



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
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Briefing for the Incoming Associate Minister of Immigration

5 July 2019

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1. Portfolio Overview

Purpose

1. This briefing provides you with information about the immigration portfolio. Further briefings will be provided focussing on specific topics relevant to the delegated decision making duties of the Associate Minister of Immigration¹.

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. The Minister of Immigration is responsible for the immigration system (including the regulation of immigration advisers) and is responsible for leading the development of all immigration policy as well as for the immigration-related appropriations that fall within Vote Labour Market.
3. The immigration system is complex. Right now we are experiencing unprecedented threats to the integrity of the immigration system. These include migrant exploitation, people trafficking, sophisticated fraud and increasing allegations of non-compliance. In addition, strong and sustained economic growth coupled with low unemployment has driven significant demand for migrant workers at all skill levels, and in particular in sectors and regions where migrants are vulnerable to exploitation.
4. 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.
5. **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.
6. 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.
7. 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

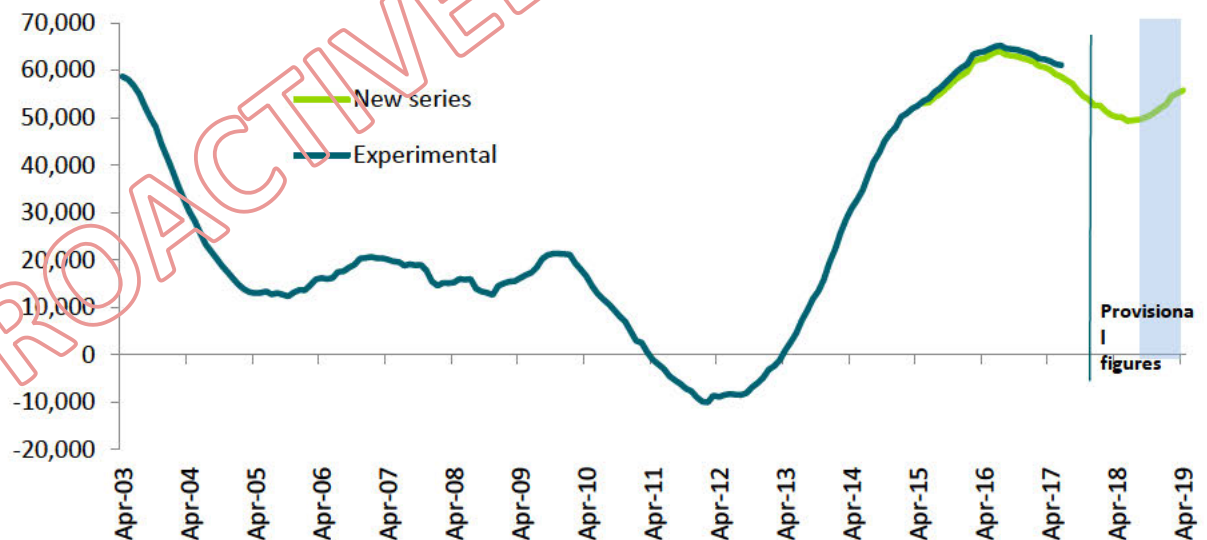
8. The statistics below provide a sense of the contribution immigration makes to New Zealand:
 - just over one in four people in New Zealand's workforce are migrants
 - 31,874 people were approved for residence in New Zealand year to date May 2019

¹ See paragraphs 33-37 for further detail.

- around 220,000 people have been approved for residence over the past five years, of whom 183,000 were still in New Zealand at the end of June 2019
- 3.6 million visitors arrived in 2017/18, and tourism is now worth \$12.9 billion per year to the New Zealand economy
- At the end of May 2019 there were:
 - 237,339 work visa holders in New Zealand (up 67,000 or 72 per cent on five years ago), of whom 30,000 were on post study work visas and 57,700 were on Working Holiday schemes
 - 102,222 student visa holders (up 22,700 or 22 per cent on five years ago), of whom 73,814 were full fee-paying students
- since July 2007, over 130,000 visas have been granted to workers undertaking seasonal work here under the Recognised Seasonal Employer policy
- business investor migrants have invested NZD \$1.36 billion year to date as at 30 June 2019.

9. The latest monthly migration statistics show an increase in net migration since June 2018, from 49,300 to 55,800 in April 2019. Annual migration was made up of 151,000 arrivals and 95,100 departures. The annual net migration is still lower than the record high of 72,400 in July 2017.

Annual net migration



Immigration’s contribution to New Zealand’s economy and labour market

10. The Immigration 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.

11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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 manage this well the system needs to complement other labour market systems, such as the skills, welfare, and employment systems.
14. 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.
15. 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, it may work against the Government's wider objectives for the integrity of the immigration system and the labour market.
16. Getting the settings right is a challenge and requires ongoing monitoring and review.

Immigration's contribution to New Zealand's humanitarian objectives

17. Since the 1980s, New Zealand has, under the Refugee Quota Programme, resettled 750 refugees annually who are referred for resettlement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In September 2018, Cabinet agreed to increase the

refugee quota to 1,500 places annually from July 2020 (Cabinet had previously agreed to permanently increase the quota to 1,000 places annually in June 2016). Currently, quota refugees resettled in New Zealand spend their first six weeks in the country at the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre (MRRRC) – Te Āhuru Mōwai o Aotearoa, where they participate in a reception programme that focuses on preparing them to live and work in the community. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) funds and contracts the delivery of Settlement Support Services to quota refugees for up to 12 months on their arrival in their settlement locations.

18. MBIE is leading a programme of work to deliver the increase in the refugee quota. This programme of work includes:
 - changes to the reception programme (from six to five weeks) and to the delivery of health services to quota refugees;
 - enhanced planning of selection missions and intake design;
 - building works at MRRC to expand the accommodation, education and catering capacity of the centre;
 - new housing model to enhance quota refugees' access to affordable and appropriate housing in the settlement locations; and
 - the establishment of six new settlement locations.
19. In addition to quota refugees, MBIE also undertakes first instance determination of claims for refugee and protected person status in New Zealand.
20. MBIE leads the coordination of the whole-of-government New Zealand Refugee Resettlement Strategy. Priority projects currently being implemented under the Strategy include Language Assistance Services and improving employment outcomes for refugees to support their transition to meaningful and sustainable employment.

Immigration's social contribution

21. 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 for the family reunification of 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.
22. 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

23. The immigration system regulates the entry and exit of people crossing New Zealand's borders. MBIE works closely with other agencies (New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Police, Aviation Security, 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. A key initiative in this area is the introduction of the Electronic Travel Authority from 1 October 2019.

24. 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

25. The Minister of Immigration is 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

26. **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
 - provides 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.
27. 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.
28. **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.
29. 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

30. 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.
31. The Act requires 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.
32. 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

33. The Minister of Immigration also has 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

34. The Minister of Immigration is a primary decision maker under the Act (except in relation to refugee and protection matters). In general, the majority of the Minister of Immigrations 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.
35. Some powers cannot be delegated (those relating to classified information) or have not been delegated to immigration officers. The Minister of Immigration is able 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 the Minister may wish to become involved in individual cases is a matter for his/her own prerogative.
36. In general, Ministers do not have the ability to intervene in individual cases. Immigration is, however, one of the major exceptions and exercising 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. The current Minister of Immigration has exercised the option for individual case work to be delegated to the Associate Minister of Immigration (and in turn, senior Immigration New Zealand officials who have been specifically delegated Decision Making Powers by the Minister of Immigration (DDMs). A letter of delegation will be provided after your Ministerial warrant is conferred.
37. 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 Immigration New Zealand (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

38. 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. MBIE, through INZ, has the lead role for prevention, disruption and management of a mass arrival. Should a mass arrival occur, the lead Minister is the Minister of Immigration.
39. 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 2018/19, INZ had 11 successful prosecutions for employer and immigration compliance offences including exploitation related offences.
40. MBIE is leading an in-depth policy review into temporary migrant worker exploitation, including international students, to better understand the issue and to identify effective and enduring solutions. MBIE has commissioned independent and wide-ranging research on the nature of such exploitation, which is exploring the experiences of temporary migrant workers, as well as others affected or involved. It has also convened a consultation group representing migrants, businesses, unions, advocacy groups and international students, to provide wider perspectives and test ideas as it develops advice.

3. Major Links with Other Portfolios

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



● Indicates MBIE portfolio

4. How MBIE supports you

Immigration-related areas of MBIE

Immigration Policy

42. Immigration Policy is part of MBIE'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 Immigration Advisers Licensing Act (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 (INZ)

43. The INZ group is situated in MBIE. INZ's purpose is to be a trusted steward of the immigration system by ensuring we get the balance right between facilitating the migration New Zealand needs and managing risk.
44. Immigration New Zealand's strategy, 'Striking the Balance', emphasises INZ's role as a regulator in the face of increasing external threats to the integrity of the immigration system. While it needs to be easy to understand and use the New Zealand immigration system, it also needs to deter misuse. There are five strategic outcomes:
- Work together - INZ functions as one cohesive team
 - Minimise harm from Immigration - Immigration has positive outcomes for migrants and communities
 - Identify and manage risk and vulnerability early – Targeted information gets to the right place at the right time
 - Facilitate migrants in high demand to come to New Zealand – New Zealand gets the migrants it needs
 - Ensure the immigration system drives compliant behaviour – users are self regulating and voluntarily compliant.
45. To help achieve this purpose, INZ is undertaking a significant organisational re-alignment to ensure that the immigration system operates more effectively and achieves the strategic outcomes above.
46. As at May 2019, INZ had 1,822 staff, with 1,445 onshore and 379 offshore. Some of its key functions include:
- deciding visa applications for potential temporary and permanent migrants
 - working with business and across government to help attract the skills and investment we need
 - maintaining the integrity of the border and enforcing compliance through investigations and operations

- resettling refugees referred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees through the Refugee Quota Programme
- supporting migrants' settlement so they can quickly contribute to New Zealand.

47. The operational scale of INZ is significant. In 2018/19, INZ:

- made around 930,000 immigration decisions involving 1.09 million people (noting that most visa applications can include secondary applicants) including:
 - 22,000 residence applications (92% approved)
 - 545,000 visitor visa applications (92% approved)
 - 250,000 work visa applications (93% approved), and
 - 112,000 student visa applications (90% approved).
- resettled 1,007 mandated refugees in New Zealand;
- prevented 3,269 people from boarding aircraft for New Zealand due to various immigration concerns;
- denied entry to 1,385 individuals at New Zealand's border because they did not meet entry criteria;
- deported 453 people, with a further 1,324 departing voluntarily;
- received 1.5 million phone and email enquiries to the Contact Centre.

Immigration Advisers Authority

48. 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 IALA 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 30 May 2019 there were 1,123 licensed immigration advisers, 842 onshore and 281 offshore.

49. 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

50. Monitoring of trends and research into immigration is a function of the Evidence and Insights Branch within MBIE's Corporate, Governance and Information Group. The branch provides 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 the impact of migration on the housing market, and establish regular reporting on the labour market contribution of immigrants. Recent work also includes an evaluation of the Community Organisation Refugee Sponsorship Pilot and a Customer Experience Survey to monitor and improve INZ's service delivery performance. An interactive Migration Data Explorer was

released in March to enable easy access to a wide range of statistics on the population, flows and visa approvals of immigrants.

The Sector Workforce Engagement Programme (SWEP)

51. 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 Strategy and Governance branch of the Provincial Development Unit. 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.
52. 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.
53. 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.
54. SWEP is currently active in the construction, horticulture and viticulture, tourism and hospitality, road freight transport, and aged care sectors.

Legal Branch

55. 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 independent legal advisory support. 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

56. 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.
57. 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

58. The Immigration Advisers Complaints and Disciplinary Tribunal (the IACDT) was established under the Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007, and deals with complaints against licensed immigration advisers. The Authority refers complaints to the Tribunal.
59. The IACDT 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.
60. The IACDT 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.
61. Members of the IACDT are appointed by the Governor-General on advice from the Ministers of Justice and Immigration. The Chairperson of the IADCT is Mr David Plunkett.

5. Immediate priorities and key upcoming decisions

62. This section provides key dates and immediate priorities for the Immigration portfolio. Officials are available to brief you should you require further information.
63. Officials are developing a draft programme to provide information about the Immigration portfolio, your accountabilities, suggested meetings with officials, stakeholders, and visits to INZ offices.

Key upcoming operational and policy priorities

64. The following items are the upcoming (within the next 100 days) schedule of activities/initiatives being developed or implemented by INZ, or are currently being developed by the Immigration Policy team for the Minister of Immigration:

Topic	Description	Driver	Timing
Things that are going to happen			
Delegating decision making under the Immigration Act 2009	The Minister of Immigration has 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. A letter of delegation will be provided after your Ministerial warrant is conferred.	Statutory requirement	July 2019
Baseline Update for 2019	The Minister of Immigration will be asked to sign a 2019 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 the Minister with a full briefing on this process and requirements.	Public Finance	Due to the Minister of Finance October 2019

Operational activities/initiatives currently scheduled to happen			
<p>Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Attack on the Christchurch Mosques on 15 March 2019</p>	<p>Maintenance of the law, Legal professional privilege</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>Statutory requirement</p>	<p>May – December 2019</p>
<p>Electronic Travel Authority</p>	<p>With effect from 1 October 2019, travellers from 60 visa waiver countries and another 24 transit visa waiver countries, plus airline and cruise crew members, will need to hold an Electronic Travel Authority (ETA) to travel to or transit New Zealand. New Zealand citizens and visa holders will not need to hold an ETA, and Australian citizens are exempt, in recognition of the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement.</p> <p>The ETA will cost travellers \$9.00 if requested using a mobile application and \$12.00 if requested via a web browser. A Traveller ETA will last for up to two years, ETAs for air and maritime crew will be valid for five years.</p> <p>The introduction of the Traveller ETA and Crew ETA will deliver a number of benefits at New Zealand’s border. These include providing advanced information to New Zealand about international travellers and closing the gaps in New Zealand’s border security settings, in particular by implementing marine advance passenger processing functionality for cruise vessels.</p>	<p>Statutory requirement</p>	<p>July to November 2019</p>

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<p>Visa processing volumes and timeliness</p>	<p>INZ is experiencing significant visa volume growth well above natural forecasts, an increase in applications out of more complex markets, significant adjustments in market behaviour driven by changes to policy, and an overall heightened level of risk across the immigration system.</p> <p>INZ has identified a need for an increased across 'all of system' response, to ensure that decision making rates are able to be improved immediately in order to maintain the current authorising environment, and to support on-going sustainable improvements in productivity.</p> <p>The focus of this work programme, given the existing pressures, is on the essential skills, student and temporary partnership products, acknowledging however that all visa products are under some degree of pressure.</p>	<p>Service delivery</p>	<p>June to December 2019</p>
<p>Independent Review of Immigration New Zealand's residence deportation liability process for preparing and presenting case files to decision-makers</p>	<p>In November 2018, INZ commissioned Mike Heron, QC, to undertake an independent review of the INZ processes used to compile files for decision-makers who make residence deportation decisions.</p> <p>The review will determine whether the residence deportation liability case file process is of sufficient process quality to support fit for purpose decision making. This includes assessing how files are prepared, what information is included, and how information is presented to decision makers. Examining the quality of decisions made by a decision maker is outside of the scope of the review which INZ is undertaking as part of its commitment to operate as a learning organisation.</p> <p>The review considers a broad range of complex cases decided by the Minister of Immigration and delegated decision makers, from a randomly selected pool of cases decided between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2018. The review will also consider the case file information prepared for the New Zealand resident Jan Antolik / Karel Sroubek request for discretion over deportation.</p> <p>A draft report containing the results of the review, summarising the findings and providing recommendations for process improvement is expected shortly. Following finalisation of the report, MBIE would expect to make the findings of the review and its management response, publicly available.</p>	<p>Service delivery</p>	<p>November 2018 to October 2019</p>





IMMIGRATION

<p>Budget bid implementation</p>	<p>Terms of reference documents have been completed and planning is underway for the implementation of two budget bids:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investment in maritime mass arrival prevention to enhance New Zealand’s capability to prevent people smuggling ventures departing for New Zealand, and • investment in addressing non-compliant behaviour in the Immigration System. 	<p>Service delivery</p>	<p>June – December 2019</p>
<p>Scheduled release of immigration instructions</p>	<p>Operational changes to immigration instructions are usually made three times a year (March, July and November). These changes generally implement existing policy decisions, and make other technical amendments to instructions.</p>	<p>Regularly scheduled operational release</p>	<p>November/December 2019</p>

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Policy activities/initiatives currently scheduled to happen			
New approach to the employer-assisted temporary work visa system and regional labour market planning	Consultation has now been completed on proposed reforms to the employer-assisted temporary work visa system and regional workforce planning. The reforms are intended to encourage employers to place more New Zealanders into jobs, and ensure temporary migrant workers are not exploited and have wages and conditions that are consistent with New Zealand values.	Cabinet	July 2019
Refugee policy	In September 2018 Cabinet agreed to increase the annual refugee quota to 1500 per annum from July 2020. MBIE is leading a programme of work to deliver the increase in the refugee quota. The Ministry is providing advice on the categories and regional allocation of the quota.	Cabinet	Confidential advice to Government
Parent category	The previous government suspended the Parent Category while a review took place. The Minister of Immigration will be taking proposals to Cabinet on the future of the Parent Category.	Cabinet	Confidential advice to Government
Temporary Migrant Worker Exploitation Review	The Ministry has received a draft of the independent research on migrant exploitation, which will contribute to the development of proposals for the overall review. The Ministry is currently developing briefings on the three priority work streams (reporting and referral, business models, and penalising employer non-compliance) for consideration by the Minister of Immigration and will also provide a separate briefing on the research findings. Decisions on these papers will inform the development of a Cabinet paper to seek agreement to public consultation.	Cabinet	September 2019

Annex 1: MBIE key people – Immigration Portfolio

Contact	Role	Contact details
<p>Carolyn Tremain</p> 	<p>Chief Executive, MBIE</p>	<p>E carolyn.tremain@mbie.govt.nz P 04 901 1357 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>
<p>Paul Stocks</p> 	<p>Deputy Chief Executive, Labour, Science and Enterprise</p>	<p>E paul.stocks@mbie.govt.nz M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>
<p>Greg Patchell</p> 	<p>Deputy Chief Executive, Immigration New Zealand</p>	<p>E greg.patchell@mbie.govt.nz P 04 494 2926 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>
<p>Ruth Isaac</p> 	<p>General Manager, Labour and Immigration Policy</p>	<p>E ruth.isaac@mbie.govt.nz P 04 901 3883 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>

IMMIGRATION

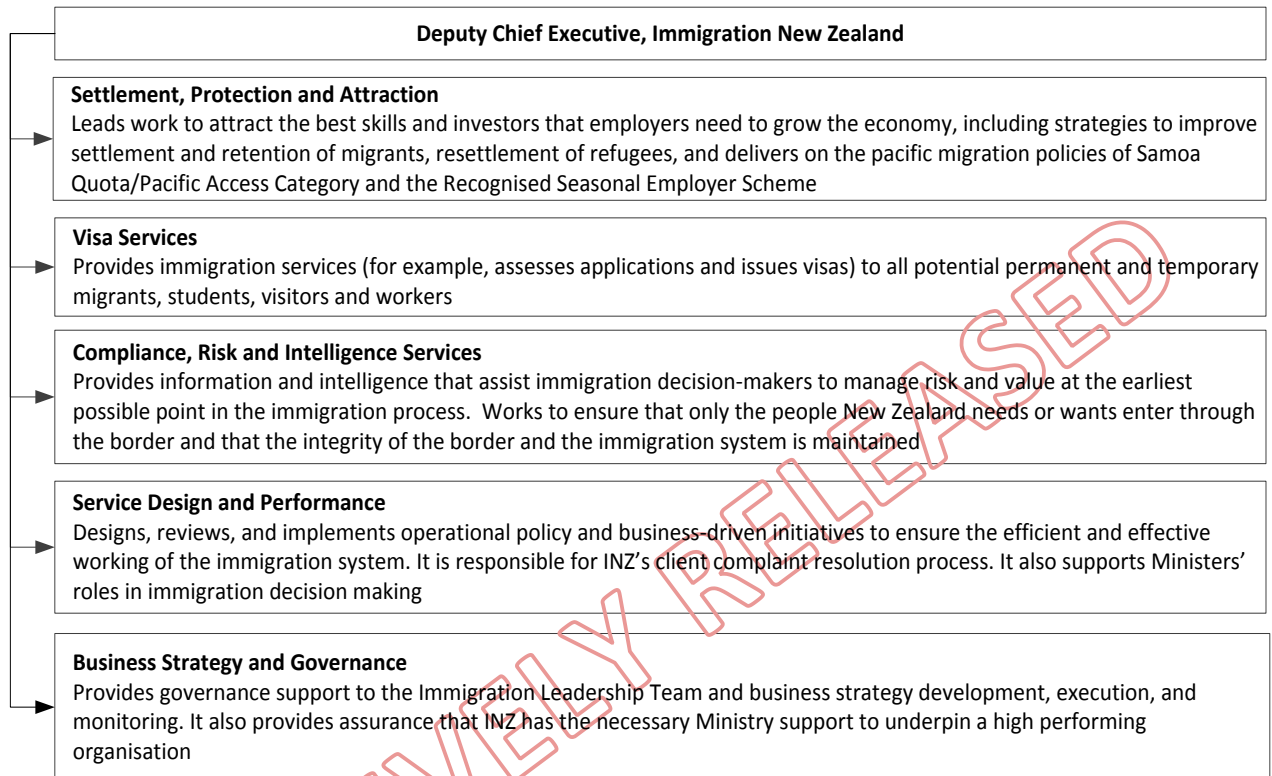
<p>Steve McGill</p> 	<p>General Manager, Settlement, Protection and Attraction</p>	<p>E steve.mcgill@mbie.govt.nz P 04 896 5230 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>
<p>Ross van der Schyff</p> 	<p>General Manager, Visa Services (Acting)</p>	<p>E ross.vanderschyff@mbie.govt.nz P 04 901 1633 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>
<p>K-J Dillon</p> 	<p>General Manager, Business Strategy and Governance</p>	<p>E k-j.dillon@mbie.govt.nz P 04 901 1642 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>
<p>Nicola Hogg</p> 	<p>General Manager – Compliance, Risk and Intelligence Services</p>	<p>E nicola.hogg@mbie.govt.nz P 04 896 5355 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>
<p>Stephen Dunstan</p> 	<p>General Manager – Service Design and Performance</p>	<p>E stephen.dunstan@mbie.govt.nz P 04 896 5460 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small></p>

Other Senior MBIE Officials with Immigration Responsibilities

Contact	Role	Contact details
Suzanne Stew	Deputy Chief Executive, Market Services	E Suzanne.stew@mbie.govt.nz P 04 474 2926 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small>
Sanjai Raj	General Manager, Consumer Protection and Standards	E sanjai.raj@mbie.govt.nz P 04 474 2699 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small>
Andrew Galloway	Registrar, Immigration Advisers Authority	E andrew.galloway@mbie.govt.nz P 09 928 2578 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small>
Ann Brennan	Chief Legal Advisor	E ann.brennan@mbie.govt.nz P 04 901 2089 M <small>Privacy of natural persons</small>

PROACTIVELY RELEASED

Immigration New Zealand Structure to 30 September 2019



PROACTIVELY RELEASED

Annex 2: Vote Labour Market

1. Five Ministers are responsible for appropriations in Vote Labour Market. For 2019/20 the Minister of Immigration is responsible for appropriations totalling \$380.3m, of which \$97.5m is Crown funding and \$282.8m 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.
2. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment is the department responsible for administering Vote Labour Market.
3. For administrative simplicity, one Minister typically takes overall responsibility for Vote Labour Market budget processes. The Lead Minister for Vote Labour Market (the Minister of Immigration) 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.

Immigration Appropriations

The diagram below sets out the total 2019/20 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.

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