



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

Permanent Resident Visa

Facilitator guide



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

New Zealand Government

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Introduction

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

Purpose

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

Learning outcomes

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

- describe the Permanent Resident Visa and explain why the Permanent Resident Visa is important to New Zealand
- describe the application process and explain how an application is processed by INZ
- describe the key requirements when assessing a Permanent Resident Visa application
- apply the policy when assessing a Permanent Resident Visa applications using scenarios.

Audience

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

Course duration

Three hours

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Preparation

Availability of Technical Expert

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

Required course resources.

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

Room set-up

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

Scenarios

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

Designation and authorisation assessment

Designation and authorisation

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

Triangulation of evidence

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

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

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

Learning facilitator

The learning facilitator supports the learner by:

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

Technical Advisor

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

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

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

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

How to use this guide

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

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

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Course outline

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

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><i>TIHEI MAURI ORA</i></p> <p>TRANSLATION: Retain and hold fast to your mana, be bold, be brave. We turn our attention to the future, that’s where the opportunities lie. By working together, we will flourish and achieve greatness. Taking responsibility to commit to doing things right. TIHEI MAURI ORA</p> <p>Explain: Throughout your induction pathway you have learnt about different topics, concepts and tools that are designed to support you becoming an Immigration Officer.</p> <p>Now you get to apply your newfound knowledge and skills to the Permanent Resident Visa.</p> <p>Show slide and explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of this course, you will be able to understand and process applications submitted under the Permanent Resident Visa category. • The topics that will be covered are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Welcome and introduction ○ Application overview ○ Eligibility 	<p>Slide 3</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commitment Categories ○ Variation of Travel Conditions (VOTC) ○ Grant of Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain site specific health and safety requirements/emergency procedures and breaks (if delivering face-to-face). ● Explain virtual delivery etiquette and breaks (if delivering online). 		
15 mins	<p>Show slide and explain: The objectives of the Permanent Resident Visa are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to protect the interests of Aotearoa New Zealand citizens and other people living permanently in Aotearoa New Zealand; and ● to encourage those who have been granted a resident visa to show a commitment to Aotearoa New Zealand; and ● to assist the government in border control. <p><i>Give the learners five minutes to read through the Guide for a Resident and Former Resident Visa holders. The intention is to get them to read through the information that is freely available on the INZ website.</i></p>	<p>Slide 4</p> <p>RV1.1</p> <p>Guide and Application form</p>	<p>Note: On the INZ website show the learners how to navigate to look up the Guide</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Ask: <i>What do you already know about Permanent Resident Visa (PRV)?</i></p> <p>Answer: A Permanent Resident Visa is usually the next step after being granted a Resident Visa. This visa allows an applicant to live, work and study in New Zealand indefinitely.</p> <p>Ask: <i>Can anyone tell me difference between a Resident Visa (RV) and Permanent Resident Visa?</i></p> <p>Answer: One big difference in terms of conditions is that with PRV, they can travel to and from Aotearoa New Zealand any time they like, whereas RVs are usually granted with an initial 24-month travel condition.</p> <p>Use the slide to summarise the answer:</p> <p>Resident Visa (RV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Resident Visa allows applicants to live, work and study in Aotearoa New Zealand but has generally a 24-month travel condition. Some of them may be subject to Section 49 or 50 conditions. • A Resident Visa expires as soon as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The visa holder leaves Aotearoa New Zealand after the visa travel condition expires; or - The visa travel condition expires while the visa holder is outside Aotearoa New Zealand. 	<p>for PRV INZ website</p> <p>Slide 5</p>	<p>(INZ1176) and application form.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Permanent Resident visa (PRV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows applicants to live, work and study in Aotearoa New Zealand indefinitely. Does not have any travel conditions and does not expire. <p>Say: You will be provided with the link to the Immigration Act 2009 where you can read and learn what section 49 and 50 are in the later part of this session.</p> <p>Show slide and explain: Most people granted residence will get a Resident Visa, but some people that Aotearoa New Zealand wants to attract or owes protection to can be granted a Permanent Resident Visa straight away (i.e., at the end of their first residence application).</p> <p>Ask: <i>Can you find from the application guide who can be granted a Permanent Resident Visa straightaway?</i></p> <p>Show slide and answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talent (Accredited Employer) Category residence from work applicants whose salary is \$90,000 or above at the time they apply for residence. people who are approved for residence because they have been recognised as refugees or protected people. partners of Aotearoa New Zealand expatriates where: 	<p>Slide 6</p> <p>RW2 Click</p> <p>S3.10 Click</p> <p>F2.5.1 Click</p>	<p>Note you can define expatriate to learners: A person who lives outside of their native country.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They meet all the other criteria for a residence class visa under the Partnership Category; and ○ They have a NZ citizen partner who has been residing outside NZ for a period of at least 5 years at the time the application is made; and ○ The couple have been living together in a genuine and stable relationship for at least 5 years at the time the application is made. <p>Explain: For applicants to be eligible as partners of Aotearoa New Zealand expatriates, the partner of the New Zealand citizen must be outside of New Zealand when the application is made; or have been in New Zealand for less than 3 months after residing outside of New Zealand for at least 5 years at the time the application is made.</p> <p>Show slide and explain: Now before we move into the Permanent Resident Visa application overview, let's look at what tools are available to you when assessing an application.</p> <p>Operations Manual The Operational Manual contains the immigration instructions. It includes the criteria that applicants must meet, the evidence they must produce to show that they meet the criteria, and the processes INZ follow to assess and verify applications.</p>	<p>Slide 7 Operation Manual – After the grant of a Resident Visa</p> <p>GloPro</p>	<p>Note: Suggest to learners that as the course progresses, they save key links (e.g., Operations Manual, INZ website) to their favourites so that they have easy access to these throughout the course and once they are back in branch. Facilitator to remind learners to do this as the course progresses.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Global Process Manual (GloPro) GloPro is where Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are held. We currently do not have any Permanent Resident Visa SOPs, but this will soon be available so save the link, so you know where to find them later.</p> <p>Now let's look at what you need to know for a Permanent Resident Visa application.</p>		

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Application overview

Topic outcomes

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

Topic resources

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

Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
30 mins	<p>Application overview</p> <p><i>Provide the learners with the link to the immigration website. Allow them 10 minutes to look up information related to the Permanent Resident Visa. This will help them navigate to the immigration website to find information relevant to Permanent Resident Visa.</i></p> <p>Show slide and explain: Now you will have 10 minutes to look up the immigration website and find the answers to the questions on the slide.</p> <p><i>How do they apply for a Permanent Resident Visa?</i></p>	<p>Permanent Resident Visa – INZ website</p> <p>Slide 8 *</p>	<p>Note: Keep the learners informed that the application will soon change from paper to online and the applications will be processed in ADEPT going forward. There will be learning around this process coming soon.</p> <p>Show the learner the ADEPT Learning Programme on Learn@INZ and ask them to bookmark it for future reference.</p> <p>Welcome to ADEPT</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>Answer: It is currently a paper-based application.</p> <p><i>What is the cost of the application?</i></p> <p>Answer: Depending on their location – minimum \$240.</p> <p><i>Where do they send their application?</i></p> <p>Answer: Onshore applications can be submitted via post to the specific address is provided on INZ website.</p> <p>Offshore applications can be submitted to the Visa Application Centre (VAC) closest to their location.</p> <p>They will need to make sure they have a current Resident Visa (or one that has not expired more than 3 months ago).</p> <p>Ask: <i>From the information you gathered from the Immigration website who do you think can be included in the application?</i></p> <p>Show slide for answer: Applicants can include their partners, and dependent children aged 24 and under in their application – if they were included in the primary applicant's original residence application.</p>	<p>Slide 9</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>Partners and dependent children who were not in the original residence application can still be included in the Permanent Resident Visa application if they meet the definitions for partner/dependent child for residence class visas. Such secondary applicants would then need to meet the Permanent Resident Visa requirements in their own right.</p> <p>For example, if Mary gets residence in her own right and does not include her children (due to custody arrangements), the children then get residence in their own right under Dependent Child category with Mary as the supporting parent. Mary can then include the children in her PRV application, but the children need to individually also meet the PRV eligibility requirements such as 24 months since residence was granted, commitment criteria etc.</p> <p>Ask: <i>What happens if an applicant gained residence as a secondary applicant and the partnership has broken up since residence?</i></p> <p>Answer: If an applicant gained residence as a secondary applicant and the partnership has broken up since residence, the partner is not eligible to be included in the Permanent Resident Visa application. They will need to apply for a Permanent Resident Visa in their own right, which means they will need to meet the requirements of a Permanent Resident Visa for primary applicants.</p>	<p>RV1.20</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>Ask: <i>Can anyone tell me who is considered a principal applicant?</i></p> <p>Answer: A principal applicant for residence is the original principal applicant of the Resident Visa application. ‘Principal applicant for residence’ does not refer to the applicant for a Permanent Resident Visa who was not the principal applicant for their Resident Visa.</p> <p>Explain: You have looked through the Permanent Resident Visa application guide and have familiarised yourself with the freely available information for the Permanent Resident Visa category on the Immigration website. Now let’s focus on the application process.</p> <p>Application Process Overview</p> <p>Show slide and explain: Now let’s look at what happens to an application at a high-level as it moves through the application process.</p> <p>Click slide to advance through each step:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First, the customer applies using the current paper-based application form. The application asks them to provide details about their eligibility. They can also include partners and dependents in the application. We will go through the eligibility criteria next. 	<p>Slide 10</p> <p>Click</p>	

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Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>2. Once it is submitted, a Support Officer at NaDO undertakes an initial check of the application for mandatory documents including the form, fee, passport and passport photo.</p> <p>3. Once that is completed, the application is transferred physically to the processing site (Manukau) and their electronic records also move over.</p> <p>4. The application is then assigned to an Immigration Officer for processing. The IO will take the application through all its required checks using the case summary until it is eventually ready for an outcome. The IO will use the case summary to assess whether the applicant meets eligibility requirements, including the specific requirements for a Permanent Resident Visa.</p> <p>5. RFI/PPI if any requirements are not met (<i>see grey dotted arrows on slide</i>).</p> <p>6. If the application is approved, the IO will proceed with completing the determination in AMS or, in future, in ADEPT. The application will show in AMS as 'recommended' at this point.</p> <p>7. Once a Technical Advisor conducts a quality check in AMS it will show the application as 'decided'.</p> <p>8. The label is formatted and the final outcome is communicated to the applicant.</p> <p>Next, we move on to the eligibility criteria for a Permanent Resident Visa.</p>	<p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p> <p>Click</p>	

Eligibility

Topic outcomes

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

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

Topic resources

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

Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
20 min	<p>Eligibility for Permanent Resident Visa</p> <p><i>Split the group into pairs to answer the questions.</i></p> <p><i>Give the learners five minutes to read through RV2.5 in the Operations Manual.</i></p> <p><i>Ask learners to summarise the instructions for eligibility for a Permanent Resident Visa.</i></p> <p>Use the slide to summarise the answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Applicants hold a Resident Visa and have held the Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months at the time of the application	<p>After the grant of a Resident Visa</p> <p>Slide 11*</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>or have held a Resident Visa in the three months before the application is made and had held the Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months before it expired (provided RV1.25 does not apply); and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. their first day in Aotearoa New Zealand as a resident was at least 24 months before the application was made; and 3. they can demonstrate a commitment to New Zealand by meeting the requirements set out in any one of the five subsections; and 4. they have met any conditions imposed under section 49 (1) or 50 of the Immigration Act 2009; and 5. they meet character requirements for residence. <p><i>Now from the same instruction on RV2.5 can you find what exceptions apply to a Permanent Resident Visa?</i></p> <p>Answer: The exception for Permanent Resident Visas is for holders of Resident Visas with investment conditions imposed under sections 49(1) or 50 conditions of the Immigration Act 2009.</p> <p>Explain: Now let's look at some other requirements for PRV like character, national security checks, removal of conditions imposed on a visa and applicants who have renounced New Zealand citizenship.</p>	<p>Instructions: RV2.5</p> <p>RV2.10</p> <p>Section 49(1)</p> <p>Section 50</p>	<p>Note: Provide the learners with the Immigration Act 2009 so they see the two sections that apply to the exception.</p>
	<p>Character Show slide and explain:</p>	<p>Slide 12</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p data-bbox="257 295 515 406">s6(c)</p> <p data-bbox="338 443 1120 515">Most of you will be already familiar with character requirements. Let's quickly go through these character requirements.</p> <p data-bbox="338 547 1120 703">Ask: Volunteers to contribute. Ensure the main points below are covered (note, these are summarised only, refer to the Ops Manual for full instructions). Prompt them to look up the instructions if needed: A5.</p> <p data-bbox="338 743 398 770">Ask:</p> <p data-bbox="338 786 1037 813"><i>Can anyone summarise the character requirements for us?</i></p> <ul data-bbox="389 826 1153 1353" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="389 826 1153 890">• Character checks must be carried out for those aged 17 and over applying for residence class visas. <li data-bbox="389 914 1153 1185">• It is a mandatory requirement for applicants for a residence class visa aged 17 and over to obtain a police or similar certificate from: <ul data-bbox="488 1034 1153 1185" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="488 1034 1153 1066">○ every country in which they hold citizenship; and <li data-bbox="488 1074 1153 1185">○ each country in which the applicant has lived for 12 months or more (whether on one visit or intermittently) in the last 10 years. <li data-bbox="389 1201 1153 1353">• Any person described in section 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act 2009 must not be granted a residence class visa or entry permission, and their application will be declined. The only exceptions are where: 	<p data-bbox="1205 651 1305 678">Slide 13</p>	<p data-bbox="1451 587 1939 778">Note: It is good to recap the character requirements here as the learners are new to Immigration but if you think they are familiar with the character requirements you can skip this section.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the person is otherwise eligible for the grant of a visa and entry permission under immigration instructions, and ○ a special direction under section 17 of the Immigration Act 2009 has been given to that person, authorising the grant of a visa and entry permission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Applicants who have been convicted under A5.25 or involved in certain activities listed in it, will not normally be granted a residence class visa, unless granted a character waiver. ● Applicants who pose a risk to New Zealand’s international reputation (see A5.30), will not normally be granted a residence class visa unless a visa is granted in accordance with A5.30.1; ● Persons whose applications for a residence class visa will usually be deferred (see A5.35). <p>NZPC While requesting a New Zealand Police Certificate (NZPC) is not a mandatory requirement, immigration officers may request one if there are indicators of character concerns.</p> <p>National Security Check</p> <p>Please confirm with the branch what is the current practice for NSC as it may change depending on the situation.</p>		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>Removal of conditions imposed on a visa. Show slide and explain: To be granted a Permanent Resident Visa, applicants need to have met any conditions imposed on their Resident Visa under section 49(1) or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009. Common section 49 conditions that can be removed as part of a Permanent Resident Visa assessment include sponsorship conditions (typically under the family parent, family sibling or the refugee family support categories) and work conditions imposed for old Skilled Migrant Category visas. The conditions can be removed as part of the PRV or Variation Conditions of Travel (VOTC) application by completing a removal assessment, but it requires relevant evidence that both conditions have been met.</p> <p>For example, an applicant could have been granted a Resident Visa under the old Skilled Migrant Category with section 49 conditions imposed requiring the applicant to remain in the current employment for 3 months. Once the applicant has met this condition, they would need to apply for the condition to be removed from their Resident Visa. If the applicant didn't apply for removal of the conditions after meeting them, we need to make sure the section 49 conditions are removed before assessing their PRV application.</p>	<p>Slide 13</p> <p>Section 49(1)</p> <p>Section 50</p>	
	<p>Renounced New Zealand Citizenship Ask learners to read through instructions RV2.15 and answer the following questions:</p>	<p>Slide 14</p>	

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

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Commitment Categories

Topic outcomes

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

Topic resources

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

Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
30 mins	<p>Commitment Categories</p> <p><i>Give the learners five minutes to read through RV2.5 in the Operations Manual so they are familiar with the instruction on commitment. They can also look for “Your commitment to New Zealand under Permanent Resident Visa” on the INZ website.</i></p> <p>Ask:</p> <p><i>What do you think the five commitment categories for PRV are?</i></p> <p>Use the slide to summarise the answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Significant period of time spent in New Zealand2. Tax residence status in New Zealand3. Investment in New Zealand4. Establishment of a business in New Zealand	<p>RV2.5</p> <p>INZ website</p> <p>Slide 16*</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>5. Base established in New Zealand</p> <p>Now let's take a closer look at each of the commitment categories.</p> <p>Show slide and explain: The first commitment is: Time Spent. To be eligible for this commitment category, applicants need to demonstrate a commitment to Aotearoa New Zealand. They meet the criteria if they have been in New Zealand as a resident for a total of 184 days or more in each of the two 12-month portions of the 24 months immediately preceding the date their application for a Permanent Resident Visa was made.</p> <p>Ask: <i>Do applicants need to meet the 184 days requirement consecutively?</i></p> <p>Answer: The 184 days does not need to be in a row - they can leave and return to Aotearoa New Zealand as many times as the visa condition allows.</p> <p>Ask: <i>What type of evidence would satisfy you that the applicant meets the 184 days instruction?</i></p> <p>Answer: AMS checks. Applicants are not required to provide evidence to illustrate this commitment as immigration officers can check the travel movements on AMS.</p>	<p>Slide 17</p> <p>RV2.5.1</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>Show slide and explain: The second type of commitment is: Tax Residence Status. Principal applicants can demonstrate they meet this commitment if they have been in Aotearoa New Zealand as a resident for a total of 41 days or more in each of the two 12-month portions of the 24 months and are assessed as having tax residence status for 24 months at the date of lodgement. If applicants have tax residence in another country, they cannot use the tax residence status in that country to show their commitment in New Zealand, even if New Zealand has double tax agreement with that country.</p> <p>Ask: <i>What type of evidence can applicants provide to satisfy you that this commitment has been met?</i></p> <p>Answer: A statement from IRD, a completion confirmation of tax resident status endorsed by IRD.</p> <p>Show slide and explain: The third commitment is: Investment. Principal applicants can meet this commitment if they have a Resident Visa under the Business Investor Category and meet the conditions under section 49(1) of the Immigration Act or have a Resident Visa under the Business Investor Category and have maintained \$1 million or more that complies with the rules for</p>	<p>Slide 18 RV2.5.5</p> <p>Slide 19 RV2.5.10</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>investment funds set out in RV2.5.10(b) for two years or more after the date their RV was granted.</p> <p>Ask: <i>What type of evidence can principal applicants provide to satisfy you that this commitment has been met?</i></p> <p>Answer: Bank documents, property deeds and reports, share certificates, business ownership documents and valuation reports.</p> <p>Show slide and explain: The fourth type of commitment is: Establishment of a business in New Zealand</p> <p>Ask: <i>How can principal applicants show that they meet this commitment?</i></p> <p>Answer: If they have been granted a Resident Visa under any category and have successfully established a business in New Zealand that has been trading successfully and New Zealand benefits in some way for at least 12 months at the date of lodgement. They could meet this instruction if they bought or established a business operating in New Zealand or if they invested in a business in New Zealand by purchasing 23% or more of the shareholding of an established business.</p>	<p>Slide 20 RV2.5.15</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p>Ask: <i>What type of evidence can principal applicants provide to satisfy you that they meet this commitment?</i></p> <p>Answer: A set of their latest business accounts certified by a New Zealand chartered accountant; a letter or email from a New Zealand chartered accountant confirming that their business is a going concern.</p> <p>Show slide and explain: The fifth type of commitment is: An established base in New Zealand. The applicant can demonstrate a commitment to Aotearoa New Zealand if they have established a base in New Zealand.</p> <p>Ask <i>How can principal applicants be considered to have established a base in New Zealand?</i></p> <p>Answer: If the principal applicant has lived in Aotearoa New Zealand as a resident for at least 41 days in New Zealand before applying for a Permanent Resident Visa and everyone included in the application has been living in New Zealand for at least 184 days in the two years prior to the date of lodging their Permanent Resident Visa applications.</p>	<p>Slide 21 RV2.5.20</p>	

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

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p data-bbox="338 296 472 325">Scenario 1</p> <div data-bbox="235 336 1191 1385" style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 20px; text-align: center;"> <h1 data-bbox="241 352 1176 616">s9(2)(a)</h1> </div>	<p data-bbox="1205 363 1308 392">Slide 23</p>	<p data-bbox="1435 300 1939 448">Note: Ask learners to work in pairs for the first two scenarios and then ask them to work on it individually for the rest of the scenarios in the other sections.</p>

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	<p data-bbox="293 300 1160 544">s9(2)(a)</p>	<p data-bbox="1205 300 1308 325">Slide 24</p> <p data-bbox="1205 911 1308 936">Slide 25</p>	

OVER THE
MIGRATION ACT

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	s9(2)(a)	Slide 26 Slide 27	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your Notes
	s9(2)(a)	ER THE ATION ACT	

Variation Of Travel Conditions

Topic outcomes

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

Topic resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint
- Operations Manual
- Case Summary

Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
30 mins	<p>Variation of Travel Conditions</p> <p><i>Allow learners a few minutes to read Immigration Instructions on the Operations Manual for Variation of Travel Conditions.</i></p> <p>Show slide and explain: When residents are not eligible for a Permanent Resident Visa, they may be able to get further travel conditions on their Resident Visa, provided they apply for a variation whilst onshore. If a Resident Visa holder applies for a Variation of Travel Conditions in New Zealand, it cannot be declined. Also, holders of a Resident Visa who are in Aotearoa New Zealand must be granted a Variation of Travel Conditions for a duration of at least 14 days.</p>	<p>RV3.1</p> <p>Slide 28*</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Whereas applications made outside of New Zealand must be declined if applicant does not meet any requirements of RV3.5 to RV3.20, or if they are outside of New Zealand and would be otherwise prohibited from entry or for grant of a visa to New Zealand because they are subject to restrictions or ban.</p> <p>In addition, applications for Variations of Travel Conditions made outside New Zealand by applicants who have failed to meet any conditions imposed under section 49(1) or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009, must be declined whether or not they are otherwise eligible for a variation of travel conditions.</p> <p>Lastly, if an applicant applies for a Variation of Travel Conditions offshore with expired travel conditions, their application will be declined (under VOTC). IOs would need to assess if the applicant is eligible for Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV), which we will be looking at later in this workshop.</p> <p>Ask: <i>What are the specified time periods for the duration of travel conditions on a Resident Visa?</i></p> <p>Answer: The duration of travel conditions on a Resident Visa can be varied for multiple journeys to New Zealand within the following specified time periods: 12 months, 14 days, or 24 months.</p>		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Ask: <i>Travel conditions can only be varied if the resident visa is valid. What makes a Resident Visa valid?</i></p> <p>Answer: A Resident Visa is valid when the holder is in New Zealand, or the holder is outside of New Zealand and the current travel conditions have not expired. Character and liability for deportation are not assessed as part of Variation of Travel Conditions (VOTC) applications, though we can still make referrals to Resolutions regarding warnings, convictions that have occurred, S49 conditions etc.</p> <p>Explain: Let's have a look at the different durations of Variation of Travel Conditions now.</p>		<p>Note: what the referral process is regarding warnings, convictions that have occurred, the S49 conditions</p>
	<p>12 Months Variation of Travel Conditions</p> <p><i>Allow learners a few minutes to read Immigration Instructions on the Operations Manual before asking them the questions and summarising the answers.</i></p>	<p>RV3.5</p> <p>Slide 29</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Show slide and ask: <i>What are the requirements for principal applicants to be granted with travel conditions current for 12 months?</i></p> <p>Answer: Principal applicants may be granted variation of travel conditions for 12 months if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they meet the requirement of either the instructions for time spent in New Zealand under RV3.5.1 or met tax residence status while having spent limited time in New Zealand • their first day in New Zealand as a resident was at least 12 months before the current application for a variation of travel condition was made; and • they continue to meet any conditions previously imposed under S49 (1) or S50 of the Immigration Act 2009. <p>14-day variation of travel conditions <i>Allow learners a few minutes to read Immigration Instructions on the Operations Manual before explaining them.</i></p> <p>Show slide and ask: <i>Who can be granted a 14-day variation of travel conditions?</i></p> <p>Answer and explain:</p>	<p>Slide 30 <u>RV3.10</u></p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Applicants must be granted 14 days if they are in New Zealand as a resident and they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> do not meet the requirements for a permanent resident visa; and do not meet the requirements for a variation of travel conditions for a longer duration. <p>Also, if the applicants who would otherwise be prohibited from entry; or for the grant of a visa to New Zealand because they are subject to restrictions; or a ban (see RA9 and R5.100) if it were not for their New Zealand resident status, may only be granted a variation of travel conditions under RV3.10 (14-day variation of travel conditions).</p> <p>The 14-day period begins the day after the Variation of Travel Conditions is granted and it expires on the same day of the week that is granted, a fortnight later. So, if the 14-day period starts today, it will expire two weeks from today.</p> <p>24 months Variation of Travel Conditions <i>Allow learners a few minutes to read Immigration Instructions on the Operations Manual before explaining them.</i></p> <p>Ask: <i>Who can be granted a 24-month Variation of Travel Conditions?</i></p>	<p>Slide 31</p> <p>RV3.15 and RV3.20</p>	

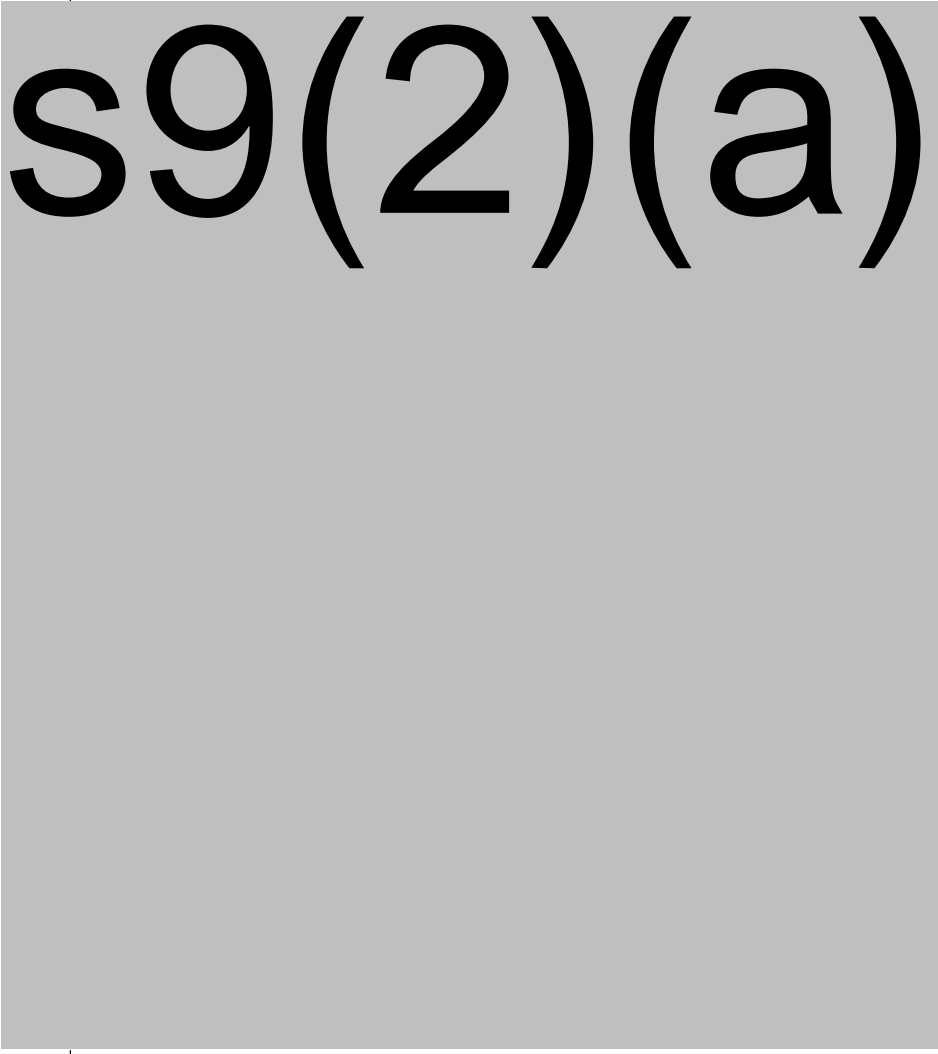
Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Show slide and explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian citizens and residents, • Partners of New Zealand citizens who do not qualify for a Permanent Resident Visa, • Applicants who were seconded overseas as part of their New Zealand employment, • Applicants who were granted Resident Visa under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Active Investor Migrant Policy; or ○ The Migrant Investment Categories; or ○ The Parent Retirement Category. <p>Show slide and Explain:</p> <p>Australian citizens and residents:</p> <p>If they hold or are deemed to hold a resident visa because they are holders of current Australian permanent resident visa, current Australian resident return visa or Australian citizenship, they may be granted a Variation of Travel Conditions for 24 months from the date their current visa was granted.</p> <p>Also, if they have held or are deemed to have held a resident visa for over 24 months and have been previously granted a Variation of Travel Conditions under this provision, they may be able to apply for Variation of Travel Conditions under the provision of RV3.5 or RV3.10 or for Permanent Resident Visa.</p>	<p>Slide 32</p>	

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

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

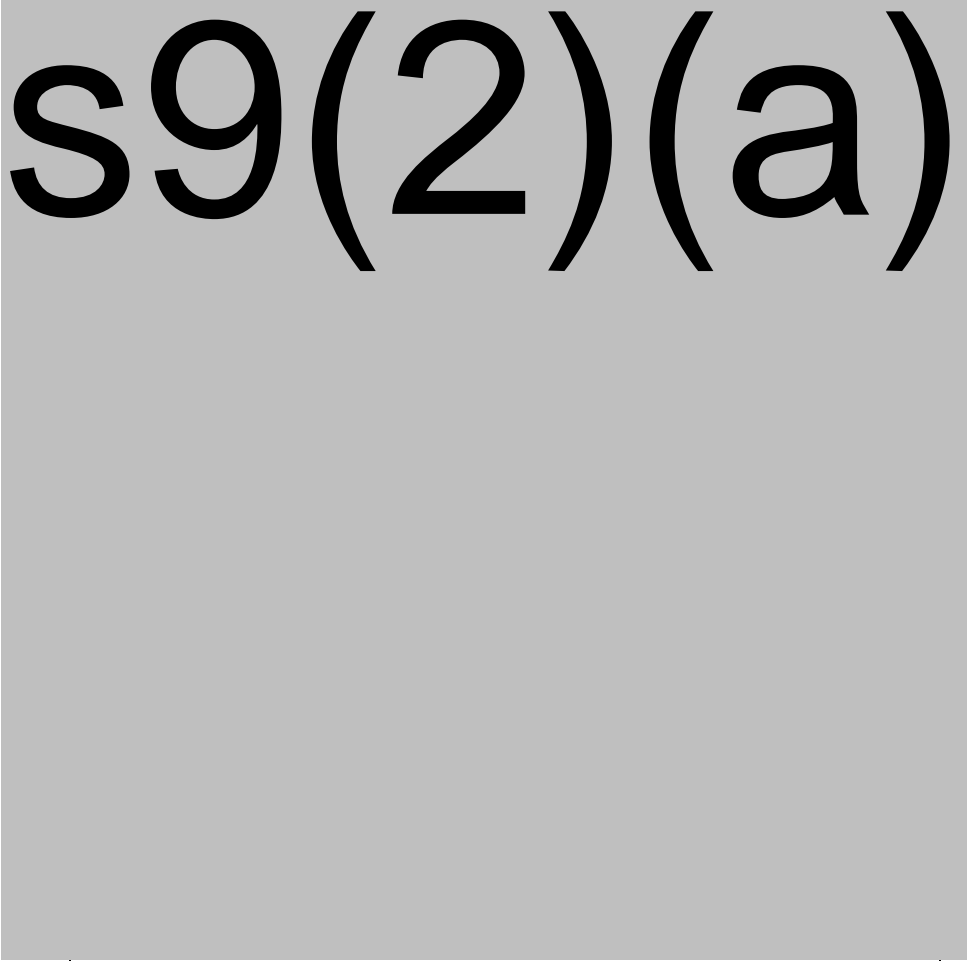
Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>If applicants are eligible, further travel conditions under this provision may be granted every 2 years for up to a total of 8 years stay outside New Zealand.</p> <p>Partners and children may be granted further variation of travel conditions equivalent to the principal applicant provided the IO is satisfied that the relationship between them and the principal applicant is genuine and on-going.</p> <p>May be granted a variation of travel conditions for 24 months if their first day in New Zealand as a resident was at least 24 months before the current application for a variation of travel conditions was made, and they continue to meet any conditions imposed under section 49(1) and/or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009 unless RV3.1 (d) applies.</p> <p>Show slide and explain.</p> <p>Lastly, principal applicants who have been granted Resident Visa under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active Investor Migrant, or 2. Migrant Investment Category, or 3. The Parent Retirement Category <p>may be granted a Variation of Travel Conditions for 24 months if their first day in New Zealand as a resident was at least 24 months before the current application for a variation of travel conditions was made, and they continue to meet any conditions imposed under section</p>	<p>Slide 33</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>49(1) and/or section 50 of the Immigration Act 2009 unless RV3.1 (d) applies.</p> <p>Show learners case summary resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOTC – Time Spent • VOTC – Australian citizens and residents • VOTC – Partner of New Zealand citizens <p>Let's have a look at a couple of scenarios.</p> <p>Scenario 3</p> <div data-bbox="286 751 1182 1391" style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 20px; text-align: center;"> <h1>s9(2)(a)</h1> </div>	<p style="text-align: center; color: #ff69b4; opacity: 0.5;">UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT</p> <p>Slide 34</p> <p>Slide 35</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	 <p>s9(2)(a)</p>	<p>Slide 36</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<h1>s9(2)(a)</h1>	<p>Slide 37</p> <p>Slide 38</p>	

IN THE
MIGRATION ACT

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p data-bbox="255 293 1218 568">s9(2)(a)</p> 	<p data-bbox="1218 568 1420 756">THE ATION ACT</p>	

Grant of Second or Subsequent Visa (SSRV)

Topic outcomes

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

Topic resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint
- Operations Manual
- Case Summary

Lesson plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
20 mins	<p>Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV)</p> <p>Show slide and explain:</p> <p>A person may apply for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa if they have held a Resident Visa, but it has expired because they either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. left New Zealand after the expiry of the travel conditions or2. are outside of New Zealand when the travel conditions expired. <p>A first entry before date is technically speaking a travel condition, however, a person who has never activated their Resident Visa may not apply for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa or for a Permanent Resident Visa. This excludes Australian residents who have never obtained VOTC, as they have never held any valid travel condition.</p>	<p>Slide 39*</p> <p>RV 4.5</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Ask learners to read RV4 and discuss in their pairs.</p> <p>Ask: Who may apply for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa?</p> <p>Answer: Applicants who have held or been deemed to hold a resident visa that has expired because they either left New Zealand after the expiry of the travel conditions or are outside of New Zealand when the travel conditions expired.</p> <p>Ask: How are applicants eligible for Second or Subsequent Resident Visa?</p> <p>Answer and explain: Applicant for Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV) may be granted a visa if at the time their Resident Visa expired, they were previously eligible for either a Permanent Resident Visa or a Variation of Travel Conditions.</p> <p>If the principal applicant would have met the criteria to be granted a Permanent Resident Visa, had they applied for it on the date the current applicant's resident visa expired and the date was less than 24 months before the date the Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV) is made, the applicants may be eligible for the grant of a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa.</p>		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>Also, if the principal applicant met the criteria for a Variation of Travel Conditions had they applied for it on the date the current applicant's Resident Visa expired and those travel conditions would still be valid on the date the application for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa was made, they may be eligible for this visa.</p> <p>Ask: <i>Who are we referring to when we talk about 'applicant' or 'current applicant'?</i></p> <p>Answer: The 'applicant' or 'current applicant' refers to the current applicant applying for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa (SSRV), the person IOs are assessing. The current applicant's eligibility is normally based on what the principal applicant of their resident visa would have been eligible for on the date they are resident.</p> <p>Ask: <i>What about 'principal applicant'?</i></p> <p>Answer: 'Principal applicant' refers to the principal applicant in the first Resident Visa application.</p> <p><i>Provide the learners with the instructions to RV4.10, RV4.15 and RV4.20 and allow them time to go through the instructions.</i></p> <p>Say:</p>	<p>RV 4.10</p> <p>RV4.15</p> <p>RV4.20</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p><i>Things to remember when assessing a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa</i></p> <p>Show slide and explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character needs to be assessed for SSRV applications. • ‘An applicant’s’ eligibility is normally based on what the principal applicant of their Resident Visa would have been eligible for on the date their Resident Visa expired. • A Resident Visa becomes invalid as soon as they are offshore without valid travel conditions on their Resident Visa. • Partners of New Zealand citizens may be granted a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa with 24 months of multiple entry travel conditions, provided the New Zealand partner supports the application in writing and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant’s Resident Visa was obtained on the basis of their partnership with the same New Zealand citizen and the partnership is ongoing; or 2. An immigration officer is satisfied that the applicant has been living with the New Zealand citizen in a genuine and stable relationship for at least one year at the time of application. • Dependent children of the partner of a New Zealand citizen, who were included in that partner's Resident Visa application, may be granted a second or subsequent resident visa with 24 months of travel conditions, equivalent to the partner’s Second or Subsequent Resident Visa. A second or 		

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>subsequent resident visa may be granted on the basis of eligibility of any resident visa previously held (does not have to be the most recent)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an applicant did not meet their section 49 conditions on their Resident Visas, any application for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa must be declined. • A non-principal applicant may still be assessed as a principal applicant if the provisions allowing them to be assessed in their own right apply. <p>Before we move to the scenario let's look at the case summary for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa application. Show Second or Subsequent Resident Visa case summary</p>		
5 mins	<p>Scenario 5</p> <div data-bbox="143 938 1189 1406" style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 20px; text-align: center;"> <h1>s9(2)(a)</h1> </div>	<p>Slide 40</p>	

RELEASED UNDER THE
 OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<h1>s9(2)(a)</h1>	Slide 41 FOR THE INATION ACT	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	s9(2)(a)	FOR THE MATION ACT	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
s9(2)(a)			

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Session Closure

Outcomes

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

Resources

- Permanent Resident Visa PowerPoint

Lesson Plan

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
10 mins	<p>Session Close</p> <p>Show slide and explain: Ka rawe (awesome), you have completed this workshop!</p> <p>Reflect: Ask the group to volunteer their key takeaways with the group. Key learnings may include anything about the session they just had such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permanent Resident Visa is usually the next step after being granted a Resident Visa and it allows an applicant to live, work and study in New Zealand indefinitely. <p>The Eligibility for Permanent Resident Visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applicants hold a Resident Visa and have held the Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months at the time of the application or have held a Resident Visa in the three months before the	Slide 32*	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<p>application is made and had held the Resident Visa continuously for at least 24 months before it expired (provided RV1.25 does not apply) and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First day in New Zealand as a resident was at least 24 months before the application is made; and • Demonstrate a commitment to New Zealand by meeting the requirements set out in any one of the five subsections; and • They have met any conditions imposed under S49 (1) or S50 of the immigration act 2009; and • They meet character requirement for residence. <p>The five commitment categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Significant period of time spent in New Zealand 2. Tax residence status in New Zealand 3. Investment in New Zealand 4. Establishment of a business in New Zealand 5. Base established in New Zealand <p>VOTC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When residents are not eligible for Permanent Resident Visa, they may be able to get further travel conditions on their Resident Visa, provided they apply for a variation whilst onshore. • The duration of travel conditions on a Resident Visa can varied for multiple journey travel to NZ within the following specified time periods: 12 months, 14 days or 24 months. <p>SSRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may apply for a Second or Subsequent Resident Visa if they have held a Resident Visa, but it has expired because they are either: 	<p>Slide 32</p>	

Time	Topic	Resource	Your notes
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. left New Zealand after the expiry of the travel conditions or 2. are outside of New Zealand when the travel conditions expired. <p>Ask the group to show 1 - 10 fingers or stand on an imaginary line going from 1 - 10 in the room in response to the question: <i>How confident are you in assessing Permanent Resident Visa applications?</i></p> <p>Answer any final questions from the group.</p> <p>Show slide and explain: Thank you for your time today. We will close with our MBIE Closing Karakia.</p> <p><i>Ka hiki te tapu Kia wātea ai te ara Kia tūruki ai te ao mārama Hui e, Taiki e</i></p> <p>TRANSLATION: Restrictions are moved aside So the pathway is clear To return to everyday activities Enriched and unified</p> <p>Thank you for attending today. Mā te wā (see you later).</p>		

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