. a detailed job description; and
 - iii. a letter from the employer stating whether or not any occupational registration is required by law for the principal applicant to take up the position; and
 - iv. an employment agreement entered into by the employer and the principal applicant, stating:

- the terms of employment; and
 - the hours of work; and
 - the period during which employment may begin.
- b. Additional evidence may include, but is not limited to:
 - i. any information requested by INZ; and
 - ii. the results of any verification undertaken by INZ; and
 - iii. information from the employer or recruitment agency.

S1.40.45 Minimum English language requirement

Immigration officers determine whether principal applicants meet the minimum English language requirement by assessing whether they are able to:

- a. read English; and
- b. understand and respond to questions in English; and
- c. maintain an English language conversation about themselves, their family or their background.

S1.40.50 Determining applications

- a. Immigration officers must sight the original job offer and verify that it is genuine and current by checking:
 - i. directly with the employer; or
 - ii. through the nearest office of INZ to the employer in New Zealand; or
 - iii. by some other appropriate arrangement.
- b. Immigration officers must assess the applicant's English language ability against the criteria at S1.40.45 above.

S1.40.55 Grant of visas

- a. If an application for a resident visa under the Pacific Access Category is approved and the applicant is in New Zealand lawfully, a resident visa will be granted.
- b. If an application for a resident visa under the Pacific Access Category is approved and the applicant is in Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, or Tuvalu, the principal applicant will be granted a resident visa with travel conditions allowing first entry within three months, while the partner and dependent children will be granted resident visas with travel conditions allowing first entry within 12 months.

E3.20 Conditions of student visa, limited visa and interim visa for study purposes

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 378

Subject to any special direction to the contrary, every student visa, limited visa and interim visa granted for the purpose of study is subject to the following conditions:

- a. At all times during the currency of the visa to be in New Zealand, the holder has the means to maintain himself or herself in New Zealand, in the form of:
 - i. funds held in New Zealand by or on behalf of or in trust for the holder; or
 - ii. an acceptable form of financial undertaking by an eligible third party; or
 - iii. a current approved sponsorship undertaking (see [E6](#)); or
 - iv. financial assistance available to the holder under any multilateral or bilateral aid programme administered in New Zealand by a Government department or statutory body; and
- b. At all times during the currency of the visa to be in New Zealand, the holder has the means to travel to a country to which the holder has a right of entry, such means to be in the form of:
 - i. a fully paid travel ticket to any such country; or
 - ii. sufficient funds held in New Zealand by or on behalf of or in trust for the holder (being funds additional to any sum required under paragraph (a)) to purchase any such ticket; or
 - iii. an acceptable form of financial undertaking by an eligible third party; or
 - iv. a current approved sponsorship (see [E6](#)); or
 - v. financial assistance available to the holder under any multilateral or bilateral aid programme administered in New Zealand by a Government department or statutory body; and
- c. The holder attends the programme of study at all times as required, at the place of study endorsed on the visa, unless there are genuine reasons for absences; and
- d. The holder makes satisfactory progress in the programme of study, which is primarily determined by the education provider offering the programme of study, and assessed against its academic progress policies; and
- e. The holder pays all or any fees that may be fixed from time to time and that are payable by the holder in respect of the programme of study undertaken or to be undertaken; and
- f. The holder has insurance (see [U3.45](#)) if required to do so (see [U3.1\(vii\)](#)).

E3.25 Conditions of temporary entry class visas may be imposed, varied or waived

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 52, 386 A(3) and 387A

- a. On granting a temporary entry class visa, the Minister or an immigration officer may:
 - i. impose conditions in addition to those specified in temporary entry instructions in relation to a visa of that class or type;
 - ii. vary or waive conditions that would otherwise apply to a visa of that class or type.
- b. Following the grant of a temporary entry class visa, the Minister or an immigration officer may:
 - i. impose further conditions whether or not the conditions are specified in temporary entry instructions in relation to a visa of that class or type;
 - ii. vary or cancel conditions that would otherwise apply to a visa of that class or type or which were imposed when the visa was granted.
- c. The Minister or an immigration officer may also do one or more of the things mentioned in E3.25 (b) by agreement with the visa holder.
- d. The Minister or an immigration officer must notify the visa holder in writing of the conditions imposed, varied, waived or cancelled in E3.25 (b) or (c) above. Notice must be:
 - i. given to the visa holder personally; or
 - ii. sent to the contact address.

Note: If the contact address is a physical address, notice must be sent by registered post to that address. If the contact address is an electronic address, notice must be sent by electronic means to that address.

- e. The conditions imposed, varied, waived or cancelled take effect:
 - i. from the date the visa is granted, if the condition is imposed, varied, or waived when the visa is granted; or
 - ii. from the date specified in the notice. The specified date must not be earlier than the date of notification.

Note: Immigration officers should refer to E3.26 for varying the conditions of temporary entry class visas.

E3.26 Varying the conditions of temporary entry class visas

See also *Immigration Act 2009 s 52*

- a. Holders of temporary entry class visas should apply for a variation of the conditions of their visa if:
 - i. they wish to work and do not have a visa that allows work in New Zealand; or
 - ii. they hold a work or visitor visa and wish to undertake a programme of study in New Zealand for longer than 3 months (unless [U2.5](#) applies); or
 - iii. they hold a work visa limited by conditions and wish to change employers, and/or occupation and/or the place of employment.
- b. Immigration officers may grant a variation of conditions in such cases provided that the applicant completes an Application for Variation of Conditions and produces:
 - i. the appropriate fee;
 - ii. a valid passport or travel document;
 - iii. documents which support the requested variation, such as:
 - o an offer of employment (see [WK2.10.10](#)); or
 - o an offer of place at a suitable education provider (see [U3.5](#)), and evidence of tuition fee payment or exemption (see [U3.10](#)); and
 - iv. any other documents or information requested by the immigration officer.
- c. A variation of conditions will only be granted where the varied conditions still meet the objectives of the instructions which the visa was granted under.

E3.26.1 Varying the conditions of work visas

- a. In order to meet the objective of Essential Skills instructions, particularly [WK1.1\(c\)](#), Essential Skills visa holders seeking to change occupation or place of employment will not be granted a variation of conditions and must instead apply for a new work visa, unless their occupation is listed on the Essential Skills in Demand Lists and the applicant meets the requirements of the list.
- b. Holders of a work visa granted under [WS2](#) as players or professional sports coaches may apply for a variation of conditions of their work visa to undertake additional employment. A variation of conditions may be granted if:
 - i. the terms of the existing employment have been met, and will continue to be met; and **either**
 - ii. the secondary employment is offered by the sports club or a company involved in the sport and the position is offered solely to this particular player or coach; or
 - iii. the secondary employment is offered by an employer other than the sports club or a company involved in the sport and an immigration officer is satisfied that there are no New Zealand citizens or residence class visa holders available to be employed in the position (see [WK2.5](#)).
- c. Holders of a work visa granted under WR1 (Talent Accredited Employers) Work Instructions) may apply for a variation of conditions of their work visa to change employers. A variation of conditions may be granted:
 - i. to undertake employment for another accredited employer; or
 - ii. to undertake employment for another employer who is not an accredited employer if their employment is no longer available due to reasons beyond the visa holder's control. When assessing such applications for a variation of conditions, immigration officers will consider all the circumstances of the applicant and the reasons for which the former accredited employer did not continue employment or the former employer's accreditation was not renewed or rescinded.
- d. In order to be granted a variation of conditions under (c) above:
 - i. the base salary offered must be no less than the base salary that was required at the time the initial work visa application was made; and
 - ii. the offer of employment must meet the requirements of [WR1.10](#); and
 - iii. employers must meet the requirements under [W2.10.6](#) and [W2.10.10](#).

Note:

~ Where a person fails to continue employment in the circumstances described in (c) and (d) above, they will not be eligible for residence under the Residence Instructions for holders of work visas granted under the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Instructions.

~ For the avoidance of doubt, the base salary in (d) above excludes employment-related allowances (for example overtime, tool or uniform allowances, medical insurance, accommodation). The base salary is calculated on the basis of 40 hours work per week.

E3.26.5 Varying the conditions of visitor visas

- a. Holders of visitor visas granted under [V3.100](#) Guardians accompanying students to New Zealand may only be granted a variation of conditions for part time work or part time study between the hours 9:30am and 2:30pm Monday to Friday (inclusive) (see [V3.100.35](#)).

- b. Holders of visitor visas may be granted a variation of conditions for a duration of six weeks to undertake seasonal work (planting, maintaining, harvesting and packing crops) in any region where the Ministry of Social Development has identified a shortage of seasonal labour and for any employer in the horticulture or viticulture industries, provided the applicant has not been granted a variation of conditions for this purpose since their most recent entry to New Zealand.

E3.26.10 Varying the conditions of student visas

- a. Holders of student visas may be granted a variation of conditions to allow them to work in line with the requirements at [U13](#).

E7.5 Verification

- a. It is the responsibility of an applicant for a visa to ensure that the information, evidence, and submissions provided demonstrates the applicant meets applicable immigration instructions to the satisfaction of an immigration officer (see E7.30).
- b. Immigration officers have a general obligation to take such steps as are necessary or appropriate to verify any documentation or information relevant to any decision under immigration instructions, whether or not a particular provision enables or obliges them to do so.
- c. When assessing an application, immigration officers must be satisfied that any documentation or information provided with that application is genuine.
- d. If an immigration officer cannot establish documentation or information submitted in applying for a visa is genuine, that application may be declined if an immigration officer is not satisfied that sufficient evidence has been provided to demonstrate that the relevant immigration instructions have been met.
- e. If an immigration officer is satisfied that any information or documentation submitted in applying for a visa is false or misleading, that application may be declined (see E4.75 f).

E7.5.1 Verification of identity

If there is reason to doubt the claimed identity of an applicant or the authenticity of identity document(s), immigration officers must seek further information to verify the identity of the applicant and authenticity of the documents provided.

E8.10 Temporary visas for refugee or protection status claimants

The requirements for lodging temporary visa applications are different if the applicant is a person who is also claiming refugee or protection status in New Zealand. A claimant who meets the requirements in E8.10.1 may be granted a temporary visa.

E8.10.1 General requirements

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 393

- a. A refugee or protection status claimant awaiting a decision on their claim, who holds a current temporary visa may submit an application for a further temporary visa at any INZ office in New Zealand.
- b. Applications must be made on the approved application form and submitted together with the applicant's travel document (or identity document in which the current visa is held), and a passport-sized photograph of the applicant's head and shoulders.
- c. Such applicants do not have to pay a fee provided they apply while their claim (or appeal) is being determined and are exempt from paying the immigration levy.
- d. The applicant must ensure that they submit each application before any existing visa expires (see E2.10).
- e. Normally, claimants for refugee or protection status will be granted visitor visas (see V3.90). For information on when claimants may be granted other visas see E8.10.15 below, WI6 (work), U10.1 (student) and L6.1 (limited).

E8.10.5 Conditions of temporary visas granted to refugee or protection status claimants

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 142, 239

- a. A visa granted to a refugee or protection status claimant before their claim or appeal is determined will not normally include travel conditions because New Zealand's obligations to refugee or protection status claimants cease when they leave New Zealand.
- b. Despite E8.10.5(a) above, applications will be considered on a case by case basis to see whether the particular circumstances justify granting a visa with travel conditions to return to New Zealand.
- c. Claimants wishing to travel overseas should be advised that their claim or any subsequent claim or appeal will be treated as withdrawn if they leave New Zealand.
- d. Each time a temporary visa is granted to a refugee or protection status claimant, they must be advised in writing that their visa is subject to the following conditions:
 - i. at all times they keep INZ informed of any change of their New Zealand residential address; and
 - ii. that they may become liable for deportation, if:
 - their claim is declined, and they fail to appeal, or have appealed unsuccessfully, to the Tribunal; or
 - they withdraw their claim.

E8.10.10 Granting temporary visas to refugee or protection status claimants on arrival in New Zealand

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 14, 15, 16, 103, 378

- a. If a person indicates an intention to claim refugee or protection status on arrival in New Zealand and they complete a claim form for refugee or protection status, a visitor visa current for 6 months from the date of arrival may be granted, unless there are reasons not to grant a visa, such as:
 - i. the individual is a person to whom section 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act 2009 applies (see A5.40); or
 - ii. the person's identity cannot be established to the satisfaction of INZ.
- b. Appropriately delegated officers may give special directions to waive the following requirements that usually apply to persons travelling to New Zealand:
 - i. the requirement to travel to New Zealand as the holder of a visa granted under the Immigration Act 2009; and
 - ii. the relevant requirements arising under section 103(1) of the Immigration Act 2009.
- c. The fact that a claimant entered New Zealand on a false passport does not mean that they should not be granted a temporary visa.
- d. If the claimant entered New Zealand on their own genuine passport, the visitor visa should be endorsed in that passport.
- e. If the claimant entered New Zealand on a false passport, the visitor visa should be endorsed in an INZ certificate of identity form (see A2.20.5), and INZ should retain the false passport.
- f. If the claimant entered New Zealand without a travel document, the visitor visa should be endorsed in an INZ certificate of identity form (see A2.20.5) unless these are reasons not to grant a visa.
- g. If the claim form for refugee or protection status has not been completed at the border, a visitor visa current for one month from the date of arrival may be granted unless there are reasons not to grant a visa and the refugee or protection status claimant should be told that:

- i. an application for a further temporary visa will only be considered after they have confirmed their claim in the prescribed manner (see C3.25); and
- ii. they should submit any application for a further temporary visa at an INZ office in New Zealand before the existing visa expires.

Note: Guidance concerning the continuing treatment of persons claiming refugee or protection status on arrival at the border, including in a mass arrival context, is contained in Operational Instructions A16.2.

E8.10.15 Refugee or protection status claimants granted temporary entry class visas

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 61, 150, 187

- a. Any claimant to whom a temporary entry class visa has been granted, (whether before or after the person became a claimant) and any temporary entry class visa holder who ceases to be a refugee or protection status claimant by virtue of his or her claim or appeal being declined may not, either before or after the expiry of the temporary entry class visa:
 - i. apply for a further visa of any class or type while in New Zealand; or
 - ii. while in New Zealand, request a special direction or make a request for the grant of a visa under A23; or
 - iii. bring any appeal under section 187 of the Immigration Act 2009 to the Tribunal.
- b. Despite (a)(i) above, a refugee or protection claimant may apply for a further temporary entry class visa for such period as may be required for the claimant to be lawfully in New Zealand while his or her claim is determined.
- c. Nothing in E8.10.15 prevents a person from bringing an appeal to the Tribunal, arising from a decision made under part 5 and 6 of the Immigration Act 2009.
- d. This section ceases to apply to a person if and when:
 - i. the person is recognised as a refugee or a protected person; or
 - ii. the person leaves New Zealand; or
 - iii. the person is granted a visa (other than a temporary entry class visa granted in (b) above).

E8.10.20 Applications for further temporary visas by refugee or protection status claimants

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 378

See also Immigration (Visa, Entry Permission, and Related Matters) Regulations 2010 reg 34

- a. To be eligible for the grant of a further temporary visa, claimants or refugee or protected persons must:
 - i. be in New Zealand; and
 - ii. submit their application before their existing visa expires.
- b. Claimants or refugee or protected persons must apply for temporary visas in the prescribed manner (see E4.50.1), but when the applications are submitted, appropriately delegated immigration officers may waive, by special direction, any requirements specified for each type of visa.
- c. Temporary visas valid for 12 months may be granted to successful applicants.
- d. Immigration officers may grant visas valid for less than 12 months, where they expect the refugee or protection status claim to be determined in significantly less than 12 months.
- e. Further visas will not normally be granted to those who make subsequent claims, but in each case applications will be considered to see whether the particular circumstances justify granting a visa.

E8.10.25 Situation of claimants in New Zealand unlawfully

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 61

- a. A refugee or protection status claimant unlawfully in New Zealand may be eligible to be considered for a temporary visa under section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009 (see A23).

Note: such persons who have been granted a temporary entry visa under the Immigration Act 2009 or temporary permit under the Immigration Act 1987 on or after 1 October 1999 are covered by section 150 of the Immigration Act 2009 (see E8.10.15).

- b. Before seeking approval to grant a visa under section 61, an immigration officer must first:
 - i. establish the reasons why the claimant's original visa (if any) expired; and
 - ii. obtain supporting evidence confirming the claimant's circumstances; eg, a medical certificate or financial circumstances.

If the claimant is in New Zealand unlawfully, no deportation action will be taken until the claim for refugee or protection status and any appeal to the Tribunal have been finally determined or the claimant withdraws the claim or appeal.

E8.10.30 Renewal of temporary visas for Immigration and Protection Tribunal appellants

If a claimant has appealed to the Tribunal, based on a decision made under part 5 and part 6 of the Immigration Act 2009, they are eligible to apply for further temporary visas until the final outcome of the appeal.

Immigration officers may grant a temporary visa in such cases to cover the period it is likely to take to determine the appeal.

E11.55 Requirements for participants in approved student exchange schemes

Participants in approved student exchange schemes may be granted student visas for the length of their exchange provided they:

- a. meet the requirements under Generic Temporary Entry instructions for lodging an application for a temporary entry visa as set out at [E4](#); and
- b. apply from outside of New Zealand; and
- c. are bona fide applicants as set out at [E5](#); and
- d. meet health and character requirements as set out at [A4](#) and [A5](#).

E11.55.1 Evidence

Participants must provide evidence to show that:

- a. they have been accepted into an approved student exchange scheme by the scheme organiser; and
- b. they meet outward travel requirements.

Note: Evidence of the travel arrangements to leave New Zealand at the end of the intended stay is:

- actual travel tickets (confirmed or open-dated) out of New Zealand to a destination to which the applicant has right of entry; or
- a written guarantee from the New Zealand guarantor that they will ensure that participants (and any dependants) will have outward bookings at the end of their stay in New Zealand, regardless of whether they complete the full term of the exchange.

E11.55.5 Participants who arrive in New Zealand without a student visa

If participants arrive in New Zealand without a student visa, immigration officers may grant a student visa for the maximum period of stay for their scheme, provided that:

- a. there are special reasons why they have not obtained a visa; and
- b. they meet the requirements set out at E11.55.

E11.55.10 Partners and dependent children of student exchange scheme participants

- a. Partners and dependent children of student exchange scheme participants may be granted visas that are current for the same period as the participants' visas, provided they meet the requirements for the particular category of visa they are applying for.
- b. Immigration officers must be satisfied that the exchange scheme allows participants to be accompanied to New Zealand by their partner and dependent children.
- c. Participants' partners may apply for work visas after their arrival, but they are subject to work visa criteria.

E11.55.15 Extending the stay for tourist reasons

Participants who wish to remain in New Zealand for a further period as tourists may be granted visitor visas for a maximum of 3 months, provided that they meet the requirements and conditions for a visitor visa.

E11.55.20 Pastoral Care of International Students

- a. Attendance at a school that is a signatory to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#) is required where the student is studying under a school-to-school exchange scheme ([U4.15\(b\)\(i\)](#)).
- b. Attendance at a school that is a signatory to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#) is not required for:
 - i. school students studying under a reciprocal exchange scheme managed by an Exchange Programme Organisation (EPO) approved by the Ministry of Education (see [U4.15\(b\)\(ii\)](#)); and
 - ii. tertiary students on approved exchanges.

V2.1 Visitor visa requirements

To be granted a visitor visa applicants must:

- a. meet the requirements under Generic Temporary Entry instructions for:
 - i. lodging an application for a temporary entry class visa as set out at [E4](#); and
 - ii. bona fide applicants as set out at [E5](#); and
 - iii. health and character as set out at [A4](#) and [A5](#); and
- b. meet the funds or sponsorship requirements (see [V2.20](#)); and
- c. meet the onward travel requirements, if relevant (see [V2.25](#)); and
- d. be coming to New Zealand for a lawful purpose.

V2.1.1 Definition of 'lawful purpose' for visitors

For the purposes of applying the 'lawful purpose' test in the provision relating to bona fide applicants (see [E5.1](#)), visitors are considered to be coming to New Zealand for a lawful purpose if:

- a. they are coming for such purposes as:
 - holidaying;
 - sightseeing;
 - family and social visits;
 - amateur sport;
 - business consultation (see [V3.5](#));
 - medical treatment (see [V3.40](#)); or
 - guest of government visits (guest of government status is granted by the Visits and Ceremonial Office, Department of Internal Affairs).
- b. they are not intending to undertake employment (see [W2.2.1](#)) or a programme of study or training, with the exception of short-term study (see [V2.35](#) and [U2.5\(b\)](#)).

Note:

~ Entry for the purpose of marriage is also regarded as a 'lawful purpose'.

~ If the programme is offered by a private training establishment, the applicant must ensure that the primary requirements for satisfying sections 232 and 233 of the Education Act 1989, in respect of programmes of study, are met (see [U5.15](#)).

~ All education providers offering places to foreign students must be signatories to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#) (see [U5.1\(b\)](#)).

V2.35 Short-term study in schools

- a. Visitor visa holders can study without the need to obtain a student visa or a variation of conditions if they attend primary, intermediate, secondary, or composite school for a single period of study of up to three months per calendar year. The single period of study:
 - i. must start and finish within a calendar year; and
 - ii. must not be in term 1 if a visitor visa was held and a single period of study was undertaken in term 4 of the previous year.
- b. Visitor visa holders undertaking a single period of study in (a) above must attend a school that is a signatory to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#), if at least one of the following applies:
 - i. they attend for more than two weeks; or
 - ii. they are fee-paying foreign students.
- c. Despite (b)(i) above, attendance at a school that is a signatory to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#) is not required where the visitor visa holder is studying under a reciprocal exchange scheme managed by an Exchange Programme Organisation (EPO) approved by the Ministry of Education (see [U4.15](#)).

V3.100 Guardians accompanying students to New Zealand

- a. A person may be granted a visitor visa under these instructions for the purpose of living with and caring for, a foreign fee paying student in New Zealand, if they are the legal guardian of a person who:
 - i. is the holder of a current student visa and is 17 years old or younger; or
 - ii. is the holder of a current student visa and is enrolled in school years 1-13.
- b. Only one legal guardian of the holder of a student visa will be granted a visa under these instructions at any one time.
- c. To be granted a visa under these instructions applicants must meet the requirements for bona fide applicants as set out at [E5](#).
- d. If a student visa is granted to more than one person in a particular family, only one legal guardian of those holders of student visas will be granted a visa under these instructions at any one time during the validity of those student visas.

V3.100.1 Deportation liability

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 157

- a. The holder of a visa granted under these instructions will become liable for deportation if the student whom the applicant accompanied to New Zealand becomes liable for deportation.
- b. All visas granted under these instructions are subject to the condition that the holder lives in New Zealand with the student they are accompanying, unless the student's visa has been varied as set out at U7.25. If this condition is breached, the visa holder may become liable for deportation.

Note: If the presence of a student's legal guardian in New Zealand (and that legal guardian's support for the student) is material to the decision of a New Zealand education provider to enrol that student, any failure of the legal guardian (see V3.100.5) to live with and care for that student (either through withdrawal of their support or absence from New Zealand) may result in the holder of the student visa being made liable for deportation (see [U7.10](#)).

V3.100.5 Definition of 'legal guardian'

For the purposes of these instructions, a 'legal guardian' is:

- a. the person with the legal right and responsibility to provide for the care (including education and health) of an international student. This includes the student's biological or adoptive parents, testamentary guardian, or court-appointed guardian; and
- b. the person who provides for the care of the student in the student's home country.

V3.100.10 Length of permitted stay

Successful applicants under these instructions will be granted a multiple entry visitor visa valid for the same period as the student visa held by the student they are accompanying.

Note: If the student visa holder is not enrolled in school years 1-13 and turns 18 years of age during the validity of their student visa, the legal guardian may only be granted a visitor visa valid until the day before the student turns 18.

V3.100.15 Grant of further visitor visas

- a. Further visitor visas may be granted to the applicant, if they are accompanying the student and continuing to meet the requirements of V3.100, upon application and payment of the fee.
- b. In determining whether further visas may be granted, immigration officers must take into consideration whether, during the currency of a previous visa granted under these instructions, the legal guardian lived with and cared for the student on the basis of whose stay in New Zealand they were granted a visa.
- c. The length of permitted stay for further visitor visas should be granted in line with V3.100.10 above.

V3.100.20 Funds for maintenance in New Zealand

Applicants for a visitor visa under these instructions must have funds of at least NZ\$1,000 per month for maintenance and accommodation, or NZ\$400 per month if their accommodation has been prepaid.

V3.100.25 Evidence of onward travel arrangements

Applicants must provide evidence of travel tickets, onward travel arrangements or sufficient funds for the purchase of onward travel tickets (see [V2.25](#)).

V3.100.30 Health and character requirements

Applicants must meet health and character requirements for temporary entry as set out in [A4](#) and [A5](#).

V3.100.35 Guardians who wish to work or study once in New Zealand

- a. Guardian visa holders are not eligible for:
 - i. the grant of a work visa under Essential Skills work instructions or Specific Purpose or Event instructions; or
 - ii. the grant of a student visa under Student instructions.

- b. Guardian visa holders who wish to work or study may apply for a variation of conditions to their visitor visa to allow for part-time work between the hours of 9:30am and 2:30pm Monday to Friday (inclusive), or part-time study.
- c. Applications for variations of conditions by guardians must meet general work requirements (with the exception of the labour market test requirement) or student requirements.

V3.30 Children adopted overseas before their New Zealand citizenship is confirmed

Children entering New Zealand with their adoptive parents may be granted a visa authorising a maximum stay of 6 months, provided that:

- a. an Immigration Officer is satisfied that:
 - i. the child has made an application for New Zealand citizenship; and
 - ii. the child's overseas adoption order has the same effect as a New Zealand adoption order under section 17 of the Adoption Act 1955 (see F5.10.25; and
- b. a birth certificate for the child and evidence of the adoptive parents' citizenship are submitted.

V3.30.1 Further visas for children adopted overseas

- a. Temporary visas may be granted (for a maximum of 12 months at a time) for a total stay long enough for the Department of Internal Affairs to assess the adopted child's citizenship application.
- b. Immigration officers must sight confirmation that the Department of Internal Affairs is processing the application.

WI2.160 United Kingdom Working Holiday Scheme

- a. This scheme is available to young citizens of the United Kingdom.
- b. To be eligible for a work visa under this scheme, applicants must:
 - i. be British citizens, ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; and
 - ii. have a minimum of NZ\$350 per month available funds for their maintenance during the period of stay in New Zealand; and
 - iii. meet the requirements at [WI2.1.1\(b\) and \(d\)](#).
- c. Successful applicants will be granted a work visa with the following conditions:
 - i. if the applicant is outside New Zealand, first entry to New Zealand must be made within 12 months of the visa being granted. The visa will allow work for 12 months and multiple entries to New Zealand for a maximum of 23 months from first arrival; or
 - ii. if the applicant is in New Zealand, the visa will allow work for 12 months and multiple entries to New Zealand for a maximum of 23 months.
- d. Participants in this scheme must not work for a period exceeding 12 months. This may be in one consecutive period or interspersed throughout the total stay.
- e. Applicants under this scheme must lodge their application in the prescribed manner ([E4.50](#)).
- f. Applicants under this working holiday scheme may apply for a 12-month visa in the first instance and for a further visa up to their maximum entitlement of 23 months from the date of first arrival (or date the first working holiday visa was granted if they applied from within New Zealand), subject to them:
 - i. being in New Zealand on a valid work visa granted under the United Kingdom Working Holiday Scheme at the time of application for a further visa; and
 - ii. meeting all the requirements of WI2.1.1, except (b) (ix); and
 - iii. applying in the prescribed manner using a paper form (E4.50.1).

WI18.10 Evidential requirements

To be granted a work visa with study conditions under these instructions, primary sector trainees must:

- a. provide a completed work visa application form, fee and immigration levy; and
- b. provide a letter of support/funding arrangements from their home government; and
- c. provide an offer of place from a high quality education provider (see [WI18.5.1 \(b\)](#)) that is a signatory to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#); and
- d. agree to hold medical and comprehensive hospitalisation insurance that will remain current throughout their stay in New Zealand.

WR1.5 Who is eligible for a work visa under the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Instructions?

- a. To be granted a visa under the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Instructions applicants must:
 - i. hold an offer of employment in New Zealand from an accredited employer; and
 - ii. be aged 55 years or under; and
 - iii. meet the health and character requirements for Residence set out at [A4](#) and [A5.15](#) to [A5.25](#); and
 - iv. meet the requirements for bona fide applicants as set out at [E5](#); and
 - v. meet the requirements for lodging an application as set out in [WR1.30](#).
- b. Work visas granted to applicants under these instructions will be subject to the condition that the applicant may undertake employment for an accredited employer only.
- c. **During the currency of the work visa granted the applicant may seek a variation of conditions to change employers in line with E3.26.1(c) and (d).**

Note:

- ~ For the avoidance of doubt, the minimum base salary excludes employment-related allowances (for example overtime, tool or uniform allowances, medical insurance, accommodation).
- ~ The minimum base salary is calculated on the basis of 40 hours work per week.

WR1.5.1 Currency and travel conditions of work visas under the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Instructions

- a. Applicants who are in New Zealand may be granted a Talent (Accredited Employers) work visa allowing stay and multiple entry travel for 30 months.
- b. Applicants who are not in New Zealand may be granted a Talent (Accredited Employers) work visa with the following travel conditions:
 - i. first entry to New Zealand must be made within three months of the visa being granted; and
 - ii. the visa will allow stay and multiple entry travel for 30 months from first arrival.

WR2.5 Definition of 'exceptional talent in a declared field of art, culture or sport'

Applicants are considered to have an exceptional talent in a declared field of art, culture or sport where the INZ is satisfied that:

- a. the applicant has an international reputation and record of excellence in that declared field; and
- b. the applicant is still prominent in that declared field; and
- c. the applicant's presence in New Zealand will enhance the quality of New Zealand's accomplishments and participation in the declared field of art, culture or sport.

WS2 Specific purpose or events

Applicants who are considered to be coming to New Zealand for a specific purpose or event include the following:

- a. Business people such as:
 - i. Senior or specialist business people on short term secondments who have a job offer either in a substantial New Zealand company or a New Zealand subsidiary of an overseas company.
 - ii. A business person seconded to New Zealand as an intra-corporate transferee to take up a position in a multinational company as:
 - o an executive, or
 - o a senior manager, or
 - o specialist personnel.

Notes: In the context of these instructions 'executive' or 'senior manager' means a person who is a senior employee of an organisation and who has been employed by that organisation for at least 12 months prior to their proposed transfer to New Zealand. Additionally, they are responsible for the entire organisation's operations in New Zealand, or a substantial part of it, receiving general supervision or direction principally from higher level executives, the board of directors or stockholders of the business.

In the context of these instructions 'specialist personnel' means a person who is being transferred to undertake a specific or specialist task at a senior level within the company. Additionally, they must possess knowledge of the organisation's service, research equipment, techniques or management.

- iii. Business people wishing to undertake business activities in New Zealand who can satisfy an immigration officer that they have genuine reasons to be in New Zealand for a period or periods exceeding 3 months in any one year. Documented evidence of these reasons is required.

Notes: Seconded business persons who do not have an acceptable standard of health may be considered for a medical waiver (see [A4.65.1](#) Seconded business people).

These instructions ([WS2 \(a\) \(i\), \(ii\) and \(iii\)](#)) reflect New Zealand's international trade commitments (see [E9](#)).

- b. Principal applicants for residence under the Migrant Investment Instructions who are investigating investment opportunities and making direct investments in New Zealand (see [B17.40](#)).
- c. Principal applicants for residence under the Parent Retirement Category who are investigating investment opportunities and making direct investments in New Zealand (see [F3.25](#)).

Note:

~ Partners and dependent children of principal applicants under the Migrant Investment Instructions (b) may be granted a multiple journey visitor visa current for the same period as the principal applicant's visa.
~ Partners of principal applicants under the Parent Retirement Category (c) may be granted a multiple journey visitor visa current for the same period as the principal applicant's visa.
~ Dependent children of Principal applicants under the Migrant Investment Instructions (b) may be granted a student visa, provided that they meet standard student requirements (see [U3.35](#)).

- d. People with a written invitation or schedule of events invited to New Zealand to referee sports events or judge shows, displays, or exhibitions.
- e. Dance and music examiners of recognised international teaching institutions with a written invitation or job offer to conduct examinations in New Zealand.
- f. Installers or servicers of specialised machinery or equipment supplied by an overseas company who can provide evidence that installing or servicing the equipment in New Zealand is a condition of purchase.
- g. Entertainment industry sector workers (entertainers, performing artists, film and video production crew, and associated support personnel), who intend to engage in any form of private or public performance in New Zealand or work on any film or video production in New Zealand, if they meet the evidential and other requirements set out in [WS6](#).
- h. Sports players and professional sports coaches taking up a paid position in a New Zealand sports club who have a written offer of employment from that club.

Note: Players or coaches who wish to undertake additional employment may apply for a variation of conditions of their work visa once they arrive in New Zealand (see [E3.26.1](#)).

- i. Philippines nurses seeking entry to obtain New Zealand occupational registration who have a job offer from a District Health Board and have been accepted for the Nursing Council's Competence Assessment Programme.

Note: This instruction ([WS2\(i\)](#)) reflects New Zealand's international trade commitments (see [E9](#)).

- j. Principal applicants for residence under the Entrepreneur Residence Visa Category instructions who currently hold a valid visa granted under the Entrepreneur Work Visa Category or Long Term Business Visa Category instructions (see [BH8](#)).
- k. People who need to come to New Zealand for any other specific purpose or event where they meet the objective of these instructions ([WS1](#)) and the circumstances justify the grant of a work visa.

U3.1 Summary

See also Immigration Act 2009 s4

- a. Unless otherwise specified, to be granted a student visa to attend a programme of study of more than three months, applicants must:
 - i. have an offer of a place or, if returning to continue a programme of study, a confirmation of enrolment in an approved programme of study with an education provider in New Zealand that meets student visa requirements (see [U3.5](#), [U3.10](#), and [U5.1](#)); and
 - ii. be exempted from or have paid tuition fees; and
 - iii. if aged under 18, meet accommodation requirements (see [U3.15](#)); and
 - iv. have fulfilled the purpose and met the conditions for any previous or current temporary visas held as set out in [E3.15](#) and [E3.20](#); and
 - v. meet the conditions set out in [E3.20](#); and
 - vi. not be the holder of a current visitor visa granted under Guardians accompanying students to New Zealand instructions (see [V3.100](#).); and
 - vii. hold insurance (see [U3.45](#)), unless they are a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) student or a New Zealand Aid Programme-supported student.
- b. All applicants must meet the requirements under Generic Temporary Entry Class instructions for:
 - i. lodging an application for a temporary entry class visa as set out at [E4](#); and
 - ii. bona fide applicants as set out at [E5](#); and
 - iii. health and character as set out at [A4](#) and [A5](#).
- c. Applicants who have not completed, or will not be completing the programme of study endorsed on their student visa and who wish to change their programme of study and/or education provider must:
 - i. meet requirements (a) and (b) above; and
 - ii. meet the requirements set out at [U3.40](#).

Note: Applicants who are progressing to further study, for example a student in Year 13 who is progressing to tertiary studies, will not need to meet [U3.40](#).

U3.5 Offer of a place

Applicants must have an offer of a place with a New Zealand education provider, which shows:

- a. the name of the programme of study or training scheme and the minimum time required for completing it; and
- b. evidence that the programme of study or training scheme and education provider meet foreign student requirements (see [U5](#)); and
- c. confirmation that the education provider has assessed and is satisfied the prospective student meets the programme of study or training scheme competencies and enrolment provision (section 7.1) as set out in the [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#); and
- d. the amount of the tuition fee, or, if the programme of study is longer than one year, the annual fee; and
- e. whether or not the student has to pay programme of study or training scheme fees and whether the fees are domestic or foreign fees; and
- f. whether the student is full-time (see [U6.1.1](#)) or part-time (see [U7.20](#)); and
- g. the dates and duration of all scheduled vacations if the programme of study or training scheme is one academic year or more.

Note:

~For the information specified at U3.5(g), this can be provided in a separate document accompanying the Offer of Place or Confirmation of Enrolment.

~ An academic year means a programme of study of a minimum of 120 credits during a period of at least eight months (minimum of two semesters).

~From January 2014, students seeking to enrol in a programme of study or training scheme offered at an education provider that holds a Category Four status under the NZQA's External Evaluation Review (EER) quality assurance system will not be granted a student visa.

U3.15 Accommodation requirements for fee-paying foreign students

Fee-paying foreign students who are under the age of 18 must provide, with their student visa application, a statement from their education provider confirming that the student's accommodation is compliant with the [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#).

U3.20 Sufficient funds for maintenance while in New Zealand

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 48, 55

- a. Applicants must provide evidence to satisfy an immigration officer that they have sufficient funds available to maintain themselves throughout the period of their stay in New Zealand.
- b. Evidence may include but is not limited to:
 - i. a notice of the award of a full scholarship; or
 - ii. a completed Sponsorship for Temporary Entry (INZ 1025) form (see U3.20.5); or
 - iii. a completed Financial Undertaking for a Student (INZ 1014) form, which covers a stay in New Zealand for the length of the visa (see U3.20.10); or
 - iv. funds held by or on behalf of the student (see U3.20.20).

U3.20.5 Sponsorship

- a. A sponsor for a student visa application must be an acceptable sponsor (see E6.5) and be either:
 - i. a natural person who is a relative or a friend of the applicant; or
 - ii. an organisation or government agency (an individual must be nominated as the authorised contact).
- b. A sponsor for a fee-paying foreign tertiary student who is applying from within New Zealand must have sponsored that student's initial student visa.
- c. Sponsors must satisfy an immigration officer that they:
 - i. are bona fide (i.e. are genuinely intending to meet sponsorship obligations); and
 - ii. genuinely hold sufficient funds for each student they are sponsoring.

U3.20.10 Financial Undertaking

- a. Before the student's arrival in New Zealand, a financial undertaking may be provided by a third party.
- b. If the third party is a person, they must be a relative or a friend of the applicant.
- c. If the third party is not a person, they must nominate an individual as an authorised contact.
- d. The third party providing the financial undertaking must satisfy an immigration officer they:
 - i. are bona fide (i.e. are genuinely intending to meet their financial obligations as set out on the Financial Undertaking for a Student (INZ 1014) form); and
 - ii. genuinely hold sufficient funds for each student they are supporting.
- e. Where a third party wishes to continue providing a financial undertaking for the student's subsequent onshore student visa applications, they may do so if they continue to meet (d).

U3.20.15 Determining whether a sponsor or third party providing a financial undertaking is bona fide

To determine whether a sponsor or third party providing a financial undertaking is bona fide, immigration officers may consider:

- a. the relationship between the applicant and the sponsor or third party;
- b. any previous breaches of financial obligations set out in undertakings;
- c. the number of student visa applications they are currently supporting;
- d. the period of time for which funds have been held by the sponsor or third party; and
- e. the student's ability to access funds from the sponsor or third party while in New Zealand.

U3.20.20 Funds held by or on behalf of the student

- a. Where funds are held by or on behalf of the student, immigration officers must be satisfied that the funds are from a genuine source and are genuinely available for the purposes of the applicant's maintenance requirements.
- b. When determining whether a student has sufficient funds to maintain themselves throughout their stay in New Zealand, immigration officers may consider the period of time for which funds have been held by the student and the student's ability to access funds while in New Zealand.

U3.20.25 Funds required for students taking programmes of study lasting less than 36 weeks

Students taking programmes of study lasting less than 36 weeks must provide evidence they have funds of at least NZ\$1,250 per month of study available to maintain themselves during their stay in New Zealand (less prepaid living expenses).

Note: This evidence may be sighted after the application has been approved in principle.

U3.20.30 Funds required for students taking programmes of study lasting 36 weeks or longer

Students taking programmes of study lasting 36 weeks or longer must provide evidence to satisfy an immigration officer that:

- a. they have NZ\$15,000.00 per year available to maintain themselves during their stay in New Zealand (less prepaid living expenses); or
- b. if they are citizens of Samoa and Tonga a written guarantee of maintenance from a relative in New Zealand who is either a New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder.

U3.20.35 Sufficient funds for maternity health services

Pregnant applicants for a student visa who are due to give birth while in New Zealand must provide evidence that they:

- a. have funds of at least NZ\$9,000 available to pay for maternity health services; or
- b. have sponsorship by a person, an organisation or a Government agency which meets generic sponsorship requirements set out at E6.5, to cover maternity health services; or
- c. have a guarantee of financial undertaking by a third party which covers maternity health services (see U3.20.10); or
- d. are eligible for publicly-funded maternity health services.

U3.30 Students aged **under 10**

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 49, 56

- a. Student visas will only be granted to students aged **under 10** who are enrolled in any provider if they will be living in New Zealand with their legal guardian (see U3.30.1) unless:
 - i. they are domestic students (see [U3.35](#)); or
 - ii. they are enrolled in a school hostel (see U3.30.10 below) approved by the Code Administrator
- b. All visas granted under these instructions are subject to the condition that the holder live with their legal guardian (see U3.30.1) in New Zealand, unless the student visa holder has been granted a variation of conditions under [U7.25](#) or one of the exceptions listed in U3.30(a) i-ii applies.

Note: The Code Administrator is the **New Zealand Qualifications Authority**.

U3.30.1 Definition of 'legal guardian'

For the purposes of these instructions a 'legal guardian' is the person with the legal right and responsibility to provide for the care (including education and health) of an international student, and provides for the care of the student in the student's home country. This definition includes the student's biological or adoptive parents, testamentary guardian, or court-appointed guardian.

U3.30.10 Definition of 'school hostel'

For the purposes of these instructions 'school hostel' means a hostel as defined in section 2 of the Education Act 1989, and:

- a. licensed under regulations made under section 144C of the Education Act 1989 (if any); or
- b. approved and monitored by the Code Administrator, for international students enrolled in Years 1 to 6 of a school, or aged 10 and under and enrolled in any other provider.

U3.45 Insurance requirements for fee-paying foreign students

- a. Fee-paying foreign students must hold insurance as a condition of their visa (see [E3.20\(f\)](#)) unless (e) below applies.
- b. A fee-paying foreign student must declare that they will arrange and hold insurance, which complies with the insurance requirements of the Education (Pastoral Care of International Students) Code of Practice 2016 and is acceptable to the student's education provider, from the period of their enrolment until the expiry of their student visa.
- c. A student may be required to provide evidence that they held insurance from the time of their enrolment until the expiry of their student visa with any further visa application made.
- d. The requirement to hold insurance does not apply to Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) students or New Zealand Aid Programme-supported students.

U4.15 Exchange students

- a. Students studying under reciprocal exchange schemes approved by the Minister of Education are considered to be domestic students for the purposes of attending primary and secondary schools and are exempt from paying foreign tuition fees (see [U3.35.5](#)).
- b. There are two types of New Zealand student exchange schemes under which international students may be enrolled in New Zealand schools without paying international fees:
 - i. school-to-school student exchange schemes run by a school that is a signatory to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#) (see [E11.55.20](#)); and
 - ii. student exchange schemes run by approved exchange programme organisations (see E11.55.20).

Note: The general requirements for participants in approved student exchange schemes are set out at E11.55.

U5.1 Status of education providers and programmes

- a. All education providers must certify in their offers of places to foreign students (see [U3.5](#)) that the programme of study or training scheme offered complies with foreign student requirements for different kinds of education providers (see U5.5-[U5.20](#)).
- b. All education providers offering places to foreign students must be signatories to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#).
- c. Any queries on the status of programmes or training schemes offered by private training establishments should be referred to the Service Delivery Unit, Quality Assurance Division, New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA), PO Box 160, Wellington.
- d. Students seeking to enrol in a programme of study or training scheme offered at an education provider that holds a Category Four status under the NZQA's External Evaluation Review (EER) quality assurance system will not be granted a student visa.
- e. Immigration New Zealand (INZ) may suspend the processing of applications for student visas for study at an education provider where at least one of the following applies:
 - i. the offered programme of study or training scheme does not comply with foreign student requirements as set out in U5.5 to U5.20;
 - ii. the education provider is not complying with its obligations under the Immigration Act, immigration regulations, or immigration instructions;
 - iii. INZ has been informed by education agencies that the education provider is not complying with its obligations under the Education Act and education regulations.
- f. Before a decision is made to suspend the processing of student visas, the following will be taken into account:
 - i. evidence of the non-compliance; and
 - ii. reasons for the non-compliance; and
 - iii. the duration, frequency, and severity of the non-compliance.
- g. INZ may resume the processing of student visas if it is satisfied that the education provider is complying with its obligations.

Note: Despite (d), where an applicant fails to meet the requirements under Generic Temporary Entry Class instructions for health, character or bona fide applicants, the application may be declined.

U6.35 Visas for the length of a programme of study

Students may be granted a student visa for the length of their programme of study, regardless of the period for which they have paid their tuition fees, as specified in:

- a. Students Online Initiative (see U6.35.1); or
- b. Aviation students instructions (U6.35.5).

U6.35.1 Students Online Initiative

- a. Students may be granted a student visa for the length of their programme of study if the:
 - i. student has an offer of a place with an education provider with which INZ has a Memorandum of Understanding for the Students Online Initiative which allows for the grant of visas for the length of programme of study; and
 - ii. education provider supports the grant of a length of programme of study visa.
- b. Evidence of the education provider support to grant a length of a programme of study visa must be provided.

U6.35.5 Aviation students

- a. Aviation students may be granted a student visa for the length of their programme of study if:
 - i. the student has an offer of place from an aviation training provider that is:
 - o certified by the Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand; and
 - o a signatory to the Ministry of Education's **Education (Pastoral Care of International Students) Code of Practice 2016** (see [U3.5](#) and [U5.1](#)); and
 - ii. the aviation training provider supports the grant of a length of programme of study visa; and
 - iii. the full first term of tuition fees have been paid.
- b. Evidence of the aviation training provider's support to grant a length of a programme of study visa must be provided.
- c. Despite (a)(iii), evidence of tuition fee payment is not required where the aviation student is an Air New Zealand trainee and provides a guarantee from Air New Zealand.

U7.10 Student visa holders liable for deportation

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 49, 52, 56, 157

- a. A student visa holder who breaches any of the conditions of their visa (in particular those relating to attendance, employment, holding insurance and living with their legal guardian) may become liable for deportation (see [E3.60](#) and [U13.1c](#)).
- b. Where the student is required to live with a legal guardian (see U3.30) and that legal guardian becomes liable for deportation, the student will also become liable for deportation (see E3.60).

U7.25 Temporary exemption from the requirement to live with a legal guardian in New Zealand

- a. Students enrolled in school years 1 to 8, and students aged 13 and under who are enrolled in any other provider (see [U3.30.5](#)), may apply for a variation of conditions to their student visa to temporarily exempt them from the requirement to live with their legal guardian in New Zealand as set out at [U3.30\(b\)](#).
- b. A variation of conditions will only be granted where an immigration officer is satisfied that an emergency exists that requires the legal guardian to temporarily return to their home country.
- c. The applicant must provide evidence that:
 - i. an emergency exists that requires the legal guardian to temporarily return to their home country; and
 - ii. the education provider has approved the alternative caregiving arrangements, consistent with its obligations under the [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#); and
 - iii. the legal guardian has purchased a return travel ticket.
- d. The variation of conditions may be granted for the period of time required, up to a maximum of four weeks.
- e. Any failure of the legal guardian to return to New Zealand within the approved period may result in the student visa holder becoming liable for deportation (see [U7.10](#)).

U13.15 Work conditions for students enrolled at a tertiary institution or private training establishment

- a. For students enrolled at a tertiary institution or private training establishment, a student visa may be granted with conditions to allow the holder to work during the academic year, and during any scheduled vacations, including within the academic year.
- b. Students aged 16 or 17 years of age enrolled at a tertiary institution or private training establishment must have written permission from their education provider and written parental consent to be granted conditions allowing work.

U13.15.1 Work conditions for up to twenty hours in any given week

A student visa holder may be granted with conditions to work for up to 20 hours in any given week during the validity of the visa if the student is:

- a. undertaking a full-time programme of study (see U6.1.1) of at least two academic years' duration; or
- b. undertaking a full-time programme of study, culminating in a New Zealand qualification that would qualify for points under the Skilled Migrant Category (see SM14); or
- c. undertaking a full-time programme of study of at least one academic year's duration as part of an approved tertiary student exchange scheme (see E11.45); or
- d. engaged in a full-time programme of study of at least six months' duration; and
 - i. an immigration officer is satisfied that the primary purpose of the programme of study is to develop English language skills; and
 - ii. the student can provide a certificate (no more than 2 years old at the time the application is lodged) from the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) which shows an overall band score of at least 5.0 in the IELTS (General or Academic Module); or
- e. undertaking full-time English language study of at least 14 consecutive weeks' duration at an education provider that:
 - i. is a university; or
 - ii. holds Category One status under the NZQA EER quality assurance system; or

Note: When assessing eligibility for work rights under (e) for an applicant who holds a current student visa, all consecutive previous English language study undertaken on this and any previous student visa can be counted towards the 14 consecutive week period provided the programme of study the applicant is applying for:

- follows directly from their current study and
- is with the same provider as that on their current and any previous student visa.

- f. undertaking a full-time foundation programme that commenced on or before 28 February 2014 and that programme of study is of at least one academic year's duration at level four or higher on the New Zealand Qualification Framework at an education provider in Canterbury that:
 - i. is a university; or
 - ii. holds Category One status under the New Zealand Qualifications Authority's (NZQA) External Evaluation Review (EER) quality assurance system.

U13.15.5 Full time work rights during Christmas-New Year vacation period

A student visa may be granted with conditions to allow the holder to work full-time during the Christmas-New Year vacation (summer vacation) period provided that the student is:

- a. studying full-time (see UU6.1.1); and
- b. enrolled in a programme of study that has a minimum duration of at least two semesters during a period of at least eight months.

U13.15.10 Full time work rights during scheduled vacations

- a. A student visa may be granted with conditions to allow the holder to work full-time during all scheduled vacations, if the student is undertaking a full-time programme of study (see U6.1.1); and of at least one academic year's duration.
- b. Despite (a) where scheduled vacations are more than one third of the programme of study duration for programmes of study offered by tertiary providers other than universities, full-time work rights may not be granted.

Note: An academic year means a programme of study of a minimum of 120 credits during a period of at least eight months (minimum of two semesters)

U13.15.15 Work conditions for masters by research or doctoral students

A student visa may be granted with conditions to allow the holder unlimited work rights if:

- a. the student is undertaking a Masters by Research or Doctoral degree, and
- b. the qualification is awarded by a New Zealand tertiary institution.

U14.20 Provider requirements

U14.20.1 Pathway pilot entry criteria

- a. To qualify for entry to the Pathway student visa pilot, an education provider must:
 - i. be invited by Immigration New Zealand to be a pilot participant; and
 - ii. have signed the Pathway Student Visas - Pilot Participation Declaration agreeing to the requirements as set out at U14.20.10; and
 - iii. be either a school, a university or hold a Category One or Two rating under New Zealand Qualifications Authority's (NZQA) External Evaluation and Review framework; and
 - iv. have a minimum 90% student visa application approval rate over the 2014/15 financial year (12 month period); and
 - v. comply with the legislative requirements as set out under the Education Act 1989 to offer programmes of study to foreign students ([U5.5 to U5.20](#)); and
 - vi. be a signatory to the Ministry of Education's [Education \(Pastoral Care of International Students\) Code of Practice 2016](#).

U14.20.5 Eligible pathways

- a. All pathways must demonstrate academic progression to the second or subsequent programme of study building on the previous study.
- b. All consecutive programmes of study that demonstrate progression are eligible to be included in the pilot with the exception of the following pathways:
 - i. Any English language programme of study to any Level 1-4 Certificate on the New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF);
 - ii. All pathways within and between NZQF Levels 1-4 Certificates, and
 - iii. Secondary school to any NZQF Levels 1-4 Certificates.
- c. Breaks between consecutive programmes of study must not exceed 16 weeks
- d. Only education providers who meet the requirements set out under U14.20.1 can offer a joint pathway in conjunction with one another.

U14.20.10 Formal agreement between qualifying education providers

- a. To ensure a student's pastoral care needs are met, qualifying education providers who intend offering an education pathway in conjunction with one another must enter into a formal agreement.
- b. The formal agreement must include and set out the following processes and arrangements:
 - i. The application process (joint covering letter with two/three offers of place)
 - ii. Pastoral care obligations
 - iii. Handover arrangements in transition periods between programmes of study/education providers
 - iv. The process if a significant gap exists between completion of a programme of study and the start of a second or subsequent programme of study or in the event some papers are failed and cannot be repeated within a 16 week period.
 - v. The process if conditional entry requirements for second or subsequent programmes of study are not met
 - vi. The process if the student fails to attend and/or make satisfactory progress ([E3.20\(d\)](#))
 - vii. The process if the student wishes to leave intended pathway
 - viii. The obligation to notify INZ where a pathway student:
 - o requires additional time to complete a programme of study and time required is likely to exceed 16 weeks; or
 - o fails to meet the conditional entry requirements for a second or subsequent programme of study; or
 - o fails to enrol for a subsequent programme of study; or
 - o fails to attend and/or make satisfactory progress; and
 - o has their enrolment in a programme of study terminated.
- c. Where an education pathway is offered by a single qualifying education provider, the formal agreement processes set out at (b) must be met.
- d. The signed formal agreement does not have to be submitted with a pathway student visa application, however it must be made available to INZ if requested.

U14.20.15 Non-compliance with formal agreement requirements or when under active investigation by Immigration New Zealand

Where non-compliance, other than of a minor nature, with any of the matters agreed to in the Pathway Student Visas - Pilot Participation Declaration, or where the pathway education provider is under active investigation by INZ for offences committed under part 10 of the Immigration Act 2009 the following process may occur:

- a. INZ will suspend the processing of any student visa applications related to an existing pathway agreement immediately.
- b. The non-compliant pathway education providers will be advised in writing of the suspension and will be sent a report detailing the non-compliance, and will be given 30 days to remedy the non-compliance.
- c. Resolution (or satisfactory progress towards resolution) of the non-compliance to the satisfaction of INZ within the 30 day period will see the suspension lifted and processing of related pathway student visa applications will resume.
- d. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment or the New Zealand Qualifications Authority may conduct an investigation three to six months later to assess the effectiveness of the remediation undertaken. If the remediation is deemed inadequate or ineffective, the suspension can be re-imposed or the provider may be removed from the pathways pilot and current pathway student visa holders become liable for deportation.
- e. If INZ is not satisfied that the non-compliance has been addressed or satisfactory progress has been made towards resolution within the 30 day period, the suspension of related student visa processing will continue (until resolution occurs).
- f. Failure to address or make satisfactory progress towards resolving the non-compliance may result in removal from the pathways pilot, and current student visa holders becoming liable for deportation.

Note: INZ may rely on the advice of the Ministry of Education and/or the New Zealand Qualifications Authority in determining whether resolution has been reached or satisfactory progress has been made towards resolution.

M2 members of a visiting force (including members ...

M2 members of a visiting force (including members of the civilian component of the visiting force), or crew members of any military craft transporting such people to New Zealand

See also Immigration (Visa, Entry Permission, and Related Matters) Regulations 2010 schedules 2 and 3

Despite the visa waiver for travel provision (see [E2.1\(d\)](#)) and the deemed visa provision (see [E2.95.5\(vii\)](#)), members of a visiting force (including members of the civilian component of a visiting force) as defined in the Visiting Forces Act 2004, or crew members of any military craft transporting such people to New Zealand who will be in New Zealand:

- a. at the request or with consent of the Government of New Zealand, and
- b. in the ordinary course of the member's duty or employment,

may apply for and be granted a military visa with multiple entry travel conditions for the duration of their duties or employment in New Zealand.

Note: for the purpose of these instructions a 'member of a visiting force' can be an individual travelling alone.

A5.35 Applications usually deferred

Applications for a residence class visa will usually be deferred for up to six months if, at the time the application is assessed:

- a. the applicant (see [R2.1.5](#)) has an arrest warrant (or the equivalent) outstanding in any country; or
- b. the applicant:
 - i. has been charged with any offence which, on conviction, would make either [A5.20](#) or [A5.25\(a\) to \(f\)](#) apply to that applicant; or
 - ii. is under investigation for such an offence; or
 - iii. is wanted for questioning about such an offence; or
- c. the applicant is applying for residence under the Family or Special Categories on the basis of their relationship to a person whose residence status is under investigation at the time of assessment of the Family or Special Category application. In such cases, if the investigation cannot be finalised within the initial six month deferral period the application may continue to be deferred until it is.

Note: if a resident visa holder is applying for a permanent resident visa, and the travel conditions on the resident visa are about to expire, further travel conditions can be granted for the same duration as the deferral period.

A5.35.1 Action

The immigration officer must:

- a. defer the decision on the application for up to six months; and
- b. inform the applicant of the decision to grant a deferral and the period of the deferral, in writing; and
- c. await the outcome of the charge, investigation or questioning, or await cancellation or execution of the arrest warrant; and
- d. if removal of the character impediment is confirmed, continue processing the application normally; and
- e. if the character impediment is not removed, refer to the Area or **Operations** Manager for their decision on whether to grant a second or subsequent deferral under the provisions at A5.35.5.

A5.35.5 Second and subsequent deferral periods

- a. In cases where the deferral period is coming to an end and the applicant is still awaiting the outcome of the charge, investigation or questioning, or awaiting cancellation or execution of the arrest warrant, a second or subsequent deferral period may be imposed.
- b. A decision on a second or subsequent deferral will only be made after appropriate consultation with National Office and the Legal Services of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment about:
 - i. whether a second or subsequent deferral is justified in the circumstances; and
 - ii. whether the deferral period is reasonable, given the likely timeframe of any outcome being reached and the efforts the applicant is making to reach an outcome.
- c. A decision to grant a second deferral must be made by an Area or **Operations** Manager or above.
- d. If the character impediment is not removed by the end of the second deferral period, the Area or **Operations** Manager may impose a subsequent deferral under the provisions at A5.35.5.
- e. The length of the subsequent deferral period will be decided according to the length of time it is expected for a decision on the charge, investigation or questioning, cancellation or execution of the arrest warrant to be made.
- f. The applicant must be informed of any decision to impose a second or subsequent deferral and the period of the deferral, in writing.
- g. If the subsequent deferral period comes to an end without the character impediment being removed or an outcome to the case, officers must assess the application as in [A5.25.1](#).

Note: A deferral does not require granting the applicant a temporary entry class visa.

A13.1 The form in which documents must be submitted

- a. Unless the exceptions at (b) below applies, any passport provided as evidence of an applicant's identity must be the original document, and any certificate of identity, birth certificate or other document provided as evidence of an applicant's identity must be either the original or a certified copy.
- b. Documents specified in (a) do not need to be original or certified copies if provided in support of an application made:
 - i. on an electronic form; or
 - ii. by a diplomatic or consular official for a temporary entry class visa; or
 - iii. for reconsideration of a decision to decline a further temporary entry class visa.
- c. All other documents submitted in support of an application must be originals, or certified copies, unless:
 - i. uncertified copies are specifically requested on the relevant INZ form or guide; or
 - ii. the application is made on an electronic form, in which case a legible scan of the original document must be provided in the manner specified by the online form or by an immigration officer; or
 - iii. the application is for a temporary entry class visa, in which case a legible copy of the original document may be provided.
- d. Despite (a) and (c) above, original documents must be provided if specifically requested on the relevant INZ form or guide, or if requested by an immigration officer.

A13.1.1 Originals

Original documents must:

- a. be copied or processed immediately; and
- b. be returned directly to the owner or the owner's authorised agent (e.g. solicitor) as soon as possible; and
- c. not be released to any other person unless the owner has made a written statement authorising their release to a specified person.

A13.1.5 Certified copies

- a. Certified copies must be stamped or endorsed as being true copies of the originals by a person authorised by law to take statutory declarations in the applicant's country or in New Zealand.

Examples: a lawyer, notary public, Justice of the Peace, or court official.

- b. If certified copies are supplied, immigration officers may also request the original documents.
- c. An immigration officer may certify copies submitted with the original document if they are satisfied that the copy agrees with the original in essential details.
- d. If the actioning officer is satisfied that the copy is a true copy, it must be marked with:
 - i. the words "original sighted"; and
 - ii. the date.
- e. An immigration officer should accept faxed copies of certified documents only if the originals, or certified copies, are then submitted at the earliest opportunity.
- f. Documents with evidence of having been tampered with, or unofficially altered, must be referred to an immigration officer, with Schedule 1-3 delegations, who will decide what further action to take.

A13.1.10 Uncertified copies

- a. Where uncertified copies of original documents have been provided, an immigration officer may request to see the original documents before making a decision on the application.
- b. Uncertified copies must be legible and an accurate reflection of the original document.

A16.2 Operational instruction: exercise of discretionary powers...

Note: The operational instructions contained in this section of the Operational Manual do not constitute immigration instructions as described in section 22 of the Immigration Act 2009.

A16.2.1 Introduction

- a. This Operational Instruction provides guidance to immigration officers concerning the continuing treatment of persons claiming refugee or protection status on arrival at the border, including in a mass arrival context. In particular, it is intended to inform decisions made by immigration officers at the border and whether to detain or otherwise restrict the freedom of movement of persons claiming refugee or protection status. It rescinds previous operational instructions and internal administration circulars on this subject.
- b. The overriding principle behind the Operational Instruction is that, if freedom of movement of persons claiming refugee or protection status at the border is to be restricted at all, then it should be restricted to the least degree and for the shortest duration possible. Particular care must be given in any decision involving women (particularly pregnant women and adolescent girls), children and members of other vulnerable groups.
- c. The Operational Instruction has been drafted having regard to the UNHCR Revised Guidelines on Applicable Criteria and Standards Relating to the Detention of Asylum Seekers (February 1999), and the Court of Appeal's 16 April 2003 decision in *Refugee Council and Ors v AG*.
- d. The Operational Instruction will be incorporated into the INZ Operational Manual and the Compliance Staff Toolkit.

A16.2.5 Background

- a. The Immigration Act 2009 contains discretionary powers that may be exercised by immigration officers in relation to non-New Zealand citizens or residents arriving at New Zealand's border. The spectrum of responses ranges from the grant of a temporary visa and/or entry permission to New Zealand to detention in a penal institution until departure from New Zealand can be arranged on the first available flight. In all cases, a decision to detain in a penal institution rather than any lesser form of restriction on the freedom of movement of a refugee or protection claimant is to be made only after all other alternatives have been excluded.
- b. The full range of possible responses are as follows:
 - i. The grant of a visa under section 45 and/or entry permission under section 107 of the Immigration Act 2009 where the person is able to lodge an application in accordance with section 79 of the Immigration Act 2009 (i.e. they hold a valid visa or have arrived under a visa waiver);
 - ii. The grant of a visa under section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009 where the person is not able to lodge an application;
 - iii. Release into the community on residence and reporting requirements under section 315 of the Immigration Act 2009 without the grant of a visa and without initially detaining the person under section 313 of the Immigration Act 2009;
 - iv. Initial detention under section 313 of the Immigration Act 2009 for the purpose of release into the community on conditions under section 320 Immigration Act 2009;
 - v. Initial detention under section 313 of the Immigration Act 2009 for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for further detention in an approved premises under section 317 of the Immigration Act 2009;
 - vi. Initial detention under section 313 of the Immigration Act 2009 for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for further detention in a penal institution under section 317 of the Immigration Act 2009.
- c. The response chosen will take into account the individual circumstances of the person presenting at the border. In the case of a group arrival in New Zealand, all the circumstances surrounding its arrival will be considered. The responses are not static. It may be appropriate, throughout the duration of a person's presence in New Zealand, for an immigration officer to revisit the case to ensure that their decision remains appropriate in view of any changed circumstances (including the simple passage of time). This is particularly important where a person remains subject to restrictions on their freedom of movement (including being released on conditions). Those restrictions must continue to be able to be justified as necessary. It may, for example, be appropriate for a person initially detained in a penal institution to be moved to an approved premises. A person detained at an approved premises may be released on conditions or released into the community with a temporary visa. It may be appropriate for a person previously released on conditions to be taken back into custody to be detained at an approved premises or in a penal institution.

A16.2.10 Restricting movement of refugee or protection status claimants

A16.2.10.1 Convention/Covenant Analysis

Where a person arrives in New Zealand from another country and on arrival claims refugee status under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention), or protection status under the 1984 Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) or the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), care must be exercised in determining the appropriate immigration response. This is especially important where the response involves possible detention under section 317 in a penal institution or at an approved premises. There are a number of reasons for this:

- a. Commitment to a system of asylum, as being a Party to the Refugee Convention, CAT and ICCPR entails, requires all persons claiming asylum to be treated carefully and with sensitivity at all stages of the process. This

is especially important where it is proposed that restrictions on freedom of movement be imposed, particularly restrictions involving detention;

- b. The effect of custody in a penal institution can be traumatic for some genuine claimants;
- c. Immigration officers need to have regard to the provisions of the Refugee Convention in carrying out their functions. In accordance with Article 31 of the Refugee Convention and also with the UNHCR Guidelines on Detention, it is accepted that restrictions on freedom of movement of refugees, in particular by detention (including detention of refugee status claimants), should occur only where necessary. In particular Article 31 states:

Article 31: Refugee Unlawfully in the Country of Refuge

The Contracting States shall not impose penalties, on account of their illegal entry or presence, on refugees who, coming directly from a territory where their life or freedom was threatened in the sense of Article 1, enter or are present in their territory without authorisation, provided they present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence.

The Contracting States shall not apply to the movements of such refugees restrictions other than those which are necessary and such restriction shall only be applied until their status in the country is regularised or they obtain admission into another country. The Contracting States shall allow such refugees a reasonable period of time and all the necessary facilities to obtain admission into another country.

Therefore, not only should restrictions on freedom of movement occur only where necessary, but the level of restriction on freedom of movement should be as minimal as possible, appropriate to the circumstances of the particular case.

Section 164 provides that no person who is a refugee status claimant (or who has been recognised as a refugee) may be deported from New Zealand unless such deportation is permitted in terms of Articles 32.1 or 33 of the Refugee Convention; and, no person who is claiming protection status or is a protected person may be deported from New Zealand to a place where there is reason to believe they would be in danger of being subjected to torture, arbitrary deprivation of life or cruel treatment. Because processing claims to refugee or protection status, and appeals, may not be straightforward, claimants held in detention may be liable for detention for a considerable period of time.

A16.2.10.1.5 Restrictions on freedom of movement

There will be circumstances where restricting the movement of a person who claims refugee or protection status at the border is necessary, particularly where issues of national security or public order arise. Determining whether placing restrictions on freedom of movement (in particular, through detention) is necessary will depend on a careful assessment of all factors relevant to the arrival. This may include the extent to which that person is able to provide accurate and reliable information about their identity, whether the claim appears to be made in good faith, and the extent to which there are identified risks to national security and public order.

An assessment of any risk to public safety, security, and order will need to take account of the prevailing security situation, both in New Zealand and globally. Whether the person arrived as part of a group which arrived unlawfully, or was involved in organised smuggling of illegal migrants, may be a factor in determining whether restriction on freedom of movement (in particular detention in a penal institution) is necessary. Smuggled migrants must not, however, be automatically subject to detention.

A16.2.10.10 Judgement

- a. The necessary standard will vary according to the type of restriction on freedom of movement to be applied. The UNHCR Guidelines on Detention recognise a distinction between detention in a prison environment and accommodation at an open centre with some restrictions on freedom of movement. The Guidelines also recognise a distinction between detention and release into the community with reporting conditions. Individual immigration officers must, therefore, make judgements taking into account a cumulative set of considerations:
 - i. Immigration officers are first to consider whether any restriction at all on a refugee or protection status claimant's freedom of movement is necessary or whether the officer may **grant the claimant a visa and/or entry permission so that they may remain in the community unrestricted.**
 - ii. If a visa and/or entry permission is refused then officers are next to consider whether **monitoring of the claimant on residence and reporting requirements** can manage the identified risks.
 - iii. If release on residence and reporting requirements is not sufficient to manage the risks, then officers should consider whether the client could be **released on conditions** by a District Court.
 - iv. If the identified risks cannot be managed by this means, immigration officers are to consider whether **accommodation at the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre** can manage those risks.
 - v. If not then **detention in a penal institution** may be considered necessary.
- b. All decisions are based on a careful, individual assessment of the circumstances of each case, and a decision must not restrict freedom of movement more than is necessary. All decisions involving any form of restriction on freedom of movement must be lawful and in accordance with international standards. An immigration officer making a decision to restrict freedom of movement should record *all* of the matters considered in reaching the decision. All decisions to restrict the freedom of movement of a refugee or protection status claimant are also subject to built in safeguards, by way of administrative or judicial review. These review processes are described at A16.2.25.

- c. An indicative list of considerations has been drawn up to *guide* decisions by immigration officers as to whether in a particular case any restrictions on freedom of movement are necessary, and if so, the type of restriction that may be necessary. See A16.2.30.

A16.2.15 Children and young persons under 18 years of age

- a. Under the Immigration Act 2009, an immigration officer may apply a discretionary power in respect of a child or young person under 18 years of age who has (or, if accompanied, whose parent/s have) claimed refugee or protection status. In this situation, where any restriction on freedom of movement is being considered, the additional principles set out below apply. These principles are in accordance with the UNHCR Guidelines on Policies and Procedures in dealing with Unaccompanied Children Seeking Asylum (February 1997) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child:
- i. The best interests and welfare of a child or young person shall be the primary consideration;
 - ii. A child or young person is entitled to such measures of protection as are required given their status as a minor;
 - iii. A child or young person is entitled to receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in pursuing their claim to refugee or protection status;
 - iv. A child or young person is not to be separated from their parent(s) against their will, except where such separation is necessary for the best interests and welfare of the child or young person;
 - v. In the case of a child or young person under 18, there must be a responsible adult to represent their interests, in accordance with, and as defined in, section 375 of the Immigration Act 2009, before any decision regarding restrictions on that child or young person's freedom of movement is made;
 - vi. A child or young person is entitled to express their views regarding any proposed restriction on their freedom of movement, either personally or through a responsible adult. Due weight is to be given to those views having regard to the age and level of maturity and understanding of that child or young person;
 - vii. The detention of a child or young person is only to be used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time; and
 - viii. A child or young person should not be detained with adults unless it is considered in that child's or young person's best interests and welfare to do so (for example if this is the only way to preserve family unity). It is recognised, however, that due to the number of suitable facilities, in some cases detention with adults will be unavoidable.
- b. On the basis of these principles, as a general rule, children and young persons under 18 years of age should not be detained, and it would only be in extenuating circumstances that their detention in a penal institution could be justified as necessary. As a general rule, an unaccompanied child or young person under 18 should not be detained. Any restriction on the freedom of movement of an unaccompanied child or young person under 18 years of age should only occur after Child Youth and Family Services (CYF) has been involved, either in the role of responsible adult, or otherwise.
- c. As a minimum, any restriction on the freedom of movement of an accompanied or unaccompanied child (all young persons under 18 years of age) should be notified to CYF as soon as practicable after that detention has occurred.

A16.2.20 Officers authorised to exercise discretionary powers

Only immigration officers listed in A16.2.35, (as may be amended by an Area Manager from Compliance Risk and Intelligence Services from time to time), are authorised:

- to determine whether a request that a police officer arrest and detain a person who is a refugee or protection status claimant, under section 313 of the Immigration Act 2009, is justified as necessary;
- to agree to a residence and reporting requirements agreement with a refugee or protection status claimant under section 315 of the Immigration Act 2009;
- to apply for or give consent to the release on conditions of a refugee or protection status claimant under section 320 of the Immigration Act 2009;
- to refer to a branch with a direction to grant a visa under section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009 to a claimant who has been detained and/or released on conditions.

A16.2.25 Periodic review of restrictions on freedom of movement

A16.2.25.1 Administrative review processes

- a. Any decision restricting the freedom of movement of a refugee or protection status claimant must not only be justified as necessary at the time of the decision, but that restriction must continue to be justified as necessary. Individual's circumstances can change with the passage of time. Restrictions on freedom of movement that are necessary for shorter periods of time may not meet the necessary test over a longer period.
- b. At the time of a person's arrival in New Zealand there may be limited time and information available to inform a decision that affects a claimant's freedom of movement. A more conservative approach to the guidelines set out in A16.2.30 may be appropriate. Often, further information will become available over the next 10-14 days that may be relevant to the initial decision to restrict a person's freedom of movement. This may include information regarding the identity of the claimant such as:
- i. documents and further information provided by the claimant regarding their identity;

- ii. a credibility assessment concerning identity by a refugee and protection officer following an interview of the claimant;
 - iii. information from a superintendent of a penal institution or the person in charge of the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre (MRRC) about the identity of a person and any identified risks that they present in terms of criminal offending, absconding or to national security and public order; and
 - iv. any relevant information provided by international agencies, the New Zealand Police or security services.
- c. For claimants in detention, a review of the grounds justifying detention should occur as soon as practical after any new evidence or information emerges about the claimant, or 14 days after detention at the latest. This is preferable to waiting until the initial 28 day period expires, when the matter will be subject to mandatory judicial review by a judge. If detention is determined at that stage to no longer be necessary, then the immigration officer must decide whether to apply for the claimant's release on conditions under section 320 of the Immigration Act 2009, or to direct that a visa be granted under section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009. Alternatively, an application for a variation of the warrant to allow the person to be transferred from a penal institution to the MRRC may be appropriate.
 - d. Immigration officers should also continue to monitor the circumstances of claimants released on conditions or subject to a residence and reporting requirements agreement. A review of the appropriateness of that release should occur as soon as practical after any new evidence or information emerges or is provided about the claimant, and immigration officers should continue to monitor these cases. Where applicable, steps to vary the conditions or requirements should be taken.
 - e. In conducting a review, immigration officers may obtain information about the claimant and the claim from a variety of sources, including the Refugee Status Branch (RSB) of Immigration New Zealand. Without compromising its ability to carry out a full and fair assessment of the claim, the RSB may be in a position to offer factual advice about the circumstances of the claimant (including their identity and nationality) and about the relative strength or weakness of the claim. Where the RSB has declined refugee or protection status, that fact itself may have a bearing on any review of the necessity for continued restrictions on the claimant's freedom of movement.

A16.2.25.5 Further warrants of commitment and judicial review processes

Further Warrants of Commitment

- a. The Immigration Act 2009 provides for periodic review of the detention of all persons detained under sections 317 and 323 of the Immigration Act 2009 in either a penal institution or an approved premise, regardless of whether or not they have claimed refugee or protection status.
- b. Section 317(4) states that in determining whether to issue a warrant of commitment, or whether to order the person's release on conditions, the Judge must have regard to, among other things, the need to seek an outcome that maximises compliance with the Act.
- c. Section 323(3) allows the Judge to order a person's release on conditions where a warrant of commitment is applied for, and if successful would result in the persons continuous detention for a period of more than six months, unless the person's deportation or departure is prevented by some action or inaction of the person; and no exceptional circumstances exist.
- d. It is therefore particularly important that immigration officers, when preparing the required section 316 application, present all the circumstances of the case, and that the application justifies as necessary the continued detention of the claimant in either a penal institution or the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre

Application for release on conditions

- a. An immigration officer may at any time apply for release on conditions of a person detained under section 317 of the Immigration Act 2009. A detainee may also apply for a variation of the warrant or release on conditions, which is ultimately a matter for the discretion of a District Court Judge.
- b. Orders for release on conditions must be made subject to particular statutory conditions (e.g. place of residence, frequency and manner of reporting), and can be made subject to other conditions the Judge thinks fit to impose. Immigration officers have a role in informing the way in which the statutory conditions are applied and in assisting in the imposition of any judicial conditions. The conditions imposed should be no more than are necessary to manage the risks associated with the claimant.

Judicial review of release on conditions

A District Court Judge may make an order for a person released on conditions to be detained under a warrant on application by an immigration officer, either due to a breach or because detention in a penal institution or approved premises is considered necessary. Where a person breaches the statutory conditions, there is a presumption of continued detention unless the person concerned can provide a reasonable excuse for the breach. An application for an order to detain under a warrant of commitment by an immigration officer must include the reasons why detention in a penal institution or at the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre is necessary.

Habeas corpus and judicial review

- a. Persons subject to detention under sections 317 or 323 of the Immigration Act 2009 or released on conditions under section 320 of the Immigration Act 2009 may apply at any time to the High Court for judicial review of any decision by an immigration officer or a District Court Judge to detain them or release them on conditions.

- b. Persons detained pursuant to sections 317 or 323 of the Immigration Act 2009 may also apply to the High Court in accordance with the Habeas Corpus Act to have the lawfulness of their detention determined by a High Court Judge. Such applications must be heard and determined in precedence to all other matters.

A16.2.30 Indicative list of considerations which may guide decisions about restriction on freedom of movement (at the time of their arrival and subsequently) of persons claiming refugee or protection status at the border

Any decision to impose any level of restriction on the freedom of movement of the individual, and the level of restriction of movement that is to be imposed, remains a matter for careful judgement by the officer concerned after weighing up all relevant circumstances of the case. For example, with regard to the factors listed below, the absence of valid travel documents is just one factor which may be taken into consideration when making a decision whether or not to impose any level of restriction of movement. There is no predetermined view that a claimant without valid travel documents, or whose documents have been destroyed, should be treated as high risk, as it is recognised that individuals with legitimate claims to refugee or protection status may have to resort to such measures to escape a well founded fear of persecution, torture, cruel treatment or arbitrary deprivation of life.

A critical factor, particularly in considering whether detention in a penal institution is necessary, (and in line with the UNHCR Guidelines on Detention, including the 1989 Policy and 1991 Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women and the 1995 Sexual Violence against Refugees: Guidelines on Prevention and Response (as updated in 2003)), is the existence of an intention to mislead the authorities of the State in which they wish to claim asylum. In all cases, a decision to detain in a penal institution rather than any lesser form of restriction on the freedom of movement of a claimant is considered only after all other alternatives have been excluded.

A16.2.15 sets out the special principles that apply in relation to decisions affecting the freedom of movement of children and young persons under 18. Special consideration is also to be given to the treatment of other vulnerable groups, including women (especially pregnant women and adolescent girls), the elderly, the disabled, and torture or trauma survivors, in line with the relevant UN human rights instruments and UNHCR guidelines.

A16.2.30.1 Considerations which may inform a decision to grant a visa and release into the community

- a. The refugee or protection status claimant has valid travel documents. There are no concerns as to the claimant's identity (including nationality) or risks to national security or public order. There are no concerns as to the claimant criminally offending or absconding (including for example, where a preliminary interview by a refugee and protection officer discloses that a claim is brought in good faith);
- b. The circumstances outlined above apply but the claimant has no valid travel documents. However there would be no delay or difficulty in obtaining such documents in the event that the claim is declined;
- c. The claimant is otherwise able to enter the community unrestricted, particularly in the case of a member of a vulnerable group including women (particularly pregnant women and adolescent girls), children, the elderly, the disabled, and torture or trauma survivors.

A16.2.30.5 Considerations which may inform a decision to release into the community on conditions or residence and reporting requirements

- a. The identity (including nationality) of a refugee or protection status claimant cannot be ascertained to the satisfaction of an immigration officer but the officer is satisfied that the claimant presents a low risk of criminal offending, absconding or otherwise posing a risk to national security and public order;
- b. A preliminary assessment of a refugee or protection status claimant's claim by a refugee and protection officer suggests that the claim may not be brought in good faith and for this reason an immigration officer cannot be satisfied that there is no real risk of the claimant absconding;
- c. A refugee or protection status claimant has no valid travel and/or identity document [and there may be delay or difficulty in obtaining those documents in the event that their claim to refugee or protection status is declined].

A16.2.30.10 Considerations which may inform a decision to require residence at Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre

- a. The identity (including nationality) of a refugee or protection status claimant cannot be ascertained to the satisfaction of an immigration officer and the risks presented by the claimant in terms of criminal offending, absconding or to national security and public order cannot be ascertained;
- b. There is a clearly identified risk of a refugee or protection status claimant criminally offending, absconding or otherwise posing a risk to national security or public order but that risk can be managed by the claimant being required to reside at the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre (MRRC);
- c. A refugee or protection status claimant has arrived as part of a group of 10 or more persons who have also arrived unlawfully, and it is not appropriate for them to be released into the community on conditions;
- d. A refugee or protection status claimant has no valid travel and/or identity document and there may be delay or difficulty in obtaining those documents in the event that their claim to refugee or protection status is declined, and requiring the claimant to reside at the MRCC is otherwise necessary given the risks associated with them;
- e. A preliminary assessment of a refugee or protection claimant's claim by a refugee and protection officer suggests any refugee or protection claim is clearly not brought in good faith, or not related to the criteria for the granting of refugee status laid down in the Refugee Convention nor any other criteria justifying the granting of refugee or protection status, and requiring the claimant to reside at the MRRC is otherwise necessary given the risks associated with them;

- f. A refugee or protection status claimant has already had a claim to refugee or protection status **substantively** declined in New Zealand, or another country that affords effective protection in a similar manner to the obligations listed in the Immigration Act 2009, and requiring the claimant to reside at the MRRC is otherwise necessary given the risks associated with them. However, if there were evidence that the claim was unfairly rejected (including new circumstances not being properly considered) this should be taken into account.

A16.2.30.15 Considerations which may inform a decision to detain in a penal institution

- a. A refugee or protection status claimant is a person to whom section 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act 2009 applies, or detention is otherwise required to protect national security or public order;
- b. There is reason to suspect that a refugee or protection status claimant is a person to whom sections 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act 2009 applies but their section 15 or 16 status cannot be immediately ascertained. This is especially in the case of a group arrival situation where there may be good reason to suspect some of those people of being involved in people smuggling;
- c. It is necessary to verify the identity of a refugee or protection status claimant where identity cannot be ascertained, particularly if identity may impact on the application of sections 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act 2009. This is especially relevant in the group arrival situation where there may be reason to suspect some of those arriving of being involved in people smuggling and the risks in failing to properly ascertain identity are high;
- d. There are strong grounds to believe that a refugee or protection status claimant has destroyed or otherwise disposed of their travel and/or identity documents with the intention of misleading Immigration New Zealand (INZ) officials as to the details of their travel and/or identity;
- a. A refugee or protection status claimant has used fraudulent documents in order to mislead INZ officials (for example the claim to refugee or protection status **follows** detection of the fraud by officials or the New Zealand Police);
- e. There is a clearly identified risk of a refugee or protection status claimant criminally offending, absconding or otherwise threatening national security and public order and that risk cannot be managed by the claimant being required to reside at the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre (MRRC).
- f. A preliminary assessment of a refugee or protection claimant's claim suggests the claim is clearly not brought in good faith, or not related to the criteria for the granting of refugee status laid down in the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention) nor any other criteria justifying the granting of refugee or protection status, and detention in a penal institution is otherwise necessary given the risks associated with them;
- g. A refugee or protection status claimant has already had a claim to refugee or protection status **substantively** declined in New Zealand, or another country that affords effective protection in a similar manner to the obligations listed in the Act, and the risks associated with the claimant cannot be managed by the claimant being required to reside at the MRRC. However, if there were evidence that the claim was unfairly rejected (including new circumstances not being properly considered) this should be taken into account.
- h. In the case of a group arrival, if it is expected to take INZ and other government agencies considerable time to fully investigate and determine all the circumstances and facts pertaining to the group's arrival in New Zealand. Such enquiries might include extensive enquiries both inside New Zealand, as well as in other countries, to obtain information regarding the group's origin, history, composure, movements and activities.

A16.2.35 Officers authorised to exercise discretionary powers

- a. Immigration officers who are authorised to determine whether detention in a penal institution of a person who is a refugee or protection status claimant is justified as necessary, to apply for or consent to the release on conditions of a refugee or protection status claimant from a penal institution, or to direct that a visa be granted under section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009 to a refugee or protection status claimant detained in a penal institution are:
- Assistant General Manager(s), Compliance and Border Operations, CRIS
 - Area Manager(s), Compliance Investigations, CRIS
 - **Operations** Manager(s) ; Manager(s) Systems and Support, Compliance Investigations, CRIS
 - Immigration Manager(s), Border Operations, CRIS
 - Technical Specialist(s), Compliance Investigations ; Border Operations, CRIS
 - Compliance Officers (CRIS) who, as determined by the Manager(s) Systems and Support, are deemed sufficiently experienced to make this determination
 - Border Officers (CRIS), as determined by Technical Specialist(s) Border Operations, are deemed sufficiently experienced to make this determination
- b. Immigration officers who are authorised to determine whether detention at the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre (MRRC) of a person who is a refugee or protection status claimant is justified as necessary, or to apply for or consent to the release on conditions of a refugee or protection status claimant from the MRRC, to agree a residence and reporting requirements agreement with a person who is a refugee or protection status claimant, or to direct the grant of a visa under section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009 to a refugee or protection status claimant detained at the MRRC are:
- those immigration officers listed in A16.2.35(a).

- c. Immigration officers who are authorised to direct the grant of a visa under section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009 to a refugee or protection status claimant who is released on conditions or is subject to a residence and reporting requirements agreement are:
- those immigration officers listed in A16.2.35(a).

Appendix 3 - List of Qualifications Exempt from Assessment

Canada

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Baccalauréat en droit	Bdr	7	50
Bachelor of Applied Science (Engineering speciality) (with or without honours)	BAS	7	50
Bachelor of Engineering (with or without honours)	BE	7	50
Bachelor of Engineering Science (with or without honours)	BES	7	50
Baccalauréat en Génie (with or without honours)	BG	7	50
Bachelor of Science in Engineering (with or without honours)	BSE	7	50
Bachelor of Arts with Honours / Baccalaureate in Arts / Baccalauréat ès arts / Baccalaureum Artium (Honours must be stated on the award certificate)**	BAH	7	50
Bachelor of Civil Law and Bachelor of Laws	BCL	7	50
Bachelor of Laws	LLB	7	50
Bachelor of Pharmacy / Baccalauréat en Pharmacie	BP	7	50
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy / Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy)	BSP	7	50
Bachelor of Science with Honours / Baccalaureate in Science / Baccalauréat ès sciences / Baccalaureus in Scientia (Honours must be stated on the award certificate)**	BSH	7	50
Doctor of Dental Medicine	DDM	7	50
Doctor of Dental Surgery	DDS	7	50
Doctorat en Médecine Dentaire	DMD	7	50
Doctor of Medicine / Doctorat en Médecine	MD	7	50
Doctorem Medicinae et Chirurgiae Magistrum	DMCM	7	50
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine / Doctorat en Médecine Vétérinaire	DVM	7	50
Maîtrise en (Speciality) / Maîtrise es Sciences / Maître <i>or</i> / Maitresse en (Speciality) / Maîtrise en (Speciality) avec mémoire	M	8	50
Master of Arts	MA	8	50
Master of Science	MS	8	50
Maîtrise professionnelle en (Speciality)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		

* Abbreviations used are for the purpose of this list only.

** Honours on the award certificate may be stated as 'Honours', '(Honours)', 'with Honours' or 'Honours Bachelor of' and may be spelt as 'honors'.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

French language universities may award qualification certificates in French, while McGill University, the University of New Brunswick, and the University of Saskatchewan may issue award qualification certificates in Latin. In these instances translated copies from the University must also be presented.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution	Qualification awarded from
Brock University	BAH, BSH and MA: 1984 MS: 1979
Carleton University	BE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979
Concordia University / Université Concordia	BE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979
Dalhousie University	BE: 1997 BAH, BSH, BSP, DDS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2010
Lakehead University	BE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979
McGill University / Universitatis McGill	BE: 1989 BAH, BCL, BSH, DMCM, MA and MS: 1979 DDM: 2000 DDS: 1979 - 2000
McMaster University	BE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MD, MA and MS: 1979
Memorial University of Newfoundland	BE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BSP: 1990
Queen's University at Kingston	BSE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MD, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2008
Simon Fraser University	BAS: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979
Université de Montréal	Bdr, DMD, MD, DVM and M: 1979
Université de Sherbrooke	BG: 1989 MD and M: 1979
Université Laval	Bdr, MD and M: 1979 DMD: 1984 BG: 1989
The University of Alberta	BSE: 1989 BAH, BSP, BSH, DDS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2011
The University of British Columbia	BAS: 1989 BAH, BSP, BSH, DDM, MD, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2010
The University of Calgary	BSE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MD, MA and MS: 1979

	LLB: 1980 - 2009
The University of Guelph	BE: 2008 BSE: 1989 - 2007 BAH, BSH, DVM, MA and MS: 1979
The University of Manitoba	BSE: 1989 BAH, BSH, BSP, DDM, MD, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2011
University of New Brunswick / Universitas Novi Brunsviri	BSE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2014
University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa	BAS: 1989 BAH, BSH, MD, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2010
University of Regina	BAS: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979
University of Saskatchewan / Universitas Saskatchewanensis	BSE: 1989 BAH, BSH, DDM, MD, DVM, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2010 BSP: 1991
University of Toronto	BAS: 1989 BAH and BSH: 2006 LLB: 1979 - 2001 BSP: 1979 - 2014 DDS, MD, MA and MS: 1979
University of Victoria	BE: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2010
The University of Waterloo	BAS: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979
The University of Western Ontario	BES: 1989 BAH, BSH, DDS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2008
University of Windsor	BAS: 1989 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2009
York University / York Université	BAS: 2007 - 2014 BE: 2014 BAH, BSH, MA and MS: 1979 LLB: 1979 - 2009

France

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification**	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Licence	L	7	50
Licence Professionnelle	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Magistère			
Mastères Spécialisés			
Maîtrise	M	8	50
Maîtrise de méthodes informatiques appliquées à la gestion	MIAG	8	50
Maîtrise de science et techniques	MST	8	50
Maîtrise de sciences de gestion	MSG	8	50
Diplôme d'Ingénieur	DI	8	50
Diplôme d'Études Approfondies	DEA	9	60
Diplôme d'Études Supérieures Spécialisées	DESS	9	60
Master or MasterRecherche	MM	9	60
Doctorat	D	10	60

* Abbreviations used are for the purpose of this list only.

** 'RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE' should be written on top of every award certificate.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2014

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution Previous names, dates of change, and alternative institution names are indicated in brackets.	Qualification awarded from
Université Aix-Marseille	L, DI, MM and D: 2012
Université d'Angers	L: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université d'Artois	L and MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Auvergne (Université de Clermont-Ferrand I)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Avignon (Université d'Avignon et des Pays du Vaucluse)	L, MM and D: 2010
Université Blaise Pascal Clermont-Ferrand II (Université de Clermont-Ferrand II)	L: 1995 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1995 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Bordeaux	L, DI, MM and D: 2014
Université Bordeaux I	L and DI: 1995 - 2013 M, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1995 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2013 D: 2005 - 2013
Université Bordeaux II	L: 1995 - 2013 M, DEA and DESS: 1995 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2013 D: 2005 - 2013
Université Bordeaux Montaigne (Université Bordeaux III)	L: 1995 - 2013 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1995 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2013 D: 2005 - 2013
Université de Bourgogne	L: 1991 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1991 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Bretagne Occidentale (Université de Brest)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Bretagne Sud	L and MM: 2004

	D: 2005
Université de Caen Basse-Normandie (Université de Caen)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 (Université Lyon I)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université d'Évry-Val d'Essonne	L: 2004 M, DESS and DEA: 2004 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Franche-Comté (Université de Besançon)	L: 1990 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1990 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université François Rabelais (Université de Tours)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Haute Alsace (Université de Mulhouse)	L: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université du Havre / Université de Le Havre	L: 2000 M and MST: 2000 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Henri Poincaré Nancy I (Université de Nancy I)	L: 1984 - 2012 M, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2012 D: 2005 - 2012
Université Jean Monnet Saint-Etienne (Université de Saint-Etienne)	L: 1990 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1990 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Jean Moulin (Université de Lyon III)	L: 1984 M, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Joseph Fourier (Université de Grenoble I)	L: 1990

	M, MIAG, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1990 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Lille I Sciences et Technologies (Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille/ Université de Lille I)	L and DI: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, MSG, DESS and DEA: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Lille II (Université du Droit et de la Santé)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Lille III (Sciences Humaines et Sociales) Charles-de-Gaulle	L: 1984 M, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Limoges	L: 1990 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1990 - 2006 MM: 2004 D:2005
Université de Lorraine	L, DI, MM and D: 2012
Université Louis Lumière (Université Lyon II)	L: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université du Maine (Université du Maine Le Mans)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Marne-la-Vallée (Université Paris XII)	L: 1991 - 2007 M, DEA and DESS: 1991 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2007 D: 2005 - 2007
Université de la Méditerranée (Aix-Marseille II)	L and MM: 2004 - 2011 D: 2005 - 2011
Université Montesquieu (Bordeaux IV)	L and MM: 2004 - 2013 D: 2005 - 2013
Université de Montpellier I	L: 1984 M, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Montpellier II (Université des Sciences et Techniques du Languedoc)	L: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006

	MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Nancy II	L: 1984 - 2012 M, MIAG, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2012 D: 2005 - 2012
Université de Nantes	L and DI: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Nice Sophia Antipolis (Université de Nice)	L: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université d'Orléans	L and DI: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Panthéon-Assas (Université Paris II) (Université de Droit, d'Economie et de Sciences)	L: 1984 M, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Panthéon-Sorbonne (Université Paris I)	L: 1984 M, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Paris IV (Université de Paris Sorbonne)	L: 1984 M, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Paris VII (Université Denis Diderot)	L: 1984 M, DEA, and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Paris VIII/8 (Université de Vincennes-Saint-Denis)	L: 1984 M, MIAG, MST and MSG: 1986 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Paris XI (Université de Paris Sud)	L and DI: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005

Université de Paris XIII (Université Paris Nord)	L and DI: 1984 M, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Paris Dauphine (Université Paris IX)	L: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Paris Descartes (Université Paris V / Université René Descartes)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Paris Ouest (Université de Paris X / Université de Paris- Nanterre)	L: 1984 M, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Paul Cézanne Aix-Marseille III (Université de Droit d'Economie et les Sciences, Aix-Marseilles III)	L and DI: 1984 - 2011 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2011 D: 2005 - 2011
Université Paul Valéry Montpellier (Université Montpellier III, Université Paul Valéry)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour	L:1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Perpignan Via Domitia	L: 1984 M, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Picardie Jules Vernes (Université de Picardie)	L: 1995 M, DEA and DESS: 1995 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Université Paris VI)	L and DI: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D:2005
Université Pierre Mendès - France (Université de Grenoble II)	L: 1984 M, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004

	D: 2005
Université de Poitiers	L and DI: 1984 M, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Provence (Université Aix-Marseille I)	L and DI: 1984 - 2011 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2011 D: 2005 - 2011
Université de Reims / Université de Reims Champagne-Ardennes	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 DI: 1991 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Rennes I	L and DI: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Rennes II (Université de Haute-Bretagne)	L: 1984 M, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de la Réunion	L, MM and D: 2010
Université Robert Schuman (Strasbourg III)	L: 1984 - 2009 M, MST, DESS and DEA: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2009 D: 2005 - 2009
Université de la Rochelle	L and MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Rouen (Université de Rouen-Haute-Normandie)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Savoie (Université de Chambéry)	L: 1984 M, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle (Université Paris III)	L: 1984 M, MST, DESS and DEA: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Stendhal-Grenoble III (Université Stendhal)	L: 1984

	M, MST, DESS and DEA: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Strasbourg	L, MM and D: 2010
Université de Strasbourg I (Université Louis Pasteur)	L: 1984 - 2009 M , MSG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2009 D: 2005 - 2009
Université de Strasbourg II (Université Marc Bloch) (Université de Sciences Humaines 1984 - 1998)	L: 1984 - 2009 M, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 - 2009 D: 2005 - 2009
Université de Technologie de Troyes	L, DI and MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Toulon et du Var	L: 1984 M and MST: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Toulouse I Capitole (Université de Sciences Sociales / Université Toulouse I)	L: 1984 M, MIAG, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Toulouse II (Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail)	L: 1984 M, MST, DESS and DEA: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université Toulouse III (Université Paul Sabatier)	L: 1984 M, MIAG, MST, DEA and DESS: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Valenciennes et du Hainaut-Cambrésis	L: 1984 M, MST, DESS and DEA: 1984 - 2006 MM: 2004 D: 2005
Université de Versailles Saint Quentin en Yvelines	L, DI, MM, D: 2005

Germany - Craft and Trade Qualifications

The Craft and Trade qualifications in Table A may be awarded the points indicated where:

- the qualification is relevant to an occupation in Part B of the List of Skilled Occupations at Appendix 6; and
- the applicant also provides evidence of completing an apprenticeship in Table B in the same occupation.

Table A

Qualification	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Awarded by a Berufsschule or Berufsfachschule		
Abschlußzeugnis (Leaving certificate / Certificate of completion)	4	40
Abschlusszeugnis der Berufsschule (Certificate of a vocational school)		
Berufsschulabschluss (Vocational school degree)		

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated, they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications in Table A that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2016

Table B

Apprenticeship Certificates*
<p>The applicant must provide evidence of completing an apprenticeship by providing any one of the following certificates awarded between 1980 and 2016 (or the dates stated) by an Industrie- und Handelskammer (Chamber of Industry and Commerce) or a Handwerkskammer (Chamber of Crafts):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gesellenbrief / Gesellenbriefe (Apprenticeship / Journeyman) • Gesellenprüfung (Trade test) / Gesellenprüfungzeugnis (Trade test certificate) • Facharbeiterbrief / Facharbeiterbriefe (Craft certificate)

* An official stamp on the apprenticeship documents will state the chamber name and the German State of jurisdiction. The apprenticeship documents must state one of the following crafts / trades.

- Bäcker / Bäckerin (Baker) from 1980
- Backofenbauer / Backofenbauerin (Oven Builder) 1980 - 2006
- Beton- und Stahlbetonbauer / Beton- und Stahlbetonbauerin (Concreter) from 1980
- Bootsbauer / Bootsbauerin (Boat Builder) from 1980
- Brunnenbauer / Brunnenbauerin (Well Builder) from 1980
- Büchsenmacher / Büchsenmacherin (Gunsmith) from 1980
- Chirurgiemechaniker / Chirurgiemechanikerin (Surgical Instrument Maker) from 1989 (Chirurgiemechaniker (Surgical Instrument Maker) 1980 - 1989)
- Dachdecker / Dachdeckerin (Roofer) from 1981
- Dreher (Turner) 1989 - 2002
- Elektromaschinenbauer / Elektromaschinenbauerin (Electrical Machine Technician) 1980 - 2003
- Elektroniker für Maschinen und Antriebstechnik / Elektronikerin für Maschinen und Antriebstechnik (Electronic Technician for Machines and Drive Technology) from 2003
- Elektroniker / Elektronikerin (Electronics Technician) from 2003
- Estrichleger / Estrichlegerin (Floor Layer / Screeder) from 1980

- Feinwerkmechaniker / Feinwerkmechanikerin (Precision Machinist) from 2002 (Feinmechaniker / Feinmechanikerin (Precision Machinist) 1980 - 2002)
- Fleischer / Fleischerin (Butcher) from 1983
- Friseur / Friseurin (Hairdresser) from 1980
- Gerüstbauer / Gerüstbauerin (Scaffolder) from 1990
- Glasapparatebauer / Glasapparatebauerin (Glass Apparatus Maker) from 1983
- Glaser / Glaserin (Glazier) from 1980
- Karosserie- und Fahrzeugbaumechaniker / Karosserie- und Fahrzeugbaumechanikerin (Motor Vehicle Construction Mechanic) from 2003
- Karosserie- und Fahrzeugbauer / Karosserie- und Fahrzeugbauerin (Automotive Technician / Bodywork) 1989 - 2003
- Konditor / Konditorin (Pastry Chef) from 1980
- Konstruktionsmechaniker / Konstruktionsmechanikerin (Construction Mechanic) from 1987
- Kraftfahrzeugmechatroniker / Kraftfahrzeugmechatronikerin (Motor Vehicle Mechatronics Technician) from 2003
- Landmaschinenmechaniker / Landmaschinenmechanikerin (Mechanic for Agricultural and Construction Machinery) 1980 - 2003
- Maler und Lackierer / Maler und Lackiererin (Painter and Varnisher) from 1980
- Maurer / Maurerin (Mason) from 1980
- Maschinenbaumechaniker / Maschinenbaumechanikerin (Engineering Mechanics) 1989 - 2002
- Mechatroniker für Kältetechnik / Mechatronikerin für Kältetechnik (Refrigeration Mechanic) from 2007 (Kälteanlagenbauer / Kälteanlagenbauerin (Refrigeration Mechanic) 1980 - 2007)
- Metallbauer / Metallbauerin (Metal worker) from 1989
- Ofen- und Luftheizungsbauer / Ofen- und Luftheizungsbauerin (Builder of Stoves and Air Heating Systems) from 2006
- Parkettleger (Floorer) from 1980
- Schornsteinfeger / Schornsteinfegerin (Chimney Sweep) from 1980
- Seiler (Ropemaker) from 1980
- Schiffbauer/ Schiffbauerin (Shipfitter/ Shipbuilder/ Shipwright) 1980 - 1987
- Steinmetz und Steinbildhauer / Steinmetzin und Steinbildhauerin (Stonemason) from 1983
- Straßenbauer / Straßenbauerin (Road Builder) from 1980
- Stuckateur / Stuckateurin (Plasterer) from 1980
- Tischler / Tischlerin (Joiner) from 1997 (Tischler (Joiner) 1980 - 1997)
- Vulkaniseur und Reifenmechaniker (Mechanic for Tyres and Vulcanisation) 1981 - 2004
- Wärme-, Kälte- und Schallschutzisolierer / Wärme-, Kälte- und Schallschutzisoliererin (Thermal and Noise Insulation Fitter) from 1980
- Werkzeugmechaniker / Werkzeugmechanikerin (Toolmaker) from 1987
- Zimmerer / Zimmerin (Carpenter) from 1980
- Zweiradmechaniker / Zweiradmechanikerin (Motorbike and Bicycle Mechanic) from 1989

Hong Kong

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Engineering with Honours**	BEH	7	50
Bachelor with Honours degree**	BH	7	50
Master of Philosophy	MP	9	60
Doctor of Philosophy	PhD	10	60

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

** Honours degrees are awarded with a Class, or a Class and Division (e.g. First Class Honours, Second Class (Division I) Honours). All Third or Pass class honours degree should be referred to NZQA for assessment.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution	Qualification awarded from
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	BEH: 1995 BH, MP and PhD: 1990
City University of Hong Kong	BEH, BH, MP and PhD: 1997
Hong Kong Baptist University	BH, MP and PhD: 2005
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	BEH, BH, MP and PhD: 1995
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	BEH, BH, MP and PhD: 2000
Lingnan University	BH, MP and PhD: 2010
The University of Hong Kong	BEH: 1995 BH, MP and PhD: 1980

India

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Engineering / Bachelor of Science (Engineering) (with or without honours) (a specialty may be listed)**	BE	7	50
Bachelor of Laws (with or without honours)**	LLB	7	50
Bachelor of Technology (with or without honours) (a specialty may be listed)**	BT	7	50
Bachelor of Arts with Honours**	BAH	7	50
Bachelor of Commerce with Honours**	BCH	7	50
Bachelor of Science with Honours**	BSH	7	50
Bachelor of Science with Honours (Nursing)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master of Arts***	MA	8	50
Master of Commerce***	MC	8	50
Master of Science***	MS	8	50
Master of Engineering / Master of Science (Engineering) (a specialty may be listed)***	ME	9	60
Master of Philosophy	MP	9	60
Master of Technology(a specialty may be listed)***	MT	9	60
Doctor of Philosophy****	PhD	10	60

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

** All Pass and Third Class or Division degrees with or without Honours degrees must be referred to NZQA for assessment.

*** Evidence of an awarded bachelor degree in a relevant subject at Level 7 is required. These master's degrees may or may not be awarded with Honours.

**** Evidence of an awarded master degree in a relevant subject at Level 8 or above is required.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All qualifications where a provisional certificate is issued instead of an award certificate
- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- Award certificates that state a college where study was undertaken (including qualifications studied at affiliated or autonomous colleges)
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution	Qualification awarded from
Previous names and dates of change are indicated in brackets	
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	BAH, BCH, BSH, MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 1982 BE: 1982 - 2000

	LLB: 1982 - 2012 BT and MT: 2001
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	BSH, MS and PhD: 1990
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	BE, LLB, BT, ME, MP, MT and PhD: 2002
Anna University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	MP, MS and PhD: 2002
Assam University, Silchar, Assam	MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2008
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	LLB, BAH, BCH, BSH, MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 1987 BT: 1987 - 2013
Bangalore University, Jnana Barathi, Bangalore, Karnataka	BE, LLB, MA, MC, ME, MS and PhD: 2002
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2003
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	MA, MP, MS and PhD: 2003 BT and MT: 2003 - 2007 MT: 2013
Dr B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab	BT, MS, MT and PhD: 2007
Dr. Harisingh Gour University/Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	MP, MT and PhD: 2001
English and Foreign Languages University / EFL University (Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages 2001 - 2006), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	MA, MP and PhD: 2001
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (Guru Ghasidas University 2004 - 2009), Bilaspur, Chhatisgarh	BT, BAH, BCH, BSH, MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2004
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi	LLB, MA, MS, MT and PhD: 2007
Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab	LLB, BT, BSH, MA, MC, MP, MS, MT and PhD: 2000
Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal, Uttarakhand / Uttaranchal	LLB, BT, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2003
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Karnataka	BS: 2015 ME, MS, MT and PhD: 1990
Indian Institute of Technology/IIT Bombay, Mumbai (Bombay 1983 - 1996), Maharashtra	BT, MS, MT and PhD: 1983
Indian Institute of Technology/IIT Kharagpur, Kharagpur, West Bengal	BT: 1985 LLB: 2010 MS, MT and PhD: 1982
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi/IIT Delhi, New Delhi	BT: 1985 MS, MT and PhD: 1983
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur/IITK, Uttar Pradesh	BT, MS, MT and PhD: 1990
Indian Institute of Technology Madras (ITT Madras), Chennai (Madras 1983 - 1996), Tamil Nadu	BT, MS, MT and PhD: 1983
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee/ ITT Roorkee, (Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee 2001 - 2006), Uttarakhand / Uttaranchal	BE: 2001 - 2008 BT: 2002 MS, MT and PhD: 2001

Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	BE, LLB, BAH, BSH, MA, MC, ME, MS, and PhD: 2003 MP: 2014
Jamia Hamdard, Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi	BSH, BT, MS, MT and PhD: 2003
Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi	BE, BAH, BSH, MA, MP, MS, MT and PhD: 2000 BT: 2005
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, Telangana (Andhra Pradesh 2004 - 2014)	BT, MS, MT and PhD: 2004
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	BAH, MA, MP, MS and PhD: 1985
Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana (Andhra Pradesh 2002 - 2014)	LLB, BT, MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2002
Karnatak University, Dharwad, Karnataka	MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2000
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana	LLB, BT, MA, MC, MP, MS, MT and PhD: 2000
Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	MA, MP, MS and PhD: 1999 MC: 1999 - 2013
Manipur University, Imphal, Manipur	MA, MC, MS and PhD: 2004
Nagaland University, Kohima, Lumami, Nagaland	MA, MC, MS and MP: 2000
National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	BT, MS, MT and PhD: 2007
National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, Mangalore	BT, MS, MT and PhD: 2007
National Institute of Technology Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	BT, MS and MT : 2007
North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya	BT, MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2000
Panjab University, Chandigarh, Punjab	LLB, MA, MC, ME, MP, MS, MT and PhD: 2001
Pondicherry University, Kalapet, Pondicherry	MA, MC, MP, MS, MT and PhD: 1999
Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab	LLB, BT, MA, MC, MP, MS, MT and PhD: 2001
Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	MA, MC, MP, MS, MT and PhD: 2007
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University /S.N.D.T Women's University, Mumbai, Maharashtra	MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2000
University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal	BT, BSH, MA, MP, MS and PhD: 2001
University of Delhi, Delhi	LLB, BAH, BCH, BSH, MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 1982
University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	MA, MP, MS and PhD: 1990 MT: 2006
University of Jammu, Jammu Tawi, Jammu and Kashmir	MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2001
University of Kashmir, Hazratbal, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	MA, MP, MS and PhD: 2002

University of Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 2000
University of Mysore, Mysore, Karnataka	MA, MC, MP, MS and PhD: 1999
University of Pune, Pune, Maharashtra	MP, MT and PhD: 2001
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan	LLB, MP, MT and PhD: 2004
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal	BAH, BSH, MA, MS and PhD: 1995

Indonesia

Academic qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Sarjana Strata Satu (S1) Sarjana / Sarjana (S1) / Sarjana (Strata 1) / Sarjana Strata Satu / Sarjana Strata 1 (S-1) / Strata 1 (with speciality stated)** Examples: Sarjana Sastra / Sarjana Pertanian / Sarjana Teknik (except as stated below)	S1	7	50
Sarjana Kedokteran Sarjana Kedokteran Gigi Sarjana Kedokteran Hewan Sarjana Pendidikan Sarjana Teknik	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Sarjana Strata Dua / Sarjana Strata Dua (S2) / Magister Manajemen**	M	8	50
Sarjana Strata Dua / Sarjana Strata Dua (S2) / Magister Strata II / Magister (with speciality stated)** Examples: Magister Agronomi / Magister Hukum (except as stated below)	S2	9	60
Magister Pendidikan Magister Teknik	Refer to NZQA for assessment		

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

** All degrees awarded from 2003 must have accreditation on the award certificate [e.g. Akreditasi Ban No. 023/BAN-PT/Ak-VII/S1/V1/2004 (Accredited by National Accreditation Board No: 023/BAN-PT/Ak-V11/S1/V1/2004)]. If the accreditation is not on the award certificate, or the accreditation is unclear, the degree must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2014

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution	Qualification awarded from
Institut Pertanian Bogor	S1 , S2 and M: 1995
Institut Teknologi Bandung	S1 , S2 and M: 1995
Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November Surabaya	S1 and S2: 2003
Universitas Airlangga	S1 and S2: 1995
Universitas Brawijaya	S1 and S2: 2002
Universitas Diponegoro	S1 and S2: 2002
Universitas Gadjah Mada	S1, S2 and M: 1995
Universitas Hasanuddin	S1 and S2: 2000
Universitas Indonesia	S1, S2 and M: 1995
Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	S1 and S2: 2004
Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	S1 and S2: 2002
Universitas Negeri Jakarta	S1 and S2: 2003
Universitas Negeri Malang	S1 and S2: 2003
Universitas Padjadjaran	S1 and S2: 1995
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	S2: 2012

Iran

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Arts degree / Kârshenâsî	BA	7	50
Bachelor of Science (<i>any engineering speciality</i>)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Bachelor of Science degree / Kârshenâsî	BS	7	50
Doctor of Medicine / Doctorai-e Pezeshki	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doctor of Dental Surgery / Doctorai-e Dandanpezeshki	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doctor of Pharmacy / Doctorai-e Daroosazi	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine / Doctorai-e Dampezeshki	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Integrated / Continuous Masters degree / Karshenasi-Arshad Payvasteh	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master of Arts degree / Kârshenâsî-arshad napayvasteh	MA	8	50
Master of Science degree / Kârshenâsî-arshad napayvasteh	MS	8	50

* Abbreviations used are for the purpose of this list only.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2014

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution	Qualification awarded from
Allameh Tabataba'i University / Allameh Tabatabai University	BA, BS and MA: 2000
Amirkabir University of Technology	BS and MS: 1997
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1997
Iran University of Science and Technology	BS and MS: 1997
Isfahan University of Technology	BS and MS: 1997

Khaje Nasir Toosi University of Technology	BS and MS: 2000
Shahid Beheshti University	BA, BS, MA and MS: 2000
Shahid Chamran University of Ahwaz / Shahid Chamran University	BA, BS, MA, MS: 2000
Sharif University of Technology	BS and MS: 1997
Shiraz University	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1997
Tarbiat Modarres University / Tarbiat Modares University	MA and MS: 1997
University of Isfahan / Isfahan University	BA, BS, MA and MS: 2000
University of Tabriz / Tabriz University	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1997
University of Tehran / Tehran University	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1997

Ireland - Academic Qualifications

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Baccalaureus in Arte Ingeniaria with or without Honours	BAI	7	50
Baccalaureatus in Medicina, in Chirurgia, in Arte Obstetricia with or without Honours**	BM	7	50
Bachelor of Architecture with or without Honours	BArch	7	50
Bachelor of Arts with Honours (<i>a speciality may be stated</i>)	BA	7	50
Bachelor of Business and Law with Honours	BBL	7	50
Bachelor of Business Studies with Honours	BBS	7	50
Bachelor of Civil Law with Honours	BCL	7	50
Bachelor of Commerce with Honours	BC	7	50
Bachelor of Corporate Law with Honours	BCOL	7	50
Bachelor of Dental Science	BDSc	7	50
Bachelor of Dental Surgery with or without Honours	BDS	7	50
Bachelor of Engineering with or without Honours (until 2004)***	BE	7	50
Bachelor of Engineering with Honours (2005 onwards)***	BEH	7	50
Bachelor of Laws with Honours	LLB	7	50
Bachelor of Pharmacy with Honours	BP	7	50
Bachelor of Science with Honours (a speciality may be stated)	BS	7	50
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Services and Energy Management with Honours	BSES	7	50
Bachelor of Science (Geomatics) with Honours/ Bachelor of Science (Geomatics - Surveying and Mapping) with Honours	BSG	7	50
Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine with or without Honours	BVM	7	50
Bachelor of Divinity with or without Honours	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Bachelor of Education with or without Honours			
Bachelor with 'Ordinary' in the qualification title			
Master in Letters / Magister / Magisterii in Litteris	ML	9	60
Master of Arts	MA	9	60
Master of Letters	MLE	9	60
Master of Literature	MLit	9	60
Master of Philosophy / Magisterii in Philosophia	MP	9	60
Master degrees other than those specified above	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doctor in Philosophy / Doctores in Phosophia	DP	10	60
Doctor of Philosophy / Philosophiae doctor	PhD	10	60

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

** Baccalaureatus in Medicina, in Chirurgia, in Arte Obstetricia awarded in conjunction with study at Penang Medical College Malaysia, Perdana University in Malaysia, or the Medical University of Bahrain should be referred to NZQA for an International Qualification  Assessment.

*** Bachelor of Engineering Technology degrees should be presented to NZQA for individual assessments.

**** For 'moderatores' wording for University of Dublin (Trinity College Dublin) degrees, refer to Honours degrees notes below.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications. The award certificates from the National University of Ireland and the University of Dublin (Trinity College Dublin) are issued in Latin. English translations are also issued by these universities. The original award certificate and a translated copy issued by the University should be provided. Other institutions' award certificates are issued in English, or in English and Irish.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Honours degrees:

- From 1978 - 2004 'honours' may be indicated by a class of Honours, for example 'First', or 'Second' Class Honours.
- From 2005 all award certificates for Bachelor degrees with Honours should state either 'Honours', '(Hons)', or 'with Honours', or may be awarded with a class of Honours, as above.
- University of Dublin (Trinity College Dublin) Honours degrees may be recorded on the award certificates as Moderatorships, for example 'Moderatores Secundae Classis Primae Divisionis' (Moderators of the Second Class First Division) or Honors, Honores which may be followed by the Class.

Awarding Institutions

National University of Ireland

The National University of Ireland and its constituent Universities and recognised Colleges may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

National University of Ireland	Qualification awarded from
Universitas Hiberniae Nationalis (The National University of Ireland) <i>The award certificate will also state one of the following constituent colleges:</i> Collegio Corcagiensi (University College Cork) Collegio Dublinense (University College Dublin) Collegio Galviensi (University College Galway)	BM, BArch, BA, BC, BCL, BDS, LLB, BP, BS, BVM and PhD: 1979 - 1997 BE: 1989
National University of Ireland constituent universities <i>The award certificate will state 'Universitas Hiberniae Nationalis' and also the name of any one of the following constituent universities:</i>	
Universitate Hiberniae Nationali apud Galviam (National University of Ireland, Galway) (NUI Galway) (OÉ Gaillimh)	BM, BA, BC, BCOL, LLB, BS and PhD: 1997 BCL: 2004 BE: 1997 - 2004 BEH: 2005 MLit: 2002
Universitate Hiberniae Nationalis apud Manutium (National University of Ireland, Maynooth) (Ollscoil na hÉireann, Má Nuad) (NUI Maynooth)	BA, BS and PhD: 1997 BBL and BCL: 2011 BE: 2003 - 2004 BEH: 2005
Universitate Hiberniae Nationali apud Corcagium (University College Cork-National University of Ireland) (Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh) (UCC)	BM, BA, BC, BCL, BDS, LLB, BS, MP and PhD: 1997 BE: 1997 - 2004 BEH: 2005 BP: 2008
Universitate Hiberniae Nationali apud Dublinum (University College Dublin-National University of Ireland) (An Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath) (UCD)	BM, BA, BBL, BCL, BVM, and PhD: 1997 BArch: 1997 - 2008 BE: 1997 - 2004

	BEH: 2005
National University of Ireland recognised Colleges	
<i>The award certificate will state 'Universitas Hiberniae Nationalis' and also the name of any one of the following recognised colleges:</i>	
Collegio Nationali Artis et Designationis (National College of Art and Design)	BA and PhD: 2003 MA: 2003 - 2013 MLE: 2007 - 2010 MLit: 2012
Collegio Regali Chirurgorum in Hibernia / Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (Coláiste Ríoga na Máinleá ain Éirinn)	BM: 1979 BS: 2006 - 2010

Other Universities and Higher Educational Institutions

The other Universities and Higher Education Institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Other Universities and Higher Education Institutions	Qualification awarded from
DCU (Dublin City University) (Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath)	BA and BS 2003 BE: 1998 - 2004 BEH: 2005 PhD: 1998
DIT (Dublin Institute of Technology) (Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Átha Cliath)	BArch: 2003 BA: 2001 BE: 2001 - 2004 BEH: 2005 LLB: 2009 BSES: 2010 BSG: 2003
Universitas Dublinensis (The University of Dublin) (Trinity College Dublin) (Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath)****	BAI: 1989 BM, BA, BBS, BDSc, LLB, BS and DP: 1979 ML: 1983
University of Limerick (Ollscoil Luimnigh)	BArch: 2010 BA and BS: 2003 BE: 2000 - 2004 BEH: 2005 - 2012 LLB and PhD: 2000

Higher Education and Training Awards Council

The Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC) awarded the qualifications issued by the institutions listed below from the specified dates.

Higher Education and Training Awards Council, Ireland / Comhairle na nDámhachtainí Ardoideachais agus Oiliúna, Éire	Qualification awarded from
<i>The award certificate will state study at any one of the following Institutes of Technology or Colleges:</i>	
Athlone Institute of Technology (AIT)	BE and BS: 2001 - 2004
Cork Institute of Technology (CIT)	BE: 2004 only BEH: 2005 only BS: 2001 - 2005
Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology (IADT)	BA: 2001 - 2006
Dundalk Institute of Technology	BE and BS: 2001 - 2004
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GMIT)	BS: 2001 - 2004
Institute of Technology Blanchardstown (ITB)	BE: 2004 only BEH: 2005 - 2006 BS: 2003 - 2006
Institute of Technology Carlow (IT Carlow)	BS: 2001 - 2005

Institute of Technology Sligo (IT Sligo)	BE: 2004 only BEH: 2005 only BS: 2001 - 2005
Institute of Technology, Tallaght (ITT Dublin)	BE: 2001 - 2004 BEH: 2005 - 2006 BS: 2001 - 2006
Institute of Technology Tralee	BS: 2001 - 2004
Letterkenny Institute of Technology (lyit)	BS: 2001 - 2004
Limerick Institute of Technology (LIT)	BS: 2001 - 2005
National College of Art and Design	BA: 2001 - 2003
Waterford Institute of Technology	BS: 2001 - 2003

Institutes of Technology (with delegated authority from the Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC))

Institutes of Technology with delegated authority may award the qualifications listed below from the specified dates.

Institutes of Technology with delegated authority	Qualification awarded from
<p>The name of any one of the following institutes will appear at the top of the award certificate.</p> <p>Until December 2012 the award certificate stated that authority was delegated by the Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC) In December 2012 Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI) became the official awarding body, replacing HETAC for these qualifications. This will be evident in the transitional awards made from 2013 - 2015 where 'awarded by QQI' will appear under the HETAC logo.</p> <p>From 2015 onwards these award certificates will show evidence of being awarded by the authority delegated by QQI.</p>	
Athlone Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Bhaile Átha Luain (AIT)	BE: 2004 only BEH: 2005 BS: 2004
Cork Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Chorcaí (CIT)	BEH: 2005 BS: 2005
Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology / Institiúid Ealaíne, Deartha and Teicneolaíochta Dhún Laoghaire (IADT)	BA: 2006
Dundalk Institute of Technology/ Institiúid Teicneolaíochta, Dhún Dealgan	BE: 2004 only BEH: 2005 BS: 2004
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo (GMIT)	BE: 2004 only BEH: 2005 BS: 2004
Institute of Technology Blanchardstown / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta, Baile Bhlainséir (ITB)	BEH and BS: 2006
Institute of Technology Carlow, Ireland / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Ceatharlach, Éire (IT Carlow)	BEH and BS: 2005
Institute of Technology Sligo / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta, Sligeach (IT Sligo)	BEH and BS: 2005
Institute of Technology Tallaght / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Tamhlacht (ITT Dublin)	BEH and BS: 2006
Institute of Technology Tralee / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta, Trá Lí	BS: 2004
Letterkenny Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Leitir Ceanainn (LYIT)	BA (Law speciality): 2009 BS: 2004
Limerick Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Luimnigh (LIT)	BS: 2005
Waterford Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Phort Láirge	BArch and BS: 2004 BE: 2004 only

Ireland - Craft and Trade Qualifications

Craft and Trade Qualifications

The Craft and Trade qualifications below may be awarded the points indicated where the qualification is:

- awarded by a recognised awarding body within the dates specified; and
- relevant to an occupation in Part B of the List of Skilled Occupations at Appendix 6.

Qualification*	Abbreviation**	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Level 6 Advanced Certificate	AC	4	40
National Craft Certificate	NC	4	40
Trade Certificate - Grade: Senior Note: This also requires evidence of a Record of Apprenticeship, awarded by AnCO – The Industrial Training Authority, which includes a Certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship and a National Craft Certificate	TC	4	40

* All the above qualifications must be awarded in one of the following crafts or trades within the relevant dates indicated:

- Brick and Stone Laying from 1996 (Brick/Stonelayer 1980 - 1996)
- Cabinet Making 1980 - 2012
- Carpentry and Joinery from 1996 (Carpenter / Joiner 1980 - 1996)
- Construction Plant Fitting from 1996 (Construction Plant Fitter 1980 - 1996)
- Electrical from 1996
- Electrical Installation 1980 - 1996
- Electrical Industrial Maintenance 1980 - 1996
- Electrical Instrumentation from 1980
- Electrical Power Supply 1980 - 1996
- Electronic Security Systems from 2010
- Fitting 1996 - 2010 (Fitter 1980 - 1996)
- Floor and Wall Tiling from 1996
- Industrial Insulation from 2010
- Instrumentation from 1996
- Mechanical Automation and Maintenance Fitter (MAMF) from 2011
- Metal Fabrication from 1996 (Metal Fabricator 1980 - 1996)
- Painting and Decorating from 1996 (Painter/Decorator 1980 - 1996)
- Patternmaker 1980 - 1996
- Plastering from 2005 (Plasterer 1980 - 2005)
- Refrigeration Craft 1984 - 1996 (Refrigeration Craftsman 1980 - 1983)
- Refrigeration and Air Conditioning from 1996
- Refrigeration (Electrician) 1987 - 1996
- Sheet Metalworking from 1996 (Sheet Metal Worker 1980 - 1996)
- Slater/Roof Tiler 1993 - 1996 (Slater/Tiler 1980 - 1992)
- Tool Making from 1996 (Tool Maker 1980 - 1996)
- Turner 1980 - 1996
- Welder 1980 - 1996
- Wood Machining 1996 - 2012 (Woodmachinest 1980 - 1996)
- Wood Manufacturing and Finishing from 2013

** Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualification^s Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications. Award certificates are issued in English, or in English and Irish.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualification^s Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Awarding Bodies

The following Awarding Bodies may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Awarding Bodies	Qualification awarded from
Department of Education	TC: 1980 - 1987
Department of Education / FÁS* - The Training and Employment Authority	NC: 1987 - 1997
Department of Education and Science / FÁS* - The Training and Employment Authority	NC: 1997 - 2001
FETAC (Further Education and Training Council)	NC: 2001 - 2005 AC: 2005 - 2012
FETAC (Further Education and Training Council) Awarded by QQI** will be evident under the FETAC logo on the award certificate	AC: 2013 - 2015
QQI Award - Further Education and Training Award	AC: 2015

* Foras Áiseanna Saothair

** Quality and Qualifications Ireland / Dearbhú Cálíochta agus Cálíochtaí Éireann

Ireland - Technical Craft Related Qualifications

Technical Craft Related Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Higher Certificate in Advanced Carpentry and Joinery	CJ	5	40
Higher Certificate in Advanced Painting and Decorating Technology	PD	5	40
Higher Certificate in Advanced Plumbing and Heating Technology	PH	5	40
Higher Certificate in Construction Technology	CC	5	40
Higher Certificate in Engineering in Building Services Engineering / Building Services	BS	5	40
Higher Certificate in Electrical Services Engineering	ESE	5	40
Higher Certificate in Engineering in Civil Engineering / Higher Certificate in Civil Engineering	CE	5	40
Higher Certificate in Engineering Civil and Environmental	CEE	5	40
Higher Certificate in Engineering in Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering	MM	5	40
Higher Certificate in Engineering in Mechanical Engineering	ME	5	40
Higher Certificate in Science in Architectural Technology	AT	5	40
Higher Certificate in Science in Construction / Construction Studies / Construction Practice / Construction Management / Construction Technology	SC	5	40
Higher Certificate in Science in (Construction, Economics and Quantity Surveying)	CEQS	5	40
Higher Certificate in Science in Sustainable Building and Property	SB	5	40

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications. Award certificates are issued in English, or in English and Irish.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Awarding Bodies

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institutes of Technology	Qualification awarded from
Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT) / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Átha Cliath	PD, PH, CC, BS and ESE: 2005

Institutes of Technology with delegated authority from the Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC)	Qualification awarded from
<p><i>The name of any one of the Institutes of Technology with delegated authority will appear at the top of the award certificate.</i></p> <p>Until December 2012 the award certificate stated that authority was delegated by the Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC).</p> <p>In December 2012 Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI) became the official awarding body replacing HETAC for these qualifications. This will be evident in the transitional awards made from 2013 – 2015 where 'awarded by QQI' will appear under the HETAC logo.</p> <p>From 2015 onwards these award certificates will show evidence of being awarded by the authority delegated by QQI.</p>	
Athlone Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Bhaile Átha Luain (AIT)	CE, ME and SC: 2012
Cork Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Chorcaí (CIT)	ME: 2005 CE and SC: 2010
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo (GMIT)	CE, SC and CEQS: 2011 AT: 2012
Institute of Technology, Carlow / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta, Ceatharlach (IT Carlow)	CE and SC: 2012 ME: 2013
Institute of Technology, Sligo / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta, Sligeach (IT Sligo)	CJ: 2011 - 2012 CE, ME and SC: 2006 - 2009
Institute of Technology, Tallaght / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta, Tamhlacht (ITT Dublin)	ME: 2010
Limerick Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Luimnigh (LIT)	CE: 2005 - 2010 CEE: 2011 MM: 2010 SC: 2012 SB: 2013
Waterford Institute of Technology / Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Phort Láirge	BS and ME: 2012

Italy

Academic Qualifications

The following qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification*	Abbreviation**	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Laurea*** (<i>specialisation should be stated</i>) with the exception of the Laurea degrees specified below	L	7	50
Laurea in: - Ingegneria (a specialty may be stated) - Scienze della Formazione	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Laurea di Dottore (<i>specialisation should be stated</i>) with the exception of the Laurea di Dottore degrees specified below	LD	8	50
Laurea di Dottore in: - Architettura - Farmacia - Giurisprudenza - Ingegneria (a specialty may be stated) - Medicina e Chirurgia - Medicina Veterinaria - Odontoiatria - Scienze della Formazione	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Laurea Magistrale (<i>specialisation should be stated</i>) with the exception of the Laurea Magistrale degrees specified below	LM	9	60
Laurea Magistrale in: - Architettura - Farmacia - Giurisprudenza - Ingegneria (a specialty may be stated) - Medicina e Chirurgia - Medicina Veterinaria - Odontoiatria - Scienze della Formazione	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master Universitario di Primo Livello	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master Universitario di Secondo Livello	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Dottore di Ricerca	D	10	60
Doctor Philosophiae	Refer to NZQA for assessment		

* 'REPUBBLICA ITALIANA' must be written on top of every award certificate. 'Dell' may precede the institution name on award certificates (e.g. Dell'Università). 'La' may precede qualifications on award certificates (e.g. La Laurea).

** Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

*** Laurea may be followed by 'trineale' on award certificates.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications. University or official translations should also be presented.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown

Institution Name	awarded from
Previous names and dates of change are indicated in brackets	
Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna (Università degli Studi di Bologna: 1980 - 2003)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli (Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali 1980 - 1994)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Politecnico di Milano	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Politecnico di Torino	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Sapienza - Università di Roma (Università degli Studi di Roma la Sapienza 1982 - 2006, Università degli Studi di Roma: 1980 - 1982)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli	L: 2005 LD: 2000 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 2000
Università Ca' Foscari Venezia (Università degli Studi Ca' Foscari di Venezia: 1992 - 2009, Università degli Studi di Venezia: 1980 - 1992)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi dell'Aquila	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro (Università degli Studi di Bari: 1980 - 2008)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Bergamo	L: 2005 LD: 2001 - 2007

	LM: 2006 D: 2001
Università degli Studi di Brescia	L: 2005 LM: 2006 D: 2002
Università degli Studi di Cagliari	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Calabria	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Camerino	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Catania	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Ferrara	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Firenze	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Genova	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Macerata	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Messina	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Milano	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca	L: 2005 LD: 2003 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 2002
Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia (Università degli Studi di Modena: 1980 - 1998)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983

Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II (Università degli Studi di Napoli: 1980 - 1987)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Napoli "l'Orientale" (Istituto Universitario Orientale: 1996 - 2002)	L: 2005 LD: 1996 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1996
Università degli Studi di Napoli "Parthenope"	L: 2005 LD: 2000 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 2000
Università degli Studi di Padova	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Palermo	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Parma	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Pavia	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Perugia	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Pisa	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata	L: 2005 LD: 1990 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1990
Università degli Studi di Salerno	L: 2005 LD: 1990 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1990
Università degli Studi di Sassari	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Siena	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006

	D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Torino	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Trento	L: 2005 LD: 1983 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Trieste	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Udine	L: 2005 LD: 1988 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1988
Università degli Studi di Urbino Carlo Bo (Università degli Studi di Urbino: 1980 - 2003)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi di Verona	L: 2005 LD: 1990 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1990
Università degli Studi "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara (Università Abruzzese degli Studi "Gabriele d'Annunzio" 1982 - 1993)	L: 2005 LD: 1982 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università degli Studi Roma Tre	L: 2005 LD: 2000 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 2000
Università del Salento (Università degli Studi di Lecce: 1980 - 2006)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983
Università Politecnica delle Marche (Università degli Studi di Ancona: 1980 - 2003)	L: 2005 LD: 1980 - 2007 LM: 2006 D: 1983

Japan

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Science	B	7	50
Bachelor of Engineering	BE	7	50
Master of Arts Master of Science	M	9	60
Master of Engineering	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
All other master degrees, including professional master degrees	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doctor of Philosophy / Doctorate by dissertation	D	10	60

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications. The award certificate must always be presented along with the university issued translation. A university issued graduation certificate showing evidence of a degree awarded is not the award certificate.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2014

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution	Qualification awarded from
Akita University	B, M and D: 1990 BE: 2005
Chiba University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Doshisha University	B, M and D: 1982
Ehime University	B, M and D: 1990 BE: 2005
Gifu University	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
The Graduate University for Advanced Studies	M and D: 2000
Gunma University	B, M and D: 1990 BE: 2005
Hamamatsu University School of Medicine	B, M and D: 2000

Hirosaki University	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
Hiroshima University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Hitotsubashi University	B, M and D: 1982
Hokkaido University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Hyogo University of Teacher Education	M and D: 2005
Ibaraki University	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2006
Iwate University	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	M and D: 2000
Kagawa University	B, M and D: 1999
Kagoshima University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Kanazawa University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Keio University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Kobe University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Kochi University	B, M and D: 1995 BE: 2005
Kumamoto University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Kyoto Institute of Technology	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
Kyoto University	B, M and D: 1982
Kyushu Institute of Technology	B, M and D: 1995 BE: 2005
Kyushu University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Meiji University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Mie University	B, M and D: 1990 BE: 2005
Muroran Institute of Technology	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
Nagaoka University of Technology	B, M and D: 1995 BE: 2005
Nagasaki University	B, M and D: 1982

	BE: 2005
Nagoya Institute of Technology	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2008
Nagoya University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Nara Institute of Science and Technology	M and D: 2005
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	D: 2010
Niigata University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine	M and D: 2000
Ochanomizu University	B, M and D: 1982
Oita University	B, M and D: 2003 BE: 2009
Okayama University	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
Osaka University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2008
Ritsumeikan University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Saga University	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
Saitama University	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
Shimane University	B, BE, M and D: 2005
Shinshu University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Shizuoka University	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2005
Sophia University	B, M and D: 1982
Tohoku University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2007
Tokyo Institute of Technology	B, M and D: 1990 BE: 2006
Tokyo Medical and Dental University	B, M and D: 2010
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	B, M and D: 1995
Tokyo University of the Arts	M and D: 1990
Tottori University	B, M and D: 1997 BE: 2005
Toyohashi University of Technology	B, M and D: 1998 BE: 2005
The University of Electro-Communications	B, M and D: 2000

University of Fukui	B, M and D: 2003 BE: 2007
University of Miyazaki	B, M and D: 2010
University of the Ryukyus	B, M and D: 2000 BE: 2006
The University of Tokushima	B, M and D: 1990
The University of Tokyo	B, M and D: 1982
University of Toyama	B, M and D: 2005
University of Tsukuba	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
University of Yamanashi	B, M and D: 2002 BE: 2005
Utsunomiya University	B, M and D: 1995 BE: 2005
Waseda University	B, M and D: 1982 BE: 2005
Yamagata University	B, M and D: 2000
Yamaguchi University	B, M and D: 1982
Yokohama National University	B, M and D: 1990 BE: 2005

Malaysia

Academic qualifications

Qualifications awarded by Public Universities

The following qualifications awarded by the Public Universities listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Sarjana Muda** / Bachelo** (Bachelor) with the exception of bachelor degrees listed below. Sarjana Muda** Dengan Kepujian (Bachelor with Honours) with the exception of bachelor with Honours degrees listed below.	B	7	50
Sarjana Muda Doktor Perubatan dan Pembedahan (Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery)	BM	7	50
Sarjana Muda Kejuruteraan / Sarjana Muda Kejuruteraan dengan Kepujian (Bachelor of Engineering with or without Honours)	BE	7	50
Sarjana Muda Pembedahan Pergigian (Bachelor of Dental Surgery)	BDS	7	50
Sarjana Muda Undang-undang / Sarjana Muda Undang-undang dengan Kepujian (Bachelor of Law with or without Honours)	LLB	7	50
Sarjana Muda Pendidikan / Bachelo Pendidikan (Bachelor of Education) Bachelo Pendidikan dengan Kepujian / Sarjana Muda Pendidikan dengan Kepujian (Bachelor of Education with Honours) Sarjana Muda Sains dengan Pendidikan (Bachelor of Science with Education)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doktor Pembedahan Pergigian (Doctor of Dental Surgery)	DDS	7	50
Doktor Pergigian (Doctor of Dental Medicine)	DDM	7	50
Doktor Perubatan (Doctor of Medicine)	MD	7	50
Sarjana Ekonomi (Master of Economics)	MEC	8	50
Sarjana Ilmu Wahyu dan Warisan Islam (Master of Revealed Knowledge and Heritage)	MRKH	8	50
Sarjana Pengajian Islam (Master of Islamic Studies)	MIS	8	50
Sarjana Sains (Master of Science)	MS	8	50
Sarjana Sains Kemanusiaan (Master of Human Science)	MHS	8	50
Sarjana Sains Komputer (Master of Computer Science)	MCS	8	50
Sarjana Sains Sosial (Master of Social Science)	MSS	8	50
Sarjana Sastera (Master of Arts)	MA	8	50
Sarjana Teknologi Maklumat (Master of Information Technology)	MIT	8	50
Sarajan Sains (Kejuruteraan) (Master of Science (Engineering))	Refer to NZQA for assessment		

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

** Specific degree name will be stated. For example, Sarjana Muda Sains Dengan Kepujian.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications. The wording on awarding certificates may appear in Malay or in a mixture of Malay and English. 'Ijazah' will appear above or before 'Sanjana' on Malay language award certificates. Certified translations issued by the awarding university are not original award certificates.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2011, with the exception of listed engineering degrees

Awarding Institutions

The following Public Universities may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown:

Public Universities Previous names, dates of change are indicated in brackets	Qualification awarded from
Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia / International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak, Selangor	B, LLB, MEC, MRKH, MS and MHS: 2000 - 2011 BM: 2002 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia / National University of Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor	B, LLB, MD, MEC, MIS, MS and MA: 1992 - 2011 DDM: 2002 - 2011 MSS: 2005 - 2011 MIT: 2000 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Malaya / University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur	B, BM, BDS, LLB, MEC, MS, MCS and MA: 1990 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah	B, MS and MA: 2004 - 2011 MD: 2009 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak	B, MD and MS: 2004 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Putra Malaysia / Putra University, Malaysia Serdang, Selangor (Universiti Pertanian Malaysia / University of Agriculture, Malaysia 1992 - 1997)	B and MS: 1992 - 2011 MCS: 2004 - 2011 MD: 2001 - 2011 MEC: 1994 - 2011 MA: 1996 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Sains Malaysia / University of Science Malaysia, Penang	B, MD, MS, MSS and MA: 1995 - 2011 DDS: 2004 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia / University of Technology Malaysia, Skudai, Johor	B and MS: 1995 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor	B, LLB, MS and MA: 2006 - 2011 BE: 2009 - 2016
Universiti Utara Malaysia / Northern University of Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah	B, MEC, MS and MA: 2005 - 2011 LLB: 2008 - 2011

Netherlands

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZterms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Arts (<i>speciality stated</i>) <i>Except as listed below</i>	BA	7	50
Bachelor of Science (<i>speciality stated</i>) <i>Except as listed below</i>	BS	7	50
Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in Primair Onderwijs" (Primary Education), Voortgezet Onderwijs" (Secondary Education), or Kleuteronderwijs (Pre-Primary Education)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doctorandus / doctoral (doctoraal examen / examination)**	DX	8	50
Ingenieur (doctoraal examen / examination)	IR	8	50
Master of Arts (<i>speciality stated</i>) <i>Except as listed below</i>	MA	8	50
Master of Science (<i>speciality stated</i>) <i>Except as listed below</i>	MS	8	50
Master of Arts or Master of Science in Primair Onderwijs" (Primary Education), Voortgezet Onderwijs" (Secondary Education), or Kleuteronderwijs (Pre-Primary Education)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Meester in de Rechten / Meester (doctoraal examen / examination)	MR	8	50
Doctoraat (with title of doctor)**	D	10	60
Doctor of Philosophy	PhD	10	60
Professional Doctorate in Engineering	Refer to NZQA for assessment		

* Abbreviations used are for the purpose of this list only.

** A doctorandus / doctoral / doctoraal should not be confused with a doctoraat.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualification **S** Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications. Some award certificates are in Latin, in which case translated copies from the university must also be presented.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualification **S** Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- **All listed** qualifications **where study was completed** at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2014

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution Previous names and dates of change are indicated in brackets.	Qualification awarded from
Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam	BA, BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1986 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 MR: 1996 - 2006 D: 1980 - 2006
Maastricht University / Universiteit Maastricht (Rijksuniversiteit Limburg 1985 - 1996)	BA, BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1985 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 MR: 1996 - 2006 D: 1985 - 2006
Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen / Radboud University Nijmegen (Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen 1980 - 2004)	BA, BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1980 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 MR: 1996 - 2006 D: 1980 - 2006
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen	BA, BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1980 - 2006 IR and MR: 1996 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 D: 1980 - 2006
Technische Universiteit Delft / Delft University of Technology	BS and PhD: 2005 IR: 1996 - 2006 DX: 1990 - 2006 MS: 2004 D: 1990 - 2006
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven / Eindhoven University of Technology	BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1986 - 2006 IR: 1996 - 2006 MS: 2004 D: 1986 - 2006
Universiteit Leiden / Academia Lvgdvno-Batava (Rijksuniversiteit Te Leiden/Academia Lvgdvno-Batava 1980 - 2000)	BA, BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1980 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 MR: 1996 - 2006 D: 1980 - 2006
Universiteit Twente	BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1986 - 2006 IR: 1996 - 2006 MS: 2004 D: 1986 - 2006
Universiteit Utrecht (Rijksuniversiteit Te Utrecht 1980 - 1992)	BA, BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1980 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 MR: 1996 - 2006 D: 1980 - 2006
Universiteit van Amsterdam / University of Amsterdam	BA, BS and PhD: 2005

	DX: 1980 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 MR: 1996 - 2006 D: 1980 - 2006
Universiteit van Tilburg / Tilburg University (Katholieke Universiteit Brabant 1990 - 2001)	BA, BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1990 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 MR: 1996 - 2006 D: 1990 - 2006
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	BA, BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1980 - 2006 MA and MS: 2004 MR: 1996 - 2006 D: 1980 - 2006
Wageningen University / Wageningen Universiteit (Landbouwniversiteit Wageningen 1990 - 1998)	BS and PhD: 2005 DX: 1990 - 2006 IR: 1996 - 2006 MS: 2004 D: 1990 - 2006

People's Republic of China

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation ¹	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor degree (学士学位) 1985 - 1992 Certificate of Bachelor degree (学士学位证书) 1993 onwards ² (With the exception of the degrees listed below)	B	7	50
Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (动物医学) Bachelor of Veterinary Science (动物科学)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master degree (硕士学位) ³ 1985 - 1992 Certificate of Master degree (硕士学位证书) ³ 1993 onwards ² (With the exception of the degrees listed below)	M	9	60
Master of Business Administration (工商管理硕士) Certificate of Master of Business Administration (工商管理硕士证书) Executive Master of Business Administration (高级管理人员工商管理硕士) Certificate of Executive Master of Business Administration (高级管理人员工商管理硕士证书)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doctoral degree (博士学位) 1985 - 1992 Certificate of Doctoral degree (博士学位证书) 1993 onwards ²	D	10	60

¹Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only

²Degree certificates awarded from January 2008 will have a certificate number. If the number is preceded by a 'T' (alternate route) or 'Z' (professional degree) the qualification should be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

³In addition to a master degree, evidence of a bachelor degree at Level 7 is required.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

All degrees certificates must be endorsed with 'Awarded according to the Regulations Concerning Academic Degrees in the People's Republic of China' (中华人民共和国学位条例).

Between 1985 and 1992, the degree certificate and graduation certificate for bachelor, master and doctoral degrees were combined into a single booklet called the 'Graduation Certificate'. This booklet must state both approved for graduation (准予毕业) and awarded an academic degree (授予学位).

From 1993 the degree certificate and graduation certificate were separated and students were awarded with both documents. Both a certificate of degree and a graduation certificate must always be provided for all degrees as

evidence of the degree having been awarded. Qualifications with a graduation certificate only must be referred to NZQA for assessment.

For bachelor degrees awarded between 1993 and 2007, the certificate of bachelor degree (学士学位证书) will generally show the category as Regular higher education (普通高等教育). If the degree certificate does not state this, then the graduation certificate (毕业证书) must show evidence that the degree is a Regular higher education (普通高等学校). *A graduation certificate alone will not be acceptable.*

After document format changes in January 2008, 'Regular higher education' (普通高等教育) must be written at the bottom of all certificates of bachelor degree.

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution	Qualification awarded from
Previous names and dates of change are indicated in brackets.	
Anhui University / 安徽大学, Anhui Province / 安徽省	B, M and D: 2000
Beihang University (Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics) / 北京航空航天大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1988
Beijing Foreign Studies University / 北京外国语大学 (Beijing Foreign Language Institute / 北京外国语学院 1985 - 1994), Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1985
Beijing Forestry University / 北京林业大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1990
Beijing Institute of Technology / 北京理工大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1988
Beijing Jiaotong University / 北京交通大学 (Northern Jiaotong University / 北方交通大学 1990 - 2003), Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1990
Beijing Language and Culture University / 北京语言大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市)	B, M and D: 2005
Beijing Normal University / 北京师范大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1990
Beijing University of Chemical Technology / 北京化工大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1994
Beijing University of Chinese Medicine / 北京中医药大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1993
Beijing University of Post and Telecommunications / 北京邮电大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1993
Beijing University of Technology / 北京工业大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 2000
Central China Normal University / 华中师范大学 (Huazhong Normal University / 华中师范大学 1995 - 2011), Hubei Province / 湖北省	B, M and D: 1995
Central South University / 中南大学, Hunan Province / 湖南省	B, M and D: 2000
Central University of Finance and Economics / 中央财经大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 2000
Chang'an University / 长安大学, Shaanxi Province / 陕西省	B, M and D: 2000
China Agricultural University / 中国农业大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1995
China Pharmaceutical University / 中国药科大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 2000
China University of Geosciences, Beijing, 中国地质大学 (北京), Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 2005
China University of Geosciences, Wuhan / 中国地质大学 (武汉), (China University of Geosciences / 中国地质大学 1988 - 2005), Hubei Province / 湖北省	B, M and D: 1988
China University of Mining and Technology / 中国矿业大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 1988
China University of Petroleum, Beijing / 中国石油大学 (Petroleum	B, M and D: 1993

University, Beijing / 石油大学 1993 - 2005), Beijing Municipality / 北京市	
China University of Political Science and Law / 中国政法大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1987
Chongqing University / 重庆大学, Chongqing Municipality / 重庆市	B, M and D: 1985
Communication University of China / 中国传媒大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 2004
Dalian Maritime University / 大连海事大学, Liaoning Province / 辽宁省	B, M and D: 1994
Dalian University of Technology / 大连理工大学, Liaoning Province / 辽宁省	B, M and D: 1990
Donghua University / 东华大学 (China Textile University / 中国纺织大学 1994 - 1999), Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1994
East China Normal University / 华东师范大学, Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1985
East China University of Science and Technology / 华东理工大学 (East China University of Chemical Technology / 华东化工学院 1985 - 1993), Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1985
Fudan University / 复旦大学, Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1985
Fuzhou University / 福州大学, Fujian Province / 福建省	B, M and D: 2003
Guangxi University / 广西大学, Guangxi Autonomous Region / 广西壮族自治区	B, M and D: 2005
Harbin Engineering University / 哈尔滨工程大学, Heilongjiang Province / 黑龙江省	B, M and D: 1994
Harbin Institute of Technology / 哈尔滨工业大学, Heilongjiang Province / 黑龙江省	B, M and D: 1985
Hebei University of Technology / 河北工业大学, Hebei Province / 河北省	B, M and D: 2005
Hefei University of Technology / 合肥工业大学, Anhui Province / 安徽省	B, M and D: 1992
Hohai University / 河海大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 1988
Huazhong Agricultural University (Central China Agricultural University) / 华中农业大学, Hubei Province / 湖北省	B, M and D: 1992
Huazhong University of Science and Technology / 华中理工大学, Hubei Province / 湖北省	B, M and D: 1988
Hunan Normal University / 湖南师范大学, Hunan Province / 湖南省	B, M and D: 2005
Hunan University / 湖南大学, Hunan Province / 湖南省	B, M and D: 1992
Inner Mongolia University / 内蒙古大学, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region / 内蒙古自治区	B, M and D: 1995
Jilin University / 吉林大学, Jilin Province / 吉林省	B, M and D: 1985
Jinan University / 暨南大学, Guangdong Province / 广东省	B, M and D: 1990
Lanzhou University / 兰州大学, Gansu Province / 甘肃省	B, M and D: 1985
Liaoning University / 辽宁大学, Liaoning Province / 辽宁省	B, M and D: 1992
Minzu University of China (Central University for Nationalities 1993 - 2008) / 中央民族大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1993
Nanchang University / 南昌大学, Jiangxi Province / 江西省	B, M and D: 2005
Nanjing Agricultural University / 南京农业大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 1988
Nanjing Normal University / 南京师范大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 1992
Nanjing University / 南京大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 1985
Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics / 南京航空航天大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 1993
Nanjing University of Science and Technology / 南京理工大学, Jiangsu	B, M and D: 1993

Province / 江苏省	
Nankai University / 南开大学, Tianjin Municipality / 天津市	B, M and D: 1985
North China Electric Power University / 华北电力大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1995
Northeast Agricultural University / 东北农业大学, Heilongjiang Province / 黑龙江省	B, M and D: 1994
Northeast Forestry University / 东北林业大学, Heilongjiang Province / 黑龙江省	B, M and D: 1994
Northeast Normal University / 东北师范大学, Jilin Province / 吉林省	B, M and D: 1992
Northeastern University / 东北大学 (Northeastern Institute of Technology / 东北工学院 1985 - 1993), Liaoning Province / 辽宁省	B, M and D: 1985
Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University (Northwest A and F University) / 西北农林科技大学, Shaanxi Province / 陕西省	B, M and D: 2000
Northwest University (Xibei University) / 西北大学, Shaanxi Province / 陕西省	B, M and D: 1994
Northwestern Polytechnical University / 西北工业大学, Shaanxi Province / 陕西省	B, M and D: 1985
Ocean University of China / 中国海洋大学 (Ocean University of Qingdao / 青岛海洋大学 1995 - 2002), Shandong Province / 山东省	B, M and D: 1995
Peking University / 北京大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1985
Renmin University of China (People's University of China) / 中国人民大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1986
Shaanxi Normal University / 陕西师范大学, Shaanxi Province / 陕西省	B, M and D: 2000
Shandong University / 山东大学, Shandong Province / 山东省	B, M and D: 1985
Shanghai International Studies University / 上海外国语大学, Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1995
Shanghai Jiaotong University (Shanghai Jiao Tong University) / 上海交通大学, Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1988
Shanghai Second Medical University / 上海第二医科大学, Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1992 - 2005
Shanghai University / 上海大学, Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1994
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics / 上海财经大学, Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1992
Sichuan Agricultural University / 四川农业大学, Sichuan Province / 四川省	B, M and D: 1994
Sichuan University / 四川大学, Sichuan Province / 四川省	B, M and D: 1999
Soochow University (Suzhou University) / 苏州大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 1992
South China Normal University / 华南师范大学, Guangdong Province / 广东省	B, M and D: 2000
South China University of Technology / 华南理工大学, Guangdong Province / 广东省	B, M and D: 1988
Southeast University / 东南大学, Jiangsu Province / 江苏省	B, M and D: 1988
Southwest Jiaotong University / 西南交通大学, Sichuan Province / 四川省	B, M and D: 1990
Southwest University / 西南大学, Chongqing Municipality / 重庆市	B, M and D: 2005
Southwestern University of Finance and Economics / 西南财经大学, Sichuan Province / 四川省	B, M and D: 1994
Sun Yat-Sen University (Zhongshan University 1990 - 2001) / 中山大学, Guangdong Province / 广东省	B, M and D: 1990
Taiyuan University of Technology / 太原理工大学, Shanxi Province / 山西省	B, M and D: 2000

Tianjin Medical University / 天津医科大学, Tianjin Municipality / 天津市	B, M and D: 1994
Tianjin University / 天津大学, Tianjin Municipality / 天津市	B, M and D: 1990
Tongji University / 同济大学, Shanghai Municipality / 上海市	B, M and D: 1990
Tsinghua University / 清华大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1985
University of Electronic Science and Technology of China / 电子科技大学, Sichuan Province / 四川省	B, M and D: 1992
University of International Business and Economics / 对外经济贸易大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1995
University of Science and Technology Beijing / 北京科技大学, Beijing Municipality / 北京市	B, M and D: 1988
University of Science and Technology of China / 中国科学技术大学, Anhui Province / 安徽省	B, M and D: 1985
Wuhan University / 武汉大学, Hubei Province / 湖北省	B, M and D: 1987
Wuhan University of Technology / 武汉工业大学, Hubei Province / 湖北省	B, M and D: 1990
Xiamen University / 厦门大学, Fujian Province / 福建省	B, M and D: 1990
Xi'an Jiaotong University / 西安交通大学, Shaanxi Province / 陕西省	B, M and D: 1985
Xidian University / 西安电子科技大学, Shaanxi Province / 陕西省	B, M and D: 1995
Yanbian University / 延边大学, Jilin Province / 吉林省	B, M and D: 2000
Yunnan University / 云南大学, Yunnan Province / 云南省	B, M and D: 1997
Zhejiang University / 浙江大学, Zhejiang Province / 浙江省	B, M and D: 1998
Zhengzhou University / 郑州大学, Henan Province / 河南省	B, M and D: 2000
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law / 中南财经政法大学, Hubei Province / 湖北省	B, M and D: 2000

Singapore

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Accountancy**	BAC	7	50
Bachelor of Applied Science**	BAS		
Bachelor of Arts**	BA		
Bachelor of Business**	BB		
Bachelor of Business Administration**	BBA		
Bachelor of Communication Studies**	BCSt		
Bachelor of Dental Surgery**	BDS		
Bachelor of Engineering**	BE		
Bachelor of Fine Arts**	BFA		
Bachelor of Laws**	LLB		
Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery**	MD		
Bachelor of Music**	BMus		
Bachelor of Science**	BS		
Bachelor of Social Sciences**	BSS		
Masters degree not specified below	M	8	50
Executive Master of Business Administration	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master of Business Administration	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Masters of Laws (International Business Law)	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master of Applied Science	MAS	9	60
Master of Arts (<i>a speciality may be stated</i>)	MA	9	60
Master of Communication Studies	MCSt	9	60
Master of Science (<i>a speciality may be stated</i>)	MS	9	60
Master of Social Science (<i>a speciality may be stated</i>)	MSS	9	60
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)	PhD	10	60

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

** All Bachelor degrees must be awarded with honours. Honours may be stated as a class of Honours.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institutions	Qualification awarded from
Nanyang Technological University	BAC, BB, M and PhD: 1994 BAS:1994 – 2000

	BE: 2006 BA:2008 BCSt: 1996 BS: 2006 BFA: 2009 MAS: 1994 - 2011 MCSt: 1996 - 2011
National University of Singapore (The National University of Singapore 1980-2001)	BA, BBA, BDS, LLB, MD, BS, BSS, M, MA, MS, MSS and PhD: 1980 BAS: 2002 BE: 2006 BMus: 2007

South Pacific

USP The University of the South Pacific (The University of the South Pacific 1990 - 2006)

The University of the South Pacific is a regional university with the main Campus in Fiji. Other campuses are located in Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa, and the Marshall Islands.

Academic Qualifications

The following qualifications awarded by the University of the South Pacific qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Qualification awarded from	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Agriculture	1990	7	50
Bachelor of Arts (<i>speciality may be stated</i>)	1990	7	50
Bachelor of Commerce	2007	7	50
Bachelor of Engineering	2015	7	50
Bachelor of Engineering Technology*	2002 - 2014	7	50
Bachelor of Laws	1997	7	50
Bachelor of Science (<i>speciality may be stated</i>)	1990	7	50
Bachelor of Technology*	1999 - 2003	7	50
Master of Agriculture	1990	9	60
Master of Arts (<i>speciality will be stated</i>)	1990	9	60
Master of Education	2003	9	60
Master of Science (<i>speciality will be stated</i>)	1990	9	60

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

* The Bachelor of Technology and the Bachelor of Engineering Technology are three year duration technology degrees. They are different to the four year duration Bachelor of Engineering degrees.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015.

Thailand

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Arts	BA	7	50
Bachelor of Arts in Education	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Bachelor of Business Administration	BBA	7	50
Bachelor of Economics	BEC	7	50
Bachelor of Science	BS	7	50
Bachelor of Science in Education	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master in Communication Arts	MCA	8	50
Master of Arts	MA	8	50
Master of Economics	MEC	8	50
Master of Science	MS	8	50
Doctor of Philosophy	PhD	9	60

* Abbreviations used are for the purpose of this list only.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution	Qualification awarded from
Asian Institute of Technology	MS and PhD: 2000
Assumption University	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 2000
Bangkok University	BA, BBA, BEC, BS, MA, MEC and PhD: 2003
Burapha University	BA, BS, MS and PhD: 2010
Chiang Mai University	BA, BEC, BS, MA, MEC, MS and PhD: 2005
Chulabhorn Graduate Institute	MS and PhD: 2008
Chulalongkorn University	BA, BBA, BEC, BS, MEC, MS and PhD:

	2000
Kasetsart University	BA, BBA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1990
Khon Kaen University	BA, BBA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 2007
Mahidol University	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 2010
Naresuan University	BA, BBA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 2014
National Institute of Development Administration	MA, MEC, MS and PhD: 2000
Prince of Songkla University	BA, BBA, BEC, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 2010
Srinakharinwirot University	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1990
Thammasat University	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 2003

United States of America

Academic Qualifications

The qualifications awarded by the institutions listed below qualify for the points indicated:

Qualification	Abbreviation*	Level in NZ terms	Points under SMC
Bachelor of Arts (with or without honours) (<i>speciality may be stated</i>) with the exception of Bachelor of Arts degrees specified below	BA	7	50
Bachelor of Engineering / Bachelor of Engineering in (speciality) Engineering / Bachelor of (speciality) Engineering	BE	7	50
Bachelor of Fine Arts	BFA	7	50
Bachelor of Science (with or without honours) (<i>speciality may be stated</i>) with the exception of Bachelor of Science degrees specified below	BS	7	50
Bachelor of Science in Engineering / Bachelor of Science in (speciality) Engineering / Bachelor of Science (speciality) Engineering	BSE	7	50
All Bachelor degrees specialising in education, including but not limited to: Bachelor of Arts in Early Childhood Education Bachelor of Arts in Elementary Education Bachelor of Arts in Secondary Education Bachelor of Science in Early Childhood Education Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Doctor of Dentistry / Doctor of Dental Medicine / Dentariae Medicinae Doctoris	DMD	7	50
Doctor of Dental Surgery	DDS	7	50
Doctor of Medicine (Medicinae Doctoris)	MD	7	50
Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine	MO	7	50
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine / Doctor of Veterinary Science	DVM	7	50
Veterinariae Medicinae Doctoris	VD	7	50
Juris Doctor	JD	7	50
Master of Arts degrees (<i>speciality may be stated</i>), with the exception of Master of Arts degrees specified below	MA	8	50
Master of Science degrees (<i>speciality may be stated</i>), with the exception of Master of Science degrees specified below	MS	8	50
All master degrees specialising in counselling, including but not limited to: Master of Arts in Counselling Master of Arts in Counselling Psychology	Refer to NZQA for assessment		
Master of Arts in any of the following specialties: Language, speech pathology and audiology, communicative sciences and disorders, or speech and hearing			
All masters degrees specialising in education, including but not limited to: Master of Arts in Education			

Master of Science in Education			
Master of Science in Occupational Therapy			
Master of Science in any of the following specialities: Language, speech pathology and audiology, communicative sciences and disorders, or speech and hearing, including but not limited to: Master of Science in Speech - Language Pathology Master of Science in Communication Disorders Master of Science in Speech and Hearing Master of Science in Communication Sciences and Disorders			
Doctor of Philosophy The award certificate must include the degree title of 'Doctor of Philosophy'	PhD	10	60

* Abbreviations used are for the purposes of this list only.

If an applicant believes their qualification may be higher than the level stated they should apply to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment.

Notes:

Award certificates must be provided in their original language for all qualifications. Some universities may award degrees in Latin, in which case translated copies from the University must also be presented.

The following must be referred to NZQA for an International Qualifications Assessment:

- All honorary degrees
- All listed qualifications where study was completed at any institution outside of the country, including any overseas campuses of any listed awarding institution
- All listed qualifications that contain cross-credited courses or papers (other than awards or credits from other United States accredited junior colleges, colleges or universities)
- All qualifications awarded after 2015

Awarding Institutions

The following institutions may award the qualifications specified from the dates shown.

Institution Name	Qualification awarded from
Previous names and dates of change are indicated in brackets.	
Adelphi University, Garden City, NY	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 2011 PhD: 1981
Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	MS and PhD: 1997
American University, Washington, DC	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI	BFA: 1989 BSE: 2006 MS: 1983 - 2002 PhD: 1983
Antioch University, Yellow Springs, OH	BA, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1983 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Arkansas State University, State University, AR	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Auburn University, Auburn, AL	BA, BFA, BS, DVM, MA and MS: 1979 BE: 1989

	PhD: 1981
Ball State University, Muncie, IN	BA, BFA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1983
Barry University, Miami Shores, FL	BA, BFA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Baylor University, Waco, TX	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Biola University, La Mirada, CA	BA, BFA, BS, MA and PhD: 1997
Boston College, Boston, MA	BA, BS, JD, MA, and MS: 1979 PhD:1981
Boston University, Boston, MA	BA, BS, MD, JD and MA: 1979 BFA, DMD and PhD: 1983 BSE: 1989 MS: 1979 - 2009 MS : 2013
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1983 BFA: 1984
Brandeis University, Waltham, MA	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
Brigham Young University, Provo, UT	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA and BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Brown University / Universitas Brunensis, Providence, RI	BA, BS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA	BA, MA and PhD: 1990
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA	BS, MS and PhD: 1981 BSE: 1989
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA	BA and MA: 1979 BFA and PhD: 1981 BS: 1979 - 2010 BSE: 1989 MS: 1979 - 2005
Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH	BA, BS, DMD, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York (The City University of New York - Graduate School and University Center 1983 - 2010), New York, NY	MA and PhD: 1983
Claremont Graduate University (Claremont Graduate School 1981 - 1998), Claremont, CA	MA, MS and PhD: 1981
Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1990
Clark University, Worcester, MA	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY	BS, MS and PhD: 1984 BSE: 1989
Clemson University, Clemson, SC	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 2002

	BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH	BA, BE, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1994
The College of William & Mary / Collegii Gulielmi et Mariae in Virginia, Williamsburg, VA	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1983
Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO	BS, MS and PhD: 1985 BSE: 1989
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO	BA, BFA, BS, DVM, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Columbia University, New York, NY	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY	BA, BS, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 MD: 1979 - 2004 PhD: 1981
Dartmouth College / Collegii Datmuthensis, Hanover, NH	BA, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BE: 1989
Drew University, Madison, NJ	BA, MA and PhD: 1997
Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA	BA, BS, MS and PhD: 1984 BSE: 1989 MD: 2006
Duke University, Durham, NC	BA, BS, MD, JD and MA: 1979 BSE: 1989 MS: 1979 - 2014 PhD: 1981
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1985
East Carolina University, Greenville, NC	BA, BFA, BS, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997 BSE: 2007
East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN	BA, BFA, BS, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1994
Emory University, Atlanta, GA	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 DMD: 1979 - 1988 PhD: 1981
Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1994
Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL	BA, BS, MS and PhD: 1981 BSE: 1989
Florida International University, Miami, FL	BA, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1990 BS: 1990 - 2007
Florida State University (The Florida State University 1979 - 2002), Tallahassee, FL	BA, BFA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 MD: 2005 JD and PhD: 1981
Fordham University / Curatores Universitatis Fordhamensis, Bronx, NY	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 2002 PhD: 1981
George Mason University, Fairfax, VA	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
The George Washington University, Washington, D.C	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981

Georgetown University / Collegii Georgiopolitam, Washington, DC	BA, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BS: 1979 - 2008 DMD: 1979 - 2006 PhD: 1981
Georgia Health Sciences University (Medical College of Georgia 2000 - 2010), Augusta, GA	BS, DMD, MD, MS and PhD: 2000 - 2012
The Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA	BS: 1979 - 1993 BSE: 1989 - 1993 MS: 1979 - 1991 PhD: 1981 - 1992
Georgia Regents University, Augusta, GA	BA, BFA, BS, DMD, MD, MS and PhD: 2012
Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA and JD: 1985 PhD: 1981
Harvard University / Universitas Harvardiana, Cambridge, MA	BA, BS, DMD, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1983 BE and BSE: 1989
Howard University, Washington, DC	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID	BA, BFA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1997 BSE: 1998
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL	BS, JD and PhD: 1981 BSE: 1989 MS: 1981 - 1999
Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN	BA, BFA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1985
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN	BA, BFA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA	BA, BFA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1990
Indiana University, Indiana University Purdue University - Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN	BA, BS, BSE, DDS, MD, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, IA	BA, BS, DVM, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1984 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD	BA, BS, MD and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989
Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS	BA, BS, DVM, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1999 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Kent State University, Kent, OH	BA, BFA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1983
Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1983 BSE: 1989
The Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford, CA	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981

Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA	BS, DDS, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Loyola University Chicago / Loyola University of Chicago (Stritch School of Medicine), Chicago, IL	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 DMD: 1979 - 1993 PhD: 1981
Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI	BA, BS, DDS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA	BS and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC	BS, DMD, MD, MS and PhD: 2000
Miami University, Oxford, OH	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA and BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI	BA, BS, MD, MO, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI	BA, BS, BSE, MS and PhD: 1994
Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 2000 BFA: 2006
Mississippi State University (Mississippi State College 1979 - 1985), Mississippi State, MS	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 DVM: 1983 PhD: 1981
Montana State University - Bozeman (The Montana University System - Montana State University - Bozeman 1985 -2006), Bozeman, MT	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BSE: 1989
Morgan State University, Baltimore, MD	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ	BS, BSE, MS and PhD: 1994
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, NM	BS, BSE, MS and PhD: 2000
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
New York University, New York, NY	BA and BS: 1979 - 2011 DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 DVM: 1983 PhD: 1981
North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BFA: 2001 BSE: 1989
Northeastern University, Boston, MA	BA, BS and BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989 JD, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1980 BSE: 1989
Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL	BA, BFA, BS, MA and MS: 1979

	BSE: 1989 JD: 1983 PhD: 1981
Northwestern University, Evanston, IL	BA, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BS: 1979 - 2011 BSE: 1989 DMD: 1979 - 2001 PhD: 1981
Oakland University, Rochester, MI	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 2000
The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH	BA, BFA, BS, DDS, MD, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The Ohio University, Athens, OH	BA, BFA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK	BA, BS, DVM, MA and MS: 1979 BE and BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR	BS, DMD, MD, MS and PhD: 2001
Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 DVM: 1983 PhD: 1981
The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA	BA, BS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BE and BSE: 1989 BFA: 1982 JD and PhD: 1981
Portland State University, Portland, OR	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989
Princeton University (Universitatis Princetoniensis), Princeton, NJ	BA, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN	BA, BS, DVM, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY	BS and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Rice University, Houston, TX	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science (Herman M. Finch University of Health Sciences / The Chicago Medical School 1993 - 2004), North Chicago, IL	MD, MS and PhD: 1993
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (Rutgers, The State University 1979 - 1999), New Brunswick, NJ	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 JD and PhD: 1981
Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO	BA, BS and MA: 1979 - 1997 MD, JD and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989

	PhD: 1981
Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1990
South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 2000 BSE: 1989
Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Carbondale, IL	BA, BS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989 JD: 1983 PhD: 1981
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1986 BFA: 2007 BSE: 1989
St. John's University, Queens, NY	BA, BS, JD, MS and PhD: 1986 BFA: 2004 MA: 1986 - 1996
State University of New York University at Albany (State University of New York University Center at Albany 1977 - 1999), Albany, NY	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
State University of New York at Binghamton (State University of New York University Center at Binghamton 1983 - 2012), Binghamton, NY	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1983 BSE: 1989
State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY	BA and BS: 1979 - 2007 DDS, MD, JD and MA: 1979 MS: 1979 - 2006 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
State University of New York, State University at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY	BA and MA: 1979 BS: 1979 - 2014 MS: 1979 - 2012 BE: 1989 - 2015 DDS and MD: 1983 PhD: 1981 - 2015
State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY	BS, BSE, MS and PhD: 2000
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, NJ	BA, BE, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Temple University, Philadelphia, PA	BA and BS: 1979 - 1986 DMD, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981 - 1997
Tennessee State University, Nashville, TN	BA, BS, MS and PhD: 1997 BSE: 1989
Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, TN	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1997 BFA: 2001 BSE: 1989
Texas A & M University, College Station, TX	BA, BS, DVM and MA: 1979 BSE: 1989 - 2006 MD: 1982 - 1999 MS: 1979 - 2004

	PhD: 1981
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997 BFA: 2009
Texas Southern University, Houston, TX	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1981 BSE: 1989
Texas Woman's University, Denton, TX	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1981 BFA: 1986
Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA	BS, MD, MS and PhD: 1997
Tufts University / Universitas Tuftensis, Medford, MA	BA, BS, DMD, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 DVM: 1983 PhD: 1981
Tulane University, New Orleans, LA	BA, BS, BFA, MD, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1986 BSE: 1989
The University of Akron, Akron, OH	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1981 BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989
The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL	BA, BS, DMD, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1981 BFA: 1992 BSE: 1989
The University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997 BFA: 2013
University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK	BA, BFA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1990
The University of Arizona (University of Arizona 1979 - 1996), Tucson, AZ	BA, BS, JD, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA and PhD: 1981 BSE: 1989
University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997 BFA: 2009 BSE: 2002
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR	BS, MD, MS and PhD: 1997
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of California, Berkeley, CA	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of California, Davis, CA	BA, BS, MD, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of California, Irvine, CA	BA, BS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1999 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of California, Los Angeles, CA	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989

	PhD: 1981
University of California, Riverside, CA	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1992 PhD: 1981
University of California, San Diego, CA	BA, BS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of California / UCSF School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA	DDS, MD and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
University of California, Santa Barbara, CA	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of California, Santa Cruz, CA	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1990
The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA and PhD: 1981 BSE: 1989
University of Colorado (University of Colorado at Boulder 1983 - 2011), Boulder, CO	BA, BFA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1983 BSE: 1989
University of Colorado at Denver, Denver, CO	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 - 2003 PhD: 1981 - 2003
University of Colorado (University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center 2004 - 2009), Denver, CO	BA, BS, BSE, DDS, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 2004
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO	BS, DMD, MD, MS and PhD: 1981 - 2003
University of Connecticut (The University of Connecticut 1979 - 1993), Storrs, CT	BA, BS, DMD, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1983 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Dayton, Dayton, OH	BA, BE, BS, BSE, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 2000 BFA: 2005
University of Delaware, Newark, DE	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BE: 1989 BFA: 1986 PhD: 1981
The University of Denver, Denver, CO	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Florida, Gainesville, FL	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 DMD and DVM: 1980 PhD: 1981
The University of Georgia, Athens, GA	BA, BS, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981

University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI	BA, BS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 JD: 1983 PhD: 1981
The University of Houston, Houston, TX	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Idaho, Moscow, ID	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1999 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Illinois, Chicago, IL	BA, BS, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1982 DDS: 1982 – 2013 DMD: 2014 BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989
University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), Champaign, IL	BA, BS, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA and PhD: 1981 BSE: 1989
The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY	BA, BS, DMD, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Louisiana at Lafayette (University of Southwestern Louisiana 1983 - 1999), Lafayette, LA	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1983 BSE: 1989
University of Louisiana at Monroe, Monroe, LA	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1999
The University of Louisville, Louisville, KY	BA, BS, DMD, MD, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997 BSE: 2008
The University of Maine (University of Maine 1985 - 2000), Orono, ME	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BFA: 2002 BSE: 1989
University of Maryland - Baltimore, Baltimore, MD	BS, DDS, MD, JD, MS and PhD: 1986
University of Maryland - Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
University of Maryland -College Park, MD	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
University of Massachusetts, Lowell, MA	BA, BFA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
University of Massachusetts (University of Massachusetts	MD, MS and PhD: 1997

Medical School), Worcester, MA	
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark, NJ	BS and MS: 1997 - 2013 DMD, MD, MO and PhD: 1983 - 2013
The University of Memphis, (Memphis State University 1981 - 1994), Memphis, TN	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1981 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989
University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1981 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989
The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Minneapolis, MN	BA, BS, DDS, MD, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Mississippi, University, MS	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 DMD: 1983 - 1991 MD: 1979 - 1991 JD: 1983 PhD: 1981
University of Missouri, Columbia, MO	BA, BS, MD, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989
University of Missouri-Missouri University of Science and Technology (University of Missouri - Rolla 1983 - 2008), Rolla, MO	BA: 2000 BS, MS and PhD: 1983 BSE: 1989
University of Missouri, St. Louis, MO	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1997 BSE: 1999
The University of Montana – Missoula, Missoula, MT	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BFA: 1989
The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Nevada , Reno, NV	BA, BS, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BSE: 1989
University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH	BA, BFA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1985 BSE: 1989
The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979

Hill, NC	BFA: 1986 PhD: 1981
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
The University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of North Texas, Denton, TX	BA, BFA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 PhD: 1981
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 2004 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Oklahoma (University of Oklahoma 1979 - 1992), Norman, OK	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Oregon, Eugene, OR	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 PhD: 1981
University of Pennsylvania / Universitas Pennsylvaniensis, Philadelphia, PA	BA, BS, DMD, MD, VD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA	BA, BS, DMD, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Puerto Rico - Rio Piedras / Universidad de Puerto Rico - Rio Piedras, San Juan, PR	BA, BS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
University of Rhode Island (The University of Rhode Island 1979 - 1991), Kingston, RI	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Rochester, Rochester, NY	BA, BS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of South Carolina - Columbia, Columbia, SC	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989 MD and PhD: 1981
University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1987 MD: 1983 PhD: 1981
University of South Florida, Tampa, FL	BA, BS, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1990 BFA: 1999 BSE: 1989
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981

The University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 PhD: 1981
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN	BA, BFA, BS, BSE, DVM, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 2000
The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1983 BFA: 2008 BSE: 1989
The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX	BA, BS, MA, MS and PhD: 1983 BSE: 1989
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX	BS, DDS, MD, MS and PhD: 1983
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX	BS, DDS, MD, MS and PhD: 2000
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center (The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas 1994 - 2011), Dallas, TX	BS, MD, MS and PhD: 1994
University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA	BA, BFA, BS, BSE, DDS, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
The University of Toledo, Toledo, OH	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 2004 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK	BA, BS, BSE, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1994
The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Vermont, Burlington, VT	BA, BS, BSE, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 1990
The University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
The University of Washington, Seattle, WA	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI	BA, BS, MD, DVM, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI	BA, BFA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY	BA, BS, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Utah State University, Logan, UT	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA	BA: 1979 - 2001 BS, DDS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1999 PhD: 1981
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1991 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Washington State University, Pullman, WA	BA, BS, DVM, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1992 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Washington University in St. Louis / Universitas Washingtoniana Sancti Ludovici, St. Louis, MO	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 DMD: 1979 - 1991 PhD: 1981
Wayne State University, Detroit, MI	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT	BA, MA and PhD: 1997
West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV	BA, BS, DDS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1986 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI	BA, BS, MA and MS: 1979 BFA: 1987 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Wichita State University, Wichita, KS	BA, BS, BSE, MA, MS and PhD: 1997
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MA	BA, BS, BSE, MS and PhD: 2000
Wright State University, Dayton, OH	BA, BS, BSE, MD, MA, MS and PhD: 2000
Yale University / Universitatis Yalensis, New Haven, CT	BA, BS, MD, JD, MA and MS: 1979 BSE: 1989 PhD: 1981
Yeshiva University, New York, NY	BA, BS, MD, MA and MS: 1979 JD: 1983 PhD: 1981