

# VOTE

## *Immigration*

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## Overview

Appropriations sought for Vote Immigration in 2005/06 total \$159.827 million. This is intended to be spent as follows:

- \$140.550 million (87.9% of the Vote) on purchasing services to increase the capacity of New Zealand through immigration.
- \$19.277 million (12.1% of the Vote) on purchasing services to position New Zealand as an international Citizen with immigration-related interests and obligations.

The Department expects to collect \$10.550 million of Crown Revenue from the Migrant Levy in 2005/06.

Details of how the appropriations are to be applied appear in Parts B1 and C of this Vote. Details of Crown revenue appear in Part F1.

## Terms and Definitions Used

DoL	Department of Labour
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages
IGSC	Interim General Skills Category
RRA	Removal Review Authority
RRB (RAA)	Residence Review Board (was Residence Appeal Authority until July 2003)
RSAA	Refugee Status Appeals Authority
SMC	Skilled Migrant Category (Residence)
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

## Footnote

Note 1	This advice is complementary to workforce policy advice purchased under Vote Employment
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# Immigration

VOTE MINISTER: Minister of Immigration

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: Department of Labour

The Minister of Labour is the Responsible Minister for the Department of Labour

## Part A - Statement of Objectives and Trends

### Part A1 - Objectives for Vote Immigration

#### *Related Government Outcomes*

The output expenses in Vote Immigration contribute to the Government's objectives through activities directed at achieving the Department of Labour outcome of:

#### *Productive Work and High Quality Working Lives*

The table below summarises how the activities funded through this Vote contribute to achieving goals that are part of the Department of Labour's managing for outcomes framework.

Departmental Goal	How Vote Immigration Contributes
New Zealand workplaces effectively balance employers' and employees' needs and interests	<p>Ensuring temporary migrant workers have genuine work without displacing New Zealanders.</p> <p>Ensuring employers are aware of their obligations and opportunities with respect to migrant employees.</p>
Global skills and talent are attracted and retained	<p>Understanding the needs and opportunities in New Zealand and facilitating skilled and family sponsored migrants to New Zealand, and expatriates to return.</p> <p>Supporting skilled and family sponsored migrants through the initial settlement process.</p> <p>Facilitating the entry of visitors and students to New Zealand to contribute to the tourism and international education industries.</p>
People move easily in and out of New Zealand while the integrity of our borders is maintained	<p>Meeting international obligations and protecting New Zealand's interests in relation to international labour flows and related issues of trans-national crime and people smuggling.</p> <p>Enhancing border security systems that contribute to New Zealand's ability to influence security issues internationally.</p>
Our values and labour market and migration interests are promoted and supported through participation in a rules-based international system	<p>Providing a range of services aimed at enhancing migrant and refugee settlement promoting our international interests, including the labour component of trade negotiations, and meeting our international obligations, particularly to Pacific Island countries and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.</p>
Our international connections ensure that trade, foreign investment, skills and knowledge transfer improve the well being of our people	<p>Helping business migrants (investors and entrepreneurs) create employment opportunities and provide investments to grow businesses in New Zealand.</p>

Immigration contributes to an increase in the capacity of New Zealand through the participation and contribution of migrants (temporary and permanent) to the society and the economy of New Zealand. This aligns to the Government's goal of growing an inclusive, innovative economy for the benefit of all. The creation of new business and labour market opportunities occurs through the facilitation of business investment, innovation and new skills, and support of key industries such as tourism and international education. New Zealand seeks skilled workers in competition with a range of other countries. The Department offers comprehensive services that market opportunities in New Zealand, and facilitate the arrival, settlement and contribution of skilled migrants. Recognising that there can be risks to national security and to the legitimate operation of the labour market and social cohesion arising from immigration, the immigration programme must establish acceptable levels of risk and plan to mitigate unacceptable risks.

Immigration contributes to the positioning of New Zealand as a good international citizen and hence the strengthening of national identity. This takes place through the promotion of New Zealand's interests as a participant in multilateral immigration forums and the provision of a safe haven for refugees in a manner that provides protection and surety, while honouring international commitments. New Zealand has a special relationship with Pacific Island countries and it is expressed, inter alia, through immigration arrangements. Movement of labour is an important part of trade negotiations and agreements need to be in accordance with immigration law. If required, responses to humanitarian crises will be implemented and will help fulfil New Zealand's obligations as a member of the international community.

### *Output Appropriations*

To achieve these objectives, the appropriations in Vote Immigration are intended to fund a wide range of activities, including:

- research, design, development and implementation of advice and policy relating to building the capacity of New Zealand through immigration
- migrant customer services (marketing, facilitation, decision-making and risk management)
- settlement services and community initiatives
- support services for the Minister, Residence Review Board (RRB) and Removal Review Authority (RRA)
- research, advice and implementation of policy relating to positioning New Zealand as an international citizen, with particular interests in the Pacific
- refugee customer services (refugee status determinations, support processes for claimants and the selection, travel and escort of quota refugees)
- support services for the Refugee Status Appeals Authority (RSAA)
- participation in international initiatives, including trade negotiations.

## Part A2 - Trends in Vote Immigration

### *Analysis by Appropriation Type: 2005/06 compared to 2004/05*

The output expense structure for Vote Immigration was changed in 2002/03 to support a stronger outcome and results focus for the immigration-related services that the Department of Labour provides and which are funded from Vote Immigration.

In 2004/05 the appropriation for *Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration* increased by \$4.429 million to develop global services to meet employers' needs from offshore labour markets; to shift business focus towards proactive recruitment of skills and active management of potential adverse impacts of immigration; to assist New Zealand to meet international obligations; to manage adverse impacts of immigration on health services by enhancing New Zealand's screening of prospective short and long-term migrants; to enhance NZIS security capability; to cover costs of the settlement package; and to cover forecast volume changes.

*Departmental Output Expense - Services to Position New Zealand as an International Citizen with Immigration-Related Interests and Obligations* increased by \$452,000 to assist New Zealand to meet its international obligations and to increase the funding available to the Refugee and Migrant Service.

The appropriations have been increased for 2005/06 to:

- enhance border and offshore security
- improve immigration services (including upgrade the Pacific Island offices' accommodation, reinstate visa services in Kiribati, increase management capability, implement the Seasonal Labour Strategy, develop a data warehouse and upgrade Information Technology systems)
- review the Immigration Act 1987.

### *Output Trends: 2000/01 to 2005/06*

The Department of Labour has experienced significant increases in the volume of all temporary application types over the last five years. There were over 252,000 temporary applications decided on in 2000/01 and almost 395,000 in 2003/04. There has been steady growth in the number of work visas and permits, in line with the increasing skill and labour shortages, from 86,000 in 2002/03 to 101,500 in 2003/04 and a forecast of 111,000 in 2004/05. The growth in the international education industry has been significant over the period, but has recently slowed and the number of student visas and permits has remained steady at around 125,000 per annum.

The number of visitors slowed in 2001 and 2002 with international uncertainty and conflict, but recovered in 2003/04 with 168,000 visitor visas and permits issued. The number of visa waiver agreements has decreased to 50 since 2002/03, with visa requirements being reimposed for Tuvalu, Kiribati and Nauru in December 2003.

In 2001/02 a new immigration approvals programme for residence was introduced to replace the global immigration target framework. The new programme comprises three new streams that operate independently of each other (the skilled/business stream, which will contribute at least 60% of approvals, the family sponsored stream and the

international/humanitarian stream.) From 1998/99 to 2001/02 there was strong growth in the overall numbers of residence applications received. The demand for residence slowed with the change to the English language requirements for skilled and business migrants in late 2002, but increased again through early 2003.

In June 2003 the Immigration Act 1987 was amended to establish an Interim General Skills Category (IGSC), which was effective from July to December 2003 and a new Skilled Migrant Category (SMC), which was effective from December 2003. As a result of the IGSC a substantial number of existing residence applications no longer met the criteria and application fees previously paid were refunded. The SMC opened in December 2003 and applications started to be lodged and decided on late in the 2003/04 year. The implementation was affected by a number of factors including high initial drop-off rates and declining average people per application and unforeseen application processing pressures, which resulted in the Skilled/Business Stream and the Immigration Programme not being filled in 2003/04. The SMC has matured in 2004/05 and the number of applications under the Family Stream has continued to increase. The number of residence applications received and decided on to the end of February 2005 indicates that the Immigration Programme for 2004/05 is likely to be filled.

The Department of Labour has provided pre-arrival settlement information for migrants since 1995/96. Additional resourcing was received in 2000/01 to develop a programme of settlement pilots, and the evaluation of the pilots has informed the choice of interventions. The pilot funding was added to the baseline in 2002/03. A National Settlement Strategy was agreed to in late 2003, and under it the Department of Labour (DoL) has responsibility for the initial settlement of migrants and refugees. The Strategy was supported by a Settlement Package in Budget 2004. It included funding for the Department to co-ordinate the strategy through the Settlement Secretariat, funding for a network of Migrant Resource Centres and increased funding for the Refugee and Migrant Service.

In 1999/2000, funding was approved to begin a longitudinal survey of migrants. The survey was put on hold during the development and implementation of the new SMC, but sampling for the main LisNZ survey started in November 2004, with the first interviews scheduled to take place from May 2005. From 2003/04 onwards, Statistics New Zealand was paid for its work on the LisNZ directly from the Migrant Levy.

A Customised Service strategy was developed to maximise the outcomes of immigration by targeting migrants who will contribute to New Zealand, by providing them with tailored services to ensure that they have realistic expectations about life in New Zealand, are aware of available opportunities and settle quickly. Customised Service for Skilled Migrants was implemented in December 2003.

The risks arising from the increase in short-term migration volumes flow through to risk management and compliance activities undertaken in order to minimise the potential adverse impacts of immigration. In 1998/99, there was an increase in appropriations for an interdiction pilot at high-risk airports and to allow for an increased number of removals of non-genuine asylum seekers. From 1999/2000, the interdiction programme at high-risk airports has continued.

The Advanced Passenger Processing system, which checks airline passengers' bona fides prior to boarding was implemented in 2003/04 and was extended to cover 100% of all arriving passengers and crew in 2004/05. The level of investigations, removals and voluntary departures of people unlawfully in New Zealand had remained steady

until 2002/03. In 2003/04 additional resources were appropriated for investigations and intelligence, and the number of removals, deportations, section 35A permits and voluntary departures increased to 2,612 (compared to 1,761 in 2002/03), and included 403 of the 455 failed refugee status claimants eligible for removal.

The number of spontaneous asylum claims increased from 1996/97, and peaked in 1998/99 when almost 3,000 claims were received. The numbers have since decreased, and sharply so since 2001, which is in line with international trends caused by greater security and reduced opportunity for improperly-documented travel. In 2003/04 731 claims were lodged. The capacity of the Refugee Status Appeals Authority was increased through additional funding in 2002/03 and the backlog of appeals has steadily reduced through 2004/05.

### **Receipts collected on behalf of the Crown**

The only receipt that will be collected on behalf of the Crown in 2005/06 is the Migrant Levy. The Migrant Levy was introduced in 1998/99 to replace the Settlement Services Fee. The introduction of the Migrant Levy, together with the Settlement Information Fee separated the provision of settlement information from funding for research and evaluation activity and English for speakers of other languages (ESOL) in the compulsory school sector. In 2000/01 the application of the levy was extended to family category migrants (excluding applicants who are refugees or family members of refugees, humanitarian applicants or Samoan citizens) and the levy funded the settlement pilots for the first time. Since then the levy has contributed to the development and implementation of Language Line, a telephone translation service managed by the Office of Ethnic Affairs, and to the Budget 2004 Settlement Package. From 1 July 2004, increases in the levy will apply for the following migrant categories - Skilled, Business, Family and Pacific Access.

## New Policy Initiatives by Appropriations

Initiative	Appropriations as shown in Part B	\$000 increase/(decrease)				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Enhanced Border and Offshore Security	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	-	3,165	3,288	3,280	3,013
	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Position New Zealand as an International Citizen with Immigration-Related Interests and Obligations	-	146	146	146	146
First Principles Review of the Immigration Act	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	-	303	-	-	-
Improved Immigration Services to Deliver the Immigration Programme	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	-	3,015	2,376	2,346	2,346
Departmental Capability	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	201	983	983	983	983
	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Position New Zealand as an International Citizen with Immigration-Related Interests and Obligations	105	405	405	405	405
Immigration Policy Advice	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	1,294	1,294	1,294	1,294	1,294
Skilled Migrant Category and Health Screening	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	2,142	287	287	287	287
Enhancing Outcomes from the Pacific Access Category	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	355	228	228	228	228

## New Policy Initiatives by Appropriations (continued)

Initiative	Appropriations as shown in Part B	\$000 increase/(decrease)				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Enhancing Outcomes from the Samoan Quota Scheme	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	298	260	260	260	260
Maximising Gains from Trade Negotiations	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Position New Zealand as an International Citizen with Immigration-Related Interests and Obligations	-	275	273	272	113
Seasonal Labour Shortage Strategy	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	187	222	187	-	-
Immigration Investment Policy	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	456	100	100	100	100
<b>Total Initiatives</b>		<b>5,030</b>	<b>10,683</b>	<b>9,827</b>	<b>9,601</b>	<b>9,175</b>

## Trends in Vote Immigration - Summary of Financial Activity

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05		2005/06 Appropriations to be Used				2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	By the Department Administering the Vote		For Non-Departmental Transactions		Total \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
							Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000				
<b>Appropriations</b>														
Output Expenses	74,393	86,028	95,715	113,308	149,996	146,214	159,827	-	-	-	159,827	150,992	150,716	150,020
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	282	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>74,675</b>	<b>86,249</b>	<b>95,715</b>	<b>113,308</b>	<b>149,996</b>	<b>146,214</b>	<b>159,827</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>159,827</b>	<b>150,992</b>	<b>150,716</b>	<b>150,020</b>
<b>Crown Revenue and Receipts</b>														
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	6,020	8,481	7,257	5,916	10,550	10,550	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,550	10,550	10,550	10,550
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Crown Revenue and Receipts</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>8,481</b>	<b>7,257</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>10,550</b>

## Part B - Statement of Appropriations

### Part B1 - Details of Appropriations

	2004/05				2005/06		
	Budget		Estimated Actual		Vote		
Appropriations	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Scope of 2005/06 Appropriations
<b>Departmental Output Expenses (General)</b>							
Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	131,444	-	128,106	-	<b>140,550</b>	-	Provision of migrant customer services that include facilitation, decision making and border risk management, response to settlement needs and community initiatives to encourage migrant participation. Provision of related advice on appropriate policy settings, research and evaluation, Ministerial services and support services for Residence Review Board and Removal Review Authority, is also funded by this appropriation.
Services to Position New Zealand as an International Citizen with Immigration-Related Interests and Obligations	18,552	-	18,108	-	<b>19,277</b>	-	Provision of refugee customer services that include selection, travel and resettlement of quota refugees and refugee status determinations and support processes for claimants. Participation in multilateral initiatives, the preparedness to respond to a humanitarian crisis, the provision of related advice on appropriate policy settings, research and evaluation, and support services for Refugee Status Appeal Authority is also funded by this appropriation.
<b>Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses (General)</b>	149,996	-	146,214	-	159,827	-	
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	149,996	-	146,214	-	159,827	-	

## Part C - Explanation of Appropriations for Output Expenses

### Part C1 - Departmental Output Expenses

#### *Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration*

This output expense provides a range of services aimed at increasing the capacity of New Zealand through the participation and contribution of migrants to New Zealand society and the economy. This output expense contributes to the Department's medium-term goals of:

- ***New Zealand workplaces work effectively to balance the needs and interests of employers' and employees'*** by ensuring temporary migrant workers have genuine work without displacing New Zealanders and that employers are aware of their obligations and opportunities with respect to migrant employees.
- ***Global skills and talent are attracted and retained*** by understanding the needs and opportunities in New Zealand and facilitating skilled and family sponsored migrants to New Zealand to fulfil those opportunities, by supporting them through the initial settlement process; and by facilitating the entry of visitors and students to New Zealand to contribute to tourism and international education industries. Business migrants (investors and entrepreneurs) create employment opportunities, and provide the investment to grow businesses in New Zealand.
- ***The movement of people in and out of New Zealand is facilitated, while maintaining the integrity of the border*** by meeting or exceeding international obligations and protecting New Zealand's interests in relation to international labour flows and related issues of trans-national crime and people smuggling. Enhancing border security systems contributes to the ability to influence security issues internationally.

The three objectives in this output expense are:

- providing primary advice to the Government on the workforce
- increasing the size and quality of New Zealand's workforce to support economic growth
- facilitating movement of people into and out of NZ, while protecting the integrity of the border.

#### **Providing primary advice to the Government on the workforce**

Providing strategic policy advice on employment, skills and immigration is aimed at ensuring that policy matches, protects and drives the achievement of New Zealand's workforce goals, which include skilled migration to increase capacity (see Note 1). Providing information and analysis of national and international workforces and trends, and the connection between local and international labour markets, will give the context for decision-making on policy settings. Informed decision-making on workforce issues will lead to better outcomes when targeting skilled migrants, entering into international labour agreements and deciding on policy settings for skilled migration and work permits and visas.

Activities include:

- carrying out research and data collection to assist the provision of high quality policy advice on the workforce
- conducting research and evaluation about migrant labour market participation, migration trends and statistics
- providing advice on appropriate policy settings to attract and retain skilled migrants
- provide policy advice designed to deliver positive economic advantages for New Zealand through immigration
- developing policies and strategies to encourage skilled New Zealanders working offshore to return to New Zealand
- advice on immigration legislation, regulation and policy that will enhance the New Zealand workforce.

### **Increasing the size and quality of New Zealand's workforce to support economic growth**

Increasing the size and quality of the workforce will support economic growth by increasing labour utilisation and labour productivity. There is increasing international demand for skilled labour, and New Zealand needs to attract and retain skilled persons to maintain and improve its competitive position in the world economy. In addition, New Zealand is currently experiencing a skill and labour shortage across all levels of the workforce. The local workforce will not be able to provide sufficient skilled labour to meet demand in the short to medium-term, and temporary and permanent migration will be needed to meet skill and labour shortages. Migrants' ability to participate in the workforce is enhanced by a supportive environment, and family reunification is an important means of providing social support.

Attracting expatriates back to New Zealand will increase the size and quality of the workforce, and they will, by definition, be largely familiar with the culture and labour market.

Business migration provides business expertise and investment capital to establish enterprises, to contribute to economic growth and to create employment opportunities.

Visitors and students contribute to the growth of the Tourism and International Education industries, which in turn support economic growth and employment creation.

Activities include:

- encourage New Zealand employers to increase labour utilisation, draw on a more diverse labour force and contribute to improving skill levels
- encourage expatriates to return to New Zealand
- meet New Zealand's acute labour needs through temporary immigration
- bring skilled migrants into New Zealand to increase workforce capacity
- bring in investment capital and entrepreneurial capacity through business migration
- facilitate the entry of students and visitors in line with national Tourism and International Education Strategies

- facilitate family reunification
- provide research on and evaluation of the impacts of immigration activity on the business sector and the economy to inform the relative success of the interventions.

### **Facilitate movement of People into and out of New Zealand, while protecting the integrity of the border**

The management of people across New Zealand's border requires a balance between making the entry of people with legal right to enter as fast and smooth as possible, preventing the entry of those who have no legal right to enter, and detecting those in New Zealand without legal permits and removing them. These balanced objectives require co-operation with other New Zealand Government and international agencies, and participation in regional and international security groups. The assessment of client risk provides a means of identifying low-risk groups and facilitating the entry of people from those groups. Moving the border offshore through use of technology and international agreements prevents the boarding and arrival of people who pose security risks and people without authentic documentation. Improved detection of fraudulent documentation and increased investigation of immigration fraud assists with detection of people who attempt to enter, or who have entered, New Zealand illegally.

Activities include:

- provide policy advice on border and security issues
- maintain and continually develop border security and entry systems
- authenticate migrants and encourage compliance with immigration law
- contribute to and influence national and international security initiatives and intelligence
- expand and strengthen our reach through information sharing alliances
- strengthen and support immigration services in the Pacific.

### *Services to Position New Zealand as an International Citizen with Immigration-Related Interests and Obligations*

This output expense provides a range of services aimed at enhancing migrant and refugee settlement, promoting our international interests and meeting our international obligations, particularly to Pacific Island countries and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

This output expense contributes to the Department's medium-term goals of:

- **Participation in a rules-based international system ensures that our values are promoted, and our labour market and migration interests are supported.**
- **Our international connections ensure that trade, foreign investment, and skills and knowledge transfer improve the well being of our people.**
- **Migrants and refugees settle well and contribute to the economy and to social cohesion.**

The two objectives of this output expense are to:

- promote New Zealand's immigration-related interests
- enhance settlement and fulfil international obligations.

### **Promoting New Zealand's immigration-related interests**

Promoting New Zealand's immigration-related interests contributes to New Zealand's international presence and influence. Departmental representation of immigration-related interests offshore, is formed in conjunction with other relevant departments.

Activities include:

- participate in multilateral security and law and order initiatives to advance New Zealand's immigration-related interests
- participate in the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements to ensure the movement of labour is in accordance with New Zealand's interests and immigration legislation
- liaise with other government departments and agencies
- conduct research and evaluation
- provide advice on appropriate immigration policy.

### **Enhanced settlement and fulfilment of international obligations**

The settlement of migrants and refugees is essential for participation in and contribution to New Zealand society and the economy.

New Zealand has a special relationship with Pacific Island countries. This is reflected in the Samoan Quota and the Pacific Access Category, which are both components of the International Stream of the annual Immigration Programme.

The provision of safe haven for refugees and responses to humanitarian crises contributes to the positioning of New Zealand as a good international citizen. Protection and resettlement services are provided to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) mandate refugees.

Safe haven is also provided to spontaneous asylum seekers during the determination process and settlement support is provided where appropriate.

In both cases the selection or determination system demonstrates fairness and natural justice. Reputation is also enhanced through ongoing contributions to the development of best practice protection and security systems.

Activities include:

- identify and respond to Pacific immigration and settlement issues
- enhance bilateral relationships between New Zealand and Pacific nations through delivery of the Samoan Quota and the Pacific Access Category
- effectively implement the New Zealand Settlement Strategy
- receive and resettle UN mandated refugees and determine claims for asylum

- contribute to and influence international initiatives to resolve refugee issues
- providing support services to the Refugee Status Appeals Authority
- responding and maintaining preparedness to respond to humanitarian crises.

## Part F - Crown Revenue and Receipts

### Part F1 - Current and Capital Revenue and Receipts

	2004/05		2005/06	Description of 2005/06 Crown Revenue
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000	
<b>Current Revenue</b>				
Non-Tax Revenue				
Migrant Levy	10,550	10,550	10,550	Fees paid by approved residence applicants (excluding applicants who are refugees or family members of refugees, humanitarian applicants or Samoan citizens).
Total Non-Tax Revenue	10,550	10,550	10,550	
<b>Total Current Revenue</b>	10,550	10,550	10,550	
<b>Total Crown Revenue and Receipts</b>	10,550	10,550	10,550	

