

**Reprint**  
**as at 29 November 2010**

**Citizenship Amendment Act 2005**

Public Act 2005 No 43  
Date of assent 20 April 2005

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**Note**

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this eprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this eprint, together with other explanatory material about this eprint.

**This Act is administered in the Department of Internal Affairs.**

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**The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:**

**1 Title**

- (1) This Act is the Citizenship Amendment Act 2005.
- (2) In this Act, the Citizenship Act 1977 is called “the principal Act”.

**2 Commencement**

This Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

**3 Interpretation**

Section 2(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing the definition of **ordinarily resident**.

**4 Special provisions relating to parentage**

- (1) Section 3(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (a), and substituting the following paragraph:

- “(a) he is or was married to, or in a civil union or a de facto relationship with, that other person’s mother at any time during the period commencing with that other person’s conception and ending with that other person’s birth; or”
- (2) Section 3 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (2A), the following subsection:
- “(2B) For the purposes of this Act, a person is deemed to be the child of a person entitled to be in New Zealand indefinitely if—
- “(a) he or she has been adopted in New Zealand on or after 1 January 2006, by an adoption order within the meaning of and made under the Adoption Act 1955, by a person who, at the time of the adoption, is entitled in terms of the Immigration Act 1987 to be in New Zealand indefinitely, or entitled to reside indefinitely in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau; or
- “(b) he or she has been legally adopted in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau on or after 1 January 2006, by an adoption order that has the same operation and effect as an adoption order made under the Adoption Act 1955, by a person who, at the time of the adoption, is entitled in terms of the Immigration Act 1987 to be in New Zealand indefinitely, or entitled to reside indefinitely in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau,—
- and, in any such case,—
- “(c) the terms **father**, **mother**, and **parent**, when used in this Act, are to be construed accordingly, and
- “(d) the person is deemed to have been born when and where the adoption order was made; but
- “(e) on the discharge for any reason of the adoption in accordance with section 20 of the Adoption Act 1955, or in accordance with the law relating to the discharge of adoption orders in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau, the person ceases to be deemed to be the child of the person entitled to be in New Zealand indefinitely.”
- (3) Section 3 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection 5, the following subsection:
- “(5A) In subsection 3(1)(a), **de facto relationship** has the same meaning as in section 2D of the Property (Relationships) Act 1976, except that—

- “(a) the reference to 18 years in subsection (1)(a) of that section is to be read as a reference to 16 years; and
- “(b) a person who has attained the age of 16 years but who is younger than 18 years may be treated as having a de facto relationship with another person only if—
  - “(i) the person is under the guardianship of a court, and the court has on an application for the purpose consented to the relationship; or
  - “(ii) in the case of a person not under the guardianship of a court, the person’s parents and guardians have consented to the relationship.”

## **5 Citizenship by birth**

- (1) Section 6 of the principal Act is amended by repealing subsection (1), and substituting the following subsection:
  - “(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person is a New Zealand citizen by birth if—
    - “(a) the person was born in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1949 and before 1 January 2006; or
    - “(b) the person was born in New Zealand on or after 1 January 2006, and, at the time of the person’s birth, at least one of the person’s parents was—
      - “(i) a New Zealand citizen; or
      - “(ii) entitled in terms of the Immigration Act 1987 to be in New Zealand indefinitely, or entitled to reside indefinitely in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau.”
- (2) Section 6 of the principal Act is amended by repealing subsection (3), and substituting the following subsection:
  - “(3) Despite subsections (1) and (2),—
    - “(a) every person born in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1978 is a New Zealand citizen by birth if the person would otherwise be stateless:
    - “(b) a person is deemed to be a New Zealand citizen by birth if—
      - “(i) the person, having recently been born, has been found abandoned in New Zealand; and
      - “(ii) investigations have failed to establish the identity of at least one of the person’s parents.”

- (3) Section 6 of the principal Act is amended by adding the following subsections:
- “(5) Despite section 7, a person is a New Zealand citizen by birth if—
- “(a) the person is born in the Independent State of Samoa; and
  - “(b) but for reasons of medical necessity requiring the mother to travel from Tokelau to the Independent State of Samoa to give birth to the person, the person would have been born in Tokelau; and
  - “(c) at the time of the person’s birth the person would have been a New Zealand citizen by birth under subsection (1), had the person been born on that date in Tokelau.
- “(6) A person who is a New Zealand citizen by birth does not lose his or her New Zealand citizenship by reason of the person being adopted by a parent or parents who are neither—
- “(a) New Zealand citizens; nor
  - “(b) persons entitled to reside indefinitely in New Zealand in terms of the Immigration Act 1987 or entitled to reside indefinitely in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau.”

## **6 Citizenship by descent**

Section 7 of the principal Act is amended by repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following subsection:

- “(1) Every person born outside New Zealand on or after 1 January 1978 is a New Zealand citizen by descent if, at the time of the person’s birth,—
- “(a) his or her mother or father was a New Zealand citizen otherwise than by descent; or
  - “(b) his or her mother or father was a New Zealand citizen by descent, and the person would otherwise be stateless.”

## **7 New sections substituted**

The principal Act is amended by repealing sections 8, 8A, and 9, and substituting the following sections:

**“8 Citizenship by grant**

- “(1) The Minister may authorise the grant of New Zealand citizenship to any person, including a person who may be a New Zealand citizen by descent, who—
- “(a) has attained the age of 16 years; and
  - “(b) is of full capacity; and
  - “(c) applies for citizenship in the prescribed manner; and
  - “(d) satisfies the Minister that he or she meets each of the requirements specified in subsection (2).
- “(2) The requirements referred to in subsection (1)(d) are as follows:
- “(a) that the applicant is entitled in terms of the Immigration Act 1987 to be in New Zealand indefinitely;
  - “(b) that the applicant was present in New Zealand—
    - “(i) for a minimum of 1 350 days during the 5 years immediately preceding the date of the application; and
    - “(ii) for at least 240 days in each of those 5 years,—  
being days during which the applicant was entitled in terms of the Immigration Act 1987 to be in New Zealand indefinitely;
  - “(c) that the applicant is of good character;
  - “(d) that the applicant has sufficient knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges attaching to New Zealand citizenship;
  - “(e) that the applicant has sufficient knowledge of the English language;
  - “(f) that the applicant intends, if granted New Zealand citizenship, either—
    - “(i) to continue to reside in New Zealand; or
    - “(ii) to enter into or continue in Crown service under the New Zealand Government, or service under an international organisation of which the New Zealand Government is a member, or service in the employment of a person, company, society, or other body of persons resident or established in New Zealand.
- “(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a), a person will not be treated as entitled to be in New Zealand indefinitely if—

- “(a) requirements have been imposed under the Immigration Act 1987 on the person’s entitlement to reside in New Zealand indefinitely; and
  - “(b) those requirements have not been met in full or cancelled at the time of the person’s application for citizenship.
- “(4) The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister of Immigration,—
- “(a) waive the requirement in subsection (2)(a) if satisfied that an applicant is entitled to reside indefinitely in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau:
  - “(b) waive the requirement in subsection (2)(b) if satisfied that an applicant was present in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau—
    - “(i) for a minimum of 1 350 days during the 5 years immediately preceding the date of the application; and
    - “(ii) for at least 240 days in each of those 5 years,—  
being days during which the applicant was entitled to reside indefinitely in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau.
- “(5) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b), the Minister may treat the applicant as having been in New Zealand for any period within the period of 5 years immediately preceding the date of application for citizenship during which—
- “(a) the applicant was in Crown service under the New Zealand Government; or
  - “(b) the applicant was outside New Zealand because the applicant was accompanying his or her spouse or civil union or de facto partner who was a New Zealand citizen in Crown service under the New Zealand Government.
- “(6) For the purposes of subsection (4)(b), the Minister may treat the applicant as having been present in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau for any period within the period of 5 years immediately preceding the date of the application for citizenship during which—
- “(a) the applicant served in the public service of the Government of the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau; or

- “(b) the applicant was outside New Zealand because the applicant was accompanying his or her spouse or civil union or de facto partner who was a New Zealand citizen serving in the public service of the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau.
- “(7) If the Minister is satisfied in a particular case that there are exceptional circumstances particular to the applicant that would justify such a course, the Minister may accept the presence by the applicant for a lesser number of days as being sufficient compliance with—
- “(a) the requirements of subsection (2)(b), so long as the applicant—
    - “(i) was physically present in New Zealand for not less than 450 days during the 20-month period immediately preceding the date of the application for citizenship; and
    - “(ii) was entitled in terms of the Immigration Act 1987 to be in New Zealand indefinitely during each of those 450 days:
  - “(b) the requirements of subsection (4)(b), so long as the applicant—
    - “(i) was physically present in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau for not less than 450 days during the 20-month period immediately preceding the date of the application for citizenship; and
    - “(ii) was entitled to be in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau indefinitely during each of those 450 days.
- “(8) The Minister may waive the requirement in subsection (2)(e) if satisfied in a particular case that, because of the applicant’s age or standard of education, or for any other reason personal to the applicant, the applicant would suffer undue hardship if compliance with the requirement of that provision were insisted upon.
- “(9) For the purposes of subsection (2)(f),—
- “(a) the intention referred to in subsection (2)(f)(i) must be a continuing intention throughout the period from the date of application for citizenship until the date that the applicant becomes a citizen under section 12:



- “(b) the Minister may treat an applicant as intending to continue to reside in New Zealand if the applicant intends to accompany his or her New Zealand citizen spouse or civil union or de facto partner on Crown service for the New Zealand Government or public service for the Government of the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau.

**“9 Grant of citizenship in special cases**

- “(1) Without limiting anything in section 8, the Minister may, upon application in the prescribed manner, authorise the grant of New Zealand citizenship to any person, including a person who may be a New Zealand citizen by descent,—
  - “(a) who has not yet attained the age of 16 years; or
  - “(b) whose father or mother was, at the time of that person’s birth, a New Zealand citizen by descent; or
  - “(c) if the Minister is satisfied that granting a certificate of New Zealand citizenship to the applicant would be in the public interest because of exceptional circumstances of a humanitarian or other nature relating to the applicant; or
  - “(d) if the person would otherwise be stateless.
- “(2) In considering whether to authorise the grant of New Zealand citizenship to any person under subsection (1), the Minister—
  - “(a) may have regard to such of the requirements of section 8(2) (as subject to section 8(3) to (9)) as the Minister thinks fit; and
  - “(b) must have regard to the requirements of section 9A(1) (but subject to the Minister’s discretion under section 9A(2) and (3)).

**“9A Disqualifying convictions**

- “(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the Minister must not authorise a grant of citizenship under section 8 or section 9 to a person who has been convicted of an offence if—
  - “(a) the person was sentenced on conviction to—
    - “(i) a term of imprisonment of 5 years or more; or
    - “(ii) an indefinite term of imprisonment capable of running for 5 years or more; or

- “(b) within the preceding 7 years the person was subject to a sentence of imprisonment of less than 5 years or was subject to release under subpart 2 of Part 1 of the Parole Act 2002; or
- “(c) within the preceding 3 years the person was convicted of an offence but did not receive a sentence of imprisonment.
- “(2) The Minister may however authorise a grant of citizenship to a person to whom subsection (1) applies and who otherwise meets the requirements of section 8 or section 9 if satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances relating to the conviction such that a grant of citizenship should not be precluded.
- “(3) Nothing in this section limits the Minister’s discretion to refuse a grant of citizenship if the Minister is not satisfied that the applicant is of good character.

**“9B Minister may rescind approval at any time up until applicant becomes citizen**

Notwithstanding that the Minister may have authorised a grant of citizenship under section 8 or section 9, the Minister may rescind that authorisation at any time before the date that the person becomes a citizen under section 12, if no longer satisfied that the person meets the requirements for a grant of citizenship.”

**8 New section substituted**

The principal Act is amended by repealing section 11, and substituting the following section:

**“11 Minister may require oath or affirmation of allegiance to be taken**

- “(1) The Minister may, in such case or class of cases as the Minister thinks fit, make the grant of New Zealand citizenship conditional upon the applicant taking an oath of allegiance in the form specified in Schedule 1, or making an affirmation to similar effect.
- “(2) Unless the Minister agrees otherwise, the oath or affirmation must be taken or made at a public citizenship ceremony.”

**9 Renunciation of citizenship**

Section 15(3)(a) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the word “ordinarily”.

**10 Deprivation of New Zealand citizenship in special cases**

(1) The heading of section 16 of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “on acquisition of other citizenship, etc”, and substituting the words “in special cases”.

(2) Section 16(a) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “other than marriage,”.

**11 Deprivation of New Zealand citizenship in case of fraud, etc**

(1) Section 17(2) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “or grant”, and substituting the words “grant, or any grant requirement”.

(2) Section 17 of the principal Act is amended by adding the following subsection:

“(3) The Minister may not deprive a person of New Zealand citizenship under subsection (2) if—

“(a) the citizenship was acquired by mistake; and

“(b) to deprive the person of that citizenship would leave the person stateless.”

**12 Disclosure of citizenship information to certain specified agencies for certain purposes**

(1) Section 26A(6) of the principal Act is amended by adding to the definition of **citizenship information** the words “; and includes information as to any change of identity or gender”.

(2) Section 26A of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (5), the following subsection:

“(5A) Despite anything in this section, the Secretary may disclose information about a person’s citizenship status or the citizenship status of a person’s parent or parents to the Registrar-General appointed under section 79(1) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995 for the purpose of recording that person’s citizenship status on his or her birth record.”

**13 New section inserted**

The principal Act is amended by inserting, after section 26A, the following section:

**“26B Access to information for citizenship purposes**

- “(1) The Secretary and the chief executive of the Department of Labour (the **chief executive**) may enter into an agreement for access by the Secretary, or officers of the Department of Internal Affairs designated by the Secretary for the purpose, to information held by the chief executive by virtue of being responsible for the administration of the Immigration Act 1987 that is needed for or relevant to—
- “(a) citizenship investigations and the accurate assessment of applications for a grant of citizenship; or
  - “(b) determining whether a person is a New Zealand citizen by birth.
- “(2) An agreement entered into under subsection (1) may be varied by the Secretary and the chief executive.
- “(3) Before entering into an agreement under subsection (1), or varying an agreement under subsection (2), the Secretary and the chief executive must consult with the Privacy Commissioner on the terms of the agreement or variation.
- “(4) The Privacy Commissioner may require the Secretary and the chief executive to review an agreement under this section, and report on the result of the review to the Privacy Commissioner, at intervals not shorter than 12 months.
- “(5) For citizenship purposes, the Secretary or designated officers of the Department of Internal Affairs may access information held by the chief executive only in accordance with an agreement entered into under this section.”

**14 New section substituted**

The principal Act is amended by repealing section 27, and substituting the following section:

**“27 Offences and penalties**

- “(1) Every person commits an offence, and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$15,000, or both, who—

- “(a) for the purpose of procuring anything to be done or not to be done under this Act,—
    - “(i) makes any statement that he or she knows to be false in a material particular; or
    - “(ii) recklessly makes any statement that is false in a material particular; or
  - “(b) knowingly or recklessly submits false or forged documents to support a citizenship application; or
  - “(c) in contravention of section 24, knowingly—
    - “(i) alters or defaces a document; or
    - “(ii) fails to deliver a document; or
  - “(d) knowingly or recklessly lends or parts with a document (as defined in section 24(1)) for unlawful purposes; or
  - “(e) knowingly resists, obstructs, or deceives any person who is exercising or attempting to exercise any function or power imposed or conferred under this Act.
- “(2) Every person commits an offence, and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding \$50,000, or both, who, knowingly and without reasonable excuse,—
- “(a) records, deletes, or alters any entry in a citizenship register or database; or
  - “(b) takes a citizenship document (including any blank certificate) from where it is officially kept; or
  - “(c) issues a citizenship document to a person who has no lawful entitlement to the document.”

#### 15 Schedule 4 amended

Schedule 4 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the item relating to the Department of Internal Affairs, the following item:

<b>Specified agency</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Registrar-General appointed under section 79(1) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995	For the Registrar-General to be satisfied whether or not a person is a New Zealand citizen

**16 Amendments to other Acts**

The Acts set out in the Schedule are amended in the manner indicated in that schedule.

**Transitional provision****17 Transitional provisions in relation to applications for citizenship**

- (1) Nothing in new sections 8, 9, 9A, and 9B of the principal Act applies in relation to any application for a grant of citizenship made before the date of commencement of this Act, and any such application must be determined in accordance with the former sections 8, 8A, and 9 of the principal Act.
- (2) An application for a grant of citizenship made during the 5-year period commencing with the date of commencement of this Act by a person of a kind described in subsection (3) must be determined in accordance with the new sections 8, 9, 9A, and 9B of the principal Act as if—
  - (a) subsections (2)(b), (4)(b) and (7) of the new section 8 (which set minimum presence requirements for the period of 5 years preceding the date of application for citizenship) did not apply; and
  - (b) there were substituted for those provisions subsections (2)(a), and (4) of the former section 8 (which set residence requirements for the period of 3 years preceding the date of application for citizenship) of the principal Act; and
  - (c) subsections (5) and (6) of the new section 8 applied for the purposes of the former section 8(2)(a) as if they referred to a period of 3 years rather than a period of 5 years; and
  - (d) for the purposes of the former section 8(2)(a) and (4), the time during which a person is **ordinarily resident in New Zealand**—
    - (i) includes time spent in New Zealand before the commencement of the Immigration Act 2009 while holding a valid immigration permit or being exempt from the requirement to hold a permit, and time spent in New Zealand after the

- commencement of that Act while holding a valid visa; but
- (ii) does not include any time during which the person was unlawfully in New Zealand.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies in respect of any person who—
- (a) before the date of commencement of this Act was entitled in terms of the Immigration Act 1987 to be in New Zealand indefinitely, or was entitled to reside indefinitely in the Cook Islands, Niue, or Tokelau; or
  - (b) became so entitled on or after the date of commencement of this Act pursuant to an application made under the Immigration Act 1987 or the Immigration Act 2009.
- (4) In this section,—
- former**, in relation to any section or provision, means the relevant section or provision of the principal Act as in force before the commencement of this Act
- new**, in relation to any section or provision, means the relevant section or provision of the principal Act as substituted by section 7 of this Act.

Section 17(2)(d)(i): substituted, at 2 am on 29 November 2010, by section 406(1) of the Immigration Act 2009 (2009 No 51).

Section 17(3)(b): substituted, at 2 am on 29 November 2010, by section 406(1) of the Immigration Act 2009 (2009 No 51).

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**Schedule**

s 16

**Amendments to other Acts****Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995 (1995 No 16)**

Insert in the Title, after the expression “births,”, the words “citizenship by birth.”

Repeal section 9(1) and (2) and substitute:

- “(1) subject to subsection (2), every guardian of a child born in New Zealand must, as soon as reasonably practicable after the birth,—
- “(a) notify a Registrar of the birth in accordance with this Act; and
  - “(b) in the case of a child born on or after 1 January 2006, inform the Registrar whether or not, to the best of their knowledge, either or both of the child’s parents are New Zealand citizens or persons entitled, in terms of the Immigration Act 1987, to be in New Zealand indefinitely.
- “(2) When one of the persons required by subsection (1) to notify a Registrar of a birth and the parents’ status does so, the others are no longer required to do so.”

Insert in section 12(1), after the words “prescribed form”, the words “(and subject to section 12A)”.

Insert in section 12(2), after the words “subject to sections”, the expression “12A”.

Insert after section 12 the following:

**“12A Record of citizenship**

- “(1) If a Registrar is satisfied that a person born on or after 1 January 2006 is a New Zealand citizen by birth in terms of section 6 of the Citizenship Act 1977, the Registrar must record the person’s citizenship status on the birth record.
- “(2) If the chief executive or other appropriate officer of the Department for the time being responsible for the administration of the Citizenship Act 1977 informs a Registrar that a person born on or after 1 January 2006 is a New Zealand citizen by birth, the Registrar must record that citizenship status on the birth record.”



- “(3) In deciding for the purposes of subsection (1) whether or not a person is a New Zealand citizen by birth, a Registrar must have regard to the following information, if available:
- “(a) information provided by any guardian or parent of the person:
  - “(b) any birth register information about the parents or parent of the person:
  - “(c) information about the citizenship status or immigration status of the person or the parents or parent of the person:
  - “(d) whether or not the parents or parent have immunity from jurisdiction under the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1968 or the Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1971, or are enemy aliens.”

**Immigration Act 1987 (1987 No 74)**

Insert after section 4 the following section:

**“4A Immigration status of persons born in New Zealand on or after 1 January 2006**

- “(1) This section applies to a person who—
- “(a) is born in New Zealand on or after 1 January 2006; and
  - “(b) is not a New Zealand citizen.
- “(2) Such a person is deemed, from the time of birth, to initially have the same immigration status as the most favourable immigration status of either of the person’s parents at that time, as determined under subsection (4).”
- “(3) Where a person is deemed to initially have the immigration status of a parent,—
- “(a) this Act applies to that person in the same way as if the person’s immigration status had arisen under any relevant provision of this Act other than this section; and
  - “(b) that status continues until either—
    - “(i) the person leaves New Zealand; or
    - “(ii) the person is accorded a different status under, or by the operation of, this Act.
- “(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the person’s immigration status is to be determined as follows:

- “(a) where both parents are recorded on the person’s original birth record, whichever of the following is applicable and attaches first in the following order:
- “(i) where both parents were at the time of the birth exempt from the requirement to hold a permit, the person is deemed to be exempt from the requirement to hold a permit on the same basis as, and for the duration of the unexpired period of, the parent with the exemption having the longest unexpired period:
  - “(ii) where 1 parent only was exempt from the requirement to hold a permit, the person is deemed to be exempt from the requirement to hold a permit on the same basis as, and for the duration of the unexpired period of, that parent’s exemption:
  - “(iii) where both parents held any type of temporary permit, the person is deemed to hold a visitor’s permit of the duration of the unexpired period of the permit of the parent whose temporary permit has the longest unexpired period:
  - “(iv) where 1 parent only held any type of temporary permit, the person is deemed to hold a visitor’s permit of the duration of the unexpired period of that parent’s temporary permit:
  - “(v) where both parents held limited purpose permits, the person is deemed to hold a limited purpose permit of the duration of the unexpired period of the permit of the parent whose limited purpose permit has the longest unexpired period:
  - “(vi) where 1 parent only held a limited purpose permit, the person is deemed to hold a limited purpose permit of the duration of the unexpired period of that parent’s limited purpose permit:
  - “(vii) where both parents were unlawfully in New Zealand, the person is deemed to be unlawfully in New Zealand and to have unlawful status on the same basis and for the same duration as the parent whose unlawful status is of the shortest duration:

- “(b) where 1 parent only is recorded on the person’s original birth record, whichever of the following is applicable:
- “(i) where the parent was at the time of the birth exempt from the requirement to hold a permit, the person is deemed to be exempt from the requirement to hold a permit on the same basis as, and for the duration of the unexpired portion of, the parent’s exemption:
  - “(ii) where the parent held a temporary permit, the person is deemed to hold a visitor’s permit of the duration of the unexpired period of the parent’s temporary permit:
  - “(iii) where the parent held a limited purpose permit, the person is deemed to hold a limited purpose permit of the duration of the unexpired period of the parent’s limited purpose permit:
  - “(iv) where the parent was unlawfully in New Zealand, the person is deemed to be unlawfully in New Zealand and to have unlawful status on the same basis and for the same duration as the parent’s unlawful status.”

**Privacy Act 1993 (1993 No 28)**

Insert after paragraph (gc) of the definition of **specified agency** in section 97 the following paragraph:

“(gd) the Registrar-General appointed under section 79(1) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995:”

**Summary Proceedings Act 1957 (1957 No 87)**

Insert in Part 2 of Schedule 1, in the appropriate columns and the appropriate alphabetical order, the following item:

The Citizenship Act 1977	27(1), (2)	Offences as to citizenship matters and documents
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**Notes****1 General**

This is an eprint of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2005. The eprint incorporates all the amendments to the Act as at 29 November 2010. The list of amendments at the end of these notes specifies all the amendments incorporated into this eprint since 3 September 2007.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that contain transitional, savings, or application provisions that cannot be compiled in the eprint are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order.

**2 About this eprint**

This eprint has not been officialised. For more information about eprints and officialisation, please *see* <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/eprints/>.

**3 List of amendments incorporated in this eprint (most recent first)**

Immigration Act 2009 (2009 No 51): section 406(1)

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