

*Kia ora!*

# Permanent Resident Visa

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# Opening Karakia

Tāwhia tō mana kia mau, kia māia

Ka huri taku aro ki te pae kahurangi,

kei reira te oranga mōku

Mā mahi tahi, ka ora, ka puāwai

Ā mātau mahi katoa, ka pono, ka tika

TIHEI MAURI ORA

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

*We turn our attention to the future,*

*that's where the opportunities lie*

*By working together, we will flourish and achieve greatness*

*Taking responsibility to commit to doing things right*

TIHEI MAURI ORA

# Course Outline

Welcome and introduction to Permanent Resident Visa

Application Overview

Eligibility

Commitment Categories

Variation of Travel Conditions (VOTC)

Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV)

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# Introduction to Permanent Resident Visa

The objective of the Permanent Resident Visa is to:

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

# Introduction to Permanent Resident Visa

## Resident Visa VS Permanent Resident Visa

Resident Visa



Live, work and study in  
NZ



24 months travel conditions

Next step



Permanent Resident  
Visa



Indefinitely live, work and  
study in NZ



No travel conditions

# Introduction to Permanent Resident Visa

## Direct to Permanent Resident Visa

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



Talent (Accredited Employer)  
Category residence from  
work whose salary is \$90,000  
or above



Approved for residence as  
refugees or protected people



Partners of New Zealand  
expatriates

# Introduction to Permanent Resident Visa

## Tools to assess Permanent Resident Visa

### Operations Manual (OPS Manual)

Operational Manual

You are here: [Residence](#) / [After the grant of a resident visa](#)

## After the grant of a resident visa

**IN THIS SECTION**

- [RV1 General provisions for applications made after the grant of a resident visa](#)
- [RV2 Resident visa holder applying to a permanent resident visa](#)
- [RV3 Variation of travel conditions on resident visa](#)
- [RV4 Grant of a second or subsequent resident visa](#)

### Global Process Manual (SOPS)

Global Process Manual

You are here: [Permanent Resident Visa \(PRV\), Variation of Travel Conditions \(VoTC\), and Second or Subsequent Resident Visa \(SSRV\)](#)

## Permanent Resident Visa (PRV), Variation of Travel Conditions (VoTC), and Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV)

Date Published: 2 February 2024

### Context

All applications for a permanent resident visa (PRV), second or subsequent resident visa (SSRV), and variation of travel conditions (VoTC) on a resident visa submitted after 28 January 2024 are processed in ADEPT. Work on refining the assessment process will continue after this date, therefore this migration of applications to ADEPT will happen in two phases; Phase 1 begins January 2024, and Phase 2 will be introduced later in 2024.

Phase 1 migration of PRV, SSRV, and VoTC of a resident visa to the ADEPT system involves customer facing integration of the product to ADEPT, including forms and dashboards. For immigration officers, it involves a hybrid form of decision making with the use of a visa assessment template for manual assessment.

Phase 1 SOPs cover the steps associated with processing and assessing PRV, SSRV and VoTC applications in ADEPT and in AMS (if required). The SOPs may be edited over time as the process is embedded and will be further updated prior to Phase 2 rollout.

**IN THIS SECTION**

- [Assess General Eligibility for a PRV, VoTC, or SSRV in ADEPT](#)
- [Assess PRV Eligibility in ADEPT](#)
- [Assess VoTC Eligibility in ADEPT](#)
- [Assess SSRV Eligibility in ADEPT](#)
- [Raise and assess a PRV, VoTC, or SSRV application in AMS](#)

# Application Overview

## Q1 How do they apply for PRV?

All application are submitted online

## Q2 What is the cost of the application?

A minimum of \$240

## Q3 Who can be included in the application ?

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





# Application Overview

## Who can be still included in the application ?

Partners and dependent children who were not in the original residence application can still be included in the Permanent Resident Visa application if they meet the definitions for partner/dependent child for residence class visas.

### Example

- If Mary gets residence in her own right and does not include her children (due to custody arrangements), the children then get residence in their own right under Dependent Child category with Mary as the supporting parent.
- Mary can then include the children in her PRV application, but the children need to individually also meet the PRV eligibility requirements such as 24 months since residence was granted, commitment criteria etc.



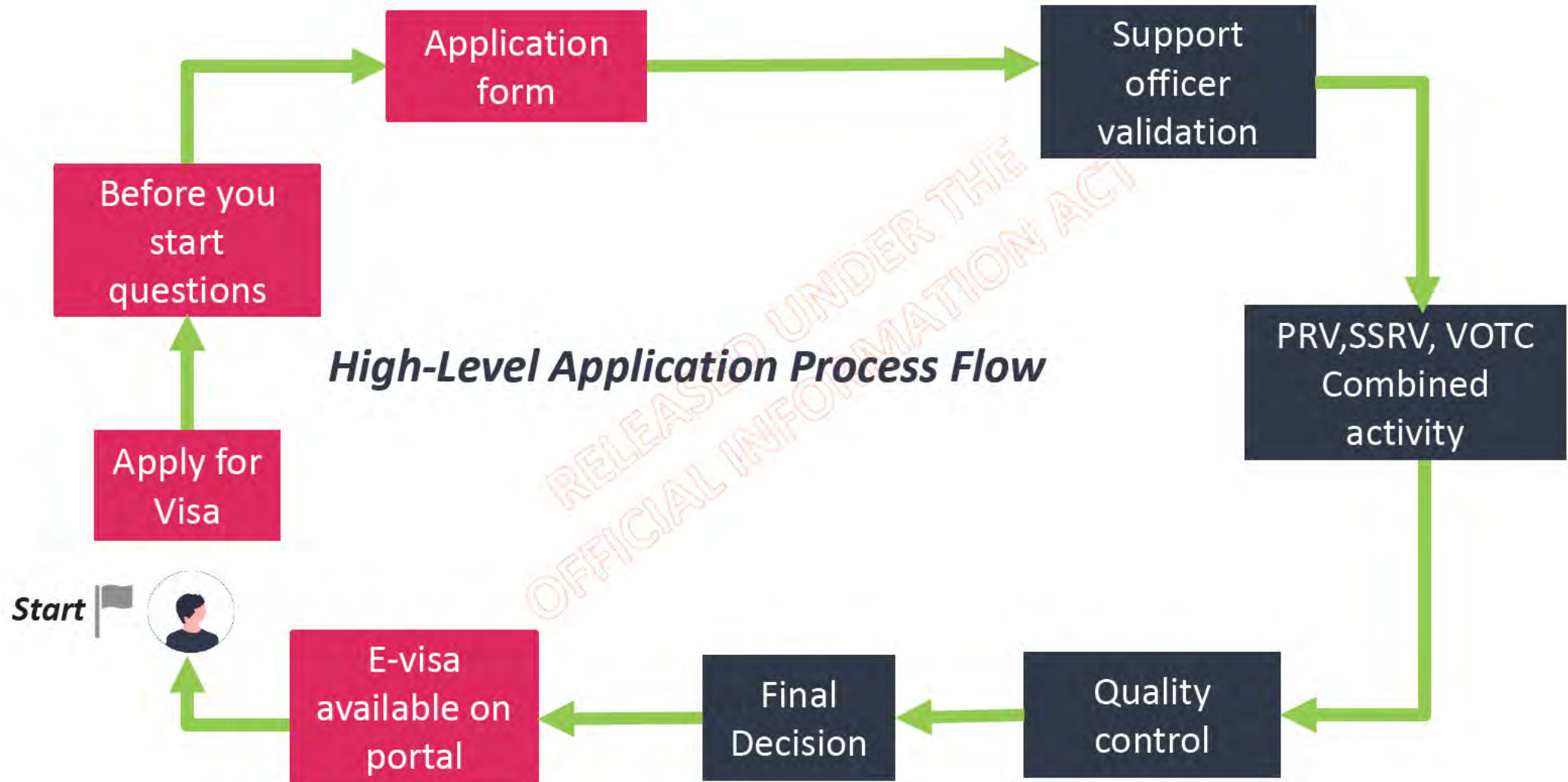
# Application Overview

## What happens If partnership has broken since residence

- If an applicant gained residence as a secondary applicant and the partnership has broken up since residence, the partner is not eligible to be included in the Permanent Resident Visa application.
- They will need to apply for a Permanent Resident Visa in their own right. which means they will need to meet the requirements of a Permanent Resident Visa for primary applicants.



# Application Overview



# Eligibility (RV2.5)



1 Hold/Held an RV continuously for at least 24 months



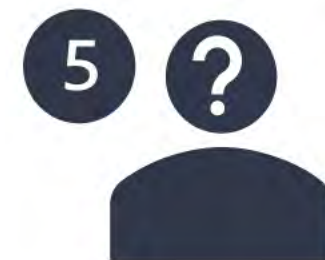
2 First day in NZ as a resident was at least 24 before application



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



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



5 Met character requirement for residence

# Eligibility

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

## Character



# Eligibility

In general, we accept character declarations made at face value for Permanent Resident Visa.

However, if there are any declarations, warnings or alerts that raise concerns, these must be addressed.

## Character



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# Eligibility

## Removal of conditions imposed on a visa



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

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

# Eligibility

## Renounced New Zealand citizenship



If applicants are in New Zealand and have renounced their citizenship, they are deemed to hold a Resident Visa without travel conditions.

They can apply for Permanent Resident Visa and be granted it without meeting the criteria set out in

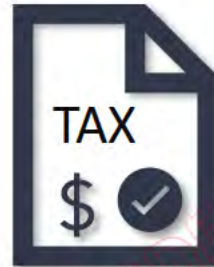
RV2.5.



# Commitment Categories (RV2.5)



Time Spent



Tax residence status



Investment



Business



Base established

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# Commitment Categories

## Time spent (RV2.5.1)

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



### *Evidence:*

- AMS checks

*Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*

# Commitment Categories

## Tax residence status (RV2.5.5)

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

### Evidence:

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

*Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*



# Commitment Categories

## Investment (RV2.5.10)

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

### *Evidence:*

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

*Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*



# Commitment Categories

## Establishment of a business (RV2.5.15)

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

### *Evidence:*

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

*Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*



# Commitment Categories

## Base established in New Zealand (RV2.5.20)

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

### *Evidence:*

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

*Refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*



# Permanent Resident Visa



## Scenario One

Ms. Marigold is a Peruvian national who gained her Resident Visa offshore under the Partnership Category. The Hamilton branch approved her visa on 13 October 2021. She arrived from Peru at Auckland on 15 October 2021.

# PRV - Scenario One



Q1. What would Ms. Marigold need to complete to apply for entry permission at the airport?

**Answer: Declaration of travel**

Q2. If she is granted entry permission, on what date do her travel condition expire?

**Answer: 15 October 2023 (24 months from first date of arrival), R5.66.5**

Q3. How many times can Ms. Marigold travel in and out of New Zealand before her travel condition expire?

**Answer: Multiple times, R5.66.5**



# PRV - Scenario One



If Ms. Marigold gained a Resident Visa under the partnership category and she was onshore

Q4. What would the first entry date be and why?

**Answer: Not applicable as Ms. Marigold is onshore. R5.66.5 (b)(i)**

Q5: What would the expire date of travel be and why?

**Answer: 24 months from date of approval – 13 October 2023**

Q6. What would the visa expiry date be?

**Answer: Indefinite as it is not a travel condition.**

# PRV - Scenario One



Ms. Marigold travelled to Peru on 16 October 2023 to be with her father. She didn't think to apply for her Permanent Resident Visa before leaving and it was not until her partner, realised the mistake. They then sent her documents to the Visa Application Centres (VAC) in Lima, Peru. Maria's form was lodged on 25 November 2023.

Q7: Does Ms. Marigold qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa now? Why or why not?

***Answer: Yes, she held a Resident Visa in the three months before she lodged her Permanent Resident Visa.***

# Permanent Resident Visa



## Scenario Two

**Mr Oregano**, a Brazilian national, has been married to **Mrs Oregano**, a New Zealand citizen, for seven years. They met while in Japan and started living together after marriage.

Mrs Oregano has worked for a company in Yamanashi, Japan, for six years. They have visited New Zealand every Christmas since 2016.

Together, they decided to move to New Zealand, so they lodged Mr Oregano's Resident Visa application as a partner of a New Zealand expatriate on 23 November 2023.

# PRV - Scenario Two



Q1. Would Mr. Oregano be eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa?

***Answer: Yes – F2.5.1***

Q2. What would his travel condition be?

***Answer: Indefinite, as a Permanent Resident Visa does not have any travel conditions.***

# Variation of Travel Conditions (RV3.1)

## When can Resident Visa holders apply for VOTC ?

When residents are not eligible for Permanent Resident Visa or they plan to stay on a Resident Visa for more than 24 months, they may be able to get further travel conditions on their Resident Visa, provided they apply for a Variations of Travel Conditions (VOTC) whilst onshore.



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

# Variation of Travel Conditions

## Applications made in New Zealand

If a Resident Visa holder applies for a Variation of Travel Conditions in New Zealand, it cannot be declined. Also, holders of a Resident Visa who are in Aotearoa New Zealand must be granted a VOTC for a duration of at least 14 days.

## Applications made outside New Zealand

Applications made outside of New Zealand must be declined if applicant does not meet any requirements of RV3.5 to RV3.20, or if they are outside of New Zealand and would be otherwise prohibited from entry or for grant of a visa to New Zealand because they are subject to restrictions or ban.



# Variation of Travel Conditions

## 12 Months (RV3.5)

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

12 Months



*Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*

# Variation of Travel Conditions

## 14 days (RV3.10)

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

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14 days



*Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*



# Variation of Travel Conditions

## 24 months (RV3.15 and RV3.20)

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

24 Months



*Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*

# Variation of Travel Conditions

## 24 months (RV3.15 and RV3.20)



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



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



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

*Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*

# Variation of Travel Conditions

## 24 months (RV3.15 and RV3.20)

Applicants who have been granted Resident Visa under:

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



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*Paraphrased - refer to Ops Manual for full instructions*

# Variation of Travel Conditions



## Scenario Three

**Ms. Thyme**, an Australian citizen is intending to travel for her brother's wedding in Switzerland and books her tickets for the 24<sup>th</sup> of Jan 2024. She was granted a Resident Visa 24 March 2019 and has not travelled out of New Zealand since becoming a Resident Visa holder. She has just realised her travel conditions for her Resident Visa expired.

# VOTC - Scenario Three



Q1. Would Ms. Thyme be eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa?

***Answer: Yes, Ms Thyme have held her resident visa continuously for at least 24 months. Her travel conditions for her Resident Visa expired on 24 March 2021.***

Q2. Would Ms. Thyme be eligible for a variation of travel conditions?

***Answer: Yes. Prior to lodgement, Ms. Thyme spent more than 184 days in at least one of the two 12-month portions the 24 months as a resident in New Zealand.***

# VOTC - Scenario Three



Q3. How long would you grant the Variation of Travel Conditions?

**Answer: 24 months**

Q4. If she applied for a Variation of Travel Conditions after she departed NZ, would she be eligible?

**Answer: No, her travel conditions expired on 24 October 2021. She applied for her variation of travel conditions after leaving New Zealand, she would not be eligible as she no longer hold a valid resident visa is not valid and therefore Ms. Thyme does not meet RV3.1 (b).**

# VOTC - Scenario Three



**Q5.** If Ms Thyme an Australian citizen would have travelled out of New Zealand several times from 2019 for short periods of 3 days and the latest being 6 Jan 2021, gaining a Resident Visa on arrival each time, would she still be eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa?

**Answer: No, even though she meets the time spent criteria for a Permanent Resident Visa she hasn't held her current Resident Visa for 24 months prior to her application.**

**Q6.** Would she be eligible for a Variations of Travel Conditions if she applied from New Zealand her conditions on her current Resident Visa have expired ?

**Answer: Yes, she will be eligible.**

# Variation of Travel Conditions



## Scenario Four

**Mr Mint**, a Portuguese national, gained a Resident Visa on 06 March 2022 under the Partnership Category while living in New Zealand. He plans to travel to the USA on 25 February 2024, so he booked his tickets.

He knows he will be offshore when his travel conditions expire on 06 March 2024, so he calls the Immigration Contact Centre for advice on how to get back as a resident.

He's advised that he will not qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa. He is told that he should apply for a Variation of Travel Conditions.



# VOTC - Scenario Four



Q1. Why is Mr. Mint not eligible for Permanent Resident Visa?

***Answer: He is yet to meet the 24 months duration.***

Q2. If Mr. Mint's application is approved and the label is printed 24 February 2024, what will his label details be?

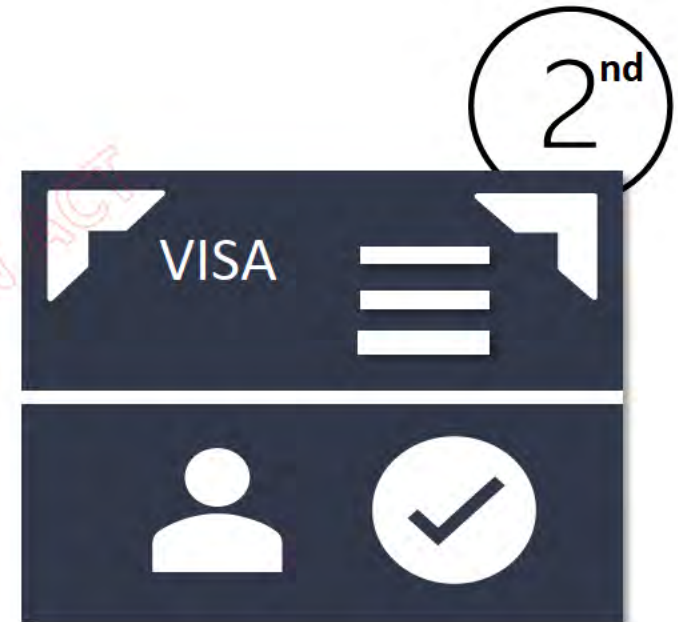
***Answer: 24 February 2026. The Variation of Travel Condition will expire on 24 February 2026. Mr. Mint gained his Resident Visa under Partnership Category and therefore he is eligible for a further 24-month period.***

# Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (RV4.5)

## Who is eligible?

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

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

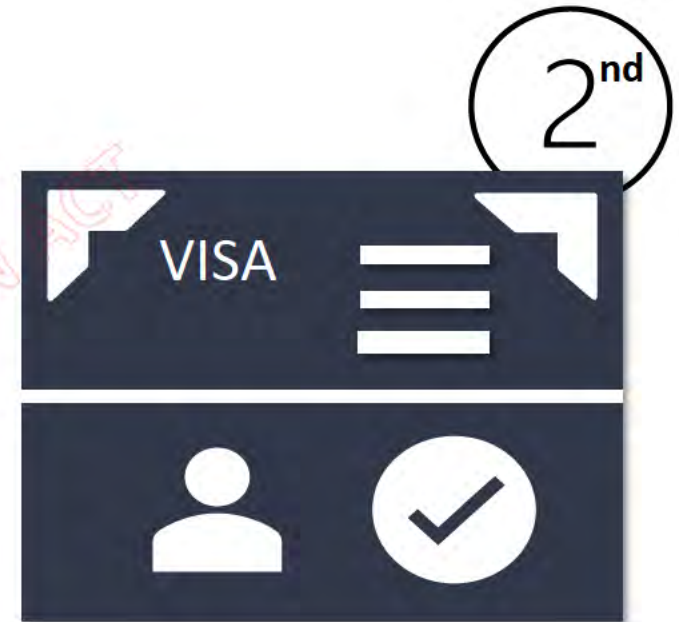


Applicant for SSRV may be granted a visa if at the time their resident visa expired, they were previously eligible for either a **PRV** or **VOTC**

# Second or Subsequent Resident Visa

## When assessing SSRV ?

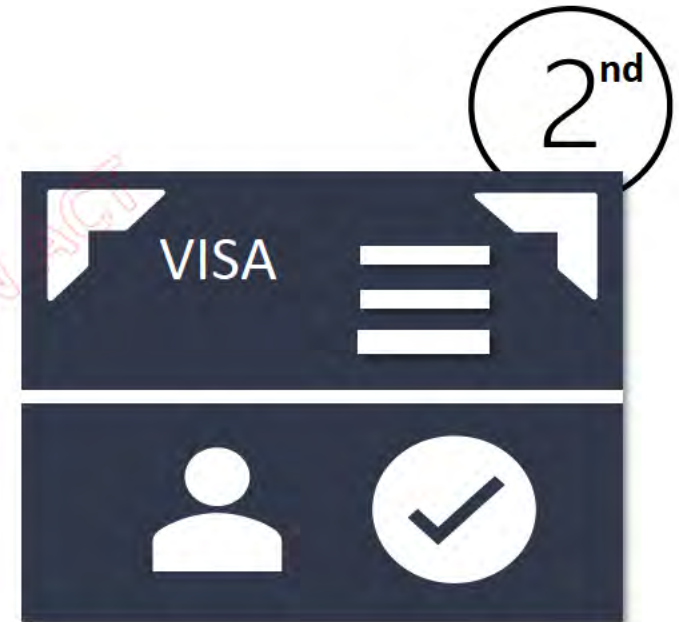
- Character needs to be assessed for Second or Subsequent Resident Visa applications.
- ‘An applicant’s’ eligibility is normally based on what the principal applicant of their Resident Visa would have been eligible for on the date their Resident Visa expired.
- A Resident Visa becomes invalid as soon as they are offshore without valid travel conditions on their Resident Visa.



# Second or Subsequent Resident Visa

## When assessing SSRV ?

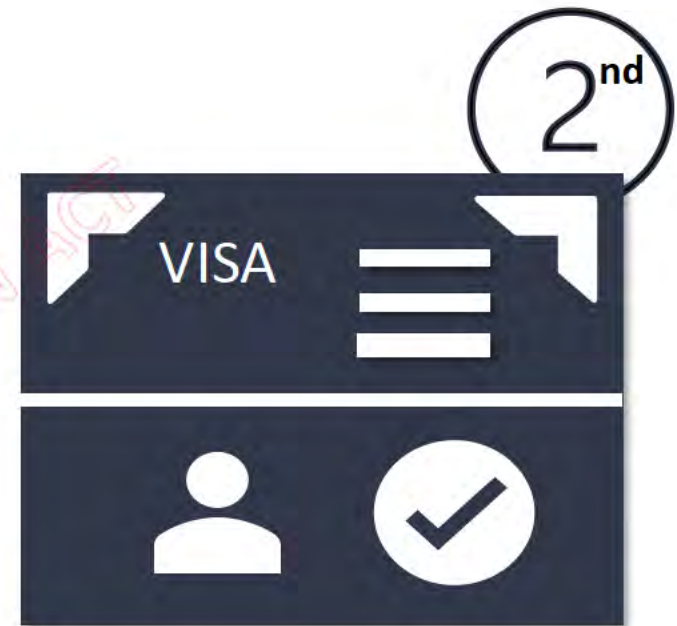
- Partners of New Zealand citizens may be granted a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa with 24 months of multiple entry travel conditions, provided the New Zealand partner supports the application in writing and:
  - The applicant's Resident Visa was obtained on the basis of their partnership with the same New Zealand citizen and the partnership is ongoing; or
  - 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.



# Second or Subsequent Resident Visa

## When assessing SSRV ?

- Dependent children of the partner of a New Zealand citizen, who were included in that partner's Resident Visa application, may be granted a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa with 24 months of travel conditions, equivalent to the partner's Second or Subsequent Resident Visa.
- If an applicant did not meet their section 49 conditions on their Resident Visas, any application for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa must be declined.
- A non-principal applicant may still be assessed as a principal applicant if the provisions allowing them to be assessed in their own right apply.



# Second or Subsequent Resident Visa



## Scenario Five

**Mr Basil**, a British national living in Hastings, has travelled to Spain on the 23 of February 2023, for the first time after getting a Resident Visa in 2017. He was approved Resident Visa under the Skilled Migrant Category with multiple travels for two years.

# SSRV - Scenario Five



Q1. If he had applied for a Permanent Resident Visa before leaving New Zealand, would he have qualified?

***Answer: Yes, Mr. Basil holds a Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months since 2017.***

Q2. Will he qualify if he applied for a Permanent Resident Visa within three months before departing New Zealand?

***Answer: Yes, Mr. Basil would have held a Resident Visa in the three months before he applied for a Permanent Resident Visa***

# SSRV - Scenario Five



Basil has forgotten to apply for his Permanent Resident Visa within three months before leaving New Zealand. He realised that his Resident Visa has expired and lodges his application at the Visa Application Centre (VAC) in London on 23 July 2023.

Q3. On 23 July 2023, does Mr. Basil qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa? Why or why not?

***Answer: No, it has been more than 3 months since he lodged his Permanent Resident Visa application.***

Q4. Does Mr. Basil qualify for a Variation of Travel Conditions? Why or why not?

***Answer: No, his travel conditions has expired.***



# SSRV - Scenario Five



Q5. Can Mr Basil be considered for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa? If he is eligible and his application for a SSRV gets approved, what will his label condition state?

***Answer: Yes, he would be eligible as he would have met the criteria to be granted a Permanent Resident Visa. If the visa gets approved, he would be granted a multiple entry that is valid for 24 months from the date his Resident Visa expired given than Mr. Basil was eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa on that day.***

# Second or Subsequent Resident Visa

## Scenario Six



Zichen was the primary applicant on a Long-Term Skills Shortage Resident Visa granted 19 August 2016. His partner Chunhua was the secondary applicant, and their daughter Biyu was a dependent child. The travel conditions on the family's resident visas expired 19 August 2018.

On 1 December 2016 Zichen returns to China for work, and Chunhua remains in New Zealand with Biyu. Zichen returns to New Zealand to spend time with his family from 6 February 2017 to 12 March 2017, from 20 December 2017 to 26 January 2018, and from 3 June 2018 to 16 June 2018.

On 10 August 2018 Chunhua and Biyu fly to China for a holiday with Zichen. On 31 August 2018 Chunhua and Biyu are prevented from boarding when they try to fly back to New Zealand. Zichen calls ICC from the airport.

# SSRV - Scenario Six



Q1 Will Zichen qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa?

***Answer: No, he will not qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa, as he had not been in NZ for at least 6 months per year in each of the two years.***

Q2 Will Zichen qualify for a Variations of Travel Condition ?

***Answer: No, as he had not been in New Zealand for six months total in either of the two 12-month periods before his travel conditions expired on 19 August 2018.***

# SSRV - Scenario Six



Q3 Will Zichen and his family qualify for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa ?

***Answer: No, There is no path forward for the family to a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa. The residence visas of Zichen, Chunhua, and Biyu have now expired, and they have lost their residence status in New Zealand.***

***It does not matter that Chunhua and Biyu have spent almost all of the last two years in New Zealand, because Zichen was the principal applicant of the Resident Visa, and he has not met the conditions.***

# Q&A



# Closing Karakia

Ka hiki te tapu

*Restrictions are moved aside*

Kia wātea ai te ara

*So the pathway is clear*

Kia tūruki ai te ao mārama

*To return to everyday activities*

Hui e, Taiki e

*Enriched and unified*

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*Ka rawe!*

**You have completed this workshop**

**Mā te wā.**

# Permanent Resident Visa (Phase 1) - processing in ADEPT



Kia ora and welcome to the ADEPT system learning for Permanent Resident Visa (Phase 1).

## What does this module cover?

You will learn:

- about the transition of PRV applications from paper to online
- how customers apply online
- the process flow for PRV applications
- how to access and use resources to help process applications in ADEPT effectively
- when to send applications for Quality Control.

You should allow yourself around **15 minutes** to complete this module.

Click on "**START COURSE**" or select a section header from the list below to go straight to it.

### INTRODUCTION

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☰ Background



☰ Applying online

☰ Application process flow

☰ Processing in ADEPT

☰ Quality Control (QC)

#### CONCLUSION

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☰ Knowledge check

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# Background

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## What do I need to know?

At the end of **January 2024**, customers will be able to submit the following applications electronically using Immigration Online (instead of using a paper-based application):

- Permanent Resident Visa (PRV)
- Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV)
- Variation of Travel Conditions of a resident visa (VOTC)



Currently, these applications are submitted using paper forms, limiting an applicant's ability to track the progress of their applications online. Moving to Immigration Online means applicants:

- can check their application status online without having to call the INZ contact centre, and
- no longer have to submit physical documents, such as passports, which was a requirement for paper applications.

CONTINUE



### **What is the eligibility for the Permanent Resident Visa ?**

A Permanent Resident Visa is usually the next step after being granted a Resident Visa. While Resident Visas have travel conditions that only allow a person to re-enter New

Zealand as a resident until a certain date, a Permanent Resident Visa allows indefinite re entry to New Zealand

- Applicants are only eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa once they have held their resident visa for at least 2 years
- If a customer was outside of New Zealand when their resident visa was issued, the start of the 2-year period is when they arrived in New Zealand on their resident visa
- Submitting an application within the 2-year period may result in the application being declined, meaning customers will need to reapply and pay an additional application fee.

To learn more on the eligibility criteria for PRV, click on the link below.

#### **Immigration New Zealand (INZ) website**

This link will take you to the instructions on the INZ website for Permanent Resident Visa applications

CLICK HERE

#### **Operations Manual (Ops Manual)**

This link will take you to the Operations Manual to see the instruction criteria to process PRV applications

CLICK HERE

Now let's focus on how customers apply for PRV online.

CONTINUE

# Applying online

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## What are the "before you start" questions?

When a customer submits an application for a Permanent Resident Visa before meeting the 2 years requirement, it may result in the application being declined. This would mean customers need to reapply and pay an additional application fee. To do our best to avoid this, there are a few "before you start your application" questions that guide customers to the application that may best suit them.

[Let's take a closer look at how this works for our customers.](#)

CONTINUE

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## Applying online

Click on the arrows to see what customers will experience when they apply online.

You can click on the images to enlarge them.

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## Step 1

### RealMe Login

RealMe  
Tōnei Au

NEW ZEALAND  
IMMIGRATION

Go Back

#### Log in with RealMe

You've been redirected here so you can log in with RealMe

Username

Password

Log in

[Forgot Username or Email Password?](#)

#### Create a RealMe login

To access the service you need a RealMe login.

You'll be able to access a range of services with a single username and password. RealMe is designed to protect your privacy and security.

Create a RealMe login

Help & contact us   Terms of use   Privacy   About this site   English

© New Zealand Government

Customers log in online to their "RealMe" account to apply for a visa



## Step 2

# "My Visa" on the Dashboard

The screenshot shows the 'My dashboard' section of the Immigration Online portal. The navigation bar includes 'My dashboard', 'My visas', 'Employ migrants', and 'My sponsorships'. The main heading is 'Welcome to Immigration Online'. Below this, there is a section for 'My sharing ID' with the ID 'CSC-L4N4R8-2023--04461'. A note explains that users need to enter their sharing ID in applications or to nominate someone as a sponsor. The 'My visas' section is highlighted with a red box and contains a 'MY VISAS' button. Below it is the 'Manage accreditation and job checks' section with an 'EMPLOY MIGRANTS' button. The 'Networks' section includes a 'CREATE A NETWORK' button and a search bar. At the bottom, there are input fields for 'Network name', 'Network sharing ID', and 'Options'.

**My dashboard** My visas Employ migrants My sponsorships

### Welcome to Immigration Online

**My sharing ID is CSC-L4N4R8-2023--04461**

People will need to enter your sharing ID in their online application in order to give you access to an application or network, or to nominate you as a sponsor. If you want to share your application or network with another person, ask for their sharing ID.

#### My visas

Apply for and manage your individual applications.

**Manage accreditation and job checks**

Before you can employ migrants, you need to apply for employer accreditation. Select employ migrants to create and manage accreditation and job check applications and to hire migrants.

#### Networks

You can create a network in order to share your visa application with members in your network. This is useful if you have several people involved in your application.

Search

Network name  Network sharing ID  Options

They then access "My Visas" on their dashboard.

## Step 3

### Apply for a visa

The screenshot shows the 'My visas' page in the New Zealand Immigration system. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the New Zealand Immigration logo, a search icon, and a 'LOG OUT' button. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'My dashboard', 'My visas', 'Employ migrants', and 'My sponsorships'. The 'My visas' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a breadcrumb 'My dashboard > My visas' and the heading 'My visas'. Underneath, there is a section for 'Draft applications' with a sub-heading 'Draft applications'. Below this, there is a search bar and a red button labeled 'APPLY FOR A VISA'. Below the search bar and button is a table of draft applications.

Principal applicant	Application ID	Application type	Created on	Modified on	Options
Principal applicant	RV00023402	Resident Visa - Permanent Resident Visa General	13 Jan 2024 12:06 PM	13 Jan 2024 12:06 PM	▼
Cammie PRV	RV00023370	Resident Visa - Permanent Resident Visa General	11 Jan 2024 9:19 AM	11 Jan 2024 10:07 AM	▼
Principal applicant	RV00023369	Resident Visa - Permanent Resident Visa General	11 Jan 2024 9:10 AM	11 Jan 2024 9:10 AM	▼
Principal applicant	RV00023368	Resident Visa - Permanent Resident Visa General	11 Jan 2024 8:31 AM	11 Jan 2024 8:52 AM	▼

Customers select "Apply for a visa".

## Step 4

### Before you start questions

The screenshot shows the 'Apply for a Visa' form. At the top is a blue header with the text 'Apply for a Visa'. Below the header is a white section titled 'Apply for a Visa'. Underneath is a section titled 'Before you start' with the heading 'You will need:'. This section contains a bulleted list of requirements: 'a credit card or debit card — we accept Visa, Mastercard, Union Pay, AMEX, JCB and POLI', 'a visa photo', and 'documents to support the application.'. Below the list are two links: 'Acceptable visa photo requirements' and 'Check the fee you will need to pay'. The next section is titled 'Your situation' and contains the text: 'These questions ensure this is the right application form for you. Answers to these questions are retained by immigration New Zealand as part of your application.' Below this text is a question: 'Are you applying for a temporary visa or a resident visa?'. This question is followed by a dropdown menu with two options: 'Temporary visa' and 'Resident visa'.

Apply for a Visa

### Apply for a Visa

#### Before you start

You will need:

- a credit card or debit card — we accept Visa, Mastercard, Union Pay, AMEX, JCB and POLI
- a visa photo
- documents to support the application.

[Acceptable visa photo requirements](#)

[Check the fee you will need to pay](#)

#### Your situation

These questions ensure this is the right application form for you. Answers to these questions are retained by immigration New Zealand as part of your application.

Are you applying for a temporary visa or a resident visa?

Temporary visa

Resident visa

They are presented with a few questions that guide them to the correct application.

## Step 5

### Before you start questions

**Your situation**

These questions ensure this is the right application form for you. Answers to these questions are retained by Immigration New Zealand as part of your application.

Are you applying for a temporary visa or a resident visa?

Resident visa

**NOTE**  
You can use this form to apply for a Permanent Resident Visa, Second or Subsequent Resident Visa or a Variation of Travel Conditions. Check our website to find out about other resident visa types.  
[Explore visa options](#)

Have you ever held a New Zealand resident visa?  
If you are not sure you can check your visa labels or e-visa letters. Some common categories of resident visa include 2021 Resident Visa, Skilled Migrant Resident Visa, and Partner of a New Zealander Resident Visa. If you currently hold a New Zealand resident visa answer Yes to this question.  
 Yes  No

Select the option that best describes your situation:  
Check our website for more information about eligibility.  
[Resident to Permanent Resident](#)

I currently hold a resident visa and have held it for 2 years.  
I had a resident visa but I was outside of New Zealand after my travel conditions expired.  
I want to vary the travel conditions of my resident visa.  
I currently hold a resident visa as a result of renouncing my New Zealand citizenship.

Have you ever held a New Zealand resident visa?

They can navigate through the questions by answering them with the selection most suitable to them.

## Step 6

### Option to apply

Was your first day in New Zealand as a resident at least 2 years ago?  
Your first day in New Zealand as a resident is the day you entered New Zealand using your resident visa.  
 Yes  No

Your first day in New Zealand as a resident must have been at least 2 years before you submit your application in order for you to be eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa.  
Do you want to vary the travel conditions on your resident visa?  
 Yes  No

**WARNING**  
Your first day in New Zealand as a resident must have been at least 2 years before you submit your application in order for you to be eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa. If you do not meet this criteria your application for a Permanent Resident Visa may be declined.

If you acknowledge the above warning and still want to apply, select Permanent Resident Visa General below:

Resident Visa - Permanent Resident Visa General

**Permanent Resident Visa**

With this visa you can

- Live, work, and study in New Zealand.
- Travel to and from New Zealand any time you like.
- Include your partner, and dependent children aged 24 and under, in your visa application.

[Further information about this visa.](#)

**START MY APPLICATION**

Depending on their answers they are directed to the relevant visa application form.

## Summary


Note: Applicants cannot be stopped from applying for the wrong application but they are guided to the suitable application form by answering these questions relevant to their situation.

Below you will see the three possible recommended visa types that may be suggested to the applicant.

### Permanent Resident Visa

With this visa you can

- Live, work, and study in New Zealand.
- Travel to and from New Zealand any time you like.
- Include your partner, and dependent children aged 24 and under, in your visa application.

 [Further information about this visa.](#)

## Second or Subsequent Resident Visa

This visa is for people who had a New Zealand resident visa that has expired.

With this visa you can

- Live, work, and study in New Zealand.
- Include your partner, and dependent children aged 24 and under, in your visa application.

[Further information about this visa.](#)

## Variation of Travel Conditions

This application is for people who want to extend the time they can travel in and out of New Zealand on their resident visa.

[Further information about this visa.](#)



LOG OUT

< details



Address and  
contact information



Eligibility

Character



Relationships



## Eligibility

Applicant surname:

Applicant first name:

We use the information you enter in this section to check you are eligible for the visa you are applying for.

### Application for a Permanent Resident Visa

If you do not meet the requirements for a Permanent Resident Visa, Immigration New Zealand may assess your eligibility for the grant of a Variation of Travel Conditions or a Second or Subsequent Resident visa.

We will contact you if this applies to you.

#### Were you the principal applicant of your resident visa application?

This question relates to the resident visa application that resulted in the grant of your current or most recently held resident visa. If you were included in someone else's resident visa application as their partner or dependent child, answer No.

Yes  No

#### Are you eligible to be assessed separately for a Permanent Resident Visa?

Select the statement that best describes your situation. When I applied for my resident visa, I was...

**Note:** The application form has additional questions in the Eligibility section that are specific to PRV. The rest of the sections remain the same as the other online application forms.

Now let's focus on how the application is processed in ADEPT.

CONTINUE

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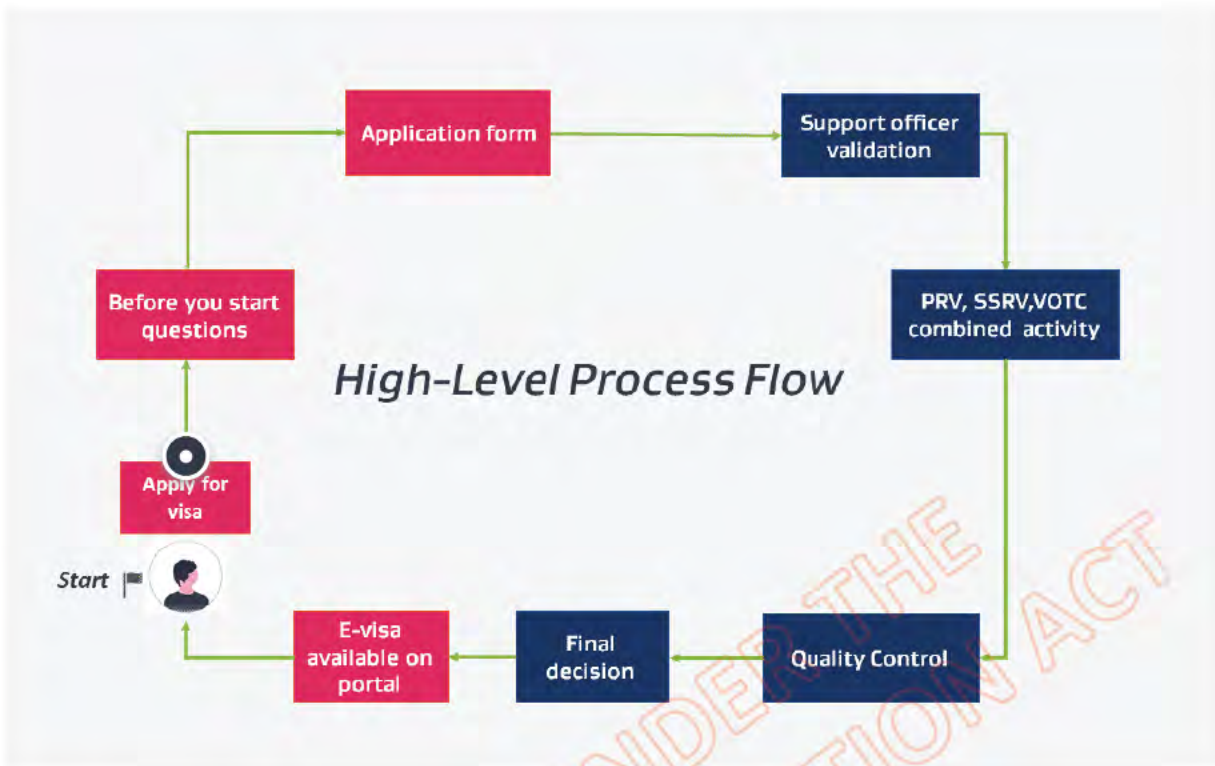
# Application process flow

---

## How is an application processed online for PRV?

Below you will find the high-level process flow of a customer application journey. You will follow Edward as he logs into his RealMe account to start his application. Click on the flashing icons to read through this high-level application journey

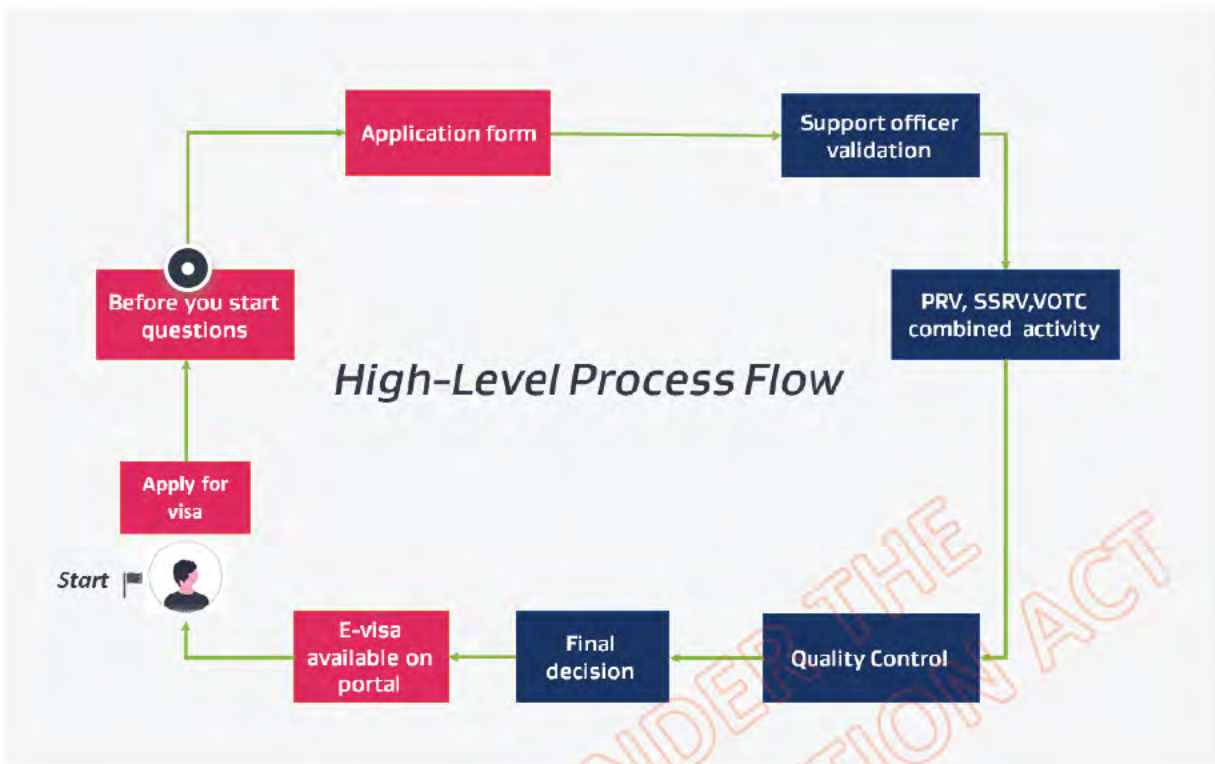




### Apply for visa

Edward logs in online with his "RealMe" account to apply for a visa.

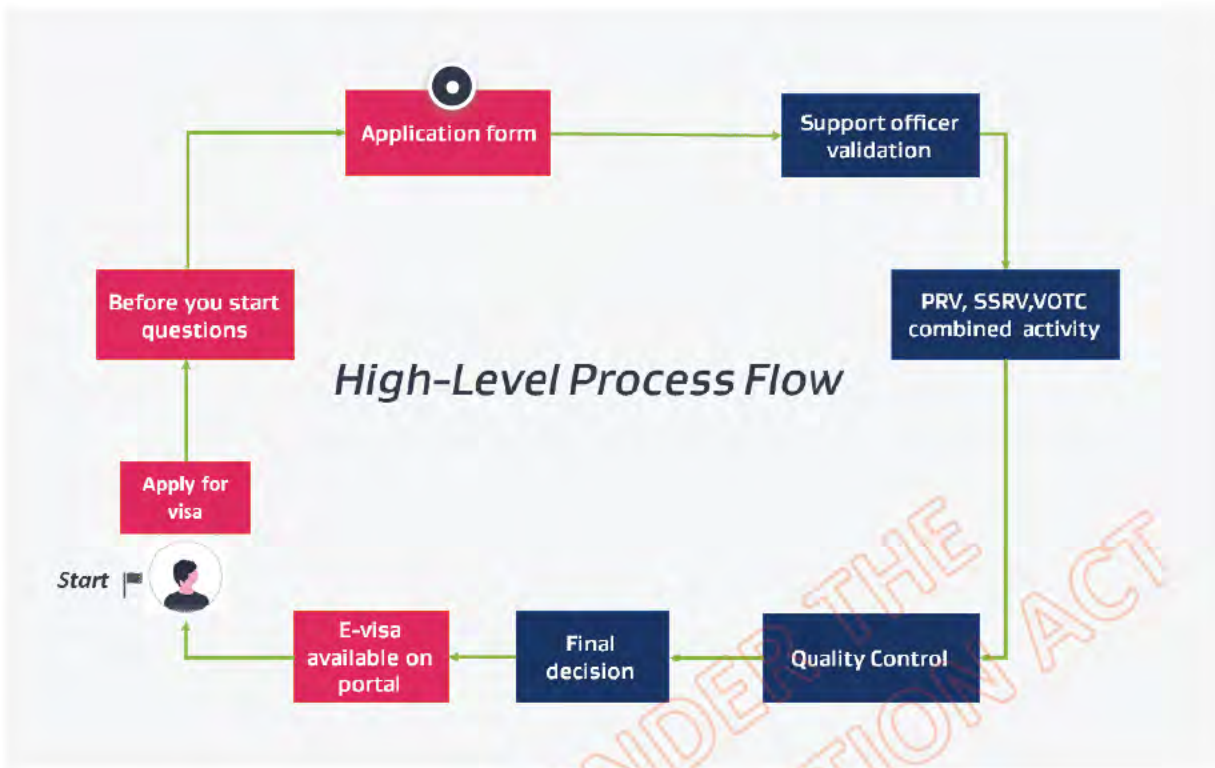
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### Before you start questions

He is presented with a few questions that guide him to the correct application.

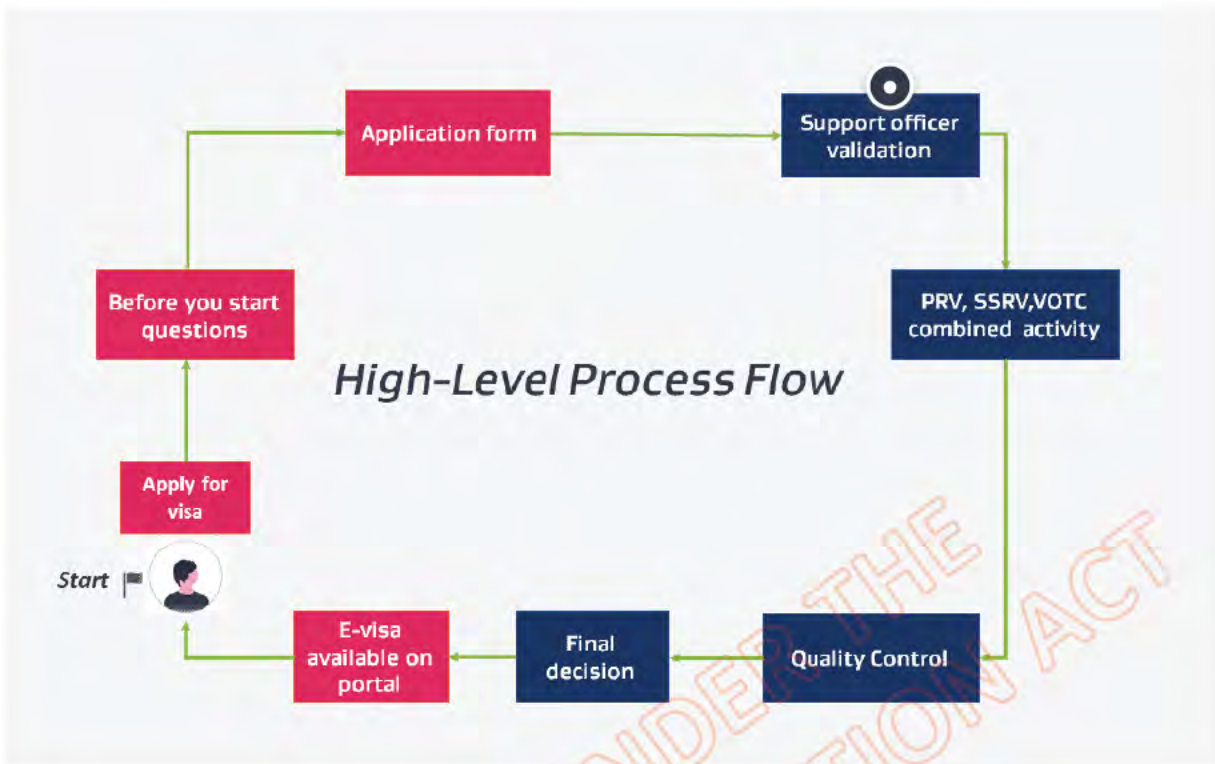
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### Application form in ADEPT

He is then directed to fill out information about himself, such as his identity and character. There is also an eligibility tab for specific questions related to PRV, VOTC and SSRV.

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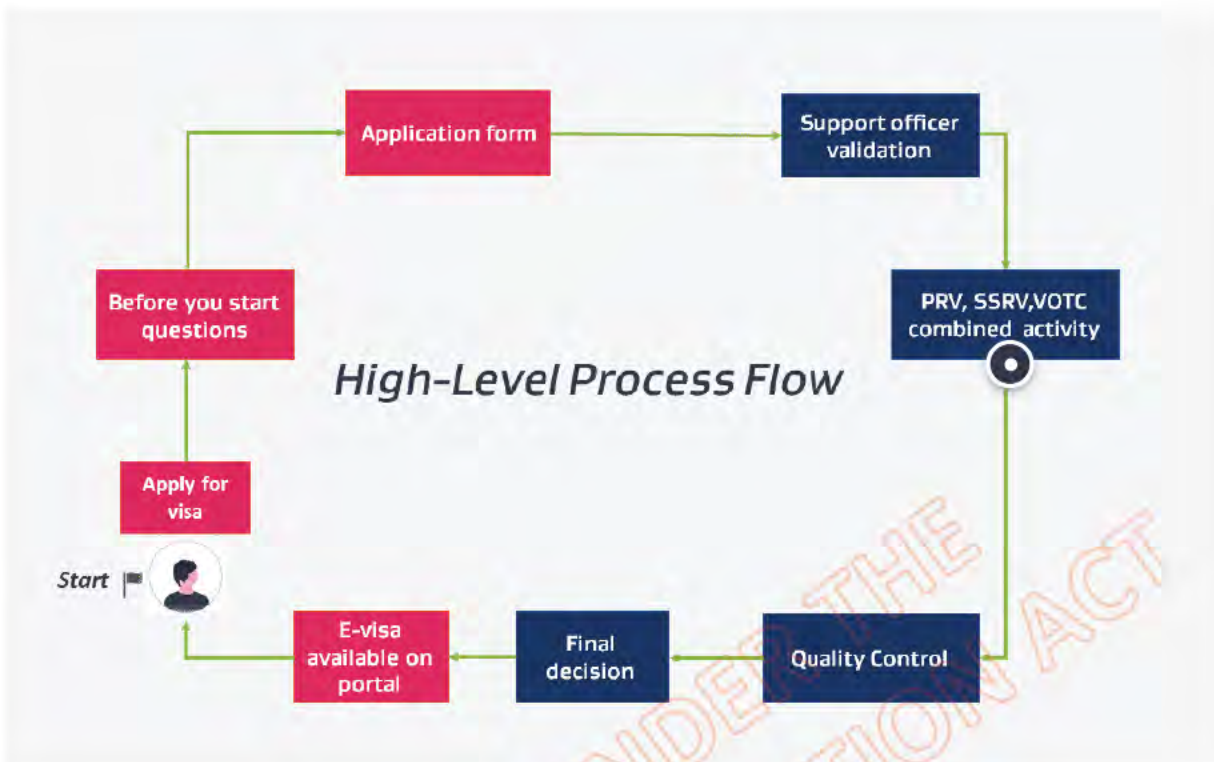


### Support officer validation

A support officer validates all his documents.

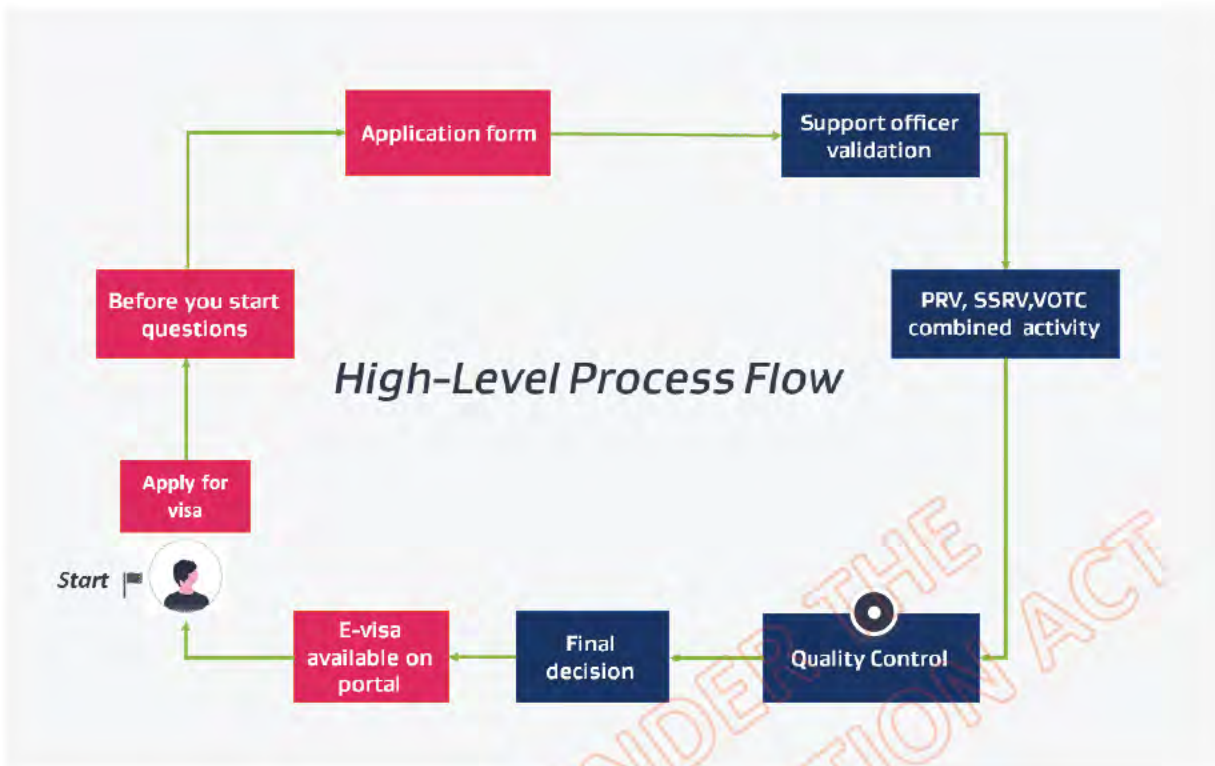
**Note:** There are no further health requirements or health activities.

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### Eligibility Assessment activity

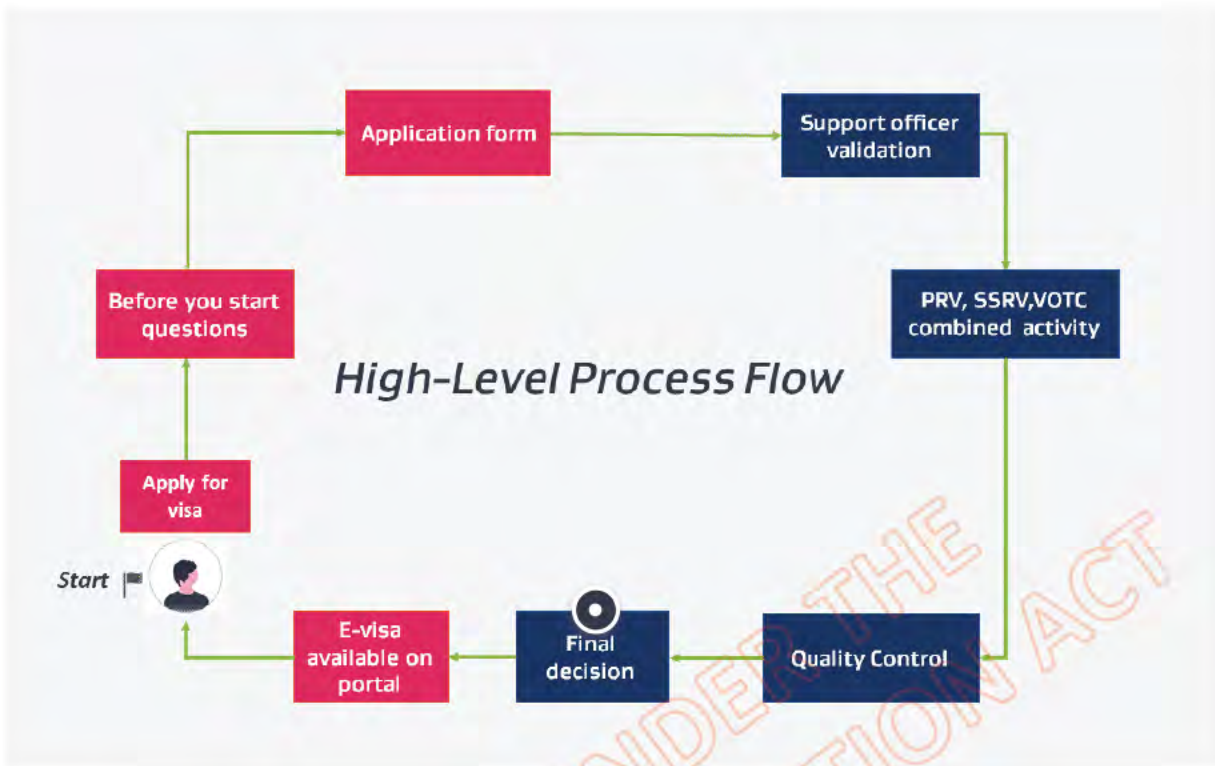
- Edward's application is picked up by Roger Andrews, an Immigration Officer.
- Roger uses the Visa Assessment Template (VAT).
- He uploads this and adds the assessment summary into ADEPT notes.
- Risks are triggered. Roger can detail these risks, refer the application to a Verification Officer where necessary and treat risks where necessary.
- Roger is satisfied Edward's application meets the criteria.



## Quality Control

Quality Control (QC) is needed for all SSRV and VOTC applications, and for some PRV scenarios (for example, if the applicant has alerts or warnings).

Roger will assign a visa application to the TA queue for QC if required.

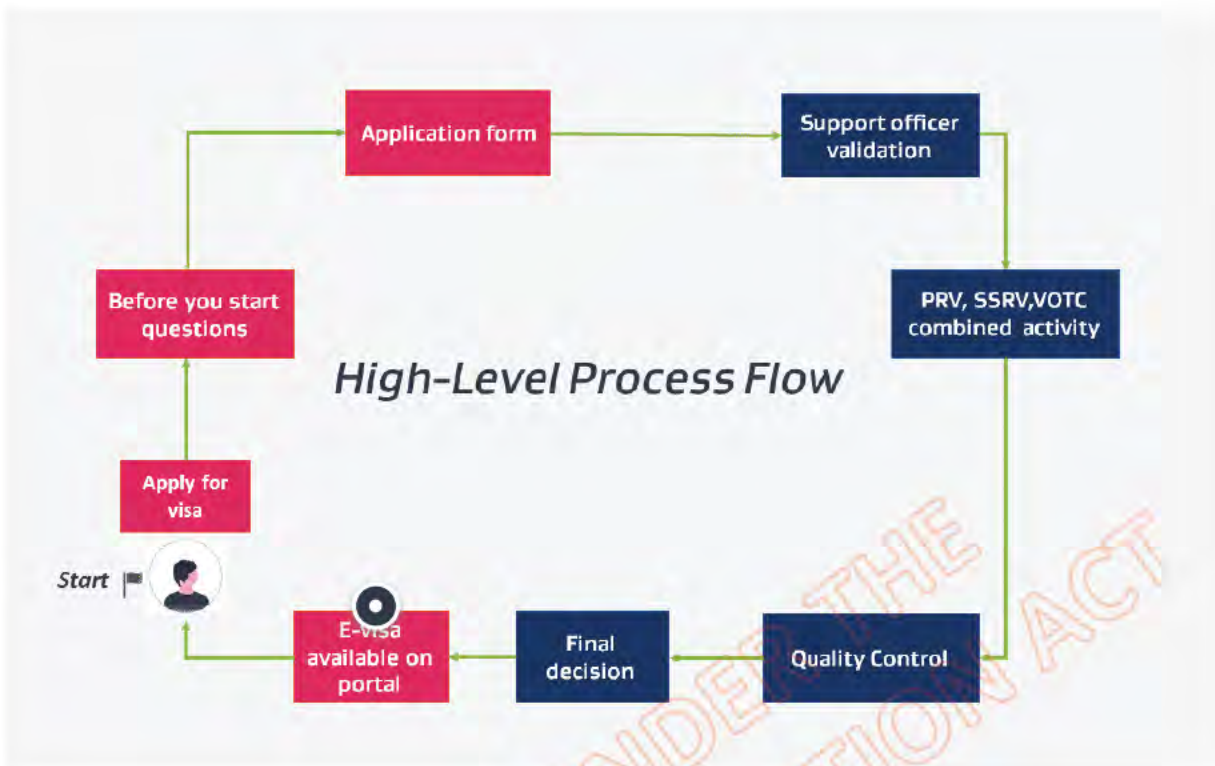


### Final decision

Once Roger has set the final outcomes in ADEPT, the e-visa is issued to Edward.

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### E-visa available on portal

The e-visa is available on Edward's RealMe dashboard.

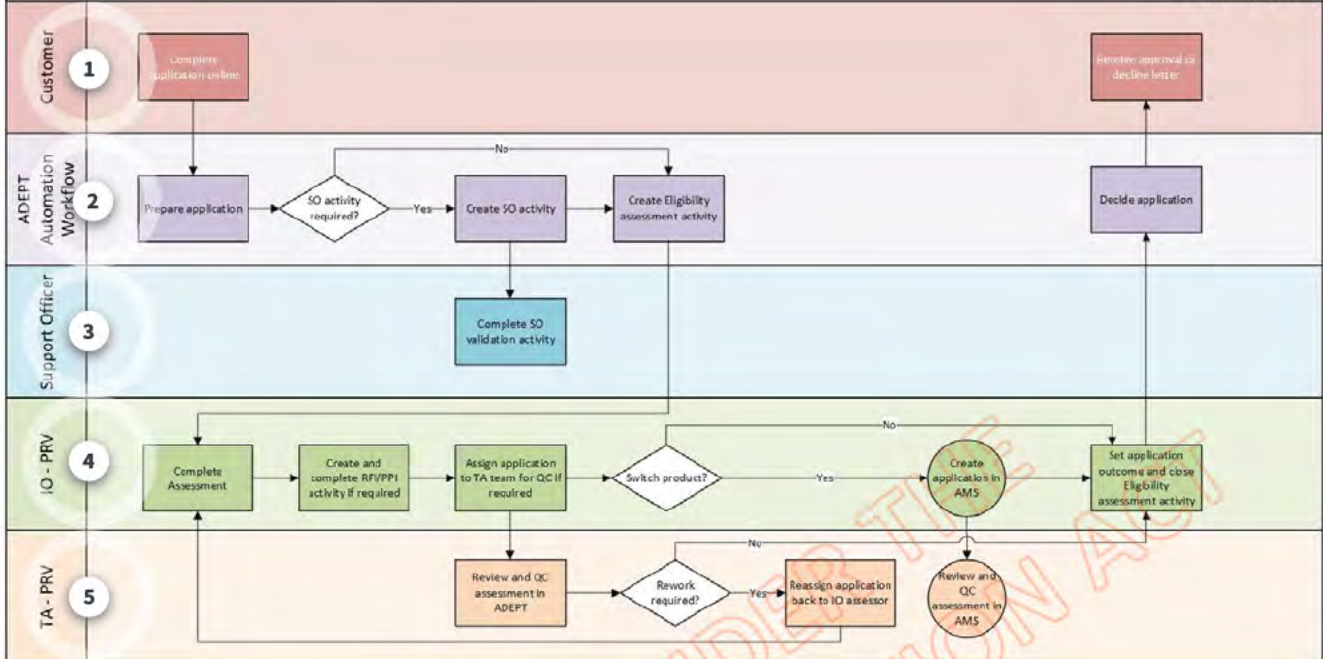
### What happens to an application in the background in ADEPT?

Below you will find the high-level end-to-end process of what happens in the background of an application in ADEPT. The five swim lanes represent everyone involved in the end-to-end process and their responsibilities.

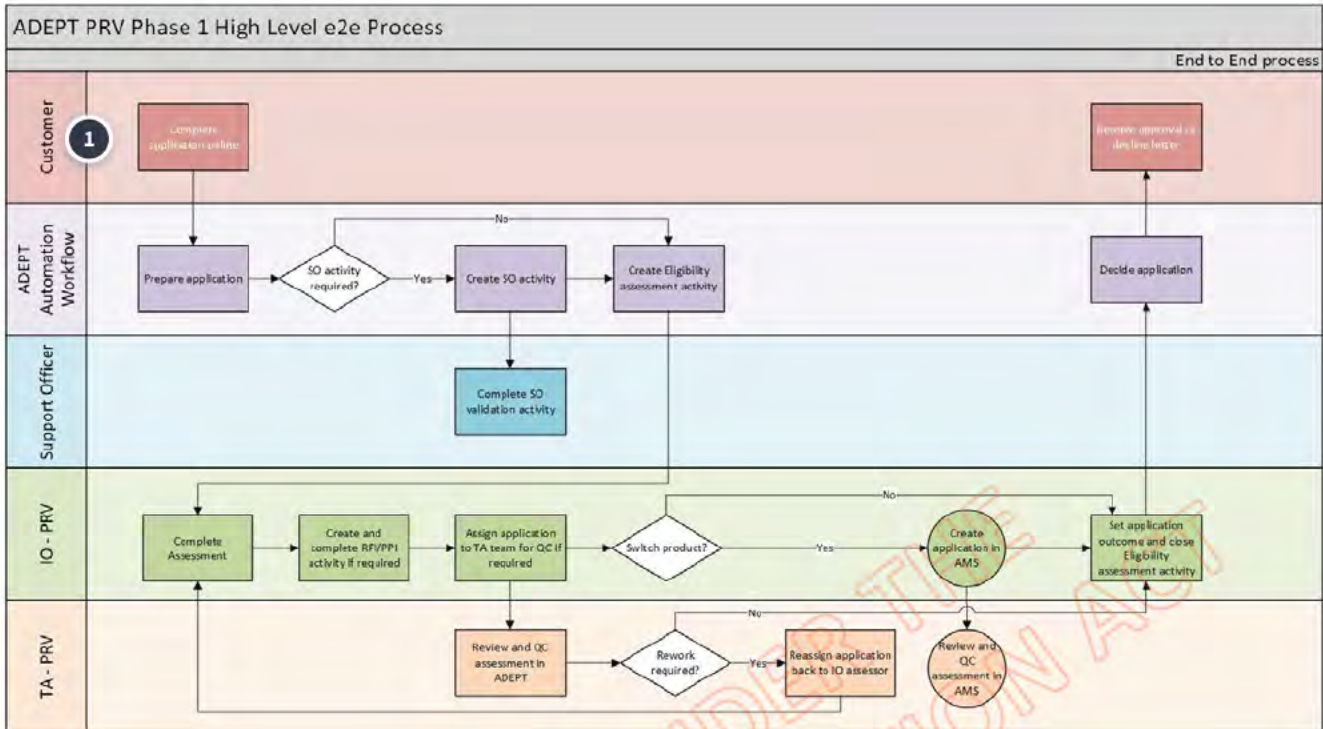
Click the flashing icons to learn each of their responsibilities in their swim lanes while you follow the process flow.

ADEPT PRV Phase 1 High Level e2e Process

End to End process

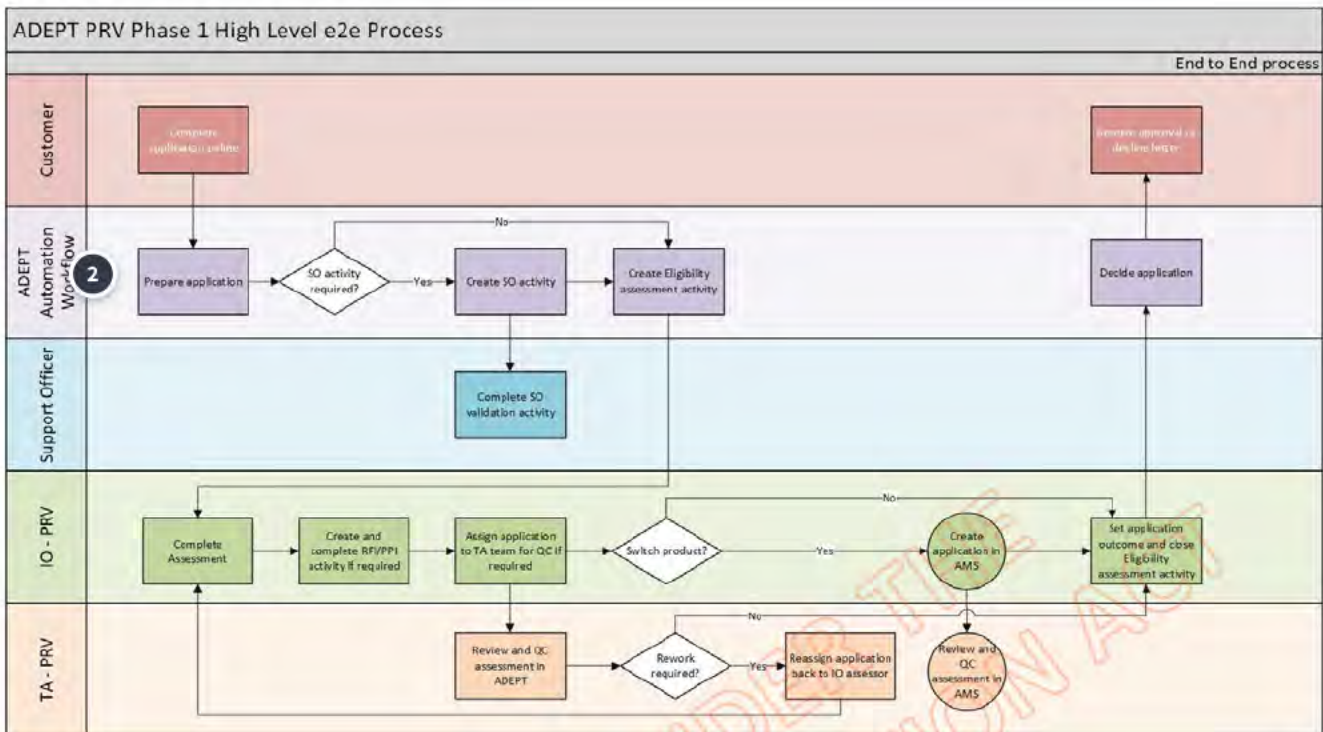


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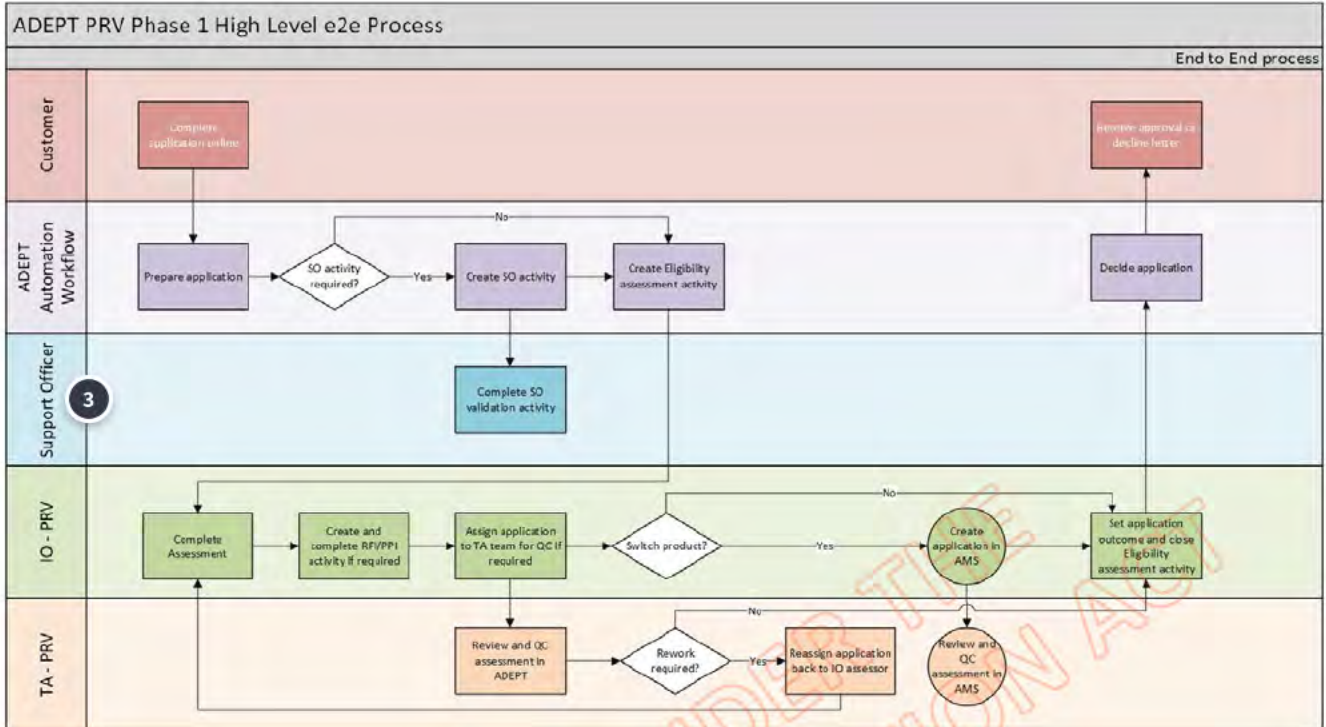
## Customer

- Once the customers complete the application form, the application is submitted to the ADEPT backend
- The customer receives the final approval or the decline letter



### ADEPT automated work flow

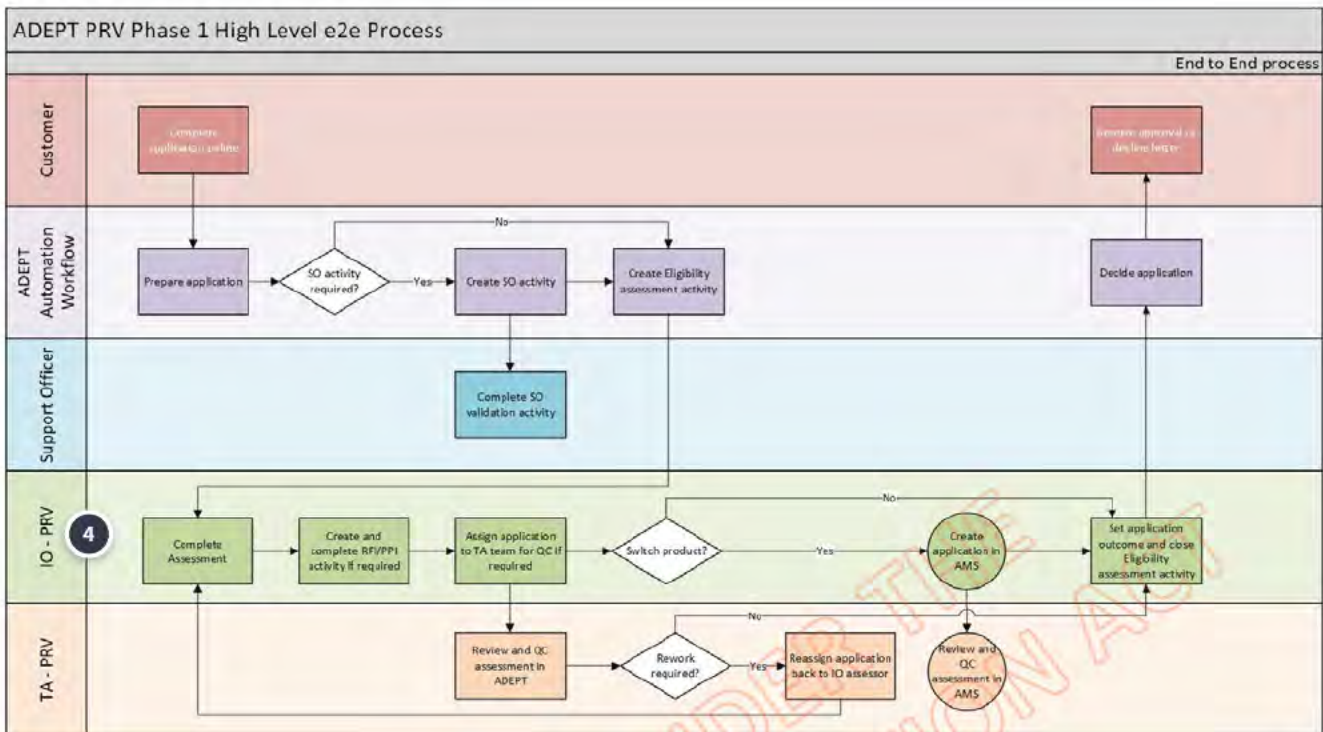
- After an application is submitted, ADEPT will then run an automated workflow to prepare the application Identity resolution, PDF flattening or virus scan are examples of activities that occur at this stage.
- If a validation activity is required, the system will create the activity for a Support Officer to complete.
- The system will then create an eligibility assessment activity for an Immigration Officer to complete.
- It will finally do the automation to decide the application once the application outcome is set and the eligibility assessment activity is closed on the system.



### Support Officer

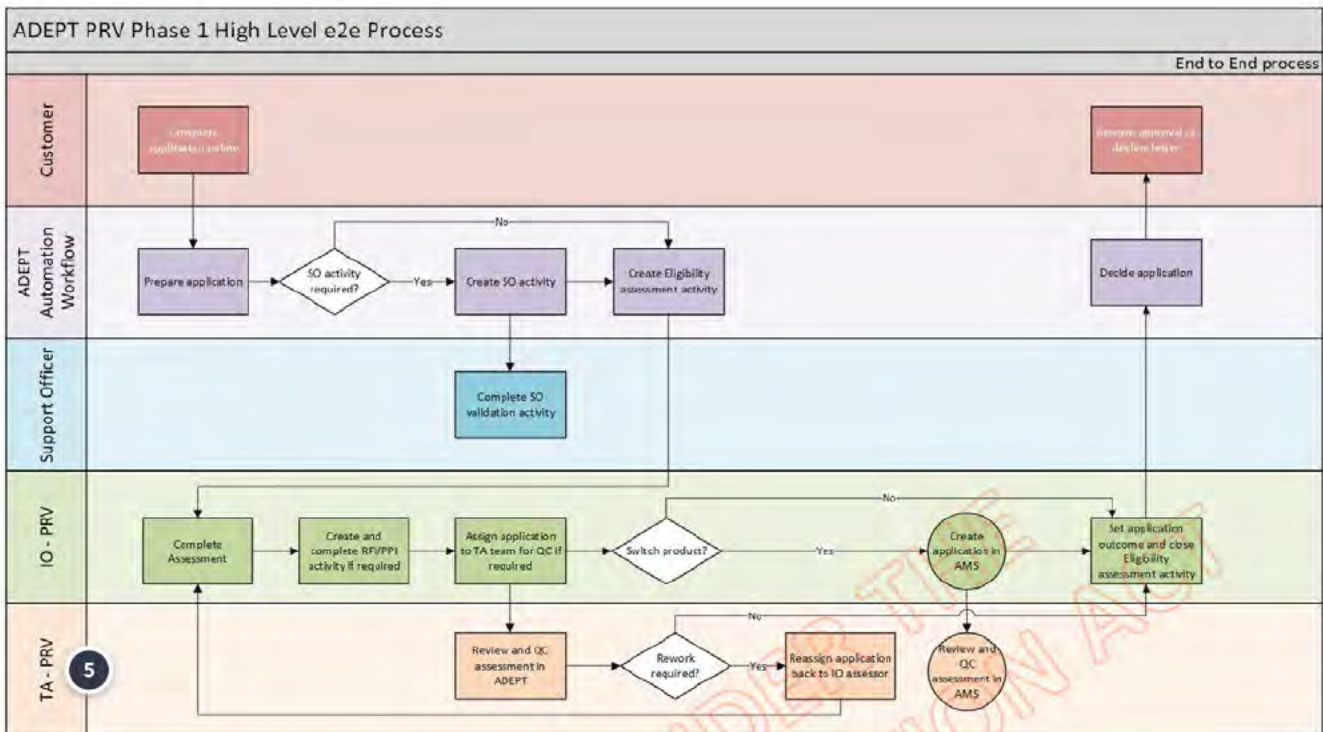
The SO completes any validation activity required.

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### Immigration Officer - PRV

- The IO completes the eligibility assessment activity.
- The IO will create and complete any RFI/PPI activity if required.
- The IO will assign the application to a TA for Quality Control if required.
- If the IO decides to switch a customer to a different product then they have to create an application in AMS.
- If not, the IO will set the application outcomes and close eligibility assessment activity.



## Technical Advisor - PRV

- The Technical Advisor will review and QC the assessment activity in ADEPT.
- If rework is required, the Technical Advisor will reassign the application back to the Immigration Officer
- The Technical Advisor will have to review and QC assessments in AMS if an application is switched to a new product

CONTINUE

## What are my tasks in ADEPT?

You won't be able to use the full functionality of ADEPT during Phase 1 for PRV. Below are the tasks a Support Officer, Immigration Officer and a Technical Advisor need to do

in ADEPT. Use the arrows below to click through to see the tasks (click on the image to enlarge it)

### Assessment activities in ADEPT for a Support Officer

#### Validation activities



### Assessment activities in ADEPT for an Immigration Officer





## Assessment activities in ADEPT for a Technical Advisor

### Quality Checks

Pull application to do a QC

Review assessment notes recorded in VAT


Record QC note in ADEPT

Assign application back to IO Assessor

---

When an applicant does not meet the requirements of the visa they have applied for, but you can identify that the applicant meets requirements for an alternative visa type (PRV, SSRV or VOTC) you can switch the product. There are two important things to note when switching products.

---



Switching Products

- In ADEPT Phase 1 customers are advised that INZ will contact them before we switch products, so the IO will need to complete an RFI activity prior to raising the AMS application.
- The ADEPT application needs to remain open until the AMS application is fully completed. Only once the processing, QC and e-visa have been completed in AMS can the ADEPT application be lapsed.

Now that you have an understanding of the background of the application process, you will next be guided to use the WalkMe tool to assist you in processing live applications in ADEPT.

CONTINUE

## Processing in ADEPT

---



### **Why?**

The differences are necessary because there is limited functionality in place for Phase 1. Full functionality will be in place later in the year, in Phase 2.

**What happens if I complete the steps in the wrong order?**

The system may attempt to start processes it cannot complete, resulting in the application being unable to progress. Service desk will need to be contacted to restore these stuck applications, costing us time, money as well as delays for the applicant.

### **This could be confusing...**

You're not wrong! In order to support you, we use a tool called WalkMe to create step-by-step guidance that you can use on live PRV applications in ADEPT.



Setting outcomes is different to regular ADEPT processing for PRV Phase 1. There is a Walk-Thru called "Setting outcomes for PRV" to guide you through this, or check the Approve or Decline SOPs.

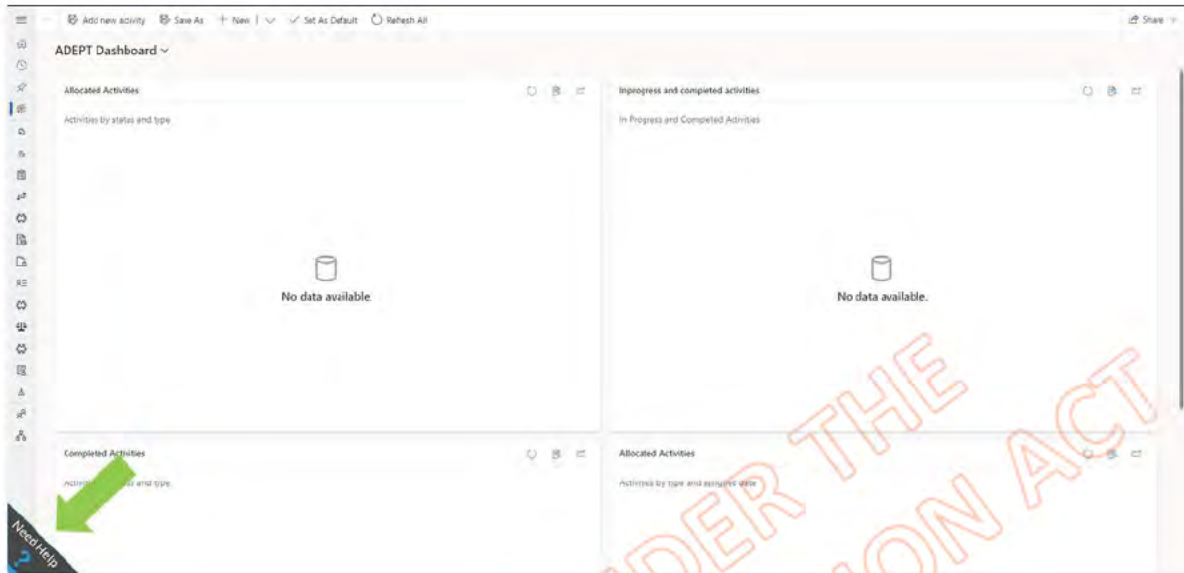
**CONTINUE**

## **WalkMe**

Let's learn how to access and use the WalkMe content for PRV.

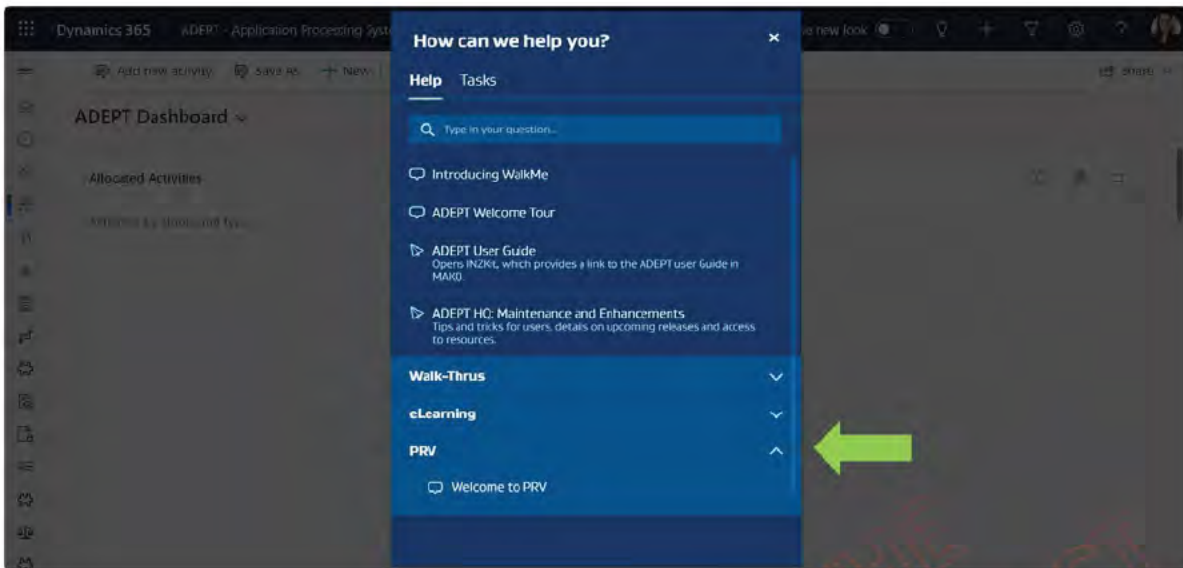
Use the Need Help? menu in ADEPT

Select the Need Help? menu, which you'll find on the lower left-hand corner of ADEPT.



Go to the PRV section of the menu

The PRV section of the menu is where you'll find Walk-Thrus for PRV Phase 1.



### Make sure you're on the right page

Apart from **Welcome to PRV** and ***Pull a PRV application***, you'll use the Walk-Thru content while you are working on a live PRV application. You'll need to be on the correct page for the Walk-Thru to work, so look out for the navigation instruction on the first pop-up (as shown in italics below).

After you have completed your assessment and recorded it in the Visa Assessment Template (VAT), you must upload the VAT to ADEPT.

*Open the Visa Application.*

Next

### **The Walk-Thrus link together**

You'll be asked questions at certain points during processing and your answers will direct you to the next relevant Walk-Thru.

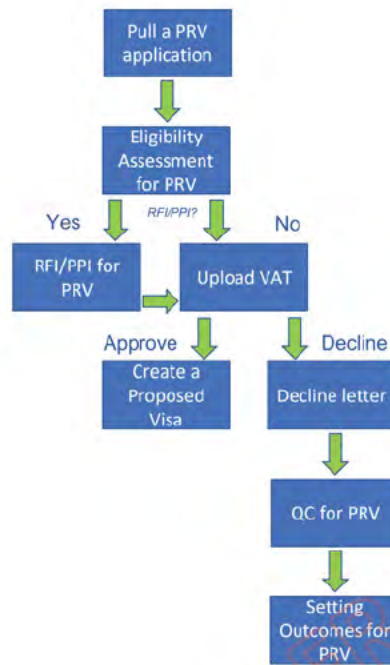


### Walk-Thru Map

*Click the image to enlarge it.*

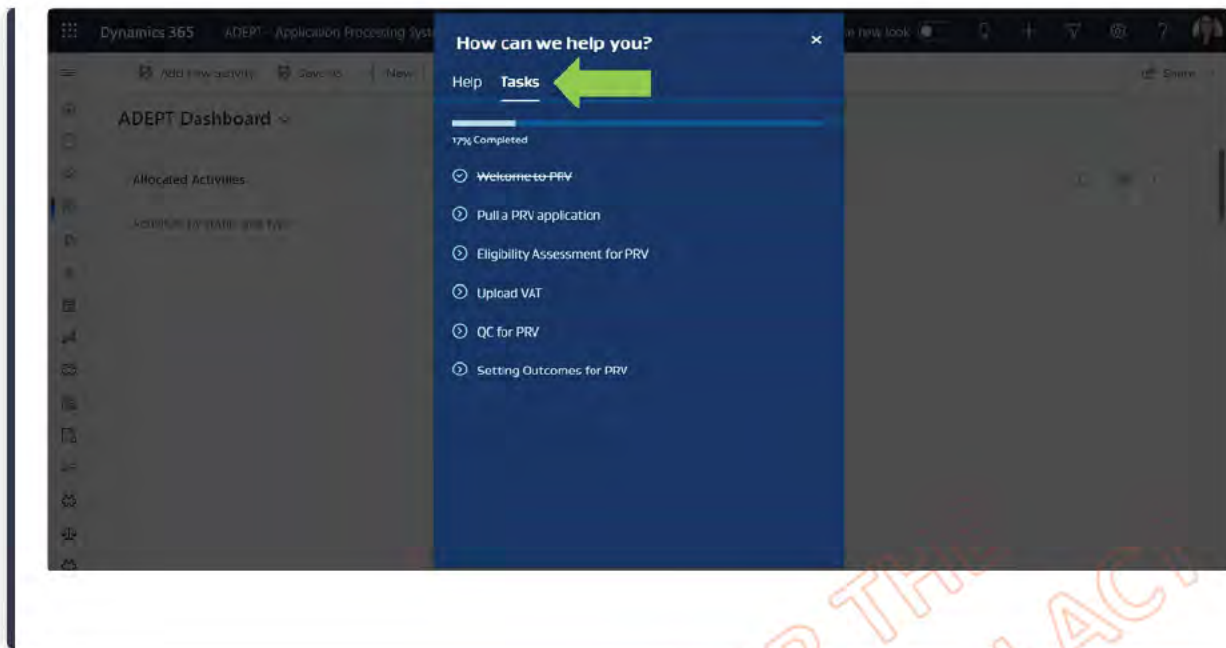
This diagram shows how the Walk-Thrus link together. If you exit a Walk-Thru and would like to launch it again, you can find it in the Need Help? menu.





## Tasks

You'll also find a Tasks tab in the Need Help? menu. Refer to this to keep track of the PRV content you have completed.



### **Great! When can I try this out?**

The WalkMe content is now available on the ADEPT dashboard.

---

### **Where can I find the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)?**

You will find the link to the SOP below, and also find them within WalkMe on the ADEPT dashboard.

**Global Process Manual (GoPro)**

This link will take you to the Permanent Resident Visa processing instructions on the GoPro website.

[CLICK HERE](#)

The table below will give you an idea of the SOP content and how it is ordered.

Type	Title
Assess SOPs for ADEPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Assess general eligibility for a PRV, VOTC or SSRV in ADEPT</li><li>Assess PRV eligibility in ADEPT</li><li>Assess VOTC eligibility in ADEPT</li><li>Assess SSRV eligibility in ADEPT</li></ul>
Assess SOP for AMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Raise and assess a PRV/VOTC/SSRV application in AMS</li></ul>
Shared SOPs across PRV/VOTC/SSRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pull an application in ADEPT</li><li>Consider and remove section 49(1) imposed on a resident visa</li><li>Assess risk and consider active alerts or active warnings</li><li>Assess character or determine if a deportation referral process is required</li><li>Request and receive a response to further information or PPI letter</li><li>Remove a secondary application from the application</li><li>Upload VAT to ADEPT</li><li>Create proposed visa</li><li>Approve PRV, VOTC or SSRV in ADEPT</li><li>Decline a PRV, VOTC or SSRV application in ADEPT</li><li>Lapse an application in ADEPT</li></ul>
ICC/NADO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Consider accepting a paper application where an online mandate is in place</li></ul>
QC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Transfer application to a Technical Advisor for QC</li><li>Quality check PRV, SSRV and VOTC applications in ADEPT (TA)</li></ul>

Now let's learn when to send an application for Quality Control.

[CONTINUE](#)

## Quality Control (QC)

---

### **When should an application undergo Quality Control?**

For PRV Phase 1, the system does not automatically create Quality Control activities. Instead, QC is managed manually. This involves the Immigration Officer assigning the visa application to the Technical Advisor queue.

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**A visa application needs to be submitted for QC in the following scenarios:**

- If a PRV application is being approved for commitment criteria other than "time spent".
- If there are character issues, alerts or warnings against a PRV application.
- If Section 49 applies to the applicant's Resident Visa.
- All Variation Of Travel Conditions and Secondary or Subsequent Resident Visa applications.

- When rework is required for an application following QC, the application must then be allocated for QC again
- For all applications being declined.

You have almost reached the end of the learning. You can now refresh what you have learnt by completing a quick knowledge check.

CONTINUE

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# Knowledge check

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Below are a few activities to help you refresh what you have just learnt. You can start with sorting the below tasks in ADEPT as "always required" or "if required" tasks for an Immigration Officer in ADEPT.



Always required task in  
ADEPT for an IO

**Pull an application**

**Assess supporting documents**

**Enter assessment notes**

**Upload VAT**

**Set outcomes**

**Assess risk**

**Check Power BI report**

If required task in ADEPT for  
an IO

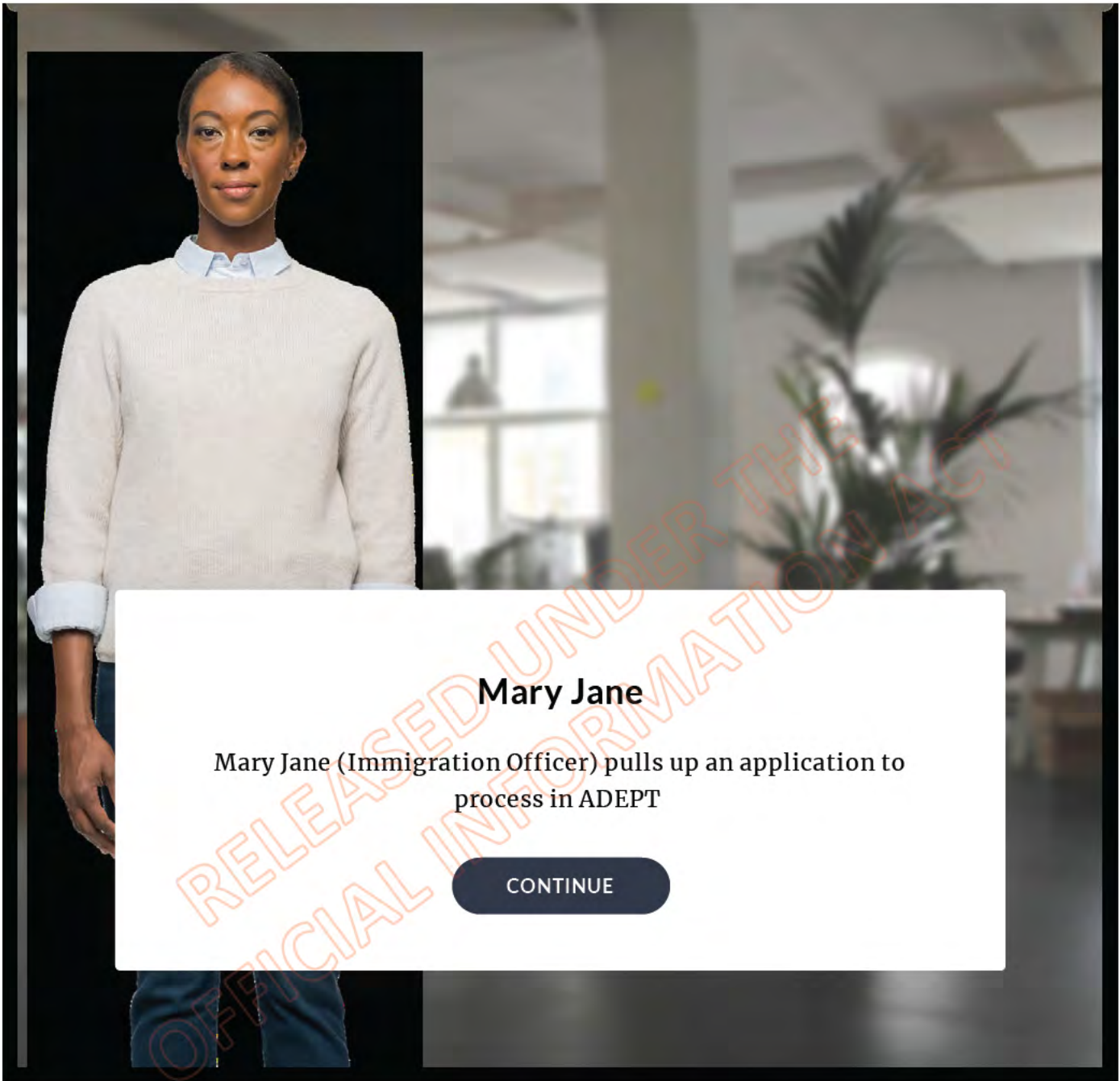
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<b>Create an RFI activity</b>	<b>Create and upload a custom RIF/PPI letter</b>
<b>Assign application to a TA for QC</b>	<b>Remove secondary applicant</b>
<b>Lapse the ADEPT application</b>	

**CONTINUE**

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## Mary Jane

Mary Jane (Immigration Officer) pulls up an application to process in ADEPT

CONTINUE

### Scene 1 Slide 1

Continue → Next Slide



Mary Jane notices that the Resident Visa of the applicant was subject to section 49 but the conditions were removed once they were met. Should it be sent for Quality Control?

1

No, as the conditions were removed, QC is not required.

2

Yes, the application needs to be submitted for QC.

## Scene 1 Slide 2

0 → Next Slide

1 → Next Slide

CONTINUE

Why is it important to make sure you follow the processing steps in order for PRV Phase 1?

---

- Moving through the processing steps in order ensures you consider the correct information before reaching your decision.
- As there is limited functionality for PRV Phase 1, completing steps out of order can result in the system attempting to start processes it cannot finish, resulting in the application becoming stuck.
- TAs will check the order you completed the activities in as part of the quality control process.

SUBMIT

How do you access WalkMe guidance for PRV on ADEPT ?

- Through Learn@MBIE
- Through the PRV section of the Need Help? menu on ADEPT
- The guidance will autoplay on a PRV application
- Your people leader will email WalkMe guidance to you

SUBMIT



Complete the content above before moving on.



# Ka pai !

You have now completed the eLearning Don't forget to look out for WalkMe to guide you through the live PRV applications on the ADEPT dashboard. You may now exit by selecting the EXIT COURSE button in the top right hand corner of your screen



NEW ZEALAND  
IMMIGRATION

# Permanent Resident Visa

Facilitator guide



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,  
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT  
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

New Zealand Government

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**Commitment Categories .....24**

**Variation Of Travel Conditions .....34**

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**Session Closure .....56**

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## Introduction

This guide prepares the facilitator to run the Permanent Resident Visa workshop.

### Purpose

At the end of this course, learners will be able to process applications submitted under the Permanent Resident Visa stream.

### Learning outcomes

At the end of this course, learners will be able to:

- Define Permanent Resident Visa and explain why the Permanent Resident Visa is important to New Zealand
- Describe the journey of an application from start to finish, and where your role sits in that journey.
- Explain the Eligibility criteria when assessing a Permanent Resident Visa application.
- Apply the policy when assessing a Permanent Resident Visa applications using scenarios.

### Audience

This course has been developed for immigration officers who will be processing Permanent Resident Visa applications.

### Course duration

Three hours

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## Preparation

### Availability of Technical Expert

Before delivering this course, contact the target training site to arrange for a Technical Expert (TE) to be available if needed during the course.

### Required course resources.

- Facilitator computer and projector
- Participant computers
- Permanent Resident Visa (PRV) PowerPoint
- Permanent Resident Visa Instructions on the Operations Manual: [After the grant of Resident Visa](#)
- Immigration Website [Permanent Resident Visa](#)

### Room set-up

The room will need a screen for the facilitator to show PowerPoints and online information about Permanent Resident Visa, a whiteboard, and enough table space for learners to be able to write and read and to use their computers. The setup should be suitable for working in pairs as well as a whole class.

### Scenarios

Familiarise yourself with the scenarios on how the activity questions should be answered.

## Designation and authorisation assessment

### Designation and authorisation

For an immigration officer to be eligible to be designated and authorised, they must successfully complete all courses and assessments on the immigration officer induction programme. Your role in contributing to the triangulation of evidence for designation and authorisation assessment is detailed below.

### Triangulation of evidence

An immigration officer's eligibility to be designated and authorised will be evidence based on the following sources:

- a) passing a number of self-paced knowledge assessments
- b) observations by the learning facilitator to ensure the learner has met the learning outcomes during the 'First Steps' and 'My Role' induction phases.
- c) observation and assessment by the technical advisor (TA), buddy and learning facilitator to ensure the learner has met the learning outcomes for their specific visa pathway workshop.
- d) assessment by their technical advisor and direct manager as capable to perform the role.

This triangulation of evidence ensures the consistency of an immigration officer's skills, knowledge, and practice from the learning process.

### Learning facilitator

The learning facilitator supports the learner by:

- marking attendance on induction programme workshops. By marking attendance, the learning facilitator confirms that the learner has attended all courses and has also satisfactorily met all learning outcomes.
- collaborating with the TA, discuss and agree on the learner's overall performance in meeting the learning outcomes for their specific visa pathway.
- raising any concerns with the learner's People Leader, so they can make an informed decision about what further support is needed.

## Technical Advisor

The technical advisor supports the learner during their role specific visa stream learning by:

- observing the learner throughout the practical activities during the specific visa stream workshop
- completing quality control (QC) on any live applications assessed by an IO during the specific visa stream workshop.
- in collaboration with the learning facilitator, discuss and agree on the learner's overall performance in meeting the learning outcomes for their specific visa pathway.
- raise any concerns with the learner's People Leader, so they can make an informed decision about what further support is needed.
- complete declaration of completion for each learner in Learn@MBIE. Sign off is based on the learner's performance in meeting:
  1. the learning outcomes in the 'First Steps' and 'My Role' induction phases *and*
  2. the learning outcomes in their specific visa pathway workshop.

The learning facilitator and technical advisor must be in agreement about a learner's overall performance in meeting the criteria for their specific visa pathway workshop in order to be suitably qualified and trained.

Confirm a time with the technical advisor to discuss each learner at the conclusion of the workshop. There is an observation and assessment guide to support this discussion. You will find it on the Learn@INZ course page on Learn@MBIE under 'induction guides and resources.'

## How to use this guide

This guide sets the order and key talking points, and is laid out as follows:

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
Suggested time for each section.	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• instructions on how to deliver each section of the topic.</li><li>• model answers or links to the immigration instructions where questions relate.</li></ul>	<p>Resources needed for each section of a topic, including the relevant PowerPoint slide.</p>	<p>Background information to help the facilitator prepare. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• facilitator topics: information on topics including links to relevant instructions.</li><li>• where the content is specific to a particular role/audience e.g., immigration officer, border officer, or compliance officer.</li></ul> <p>Includes space so the facilitator can add their own written notes during preparation.</p>

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## Course outline

Time	Topic
30 mins	<b>Welcome and Introduction</b> Purpose: To understand Permanent Resident Visa and its importance to New Zealand.
30 mins	<b>Application Overview</b> Purpose: To understand the application journey from start to finish.
20 mins	<b>Eligibility</b> Purpose: To understand the key eligibility requirements for a Permanent Resident Visa.
30 mins	<b>Commitment Categories</b> Purpose: To understand the five commitment categories.
30 mins	<b>Variation of Travel Conditions (VOTC)</b> Purpose: To understand when, and how to provide a VOTC.
30 mins	<b>Grant of Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV)</b> Purpose: To understand when, and how to provide a SSRV.
10 mins	<b>Session Close</b> Purpose: To consolidate knowledge and answer any final questions.
<b>Total: 3 hours</b>	

## Welcome and introduction.

### Topic outcomes

By the end of this topic, learners will be able to:

- explain the course purpose and structure.
- describe the Permanent Resident Visa category and explain the difference between a Resident Visa and a Permanent Resident Visa.

### Topic resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint

### Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
15 mins	<p><b>Welcome and introduction.</b></p> <p>Kia ora and welcome!</p> <p><i>Introduce yourself to everyone in the session and if needed do a round of introductions of the learners as well.</i></p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <p>Before we start, we are going to say our MBIE karakia.  <i>Tāwhia tō mana kia mau, kia māia</i>  <i>Ka huri taku aro ki te pae kahurangi, kei reira te oranga mōku</i>  <i>Mā mahi tahi, ka ora, ka puāwai</i>  <i>Ā mātau mahi katoa, ka pono, ka tika</i>  <b>TIHEI MAURI ORA</b></p>	<p><b>Slide 1 *</b></p> <p><b>Slide 2</b></p>	<p>Note: the “*” indicates main topics according to the course outline</p>



Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><b>TRANSLATION:</b>  Retain and hold fast to your mana, be bold, be brave.  We turn our attention to the future, that is where the opportunities lie.  By working together, we will flourish and achieve greatness.  Taking responsibility to commit to doing things right.  TIHEI MAURI ORA</p> <p><b>Explain:</b>  Site specific health and safety requirements/emergency procedures and breaks (if delivering face-to-face).  Explain virtual delivery etiquette and breaks (if delivering online).</p> <p><b>Explain:</b>  Throughout your induction pathway you have learnt about different topics, concepts, and tools that are designed to support you becoming an Immigration Officer.</p> <p>Now you get to apply your knowledge and skills to the Permanent Resident Visa.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of this course, you will be able to understand and process applications submitted under the Permanent Resident Visa category.</li> </ul>	<p>Slide 3</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The course is structured in two parts. First, we will cover background for Permanent Resident Visa, the application process, and eligibility – so this is the policy side of things, then we also get to apply the policy practically using scenarios in each of the relevant sections.</li> <li>• The topics that will be covered are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Welcome and introduction</li> <li>○ Application overview</li> <li>○ Eligibility</li> <li>○ Commitment Categories</li> <li>○ Variation of Travel Conditions (VOTC)</li> <li>○ Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
15 mins	<p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <p>The objectives of the Permanent Resident Visa are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect the interests of Aotearoa New Zealand citizens and other people living permanently in Aotearoa New Zealand; and</li> <li>• to encourage those who have been granted a Resident Visa to show a commitment to residing in Aotearoa, New Zealand; and</li> <li>• to assist the government in border control.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Slide 4</b></p> <p><a href="#">RV1.1</a></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><b>Ask:</b>  <i>What do you already know about Permanent Resident Visa (PRV)?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b>            A Permanent Resident Visa is usually the next step after being granted a Resident Visa. This visa allows an applicant to live, work and study in New Zealand indefinitely.</p> <p><b>Use the slide to summarise the answer:</b></p> <p><b>Resident Visa (RV)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Resident Visa allows applicants to live, work and study in Aotearoa New Zealand but has generally a 24-month travel condition. Some of them may be subject to Section 49 or 50 conditions.  <i>(We will look through what section 49 or 50 of the immigration act - say a little later)</i></li> <li>A Resident Visa expires as soon as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The visa holder leaves Aotearoa New Zealand after the visa travel condition expires; or</li> <li>The visa travel condition expires while the visa holder is outside Aotearoa New Zealand.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Permanent Resident visa (PRV)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows applicants to live, work and study in Aotearoa New Zealand indefinitely.</li> <li>Does not have any travel conditions and does not expire.</li> </ul>	<p>Slide 5 Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <p>Most people granted residence will get a Resident Visa, but some people that Aotearoa New Zealand wants to attract or owes protection to can be granted a Permanent Resident Visa straight away (i.e., at the end of their first residence application).</p> <p>They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talent (Accredited Employer) Category residence from work applicants whose salary is \$90,000 or above at the time they apply for residence.</li> <li>• people who are approved for residence because they have been recognised as refugees or protected people.</li> <li>• partners of Aotearoa New Zealand expatriates where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ They meet all the other criteria for a residence class visa under the Partnership Category; and</li> <li>○ They have a NZ citizen partner who has been residing outside NZ for a period of at least 5 years at the time the application is made; and</li> <li>○ The couple have been living together in a genuine and stable relationship for at least 5 years at the time the application is made.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b></p> <p>For applicants to be eligible as partners of Aotearoa, New Zealand expatriates, the partner of the New Zealand citizen must be outside of New Zealand when the application is made; or have been in New</p>	<p><b>Slide 6</b></p> <p><a href="#">RW2</a> Click</p> <p><a href="#">S3.10</a> Click</p> <p><a href="#">F2.5.1</a> Click</p>	<p>Note: you can define expatriate to learners: A person who lives outside of their native country.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Zealand for less than 3 months after residing outside of New Zealand for at least 5 years at the time the application is made.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> Now before we move into the Permanent Resident Visa application overview, let us look at what tools are available to you when assessing an application.</p> <p><b>Operations Manual</b> The Operational Manual contains the immigration instructions. It includes the criteria that applicants must meet, the evidence they must produce to show that they meet the criteria, and the processes INZ follow to assess and verify applications.</p> <p><b>Global Process Manual (GloPro)</b> GloPro is where Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are held. Here you will find instructions on how the application is processed online.</p> <p>Now let us look at what you need to know for a Permanent Resident Visa application.</p>	<p>Slide 7</p> <p>Ops Manual <a href="#">Operation Manual – After the grant of a Resident Visa</a></p> <p>Global Process Manual <a href="#">SOPS Global Process Manual – PRV, VOTC, SSRV</a></p>	<p>Note: Suggest learners that as the course progresses, they save key links (e.g. Operations Manual, INZ website) to their favourites so they can easily access these during the workshop and when needed when they are back in branch.</p>

## Application overview

### Topic outcomes

By the end of this topic, learners will be able to describe the application process for a Permanent Resident Visa (PRV) and explain how the application is processed by INZ.

### Topic resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint
- INZ website [Permanent Resident Visa](#)
- Operations Manual [After the grant of a Resident Visa](#)

### Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
30 mins	<p><b>Application overview</b></p> <p><i>Provide the learners with the link to the immigration website. Allow them 5 minutes to look up information related to Permanent Resident Visa. This will help them navigate to the immigration website to find information relevant to Permanent Resident Visa.</i></p> <p><b>Show slide and ask:</b> Now you will have 5 minutes to look up the immigration website and find the answers to the questions on the slide.</p> <p><i>How do they apply for a Permanent Resident Visa?</i></p>	<p><a href="#">Permanent Resident Visa – INZ website</a></p> <p>Slide 8 *</p>	<p>Show the learner the ADEPT Learning programme on Learn@INZ and ask them to bookmark it for future reference. You can also provide them with the link to the PRV ADEPT eLearning module and ask them to complete it after this workshop.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><b>Answer:</b> All applications are submitted online.</p> <p>Explain all applications are processed in ADEPT</p> <p><i>What is the cost of the application?</i> <b>Answer:</b> A minimum of \$240</p> <p><i>Who can they include in the application?</i> <b>Answer:</b> Principal applicants can include their partners, and dependent children aged twenty-four and under in their application – if they were included in the principal applicant's original residence application.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b> <i>Can anyone tell me who is considered a principal applicant?</i> <b>Answer:</b> A principal applicant for residence is the original principal applicant of the Resident Visa application. 'Principal applicant for residence' does not refer to the applicant for a Permanent Resident Visa who was not the principal applicant for their Resident Visa.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> <i>Who can still be include in the application?</i> <b>Answer:</b></p>	<p>Click</p> <p><a href="#">RV1.20</a></p> <p>Slide 9</p>	<p><a href="#">Welcome to ADEPT</a> <a href="#">Phase 1 PRV processing in ADEPT</a></p>





Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>requirements of a Permanent Resident Visa for primary applicants.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b> You have looked through the freely available information for the Permanent Resident Visa category on the Immigration website. All applications are processed in ADEPT. Now let us look at what happens to an application at a high-level as it moves through the application process online.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <p><i>Click slide to advance through each step:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First, the applicant logs in online with a “RealMe” account to apply for a visa.</li> <li>2. They are presented with a few questions that guide them to the correct application.</li> <li>3. They are then directed to fill out information about themselves, such as their identity and character. There is also an eligibility tab for specific questions related to PRV, VOTC and SSRV.</li> <li>4. A support officer validates all their documents. <b>Note:</b> There is no further health requirement or health activities.</li> <li>5. Eligibility assessment activity in ADEPT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The application is picked up by an Immigration Officer (IO)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Slide 11</b></p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IO uses the Visa Assessment Template (VAT) to assess the application.</li> <li>• The IO uploads the VAT and assessment summary into the ADEPT notes.</li> <li>• Risks are triggered, IO can detail these risks, refer the application to a Verification Officer where necessary and treat risks where necessary.</li> <li>• IO is satisfied the application meets the criteria.</li> </ul> <p>6. Quality Control (QC) is needed for all SSRV and VOTC applications, and for some PRV scenarios (for example, if the application has warnings or alerts). IO will assign the visa application to the Technical Advisor queue for QC if required.</p> <p>7. The IO sets the final outcomes in ADEPT, the e-visa is issued to the applicant.</p> <p>8. The e-visa is available on applicants RealMe dashboard.</p> <p>Next, we move on to the eligibility criteria for a Permanent Resident Visa.</p>	<p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p>	

## Eligibility

### Topic outcomes

By the end of this topic, learners will be able to:

- describe the key requirements when assessing a Permanent Resident Visa
- know where to find the relevant instructions for the Permanent Resident Visa.

### Topic resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint
- Operations Manual [After the grant of a Resident Visa](#)
- [Immigration Act 2009](#)

### Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
20 min	<p><b>Eligibility for Permanent Resident Visa</b></p> <p><i>Split the group into pairs to answer the questions.</i></p> <p><i>Give the learners five minutes to read RV2.5(a-e) in the Operations Manual.</i></p> <p><i>Ask learners to summarise the instructions for eligibility for a Permanent Resident Visa.</i></p> <p><b>Use the slide to summarise the answer:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Applicants hold a Resident Visa and have held the Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months at the time of the application</li></ol>	<p><a href="#">After the grant of a Resident Visa</a></p> <p>Slide 12*</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>or have held a Resident Visa in the three months before the application is made and had held the Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months before it expired (provided RV1.25 does not apply); and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. their first day in Aotearoa New Zealand as a resident was at least 24 months before the application was made; and</li> <li>3. they can demonstrate a commitment to New Zealand by meeting the requirements set out in any one of the five subsections; and</li> <li>4. they have met any conditions imposed under section 49 (1) or S50 of the Immigration Act 2009; and</li> <li>5. they meet character requirements for residence.</li> </ol> <p><b>Explain:</b> Now let us look at some other requirements for PRV like character, national security checks, removal of conditions imposed on a visa and applicants who have renounced New Zealand citizenship.</p>	<p><b>Instructions:</b> <a href="#">RV2.5 (a-e)</a></p> <p><a href="#">RV2.10</a></p> <p><a href="#">Section 49(1)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Section 50</a></p>	<p><b>Note:</b> Provide the learners with the Immigration Act 2009 so they see the two sections that apply to the exception.</p>
	<p><b>Character</b></p> <p>Most of you will be already familiar with character requirements. Let us quickly go through these character requirements.</p> <p><i>Ask: Volunteers to contribute. Ensure the main points below are covered (note, these are summarised only, refer to the Ops Manual for full instructions). Prompt them to look up the instructions if needed: A5.</i></p>	<p><b>Slide 13</b></p> <p><a href="#">A5</a></p>	<p><b>Note:</b> It is good to recap the character requirements here as the learners are new to Immigration but if you think they are familiar with the character requirements you can skip this section.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><b>Show slide and summarise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Character checks must be carried out for those aged 17 and over applying for residence class visas.</li> <li>• It is a mandatory requirement for applicants for a residence class visa aged 17 and over to obtain a police or similar certificate from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ every country in which they hold citizenship; and</li> <li>○ each country in which the applicant has lived for 12 months or more (whether on one visit or intermittently) in the last 10 years.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any person described in section 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act 2009 must not be granted a residence class visa or entry permission, and their application will be declined. The only exceptions are where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the person is otherwise eligible for the grant of a visa and entry permission under immigration instructions, and</li> <li>○ a special direction under section 17 of the Immigration Act 2009 has been given to that person, authorising the grant of a visa and entry permission.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Applicants who have been convicted under A5.25 or involved in certain activities listed in it, will not normally be granted a residence class visa, unless granted a character waiver.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Slide 13</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applicants who pose a risk to New Zealand’s international reputation (see A5.30), will not normally be granted a residence class visa unless a visa is granted in accordance with A5.30.1;</li> <li>Persons whose applications for a residence class visa will usually be deferred (see A5.35).</li> </ul> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> In general, we accept character declarations at face value for Permanent Resident Visa. However, if there are any declarations, warnings or alerts that raise concerns, these must be addressed.</p> <p><b>NZPC</b> While requesting a New Zealand Police Certificate (NZPC) is not a mandatory requirement, immigration officers may request one if there are indicators of character concerns.</p> <p><b>National Security Check</b></p> <p>Currently the practice is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6(c) of the OIA</li> </ul>	<p>Slide 14</p>	<p>Note: Please confirm with the branch what is the current practice for NSC as it may change depending on the situation.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><b>Removal of conditions imposed on a visa.</b>  <b>Show slide and explain:</b>            To be granted a Permanent Resident Visa, applicants need to have met any conditions imposed on their Resident Visa under section 49(1) or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009. Common section 49 conditions that can be removed as part of a Permanent Resident Visa assessment include sponsorship conditions (typically under the family parent, family sibling or the refugee family support categories) and work conditions imposed for old Skilled Migrant Category visas. The conditions can be removed as part of the PRV or Variation Conditions of Travel (VOTC) application by completing a removal assessment, but it requires relevant evidence that both conditions have been met.</p> <p>For example, an applicant could have been granted a Resident Visa under the old Skilled Migrant Category with section 49 conditions imposed requiring the applicant to remain in the current employment for 3 months. Once the applicant has met this condition, they would need to apply for the condition to be removed from their Resident Visa. If the applicant did not apply for removal of the conditions after meeting them, we need to make sure the section 49 conditions are removed before assessing their PRV application.</p>	<p><b>Slide 15</b></p> <p><a href="#">Section 49(1)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Section 50</a></p>	
	<p><b>Renounced New Zealand Citizenship</b></p>	<p><b>Slide 16</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><b>Ask learners to read instructions RV2.15 and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p><b>Ask:</b>  <i>Can someone who has renounced New Zealand citizenship apply for PRV?</i></p> <p><b>Answers:</b>  <b>Yes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if applicants are in New Zealand and renounce their citizenship, they are deemed to hold a Resident Visa without travel conditions. They can apply for a Permanent Resident Visa and be granted it without meeting the criteria set out in RV2.5.</li> <li>• if they are offshore at the time they renounce their citizenship, they do not hold any visa for New Zealand and therefore cannot apply for PRV.</li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b>  Ka pai! Now you understand the eligibility criteria for the Permanent Resident Visa category, let us look through the five commitment categories for PRV.</p>	<p><a href="#">RV2.15</a></p>	



## Commitment Categories

### Topic outcomes

By the end of this topic, learners will be able to explain the five commitment categories for PRV.

### Topic resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint
- Operations Manual [After the grant of a Resident Visa](#)

### Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
30 mins	<p><b>Commitment Categories</b></p> <p><i>Give the learners five minutes to read RV2.5 in the Operations Manual so they are familiar with the instruction on commitment. They can also look for “Your commitment to New Zealand under Permanent Resident Visa” on the INZ website.</i></p> <p><b>Ask:</b></p> <p><i>What are five commitment categories for PRV are?</i></p> <p><b>Use the slide to summarise the answer:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Significant period of time spent in New Zealand</li><li>2. Tax residence status in New Zealand</li><li>3. Investment in New Zealand</li><li>4. Establishment of a business in New Zealand</li><li>5. Base established in New Zealand</li></ol>	<p><a href="#">RV2.5</a></p> <p><a href="#">INZ website</a></p> <p><b>Slide 17*</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>Now let us take a closer look at each of the commitment categories.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b>  <b>The first commitment is: Time Spent.</b>            To be eligible for this commitment category, applicants need to demonstrate a commitment to Aotearoa New Zealand. They meet the criteria if they have been in New Zealand as a resident for a total of 184 days or more in each of the two 12-month portions of the 24 months immediately preceding the date their application for a Permanent Resident Visa was made.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b>  <i>Do applicants need to meet the 184 days requirement consecutively?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b>            The 184 days does not need to be in a row - they can leave and return to Aotearoa New Zealand as many times as the visa condition allows.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b>  <i>What type of evidence would satisfy you that the applicant meets the 184 days instruction?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b>            AMS checks. Applicants are not required to provide evidence to illustrate this commitment as immigration officers can check the travel movements on AMS.</p>	<p><b>Slide 18</b></p> <p><b>RV2.5.1</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><b>Show slide and explain:</b>  <b>The second type of commitment is: Tax Residence Status.</b>            Principal applicants can demonstrate they meet this commitment if they have been in Aotearoa New Zealand as a resident for a total of 41 days or more in each of the two 12-month portions of the 24 months and are assessed as having tax residence status for 24 months at the date of lodgement. If applicants have tax residence in another country, they cannot use the tax residence status in that country to show their commitment in New Zealand, even if New Zealand has double tax agreement with that country.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b>  <i>What type of evidence can applicants provide to satisfy you that this commitment has been met?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b>            A statement from IRD, a completion confirmation of tax resident status endorsed by IRD.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b>  <b>The third commitment is: Investment.</b>            Principal applicants can meet this commitment if they have a Resident Visa under the Business Investor Category and meet the conditions under section 49(1) of the Immigration Act or have a Resident Visa under the Business Investor Category and have maintained \$1 million or more that complies with the rules for</p>	<p><b>Slide 19</b>  <b>RV2.5.5</b></p> <p><b>Slide 20</b>  <b>RV2.5.10</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>investment funds set out in RV2.5.10(b) for two years or more after the date their RV was granted.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b> <i>What type of evidence can principal applicants provide to satisfy you that this commitment has been met?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Bank documents, property deeds and reports, share certificates, business ownership documents and valuation reports.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> <b>The fourth type of commitment is: Establishment of a business in New Zealand</b></p> <p><b>Ask:</b> <i>How can principal applicants show that they meet this commitment?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> If they have been granted a Resident Visa under any category and have successfully established a business in New Zealand that has been trading successfully and New Zealand benefits in some way for at least 12 months at the date of lodgement. They could meet this instruction if they bought or established a business operating in New Zealand or if they invested in a business in New Zealand by purchasing 25% or more of the shareholding of an established business.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b></p>	<p>Slide 21 RV2.5.15</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><i>What type of evidence can principal applicants provide to satisfy you that they meet this commitment?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> A set of their latest business accounts certified by a New Zealand chartered accountant; a letter or email from a New Zealand chartered accountant confirming that their business is a going concern.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> <b>The fifth type of commitment is: An established base in New Zealand.</b> The applicant can demonstrate a commitment to Aotearoa New Zealand if they have established a base in New Zealand.</p> <p><b>Ask</b> <i>How can principal applicants be considered to have established a base in New Zealand?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> If the principal applicant has lived in Aotearoa New Zealand as a resident for at least 41 days before applying for a Permanent Resident Visa, and everyone included in the application has been living in New Zealand for at least 184 days in the two years prior to the date of lodging their Permanent Resident Visa applications.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b> <b>Also, they need to meet either one of the following:</b></p>	<p><b>Slide 22</b> <b>RV2.5.20</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchased a home 12 months before or after becoming a resident, and they still own that home and live there now, or</li> <li>• Worked full time in New Zealand for 9 months or more in the 2 years before applying for PRV.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ask:</b>  <i>What type of evidence can a principal applicant provide to illustrate this commitment?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b>            Evidence of home ownership such as a house deed, mortgage documents, rate demands, home insurance papers, utility bills or documents showing that household effects have been moved to New Zealand.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b>            Great, you have learnt about the five commitments a principal applicant can meet to be eligible for PRV.</p> <p>Before we move on to the scenarios, let us look at the case summary template for PRV.  <b>Show learners the Permanent Resident Visa case summary.</b></p> <p>Let us now look at some scenarios. It is your opportunity to put what you have learnt about the commitment categories into practice.</p> <p><b>Scenario one</b></p>	<p>R5.66            RV2.5</p> <p><b>Slide 22</b></p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p>	



Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><b>Answer:</b> Ms. Marigold can travel in and out of New Zealand multiple times.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b> Ka pai! (Great job)! See if you can answer the following questions regarding Ms. Marigold gaining her Resident Visa under Partnership while in New Zealand.</p> <p><b>Show slide and ask</b></p> <p><i>Q4. What would the first entry before date be and why?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> It will be written as 'Not applicable' as Ms. Marigold was granted a Resident Visa while in New Zealand. She does not need to have a first entry date as she is not required to travel to New Zealand to activate her Resident Visa.</p> <p><i>Q5: What would the expire date travel be and why?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Ms. Marigold's travel date will expire on 13 October 2023 - 24 months from date of approval.</p> <p><i>Q6. What would the visa expiry be?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Indefinite as it is not a travel condition.</p>	<p>Slide 25</p>	



Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> Ms. Marigold travelled to Peru on 16 October 2023 to be with her father. She did not think to apply for her Permanent Resident Visa before leaving and it was not until her partner realised the mistake that they then sent her documents to the Visa Application Centre (VAC) in Lima, Peru. Maria's form was lodged on 25 November 2023.</p> <p><i>Q7: Does Ms. Marigold qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa now? Why or why not?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes, while Ms. Marigold applied when she was outside of New Zealand and her Resident Visa is no longer valid, she held a Resident Visa in the three months before she lodged her Permanent Resident Visa and held her Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months before her Resident Visa expired.</p> <p><b>Scenario two</b> <b>Show slide and explain:</b> Mr. Oregano, a Brazilian national, has been married to Mrs. Oregano, a New Zealand citizen, for seven years. They met while in Japan and started living together after marriage. Mrs. Oregano has worked for a company in Yamanashi, Japan for six years. They have visited New Zealand every Christmas for a month since 2016. Together, they decided to move to New Zealand, so they lodged Mr Oregano's Resident Visa application as a Partner of an NZ Expatriate on 23 November 2023 while in Japan.</p>	<p>Slide 26</p> <p>Slide 27</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p><b>Show slide and ask:</b></p> <p><i>Q1. Would Mr. Oregano be eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>Yes. They have lived together in a genuine and stable partnership for at least five years prior to lodgement. In addition, Mrs. Oregano, a New Zealand citizen, has been residing outside New Zealand for at least five years and she has not spent more than 3 months in each of the five 12-month periods prior to lodgement.</p> <p><i>Q2. What would his travel conditions be?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>Indefinite as the Permanent Resident Visa does not have any travel conditions.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b></p> <p>You applied your knowledge to the commitment categories for the Permanent Resident Visa, now let us look at the eligibility requirements for Variation of Travel Conditions.</p>	<p><b>Slide 28</b></p>	

## Variation Of Travel Conditions

### Topic outcomes

By the end of this topic, learners will be able to explain Variation of Travel Conditions (VOTC) and demonstrate how the instructions are applied.

### Topic resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint
- Operations Manual
- Case Summary

### Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
30 mins	<p><b>Variation of Travel Conditions</b></p> <p><i>Allow learners five minutes to read Immigration Instructions on the Operations Manual for Variation of Travel Conditions.</i></p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> When residents are not eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa, they may be able to get further travel conditions on their Resident Visa, provided they apply for a variation whilst onshore.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> Applications made in New Zealand:</p>	<p><a href="#">RV3.1</a></p> <p>Slide 29*</p> <p>Slide 30</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>If a Resident Visa holder applies for a Variation of Travel Conditions in New Zealand, it cannot be declined. Also, holders of a Resident Visa who are in Aotearoa New Zealand must be granted a Variation of Travel Conditions for a duration of at least 14 days.</p> <p>Applications made outside in New Zealand: Whereas applications made outside of New Zealand must be declined if applicant does not meet any requirements of RV3.5 to RV3.20, or if they are outside of New Zealand and would be otherwise prohibited from entry or for grant of a visa to New Zealand because they are subject to restrictions or ban.</p> <p>In addition, applications for Variation 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.</p> <p>Lastly, if an applicant applies for a Variation of Travel Conditions offshore with expired travel conditions, their application will be declined (under VOTC). IOs would need to assess if the applicant is eligible for Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV), which we will be looking at later in this workshop.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b></p>		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><i>What are the specified time periods for the duration of travel conditions on a Resident Visa?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The duration of travel conditions on a Resident Visa can be varied for multiple journey travel to New Zealand within the following specified time periods: 12 months, 14 days, or 24 months.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b> <i>Travel conditions can only be varied if the Resident Visa is valid. What makes a Resident Visa valid?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> A Resident Visa is valid when the holder is in New Zealand, or the holder is outside of New Zealand and the current travel conditions have not expired. Character and liability for deportation are not assessed as part of Variation of Travel Conditions (VOTC) applications, though we can still make referrals to Resolutions regarding warnings, convictions that have occurred, S49 conditions etc.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b> Let us have a look at the different durations of Variation of Travel Conditions now.</p>		<p>Note: what the referral process is regarding warnings, convictions that have occurred, the S49 conditions</p>
	<p><b>12 Months Variation of Travel Conditions</b></p>	<p><a href="#">RV3.5</a></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><i>Allow learners a few minutes to read Immigration Instructions on the Operations Manual before asking them the questions and summarising the answers.</i></p> <p><b>Show slide and ask:</b>  <i>What are the requirements for principal applicants to be granted with travel conditions current for 12 months?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b>            Principal applicants may be granted Variation of Travel Conditions for 12 months if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they meet the requirement of either the instructions for time spent in New Zealand under RV3.5.1 or met tax residence status while having spent limited time in New Zealand</li> <li>• their first day in New Zealand as a resident was at least 12 months before the current application for a Variation of Travel Condition was made; and</li> <li>• they continue to meet any conditions previously imposed under S49 (1) or S50 of the Immigration Act 2009.</li> </ul> <p><b>14-day Variation of Travel Conditions</b>  <i>Allow learners a few minutes to read Immigration Instructions on the Operations Manual before explaining them.</i></p> <p><b>Show slide and ask:</b></p>	<p><b>Slide 31</b></p> <p><b>Slide 32</b>  <a href="#">RV3.10</a></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><i>Who can be granted a 14-day Variation of Travel Conditions?</i></p> <p><b>Answer and explain:</b>  Applicants must be granted 14 days if they are in New Zealand as a resident and they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>do not meet the requirements for a Permanent Resident Visa; and</li> <li>do not meet the requirements for a Variation of Travel Conditions for a longer duration.</li> </ul> <p>Also, if the applicants 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 <a href="#">RA9</a> and <a href="#">R5.100</a>) 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).</p> <p>The 14-day period begins the day after the Variation of Travel Conditions is granted and it expires on the same day of the week that is granted, a fortnight later. So, if the 14-day period starts today, it will expire two weeks from today.</p> <p><b>24 months Variation of Travel Conditions</b>  <i>Allow learners a few minutes to read Immigration Instructions on the Operations Manual before explaining them.</i></p>	<p>Slide 33</p> <p><a href="#">RV3.15</a> and <a href="#">RV3.20</a></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><b>Ask:</b> <i>Who can be granted a 24-month Variation of Travel Conditions?</i></p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian citizens and residents,</li> <li>• Partners of New Zealand citizens who do not qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa,</li> <li>• Applicants who were seconded overseas as part of their New Zealand employment,</li> <li>• Applicants who were granted Resident Visa under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Active Investor Migrant Policy; or</li> <li>○ The Migrant Investment Categories; or</li> <li>○ The Parent Retirement Category.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Show slide and Explain:</b></p> <p><b>Australian citizens and residents:</b> If they hold or are deemed to hold a Resident Visa because they are holders of current Australian Permanent Resident Visa, current Australian resident return visa or Australian citizenship, they may be granted a Variation of Travel Conditions for 24 months from the date their current visa was granted.</p> <p>Also, if they have held or are deemed to have held a Resident Visa for over 24 months and have been previously granted a Variation of Travel Conditions under this provision, they may be able to apply for</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Slide 34</b></p>	



Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Variation of Travel Conditions under the provision of RV3.5 or RV3.10 or for Permanent Resident Visa.</p> <p><b>Partners of New Zealand citizens who do not qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa:</b></p> <p>Partners of New Zealand citizens who obtained their Resident Visa (or equivalent under previous Acts) through their partnership with the same partner may be granted a 24-month Variation of Travel Conditions from the date of approval, so long as the NZ partner supports the application in writing (can be as simple as an email) that the applicant's Resident Visa was obtained on the basis of their partnership and states that the relationship is ongoing. These types of applications are relatively straightforward. (RV3.20.5a.(i)).</p> <p>Also, if partners of New Zealand citizens who obtained their Resident Visa through any other means, still require the partner to support the application in writing, this will require a bit more assessing. Especially if they have never had their partnership assessed before (such as another Variation of Travel Conditions application). (RV3.20.5a.(ii))</p> <p>If the applicant has not obtained their Resident Visa on the basis of being a partner of a New Zealand citizen (e.g., SMC (Skilled Migrant Category)), IOs must be 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. The wording in this instruction is similar to that of partnership Resident Visas.</p>		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>We do not typically assess the character of the partner or the eligibility to sponsor the applicant, as would be done in a partnership application.</p> <p>You can use Immigration Instructions F2.20 and F2.30 as a guide for the type and level of evidence to assess their partnership. Ask your TA (Technical Advisor) if you are unsure about whether you have sufficient evidence to substantiate the partnership.</p> <p><b>Dependent children:</b> Dependent children of the partner of a NZ citizen, who were included in that partner's residence class visa application, may be granted with a Variation of Travel Conditions of 24 months, equivalent to that of the partner's travel conditions.</p> <p><b>Seconded overseas as part of their NZ employment:</b> May be granted 24 months provided their NZ employer confirms in writing that they require the applicant to remain overseas and still consider the applicant to be a NZ resident. The applicant must be seconded overseas as part of their New Zealand employment. Applicants would need to provide a written confirmation from a New Zealand employer stating the terms and duration of the secondment and confirm the applicant is still considered a NZ resident.</p>		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>If applicants are eligible, further travel conditions under this provision may be granted every 2 years for up to a total of 8 years stay outside New Zealand.</p> <p>Partners and children may be granted further Variation of Travel Conditions equivalent to the principal applicant provided the IO is satisfied that the relationship between them and the principal applicant is genuine and on-going.</p> <p>May be granted a Variation of Travel Conditions for 24 months if their first day in New Zealand as a resident was at least 24 months before the current application for a Variation of Travel Conditions was made, and they continue to meet any conditions imposed under section 49(1) and/or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009 unless RV3.1 (d) applies.</p> <p><b>Show slide and explain.</b></p> <p>Lastly, principal applicants who have been granted Resident Visa under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Active Investor Migrant, or</li> <li>2. Migrant Investment Category, or</li> <li>3. The Parent Retirement Category</li> </ol> <p>may be granted a Variation of Travel Conditions for 24 months if their first day in New Zealand as a resident was at least 24 months before the current application for a Variation of Travel Conditions was made, and they continue to meet any conditions imposed under section</p>	<p>Slide 35</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>49(1) and/or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009 unless RV3.1 (d) applies.</p> <p><b>Show learners case summary resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VOTC – Time Spent</li> <li>• VOTC – Australian citizens and residents</li> <li>• VOTC – Partner of New Zealand citizens</li> </ul> <p>Let us have a look at a couple of scenarios.</p> <p><b>Scenario three</b>  <b>Ask learners to form pairs for this scenario (you may want to mix up the pairs for the other scenarios or get them to work it out individually).</b></p> <p><b>Ask learners to have the following resources ready:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instructions RV2.5</li> <li>• Instructions RV3</li> </ul> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b>  Ms. Thyme, an Australian citizen, is intending to travel for her brother’s wedding in Switzerland and books her tickets for the 24<sup>th</sup> of Jan 2024. She was granted an Australian Resident Visa 24 March 2019 and has not travelled out of New Zealand since becoming a Resident Visa holder. She has just realised her travel conditions for her Resident Visa expired.</p>	<p>Slide 36</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><b>Show slide and ask:</b>  <i>Q1. Would Ms. Thyme be eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa?</i>  <b>Answer:</b>            Yes. Ms Thyme has held her Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months. Her travel conditions for her Resident Visa expired on 24 March 2021.</p> <p><i>Q2. Would Ms. Thyme be eligible for a Variation of Travel Conditions?</i>  <b>Answer:</b>            Yes. Prior to lodgement, Ms. Thyme spent more than 184 days in at least one of the two 12-month portions of the 24 months as a resident in New Zealand.</p> <p><b>Show slide and ask:</b>  <i>Q3. How long would you grant the Variation of Travel Conditions to Ms. Thyme?</i>  <b>Answer:</b>            24 months.</p> <p><i>Q4. If Ms. Thyme had applied for a Variation of Travel Conditions after she departed New Zealand, would she be eligible?</i>  <b>Answer:</b>            No, her travel conditions expired on 24 March 2021. She applied for her Variation of Travel Conditions after leaving New Zealand, so she</p>	<p><b>Slide 37</b></p> <p><b>Slide 38</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>would not be eligible as she no longer holds a valid Resident Visa and therefore Ms. Thyme does not meet RV3.1 (b).</p> <p><b>Show slide and ask:</b></p> <p><i>Q5. If Ms Thyme an Australian citizen would have travelled out of New Zealand several times from 2019 for short periods of 3 days and the latest being 6 Jan 2021, gaining a Resident Visa on arrival each time, would she still be eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>No, even though she meets the time spent criteria for a Permanent Resident Visa she has not held her current Resident Visa for 24 months prior to her application.</p> <p><i>Q6. Would she be eligible for a Variations of Travel Conditions if she applied from New Zealand but her conditions on her current Resident Visa have expired?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>Yes, she will be eligible.</p> <p><b>Scenario four</b></p> <p><i>Ask learners to form pairs for this scenario (you may want to mix up the pairs for the other scenarios or get them to work it out individually).</i></p> <p><i>Ask learners to have the following resources ready:</i></p>	<p><b>Slide 39</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instructions RV2.5</li> <li>• Instructions RV3</li> </ul> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> Mr Mint, a Portuguese national, was granted a Resident Visa on 6 March 2022 under the Partnership Category while living in Aotearoa New Zealand. He plans to travel to the USA on 25 February 2024 and has booked his tickets. He knows he will be offshore when his travel conditions expire on 6 March 2024, so he calls the Immigration Contact Centre for advice on how to get back as a resident. He is advised that he does not qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa. He is told that he should apply for a Variation of Travel Conditions.</p> <p><b>Show slide and ask:</b> <i>Q1. Why is Mr. Mint not eligible for Permanent Resident Visa?</i> <b>Answer:</b> He is yet to meet the 24 months duration.</p> <p><i>Q2. If Mr. Mint's application is approved and the label is printed 24 February 2024, what will his label details be?</i> <b>Answer:</b> 24 February 2026. The Variation of Travel Condition will expire on 24 February 2026. Mr. Mint gained his Resident Visa under Partnership Category and therefore he is eligible for a further 24-month period.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b></p>	<p><b>Slide 40</b></p> <p><b>Slide 41</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	Ka rawe! Excellent! Now you are familiar with the Permanent Resident Visa and Variation of Travel Conditions, let us have a look at the Second or Subsequent Resident Visa.		

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## Grant of Second or Subsequent Visa (SSRV)

### Topic outcomes

By the end of this topic, learners will be able to apply the end-to-end process when assessing a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV),

### Topic resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint
- Operations Manual
- Case Summary

### Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
20 mins	<p><b>Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV)</b></p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <p>A person may apply for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa if they have held a Resident Visa, but it has expired because they either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. left New Zealand after the expiry of the travel conditions or</li><li>2. are outside of New Zealand when the travel conditions expired.</li></ol> <p>A first entry before date is technically speaking a travel condition, however, a person who has never activated their Resident Visa may not apply for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa or for a Permanent Resident Visa. This excludes Australian residents who have never obtained VOTC, as they have never held any valid travel condition.</p> <p><i>Ask learners to read RV4 and discuss in their pairs.</i></p>	<p><b>Slide 42*</b></p> <p><a href="#">RV 4.5</a></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><b>Ask:</b>  <i>How are applicants eligible for Second or Subsequent Resident Visa?</i></p> <p><b>Answer and explain:</b>            Applicant for Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV) may be granted a visa if at the time their Resident Visa expired, they were previously eligible for either a Permanent Resident Visa or a Variation of Travel Conditions.</p> <p>If the principal applicant would have met the criteria to be granted a Permanent Resident Visa, had they applied for it on the date the current applicant's Resident Visa expired and the date was less than 24 months before the date the Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV) is made, the applicants may be eligible for the grant of a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa. Also, if the principal applicant met the criteria for a Variation of Travel Conditions had they applied for it on the date the current applicant's Resident Visa expired, and those travel conditions would still be valid on the date the application for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa was made, they may be eligible for this visa.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b>  <i>Who are we referring to when we talk about 'applicant' or 'current applicant'?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p>		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>The 'applicant' or 'current applicant' refers to the current applicant applying for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV), the person IOs are assessing. The current applicant's eligibility is normally based on what the principal applicant of their Resident Visa would have been eligible for on the date they are resident.</p> <p><b>Ask:</b> <i>What about 'principal applicant'?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> 'Principal applicant' refers to the principal applicant in the first Resident Visa application.</p> <p><i>Provide the learners with the instructions to RV4.10, RV4.15 and RV4.20 and allow them time to go through the instructions.</i></p> <p><b>Say:</b> <i>Things to remember when assessing a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa</i></p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Character needs to be assessed for SSRV applications.</li> <li>• 'An applicant's' eligibility is normally based on what the principal applicant of their Resident Visa would have been eligible for on the date their Resident Visa expired.</li> <li>• A Resident Visa becomes invalid as soon as they are offshore without valid travel conditions on their Resident Visa.</li> <li>• Partners of New Zealand citizens may be granted a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa with 24 months of multiple entry</li> </ul>	<p>Slide 43</p> <p><a href="#">RV 4.10</a></p> <p><a href="#">RV4.15</a></p> <p>Slide 44</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>travel conditions, provided the New Zealand partner supports the application in writing and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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</li> <li>2. 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.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependent children of the partner of a New Zealand citizen, who were included in that partner's Resident Visa application, may be granted a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa with 24 months of travel conditions, equivalent to the partner's Second or Subsequent Resident Visa. A Second or Subsequent Resident Visa may be granted on the basis of eligibility of any Resident Visa previously held (does not have to be the most recent)</li> <li>• If an applicant did not meet their section 49 conditions on their Resident Visas, any application for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa must be declined.</li> <li>• A non-principal applicant may still be assessed as a principal applicant if the provisions allowing them to be assessed in their own right apply.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">RV4.20</a></p> <p><b>Slide 45</b></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Before we move to the scenario let us look at the case summary for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa application.</p> <p><i>Show Second or Subsequent Resident Visa case summary</i></p>		
5 mins	<p><b>Scenario five</b></p> <p><i>Ask learners to form pairs for this scenario (you may want to mix up the pairs for the other scenarios or get them to work it out individually).</i></p> <p><i>Ask learners to have the following resources ready:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instructions RV2.5</li> <li>• Instructions RV3</li> <li>• Instructions RV4</li> </ul> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b></p> <p>Mr. Basil, a British national, living in Hastings, has travelled to Spain on 23 February 2023 for the first time after getting a Resident Visa in 2017. He was approved a Resident Visa under Skilled Migrant Category with multiple entry for two years.</p> <p><b>Show slide and ask:</b></p> <p><i>Q1. If he had applied for a Permanent Resident Visa before leaving New Zealand, would he have qualified?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>Yes, Mr. Basil has held a Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months since 2017.</p>	<p>Slide 46</p> <p>Slide 47</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><i>Q2. Will he qualify if he applied for a Permanent Resident Visa within three months since departing New Zealand?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes, Mr. Basil would have held a Resident Visa in the three months before he applied for a Permanent Resident Visa.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b> Basil has forgotten to apply for his Permanent Resident Visa within three months before leaving New Zealand. He realized his Resident Visa has expired and lodges his application at the Visa Application Centre in London on 23 July 2023.</p> <p><i>Q3. On 23 July 2023, does Mr. Basil qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa? Why or why not?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> No, it has been more than 3 months since he lodged his Permanent Resident Visa application.</p> <p><i>Q4. Does Mr. Basil qualify for a Variation of Travel Conditions? Why or why not?</i></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> No. Mr. Basil would not be eligible for Variation of Travel Conditions because he is not in New Zealand and the travel conditions has expired.</p>	<p>Slide 48</p>	



Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><i>Q1. Will Zichen qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa?</i>  <b>Answer:</b>            No, he will not qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa, as he had not been in NZ for at least 6 months per year in each of the two years.</p> <p><i>Q2 Will Zichen qualify for a Variations of Travel Condition?</i>  <b>Answer:</b>            No, as he had not been in New Zealand for 6 months total in either of the two 12-month periods before his travel conditions expired on 19 August 2018.</p> <p><i>Q3 Will Zichen and his family qualify for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa?</i>  <b>Answer:</b>            No, there is no path forward for the family to a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa. The residence visas of Zichen, Chunhua, and Biyu have now expired, and they have lost their residence status in New Zealand.            It does not matter that Chunhua and Biyu have spent almost all of the last two years in New Zealand, because Zichen was the principal applicant of the Resident Visa, and he has not met the conditions.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b>            We have made it to the final part of the workshop.</p>	<p><b>Slide 50</b></p> <p><b>Slide 50</b></p>	



## Session Closure

### Outcomes

By the end of this topic, learners will have the opportunity to reflect on what they have learnt and ask any final questions.

### Resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint

### Lesson Plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
10 mins	<p><b>Session Close</b></p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> Ka rawe (awesome), you have completed this workshop!</p> <p><b>Reflect:</b> Ask the group to volunteer their key takeaways with the group. Key learnings may include anything about the session they just had such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Permanent Resident Visa is usually the next step after being granted a Resident Visa and it allows an applicant to live, work and study in New Zealand indefinitely.</li></ul> <p><b>The Eligibility for Permanent Resident Visa</b></p>	<b>Slide 53*</b>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants hold a Resident Visa and have held the Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months at the time of the application or have held a Resident Visa in the three months before the application is made and had held the Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months before it expired (provided RV1.25 does not apply) and</li> <li>• First day in New Zealand as a resident was at least 24 months before the application is made; and</li> <li>• Demonstrate a commitment to New Zealand by meeting the requirements set out in any one of the five subsections; and</li> <li>• They have met any conditions imposed under S49 (1) or S50 of the immigration act 2009; and</li> <li>• They meet character requirement for residence.</li> </ul> <p><b>The five commitment categories:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Significant period of time spent in New Zealand</li> <li>2. Tax residence status in New Zealand</li> <li>3. Investment in New Zealand</li> <li>4. Establishment of a business in New Zealand</li> <li>5. Base established in New Zealand</li> </ol> <p><b>VOTC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When residents are not eligible for Permanent Resident Visa, they may be able to get further travel conditions on their Resident Visa, provided they apply for a variation whilst onshore.</li> <li>• The duration of travel conditions on a Resident Visa can varied for multiple journey travel to NZ within the following specified time periods: 12 months, 14 days, or 24 months.</li> </ul>		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><b>SSRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person may apply for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa if they have held a Resident Visa, but it has expired because they are either:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>left New Zealand after the expiry of the travel conditions or</li> <li>are outside of New Zealand when the travel conditions expired.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><i>Ask the group to show 1 - 10 fingers or stand on an imaginary line going from 1 - 10 in the room in response to the question: How confident are you in assessing Permanent Resident Visa applications?</i></p> <p><i>Answer any final questions from the group.</i></p> <p><b>Show slide and explain:</b> Thank you for your time today. We will close with our MBIE Closing Karakia. <i>Ka hiki te tapu Kia wātea ai te ara Kia tūruki ai te ao mārama Hui e, Taiki e</i></p> <p><b>TRANSLATION:</b> Restrictions are moved aside So the pathway is clear To return to everyday activities Enriched and unified</p> <p>Thank you for attending today. Mā te wā (see you later).</p>	<p>Slide 54</p>	

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