

SLT Risk Profile: Reconnecting NZ

Q1 FY 2022/23 – Risk Profile Review



SLT Risk Profile: Reconnecting New Zealand

Risk Description: Risk that INZ fails to deliver on reconnecting New Zealand in an effective and efficient manner including managing current and subsequent workflows once open.

DS Lead: DS INZ

Functional Lead: Chief Operating Officer (COO) / RCNZ IMT Incident Controller

Risk Commentary:

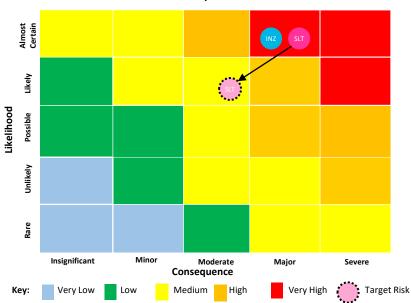
This risk remains Very High as INZ continues to manage the reopening alongside some significant work programmes and changes across INZ. Due to the importance of the successful reopening of the borders for tourism, education, businesses and family reunification, an MBIE IMT has been established. This is ensuring the full weight of MBIE is behind the work of INZ. Specific initiatives are underway to:

- Improve our reporting to better keep key stakeholders in the loop around progress
- Better communicate with applicants about what they can expect when applying for a visa
- Maintain the good progress in the Accredited Employer Work Visa (AEWV) space (all three stages are in flow and we are meeting our public commitments)
- Ensure we can continue to process Student Visas once the peak 2023 study applications arrive;
- ensure INZ is in a position to support the FIFA world cup and the China reopening whenever that
- Consider any policy changes which may need to be made
- Understand the pressures on our technology systems and what changes need (and can) be made as well as the development of a future multi-phase / multi-year roadmap for ADEPT.

INZ expects to see a significant increase in Visitor Visa applications from the Chinese market, placing additional pressure on processing times. In the absence of a definite reopening date for the Chinese border, planning will be based on three scenarios: before Christmas 2022, from March 2023 and from June 2023. Getting Visitor Visas in flow as quickly as possible is the number one priority for IMT.

The IMT is also overseeing the recommendations from the DPMC Rapid Assessment Review and ensuring the improvements made are handed back to INZ when the IMT ceases.

Business Group Residual Risks



Inherent Risk			Residual Risk			Target Risk			
Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Target Date
Almost Certain	Severe	Very High	Almost Certain	Major	Very High	Likely	Moderate	Medium	31/12/22

Risk Causes:

SR-12

- Quantum and speed of change (historic and in the next 12 months)
- [OR-6] Lack of capacity inability to recruit and/ or retain staff (in a tightening labour market)
- Lack of presence / capacity offshore R&V network may not be in country ahead of reopening of markets e.g. India
- [OR-7] Lack of capability new / changing visa types while running dual processing systems (AMS and ADEPT)
- Lack of certainty / changing policy requirements
- Uncertainty of demand (history no indication of future demand) / likely peaks due to categories opening simultaneously
- Technology limitations / system failures due to speed and quantum of change
- Ongoing impacts of pandemic especially on existing resource
- · Reliance on 3rd partners (also dealing with the ongoing impacts of COVID, resource pressures etc.) for a co-ordinated response
- Reliance on 3rd parties (also dealing with the ongoing impacts of COVID, resource pressures etc.) to complete work, for information, etc.
- · Lack of reliable intel / data to feed 'demand' forecast which in turn limits the reliability of resource requirements / supply side

Risk Consequences:

- · Loss of trust and confidence (Minister / Government)
- · Degradation in service leading to customer and / or stakeholder dissatisfaction
- Increased scrutiny from Statutory bodies
- · Reduced staff productivity, increased presenteeism / absenteeism - staff engagement reduced due to negative media
- Increased turnover rate
- · Reputational damage, loss of preferred employer status, etc.

Risk Controls:

- · Governance mechanisms in place to facilitate discussions and ensure decisions are made at the right level.
- · Active recruitment within BVO and V&C
- Workforce planning and prioritisation, based on current phasing of Testing of critical systems (ADEPT) with relevant service providers workstreams, is undertaken monthly. This ensures the INZ processing workforce is focused on the highest priority products. Alongside this, automation and risk settings are being tested to maximise efficiency of processing as much as appropriate.
- Regular review and prioritisation of activities ('Our Top 3') to focus collective business effort, and compel trade offs
- Strong relationship / clear process for information flows between INZ and MBIE policy (potential to strengthen further) – including provision of advice to the MoI on the risks, options and potential trade-offs around compressing the reconnecting timeframes further

- Relationships with National security or defence .actively managed to understand their capacity constraints and enable INZ planning to match capacity to need (where possible) and / or factor in the flow on effect
- for provision of Early Life support (ELS)
- MBIE Functional lead (DDI) controls for system and data availability MBIE Functional lead (Ngā Pou o te Tamarau) controls for staff wellbeing [OR-5]
- Reconnecting NZ focus groups (including external stakeholders) meets regularly to help set ongoing agenda for work, provide critical advice on the progress of RCNZ and provides a forum for INZ to test decisions with key stakeholders.
- Draw down facility to cover potential revenue shortfall secured as part of Budget 2022.

Risk Actions	Owner	Status	Target Date
Develop a multiphase plan for system automation to create and leverage system efficiencies	RCNZ Incident Controller	In Progress	31/12/22
Develop overall dashboard reporting across priority visa types that informs contingency planning, consistent data and reduces overall reporting	RCNZ Incident Controller	In Progress	31/12/22
Expand/develop visa forecasting and resourcing models to cover estimates of straightforward versus other visa applications to June 2023 $$	RCNZ Incident Controller	In Progress	31/12/22
Develop overarching contingency plan to ensure that agreed processing standards can be met across all visa products	RCNZ Incident Controller	In Progress	31/12/22
Create the enduring system to adjust response levers to stay at or recover to performance standards	RCNZ Incident Controller/COO	In Progress	31/12/22
Establish workstream for ensuring stakeholder communication provide up to date information and transparency across different visa products	RCNZ Incident Controller	In Progress	31/12/22
Establish the role of Chief Operating Officer with supporting functions moved	RCNZ Incident Controller	In Progress	31/12/22
Broaden the Visa Processing Team's terms of reference to look beyond the immediate term to assess medium and long term forecasts	COO	In Progress	31/12/22
Create the enduring system to adjust response levers to stay at or recover to performance standards	COO	In Progress	31/12/22

Appendix I

MBIE Risk Rating, Escalation and Acceptance Criteria

		Likelihood risk rating criteria				
		Description	Probability	Frequency		
	Almost Certain	The event is expected to occur and is almost inevitable	Greater than 95% chance of occurring	< 1 year		
poo	Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	60% to 95% chance of occurring	1-2 years		
	Possible	The event might occur in some circumstances	30% to 60% chance of occurring	2-3 years		
š	Unlikely	The event is not expected but could occur in some circumstances	5% to 30% chance of occurring	3-20 years		
	Rare	The event may occur but only in exceptional circumstances	Less than 5% chance of occurring	> 20 years		

		Risk escalation and acceptance			
		Strategic	Operational	Portfolio	
Residual Risk	Very High	Chief Executive	Chief Executive	Chief Executive	
	High	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	Investment and Change Delivery Committee	
	Medium	General Manager	General Manager	Portfolio Board	
	Low	Not required	Not required	Not required	
	Very Low	Not required	Not required	Not required	

	Consequence risk rating criteria					
	Financial	Service Delivery & Change	Reputation & Trust	People Safety & Security	Legal & Compliance	
Severe	>\$20m Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings Impact cannot be managed or contained without additional funding from Government	->48-hour outage or long-term delays to high volume and/or business critical services - Failure to achieve more than one Ministry or Business Group outcome or priority, to the extent that multiple targets will not be achieved - Impact cannot be managed or contained without significant additional resources	review of the Ministry (e.g. Royal Commission, OAG, OPC)	threatening injuries or illnesses with serious permanent effects	 Action, omission, or issue resulting in critical breach of a legal obligation and compliance and/or enforcement action taken against the Ministry 	
Major	\$5m - \$20m Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings	24-48-hour outage or sustained delays to high volume and/or business critical services Failure to achieve one Ministry or Business Group outcome or priority Ministry impacted by significant slippage in business or change activity or service levels Impact cannot be managed or contained without re-planning	Temporary adverse impact (widespread) on internal and external stakeholder trust and relationships of significant interest to ministers	a persons ability to return to work in the short-term (< 3 months)		
Moderate	\$1m - \$5m Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings	4–24-hour outage or intermittent delays to high volume and/or business critical services Business Group impacted by significant slippage in business or change activity or service levels Impact can be managed or contained with resource reallocation and some replanning	stakeholder trust and relationships of interest to minister	requiring in-patient medical treatment	 Action, omission, or issue resulting in serious breach of a legal obligation and Compliance and/or enforcement action taken against the Ministry 	
Minor	\$100k-\$1m Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings	A number of brief infrequent service outages or short-term delays Branch impacted by slippage in business or change activity or service levels Impact can be managed or contained within current resources, with some replanning	Limited media interest and/or coverage Limited impact on internal and external stakeholder trust and relationships Routine parliamentary questions, ministerial and/or Official Information Act enquiries	or outpatient medical treatment with	 Action, omission, or issue resulting in a non-material breach requiring increased internal monitoring and reporting 	
Insignificant	 <\$100k Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings 	One brief isolated service outage or delay Business Team impacted by slippage in business or change activity or service levels Impact can be managed within current resources and does not require replanning	No media interest or visible adverse local or regional impact Negligible loss of credibility with key internal and external stakeholders	(mental or physical) requiring first aid	 Action, omission, or issue (including nomiss) that constitutes a non-material breach of a legal obligation 	