



# Briefing for the Incoming Minister of Immigration

26 October 2017

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PROACTIVELY RELEASED CONSISTENT WITH THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT 1982

# Contents

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<b>1. Portfolio Overview .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Purpose .....	3
Introduction to New Zealand’s immigration system .....	3
Key immigration statistics .....	3
Immigration’s contribution to New Zealand’s economy and labour market .....	4
Immigration’s contribution to New Zealand’s humanitarian objectives .....	5
Immigration’s social contribution .....	5
Immigration’s contribution to the security of New Zealand’s borders .....	6
<b>2. Portfolio Responsibilities .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Immigration law .....	7
Immigration instructions .....	8
Additional Responsibilities .....	8
<i>Decision-making</i> .....	8
<i>Prevention of migrant exploitation and people trafficking</i> .....	9
<b>3. Major Links with Other Portfolios .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. How MBIE supports you .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Immigration-related areas of MBIE .....	11
<i>Immigration Policy</i> .....	11
<i>Immigration New Zealand</i> .....	11
<i>Immigration Advisers Authority</i> .....	12
<i>Research, Monitoring and Evaluation on Migration</i> .....	12
<i>The Sector Workforce Engagement Programme (SWEP)</i> .....	12
<i>Legal Branch</i> .....	13
Other immigration-related government agencies .....	13
<i>Immigration and Protection Tribunal</i> .....	13
<i>Immigration Advisers Complaints and Disciplinary Tribunal</i> .....	13
<b>5. Immediate priorities and key upcoming decisions .....</b>	<b>15</b>
Key decisions and priorities .....	15
Things that are going to happen .....	15
Things currently scheduled to happen .....	15
Things to be aware of .....	17
<b>Annex 1: MBIE key people – Immigration Portfolio .....</b>	<b>18</b>
Other Senior MBIE Officials with Immigration Responsibilities .....	20
Immigration New Zealand Structure .....	21
<b>Annex 2: Vote Labour Market .....</b>	<b>22</b>

# 1. Portfolio Overview

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## Purpose

1. This briefing provides you with information about the immigration portfolio. Further briefings will be provided focussing on specific topics, including detailed immigration statistics, depending on your priorities.

## Introduction to New Zealand's immigration system

2. New Zealand's immigration system regulates the entry of and stay in New Zealand of people who are not New Zealand citizens. As Minister of Immigration, you are responsible for the immigration system (including the regulation of immigration advisers). You are responsible for leading the development of all immigration policy as well as for the immigration-related appropriations that fall within Vote Labour Market.
3. New Zealand's immigration system enables migrants to **visit, work, study, invest, and live** in New Zealand. **Economically**, it contributes to filling skill shortages, encouraging investment, enabling and supporting innovation and growing export markets. Immigration has contributed to New Zealand's strong overall GDP growth in recent years largely through its contribution to population growth. However, the evidence suggests that the contribution of immigration to per capita growth and productivity is likely to be relatively modest.
4. **More broadly**, immigration supports foreign relations objectives and New Zealand's international and humanitarian commitments, builds diverse communities, allows families to be reunited, supports social inclusion, and plays an important role in protecting the security of New Zealanders and New Zealand's border.
5. It is important to balance these objectives with other portfolio objectives. For example, immigration can have impacts on infrastructure and housing that need to be well managed. In addition, it is also important to ensure that labour market settings facilitate a growing, more knowledge intensive and productive economy, which workers benefit from through rising wages.
6. The key challenge for the immigration system and policy settings is to manage these potential trade-offs in a way that maximises the overall benefits for New Zealanders.

## Key immigration statistics

7. The statistics below provide a sense of the contribution immigration makes to New Zealand:
  - just over one in four people in New Zealand's workforce are migrants
  - 47,684 people were approved for residence in New Zealand in 2016/17 and around 225,000 people have been approved for residence over the past five years, of whom 186,000 were still in New Zealand at the end of June 2017
  - 3.6 million visitors arrived in 2016/17, and tourism is now worth \$12.9 billion per year to the New Zealand economy
  - in 2016/17, 209,178 people were approved temporary work visas and 91,475 people were approved student visas
  - At the end of June 2017 there were:

- 152,900 work visa holders in New Zealand (up 61,800 or 68 per cent on five years ago), of whom 28,900 were on post study work visas and 32,800 were on Working Holiday schemes
  - 75,700 student visa holders (up 20,200 or 36 per cent on five years ago), of whom 59,500 were full fee-paying students
  - since July 2007, over 87,000 visas have been granted to workers undertaking seasonal work here under the Recognised Seasonal Employer policy
  - business investor migrants have invested a total of NZD \$3.94 billion since 2009.
8. Annual net migration was 71,000 in the year to September 2017, lower than the record annual net migration of 72,400 reached in the July 2017 year. Compared to this peak, there were fewer arrivals and more departures in the September 2017 year. In recent years, net migration has been driven by fewer New Zealanders leaving permanently, as well as increased arrivals of foreign nationals.

### **Immigration's contribution to New Zealand's economy and labour market**

9. As Minister of Immigration your portfolio touches on a number of critical issues for New Zealand's economic and social development. The immigration system can support a diverse and internationally-connected economy that delivers better quality of life for all New Zealanders. Work is the main way that most people participate in, and benefit from, the success of a growing economy, and businesses need labour and skills to thrive. If we are to lift the economic and social wellbeing of New Zealanders through a growing economy, then we can grow employment levels or we can improve the productivity of the workforce.
10. The big challenges and opportunities across the portfolios of Vote Labour Market are:
- Ensuring that labour market settings facilitate a growing, more innovative and productive economy, which workers benefit from through rising wages
  - Keeping overall labour force participation high, and increasing it for people who want more work, and for those who struggle to attach to the labour market
  - Ensuring employment standards are met, including for migrants at risk of exploitation, and addressing employment practices intended to circumvent employment standards
  - Reducing inequalities in employment outcomes for different groups, with a key focus on closing the gender pay gap
  - Addressing skill mismatches and skill shortages, by getting the education and training, immigration and welfare systems working together effectively
  - Ensuring that the employment and work health and safety regulatory frameworks adapt to technological and demographic changes, while continuing to support business innovation and productivity
  - Ensuring that workers have the skills they will need into the future
  - Working with sectors, regions and cities to develop agreed and sustainable solutions to labour and skill needs.
11. The immigration system provides employers with access to foreign workers to supplement New Zealand's existing labour supply. It is particularly important for providing workers who have skills that are in short supply and/or not readily trainable in New Zealand.
12. In general, New Zealand's economy has supported migrant flows well. However, if not well managed, for example, if migrants are substituted for New Zealand workers or drive down

wages, then the immigration system could work against the objectives for the labour market and for New Zealanders' wellbeing. Migrants should complement rather than substitute for local workers. To do this the system needs to complement other labour market systems, such as the skills, welfare, and employment systems.

13. The immigration system also facilitates access into New Zealand for tourists and international students - two of our largest export sectors. Immigration plays a part in New Zealand's international agenda supporting economic, trade, security and foreign policy goals. In recent years, commitments have been made under Free Trade Agreements to enable certain foreign nationals to work in New Zealand. Migrant entrepreneurs and investors can also support economic development goals.
14. These aims need to be carefully managed to ensure that they do not work against each other or other wider objectives. For example, supporting the international education industry by providing pathways to work and residence in New Zealand can support our labour market objectives if the students are highly skilled and complement existing workers. However, if international students undertake low skilled and low paid work, compete with local graduates and workers, or crowd out more experienced or skilled workers from the residence programme, it may work against the Government's wider objectives for the integrity of the immigration system and the labour market.
15. Getting the settings right is a challenge and requires ongoing monitoring and review.

#### **Immigration's contribution to New Zealand's humanitarian objectives**

16. Since the 1980s, New Zealand has resettled, under the Refugee Quota Programme, 750 refugees annually who are referred for resettlement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In June 2016, Cabinet agreed to permanently increase the Refugee Quota Programme to 1,000 places annually. All quota refugees resettled in New Zealand spend their first six weeks in the country at the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre (MRRC) – Te Āhuru Mowai o Aotearoa, where they participate in a reception programme that focuses on preparing them to live and work in the community. MBIE then funds the Red Cross to provide ongoing settlement support. MBIE is also responsible for determining claims for refugee and protection status in New Zealand. It is also the lead agency in implementing the whole of government Refugee Resettlement Strategy.

#### **Immigration's social contribution**

17. Immigration settings facilitate family migration to enable the partners and immediate family (dependent children and parents) of New Zealand citizens and residents to live with them in New Zealand. There are also specific policies allowing the family reunification for refugees. Family migration policies recognise the right of New Zealanders to live here with their families and the importance of family to successful migrant settlement. MBIE also leads the implementation of the whole of government Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy which works to ensure that migrants to New Zealand achieve success and have a sense of belonging in their community and to New Zealand.
18. The immigration system also supports Pacific regional development objectives through the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota residence policies and through temporary labour mobility schemes, including the Recognised Seasonal Employer policy.

**Immigration’s contribution to the security of New Zealand’s borders**

- 19. The immigration system regulates the entry and exit of people crossing New Zealand’s borders. MBIE works closely with other border sector agencies (New Zealand Customs Service, the Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Ministry for Primary Industries) to provide an efficient, coordinated and responsive border management system by leveraging each other’s resources and information. This enables the border sector to respond to the challenges of increasing demand for border services, particularly increasing passenger volumes.
- 20. MBIE is also an active member of the M5 (the immigration agencies of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States) which work on areas of common interest, such as information sharing and refugee assessment.

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## 2. Portfolio Responsibilities

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21. As Minister of Immigration, you are responsible for leading the development of all immigration policy and legislation as well as for the immigration related appropriations that fall within Vote Labour Market. The other appropriations within Vote Labour Market are the responsibilities of:
- the Minister for Workplace Relations and Safety
  - the Minister for Accident Compensation
  - the Minister of Employment

### Immigration law

22. **The Immigration Act 2009** (the Act) establishes an immigration system that:
- requires persons who are not New Zealand citizens to hold visas to travel to New Zealand, and hold a visa and entry permission to stay in New Zealand
  - provides for the development and publication of immigration instructions
  - provide rules for the safe and orderly management of the border
  - provides a process for implementing specified immigration-related international obligations
  - includes mechanisms for compliance and enforcement, and
  - establishes a specialist tribunal to consider immigration related appeals.
23. Regulations made under the Act set out the legal requirements for making and lodging applications for visas and entry permission, making claims for refugee and protection status, and lodging appeals to the Immigration and Protection Tribunal, administered by the Ministry of Justice. The rules and criteria for the grant of visas and entry permission are set out in immigration instructions which are certified by the Minister of Immigration and reflect the Government's immigration policy settings.
24. **The Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007:**
- has as its purpose the promotion and protection of the interests of consumers
  - requires people providing immigration advice to be either licensed, or exempt from licensing
  - provides for the licensing requirements for those who provide immigration advice
  - establishes an Authority to administer licensing and investigate complaints against immigration advisers and unlicensed persons, as well as facilitating other matters such as continued professional development
  - provides for the Authority to consult you on the development of competency standards and the code of conduct, and seeks your approval and sign off, and
  - establishes a specialist tribunal to make determinations on complaints against immigration advisers and to make some consumer redress orders.
25. Regulations made under the Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007 provide the fees and levies payable by licensed immigration advisers and for other minor aspects of licensing.

### Immigration instructions

26. The criteria for a person to be granted a visa are set out as immigration instructions in the Operational Manual. Amending immigration instructions is the primary mechanism to implement government policy decisions about immigration. The Operational Manual also outlines some of the processes Immigration New Zealand (INZ) follows to assess and verify applications, and determine refugee status claims.
27. The Act requires you as the Minister of Immigration to approve and formally certify immigration instructions, which are then published in the Operational Manual. Immigration instructions changes are generally bundled into periodic releases (usually three or four per year). Urgent changes can, however, be made outside of this cycle.
28. The complexity and breadth of the portfolio means that previous Ministers of Immigration have tended to seek Cabinet's agreement to broad policy decisions with more minor and technical decisions typically made without Cabinet agreement.

### Additional Responsibilities

29. As the Minister of Immigration, you also have additional responsibilities under the Act including:
  - decision-making in regard to individual cases
  - delegating aspects of decision-making to the Associate Minister of Immigration and to officials
  - leading the government action on the prevention of migrant exploitation and people-trafficking.

#### *Decision-making*

30. As the Minister of Immigration, you are a primary decision maker under the Act (except in relation to refugee and protection matters). In general, the majority of your decision making powers can (and have been) delegated to immigration officers who make most decisions on visas. Decisions may be reviewed by the Immigration and Protection Tribunal, or the courts, where the Act allows for review.
31. Some powers cannot be delegated (those relating to classified information) or have not been delegated to immigration officers. Your ability as the Minister to delegate certain decisions, and the nature of some of these decisions (particularly those that are at the absolute discretion of the decision maker) mean that to some extent the degree to which as Minister you may wish to become involved in individual cases is a matter for your own prerogative.
32. In general, Ministers do not have the ability to intervene in individual cases. Immigration is, however, one of the major exceptions and exercising your discretionary ministerial powers creates a significant work load. Some Ministers of Immigration have retained all decision-making powers with regard to individual cases where individuals have asked for Ministerial intervention. Where there is an Associate Minister, you have the option for individual case work to be delegated to that person, either immediately or after discussion – some previous Ministers have found undertaking this work in for the first few months to be useful experience. Officials are available to discuss your preferred approach. A letter of delegation will be provided after your Ministerial warrant is conferred.
33. The Minister or Associate Minister has traditionally made the following decisions:



- Whether to grant a residence class visa as an exception to residence instructions in response to the Immigration and Protection Tribunal's recommendation that a residence applicant has special circumstances warranting an exception;
- Whether to grant a visa to a person who is in New Zealand unlawfully. As these powers also rest with immigration officers, the Minister or Associate Minister does not usually consider these requests until an individual has approached INZ for an exception/discretionary decision and been turned down;
- Whether to sign a deportation liability notice with respect to New Zealand residence class visa holders who have been found to have obtained their residence by fraud. The Minister is also able to cancel or suspend a person's liability for deportation;
- Determining the immigration status of protected persons who may have committed certain crimes or acts; and
- Using classified information in decision-making if the Minister determines that the classified information relates to matters of security or criminal conduct.

*Prevention of migrant exploitation and people trafficking*

34. New Zealand has international obligations to counter people trafficking and smuggling. In 2014, MBIE became responsible for implementing an all-of-government approach to reducing people trafficking and smuggling. New Zealand has been unsuccessfully targeted by maritime people smuggling ventures before, and the risk is ongoing. A mass arrival would have significant security and resource implications, and policy and legislative changes have been made recently to manage this risk. The Ministry, through INZ, has the lead role for prevention, disruption and management of a mass arrival. Should a mass arrival occur, you would be the lead Minister, as Minister of Immigration.
35. INZ works closely with the Labour Inspectorate and across the wider MBIE to ensure that migrants are not exploited. This work is undertaken as part of a cross-MBIE Migrant Exploitation Prevention Strategy. INZ has an Employer Investigation Unit within the Northern Region Investigations Branch which is focused on investigating claims of exploitation and working to educate employers on their obligations. In 2016/17, INZ had 22 successful prosecutions for employer and immigration compliance offences, including exploitation related offences and New Zealand's first successful prosecution for people trafficking.

### 3. Major Links with Other Portfolios

36. Immigration makes a significant cross-portfolio contribution in supporting Government objectives. Ministers of other portfolios have an interest in immigration policy and decisions. The immigration links with other portfolios are summarised below.



## 4. How MBIE supports you

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### Immigration-related areas of MBIE

#### Immigration Policy

37. Immigration Policy is part of the Ministry's Labour, Science and Enterprise group. The Immigration Policy team provides advice and analysis to the Minister of Immigration on both strategic and operationally-focused immigration policy development, to ensure that immigration policy supports and advances the Government's objectives. The team also leads work on any changes required to immigration legislation (the Act and the IALA) and supports the implementation of policy changes and the funding of the immigration system. The Immigration Policy work programme is developed in consultation with the Minister of Immigration and other relevant Ministers.

#### Immigration New Zealand

38. INZ's purpose is to bring the best people New Zealand needs in order to prosper. Its Vision for 2020 is "as Immigration New Zealanders we connect New Zealand to the world, understand our customers, and are great at what we do".
39. To help INZ achieve Vision 2020, its Visa Services branch has proposed significant changes to the way it operates and how it is structured. The proposal will see Visa Services organised around the products and services it offers customers and will simplify the end-to-end visa application process. Visa processing will be specialised by product, and visa decision making will be consolidated into fewer, strategically chosen sites.
40. As at July 2017, INZ has 1,893 staff, with 1,346 onshore and 547 offshore. INZ has more employees offshore than any other New Zealand agency. Some of its key functions include:
- deciding visa applications for potential temporary and permanent migrants
  - maintaining the integrity of the border and enforcing compliance through investigations and operations
  - implementing amendments to immigration policy
  - resettling refugees referred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees through the Refugee Quota Programme
  - working with business and across government to help attract international investment, and
  - supporting migrants' settlement so they can quickly contribute to New Zealand.
41. The operational scale of INZ is significant. In 2016/17, INZ:
- made around 800,000 immigration decisions involving 1.09 million people (most visa applications can include secondary applicants) including:
    - 32,000 residence applications (89% approved)
    - 402,000 visitor visa applications (92% approved)
    - 242,000 work visa applications (93% approved), and
    - 118,000 student visa applications (90% approved).
  - resettled 1,017 mandated refugees in New Zealand;

- prevented 3,578 people from boarding aircraft for New Zealand due to various immigration concerns;
- denied entry to 1,207 individuals at New Zealand's border because they did not meet entry criteria;
- deported 737 people, with a further 1,437 departing voluntarily;
- received 1.5 million phone and email enquiries to the Contact Centre.

### **Immigration Advisers Authority**

42. The Immigration Advisers Authority (the Authority) is a statutory body housed in MBIE's Consumer Protection and Standards Branch, in the Market Services Group. The Authority was set up under the Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007 to license people who provide New Zealand immigration advice, onshore or offshore. Any person who provides New Zealand immigration advice must be licensed unless they are exempt under the Act. Lawyers, Members of Parliament and their staff, and staff and volunteers of Community Law Centres and Citizens Advice Bureau are among those exempt. As at 23 August 2017 there were 1,071 licensed immigration advisers.
43. The Authority is located in Auckland. Its primary functions include administering the licensing regime, maintaining a public register of licensed advisers, and maintaining competency standards and a code of conduct for licensed advisers. It also receives complaints about licensed immigration advisers and refers them to the Immigration Advisers Complaints and Disciplinary Tribunal (serviced by the Ministry of Justice) for decision and the investigation of offences under the Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007.

### **Research, Monitoring and Evaluation on Migration**

44. Monitoring of trends and research into immigration is a function of the Research, Evaluation and Analytics Branch within MBIE's Corporate, Governance and Information Group. The teams provide research and evidence to inform immigration and labour market policy, evaluate policy and service delivery programmes, and monitor migration flow statistics. The current research programme includes the use of the Integrated Data Infrastructure to examine labour market and visa pathways of international students, and establish regular reporting of labour market outcomes. Recent work includes establishing an evaluation framework for the Global Impact Visa Pilot and a Customer Experience Survey to monitor and improve INZ's service delivery performance. The Research, Evaluation and Analytics Branch is establishing a migration measurement framework to provide speed, reliability and coverage of data on migration.

### **The Sector Workforce Engagement Programme (SWEP)**

45. SWEP is a cross-agency operational initiative comprising MBIE, Ministries of Social Development and Education and the Tertiary Education Commission. It is housed within MBIE with the Skills and Employment team. Focused on sectors that employ large numbers of low skilled workers and migrants, it aims to improve employers' access to reliable, appropriately skilled staff at the right time and place, while creating work opportunities for New Zealanders, including young people and those currently on benefits.
46. This is achieved through a series of industry-led, government-supported engagements to develop labour market solutions in industries critical to New Zealand. SWEP coordinates involvement and support from across government agencies, simplifying engagement for employers, and managing competing objectives.

47. In close collaboration with industry, local government and communities, SWEP has helped to develop and implement innovative labour and skills interventions, such as:
- The Jobs and Skills hub model being used in Auckland, at Auckland Airport, and as part of the Tamaki redevelopment. The model is designed to help employers in high-growth areas better connect to local jobseekers, build stronger connections with local schools, and facilitate training and development, and
  - The Federated Farmers Dairy Apprenticeship, in partnership with Federated Farmers and the Primary Industry Training Organisation. The scheme provides a three-year apprenticeship with formal and informal training, aiming to attract and train workers for the dairy industry, while also supporting farmers to become more involved in training and upskilling their staff.
48. SWEP is currently active in the construction, horticulture and viticulture, tourism and hospitality, road freight transport, and aged care sectors.

### Legal Branch

49. MBIE's Legal Branch provides legal advice and support to the Ministry and Ministers. Due to the complex legal framework in which immigration decision making takes place, MBIE's legal advisors provide an important independent legal assurance role. In addition, the Litigation team represents the Minister of Immigration in Tribunal matters where the Minister is the respondent (for resident deportation decisions), represents immigration officers applying for warrants of commitment for immigration detention, and prosecutes immigration related offending. The Ministry's Legal Branch also provides oversight and instructs Crown Law and Crown Solicitors in High Court immigration-related litigation.

## Other immigration-related government agencies

### Immigration and Protection Tribunal

50. The Immigration and Protection Tribunal is an independent body established under the Act to hear appeals on:
- decisions by INZ to decline a residence class visa application
  - a person's pending deportation – the person may either be a New Zealand resident, a temporary class visa holder whom INZ wishes to deport for cause (for example, due to a conviction or a breach of visa conditions), or someone unlawfully in New Zealand because their temporary visa has expired
  - decisions by INZ to not recognise a person as a refugee or a protected person.
51. The Immigration and Protection Tribunal is chaired by a District Court Judge, appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, and comprises 18 members appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. The Chairperson of the Immigration and Protection Tribunal is Judge Peter Spiller.

### Immigration Advisers Complaints and Disciplinary Tribunal

52. The Immigration Advisers Complaints and Disciplinary Tribunal (the Tribunal) was established under the Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007, and deals with complaints against licensed immigration advisers. The Authority refers complaints to the Tribunal.

53. The Tribunal is administered by the Ministry of Justice, and can impose a range of sanctions that include: caution or censure, a requirement to undertake training, suspension or cancellation of licence, payment of a penalty of up to \$10,000, payment of costs and refunds, and compensation to the complainant or other person.
54. The Tribunal also deals with appeals against some decisions made by the Authority. These may relate to a decision of the Registrar of the Authority to cancel the licence of an immigration adviser or a determination of the Registrar to reject a complaint against a licensed immigration adviser.
55. Members of the Tribunal are appointed by the Governor-General on advice from the Ministers of Justice and Immigration. The Chairperson of the Tribunal is Mr Grant Pearson.

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## 5. Immediate priorities and key upcoming decisions

56. This section provides key dates and immediate priorities for the Immigration portfolio. Officials are available to brief you should you require further information.
57. Officials can propose a 100-day diary for you if you wish. This will include further information about your portfolio, suggested meetings with officials, stakeholders, and visits to INZ offices.

### Key decisions and priorities

58. The following items are currently on the Immigration policy work programme or are decisions that must be made within your first 100 days. Officials will be available to discuss your priorities for the policy work programme, including your manifesto commitments, existing work programme items and any other future focused priorities. More advice will be provided on these items following this initial briefing.

Topic	Description	Driver	Timing
<b>Things that are going to happen</b>			
<b>Baseline Update for 2017</b>	You will be asked to sign a 2017 Baseline Update submission for immigration related appropriations within Vote Labour Market, before submission to the Minister of Finance. This is a technical document. Treasury requires all departments to provide an update of their baseline funding and forecast their financial expenditure each quarter. MBIE will provide you with a full briefing on this process and requirements.	Public Finance	Due to the Minister of Finance 15 November 2017
<b>Delegating decision making under the Immigration Act 2009</b>	As the Minister of Immigration, you have key decision making responsibility under the Act but in practice many of the decisions are delegated to immigration officers to ensure the smooth running of the immigration system. The delegations will need to be re-issued soon after you receive your Ministerial warrant. MBIE will provide you with further advice on what decisions may be delegated and to who.	Statutory requirement	November 2017
<b>Things currently scheduled to happen</b>			
<b>International Education</b>	The international education system covers a range of different portfolios. As Minister of Immigration you have responsibility for settings that relate to the entry and ability to work of international students. Agencies with responsibility for international education would like to engage with responsible Ministers on key international education work programme priorities.	Government priority	November 2017


<p><b>Review of immigration funding</b></p>	<p>Good regulatory practice is for third party (fees and levies) funding levels to be reviewed on a periodic basis (every two to three years), to confirm the funding principles for activities and ensure that these are sustainably funded through an appropriate mix of Crown and third party revenue. Funding for the immigration regulatory system, which predominantly comes from fees and levies, was last reviewed in 2015. MBIE would like to engage early with you on the scope of the current review of immigration funding, [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</p>	<p>Regulatory stewardship</p>	<p>November 2017</p>
<p><b>Temporary Work Settings Review</b></p>	<p>In August 2017, changes were implemented to the Skilled Migrant Category (residence) and Essential Skills temporary work visa category. Officials have also been working on a second phase of reviewing the Essential Skills temporary work visa category to continue to improve the contribution that temporary migration makes to the labour market. MBIE would like to engage with you as to whether you wish to continue with this work, either within the current scope or an amended scope to support your immigration priorities.</p>	<p>Cabinet report back</p>	<p>Advice could be provided in November 2017</p>
<p><b>Reviews of family residence categories</b></p>	<p>MBIE is currently reviewing the Parent, Partnership and Dependent Child policies. The reviews are intended to ensure that family linked migration enhances the wellbeing of New Zealanders, while managing any social, fiscal and operational risks. MBIE would like to engage with you as to whether you wish to continue with this work, either within the current scope or an amended scope to support your immigration policy priorities.</p>	<p>Cabinet report back</p>	<p>Advice could be provided in December 2017</p>
<p><b>Scheduled release of immigration instructions</b></p>	<p>Operational changes to immigration instructions are generally made three times a year (March, July and November). These changes generally implement existing policy decisions, and make other technical amendments to instructions. MBIE would like to engage early with you on the content of the next release (previously scheduled for November), including whether it should progress.</p>	<p>Regularly scheduled operational release</p>	<p>November/December 2017</p>
<p><b>Request for Applications process for the Community Organisation Refugee Sponsorship Pilot</b></p>	<p>MBIE is currently running an RFA process for selection of community organisations to become sponsors of refugees and support their settlement, closing on 10 November, with MBIE selecting successful candidate organisations at the end of November. MBIE will engage with you on the next steps for this pilot.</p>	<p>Cabinet-mandated process</p>	<p>November 2017</p>








<p><b>Upcoming research on the immigration system</b></p>	<p>Three MBIE reports are due to be published by early 2018. These include research on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The visa transitions and outcomes of international students</li> <li>• The labour market impacts of temporary migration, and</li> <li>• the annual Migration Trends report.</li> </ul> <p>You will be briefed on the content of these reports before they are published.</p>	<p>Completed research</p>	<p>By early 2018</p>
<p><b>Things to be aware of</b></p>			
<p><b>Transforming INZ's delivery of immigration services</b></p>	<p>INZ's Visa Services Branch is in the process of proposing some significant changes to how it is organised in an increasingly digital world. In addition INZ is pursuing further enhancements to its technology platforms and is undertaking a series of initiatives to simplify the end-to-end visa application process. Under this programme of work, INZ's offshore presence would be gradually reduced over the next three years from 17 locations to 5. Officials are available to brief you on the details of this work.</p>	<p>Service Delivery enhancements</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

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## Annex 1: MBIE key people – Immigration Portfolio

Contact	Role	Contact details
<p>Carolyn Tremain</p> 	<p>Chief Executive, MBIE</p>	<p>E <a href="mailto:carolyn.tremain@mbie.govt.nz">carolyn.tremain@mbie.govt.nz</a>  P 04 901 1357  M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]</p>
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<p>Nigel Bickle</p> 	<p>Deputy Chief Executive, Immigration New Zealand</p>	<p>E <a href="mailto:nigel.bickle@mbie.govt.nz">nigel.bickle@mbie.govt.nz</a>  P 04 896 5171  M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]</p>
<p>Ruth Isaac</p> 	<p>General Manager, Labour and Immigration Policy</p>	<p>E <a href="mailto:ruth.isaac@mbie.govt.nz">ruth.isaac@mbie.govt.nz</a>  P 04 901 3883  M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]</p>

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<p>Steve Stuart</p> 	<p>General Manager, Visa Services</p>	<p>E <a href="mailto:steve.stuart@mbie.govt.nz">steve.stuart@mbie.govt.nz</a> P 04 896 5292 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]</p>
<p>K-J Dillon</p> 	<p>General Manager, Business Strategy and Governance</p>	<p>E <a href="mailto:k-j.dillon@mbie.govt.nz">k-j.dillon@mbie.govt.nz</a> P 04 901 1642</p>
<p>Nicola Hogg</p> 	<p>General Manager – Compliance, Risk and Intelligence Services</p>	<p>E <a href="mailto:nicola.hogg@mbie.govt.nz">nicola.hogg@mbie.govt.nz</a> P 04 896 5355 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]</p>
<p>Stephen Dunstan</p> 	<p>General Manager – Service Design and Performance</p>	<p>E <a href="mailto:stephen.dunstan@mbie.govt.nz">stephen.dunstan@mbie.govt.nz</a> P 04 896 5460 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]</p>

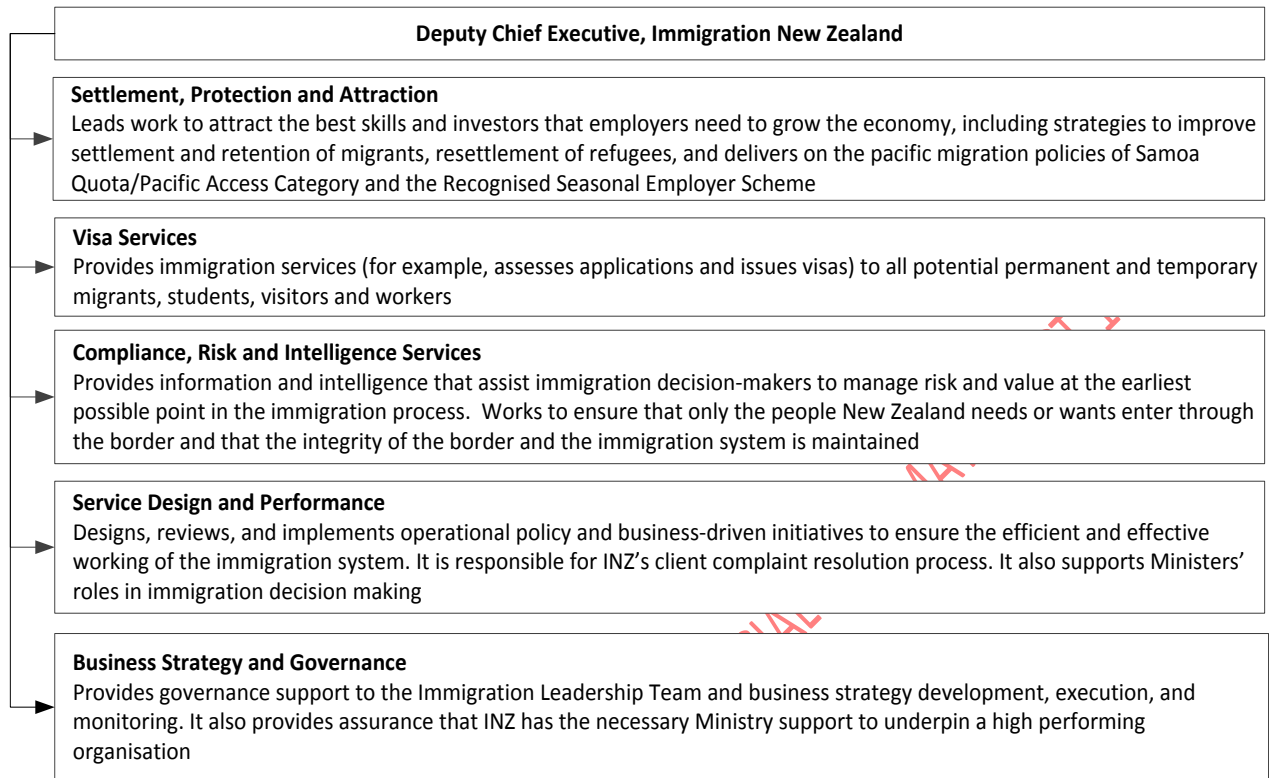
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## Other Senior MBIE Officials with Immigration Responsibilities

Contact	Role	Contact details
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<b>Catherine Albiston</b>	Registrar, Immigration Advisers Authority	E <a href="mailto:catherine.albiston@mbie.govt.nz">catherine.albiston@mbie.govt.nz</a> P 09 928 2578 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]
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## Immigration New Zealand Structure



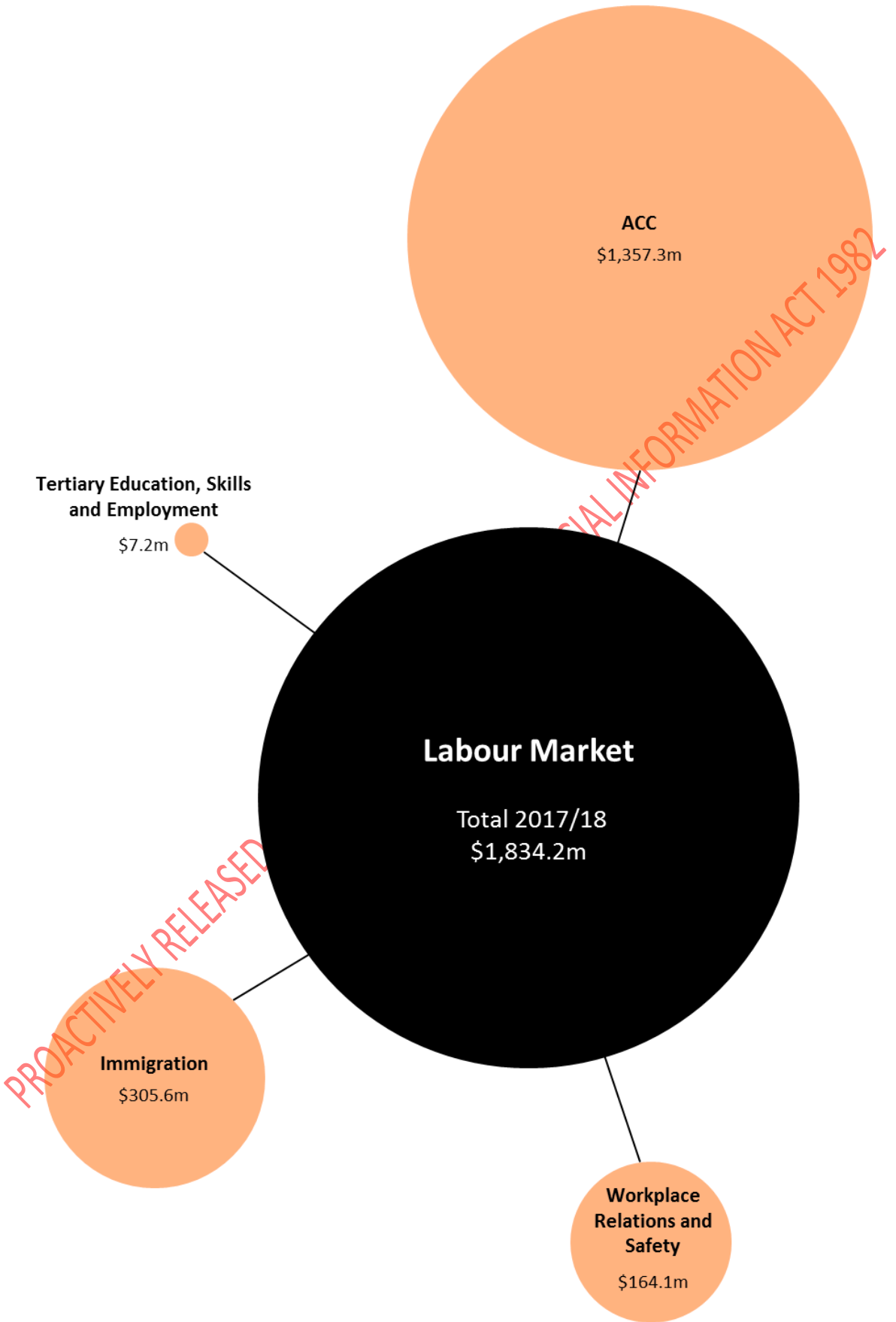
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## Annex 2: Vote Labour Market

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1. Five Ministers are responsible for appropriations in Vote Labour Market. For 2017/18:
  - The Minister for ACC is responsible for appropriations totalling \$1,354m, primarily to cover the estimated cost of injury prevention, claims processing, medical services and social rehabilitation for claims on the Non-Earners' Account.
  - The Minister of Immigration is responsible for appropriations totalling \$295.5m, of which \$72.5m is Crown funding and \$223m is from immigration fees and levies. The appropriation is primarily for the provision of immigration services, including assessment and processing services, settlement and integration of refugees and integrity and security of the New Zealand immigration system.
  - The Minister for Tertiary Education, Skills and Employment has been responsible for an appropriation of just over \$4m for the provision of employment information and facilitation services. The budget relating to Tertiary Education, Skills and Employment will be updated to reflect new portfolio structures in due course.
  - The Minister for Economic Development, as the Minister responsible for MBIE, is responsible for one appropriation of \$0.125m relating to impairment of debts owed to the Crown.
  - The Minister for Workplace Relations and Safety is responsible for appropriations totalling \$156m, primarily for the provision of employment relations services and health and safety services.
2. In addition, the Minister for Workplace Relations and Safety has had overall responsibility for over \$21m to provide policy advice and related services to the Minister for ACC, the Minister for Tertiary Education, Skills and Employment, the Minister of Immigration, and the Minister for Workplace Relations and Safety. The following diagram attributes a portion of the policy advice appropriation to each of the constituent portfolios (other than Economic Development). The total figures in the diagram are therefore higher than the figures above.
3. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment is the department responsible for administering Vote Labour Market.
4. For administrative simplicity, one Minister typically takes overall responsibility for Vote Labour Market budget processes. The Lead Minister for Vote Labour Market receives the final estimates documentation for approval, covering the other portfolios. During the course of the financial year, the Lead Minister also receives:
  - October and March Baseline Updates
  - Estimates and Supplementary Estimates
  - Late In-Principle Expense Transfers (IPET) in June
  - Select Committee Estimates Examination material as the main point of contact for Vote Labour Market.

**Vote Labour Market 2017/18**



### Immigration Appropriations

The diagram below sets out the total 2017/18 appropriation for the Immigration portfolio. This captures both departmental funding (funding received by MBIE to provide services directly) and non-departmental funding (funding provided via MBIE to other agencies for them to provide services). Items circled in red are at least partially funded by fees and levies.

