



COVERSHEET

Minister	Hon Erica Stanford	Portfolio	Immigration
Title of Cabinet paper	Introducing a new longer-term visitor visa for parents	Date to be published	2 July 2025

List of documents that have been proactively released

Date	Title	Author
May 2025	Introducing a new longer-term visitor visa for parents	Office of the Minister of Immigration
21 May 2025	Introducing a new longer-term visitor visa for parents ECO-25-MIN-0069 Minute	Cabinet Office

Information redacted

YES

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Some information has been withheld for the reasons of:

- Maintenance of the law
- Commercial information
- Confidential advice to Government

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Office of the Minister of Immigration

Cabinet Economic Policy Committee

Introducing a new longer-term visitor visa for parents

Proposal

- 1 This paper seeks agreement to introduce a new five-year renewable visitor visa for parents of New Zealand citizens and residents (Parent Boost Visa) and its key design parameters.

Relation to government priorities

- 2 This proposal delivers on the Coalition Commitment between the New Zealand National and ACT parties to introduce a five-year, renewable parent category visa, conditional on covering healthcare costs. Decisions on the visa are also a deliverable in the quarter two plan.

Executive Summary

- 3 This paper seeks agreement to a new multiple-entry five-year renewable parent visitor visa (Parent Boost). Allowing parents to spend time with their families in New Zealand supports closer familial relationships and may also enable higher labour force participation for families with young children and support the attraction and retention of skilled migrants. However, given the long period of the visa, there is increased risk of additional costs and pressure for the health system. While this visa is a multiple-entry visa allowing parents to come and go over a five-year period, expectations may be created of parents being able to stay in New Zealand permanently even if they are not eligible for residence. This expectation will need to be carefully managed with clear information on the temporary nature of this visitor visa.
- 4 I am seeking Cabinet's agreement to a number of upfront requirements and a check point at the three-year mark to strike an appropriate balance between attraction and risk mitigation. These include:
 - 4.1 Ensuring applicants have access to sufficient financial support through sponsorship obligations and income or sufficient funds requirements (starting at the median wage for New Zealand-based sponsors or, for parents, aligning with New Zealand Superannuation).
 - 4.2 Reducing risks to the health system by including an upfront health assessment, a mandatory health insurance requirement and a further medical assessment undertaken offshore three-years into the visa. This will also provide an opportunity to ensure visa holders have maintained their insurance.
 - 4.3 Signalling the temporary nature of the visa and reducing "de-facto settlement" risks. This includes an upfront bona fide assessment, requiring the visa holder to go offshore to provide a further medical, requiring a period offshore before

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applying for a second Parent Boost Visa, only allowing two Parent Boost visas (maximum of ten years total), and declarations from the applicant.

- 5 I am seeking Cabinet's authorisation to take any further policy decisions (in consultation with other Ministers as relevant) on the detailed design of the visa as required. A review of the visa will be undertaken in 2027 once volumes are clearer.
- 6 Following decisions in Budget 2024 the immigration system is now operating primarily on a cost to serve basis. I am seeking Cabinet agreement to set a new fee and levy for this visa. I propose a fee of \$1,940 and a levy of \$1,060. The assessment at the three-year mark will have a fee of \$325 to cover the cost of processing. This will be a cumulative \$3,325 cost for five years for standard applicants and \$2,690 for eligible Pacific applicants. Applicants will also be required to pay the International Visitor Levy of \$100.

Background

Existing pathways for parents

- 7 There are four main existing pathways for parents of New Zealand citizens and residents to come to New Zealand:
 - 7.1 The General Visitor Visa (generally for up to 6 or 9 months) or for visa waiver countries a New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA) for visits up to 3 months (or 6 months for UK citizens).
 - 7.2 The Parent and Grandparent Visitor Visa allows people to be in New Zealand for 18 months within a three-year period (for a maximum of six months at a time). Applicants must be of an Acceptable Standard of Health.
 - 7.3 The Parent Category Resident Visa (Parent Category) provides 2,500 places per annum for residence. Parents must be sponsored by their children who must meet income requirements of earning at least 1.5 times the median wage. Parents must meet Acceptable Standards of Health and English language requirements.
 - 7.4 The Parent Retirement Visa provides residence to parents who will invest at least \$1 million in New Zealand bonds, shares or property (not their own home) for at least four years. Parents must meet an Acceptable Standard of Health and have at least \$500,000 to support settlement in New Zealand.

I am seeking Cabinet agreement to introduce a new longer-term parent visa

- 8 In line with the Coalition Commitment, I am seeking Cabinet agreement to a new multi-entry, renewable five-year visitor visa for parents.
- 9 However, a longer-term visitor visa for parents may increase pressure on our health services and will increase risks of "de-facto" settlement and overstaying for those not eligible for residence through the Parent Category.
- 10 I am proposing a number of upfront eligibility criteria and a check point at the three-year mark designed to strike an appropriate balance between attraction and risk mitigation.

Sponsorship and funds requirements

- 11 To mitigate the risk that parents are unable to support themselves while onshore or will result in increased costs for the government, it is common for parent visas to come with requirements for the sponsoring child¹. I recommend that existing sponsorship requirements for other parent visas apply to the Parent Boost Visa.
- 12 Under these requirements, the sponsor is responsible for:
- 12.1 making sure the parent has necessities for their health and welfare while onshore like food, clothing and healthcare;
 - 12.2 providing somewhere suitable to stay, whether this is with the sponsor or funded by the sponsor; and
 - 12.3 covering the cost of the parent travelling back to their home country if they cannot/do not pay for it themselves.
- 13 These obligations will apply for the entire duration onshore. If the government incurs costs that the sponsor was responsible for (including the cost of deportation) that debt can legally be recovered from the sponsor, even if the sponsored person is no longer in New Zealand or has a new visa. A sponsor must also continue to live in New Zealand while their parent is visiting.
- 14 If sponsorship obligations are not met, then a sponsored person can be made liable for deportation. Maintenance of the law
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- 15 I have directed the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment to do additional work enforcing sponsorship obligations in the instance that a parent accumulates health debt and/or overstays their visa. I have also directed them to undertake work on their broader compliance and enforcement approach to this new visa.
- 16 To mitigate the risk that sponsors are unable to meet their obligations and/or parents are unable to support themselves while onshore, I recommend that either the sponsor meets an income requirement, or the parent meets an ongoing income or sufficient funds requirement.
- 17 I propose multiple avenues for sponsors/parents to meet the income/funds requirement to increase access while mitigating risks. I am seeking Cabinet agreement that the sponsor or parent needs to meet ONE of the following:
- 17.1 The sponsor meets an income requirement beginning at the median wage for one sponsor to sponsor one parent (currently \$69,804.80 per annum) and 1.5x the median wage for joint sponsors to sponsor one parent (currently \$104,707.20 per annum). I propose that the minimum income increases by half the median wage for each additional parent, up to a maximum of six parents;²

¹ These requirements are present in the Canadian Super Visa and existing parent visas in New Zealand.

² This is the same approach as the income requirement for sponsors under the Parent Category Residence Visa but starting at a lower base (median wage as opposed to 1.5x median).

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- 17.2 The parent/s have an ongoing income aligning with the rate of New Zealand Superannuation – currently \$32,611.28 gross per annum for a single parent and \$49,552.88 for a couple.
- 17.3 The parent/s have available funds of \$160,000 for a single parent and \$250,000 for a couple to support themselves (based on five years of New Zealand Superannuation rates).
- 18 Starting the income requirement for sponsors at the median wage, despite being lower than the Parent Category (which starts at 1.5x median), is still likely to receive negative feedback from migrant communities and mean some citizens and residents cannot access this visa. However, I consider it appropriate as:
- 18.1 The median wage is the general wage floor to access residence³ and subsequently be eligible to sponsor a parent.⁴
- 18.2 It provides greater assurance sponsors will be able to meet their obligations while not being as restrictive as the Parent Category Resident Visa.

Mitigating impact on the health system and ensuring costs are covered

- 19 An upfront medical assessment is the key lever to partially mitigate possible pressure on the health system by reducing the probability that the parent will need to access significant medical care in the medium term. I recommend that the higher Acceptable Standard of Health (ASH) for residence (as opposed to temporary entry) be a requirement for the Parent Boost visa. This would exclude a number of pre-existing conditions and health conditions with significant associated costs.
- 20 Immigration medicals undertaken to assess ASH generally cover 36 months. I am therefore proposing a further medical and assessment be undertaken offshore by the visa holder in the third year of the visa to confirm that the parent continues to meet ASH requirements. Should the visa holder no longer meet ASH at this point, they can have their visa cancelled or be issued a deportation liability notice if required. Further medical certificates would also be required for the second Parent Boost visa.
- 21 Despite the upfront and proposed three-year health assessment, it is likely that some parents will require medical care while onshore. Officials have considered options to mitigate the risk that these visa holders impose significant costs for the health system, notably a health levy and health insurance. Officials advised that a health levy would be difficult to set at the right level, would create risks if not set right and could not be implemented quickly as it would require legislation. Therefore, I propose a mandatory health insurance requirement⁵.
- 22 Health insurance requirements already apply in some New Zealand visa policies (e.g. the Temporary Retirement Visitor Visa and for students) with varying degrees of coverage required. The extent of the coverage required will impact the overall cost of the insurance and the appetite of insurers to provide coverage. It will also impact the level of risk that costs are not able to be covered by the sponsor or visa holder and therefore leave the health system indebted.

³ With some exceptions for humanitarian and Pacific pathways.

⁴ Those who do not meet this income threshold could still be eligible through the parent's income or funds requirement.

⁵ In Canada to meet the Super Visa requirements the insurance must offer at least \$100,000 Canadian Dollars in health care, hospitalisation and repatriation. Canadian counterparts informed officials that this is intended to cover emergency needs only as opposed to being full medical coverage, including of pre-existing conditions.

- 23 I considered several options for insurance coverage from only requiring coverage for emergency needs to comprehensive coverage⁶. I recommend the health insurance requirement be for emergencies (of at least up to \$250,000 per year), repatriation, return of remains and cancer coverage (of at least \$100,000). The initial estimate is that this would have an average cost of \$4,200-\$6,400 per year but this is likely to be highly influenced by the age of the applicant. For a 45–65-year-old the estimate is \$2,600-\$2,800 a year and for an 80-year-old \$5,000-\$10,000 per year.⁷
- 24 I consider this best balances the cost to the visa holder with the potential risk to the health system. Regardless of the level of insurance coverage required, there will be cases where insurance does not cover all costs, in these cases the sponsor and visa holder are responsible for meeting these costs. I note that parents could opt to return home to receive treatment for non-urgent medical needs⁸.
- 25 Aligning with Canada⁹, I recommend that insurance is required to be paid and valid for a minimum of one year to support a successful application. Evidence of ongoing insurance coverage will be required as part of the three-year medical check and further applications for Parent Boost Visa or Parent Category Resident Visas to support greater compliance. If insurance has not been maintained while on a Parent Boost Visa then visa holders will not be eligible for a subsequent Parent Boost Visa or Parent Category Resident Visa.

Risks and considerations

The volumes expected under this visa are uncertain

- 26 There is significant uncertainty about the volumes of migrants who will access this visa. Officials have informed me they expect to see some substitution effects from existing visas notably the Parent and Grandparent Visitor Visa (which had 7,601 approvals in 2024) and General Visitor Visa.¹⁰ Those currently in the ballot for the Parent Category Residence are also likely to be incentivised to apply (while they wait to be drawn) and more likely to be eligible. There are over 15,000 people currently in the Parent Residence pool¹¹.
- 27 Existing visas do not have the exact same requirements as proposed for the Parent Boost Visa so Canada can also provide insights on what volumes to anticipate. While Canada has a lower proportion of migrants in their overall population, if there were similar volumes to Canada in a New Zealand context that may be approximately 9,500 parents a year at peak.¹²

⁶ Consideration was also given as to whether insurance policies could be required to cover any pre-existing conditions, which are often excluded. Initial consultation with an insurance provider suggested that this was likely to be a high-risk product for insurers, result in highly variable and potentially prohibitively high premiums and could mean that the insurance product was not viable.

⁷ A New Zealand based insurer **Commercial Information**

Commercial Information has done this initial estimate to provide an illustrative outline for what costs could be incurred.

⁸ Cover provided under the Accident Compensation Scheme would remain available to all visitors regardless of the visa they are travelling on.

⁹ Canada offers a Super Visa to parents and grandparents of Canadian citizens and residents which allows for two five-year visas subject to meeting eligibility requirements and having suitable health insurance.

¹⁰ Those from visa waiver countries or not planning multiple trips would be less incentivised to apply for the Parent and Grandparent Visitor Visa and more likely to use existing NZETA/General Visitor Visa pathways.

¹¹ Noting there may be duplication with visitor visa numbers in this pool.

¹² In 2023, Canada approved 73,604 super visas. Noting this was significantly higher than previous years (e.g. 49,232 approved in 2022 and 17,335 in 2019) when the maximum time allowed onshore was two years at a time instead of five years.

Table One: Indicative volume estimates

	<i>Approximate mid-point</i>	<i>Potential range</i>
Upfront surge (first year)	10,000	5,000-15,000
Ongoing annual volume	6,000	2,000 – 10,000

28 With unknown volumes, there is uncertainty about the potential impact on the health system and broader infrastructure. The visa settings will be reviewed in 2027 to ensure the visa is working as intended.

While costs can be mitigated to the extent possible, there are likely to be impacts on the health system

29 The Ministry of Health advises that there will be impacts on the capacity of the health system to deliver care for those already living in New Zealand and public health system costs. Groups entering under the proposed parent visa, even with additional health screening, are likely to have higher health needs than the average population due to age. They would also impose costs on ACC in the event of an accident. Their use of health services (private and public) will place some additional pressure on health system capacity and could impact access to timely, quality health care for those already living in New Zealand. The potential impact on the health system is difficult to quantify given the uncertainty around numbers and the expected duration onshore. Currently, there is also a lack of available demographic information on use of the health system by ineligible people to inform further assessments.

30 Indicative additional health system use for the parent visa group is outlined below. These are based on current use by the New Zealand population in comparable age and ethnic groups, but will be an over-estimate of system use, given the parent visa group will be healthier given ASH requirements and may be offshore for significant periods as this is a multiple-entry visa. In addition, some of the parent visa group may have been in New Zealand on other visas, so will not be additional people for health system use. However, assuming there may be around 30,000 additional people in New Zealand from the proposed parent visa after five years:

30.1 For general practitioner appointments, if each person has two appointments in a year, this would be the equivalent of 0.4% of annual total appointment capacity from funded providers.

30.2 For hospitalisations, at the rate for Asians aged 65–69 years¹³, the additional number of hospitalisations from this group would be 0.5% of total hospitalisations.

30.3 For emergency department (ED) attendances, at the rate for Asians aged 60–74 years, the additional number of ED attendances would be 0.3% of total ED attendances.

31 Proposals for sponsorship obligations, private health insurance requirements, and restrictions on this group’s eligibility to general publicly-funded health services, seek

¹³ India, China and the Philippines currently make up the top three nationalities under temporary and resident parent visas.

to limit costs to the public health system. However, some costs on the public health system will likely be incurred by this group, especially as older people's health can deteriorate more quickly and they will be covered by ACC in the event of an accident. While the proposed visa design seeks to mitigate this risk, some risk still remains.

- 32 The public health system provides acute care to those needing health care who are ineligible for public funding, without considering their ability to pay. There may be cases (despite immigration requirements) where either insurance does not cover the costs incurred, or the individual or their sponsor, who is ultimately liable for the cost, cannot meet the cost for acute care already provided in the public health system, which is then, after a collection process administered by Health NZ, written off as a bad debt. For non-acute care, such as elective care if needed through the public system, the eligibility rules and its lower acuity restrict public system treatment without payment arrangements.
- 33 Currently, around 20% of charges to all ineligible groups, including tourists, is written off as bad debts by Health NZ. This will be significantly lower, probably under 5%, for the parent visa group, as they will be in New Zealand for longer periods, with sponsors based in New Zealand and with private health insurance to pay for acute care use.
- 34 The Ministry of Social Development also note that the income requirements for sponsors and parents are modest in the context of general living costs and potentially expensive health insurance premiums. There is a risk that sponsors will face hardship and seek support from the welfare system.

There are also risks of de-facto settlement

- 35 With a longer-term visitor visa there are inherent risks that parents become settled in New Zealand and do not wish to return home. While some Parent Boost visa holders will likely go on to apply and receive residence under the Parent Category Resident Visa, not all will be eligible or able to access the category. Maintenance of the law
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

- 36 I am recommending a number of requirements to mitigate this risk:
 - 36.1 Applicants will be subject to a bona fide/genuine visitor assessment as part of the application. This assessment will include consideration of:
 - 36.1.1 the strength of any family ties in the home country;
 - 36.1.2 the nature of any personal, financial, employment or other commitments in the home country;
 - 36.1.3 any circumstances that may discourage the applicant from returning to their home country when the visa expires.
 - 36.2 Applicants will be required to sign a declaration that they understand the visa is temporary and unless they are granted residence while onshore, they will need to leave New Zealand before their visa expires.

Maintenance of the law
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[Redacted]

- 36.3 Visa holders will be required to go offshore in the third year of the visa for a new medical assessment.
- 36.4 Applicants will only be able to apply for a Parent Boost Visa while offshore and will need to be offshore for three months prior being eligible for a second Parent Boost Visa.
- 36.5 Parents cannot access more than two Parent Boost Visas (i.e. they cannot stay longer than a 10-year period on a Parent Boost).

37 Confidential advice to Government
[Redacted]

38 Parents in New Zealand for the lengths of time proposed under this visa and who are receiving income (either from remote work or from passive income sources) may trigger New Zealand tax obligations. Applicants will be informed of these potential impacts and linked to information about these obligations on the Inland Revenue website. They will also need to ensure that they comply with any other obligations in their home country (for example, time in country requirements for receiving superannuation).

Implementation

39 Immigration New Zealand will implement the Parent Boost visa on 29 September 2025. ICT changes required to allow for the three-year health check will be implemented after this date but prior to when they are needed.

Cost-of-living Implications

40 This proposal has no direct cost-of-living implications. Proposed upfront requirements (for income/funds and insurance) are intended to ensure that sponsors have the financial means to meet their obligations without causing themselves hardship or that parents are able to support themselves while onshore.

Financial Implications

41 This visa requires new immigration fees and levies to be set. Immigration fees are set to recover the direct and indirect costs of processing and assessing visa products (i.e. the 'cost-to-serve'). Given similar processing efforts required, I seek Cabinet agreement to set the Parent Boost Visa fee at the same level as the Parent Category Resident Visa at \$1,940 for most applicants and \$1,390 for applicants eligible for the Pacific fee band.

42 Immigration levies cover the wider costs of running the immigration and are set to reflect a combination of the benefits that users of the immigration system receive or the risks they create. As this is a longer-term visitor visa, I propose to align it with the Accredited Employer Work Visa with a levy of \$1,060.

43 There will be small fee required at the three-year point to process the new medical. I am seeking Cabinet agreement to align this with the fee for a Variation of Conditions at \$325 for most applicants and \$240 for applicants eligible for the Pacific fee band.

- 44 As proposed, the total visa cost for five years will be \$3,325 for most applicants and \$2,690 for applicants eligible for the Pacific fee band. This will cover the upfront application and three-year medical check. Applicants will also be required to pay the International Visitor Levy of \$100 (per applicant).
- 45 The fee and levy rates will be reviewed at an upcoming fee and levy review to ensure they are set at an appropriate level once volumes and processing effort become clearer.

Legislative Implications

- 46 Setting a new immigration fee and levy requires changes to the Immigration (Visa, Entry Permission, and Related Matters) Regulations 2010. I am seeking Cabinet's invitation to issue drafting instructions to the Parliamentary Counsel Office to progress this change.

Impact Analysis

Regulatory Impact Statement

- 47 The Ministry for Regulation has determined that this proposal is exempt from providing a Cost Recovery Impact Statement (CRIS), on the grounds that there are no or only minor economic, social or environmental impacts, and existing impact analysis supporting the fee levels proposed is in the previous CRIS [ECO-24-MIN-0040 refers].¹⁵

Climate Implications of Policy Assessment

- 48 The Climate Implications of Policy Assessment (CIPA) team has been consulted and confirms that the CIPA requirements do not apply to this policy proposal, as the threshold for significance is not met.

Population Implications

- 49 This proposal will allow eligible New Zealand citizens and residents to support their parents to come to New Zealand for extended stays which in turn may positively support ongoing settlement in New Zealand.
- 50 I note that previously concerns have been raised that tight eligibility settings for parent policies (e.g. income requirements) have a disproportionate impact on some groups where average earnings are lower. These settings are, for the most part, more facilitative than the Parent Residence Category. I do not think lower requirements would be appropriate as it would increase risks both that parents are unable to be financially supported while onshore (increasing the risk of hardship) and that greater costs fall on the government.

Human Rights

- 51 The proposals in this paper are consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993.

Use of External Resources

¹⁵ <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/28930-stage-2-cost-recovery-impact-statement-2024-immigration-fee-and-levy-review-pdf>

52 No external resources were used in the development of these proposals.

Consultation

53 The Ministries of Social Development, Business Innovation and Employment (Tourism, Accident Compensation, Immigration New Zealand), Health, Primary Industries, Pacific Peoples, Education, Women, the Office for Seniors, Health New Zealand, the Treasury, Inland Revenue, Whaikaha – Ministry of Disabled People and Te Puni Kōkiri have been consulted. The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (Policy Advisory Group) has been informed.

Communications

54 I intend to announce the introduction of this new visa in June.

Proactive Release

55 I will proactively release this Cabinet paper, with any withholdings as appropriate under the Official Information Act 1982 after announcements have been made.

Recommendations

The Minister of Immigration recommends that the Committee:

- 1 note that there is a coalition commitment between the National and ACT parties to introduce a new five-year renewable parent visa on the condition of covering healthcare costs;
- 2 agree to introduce a new five-year renewable visa for parents of eligible New Zealand citizens and residents (Parent Boost Visa);

Duration

- 3 agree that the Parent Boost Visa will enable multiple entries within a five-year duration;
- 4 agree that Parent Boost Visa holders will be required to go offshore, complete a new immigration medical and provide evidence they have maintained insurance (as required) in the third year of their Parent Boost Visa;
- 5 note that if the immigration medical as outlined in recommendation 4 results in the visa holder no longer meeting the Acceptable Standard of Health that the visa holder could have their visa cancelled or be served with a deportation liability notice;
- 6 note that if the Parent Boost Visa holder does not meet all of the conditions outlined in recommendation 4 that the visa holder could have their visa cancelled or be served with a deportation liability notice;
- 7 agree that Parent Boost Visa holders will be required to spend three months offshore prior to accessing a second Parent Boost Visa;
- 8 agree that migrants can only access a maximum of two Parent Boost Visas (up to a maximum of 10 years onshore on a Parent Boost Visa);

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Sponsorship and funds requirements

- 9 agree that eligibility for a Parent Boost Visa is conditional on sponsorship by an eligible New Zealand citizen or resident;
- 10 agree that sponsors will be liable for any costs incurred by the Government in relation to the visa holder during the visa duration;
- 11 agree that one of three income or sufficient funds requirements must be met and those are:
 - 11.1 the sponsor meets an income requirement beginning at the median wage for one sponsor to sponsor one parent (currently \$69,804.80 per annum) and 1.5x the median wage for joint sponsors to sponsor one parent (currently \$104,707.20 per annum), and the minimum income increases by half the median wage for each additional parent, up to a maximum of six parents;
 - 11.2 the parent/s has an ongoing income aligning with the single rate of New Zealand Superannuation for a single parent and the couple rate for a couple;
 - 11.3 the parent/s has a minimum of \$160,000 for a single parent and \$250,000 for a couple readily available to support themselves for the duration of their visa;

Covering health costs

- 12 agree that applicants will be required to meet the Acceptable Standard of Health (ASH) for residence;
- 13 agree that applicants be required to provide a further medical certificate to access their second Parent Boost Visa regardless of how recently their previous medical was provided;
- 14 agree that applicants be required to obtain and maintain health insurance which provides emergency medical cover (of at least up to \$250,000), repatriation, return of remains and cancer treatment (of at least \$100,000);
- 15 agree that applicants be required to evidence coverage of a minimum of a year of suitable health insurance in order to be eligible for a Parent Boost Visa;
- 16 agree that maintaining suitable health insurance is an ongoing condition of the visa and could result in Parent Boost Visa holders being made liable for deportation, having their visa cancelled or being declined a subsequent Parent Boost Visa if evidence of coverage being maintained cannot be provided at the three-year check as outlined in recommendation 4 and/or the subsequent application;
- 17 agree to amend eligibility to the Parent Category Resident Visa to make current or previous Parent Boost Visa holders who have either failed to demonstrate they maintained health insurance coverage for a suitable period while onshore on a Parent Boost visa, or whom Immigration New Zealand have evidence of outstanding debts to the Government rendering them ineligible for residence under the Parent Category Resident Visa;
- 18 agree that applicants will be required to declare that they understand the visa is temporary and unless they are granted residence while onshore, they will need to leave New Zealand before their visa expires;

I N C O N F I D E N C E

- 19 agree that the sponsor/s must continue living in New Zealand while the sponsored visa holder is onshore on a Parent Boost Visa;
- 20 agree that a sponsor no longer living in New Zealand could result in the parent's visa being cancelled and would also make the parent ineligible for a second Parent Boost Visa;

Detailed design, fees and levies

- 21 authorise the Minister of Immigration to make further policy decisions on the design of the visa, in consultation with other relevant Ministers as required;
- 22 agree to set the immigration fee for the Parent Boost Visa application at \$1,940 for standard applicants and \$1,390 for applicants eligible for the Pacific fee band;
- 23 agree to set the immigration levy for the Parent Boost visa at \$1,060;
- 24 agree to set the immigration fee for the compliance with conditions check outlined in recommendation 4 at \$325 for standard applicants and \$240 for applicants eligible for the Pacific fee band;
- 25 invite the Minister of Immigration to issue drafting instructions to the Parliamentary Counsel Office to set the new immigration fees and levy for the Parent Boost visa;

Report back

- 26 invite the Minister of Immigration to undertake a review of the policy in 2027 and report back to Cabinet with any recommendations for change;

Hon Erica Stanford

Minister of Immigration

Authorised for lodgement