



4 October 2024

IMMIGRATION NEW ZEALAND INSTRUCTIONS: Amendment Circular No. 2024-30

To: All Manual Holders

AMENDMENTS TO THE IMMIGRATION NEW ZEALAND OPERATIONAL MANUAL

Introduction

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

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

Note

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

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

Description of changes

WF3 Work visas for partners of work visa holders

WF4 Work visas for partners of holders of student visas

WF5 Work visas for partners of holders of military visas

WF2.1 Instructions on duration of visa for partners of New Zealand citizens or residence class visa holders

E4.5 Temporary entry class visa for partners and dependent children

M2.15 Accompanying partners and dependent children

A6.13 International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy (IVL)

Changes have been made to immigration instructions to reflect the Immigration Fee and Levy Review. These include:

- removing the word 'special' when referring to work visas for partners of work or student visa holders
- re-classifying work visas for partners of holders of military visas to the Family Stream Work Instructions, and
- updating cross-references.

A minor correction has also been made within instructions at *WF2.1 Instructions on duration of visa for partners of New Zealand citizens or residence class visa holders*.

The new instructions are effective on and after 1 October 2024.

Appendix 1: Amendments to Temporary Entry instructions effective on and after 1 October 2024

WF3 Work visas for partners of work visa holders

WF3.1 Who is eligible for a work visa

- a. Partners (see [E4.1.20](#)) of people granted work visas allowing a stay in New Zealand of more than six months may apply for, and be granted, a multiple entry work visa under these instructions, unless their partner has been granted a work visa under any one of the following instructions:
 - i. Essential Skills where the employment is paid below the median wage (see [WK3.5.1](#)), or lower-skilled if the visa application was made before 27 July 2020; or
 - ii. Foreign crew of fishing vessels (see [WJ](#)); or
 - iii. a Working Holiday Scheme (see [WI2](#)); or
 - iv. Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) Work Instructions (see [WH1](#)); or
 - v. Supplementary Seasonal Employer (SSE) Instructions (see [WH3](#)); or
 - vi. Skilled Migrant Category Job Search Instructions (see [WR5](#)); or
 - vii. domestic staff of diplomatic, consular, or official staff (see [WI4](#)).
 - viii. seasonal workers under Specific Purpose Instructions (see [WS2.1.1\(o\)](#))
- b. Despite (a) above and (f) below, the eligibility of partners of Accredited Employer Work Visa holders for work visas, and the conditions to be granted on work visas for partners of Accredited Employer work visa holders, are set out at WF3.1.5 below.
- c. Despite (a) above, partners of people granted a work visa under the Migrant Exploitation Protection work visa (MEPV) instructions who hold a visa based on their relationship to the MEPV holder, may apply for and be granted a work visa under these instructions.
- d. Work visas will be granted for the same period as the work visa held by the applicant's partner subject to the generic requirements at [E4.5](#) being met.
- e. Partners of people granted work to residence visas must meet health and character requirements for residence class visa applications as set out at [A4](#) and [A5](#).
- f. Any work visas granted under these instructions may be endorsed with conditions that allow work for any employer (unless WF3.1.5 applies) and do not require full-time employment.

WF3.1.5 Partners of Accredited Employer and Essential Skills work visa holders

- a. Depending on their circumstances and their partner's role, partners of Accredited Employer work visa holders and Essential Skills work visa holders may:
 - i. be eligible for a work visa allowing work for any employer, or
 - ii. be eligible for a work visa with employment restricting conditions as set out in WF3.1.5(g) below, or
 - iii. not be eligible for a work visa.
- b. Despite (c) to (f) below, a work visa that allows the holder to work for any employer may be granted to an applicant who is the partner of an Accredited Employer work visa or Essential Skills work visa holder in a role that is:
 - i. paid at least twice the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)); or
 - ii. paid at least the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)) and is on the Green List and the work visa holder meets the applicable requirements (see [Appendix 13](#)).
- c. A work visa with conditions may be granted to an applicant who is the partner of an Accredited Employer work visa holder who is:
 - i. in a role classified as ANZSCO skill level 1, 2 or 3 and paid at least the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)); or
 - ii. paid at least 1.5x the Skilled Migrant Category median wage (see [SR3.20\(a\)\(ii\)](#)); or
 - iii. in acceptable employment under the Transport Sector or Care Sector Work to Residence policies as defined in [SR6.10](#) or [SR7.10](#) and paid at least the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)).
- d. Despite (c) above, a work visa with conditions may be granted to an applicant who is the partner of an Accredited Employer work visa holder in an ANZSCO skill level 4 or 5 role who is paid at least the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)) if on 26 June 2024 the applicant:
 - i. held a relationship-based visa supported by the Accredited Employer work visa holder; or
 - ii. had an application in progress for a relationship-based visa supported by the Accredited Employer work visa holder and that application was subsequently granted.
- e. A work visa with conditions may be granted to an applicant who is the partner of an Essential Skills work visa holder paid at least the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)).
- f. A work visa will not be granted to an applicant who is the partner of:
 - i. an Accredited Employer work visa holder paid less than the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)), or
 - ii. an Accredited Employer work visa holder in an ANZSCO skill level 4 or 5, unless (b) to (d) above applies, or
 - iii. an Essential Skills visa holder paid less than the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)).
- g. Applicants defined in (c) to (e) above may be granted a work visa subject to conditions that the holder must:

- i. only work for an employer accredited under the Accredited Employer work visa scheme at the date applicable in (h) below; and either
 - o in a role paid at or above the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)) based on the rate at the date applicable in (h) below; or
 - o in a role earning at least the relevant wage threshold (see [WA3.15.1](#)) if an un-capped sector agreement is in place for that role at the date applicable in (h) below; and
- ii. not work at below the median wage (see [WA3.15\(b\)](#)) in a role offered under a capped sector agreement (see [WA3.15.5](#)).

Notes:

- The Accredited Employer is not required to have an approved job check to offer employment to Partners of Worker work visa holders granted with the condition to work for an accredited employer under the AEWV scheme.

- The Accredited Employer work visa or Essential Skills work visa holder's employment may be included on the Green List or meet remuneration requirements at the time their work visa was granted or when their partner makes a work visa application.

- h. Visa condition requirements in (g) above must be met either:
 - i. on the visa start date if the applicant is currently employed or has an offer of employment; or
 - ii. on the date the offer of employment is provided by the employer if the applicant does not have an offer of employment on the visa start date.
- i. Visa condition requirements in (d) to (e) above relating to remuneration must continue to be met for the duration of the employment, meaning the visa holder's remuneration must not fall below the threshold applicable to their visa.
- j. Other conditions are consistent with WF3.1 above and the visa will be granted for the same period as the work visa held by the supporting partner.

WF3.1.5.1 Determining the supporting partner's remuneration

- a. Where the supporting partner holds an Accredited Employer or Essential Skills work visa, the evidence and information provided with their work visa application may be sufficient for an immigration officer to be satisfied their remuneration meets the requirements for the applicant to be granted a work visa, and whether that visa should be subject to conditions (see WF3.1 and WF3.1.5).
- b. Where the supporting partner's remuneration has increased since the grant of their visa, evidence must be provided with the application to satisfy an immigration officer. Suitable evidence includes an employment agreement or letter from the employer confirming the new remuneration rate along with one or more of the following:
 - i. full bank statements showing salary payment; or
 - ii. summary of income details from Inland Revenue; or
 - iii. payslips.
- c. In addition to (b) above, an immigration officer may request any additional evidence as necessary to determine the supporting partner's remuneration.

Note: The Accredited Employer work visa or Essential Skills work visa holder's remuneration may be assessed as meeting the median wage threshold in place at the time their work visa was granted or when their partner makes their work visa application, whichever is more beneficial for the applicant. See WF3.1.5.1.

WF4 Work visas for partners of holders of student visas

WF4.1 Who is eligible for a work visa

- a. Unless [WF4.5](#) applies, a person may apply for and be granted a multiple entry work visa if their partner holds:
- i. a student visa to study a level 7 or 8 qualification on the New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF) that is specified either in the Qualifications Eligible for a Post-Study Work Visa list or the Green List ([Appendix 13](#)); or
 - ii. a student visa to study a degree level 9 or 10 qualification on the NZQF; or
 - iii. a student visa for a level 7 or 8 qualification as specified in the previous Long Term Skill Shortage List if the study for this qualification commenced before 7 September 2022.

Note: In order to be eligible for a work visa under (a)(i) and (iii) the qualification undertaken by the student visa holder must be specified on the applicable list at the time the work visa application is submitted.

- b. Work visas will be granted for the same period as the student visa held by the applicant's partner subject to the generic requirements at [E4.5](#) being met.
- c. Any work visas granted under these instructions, may be endorsed with conditions that allow work for any employer.
- d. Applicants must have NZ\$4,200 available for their maintenance during the period of stay in New Zealand.
- e. If, subsequent to any work visa granted under these instructions, the work visa holder's student partner changes their study and the new study no longer meets the requirements under WF4.1(a), the work visa holder will no longer meet the requirements for a work visa under these instructions and may be liable for deportation.

WF5 Work visas for partners of holders of military visas

Partners (see [E4.1.20](#)) of people granted, or deemed to be granted, a military visa (see [M1](#)) may be granted work visas and entry permission for the same period as the military visa is held, or deemed to be held.

- a. Applicants must meet temporary entry class requirements for lodging an application as set out at [E4](#), bona fide requirements as set out at [E5](#), and health and character requirements as set out at [A4.5](#) and [A5.5](#), but are exempt from:
 - i. meeting funds or sponsorship requirements; and
 - ii. meeting onward travel requirements; and
 - iii. providing a job offer.
- b. Applicants must prove to the satisfaction of an immigration officer that:
 - i. they are living together with their partner in a genuine and stable partnership at the time the application is made; and
 - ii. they comply with the minimum requirements for recognition of partnerships (see [E4.5.15](#) and [F2.15](#)); and
 - iii. their partner supports the application.
- c. Evidence of the applicant's relationship to the military visa holder must be provided in the following forms:
 - i. evidence of their relationship with their partner, and
 - ii. evidence that demonstrates they are living together with that partner in a genuine and stable partnership at the time the application is made ([E4.5.35](#) sets out the types of evidence that are required).
- d. Before granting a work visa an immigration officer must be satisfied that the applicant's partner:
 - i. holds a military visa; or
 - ii. is eligible to be granted a military visa; or
 - iii. is deemed to be granted a military visa.
- e. Any work visas granted under these instructions will:
 - i. be endorsed with conditions that allow work for any employer; and
 - ii. allow travel to New Zealand on multiple journeys.

E4.5 Temporary entry class visa for partners and dependent children

E4.5.1 Eligibility of dependent children for temporary entry class visas

- a. A dependent child (see E4.1.10) may be eligible for a temporary entry class visa if their parent is:
 - i. a principal applicant in an application for a temporary entry class visa; or
 - ii. a non-principal applicant partner included in an application (i.e. they are not a dependent child of the principal applicant); or
 - iii. a New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder.
- b. A dependent child may be granted a temporary entry class visa of a type appropriate to their needs as specified in:
 - i. Student instructions for dependants (see [U8](#)); or
 - ii. Visitor instructions for dependants (see V3.10, [V3.20](#) and [V3.125](#)).
- c. Where the parent is an applicant for a temporary entry class visa, a dependent child may only be granted a temporary entry class visa if their parent's application is approved.
- d. A dependent child will not normally be granted a temporary visa on the basis of their relationship with a parent who is liable for deportation, or currently has their deportation liability suspended.
- e. Despite (d) above, a further temporary visa can be granted to a dependent child on the basis of their relationship with a parent who currently has their deportation liability suspended, if that child already held a temporary visa on the basis of that relationship at the time the parent became liable for deportation.

E4.5.5 Eligibility of partners for temporary entry class visas

- a. A person may be eligible for a temporary entry class visa on the basis of being the partner (see [E4.1.20](#)) of:
 - i. a principal applicant in an application for a temporary entry class visa; or
 - ii. a person who is a New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder; or
 - iii. a person who is an applicant for, or the holder of a student, work or military visa.
- b. A person applying as a partner may be granted a temporary entry class visa of a type appropriate to their needs as specified in:
 - i. Family Stream Work instructions (see [WF](#)); or
 - ii. Student instructions for dependants (see [U8](#)); or
 - iii. Visitor instructions for dependants (see V3.10, [V3.15](#) and [V3.125](#)).
- c. A partner may only be granted a temporary entry class visa, if an immigration officer is satisfied that:
 - i. they are living together with their partner in a genuine and stable partnership (see E4.5.25 and E4.5.30); and
 - ii. they comply with the minimum requirements for recognition of partnerships (see E4.5.15 and [F2.15](#)); and
 - iii. their partner supports the application; and
 - iv. their partner meets the character requirements for partners supporting 'partnership-based temporary entry applications' set out at [E7.45](#); and
 - v. if their partner is a New Zealand citizen or residence class visa holder, their partner will be eligible to support a partnership-based residence class visa application within 12 months of the grant of the visa (see [F2.10.10](#)).
- d. In each case the onus of proving that a partnership is genuine and stable lies with the couple involved.
- e. A person will not normally be granted a temporary visa on the basis of their relationship with a partner who is liable for deportation, or currently has their deportation liability suspended.
- f. Despite (c) and (e) above, a further temporary can be granted to a person on the basis of their relationship with a partner who currently has their deportation liability suspended, if that person already held a temporary visa on the basis of that relationship at the time their partner became liable for deportation.

E4.5.10 Evidential requirements for dependent children

If dependent children are included in an application, or are applying in their own right as the dependent child of a temporary entry class visa holder, New Zealand citizen, or residence class visa holder, evidence of their relationship to the parent must be provided in the following form:

- a. the original birth certificate showing the names of the parent(s); or
- b. original adoption papers showing that the child has been legally adopted (see [R3.5.1](#)) by the principal applicant or partner, or temporary entry class visa holder, New Zealand citizen, or residence class visa holder; or
- c. in the case of a child adopted by custom, a declaration by the adoptive parent(s) separate from, and in addition to, any similar declaration made on an application form. (The declaration must state that the child has been adopted by the adoptive parent(s), as well as the date of the adoption, and the country in which the adoption took place.)

E4.5.15 Minimum requirements for recognition of partnerships

For the purposes of these instructions, a partnership meets the minimum requirements for recognition of partnerships if an immigration officer is satisfied that:

- a. the couple were both aged 18 years or older at the time the application for a temporary entry class visa was made, or if aged 16 or 17 years old have their parent'(s) or guardian'(s) support for the application being lodged; and
- b. the couple have met prior to the application being made; and
- c. they are not close relatives (see [F2.15\(d\)](#)).

E4.5.20 Evidential requirements for partners

- a. If a partner is included in an application, or is applying in their own right as the partner of a temporary entry class visa holder, a New Zealand citizen, or residence class visa holder, the following must be provided:
 - i. evidence of their relationship, and
 - ii. evidence that demonstrates they are living together with that partner in a genuine and stable relationship (E4.5.35 sets out the types of evidence that are required).
- b. Where a person is applying for a temporary entry class visa on the basis of partnership, their partner must provide a completed *Form for Partners Supporting Partnership-based Temporary Entry Applications (INZ 1146)*.
- c. Despite (a) above for the purposes of visitor visa instructions, where an application includes a partner as a secondary applicant, a declaration from both parties may be accepted as evidence that they are living together in a genuine and stable partnership (see E4.5.35(b)).

E4.5.25 Definition of 'genuine and stable' partnership

A partnership is genuine and stable if an immigration officer is satisfied that it:

- a. is genuine, because it has been entered into with the intention of being maintained on a long-term and exclusive basis; and
- b. is stable, because it is likely to endure.

E4.5.30 Definition of 'living together'

For the purposes of these instructions:

- a. the principal applicant and their partner are considered to be living together if they are sharing the same home as partners (as defined in [E4.1.20](#)).
- b. Living together does not include:
 - i. time spent in each other's homes while still maintaining individual residences; or
 - ii. shared accommodation during holidays together; or
 - iii. flatmate arrangements; or
 - iv. any other living arrangements that are not reflective of the factors set out at E4.5.35(a).

E4.5.35 Determining if the couple are living together in a partnership that is genuine and stable

- a. Factors that have a bearing on whether two people are living together in a partnership that is genuine and stable may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. the duration of the parties' relationship;
 - ii. the existence, nature, and extent of the parties' common residence;
 - iii. the degree of financial dependence or interdependence, and any arrangements for financial support, between the parties;
 - iv. the common ownership, use, and acquisition of property by the parties;
 - v. the degree of commitment of the parties to a shared life;
 - vi. children of the partnership, including the common care and support of such children by the parties;
 - vii. the performance of common household duties by the partners; and
 - viii. the reputation and public aspects of the relationship.
- b. Evidence that the couple are living together may include, but is not limited to, original or certified copies of documents showing a shared home, such as:
 - i. joint ownership of residential property
 - ii. joint tenancy agreement or rent book or rental receipts
 - iii. correspondence (including postmarked envelopes) addressed to both principal applicant and partner at the same address.
- c. Evidence about whether the partnership is genuine and stable may include, but is not limited to, original or certified copies of documents and any other information, such as:
 - i. a marriage certificate for the parties;
 - ii. a civil union certificate for the parties;

- iii. birth certificates of any children of the parties;
 - iv. evidence of communication between the parties;
 - v. photographs of the parties together;
 - vi. documents indicating public recognition of the partnership;
 - vii. evidence of the parties being committed to each other both emotionally and exclusively, such as evidence of:
 - o joint decision making and plans together
 - o sharing of parental obligations
 - o sharing of household activities
 - o sharing of companionship/spare time
 - o sharing of leisure and social activities
 - o presentation by the parties to outsiders as a couple.
 - viii. evidence of being financially interdependent, such as evidence of:
 - o shared income
 - o joint bank accounts operated reasonably frequently over a reasonable time
 - o joint assets
 - o joint liabilities, such as loans or credit to purchase real estate, cars, major home appliances
 - o joint utilities accounts (electricity, gas, water, telephone)
 - o mutually agreed financial arrangements.
- d. Satisfactory and sufficient proof (from documents, other corroborating evidence, or interviews) of all four of the following elements being met:
- i. 'Credibility': the principal applicant and the partner both separately and together, must be credible in any statements made and evidence presented by them.
 - ii. 'Living together': the principal applicant and partner must be living together unless there are genuine and compelling reasons for any period(s) of separation (see E4.5.35(f) and E4.5.35(g) below).
 - iii. 'Genuine partnership': the principal applicant and partner must both be found to be genuine as to their:
 - o reasons for marrying, entering a civil union or entering into a de facto relationship; and
 - o intentions to maintain a long term partnership exclusive of others.
 - iv. 'Stable partnership': the principal applicant and partner must demonstrate that their partnership is likely to endure.
- e. A temporary entry class visa must not be granted unless the immigration officer is satisfied, having considered each of the four elements in E4.5.35(d) above (both independently and together) that the couple is living together in a partnership that is genuine and stable.
- f. If a principal applicant and their partner have lived apart for periods during their partnership, the application should not automatically be declined. Instead, immigration officers should determine whether there are genuine and compelling reasons for any period(s) of separation:
- i. either partner's family, education or employment commitments;
 - ii. the duration of the partnership and the length of time the couple has spent apart;
 - iii. the extent to which the couple has made efforts to be together during the time apart.
- g. Despite E4.5.35(f) above, immigration officers will only consider whether there are genuine and compelling reasons for any period(s) of separation if the couple is able to satisfactorily demonstrate that they have lived together prior to the period(s) of separation.
- h. The presence or absence of any of the documents, information or evidence listed at E4.5.35(b) and (c) above is not determinative. Each case will be decided on the basis of all the evidence provided. Evidence about these matters may also be obtained at interview and can be considered up until the date of final decision.

M2.15 Accompanying partners and dependent children

Accompanying partners (see [E4.1.20](#)) or dependent children (see [E4.1.10](#)) of military visa holders may be eligible for a temporary entry class visa (see [V3.125](#), [WF5](#) and [U8.15](#)).

WF2.1 Instructions on duration of visa for partners of New Zealand citizens or residence class visa holders

- a. The duration of any visa granted under these instructions is dependent on the time spent living together in a partnership but must not exceed 36 months from:
 - i. the date the first partnership visa was granted if it was granted onshore; or
 - ii. the first date of arrival if the partnership visa was granted offshore.
- b. If the couple has lived together in a partnership for 12 months or more at the time the application is assessed, a work visa may be granted for the length of the couple's intended stay, up to a maximum of 36 months.
- c. If the couple has lived together in a partnership for less than 12 months at the time the application is assessed, then the first visa granted under these instructions must not exceed 12 months' duration. Further visas may be granted upon application for up to a maximum of 36 months from the date the first partnership visa was granted or the first date of arrival if the partnership visa was granted offshore if:
 - i. during the validity of the first visa an application for a residence class visa under Partnership Category is made and the principal applicant wishes to remain in New Zealand pending a decision on their application; or
 - ii. the couple wish to spend more time in New Zealand and an immigration officer is satisfied they are still living together in a genuine and stable partnership.
- d. Despite the requirement that temporary entry applications must be determined in accordance with the instructions in force on the date an application is made (E7.10(a)(ii)), applicants for a visa under these instructions made before 1 October 2024 (and where their application is still undecided on 1 October 2024) may be granted a **work** visa for up to a maximum of 36 months if the couple has lived together in a partnership for 12 months or more at the time the application is assessed, despite instructions on the date they applied specifying a maximum duration of 24 months.

Appendix 2: Amendments to instructions with no certification requirements

A6.13 International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy (IVL)

A6.13.1 Objective

See also Immigration Act s 399A

The IVL is collected by INZ on behalf of the Crown. The purpose of the IVL is to fund, or contribute to the funding of conservation, infrastructure used for tourism (including the cost of operating the infrastructure) and other initiatives related to tourism.

A6.13.5 Who must pay the IVL

See also Immigration (Visa, Entry Permission, and Related Matters) Regulations 2010, Reg 26AAD

Each person applying, or who is included in an application, for a temporary entry class visa (outside of an immigration control area) or who requests a traveller electronic travel authority (ETA) is required to pay the IVL unless exempt.

A6.13.10 IVL payable to INZ when making an application for a visa or ETA request

- a. The Immigration (Visa, Entry Permission, and Related Matters) Regulations 2010 prescribe when an IVL is payable to INZ and the amount payable.
- b. An IVL is payable:
 - i. at the time an application for a visa is made to INZ or its agents; or
 - ii. at the time a request for an ETA is made.

A6.13.15 Exempt from IVL

See also Immigration (Visa, Entry Permission, and Related Matters) Regulations 2010, Reg 26AAE

The following people are exempt from paying the IVL:

- a. A person applying under the Special Category for Victims of People Trafficking; or
- b. A diplomatic, consular or official staff or their domestic staff; or
- c. A claimant, refugee, protected person, or a person applying for a visa under the Special Category for Victims of Family Violence immigration instructions; or
- d. A person applying as the partner or dependent child of a **New Zealand** citizen, visa holder or applicant for a visa; or
- e. A child travelling to New Zealand for the purpose of adoption; or
- f. A person travelling on a United Nations Laissez passer; or
- g. A military person or crew member of a military craft travelling in the ordinary course of their duty or employment; or
- h. A person travelling to New Zealand for medical consultation or treatment; or
- i. A person escorting someone outlined in (h) above; or
- j. A person associated with a Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty; or
- k. A person who is positioning crew; or
- l. A person applying for one of the following visas:
 - i. Business visitor visa
 - ii. Student visa supported by a scholarship from MFAT
 - iii. China Special Work
 - iv. China Skilled Worker
 - v. Philippines Special Work
 - vi. Vietnam Special Work
 - vii. Indonesia Special Work
 - viii. Interpreter from Japan
 - ix. Thai Chef
 - x. Supplementary Seasonal Employer
 - xi. Recognised Seasonal Employer
 - xii. Post-Study work visa
 - xiii. Pathway student visa
 - xiv. **Foreign crew of fishing vessels work visa**
 - xv. **Accredited Employer work visa**
- m. A citizen of one of the following countries:

- i. American Samoa
 - ii. Cook Islands
 - iii. Fiji
 - iv. Kiribati
 - v. Republic of Marshall Islands
 - vi. Federated States of Micronesia
 - vii. Nauru
 - viii. Niue
 - ix. Palau
 - x. Papua New Guinea
 - xi. Pitcairn Islands
 - xii. Samoa
 - xiii. Solomon Islands
 - xiv. Tonga
 - xv. Tuvalu
 - xvi. Vanuatu; or
- n. Australian citizens and permanent residents;
 - o. A person applying under the Migrant Exploitation Protection work visa instructions; or
 - p. A person applying for a visa as the partner or dependent child of a person granted a visa under the Migrant Exploitation Protection work visa instructions.

Note: For the purposes of schedule 5(9) of the Immigration (Visa, Entry Permission, and Related Matters) Regulations 2010, the category is also known as the Special Category for Victims of Family Violence.