

VOTE *Immigration*

Immigration

Overview

Departmental Appropriations

Departmental appropriations sought for Vote Immigration in 2006/07 total \$157.411 million. This is intended to be spent as follows:

- \$139.924 million (89% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing services to increase the capacity of New Zealand through immigration.
- \$17.487 million (11% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing services to position New Zealand as an international Citizen with immigration-related interests and obligations.

Crown Revenue and Receipts

The Department expects to collect \$11.528 million of Crown Revenue from the Migrant Levy in 2006/07.

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
LisNZ	Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand
NZIS	New Zealand Immigration Service
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

Footnotes

Note 1	This advice is complementary to workforce policy advice purchased under Vote Employment
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Minister Portfolio Table

38	Minister of Immigration
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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

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.

Goals	Medium-term Priority	How Vote Immigration Contributes
<p>Our Place in the World:</p> <p>New Zealand will prosper through its connections with the rest of the world</p>	<p>Supporting New Zealand's Prosperity through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an immigration programme that adds to the richness of our society border security arrangements that manage risk making migrants feel welcome building relationships and partnering with other nations, and support for Pacific nations. 	<p>Managing immigration in New Zealand's best interests and advising Government on building New Zealand's workforce by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> advising government on immigration, employment and workforce policy facilitating quality people coming to New Zealand to meet our labour market needs delivering a fair and effective immigration process facilitating travel and managing risk as people move in and out of New Zealand, so that New Zealanders are confident of the security of the border facilitating responsive services across government, including the provision of appropriate information, to help migrants and refugees settle well and integrate into communities fulfilling New Zealand's international obligations pursuing New Zealand's international immigration and related security interests linking with Pacific nations regarding immigration, workforce and security issues.
<p>Our Workforce:</p> <p>The skills of our workers will ensure New Zealand enterprises are leaders internationally</p>	<p>Influencing the supply of skilled labour by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> better targeting the immigration programme, and working with industry and education sectors to match educational services to the needs of our workers, employers and the economy. 	<p>Managing immigration in New Zealand's best interests and advising Government on building New Zealand's workforce by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> advising government on immigration, employment and workforce policy facilitating quality people coming to New Zealand to meet our labour market needs delivering a fair and effective immigration process.

Immigration contributes to increasing New Zealand's capacity for prosperity by growing the number of people coming to New Zealand on a permanent basis, who are able to contribute to our economy and our society. Prosperity is also enhanced by people coming to New Zealand on a temporary basis, as tourists, students and temporary workers. Skill and labour shortages are a major issue for many New Zealand businesses, and immigration aims to meet those shortages by both temporary and permanent migration. Business migration provides business expertise and investment capital to contribute to economic growth.

Access to global talent is crucial if New Zealand is to attract and retain people with the right skills to achieve the goal of economic transformation. The global migration environment is changing, with increasing circulation of people around the world. As a result there is increasing competition from other countries for talent and skills, and increasing risks associated with global migration leading to the need to better manage the border. Keeping out those people we don't want, while attracting and retaining people with the skills and talent we need is important. Participation in regional and international immigration and security groups further develops our knowledge and processes in achieving this balance.

As the Department works to increase the size and quality of New Zealand's workforce we are undertaking an immigration change programme focused on skills, security and settlement. It will enable New Zealand to facilitate the entry of high value, low risk people, increasing the size of the New Zealand workforce with positive economic and social benefits.

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

Output Trends: 2001/02 to 2006/07

The Department of Labour has experienced significant increases in the volume of all temporary application types over the last five years. There were over 325,000 temporary applications decided on in 2001/02 and over 385,000 in 2004/05. There has been steady growth in the number of work visas and permits, in line with the increasing skill and labour shortages, from nearly 75,000 in 2001/02 to nearly 114,000 in 2004/05. The growth in the international education industry was significant over the period, but during 2004/05 the number of student visas and permits fell from around 124,000 (in 2002/03 and 2003/4) to 108,000.

The number of visitors visa and permit decisions steadily increased between 2001/02 and 2002/03 before rising significantly in 2003/04 to 168,000 before falling in 2004/05 to 163,000. Visa waiver agreements may impact these numbers. From 2001/02 there were 50 visa waiver agreements which fell to 47 in 2002/03 before rising again to 53 in 2003/04. The latest change removed visa requirements for Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the Slovak Republic.

The last five years has seen significant changes to the Immigration Programme. 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.) In 2001/02 strong demand for residency was reflected in the number 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. The SMC opened in December 2003 and applications started to be lodged and decided on late in the 2003/04 year. 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. This resulted in the Skilled/Business Stream and the Immigration Programme not being filled in 2003/04. By 2004/05 the SMC was well bedded in, with the number of applications under the Family Stream continuing to increase. As a result the Immigration Programme for 2004/05 was filled.

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 New Zealand Settlement Strategy was agreed to in late 2003, and under it the Department 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 national network of migrant resource services and increased funding for the Refugee and Migrant Service.

After delays due to the implementation of the new SMC, sampling for the main LisNZ survey started in November 2004, with the first interviews taking place from May 2005. From 2003/04 onwards, Statistics New Zealand was paid for its work on the LisNZ directly from the Migrant Levy. Data will be progressively released from 2007.

The risks arising from the increase in short-term migration volumes, can flow through to risk management and compliance activities. These activities are undertaken in order to minimise the potential adverse impacts of immigration. Supporting this work are systems such as the Advanced Passenger Processing

System, which checks airline passengers' bona fides prior to boarding. This 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 remained steady until 2002/03. In 2003/04 additional resources were appropriated for investigations and intelligence, and the number of removals, deportations, voluntary departures, section 35A permits and special directions increased to 2,612 (compared to 1,761 in 2002/03), and included 403 of the 455 new failed refugee status claimants eligible for removal. For 2004/05, the number of removals, deportations, voluntary departures, section 35A permits and special directions was 2,431. There were 230 new failed refugees status claimants who were identified as being available for removal. Of these, 168 were removed, deported, voluntary departures, or granted Section 35A permits or special directions. These lower numbers reflect the falling rate of asylum seekers.

Asylum numbers have decreased sharply since 2001, which is in line with international trends caused by greater security and reduced opportunity for improperly-documented travel. This trend was reflected in 2003/04 with 731 claims being lodged, and again in 2004/05 with 395 being lodged for the year. The capacity of the Refugee Status Appeals Authority was increased through additional funding in 2002/03 and the backlog of appeals has steadily reduced with 624 cases on hand at the end of 2003/04 falling again to 344 appeals on hand at the end of 2004/05.

Receipts Collected on Behalf of the Crown

The only receipt that will be collected on behalf of the Crown in 2006/07 is the Migrant Levy. Migrants entering New Zealand through the Skilled/Business, Family Sponsored and International/Humanitarian streams of the New Zealand Immigration Programme pay a migrant levy. The exceptions are refugees and their sponsored family members, Samoan citizens (in recognition of the Treaty of Friendship between Samoa and New Zealand) and migrants who have obtained residence through the Domestic Violence Category.

In 2004/05, migrant levy revenue was allocated to a range of settlement programmes and research on settlement and immigration. This included the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ), undertaken by the Department of Labour and Statistics New Zealand; the Language Line pilot telephone interpreting service administered by the Department of Internal Affairs; and the Budget 2004 Cross-Agency Settlement Package. That package funded, among other things, additional English support in schools; the establishment of a network of Settlement Support services; qualifications assessments for refugees; and targeted career seminars and information for migrants and refugees.

New Policy Initiatives by Appropriation

Initiative	Appropriation as shown in Part B	\$000 increase/(decrease)				
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Keeping in Touch: New Opportunities for Expatriate New Zealanders	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	1,054	1,054	-	-	-
Development of New Immigration Business Model	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	445	445	445	445	445
Skilled Migrant Selection and Excess Demand for Residence	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	514	235	235	235	235
Immediate Investment in Border Security	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total Initiatives		6,013	5,734	4,680	4,680	4,680

Part B - Statement of Appropriations

Summary of Financial Activity

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06		2006/07 Appropriations to be Used				2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
	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				
Appropriations														
Output Expenses	86,028	95,715	113,308	140,715	166,798	160,798	157,411	-	-	-	157,411	158,237	156,120	156,088
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	86,249	95,715	113,308	140,715	166,798	160,798	157,411	-	-	-	157,411	158,237	156,120	156,088
Crown Revenue and Receipts														
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	8,481	7,257	5,916	11,492	11,924	11,924	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,528	11,528	11,528	11,528
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Crown Revenue and Receipts	8,481	7,257	5,916	11,492	11,924	11,924	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,528	11,528	11,528	11,528

Part B1 - Details of Appropriations

Appropriations	2005/06				2006/07		Scope of 2006/07 Appropriations
	Budget		Estimated Actual		Vote		
	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	
Departmental Output Expenses (General)							
Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration (M38)	147,973	-	142,973	-	139,924	-	- 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 (M38)	18,825	-	17,825	-	17,487	-	- 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.
Total Departmental Output Expenses (General)	166,798	-	160,798	-	157,411	-	
Total Appropriations	166,798	-	160,798	-	157,411	-	

Part C - Explanation of Appropriations for Output Expenses

Part C1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand Through Immigration

Services in this output expense are aimed at increasing New Zealand's capacity for prosperity by growing the number of people coming to New Zealand, on either a permanent or a temporary basis, who are able to contribute to our economy and our society.

The globalisation of labour markets and the increased mobility of skills and people world-wide requires New Zealand, as a small and distant country, to strategically connect if we want to attract talent to build a world class productive workforce. Access to global talent is crucial if New Zealand is to attract and retain people with the right skills to achieve the goal of economic transformation. New Zealand's prosperity is also enhanced by people coming to New Zealand as tourists, students and temporary workers. At the same time as facilitating entry to New Zealand, there is a need for protection of our border to ensure security and safety. New Zealanders need to have confidence that we have the ability to keep out those people we do not want, while attracting and retaining people with the global skills and talent we require to increase New Zealand's economic growth and prosperity. This output expense enables these things to occur.

These services contribute to two of the Department's long term goals:

- Our Place in the World: New Zealand will prosper through its connections with the rest of the world.
- Our Workforce: The skills of our workers will ensure New Zealand enterprises are leaders internationally.

These services specifically contribute to supporting New Zealand's prosperity through:

- an immigration programme that adds to the richness of our society
- border security arrangements that manage risk.

They also influence the supply of skilled labour by:

- better targeting the immigration programme.

This is done in three main ways:

- advising government on immigration and workforce policy
- increasing the size and quality of New Zealand's workforce to support economic growth to support economic growth, by facilitating quality people coming to New Zealand to meet our labour market needs and by delivering a fair and effective immigration process
- facilitating travel and managing risk as people move in and out of New Zealand, so that New Zealanders are confident of the security of the border.

Advising the Government on Immigration and Workforce Policy

Advice is aimed at ensuring policy and legislation fits with and drives the achievement of New Zealand's workforce goals, which include skilled migration to increase capacity. By ensuring policy development is based on information and analysis of national and international workforce trends, we provide continually improving frameworks for decision making, resulting in better outcomes for New Zealand. The global immigration environment is changing, presenting opportunities and challenges. Some of the key drivers of change are increasing circulation of people within a globalised world; increasing competition from existing and new competitor countries for talent and skills in face of ageing populations and falling fertility; a more diverse population as an outcome of immigration; and increasing risk leading to the need to better manage the border. To reposition the immigration system to face these challenges requires a strong legislative foundation and a repositioned and sound, future-focused policy framework.

Key activities are:

- advising on delivering positive economic advantages for New Zealand through immigration
- advising on immigration legislation, regulation and policy that enhances New Zealand's workforce
- advising on policy settings to attract and retain skilled migrants
- developing policies and strategies to encourage skilled New Zealanders working offshore to return here
- research and data collection to provide high-quality evidence-based policy advice on immigration and the workforce
- research and evaluation about migrant labour market participation, migration trends and statistics
- research and evaluation to determine the success of interventions and their impact on the business sector and the economy
- providing ministerial servicing and advice.

Increasing the Size and Quality of New Zealand's Workforce to Support Economic Growth

By facilitating quality people coming to New Zealand to meet our labour market needs, and delivering a fair and effective immigration process, we aim to increase the supply of skilled labour. With an increasing international demand for skilled labour, New Zealand must work hard to attract suitably skilled people in the short term, and retain them in the long term. Skill and labour shortages are a major issue for many New Zealand businesses, and we aim to meet those workforce shortages by both temporary and permanent migration. Business migration provides business expertise and investment capital to contribute to economic growth. Visitors and students contribute to the growth of New Zealand's tourism and international education industries, which in turn support economic growth. This work is directed by the annual Immigration Programme.

As we work to increase the size and quality of New Zealand's workforce we are undertaking an immigration change programme focused on skills, security and settlement. The new business model involves a key change in where immigration decisions are made. The existing model of decentralised decision making, with many decisions made offshore by non-New Zealanders, will change so that decisions are made onshore by New Zealanders. The new model also changes the way in which services are delivered. This includes an information system, strongly linked to intelligence information, which assists decision makers to make better judgments. It will enable New Zealand to facilitate the entry of high value, low risk people, increasing the size of the New Zealand workforce with positive economic and social benefits.

Key activities are:

- bringing in skilled migrants to increase New Zealand's workforce capacity
- meeting New Zealand's acute labour needs through temporary immigration
- facilitating student and visitor entries to support New Zealand's tourism and education industries
- bringing in investment capital and entrepreneurial capacity through business migration
- encouraging skilled expatriates to return to New Zealand
- facilitating family reunification for migrants
- providing ministerial servicing and advice.

Facilitating Travel and Managing Risk as People Move in and out of New Zealand, so that New Zealanders are Confident of the Security of the Border

In facilitating travel into New Zealand, we need to make the entry of people with a legal right to be here as smooth and fast as possible. In managing risk, we need to ensure that people with no legal right to be in our country are denied entry. This balance between facilitating travel and managing risk is aided by good decision making based on excellent verified information, and co-operation with other New Zealand government and international agencies. Participation in regional and international security groups further develops our knowledge and processes in achieving this balance, and the use of technology and international agreements enables us to prevent the boarding and arrival of people who pose security risks or have inadequate documentation. Detecting and removing people in New Zealand who no longer have legal status, and detection of people who may have entered illegally, is enhanced by increased investigation of immigration fraud and improved detection of fraudulent documentation.

Key activities are:

- advising on border facilitation and security issues
- maintaining and continually developing border security and facilitation systems
- authenticating migrants
- encouraging and where required enforcing compliance with immigration law
- contributing to and influencing national and international security initiatives and intelligence
- expanding and strengthening our reach through information sharing alliances
- strengthening and supporting immigration services in the Pacific
- providing ministerial servicing and advice.

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

Services in this output expense are aimed at enhancing settlement of migrants and refugees; meeting our international obligations, particularly to Pacific Island countries and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and promoting New Zealand's immigration and related security interests by building relationships with multilateral organisations and other nations.

These services contribute to the Department's long term goal of:

- Our Place in the World: New Zealand will prosper through its connections with the rest of the world.

These services specifically contribute to supporting New Zealand's prosperity through:

- making migrants feel welcome
- building relationships and partnering with other nations
- support for Pacific nations.

This is done in two main ways:

- Providing services to enhance settlement and fulfil international obligations.
- Pursuing New Zealand's international immigration and related security interests.

Providing Services to Enhance Settlement and Fulfil International Obligations

Migrants' ability to participate in the workforce and in New Zealand society requires them to be well settled within a supportive environment. Activities which support and enhance settlement occur across Government agencies. The Department of Labour is responsible for facilitating these responsive services to help migrants and refugees settle well and integrate into communities. The Department is also responsible for the provision of appropriate information to assist settlement. This activity is outlined in the New Zealand Settlement Strategy.

Fulfilling New Zealand's international obligations is an essential aspect of being a good international citizen, and includes providing a safe haven for refugees and responding to humanitarian crises. Refugees mandated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are provided with protection and resettlement services. We also provide safe haven and settlement support where appropriate to spontaneous asylum seekers during the determination process. Provision of a fair and effective immigration process includes the right of appeal, and as such the Department provides support services to the Refugee Status Appeals Authority.

New Zealand has a specific focus on supporting Pacific nations, and the Department links with Pacific nations regarding immigration, workforce and security issues. The Samoan Quota and the Pacific Access Category are components of the international stream of the annual Immigration Programme.

Key activities are:

- implementing the New Zealand Settlement Strategy
- providing appropriate information to potential migrants offshore and new migrants onshore to support settlement
- co-ordinating with other government departments and agencies
- receiving and resettling UN mandated refugees and determining claims for asylum
- providing support services to the Refugee Status Appeals Authority
- contributing to and influencing international initiatives to resolve refugee issues
- responding to and maintaining our preparedness to respond to humanitarian crises
- enhancing bilateral relationships between New Zealand and Pacific nations through the Samoan Quota and the Pacific Access Category
- identifying and responding to Pacific immigration and settlement issues
- identifying and responding to Pacific security issues.

Pursuing New Zealand's International Immigration and Related Security Interests

By building relationships with multilateral organisations and other nations, New Zealand enhances its ability to not only provide immigration and border security, but also to contribute to New Zealand's international presence and influence. The Department represents New Zealand's immigration related interests offshore, alongside other relevant Government Departments. While there are clear systems for the international flow of goods and capital, this is not the case for people flows, which are becoming increasingly complex. In 2005 there were nearly 200 million migrants globally compared with 82 million in 1970. On a world-wide basis there is a tendency towards temporary or even circular migration, instead of permanent. At the same time there is an enhanced focus on security in the wake of international terrorism, and the balance between security and facilitation is becoming a key issue for successful migration management. The activities undertaken internationally not only benefit New Zealand by increasing understanding and co-operation, but also enable us to build key relationships with other countries providing long term benefits for both parties in terms of sustainability and security.

Key activities are:

- participating in multilateral security and law and order initiatives to advance New Zealand's immigration related interests
- participating in the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements and closer economic partnerships to ensure the movement of labour accords with New Zealand's interests and immigration legislation
- co-ordinating with other government departments and agencies.

Part F - Crown Revenue and Receipts

Part F1 - Current and Capital Revenue and Capital Receipts

	2005/06		2006/07	Description of 2006/07 Crown Revenue
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000	
Non-Tax Revenue				
Migrant Levy	11,924	11,924	11,528	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	11,924	11,924	11,528	
Total Crown Revenue and Receipts	11,924	11,924	11,528	