



Immigration (Fiscal Sustainability and System Integrity) Amendment Act 2025

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Commencement see section 2

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Schedule 1

New Part 4 inserted into Schedule 1AA

Schedule 2

Consequential amendment to Search and Surveillance Act 2012

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Immigration (Fiscal Sustainability and System Integrity) Amendment Act 2025.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act comes into force on the day after Royal assent, with some exceptions.
- (2) Sections 4(2) and (3), 16, 17, 34(2), 37, 38(1) to (3), 39, 43(3), 45(4), 46(2), 50, 52, and 54(1) (which make amendments in relation to decisions about applications for a warrant of commitment) come into force 3 months after Royal assent.
- (3) Sections 18, 19, 20(1) to (3), 21 to 25, and 67 (which make amendments in relation to deportation) come into force 6 months after Royal assent.

- (4) Sections 43(4), 48, 49, 51, 53, and 62 to 64 (which make amendments to introduce electronic monitoring as a condition of release of a person liable to arrest and detention) come into force on the first anniversary of Royal assent.

3 Principal Act

This Act amends the Immigration Act 2009.

Part 1

Amendments relating to system integrity

Subpart 1—Amendments relating to preliminary provisions

4 Section 4 amended (Interpretation)

- (1) In section 4, insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:

dwelling has the meaning given in section 286(3)

first available craft means the first craft that is available to place a person on after they meet the following criteria:

- (a) the person is liable for deportation or turnaround; and
- (b) the person has—
 - (i) applied for leave to bring judicial review proceedings within 28 days after being notified of the Tribunal’s determination in respect of the decision or matter to which the review proceedings relate, or within any further time allowed by the High Court, but leave has been refused; or
 - (ii) applied for leave to bring judicial review proceedings after the prescribed time; or
 - (iii) not applied for leave to bring judicial review proceedings; and
- (c) the person has no further rights of appeal under this Act; and
- (d) there are no impediments to the deportation or turnaround of the person; and
- (e) the deportation or turnaround of the person from New Zealand will not contravene section 164

irregular entry into New Zealand includes, without limitation, entry into New Zealand by a person if—

- (a) the identity of the person is unknown; or
- (b) in the circumstances referred to in section 324E(6)(a), the person’s identity has not been established to the satisfaction of a District Court Judge; or
- (c) the person has used false or fraudulently obtained documents, or other deceptive or fraudulent means, to gain entry; or

- (d) the person has failed to observe border control or other immigration formalities; or
 - (e) the person has used a deceptive or clandestine method of entry (for example, as a stowaway or by entering outside of official points of entry, including closed or unauthorised entry points); or
 - (f) the person has been assisted to enter by smugglers
- out of hours** has the meaning given in section 286(3)

- (2) In section 4, definition of **irregular entry into New Zealand**, paragraph (b), replace “section 324E(6)(a)” with “sections 317AA(3)(a) and 324E(6)(a)”.
- (3) In section 4, definition of **warrant of commitment**, paragraph (a), after “section 317,”, insert “317AA,”.

5 Section 9A amended (Meaning of mass arrival group)

- (1) After section 9A(1), insert:
 - (1A) A group of people arriving on board a group of aircraft are a mass arrival group under subsection (1)(c) if the aircraft arrive within the same 24-hour time period.
- (2) Repeal section 9A(2).

Subpart 2—Amendments relating to core provisions and matters in relation to decision making

6 Section 17 amended (Exceptions to non-eligibility for visa or entry permission)

After section 17(3), insert:

- (4) Nothing in section 15 or 16 limits the power of the Minister to grant a temporary entry class visa under section 75A.

Subpart 3—Amendments relating to visas

7 Section 50 amended (Conditions on resident visas)

After section 50(4), insert:

- (4A) The Minister may, by special direction in relation to a class or classes of persons holding resident visas,—
 - (a) vary conditions that would otherwise apply to visas of the relevant types, or that were imposed under this section, that relate to travel to New Zealand;
 - (b) vary or cancel conditions that would otherwise apply to visas of the relevant types or that were imposed under this section.

- (4B) However, the Minister may not make a special direction under subsection (4A) unless satisfied that the special direction is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
- (a) any unusual circumstance:
 - (b) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:
 - (c) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control:
 - (d) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system.
- (4C) A special direction under subsection (4A) may, without limiting the generality of the manner in which persons may be classified, classify persons to whom a variation or cancellation of a visa condition applies by reference to all or any of the following:
- (a) their nationality:
 - (b) the country or place from which they are travelling or have travelled (whether it is their original or an intermediate point of departure):
 - (c) whether or not they hold, or are required to hold, any particular type of travel or immigration documentation, by whomever issued:
 - (d) the type of visa that they hold:
 - (e) any other type of visa that they have applied for.
- (4D) The Minister must certify a special direction made under subsection (4A) as follows:
- (a) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
 - (i) any unusual circumstance:
 - (ii) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:
 - (iii) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control:
 - (iv) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system; and
 - (b) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation will—
 - (i) benefit the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; or
 - (ii) not disadvantage the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; and
 - (c) the Minister has undertaken any consultation that they consider to be appropriate in the particular situation.
- (4E) A special direction under subsection (4A)—

- (a) is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and
- (b) commences in accordance with section 378(3), even if it is not yet published; and
- (c) must be published together with an explanation of the effect of the special direction; and
- (d) must specify—
 - (i) its duration, which can be no longer than 6 months; and
 - (ii) any statutory power exercised; and
 - (iii) the class of persons to whom it applies.

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section

Publication	The maker must publish it in accordance with the Legislation (Publication) Regulations 2021	LA19 s 74(1)(aa)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

8 Section 52 amended (Conditions on temporary entry class visas (other than those subject to restricted temporary entry instructions))

After section 52(4), insert:

- (4A) The Minister may, by special direction in relation to a class or classes of persons holding temporary entry class visas,—
 - (a) impose further conditions on the visas, whether or not the conditions are specified in the temporary entry instructions in relation to visas of the relevant types;
 - (b) vary or cancel conditions that would otherwise apply to visas of the relevant types or that were imposed under this section.
- (4B) However, the Minister may not make a special direction under subsection (4A) unless satisfied that the special direction is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
 - (a) any unusual circumstance;
 - (b) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act;
 - (c) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control;
 - (d) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system.
- (4C) A special direction under subsection (4A) may, without limiting the generality of the manner in which persons may be classified, classify persons to whom a further visa condition, or a variation or cancellation of a visa condition, applies by reference to all or any of the following:

- (a) their nationality;
 - (b) the country or place from which they are travelling or have travelled (whether it is their original or an intermediate point of departure);
 - (c) whether or not they hold, or are required to hold, any particular type of travel or immigration documentation, by whomever issued;
 - (d) the type of visa that they hold;
 - (e) any other type of visa that they have applied for.
- (4D) The Minister must certify a special direction made under subsection (4A) as follows:
- (a) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
 - (i) any unusual circumstance;
 - (ii) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act;
 - (iii) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control;
 - (iv) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system; and
 - (b) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation will—
 - (i) benefit the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; or
 - (ii) not disadvantage the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; and
 - (c) the Minister has undertaken any consultation that they consider to be appropriate in the particular situation.
- (4E) A special direction under subsection (4A)—
- (a) is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and
 - (b) commences in accordance with section 378(3), even if it is not yet published; and
 - (c) must be published together with an explanation of the effect of the special direction; and
 - (d) must specify—
 - (i) its duration, which can be no longer than 6 months; and
 - (ii) any statutory power exercised; and
 - (iii) the class of persons to whom it applies.

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	The maker must publish it in accordance with the Legislation (Publication) Regulations 2021	LA19 s 74(1)(aa)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116
<i>This note is not part of the Act.</i>		

9 Section 53 amended (Conditions on temporary entry class visas subject to restricted temporary entry instructions)

After section 53(4), insert:

- (4A) The Minister may, by special direction in relation to a class or classes of persons holding temporary entry class visas subject to restricted temporary entry instructions,—
- (a) impose further conditions on the visas, whether or not the conditions are specified in the restricted temporary entry instructions in relation to visas of the relevant types:
 - (b) vary or cancel conditions that would otherwise apply to visas of the relevant types or that were imposed under this section.
- (4B) However, the Minister may not make a special direction under subsection (4A) unless satisfied that the special direction is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
- (a) any unusual circumstance:
 - (b) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:
 - (c) any circumstance that is outside the Department’s control:
 - (d) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system.
- (4C) A special direction under subsection (4A) may, without limiting the generality of the manner in which persons may be classified, classify persons to whom a further visa condition, or a variation or cancellation of a visa condition, applies by reference to all or any of the following:
- (a) their nationality:
 - (b) the country or place from which they are travelling or have travelled (whether it is their original or an intermediate point of departure):
 - (c) whether or not they hold, or are required to hold, any particular type of travel or immigration documentation, by whomever issued:
 - (d) the type of visa that they hold:
 - (e) any other type of visa that they have applied for.
- (4D) The Minister must certify a special direction made under subsection (4A) as follows:

(a)

the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:

(i)

any unusual circumstance:

(ii)

any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:

(iii)

any circumstance that is outside the Department’s control:

(iv)

any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system; and

(b)

the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation will—

(i)

benefit the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; or

(ii)

not disadvantage the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; and

(c)

the Minister has undertaken any consultation that they consider to be appropriate in the particular situation.

(4E)

A special direction under subsection (4A)—

(a)

is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and

(b)

commences in accordance with section 378(3), even if it is not yet published; and

(c)

must be published together with an explanation of the effect of the special direction; and

(d)

must specify—

(i)

its duration, which can be no longer than 6 months; and

(ii)

any statutory power exercised; and

(iii)

the class of persons to whom it applies.

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section

Publication	The maker must publish it in accordance with the Legislation (Publication) Regulations 2021	LA19 s 74(1)(aa)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

10 Section 57 amended (Applications for visas)

After section 57(2), insert:

- (3)

The Minister may, by special direction, waive 1 or more of the prescribed requirements for applying for a visa (whether at an immigration control area or otherwise) in respect of a class or classes of persons.

- (4) However, the Minister may not make a special direction under subsection (3) unless satisfied that the special direction is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
- (a) any unusual circumstance:
 - (b) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:
 - (c) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control:
 - (d) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system.
- (5) A waiver made in accordance with subsection (3) may, without limiting the generality of the manner in which persons may be classified, classify persons to whom the waiver applies by reference to all or any of the following:
- (a) their nationality:
 - (b) the country or place from which they are travelling or have travelled (whether it is their original or an intermediate point of departure):
 - (c) whether or not they hold, or are required to hold, any particular type of travel or immigration documentation, by whomever issued:
 - (d) the type of visa that they hold:
 - (e) any other type of visa that they have applied for.
- (6) The Minister must certify a special direction made under subsection (3) as follows:
- (a) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
 - (i) any unusual circumstance:
 - (ii) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:
 - (iii) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control:
 - (iv) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system; and
 - (b) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation will—
 - (i) benefit the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; or
 - (ii) not disadvantage the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; and
 - (c) the Minister has undertaken any consultation that they consider to be appropriate in the particular situation.
- (7) A special direction under subsection (3)—

- (a) is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and
- (b) commences in accordance with section 378(3), even if it is not yet published; and
- (c) must be published together with an explanation of the effect of the special direction; and
- (d) must specify—
 - (i) its duration, which can be no longer than 6 months; and
 - (ii) any statutory power exercised; and
 - (iii) the class of persons to whom it applies.

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	The maker must publish it in accordance with the Legislation (Publication) Regulations 2021	LA19 s 74(1)(aa)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116
<i>This note is not part of the Act.</i>		

11 New sections 61A and 61B inserted

After section 61, insert:

61A Grant of visa to individual

- (1) The Minister may at any time, of the Minister’s own volition, grant a visa of any type to a person who—
 - (a) is outside New Zealand; or
 - (b) is in New Zealand and holds a temporary entry class visa.
- (2) A visa may be granted under subsection (1) even if the grant is contrary to immigration instructions.
- (3) A decision to grant a visa under subsection (1) is in the Minister’s absolute discretion.

61B Grant of visas to class of persons by special direction

- (1) The Minister may, at any time of the Minister’s own volition, by special direction, grant visas of any type to a class or classes of persons who—
 - (a) are outside New Zealand; or
 - (b) are in New Zealand and hold temporary entry class visas.
- (2) A visa may be granted under subsection (1) even if the grant is contrary to immigration instructions.
- (3) However, the Minister may not make a special direction under subsection (1) unless satisfied that the special direction is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:

- (a) any unusual circumstance:
 - (b) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:
 - (c) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control:
 - (d) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system.
- (4) A special direction under subsection (1) may, without limiting the generality of the manner in which persons may be classified, classify persons to whom a visa is granted by reference to all or any of the following:
 - (a) their nationality:
 - (b) the country or place from which they are travelling or have travelled (whether it is their original or an intermediate point of departure):
 - (c) whether or not they hold, or are required to hold, any particular type of travel or immigration documentation, by whomever issued:
 - (d) any type of visa that they hold or have applied for.
- (5) The Minister must certify a special direction made under subsection (1) as follows:
 - (a) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
 - (i) any unusual circumstance:
 - (ii) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:
 - (iii) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control:
 - (iv) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system; and
 - (b) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation will—
 - (i) benefit the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; or
 - (ii) not disadvantage the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; and
 - (c) the Minister has undertaken any consultation that they consider to be appropriate in the particular situation.
- (6) A special direction under subsection (1)—
 - (a) is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and
 - (b) commences in accordance with section 378(3), even if it is not yet published; and

- (c) must be published together with an explanation of the effect of the special direction; and
- (d) must specify—
 - (i) its duration, which can be no longer than 6 months; and
 - (ii) any statutory power exercised; and
 - (iii) the class of persons to whom it applies.

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	The maker must publish it in accordance with the Legislation (Publication) Regulations 2021	LA19 s 74(1)(aa)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116
<i>This note is not part of the Act.</i>		

12 Section 71 amended (Who may apply for residence class visa)

After section 71(3), insert:

- (3A) No person whose residence class visa has been cancelled under section 75A may apply for a residence class visa.

13 New section 75A inserted (Cancellation of residence class visa of person threatening security)

After section 75, insert:

75A	Cancellation of residence class visa of person threatening security
(1)	The Minister may cancel a person’s residence class visa if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Minister has certified under section 163(1) that the person constitutes a threat or risk to security; but (b) a refugee and protection officer has determined under section 164(5) that section 164(3) or (4) does not allow the person to be deported.
(2)	If the Minister cancels a visa under subsection (1), the Minister must grant the person a temporary entry class visa of a type that the Minister thinks fit.
(3)	The expiry date of a temporary entry class visa granted under subsection (2) is a matter for the discretion of the Minister.
(4)	A person granted a temporary entry class visa under subsection (2) may apply to the Minister for a further temporary entry class visa if the criteria for cancellation set out in subsection (1) still apply to that person.
(5)	On receipt of an application under subsection (4), the Minister, if satisfied that the criteria for cancellation set out in subsection (1) still apply to that person,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must grant a further temporary entry class visa of a type that the Minister thinks fit; and (b) may—

- (i) impose on the visa granted any conditions that the Minister thinks fit; or
- (ii) vary or waive conditions that would otherwise apply to it.

14 Section 79 amended (Who may apply for temporary visa)

In section 79(1)(c),—

- (a) delete “either”; and
- (b) before subparagraph (i), insert:
 - (iaaa) a person to whom section 75A(2) applies; or

15 New sections 91A and 91B and cross-headings inserted

After section 91, insert:

Special directions to extend temporary entry class visas and transit visas

91A Extension of temporary entry class visas and transit visas by special direction

- (1) The Minister may, by special direction in relation to a class or classes of persons holding the following visas, extend the visas by a period of up to 9 months from the date on which they would otherwise expire:
 - (a) temporary entry class visas (excluding those visas that are subject to restricted temporary entry instructions):
 - (b) temporary entry class visas subject to restricted temporary entry instructions:
 - (c) transit visas.
- (2) However, the Minister may not make a special direction under subsection (1) unless satisfied that the special direction is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
 - (a) any unusual circumstance:
 - (b) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act:
 - (c) any circumstance that is outside the Department’s control:
 - (d) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system.
- (3) A visa extended under subsection (1)(a) or (b) must, for all purposes, be treated as if it continues to be a current visa allowing a person to travel to New Zealand, apply for entry permission, and stay in New Zealand until the earlier of the following events:
 - (a) the cancellation of the visa:
 - (b) the expiry of the period of the extension.

- (4) A transit visa extended under subsection (1)(c) must, for all purposes, be treated as if it continues to be a current visa giving the holder of the visa permission to travel to New Zealand, and to remain, for no longer than the transit period,—
- (a) on the craft concerned; or
 - (b) in an immigration control area; or
 - (c) in the custody of the Police.
- (5) Subsection (1) does not require—
- (a) the endorsement or modification of the visa; or
 - (b) the issue of a document extending the visa; or
 - (c) the grant of a new visa.
- (6) A visa extension under subsection (1) may, without limiting the generality of the manner in which persons may be classified, classify persons to whom the extension applies by reference to all or any of the following:
- (a) their nationality;
 - (b) the country or place from which they are travelling or have travelled (whether it is their original or an intermediate point of departure);
 - (c) whether or not they hold, or are required to hold, any particular type of travel or immigration documentation, by whomever issued;
 - (d) the type of visa that they hold.
- (7) The Minister must certify a special direction made under subsection (1) as follows:
- (a) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation is reasonably necessary to respond to 1 or more of the following circumstances:
 - (i) any unusual circumstance;
 - (ii) any circumstance that is unable to be dealt with under any other provision of the Act;
 - (iii) any circumstance that is outside the Department's control;
 - (iv) any circumstance that poses a challenge to the immigration system; and
 - (b) the Minister considers that the exercise of the power to make the special direction in the particular situation will—
 - (i) benefit the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; or
 - (ii) not disadvantage the class or classes of persons to whom it applies; and
 - (c) the Minister has undertaken any consultation that they consider to be appropriate in the particular situation.

- (8) A special direction under subsection (1)—
- (a) is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and
 - (b) commences in accordance with section 378(3), even if it is not yet published; and
 - (c) must be published together with an explanation of the effect of the special direction; and
 - (d) must specify—
 - (i) its duration, which can be no longer than 6 months; and
 - (ii) any statutory power exercised; and
 - (iii) the class of persons to whom it applies.

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section

Publication	The maker must publish it in accordance with the Legislation (Publication) Regulations 2021	LA19 s 74(1)(aa)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Reporting to Minister about grant of visas by special direction

91B Departmental annual report to record exercise of power to make special directions (class of persons)

The chief executive must include in every annual report prepared by the chief executive for the purposes of section 43 of the Public Finance Act 1989—

- (a) the number of times that the power to make a special direction under sections 50(4A), 52(4A), 53(4A), 57(3), 61B(1), and 91A(1) has been used in the financial year and the previous 3 financial years (if applicable); and
- (b) the reasons for which any special directions under sections 50(4A), 52(4A), 53(4A), 57(3), 61B(1), and 91A(1) were made in the financial year.

Subpart 4—Amendments relating to arrivals and departures

16 Section 116 amended (When section 115 ceases to apply to person)

- (1) In section 116(1)(d), after “section 317”, insert “, 317AA,”.
- (2) In section 116(1)(e), after “section 317,”, insert “317AA,”.

17 Section 117 amended (When turnaround ceases to apply to person remanded in custody or imprisoned)

- (1) In section 117(4)(b), after “section 317”, insert “, 317AA,”.

- (2) In section 117(4)(c), after “section 317,”, insert “317AA,”.

Subpart 5—Amendments relating to deportation

18 Section 156 amended (Deportation liability if visa held under false identity)

In section 156(1)(a), replace “the person is convicted of” with “the person is convicted or found guilty of, or pleads guilty to,”.

19 Section 158 amended (Deportation liability of residence class visa holder due to fraud, forgery, etc)

In section 158(1)(a), replace “the person is convicted of” with “the person is convicted or found guilty of, or pleads guilty to,”.

20 Section 161 amended (Deportation liability of residence class visa holder convicted of criminal offence)

- (1) In the heading to section 161, after “**convicted**”, insert “**or guilty**”.
- (2) In section 161(1), replace “A residence class visa holder is liable for deportation if he or she is convicted, in New Zealand or elsewhere,—” with “A residence class visa holder is liable for deportation if they are convicted or found guilty of, or plead guilty to, in New Zealand or elsewhere,—”.
- (3) In section 161(1), replace “of an offence” with “an offence” in each place.
- (4) In section 161(1)(d), replace “section 350(1) or 351” with “section 350(1), 351, or 351A”.

21 Section 162 amended (Deportation liability if refugee or protection status cancelled under section 146)

In section 162(2)(a), replace “if the person has been convicted of” with “if the person has been convicted or found guilty of, or pleaded guilty to,”.

22 Section 173 amended (Right of victims to make submissions on suspension or cancellation of liability for deportation)

Replace section 173(1) with:

- (1) In determining whether to cancel or suspend a person’s liability for deportation, the Minister must have regard to any written submissions made by a victim of an offence or offences if—
- (a) the person who is liable for deportation—
- (i) has been convicted of the offence or offences; or
- (ii) has been found guilty of the offence or offences; or
- (iii) has pleaded guilty to the offence or offences; and
- (b) the person’s liability for deportation arises from that offence or those offences.

23 Section 179 amended (Deported person may not enter New Zealand during period of prohibition on entry)

- (1) In section 179(1), table, repeal the item relating to section 161.
- (2) In section 179(1), table, after the item relating to section 160, insert:

Section 161 applies (residence class visa holder convicted or guilty of specified offence)	permanent prohibition
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Subpart 6—Amendments relating to appeals, reviews, and other proceedings

24 Section 201 amended (Persons who may appeal to Tribunal on facts)

In section 201(2)(b), replace “have been convicted of” with “have been convicted or found guilty of, or pleaded guilty to,”.

25 Section 208 amended (Right of victims to make submission on appeal)

Replace section 208(1) with:

- (1) In determining a humanitarian appeal by a person who becomes liable for deportation under section 161, the Tribunal must have regard to—
 - (a) any written submissions made to it by a victim of an offence or offences if—
 - (i) the person who is liable for deportation—
 - (A) has been convicted of the offence or offences; or
 - (B) has been found guilty of the offence or offences; or
 - (C) has pleaded guilty to the offence or offences; and
 - (ii) the person’s liability for deportation arises from that offence or those offences; and
 - (b) any relevant written submissions made by a victim to the Minister under section 173.

26 Section 211 amended (Effect of successful appeal against liability for deportation)

In section 211(4), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

27 Section 213 amended (Effect of suspension)

In section 213(4), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

28 Section 266 amended (Appointment of special advocate for purposes of Part 9 proceedings)

In section 266(3), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

29 Section 268 amended (Protection of special advocates from liability)

In section 268(1)(a), replace “section 9” with “section 7”.

Subpart 7—Amendments relating to compliance and information**30 Section 277A amended (Powers of entry and search for employees on employers’ premises)**

In section 277A(1), definition of **specified employee**, replace “section 350 or 351” with “section 350, 351, or 351A”.

31 Section 277C amended (Departmental annual report to record exercise of entry and search powers under section 277A)

In section 277C(1)(b), replace “section 350 or 351” with “section 350, 351, or 351A”.

32 Section 286 amended (Powers of entry and search relating to deportation)

In section 286, insert as subsections (2) and (3):

- (2) However, if an immigration officer intends to enter a dwelling or marae out of hours and search for the person named in the deportation liability notice, deportation order, or removal order and for the purposes set out in subsection (1), they must first obtain a warrant authorising them to do so.
- (3) In this section and in section 293B,—
dwelling means any building or part of a building that is used for residential accommodation of any kind, and includes a garage or shed associated with the building or part of the building
out of hours means—
 - (a) Monday to Friday between 9 pm and 7 am on the following day:
 - (b) any time on a Saturday or Sunday:
 - (c) any time on a public holiday (as specified in section 44(1) of the Holidays Act 2003).

33 New sections 293B and 293C inserted

After section 293A, insert:

293B Application for warrant to enter and search relating to deportation

- (1) An immigration officer may apply for a warrant to enter a dwelling or marae and search for a person named in a deportation liability notice, deportation order, or removal order out of hours.
- (2) The application must be made to a District Court Judge in the manner provided for in section 98 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.
- (3) The application must, in addition to the particulars set out in section 98(1) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012,—

- (a) set out how the proposed entry and search is intended to be carried out; and
 - (b) include an assessment of how the proposed entry and search takes into account the culture of the person named in a deportation liability notice, deportation order, or removal order and anyone else who may be present in the dwelling or marae; and
 - (c) consider the potential impact of the proposed entry and search on anyone else who may be present in the dwelling or marae, including—
 - (i) children; and
 - (ii) elderly persons; and
 - (iii) other vulnerable persons; and
 - (d) demonstrate that reasonable alternatives to the proposed entry and search have been considered; and
 - (e) include an assessment of whether the proposed entry and search is reasonable, proportionate, and in the public interest.
- (4) A District Court Judge may issue a warrant to an immigration officer if the Judge is satisfied that—
- (a) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person specified in the application is liable for deportation from New Zealand; and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person is likely to be at the dwelling or marae specified in the application out of hours; and
 - (c) the application meets the requirements set out in subsection (3); and
 - (d) on the basis of the application, it is appropriate to issue the warrant.
- (5) Section 98 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 applies to an application, but with the following modifications:
- (a) every reference to an issuing officer is to be read as a reference to a District Court Judge; and
 - (b) every reference to the applicant is to be read as a reference to the immigration officer.

293C Departmental annual report to record exercise of power to issue warrant to enter and search relating to deportation

- (1) The chief executive must include in every annual report prepared by the chief executive for the purposes of section 43 of the Public Finance Act 1989 the following information in respect of the financial year that is being reported on:
- (a) the total number of applications made for a warrant under section 293B to enter and search relating to deportation; and
 - (b) the number of those applications that were approved and the reasons why they were approved; and

- (c) the number of those applications that were declined and the reasons why they were declined; and
 - (d) the number of those applications that identified that children, elderly persons, or other vulnerable persons were likely to be present in the dwelling or marae at the time the entry and search was proposed to be carried out.
- (2) The information included in the annual report in relation to subsection (1)(b) and (c) must also specify, in relation to each application,—
- (a) the nationality, gender, and age range of the person specified in the application; and
 - (b) the age range of any person who was identified in the application as being likely to be present in the dwelling or marae at the time the entry and search was proposed to be carried out; and
 - (c) the region of New Zealand in which the person specified in the application lives; and
 - (d) the time frame during which the entry and search was proposed to be carried out.

Subpart 8—Amendments relating to detention and monitoring

34 Section 310 amended (Purpose for which arrest and detention powers may be exercised)

- (1) In section 310(e),—
 - (a) replace “section 320” with “section 324F”; and
 - (b) replace “or 320” with “or 324F”.
- (2) In section 310(e), after “section 317,”, insert “317AA,”.

35 Section 311 amended (Implications of liability to arrest and detention)

In section 311(e), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

36 Cross-heading above section 316 amended

In the cross-heading above section 316, after “*commitment*”, insert “*and release on conditions*”.

37 Section 316 amended (Application for warrant of commitment)

In section 316(3), after “section 317,”, insert “317AA,”.

38 Section 317 amended (Decision on application for warrant of commitment)

- (1) In the heading to section 317, after “**warrant of commitment**”, insert “**(non-claimant)**”.
- (2) Before section 317(1), insert:

(1AA) This section applies to a person who a District Court Judge is satisfied is not a claimant.

- (3) In section 317(1), after “On an application for a warrant of commitment” insert “in respect of a person to whom this section applies”.
- (4) In section 317(1)(b)(ii), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.
- (5) In section 317(3), replace “make” with “issue”.
- (6) Repeal section 317(5)(d).

39 New section 317AA inserted (Decision on application for warrant of commitment (claimant))

After section 317, insert:

317AA Decision on application for warrant of commitment (claimant)

- (1) This section—
 - (a) applies in respect of a person who a District Court Judge is satisfied is a claimant;
 - (b) does not apply in respect of a person who is subject to a mass arrival warrant under section 317A.
- (2) On an application for a warrant of commitment in respect of a person to whom this section applies, a District Court Judge—
 - (a) must, if satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the person is not the person named in the application for the warrant of commitment, order that the person be released from custody immediately;
 - (b) may, in any other case,—
 - (i) issue a warrant of commitment in the prescribed form authorising the person’s detention, in a place named in the warrant, for a period of up to 28 days, if satisfied that,—
 - (A) on the basis of the application and the information contained in it, the person poses a clearly articulated threat or risk; and
 - (B) detention is reasonable in all the circumstances, proportionate, and the least restrictive measure necessary to manage that threat or risk; or
 - (ii) order the person’s release from custody on conditions under section 324F, if the Judge is not satisfied that detention is warranted.
- (3) A Judge—
 - (a) may consider a person’s irregular entry into New Zealand when assessing whether the person poses a clearly articulated threat or risk; but

- (b) may not be satisfied that the person poses a clearly articulated threat or risk solely on the ground that the person entered New Zealand irregularly.
- (4) In this section,—
 - threat or risk** includes, without limitation, a threat or risk to—
 - (a) public order:
 - (b) public health:
 - (c) security
 - threat or risk to public order** includes, in relation to a person and without limitation, a threat or risk of the person—
 - (a) absconding for the purpose of avoiding compliance with this Act:
 - (b) failing to comply with this Act.

40 Section 318 amended (Decision on application for warrant if threat or risk to security)

In section 318(3)(b), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

41 Section 320 repealed (Court may instead release person on conditions)

Repeal section 320.

42 Section 321 replaced (Special conditions where threat or risk to security)

Replace section 321 with:

321 Special conditions where threat or risk to security

- (1) This section applies if a District Court Judge determines to order the release of a person to whom section 318 applies on conditions in accordance with section 318(3)(b).
- (2) The conditions on release imposed under section 324F may also include a condition that the person not have access to or use specified communication devices or facilities (such as a telephone, the Internet, or an email service), except for the purposes of seeking and receiving legal or immigration advice (or both).

43 Section 322 amended (Persons detained under warrant of commitment or released on conditions pending making of deportation order)

- (1) In section 322(1)(b), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

- (2) Replace section 322(2)(b) with:

- (b) an immigration officer must give written notice of that fact,—
 - (i) in the case of a person being detained under a warrant of commitment, to the manager or other person in charge of the prison or premises identified in the warrant; or

- (ii) in the case of a person released on conditions under section 317(1)(b)(ii), 318(3)(b), 323(3), 324A(6)(b), 324D, 324E, or 324F, to the person.
- (3) In section 322(2)(b), after “section 317(1)(b)(ii),”, insert “317AA,”.
- (4) After section 322(2)(b)(ii), insert:
 - (iii) in the case of a person released on an electronic monitoring condition under section 324F(3)(da), to the person and any chief executive nominated to be responsible for implementing or managing (or both) all or any part of the electronic monitoring conditions under section 383B.

44 Section 323 amended (Decisions on warrants of commitment where detention beyond 6 months)

In section 323(3), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

45 Section 324 amended (Review of warrant of commitment or release on conditions)

- (1) In section 324(1)(b), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.
- (2) In section 324(2), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.
- (3) In section 324(3)(b), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.
- (4) In section 324(6), after “section 317,”, insert “317AA,”.

46 Section 324A amended (Review of mass arrival warrant)

- (1) In section 324A(6)(b), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.
- (2) In section 324A(8), after “section 317,”, insert “317AA,”.

47 New sections 324B to 324I inserted

After section 324A, insert:

324B Application for release on conditions (non-claimant)

- (1) This section applies to a person who a District Court Judge is satisfied is not a claimant if,—
 - (a) in respect of a person detained in custody under this Part, it becomes apparent that, before the expiry of the period for which detention is authorised,—
 - (i) there will not be, or there is unlikely to be, a craft available to take the person from New Zealand; or
 - (ii) the person will not, or is unlikely to, supply satisfactory evidence of their identity; or

- (iii) the Minister has not made, or is not likely to make, a decision as to whether to certify that the person constitutes a threat or risk to security; or
 - (iv) for any other reason, the person is unable to leave New Zealand; or
 - (b) in respect of a person who is liable to arrest and detention (but is not detained in custody) under this Part, it becomes apparent that—
 - (i) there will not be, or there is unlikely to be, a craft available to take the person from New Zealand; or
 - (ii) the person has not supplied satisfactory evidence of their identity; or
 - (iii) the Minister has not decided whether to certify that the person constitutes a threat or risk to security; or
 - (iv) for any other reason, the person is unable to leave New Zealand.
- (2) An immigration officer may apply to a District Court Judge for an order releasing the person on conditions.
- (3) The application—
 - (a) must be made on oath; and
 - (b) must include a statement of the reasons why the person should be released on conditions; and
 - (c) may include any other supporting evidence.
- (4) The Judge must determine the application under section 324D.

324C Application for release on conditions (claimant)

- (1) This section applies to a person who a District Court Judge is satisfied is a claimant if,—
 - (a) in respect of a person detained in custody under this Part, it becomes apparent that, before the expiry of the period for which detention is authorised,—
 - (i) there will not be, or there is unlikely to be, a craft available to take the person from New Zealand; or
 - (ii) the Minister has not made, or is not likely to make, a decision as to whether to certify that the person constitutes a threat or risk to security; or
 - (iii) for any other reason, the person is unable to leave New Zealand; or
 - (b) in respect of a person who is liable to arrest and detention (but is not detained in custody) under this Part, it becomes apparent that—

- (i) there will not be, or there is unlikely to be, a craft available to take the person from New Zealand; or
 - (ii) the Minister has not decided whether to certify that the person constitutes a threat or risk to security; or
 - (iii) for any other reason, the person is unable to leave New Zealand.
- (2) An immigration officer may apply to a District Court Judge for an order releasing the person on conditions.
- (3) The application—
 - (a) must be made on oath; and
 - (b) must include a statement—
 - (i) of the reasons why the person should be released on conditions; and
 - (ii) that explains the threat or risk to security that the person poses; and
 - (iii) that explains how releasing the person on conditions is reasonable in all the circumstances, proportionate, and the least restrictive measure necessary to manage the threat or risk to security; and
 - (c) may include any other supporting evidence.
- (4) The Judge must determine the application under section 324E.

324D Decision on application for release on conditions (non-claimant)

- (1) On an application under section 324B, a District Court Judge may—
 - (a) order the person's release on conditions; or
 - (b) issue a warrant of commitment in the prescribed form authorising the person's detention, in a place named in the warrant, for a period of up to 28 days.
- (2) A Judge may release the person on conditions if satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the person in custody is the person named in the application and that any 1 or more of the following apply:
 - (a) a craft is likely to be available, within the proposed period of the release on conditions, to take the person from New Zealand;
 - (b) the reasons why a craft was not available to take the person from New Zealand continue to exist and are likely to continue to exist, but not for an unreasonable period;
 - (c) the other reasons the person was not able to leave New Zealand continue to exist and are likely to continue to exist, but not for an unreasonable period;
 - (d) the person has not supplied satisfactory evidence of their identity.

- (3) If subsection (2) does not apply, the Judge may still order the person's release on conditions if the Judge is satisfied that, in all the circumstances, it is in the public interest to do so.
- (4) In determining under this section whether to order the person's release on conditions, or whether to issue a warrant of commitment, the Judge must have regard to, among other things, the need to seek an outcome that maximises compliance with this Act.

324E Decision on application for release on conditions (claimant)

- (1) This section applies to a person who a District Court Judge is satisfied is a claimant.
- (2) On an application under section 324C, a District Court Judge may—
 - (a) order the person's release on conditions; or
 - (b) issue a warrant of commitment in the prescribed form authorising the person's detention, in a place named in the warrant, for a period of up to 28 days.
- (3) A Judge may release the person on conditions if satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the person in custody is the person named in the application and that any 1 or more of the following apply:
 - (a) a craft is likely to be available, within the proposed period of the release on conditions, to take the person from New Zealand;
 - (b) the reasons why a craft was not available to take the person from New Zealand continue to exist and are likely to continue to exist, but not for an unreasonable period;
 - (c) the other reasons the person was not able to leave New Zealand continue to exist and are likely to continue to exist, but not for an unreasonable period.
- (4) If subsection (3) does not apply, the Judge may still order the person's release on conditions if the Judge is satisfied that, in all the circumstances, it is in the public interest to do so.
- (5) In determining under this section whether to order the person's release on conditions, or whether to issue a warrant of commitment, the Judge must be satisfied that,—
 - (a) on the basis of the application under section 324C and the information contained in it, the person poses a clearly articulated threat or risk; and
 - (b) the conditions are reasonable in all the circumstances, proportionate, and the least restrictive measure necessary to manage that threat or risk.
- (6) A District Court Judge—
 - (a) may consider a person's irregular entry into New Zealand when assessing whether the person poses a clearly articulated threat or risk; but

- (b) may not be satisfied that the person poses a clearly articulated threat or risk solely on the ground that the person entered New Zealand irregularly.

324F Release on conditions

- (1) This section applies if a District Court Judge orders a person's release under section 317(1)(b)(ii), 318(3)(b), 323(3), 324A(6)(b), 324D, or 324E on conditions.
- (2) The Judge must impose the following conditions:
 - (a) a condition that the released person report to a specified place for specified periods or at specified times in a specified manner:
 - (b) if the person is a claimant, a condition that the released person attend any—
 - (i) interview that a refugee and protection officer may require under section 149(1)(f); or
 - (ii) hearing with the Tribunal.
- (3) In addition to the conditions in subsection (2), the Judge may impose any other condition that the Judge thinks fit to impose in the circumstances, including, without limitation, the following conditions:
 - (a) a condition that the released person remain in specified places or areas at specified times or at all times:
 - (b) a condition that the released person not enter or remain in specified places or areas at specified times or at all times:
 - (c) a condition that an immigration officer may, if satisfied that the request is reasonable in all the circumstances, agree to a request from the released person that the released person be temporarily excused from compliance with a condition or conditions imposed on the released person under subsection (3)(a) or (b), for example, including, but not limited to, a request from the released person to attend a medical appointment or a job interview (if the released person is entitled to work in New Zealand):
 - (d) a condition that the released person provide a guarantor who is responsible for—
 - (i) ensuring compliance with any conditions imposed under this section; and
 - (ii) reporting any failure to comply with those conditions:
 - (e) a condition that the released person refrain from associating with any 1 or more named individuals, or individuals associated with 1 or more named organisations:

- (f) a condition that the released person take a specified action for the purpose of facilitating the person's deportation or departure from New Zealand;
 - (g) any other condition relevant to the management of any threat or risk relating to the released person (including any threat or risk that the person may harm themselves or another person or may abscond).
- (4) The Judge may impose a condition under subsection (3) if satisfied that,—
 - (a) when considered alongside any other conditions that are being imposed, the condition is the least restrictive measure necessary to manage the threat or risk; and
 - (b) when considered individually, the condition is the least restrictive measure necessary to manage the threat or risk.
- (5) The purpose of a condition imposed under subsection (3)(a) or (b) is to limit the released person's ability to leave or enter the specified places or areas—
 - (a) because there is a threat or risk that the individual may abscond; and
 - (b) in order to be able to place the person on the first available craft leaving New Zealand.
- (6) If the Judge imposes a condition under subsection (2) or (3), they must specify an initial term, not exceeding 3 months, for which the condition applies (an **initial term**).
- (7) An immigration officer may apply to the Judge for an extension of—
 - (a) the initial term for a further term not exceeding 3 months (an **extended term**);
 - (b) any extended term or terms for, in each case, a further term not exceeding 3 months.
- (8) An application for an extension under subsection (7) must be made in the manner provided for in section 324B or 324C (as applicable).
- (9) The Judge may grant an extension if satisfied that the criteria for release on conditions under section 324D or 324E (as applicable) still apply to that person.
- (10) When conditions are imposed on a released person under this section,—
 - (a) the conditions must be notified in writing to the person before their release, and apply from the time the person is released; and
 - (b) the notice of conditions must include a warning that the conditions apply from the time of the person's release and that, if the person fails to comply with any condition, the person may be detained under section 312 or arrested and detained under section 313.
- (11) The released person does not need to obtain agreement from an immigration officer under subsection (3)(c) to seek urgent medical or dental treatment or to take action to avoid or minimise a serious risk of death or injury to the released

person or any other person even if doing that thing will mean that they will, or are likely to, breach a condition or conditions imposed on the released person under subsection (3)(a) or (b).

324G Variation of conditions imposed under section 324F

- (1) Conditions imposed under section 324F may be varied at any time—
 - (a) by a District Court Judge on the application of the person released or an immigration officer under section 324B or 324D (as applicable); or
 - (b) by consent between the released person and an immigration officer if the order imposing the conditions allows the variation.
- (2) A variation of a condition under subsection (1)—
 - (a) takes effect immediately; but
 - (b) must be in writing, and notified to the released person, as soon as practicable.

324H Circumstances in which person released on conditions may later be detained

A person may be detained under section 312 or arrested and detained under section 313—

- (a) if an immigration officer determines that the person, without reasonable excuse, has failed to comply with any conditions imposed under section 324F or varied under section 324G; or
- (b) if an immigration officer makes an application under section 324(2)(a) for an order that the person be detained under a warrant of commitment; or
- (c) in order to execute a deportation order or place the person on the first available craft leaving New Zealand.

324I Lapse of conditions of release

Conditions imposed under section 324F or varied under section 324G lapse, and the person subject to the conditions ceases to be bound by them,—

- (a) if the person—
 - (i) is detained under section 313 or under a warrant of commitment under section 317; or
 - (ii) leaves New Zealand; or
 - (iii) otherwise ceases to be liable to arrest and detention under this Part:
- (b) on the final expiry of any term for which the condition applies.

48 Section 324B amended (Application for release on conditions (non-claimant))

After section 324B(3)(b), insert:

- (ba) must include information about whether an electronic monitoring condition imposed under section 324F(3)(da)—
 - (i) is appropriate; and
 - (ii) is practicable; and
 - (iii) can feasibly be implemented at the person's address, including whether the electronic monitoring equipment will function adequately at that address; and

49 Section 324C amended (Application for release on conditions (claimant))

After section 324C(3)(b), insert:

- (ba) must include information about whether an electronic monitoring condition imposed under section 324F(3)(da)—
 - (i) is appropriate; and
 - (ii) is practicable; and
 - (iii) can feasibly be implemented at the person's address, including whether the electronic monitoring equipment will function adequately at that address; and

50 Section 324F amended (Release on conditions)

In section 324F(1), after “317(1)(b)(ii),”, insert “317AA(2)(b)(ii),”.

51 Section 324F amended (Release on conditions)

(1) After section 324F(3)(d), insert:

- (da) a condition requiring the person to submit to electronic monitoring in accordance with section 324J to monitor compliance with a condition imposed under paragraph (b):

(2) After section 324F(5), insert:

- (5A) In determining whether to impose an electronic monitoring condition under subsection (3)(da), the Judge must consider whether imposing the condition is reasonable in all the circumstances, feasible, proportionate, and the least restrictive measure necessary to manage the threat or risk.

(3) In section 324F(10), after “under this section”, insert “(except under subsection (3)(da))”.

(4) After section 324F(11), insert:

- (12) When an electronic monitoring condition is imposed on a released person under subsection (3)(da),—

- (a) the condition must be notified in writing to the person before their release, and applies from a specified date; and
- (b) the notice of the condition must include a warning that the condition applies from the specified date and that, if the person fails to comply with the condition, the person may be detained under section 312 or arrested and detained under section 313.

52 Section 324I amended (Lapse of conditions of release)

In section 324I(a)(i), after “section 317”, insert “or 317AA”.

53 New sections 324J and 324K inserted

After section 324I, insert:

324J Provision relating to electronic monitoring condition

- (1) This section applies to an electronic monitoring condition imposed under section 324F(3)(da).
- (2) Information about a person that is obtained through electronic monitoring may be used only for the following purposes:
 - (a) to verify compliance with a condition imposed under section 324F(3)(b):
 - (b) to detect non-compliance with a condition imposed under section 324F(3)(b):
 - (c) to provide evidence of non-compliance with a condition imposed under section 324F(3)(b):
 - (d) to verify that a person who is subject to a condition imposed under section 324F(3)(da) has not tampered or otherwise interfered with the ability of electronic monitoring equipment to operate effectively and accurately or attempted to remove it from their body:
 - (e) where reasonably necessary to locate a person who is subject to a condition imposed under section 324F(3)(b) in order to place them on the first available craft leaving New Zealand.
- (3) A person who is subject to an electronic monitoring condition—
 - (a) may be required to have attached to their body electronic monitoring equipment that may only be removed by an authorised person or an immigration officer; and
 - (b) must not tamper or otherwise interfere with the ability of the equipment to operate effectively and accurately or attempt to remove it from their body; and
 - (c) must present themselves at any place where the equipment is located when required to do so by an authorised person or an immigration officer; and

- (d) must allow an authorised person or an immigration officer access to any place where the equipment is located for the purposes of—
 - (i) inspecting the equipment;
 - (ii) servicing the equipment;
 - (iii) removing the equipment from the person's body;
 - (iv) recovering the equipment.
 - (e) in addition to complying with conditions notified in writing under section 324F(10), must comply with written instructions from an authorised person or an immigration officer—
 - (i) that are reasonably necessary for the effective administration of the electronic monitoring condition (for example, an instruction to regularly charge the equipment); and
 - (ii) for removal of the equipment from the person's body; and
 - (iii) for recovering the equipment; and
 - (f) fails to comply with an electronic monitoring condition if the person does not comply with those written instructions.
- (4) An authorised person or an immigration officer must give reasonable notice in writing to the person who is subject to an electronic monitoring condition before accessing any place under subsection (3)(d).
- (5) In this section, **authorised person** means a person who—
- (a) is authorised in writing by an immigration officer, whether individually or by class or position, to implement and deliver electronic monitoring services; and
 - (b) has produced that written authority to a person who is subject to an electronic monitoring condition.

324K Departmental annual report to include information about use of electronic monitoring

The annual report of the Department must include the following information about the use of electronic monitoring in the year reported on:

- (a) the total number of persons who were subject to an electronic monitoring condition during the year reported on;
- (b) the total number of persons who were subject to an electronic monitoring condition during each month of the year reported on;
- (c) the average duration of an electronic monitoring condition;
- (d) the percentage of persons who, while subject to an electronic monitoring condition, were detained under section 312 for failing to comply with an electronic monitoring condition:

- (e) the percentage of persons who, while subject to an electronic monitoring condition, were arrested and detained under section 313 for failing to comply with an electronic monitoring condition:
- (f) a description of the processes and systems that relate to electronic monitoring that were in place during the year reported on.

54 Section 326 amended (Process for High Court to consider application)

- (1) In section 326(2)(a), after “sections 317,”, insert “317AA,”.
- (2) In section 326(2)(a), replace “320” with “324F”.

55 Section 336 amended (Person being deported must be returned to custody or conditions reimposed if craft not available as planned)

In section 336(2)(b), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

56 Section 340 amended (Application of section 320 during epidemic)

- (1) In the heading to section 340, replace “**section 320**” with “section 324F”.
- (2) In section 340(1), replace “section 320” with “section 324F”.

Subpart 9—Amendments relating to offences, penalties, and proceedings

57 New section 351A inserted (Exploitation of victims by charging premium for employment)

After section 351, insert:

351A Exploitation of victims by charging premium for employment

- (1) Every employment-related person commits an offence against this Act who, whether in or outside New Zealand, knowingly seeks or receives any premium in respect of the employment or potential employment in New Zealand of a victim.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies—
 - (a) before and after the victim commences work in New Zealand; and
 - (b) whether or not the victim commences work in New Zealand.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to conduct that is an offence under section 351(1)(a)(iii).
- (4) In this section, a person is a **victim** if they are domiciled in New Zealand or are overseas-based, and are one of the following:
 - (a) an unlawful worker:
 - (b) a temporary entry class visa holder:
 - (c) a potential temporary entry class visa holder:
 - (d) a potential residence class visa holder.
- (5) In this section,—

employment-related person means—

- (a) a New Zealand-based employer or potential employer of a victim;
- (b) a New Zealand-based agent of an employer or potential employer of a victim;
- (c) a New Zealand-based person involved in the recruitment of a victim for employment or potential employment in New Zealand;
- (d) a New Zealand-based person who has dealt with a victim in the context of the victim's employment or potential employment in New Zealand

New Zealand-based means a person who is—

- (a) a New Zealand citizen; or
- (b) domiciled in New Zealand (whether or not they hold a visa)

overseas-based means a person who is not New Zealand-based

potential residence class visa holder means a person who—

- (a) seeks to hold a residence class visa; and
- (b) seeks to obtain employment in New Zealand; and
- (c) is required to be employed in New Zealand in order to be granted a residence class visa in accordance with immigration instructions certified under section 22

potential temporary entry class visa holder means a person who seeks—

- (a) to hold a temporary entry class visa; and
- (b) to obtain employment in New Zealand

temporary entry class visa holder means a person who holds a temporary entry class visa

unlawful worker means a person who undertakes, or seeks to undertake, work that the person is not entitled, under this Act, to undertake.

58 Section 355 amended (Penalties: general)

In section 355(1), replace “or 348” with “348, or 351A”.

59 Section 372 amended (Time for filing charging document)

In section 372(2), replace “and 351” with “351, and 351A”.

Subpart 10—Amendments relating to miscellaneous provisions

60 Section 378 amended (Special directions)

(1) Before 378(2)(a), insert:

- (aaa) varying or cancelling conditions of resident visas in relation to any class of persons, in accordance with section 50(4A):

- (aab) imposing, varying, or cancelling conditions of temporary entry class visas in relation to any class of persons, in accordance with section 52(4A) or 53(4A):
 - (aac) waiving 1 or more prescribed requirements for applying for a visa in relation to any class of persons, in accordance with section 57(3):
 - (aad) granting, at any time and of the Minister's own volition, visas of any type to any class of persons, in accordance with section 61B(1):
- (2) After section 378(2)(d), insert:
- (e) extending temporary entry class visas and transit visas in relation to any class of persons, in accordance with section 91A(1).

61 Section 380 amended (Delegation of Minister's powers)

After section 380(1)(c), insert:

- (ca) the power to make a special direction under—
 - (i) section 50(4A) (in relation to conditions on resident visas):
 - (ii) section 52 (in relation to conditions on temporary entry class visas (other than those subject to restricted temporary entry instructions)):
 - (iii) section 53(4A) (in relation to conditions on temporary entry class visas subject to restricted temporary entry instructions):
 - (iv) section 57 (in relation to applications for visas):
 - (v) section 61B (in relation to grant of visas):
 - (vi) section 91A (in relation to extension of temporary entry class visas and transit visas); and

62 New section 383B inserted (Responsibility for implementing and managing electronic monitoring conditions)

After section 383A, insert:

383B Responsibility for implementing and managing electronic monitoring conditions

- (1) The chief executive may, at any time, by notice in writing, nominate 1 or more chief executives of a public service agency to be responsible for implementing and managing electronic monitoring conditions imposed under section 324F(3)(da) (**electronic monitoring conditions**).
- (2) A chief executive nominated under subsection (1) may be nominated to—
 - (a) implement all or any part of the electronic monitoring conditions; or
 - (b) manage all or any part of the electronic monitoring conditions; or
 - (c) implement and manage all or any part of the electronic monitoring conditions.

- (3) The chief executive may, at any time, by notice in writing, revoke a nomination made under subsection (1).
- (4) Before nominating, or revoking the nomination of, a chief executive of a public service agency, the chief executive and the chief executive of that agency must agree on the nomination or revocation.

63 Section 388 amended (Designation of immigration officers)

After section 388(1)(b), insert:

- (c) for the purpose of electronic monitoring implementation and management, such other persons as the chief executive determines, whether designated individually or by class or position.

64 Section 389 amended (Immigration officers' functions and powers)

After section 389(2)(d), insert:

- (e) electronic monitoring implementation and management functions and powers, being the functions and powers set out in section 324J.

Part 2

Amendments relating to fiscal sustainability

65 Section 399 amended (Immigration levy)

- (1) Replace section 399(1) with:

- (1) Regulations made under section 400 may provide for the imposition and collection of an immigration levy on the following persons:
 - (a) applicants for a visa:
 - (b) employers who hold, or have applied for, permission to employ migrants who are (or who, on grant of the employer's application, could be) temporary entry class work visa holders:
 - (c) education providers that are signatory providers (within the meaning of section 10 of the Education and Training Act 2020) that provide education to international fee-paying students:
 - (d) any persons by whom a fee or charge is payable under regulations made under sections 393 and 400 of this Act.

- (2) After section 399(3), insert:

- (3AA) The Minister must not recommend that regulations be made for the imposition and collection of a levy referred to in subsection (1) unless the Minister—

- (a) has had regard to the effect that the obligation to pay the levy is likely to have on levy payers; and
- (b) is satisfied that there is a direct or indirect justifiable relationship between the benefit, cost, or risk that the persons required to pay the

levy derive from, or introduce into, the immigration system and the purposes for which the levy is to be used.

66 New sections 399AA to 399AC inserted

After section 399, insert:

399AA Immigration levy: consultation and review

- (1) Before recommending the making of regulations for the purposes of section 399(1), the Minister must consult any persons and organisations the Minister considers appropriate, taking into account the requirements in section 399(3AA).
- (2) At intervals of no more than 5 years following the commencement of this section, the Department must review the amount and method of calculation of any immigration levy.

399AB Extended immigration levy

- (1) Regulations made under section 400 may provide for the imposition and collection of an extended immigration levy on the following persons:
 - (a) applicants for residence-class, student, or work visas, or their sponsors;
 - (b) employers of migrants where the migrant holds, or could hold, a temporary entry class work visa on the basis of their employment.
- (2) The purpose of the extended immigration levy is to—
 - (a) fund or contribute to the funding of costs arising from immigration that relate to either the infrastructure required for, or the operation of, the public health and education systems, including,—
 - (i) in the case of applicants for residence-class, student, or work visas, contribution to costs incurred in the education system that can be linked to demand arising from immigration and that relate to funding specialist teachers, school property, teacher training, or learning support; and
 - (ii) in the case of applicants for parent visas or their sponsors, contribution to costs incurred in the health system that can be linked to demand arising from immigration; and
 - (b) require employers of migrants referred to in subsection (1)(b) to contribute to the cost of skills training in New Zealand to recognise the training costs avoided and therefore the benefits received by employers through recruiting people from outside New Zealand who are already skilled.
- (3) An extended immigration levy is payable by the person on whom it is imposed at the time prescribed for payment whether that time is before, during, or after completion of the immigration process to which that levy relates.

- (4) The Minister must not recommend the making of regulations for the purposes of this section unless the Minister has had regard to the effect that the obligation to pay the levy is likely to have on levy payers and,—
- (a) in the case of the persons referred to in subsection (1)(a), the Minister is satisfied that there is a direct or indirect justifiable relationship between the class or classes of levy payers and the benefits that the class or classes derive or will derive from the infrastructure or services; and
 - (b) in the case of the employers referred to in subsection (1)(b), the Minister is satisfied that there is a direct or indirect justifiable relationship between the class or classes of levy payers and the training costs avoided by those levy payers.
- (5) Regulations made for the purposes of this section may—
- (a) specify the classes of persons who are liable to pay the extended immigration levy;
 - (b) prescribe the amount or method of calculation of the levy;
 - (c) prescribe different amounts or methods of calculation of the levy in respect of different classes of persons;
 - (d) provide for exemptions from or refunds of the levy, in whole or in part, in any class or case;
 - (e) provide for the manner of collection of the levy, including provision for the relevant amount of levy to be deposited with the chief executive.
- (6) The Minister may, by special direction,—
- (a) exempt any person or class of persons from the obligation to pay all or part of the levy; or
 - (b) refund all or part of a levy paid.
- (7) All levy money collected under this section must be paid into a Crown Bank Account.
- (8) Not later than 1 October in each year, the chief executive must provide to the Minister a report setting out, in respect of the financial year ending on the preceding 30 June,—
- (a) the amount collected through the extended immigration levy; and
 - (b) how the amount of the extended immigration levy was applied.
- (9) The Minister must present the report to the House of Representatives not later than 15 sitting days after its receipt.

399AC Extended immigration levy: consultation and review

- (1) Before recommending the making of regulations for the purposes of section 399AB, the Minister must consult any persons and organisations the Minister considers appropriate, taking into account the requirements in section 399AB(4).

- (2) At intervals of no more than 5 years following the commencement of this section, the Department must review the amount and method of calculation of any extended immigration levy.

Part 3

Amendment relating to repeals, transitional provisions, saving provisions, and related matters

- 67 Section 431 amended (Deportation liability of residence class visa holder convicted of criminal offence)**
In the heading to section 431, after “**convicted**”, insert “**or guilty**”.

Part 4

Consequential amendments

- 68 Schedule 1AA amended**
In Schedule 1AA,—
(a) insert the Part set out in Schedule 1 of this Act as the last Part; and
(b) make all necessary consequential amendments.
- 69 Consequential amendment**
Amend the legislation specified in Schedule 2 as set out in that schedule.

Schedule 1
New Part 4 inserted into Schedule 1AA

s 68

Part 4
**Provision relating to Immigration (Fiscal Sustainability and System
Integrity) Amendment Act 2025**

6 Persons released on conditions before commencement date

- (1) This clause applies to any person who before the commencement date had been released under section 317(1)(b)(ii), 318(3)(b), 323(3), or 324A(6)(b) subject to conditions under section 320 (as it was before the commencement date).
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), the conditions of release that applied to the person immediately before the commencement date are not affected by the amendments made to this Act by the amendment Act.
- (3) Any variation of the conditions must be made under this Act as amended by the amendment Act.
- (4) In this clause,—

amendment Act means the Immigration (Fiscal Sustainability and System Integrity) Amendment Act 2025

commencement date means the day after Royal assent.

Schedule 2
Consequential amendment to Search and Surveillance Act 2012

s 69

Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24)

In Schedule 2, item relating to the Immigration Act 2009, after the item relating to section 293A, insert:

293B	Immigration officer may apply for and execute warrant to enter a dwelling or marae and search for a person	Section 98
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Legislative history

7 April 2025	Introduction (Bill 138–1)
24 June 2025	First reading and referral to Education and Workforce Committee
10 November 2025	Reported from Education and Workforce Committee (Bill 138–2)
18 November 2025	Second reading, committee of the whole House, third reading
27 November 2025	Royal assent

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment.