

VOTE *Immigration*

Immigration

Overview

Departmental Appropriations

Departmental appropriations sought for Vote Immigration in 2007/08 total \$158.847 million. This is intended to be spent as follows:

- \$143.291 million (90% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing services to increase the capacity of New Zealand through immigration.
- \$15.556 million (10% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing services to position New Zealand as an international citizen with immigration-related interests and obligations.

Non-Departmental Appropriations

Non-departmental appropriations sought for Vote Immigration in 2007/08 total \$2.577 million for the Residence Review Board (RRB), Removal Review Authority (RRA) and Refugee Status Appeals Authority (RSAA) Members' Salaries, Fees and Allowances.

Crown Revenue and Receipts

The Department expects to collect \$11.528 million of Crown Revenue from the Migrant Levy in 2007/08.

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

IGSC	Interim General Skills Category
LisNZ	Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand
NZIS	New Zealand Immigration Service
NZRP	New Zealand Residence Programme
NZSS	New Zealand Settlement Strategy
RMAL	Regional Movements Alert List
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)
UN	United Nations
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

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 priorities of Economic Transformation and National Identity 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 and to the productivity of our economy border security arrangements that manage risk assisting migrants to be well settled building relationships and partnering with other countries including strengthening capacity in the Pacific region. 	<p>Achieving this medium-term priority through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating the movement of people who make a positive contribution to New Zealand through a modern immigration system with a strong legislative foundation; a repositioned and sound, future-focused policy framework; and a business model that is fit for the 21st century. Effective border security to facilitate the movement of people we do want and keep out those we don't. Facilitating the acceptance of refugees into New Zealand in accordance with New Zealand legislation and regulations, and with international guidelines on refugee resettlement. Supporting effective settlement by leading the implementation of the New Zealand Settlement Strategy (NZSS) and regional counterparts providing information to assist potential migrants, community outreach, employer engagement, and settlement support activity. Reuniting families young and old through more focused family migration policies. Focused multilateral and bilateral international activity that supports New Zealand's interests, including influencing Pacific states to develop and manage border security arrangements that are consistent with New Zealand's interests.

Goals	Medium-term Priority	How Vote Immigration Contributes
<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 to New Zealand's labour market, skills and productivity needs, and • working with industry and education sectors to match educational services to the needs of our workers, employers and the economy. 	<p>Achieving this medium-term priority through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration Change Programme: Development of immigration delivery systems and policies based on the knowledge of New Zealand's workforce needs into the future and where talent can be sourced. • Skilled Migrant Category (SMC): Delivering active end-to-end recruitment of skilled migrants through enhanced tailoring of products and facilitation to ensure appropriate settlement support. • Talent New Zealand Businesses Need: Leading policy work to identify opportunities for effective responses to skill and talent shortages, taking account of relevant work already underway, including the tertiary education reforms, the business tax review and the Immigration Change Programme. • Work visas and permits: Issuing of temporary permits to help meet labour and skill shortages. • Settlement of New Migrants: Leading and coordinating the NZSS to help lift retention levels of new migrants. • Working Holiday Scheme (WHS): Providing cultural exchange; strengthening international linkages brings in temporary labour and contributes positively to the economy. • Horticulture/Viticulture: Supporting implementation of the Seasonal Labour Strategy at regional levels, including the Registered Seasonal Employer Scheme.

People and skills are becoming increasingly mobile, with a tendency towards temporary or circular migration instead of permanent migration. In 2005, there were nearly 200 million migrants globally, compared with 82 million in 1970.

Large numbers of people move into and out of New Zealand every year. Some 14% of all people born in New Zealand are living overseas, while 20% of our population were born offshore. There is strong international competition for skilled workers, and this will increase as ageing populations in developed countries retire.

At the same time as we wish to attract skilled workers and visitors to New Zealand, we must manage the risks inherent in the increasing international mobility of people. With heightened awareness of international terrorism, there is a stronger focus on border security nationally and internationally.

The Department's management of New Zealand's borders must continue to ensure that we keep out those who may adversely impact on our international, domestic and business communities, while facilitating the movement of people who bring value. New Zealand's domestic security is also influenced by the security of the Pacific region. It is important that we support Pacific nations to become more economically stable through the development of strong labour markets and enhanced workforce skills.

It is also essential, for both national identity and economic transformation, that successful migrants and refugees are made to feel welcome and are assisted to settle well when they come to New Zealand. Factors like having a job, housing, connections with the community and support systems are all critical to helping people settle, feel welcome and make the best contribution they can to the economy and to New Zealand society.

The increasing pattern of mobility and globalisation has also highlighted the need for New Zealand to maintain key relationships with domestic and international stakeholders in order to influence the development of an international labour market that reflects New Zealand's domestic interests. To this end, the Department seeks, where appropriate, to build New Zealand's reputation as an international "thought leader" on immigration, labour market law, policy and practice, identifying international best practices and contributing to free trade negotiations in support of New Zealand's national interests.

The Department's Immigration Change Programme is designed to respond to these key changes in the international environment by repositioning immigration services to more actively attract talent and skills, and by more rigorously screening potential risks. To advance this, a coordinated programme of legislative, policy and operational change is underway, that will roll out over the next and future years.

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, RRB and 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 RSAA
- participation in international initiatives, including trade negotiations, where appropriate, to advance New Zealand interests.

Part A2 - Trends in Vote

Output Trends: 2002/03 to 2007/08

Total appropriations will be lower in both nominal and real terms in 2006/07 and outyears, than in 2005/06. This reflects the end of some time-limited appropriations and the opportunity to seek ongoing efficiency gains within Vote Immigration.

Notwithstanding this, the Department of Labour has experienced significant increases in the volume of all temporary application types over the last five years. There were over 364,000 temporary applications decided on in 2002/03 and over 397,000 in 2005/06. There has been steady growth in the number of work visas and permits, in line with the increasing skill and labour shortages, from nearly 86,000 in 2002/03 to nearly 140,000 in 2005/06. The growth in the international education industry was significant

over the period, but during 2005/06 the number of student visas and permits fell from around 124,000 (in 2002/03 and 2003/4) to around 100,000.

The number of visitor's visa and permit decisions steadily increased up to 2002/03 before rising significantly in 2003/04 to 168,000 with current levels at the end of 2005/06 being around 159,000. Visa waiver agreements may have impacted these numbers, but also tourism related to the Lord of the Rings movies is also likely to have had a significant effect. In 2002/03 there were 47 visa waiver agreements which increased in 2003/04 to 53. At the end of 2005/06 the number of waivers in place remains at 53, with Romania and Bulgaria expected to be added in 2006/07.

In 2006/07 the Immigration Programme was renamed the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP), in order to better reflect the work undertaken in this area. The last five years have seen significant changes to the NZRP. 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 2002/03 strong ongoing 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.

The Immigration Act 1987 was amended in June 2003, 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 introduced in 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 NZRP 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 NZRP for 2004/05 was filled with targets being met again for 2005/06.

A programme of settlement pilots was established in 2000/01, with the pilot funding added to the baseline in 2002/03. A New Zealand Settlement Strategy (NZSS) was agreed to in late 2003, and under it the Department has responsibility for the initial settlement of migrants and refugees. The NZSS was supported by a Settlement Package in Budget 2004. It included funding for the Department to coordinate the NZSS through the Settlement Secretariat, funding for a national network of migrant resource services and increased funding for the Refugee and Migrant Service.

Sampling for the main Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (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. Further work in this area has involved the development of a Regional Movements Alert List (RMAL), to enhance information sharing of passenger movements and use of travel documents. This system went live in 2005/06.

The level of investigations, removals and voluntary departures of people unlawfully in New Zealand remained steady up to 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 2005/06, the number of removals, deportations, voluntary departures, section 35A permits and special directions was 2,412. There were 132 new failed refugees status claimants who were identified as being available for removal. Of these, 117 were removed or deported; these lower numbers reflect the falling rate of asylum seekers.

Asylum seeker numbers have continued to decline, 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 2005/06 with 317 being lodged for the year. The capacity of the RSAA 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 to 344 in 2004/05 to 165 appeals on hand at the end of 2005/06.

Receipts collected on behalf of the Crown

The only receipt that will be collected on behalf of the Crown in 2007/08 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 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
Temporary Work Policy: Recognised Seasonal Employer Policy	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand through Immigration	589	1,406	1,406	1,406	1,406
	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Position New Zealand as an International Citizen with Immigration-Related Interests and Obligations	665	738	738	788	-
2006/07 Migrant Levy Unallocated Revenue	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand through Immigration	395	-	-	-	-
Migrant and Refugee Settlement Action Plan Development	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand through Immigration	426	-	-	-	-
Immigration Change Programme: Immigration Act Review	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand through Immigration	142	-	-	-	-
Immigration Change Programme: New Business Model	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand through Immigration	1,980	-	-	-	-
Information Communication Technology Infrastructure Investment	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Increase the Capacity of New Zealand through Immigration	-	1,185	3,114	4,869	5,577
	Departmental Output Expense - Services to Position New Zealand as an International Citizen with Immigration-Related Interests and Obligations	-	51	138	217	249
Total Initiatives		4,197	3,380	5,396	7,280	7,232

Part B - Statement of Appropriations

Summary of Financial Activity

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		2007/08 Appropriations to be Used				2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
	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	95,715	113,308	140,715	167,266	162,119	162,119	158,847	-	-	-	158,847	157,934	159,820	159,502
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	644	644	-	-	2,577	-	2,577	2,577	2,577	2,577
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	95,715	113,308	140,715	167,266	162,763	162,763	158,847	-	2,577	-	161,424	160,511	162,397	162,079
Crown Revenue and Receipts														
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	7,257	5,916	11,492	12,912	11,528	11,528	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	7,257	5,916	11,492	12,912	11,528	11,528	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,528	11,528	11,528	11,528

Part B1 - Details of Appropriations

Appropriations	2006/07				2007/08		Scope of 2007/08 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)	145,528	-	145,528	-	143,291	-	- 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)	16,591	-	16,591	-	15,556	-	- 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)	162,119	-	162,119	-	158,847	-	
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown							
RRB, RRA and RSAA Members' Salaries and Allowances (M38)	644	-	644	-	2,577	-	- Fees, Salaries and Allowances for Members of the Residence Review Board (RRB), the Removal Review Authority (RRA) and the Refugee Status Appeal Authority (RSAA).
Total Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown	644	-	644	-	2,577	-	
Total Appropriations	162,763	-	162,763	-	161,424	-	

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 the Department of Labour long-term goals of:

- 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, 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

This involves provision of advice which is aimed at ensuring policy and legislation fits with and drives the achievement of New Zealand's workforce goals, which includes skilled migration to increase capacity. By ensuring policy development is based on information and analysis of national and international workforce trends, we can provide continually improving frameworks for decision making, resulting in better outcomes for New Zealand.

Activities under this output in 2007/08 include:

- 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

This work involves facilitating quality people coming to New Zealand to meet our labour market needs, and by 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.

Activities under this output in 2007/08 include:

- 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

This involves facilitating travel into New Zealand by making 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 cooperation with other New Zealand government and international agencies.

Activities under this output in 2007/08 include:

- 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 (UNHCR); 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 and well settled
- 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.

This involves enhancing migrants' ability to participate in the workforce and in New Zealand society and enabling them to be well settled within a supportive environment. The Department is responsible for facilitating services to help migrants and refugees settle well and integrate into communities. It is also responsible for the provision of appropriate information to assist settlement. There is also a specific focus on supporting Pacific nations, and the Department has links with Pacific nations regarding immigration, workforce and security issues.

Activities under this output in 2007/08 include:

- implementing the NZSS
- providing appropriate information to potential migrants offshore and new migrants onshore to support settlement
- coordinating with other government departments and agencies
- receiving and resettling United Nations (UN) mandated refugees and determining claims for asylum
- providing support services to the RSAA
- 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

This involves building relationships with multilateral organisations and other nations, to enhance New Zealand's ability to provide immigration and border security, but also to contribute to New Zealand's international presence and influence. Activities undertaken internationally not only benefit New Zealand by increasing understanding and cooperation, but also enable us to build key relationships with other countries, providing long-term benefits for all parties in terms of sustainability and security.

Activities under this output in 2007/08 include:

- 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
- coordinating with other government departments and agencies.

Part F - Crown Revenue and Receipts

Part F1 - Current and Capital Revenue and Capital Receipts

	2006/07		2007/08	Description of 2007/08 Crown Revenue
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000	
Non-Tax Revenue				
Migrant Levy	11,528	11,528	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	11,528	11,528	11,528	
Total Crown Revenue and Receipts	11,528	11,528	11,528	