



Immigration and Protection Tribunal

Annual Report 2016/2017

Judge Peter Spiller
Chair

August 2017

Introduction

The Immigration and Protection Tribunal was established under section 217 of the Immigration Act 2009 (the Act).

Section 224A of the Act requires the Chair of the Tribunal to provide an annual report to the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Immigration and the Minister for Courts on the performance of the Tribunal's functions under the Act in the preceding financial year. The report must include details of the number and nature of the determinations made by the Tribunal in the period to which the report relates.

This is the fifth full annual report of the Tribunal, and covers the 12 months from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

This report contains no financial statements because the Chair does not determine the Tribunal's budget.

Highlights

1. In 2016/2017, the Tribunal disposed of the highest number of appeals in its history, and reduced the number of disposable appeals on hand. This was despite:
 - a 30% increase in the number of appeals lodged, compared with the previous year;
 - the need for the Tribunal to hear two exceptionally lengthy refugee and protection appeals requiring multi-member panels; and
 - increased resources needing to be devoted to more time-consuming areas of work, notably refugee and protection appeals, deportation (resident) appeals and residence (investor) appeals.
2. Progress was made in reducing backlogs all the Tribunal's streams of work. Notably, disposable deportation (resident) appeals (a particularly high-risk area of work) were reduced by 45%, and incoming appeals are now being set down for hearing as they are received. Refugee and protection appeals were reduced by 13%; and residence appeals were reduced by 11%, with significant progress being made with business appeals.
3. The Tribunal reduced the time taken, from date of lodgement, for disposable appeals to be finalised by a record 36%: appellants are now waiting an average of 56 days less to receive the outcome of their appeal than at the start of the court year.
4. Tribunal members reduced their average time taken to release their decision, after it was ready to be written, by a record 53%: decisions are now released within an average of 15 days (17 days earlier than at the start of the court year).
5. Through ongoing professional development and training of members, most members now have training and/or experience in all streams of the Tribunal's work. This allows for greater flexibility in the deployment of members to respond to the changing needs of the Tribunal, and fosters unity and team spirit of the Tribunal members.
6. There was a one-third reduction in the number of matters taken on appeal or judicial review from decisions of the Tribunal.

7. Notwithstanding the progress that the Tribunal has continued to make, attention is drawn to the following areas of concern:
- The ability of the Tribunal to meet the significantly increased number of new appeals and management of exceptionally lengthy refugee and protection appeals has been made possible only by the intervention of the Chair in producing a disproportionate number of decisions produced. This is not a sustainable position, and the Tribunal is now in urgent need of further member resources.
 - The work pressure on the Tribunal has also highlighted the urgent need for the Ministry of Justice to develop terms and conditions for Tribunal members, so that legitimate expectations can be clarified for the benefit of the members and the Ministry.
 - The ability of the Tribunal to function effectively is being undermined by the ongoing problems affecting the Tribunal’s database of published decisions, which is the primary reference point for Tribunal members.
 - The ongoing accumulation of suspended deportation liability appeals which the Tribunal cannot now hear requires legislative attention (see page 12 below).

Statutory Functions and Procedures

The functions of the Tribunal are set out in section 217(2) of the Act:

- (2) The functions of the Tribunal are—
 - (a) to determine appeals against—
 - (i) decisions to decline to grant residence class visas:
 - (ii) decisions in relation to recognition as a refugee or a protected person:
 - (iii) decisions to cease to recognise a person as a refugee or a protected person:
 - (iv) decisions to cancel the recognition of a New Zealand citizen as a refugee or a protected person:
 - (v) liability for deportation:
 - (b) to determine applications—
 - (i) made by refugee and protection officers in relation to the cessation of recognition of a person as a refugee or a protected person, if the recognition was originally determined by the Tribunal (or by the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the former Act):
 - (ii) made by refugee and protection officers in relation to the cancellation of recognition of a New Zealand citizen as a refugee or a protected person, if the recognition was originally determined by the Tribunal (or by the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the former Act):
 - (iii) made by the Minister under section 212(2) on whether a person has failed to meet his or her conditions of suspension of liability for deportation:
 - (c) to deal with certain transitional matters arising from the repeal of the Immigration Act 1987, in accordance with Part 12 of this Act.

The Tribunal may conduct its proceedings in an inquisitorial manner, an adversarial manner, or in a mixed inquisitorial and adversarial manner as it sees fit (section 218 of the Act).

Members of the Tribunal

As at 30 June 2017, the Tribunal consisted of the following full-time equivalent (FTE) and part-time members, in addition to the Chair:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>FTE</u>
C M Treadwell	Auckland	Deputy Chair	1.0
S A Aitchison	Auckland	Member	0.8
M Avia	Auckland	Member	0.8
B L Burson	Auckland	Member	1.0
A M Clayton	Wellington	Member	1.0
A Davidson	Auckland	Member	0.6
B A Dingle	Auckland	Member	0.8
J A Donald	Auckland	Member	0.9
P F Fuiava	Auckland	Member	1.0
M B Martin	Auckland	Member	1.0
A N Molloy	Auckland	Member	0.8
L E Moor	Auckland	Member	1.0
S M Pearson	Wellington	Member	1.0
Z N Pearson	Wellington	Member	1.0
M Roche	Auckland	Member	0.4
V J Shaw	Auckland	Member	0.8
D Smallholme	Auckland	Member	1.0
V J-M Vervoort	Wellington	Member	1.0
L Wakim	Auckland	Member	0.5
Total FTE			16.4

Dispatch of Tribunal Business

In terms of sections 220(1)(a) and 223 of the Act, the Chair is responsible for making arrangements to ensure the orderly and expeditious dispatch of business in the Tribunal.

Performance Appraisal of Members

In 2016/2017, the Chair continued the process of biannual performance appraisal meetings with each of the members. These meetings are designed to review performance over recent months (in terms of the number and timeliness of decisions), set targets for disposal of appeals, and discuss any other issues relating to the work of members.

Practice Note

In terms of section 220(2)(a) of the Act, the Chair of the Tribunal may issue Practice Notes for the purpose of regulating the practice and procedure of the Tribunal. The Tribunal has Practice Notes in the four streams of the Tribunal's jurisdiction, and also a Publication Practice Note to clarify the Tribunal's stance on protecting the confidentiality of certain classes of appellants. The Practice Notes are designed to provide guidance to members of the legal profession, immigration advisers and those appearing in person before the Tribunal. The Tribunal also produces a Guide for each stream of its work for the benefit of persons intending to lodge an appeal.

Website and Synopses of Decisions

An important objective of the Tribunal is to provide public access to the Tribunal's work, in the interests of promoting greater accountability, awareness and understanding. The website for the Tribunal includes a searchable database of the published decisions of the Tribunal and synopses of every decision, for ease of reference.

This year, the Tribunal's database has suffered significant problems, with the search engine failing to function properly and the Ministry lacking resources to cope with the uploading of the Tribunal's decisions. These problems remain unresolved, and, at present, uploading of the Tribunal's decisions is some six months behind. These issues seriously affect the quality of the Tribunal's work and its public service, and it is hoped that the coming year will see them resolved as a matter of urgency.

Templates

To promote consistency of approach and presentation of Tribunal decisions, templates for the framework of decisions have been used by the Tribunal members for several years. The templates are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Internal Liaison

There are monthly meetings of all members, and regular meetings of members involved in the refugee and protection stream and the residence stream. Meetings are also held for those involved in the deportation (resident) stream, as required.

There is a management committee which periodically meets to discuss issues of concern and advise the Chair. The committee comprises the Chair, the Deputy Chair (Mr Treadwell), Mr Burson (administration manager of the refugee and protection stream), Mr Molloy (administration manager of the deportation (resident) stream), Ms Donald (administration manager of the residence stream) and Ms Dingle (administration manager of the deportation (non-resident) stream).

Efforts are made to foster a team spirit amongst the members and the administrative staff, and the Chair holds a monthly tea gathering open to all Auckland members and staff. The Chair visits the Wellington members approximately once a month, and hosts lunch gatherings for members and staff there.

External Liaison

The Tribunal functions as a unit within broader structures and is required to liaise with other interested bodies. In the past year, the Chair and other staff or members met with: the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Immigration and the Associate Minister of Immigration; the Chair of the Parole Board and the Parole Board Manager; the Solicitor-General; the Principal Family Court Judge; the Ministry of Justice's Chief Operating Officer (Operations and Service Delivery), Group Manager (Courts and Tribunals, Regional Service Delivery), Acting General Manager (Special Jurisdictions), and National Manager (Specialist Courts and Tribunals); the General Manager (Service Design and Performance) and other members of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; the Tribunal's Liaison Team; the Refugee Status Branch of Immigration New Zealand; the New Zealand Law Society and the Auckland District Law Society.

The Chair gave a presentation to the New Zealand Association for Migration and Investment. Mr Treadwell and Ms Donald spoke at the CCH 15th annual immigration law conference, and Mr Treadwell gave a presentation to the Auckland District Law Society. He also spoke to law

students studying refugee and immigration law at Auckland University about the work of the Tribunal.

In July 2016, Mr Treadwell was elected as the President of the Asia Pacific chapter of the International Association of Refugee Law Judges (IARLJ). Ms Dingle and Mr Molloy are on the IARLJ chapter committee. In November 2016, Mr Treadwell provided training and spoke at an IARLJ conference in Pretoria, and presented (with Ms Dingle) a three-day training workshop in Hong Kong, hosted by UNHCR and the Asian Network for Refugees and International Protection. He also presented, by invitation, at a refugee symposium at Osaka University in February 2017.

Mr Burson presented a paper at the Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law (Sydney) annual conference in November 2016, and a paper at the Refugee Law Initiative annual conference in London in June 2017. He is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Platform on Disaster Displacement, an intergovernmental process on disasters, climate change and human mobility, and is a member of the International Law Association Committee on the international law implications of sea-level rise in the context of climate change.

Over the summer of 2016/2017, the Tribunal was enriched by the presence of interns from Auckland University Law School, who produced good work for the Tribunal and hopefully benefited from their presence and involvement in the Tribunal. The Tribunal views its engagement with law students as interns as a 'good neighbour' contribution to the encouragement of young practitioners into the spheres of migration and protection law.

Education, Training and Professional Development of Members

In terms of section 220(1)(b) of the Act, the Chair is responsible for directing the education, training, and professional development of members of the Tribunal. During the current year, the following measures were put in place to facilitate these objectives.

Education and Training

In August 2016, a two-day training event for all members was conducted. In September 2016, training in electronic resources was provided for eight members who requested this; and members received a visit from an Australian researcher in gender-sensitive interviewing and assessment in refugee and protection determination in the UK, Belgium, the USA and Indonesia. In February 2017, training was provided for members new to determining appeals in the deportation (non-resident) stream. In May 2017, Stephen Dunstan, General Manager — Service Design and Performance, MBIE, spoke to all members on the latest immigration developments relevant to the Tribunal's work.

Professional Development

The biannual performance review meetings (noted above) are designed to support the professional development of members. Monthly newsletters provided members and administrative staff with information on the Tribunal and its performance, and attached a summary of relevant recent decisions and upcoming events in New Zealand and overseas.

An important aspect of ongoing professional development is the system of peer review in the Tribunal. Every decision produced by a member is sent in draft form to a colleague experienced in the stream for review and feedback. This process is designed to enhance the quality of decisions produced by the Tribunal.

Members may (with the Chair's approval), on work time, undergo training, attend conferences and give conference presentations, and liaise with relevant bodies and persons overseas. Many of these attendances are self-funded by members, but the Ministry provides a contribution to expenses where appropriate. In June 2017, the Chair, Mr Treadwell, Mr Burson and Ms Roche attended the Refugee Law Initiative conference in London. Ms Smallholme and Ms Avia attended the CCH annual immigration law conference.

Due to the intense and stressful nature of some aspects of the Tribunal's work, in November 2016, a confidential counselling service was made available to members for work-related issues.

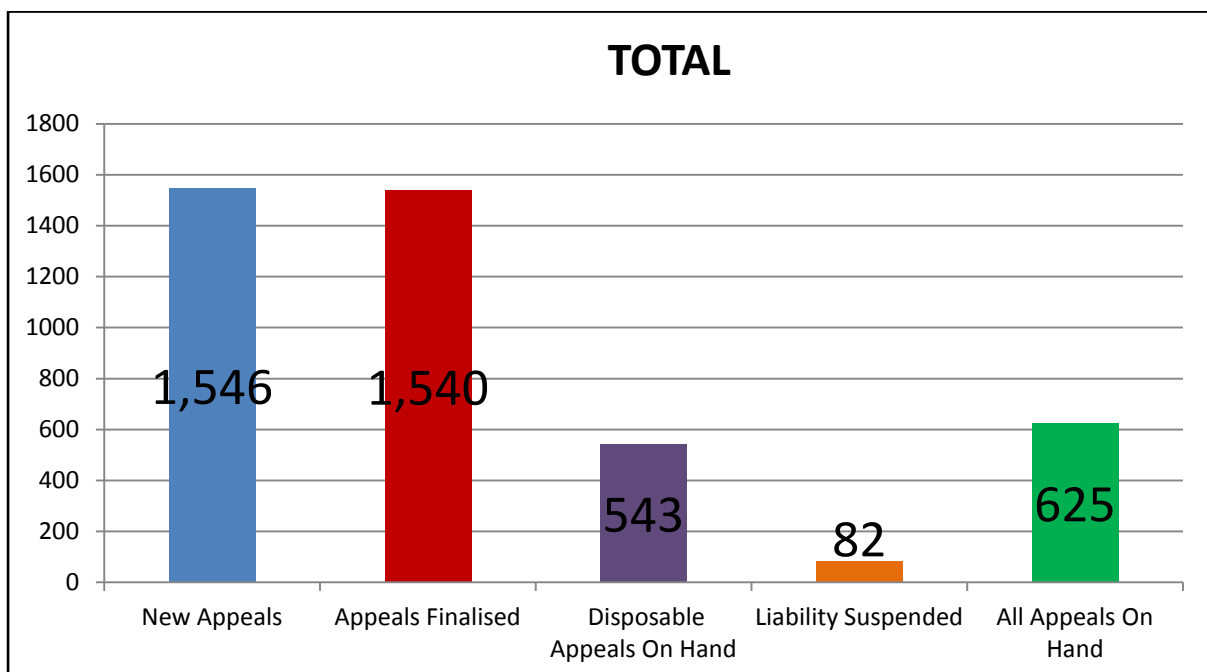
Number and Disposal of Appeals in the Tribunal

The Tribunal started the 2016/2017 year with 562 disposable appeals on hand, and accepted 1,519 new disposable appeals. (Disposable appeals exclude those appeals where the deportation liability of the appellant has been suspended by the Minister of Immigration.) The number of new disposable appeals was 30% above the number received in the previous year. When the non-disposable appeals are included in the tally of new appeals, the number totals 1,546 (see below). The increase in the volume of new appeals appears to be associated with recent changes in the application of immigration policies.

In the 2016/17 year, the Tribunal finalised 1,540 appeals, comprising 1,258 decisions and the rest being withdrawn or determined to be invalid. The number of appeals finalised is a record number in the Tribunal's history.

The overall result is that there was a reduction in the number of disposable appeals on hand to 543 appeals. This is the lowest level of disposable appeals on hand since the Tribunal's inception in November 2010. However, the containment in the number of appeals on hand was made possible only by the intervention of the Chair, who produced 292 decisions (over 23% of the total number) during the year. This is not a sustainable solution, and points to an urgent need to increase the number of members of the Tribunal.

Number of appeals 2016/2017



Nature of Appeals in the Tribunal

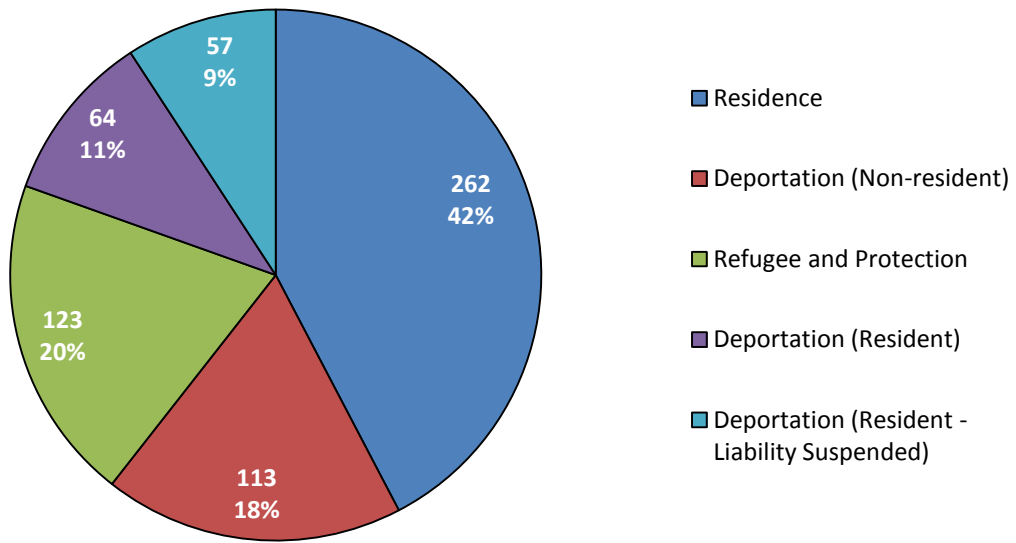
There are four primary streams of work in the Tribunal, corresponding to the four former Tribunals that were amalgamated in November 2010 to form the present Tribunal. They are the residence, deportation (non-resident), deportation (resident), and refugee & protection streams. Appeals in the first two streams are decided on the papers and appeals in the latter two streams are decided after a hearing.

During the past year there has been a change in the proportion of work across the streams. The Tribunal began the year with 42% of its appeals on hand being residence appeals, 18% deportation (non-resident) appeals, 20% refugee & protection appeals, 9% disposable deportation (resident) appeals, and 9% suspended deportation (resident) appeals. The Tribunal ended the year with 37% of its appeals on hand being residence appeals, 27% deportation (non-resident) appeals, 17% refugee & protection appeals, 6% disposable deportation (resident) appeals, and 13% suspended deportation (resident) appeals and 1 deportation (cancellation) appeal.

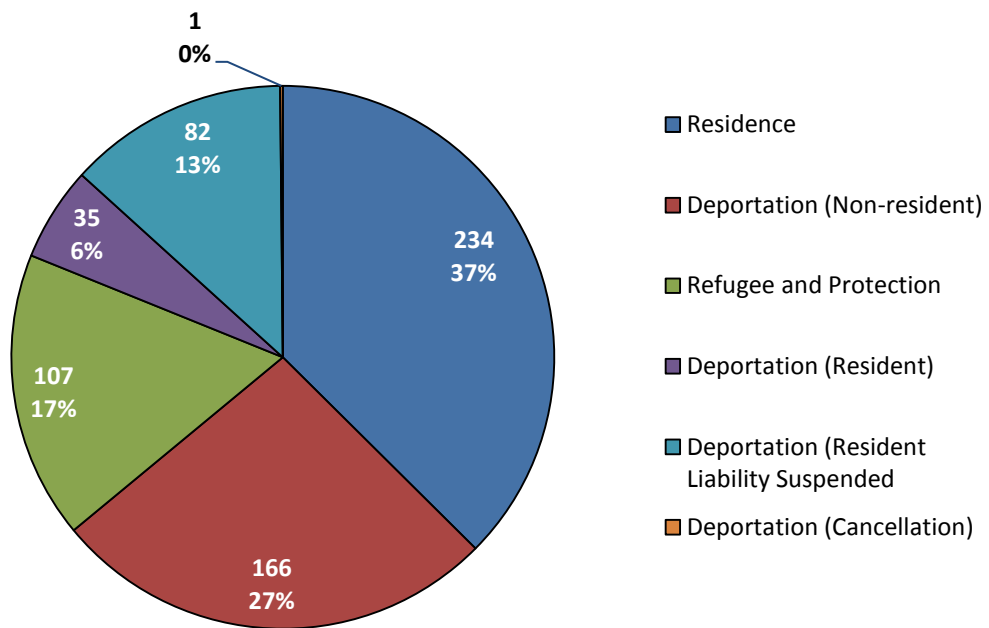
The decline in the number of residence appeals was significant. The decline in the number of disposable deportation (resident) appeals and refugee & protection appeals was the result of extra resources having been devoted to these streams. The rise in the percentage of deportation (non-resident) appeals was the result of a 59% increase in these appeals being lodged, and more resources will be directed to this stream in the coming year.

There was also a continued rise (by 4%) in the number of appeals lodged where deportation liability has been suspended by the Minister. These appeals cannot be heard unless the appellant breaches the conditions of suspension of the deportation liability notice. The trend so far is for these appeals to be withdrawn after the period of suspension with no further offending, with very few appeals being re-activated for hearing. The result, however, is that most appellants are put to the unnecessary expense of lodging an appeal to the Tribunal and unnecessary administrative procedures have to be conducted by the Tribunal. It is suggested legislative change be introduced to remove this anomaly.

Appeals on hand at 1 July 2016



Appeals on hand at 30 June 2017



Timeliness of Tribunal Decision-making

The expeditious despatch of appeals in the Tribunal is a key objective of the Act. The Tribunal is keenly aware that the decisions made by it are of considerable importance to appellants, and that prompt delivery of outcomes is a central aspect of the administration of justice. The Tribunal has concentrated on addressing its oldest appeals where possible. Each month, the Chair monitors the flow of Tribunal business (particularly aged decisions), and despatch of business is part of the performance appraisal of members.

Significant progress has been made in timeliness of Tribunal decisions. The period from receipt of disposable appeals by the staff of the Tribunal to release of the decision has been significantly shortened. For example, in the residence stream, the period from lodgement to decision has reduced by 102 days, in the deportation (non-resident) stream by 34 days, and in the refugee & protection stream by 87 days. Part of the reason for this positive development is that the average time taken by members from allocation of file or last hearing, to the decision, has been reduced by 17 days (from 32 to 15). The average age of appeals on hand has reduced by 56 days (from 156 to 100).

The one stream where the Tribunal has limited ability to control the time between lodgement and decision is the deportation (resident) stream. Deportation (resident) appeals are often lodged while the appellant is serving a sentence of imprisonment. Section 236(1) of the Act requires the Tribunal to consider and determine such appeals as close as practicable to the date of the person's first parole eligibility or statutory release. In some cases, this can be many years after the person has appealed his or her deportation liability notice. The Tribunal also has no control over the passage of time where deportation liability has been suspended by the Minister. Such suspension can be for up to five years, meaning that the Tribunal must hold appeals, unresolved, for that period. As noted above, it is hoped that legislative change can be brought to bear, deferring the time for such persons to lodge an appeal until deportation liability is re-activated (if that is to occur).

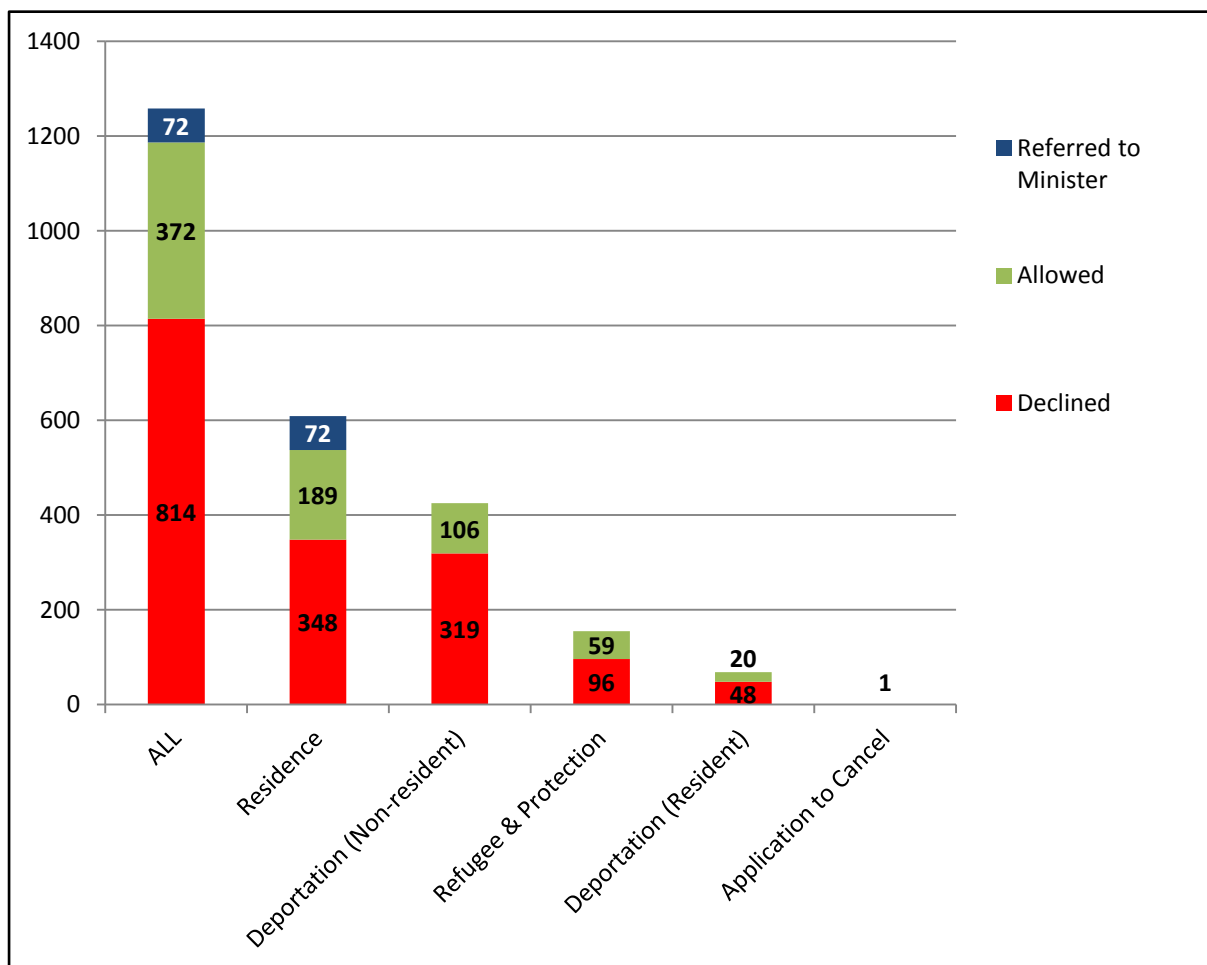
See chart F.3; F.4; F.5 pages 25–27

Outcomes of Appeals in the Tribunal

Of the decisions released by the Tribunal in the past year, 64.7% resulted in the appeal being declined, 29.6% of appeals were allowed, and 5.7% (all residence appeals) found that the decision of Immigration New Zealand was correct, but referred to the Minister of Immigration as special circumstances were identified. The percentage of appeals declined in the previous court year was 62%, while 32% were allowed and 6% were declined but referred to the Minister.

The lowest percentage of appeals allowed were in the deportation (non-resident) stream (25%), followed by the deportation (resident) stream (29%), the residence stream (31%), and the refugee & protection stream (36%).

Outcome of appeals



Outcome of appeals year 2016-2017

OUTCOME	Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	TOTAL
ALL	814	372	72	1258
Residence	348	189	72	609
Deportation (Non-resident)	319	106		425
Refugee & Protection	96	59		155
Deportation (Resident)	48	20		68
Application to Cancel		1		1

Judicial Reviews/Appeals

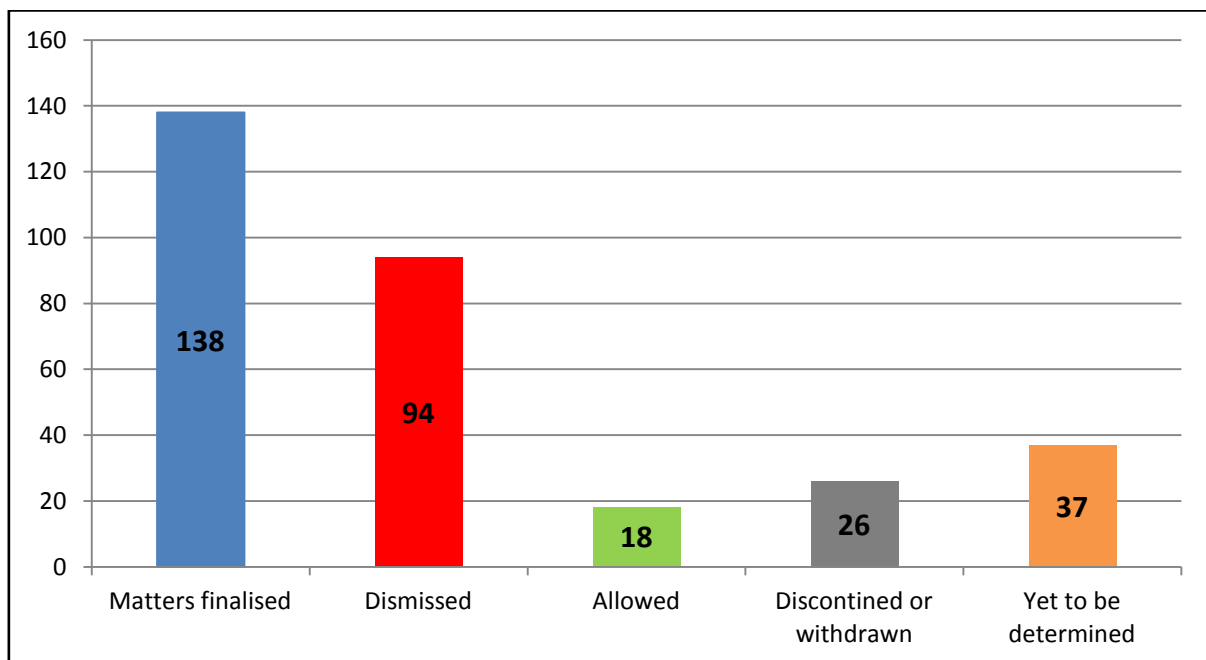
Appellants have the right of appeal on point of law and the right of judicial review of decisions of the Tribunal to the High Court (see sections 245 and 247 of the Act). One measure of the quality of the Tribunal's decisions is the low number of its decisions that are successfully appealed or judicially reviewed.

In the past year, there were 31 appeals and/or judicial review applications lodged in the High Court. These constituted 2.5% of the Tribunal's 1,258 decisions produced during that period. This compares with 47 appeals (3.7%) lodged in the High Court in the previous year and a total of 175 appeals (2.5%) from the 6,831 decisions produced by the Tribunal since its commencement.

Of the 138 appeals/applications for review determined by the higher courts since the Tribunal's inception, 94 have been dismissed (68%) and only 18 have been allowed (13%), the rest having been withdrawn, struck out or discontinued. Thirty-seven matters are yet to be determined.

Only six matters were remitted to the Tribunal in the past court year. One matter is subject to a further appeal by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment to the Court of Appeal.

Matters appealed to higher courts since Tribunal's inception



Acknowledgements

I record my appreciation to the members of the Tribunal who have supported me and the work of the Tribunal over the past year. In particular, I am grateful for the invaluable support, counsel and expertise of Deputy Chair Martin Treadwell.

I thank the Ministry of Justice staff who undertake the administrative functions of the Tribunal. They have shown cheerful commitment and conscientious dedication to their work, and have helped to make the Tribunal function efficiently and responsibly. I am especially grateful to the Tribunal's Operations Manager, Jessie Henderson, for her unfailing support and assistance. I thank the Tribunal's Jurisdiction Manager, Minja Pesic, for her expertise and conscientious work. I thank the Chair's Assistants, Duncan Glasgow and Michelle Williams, for their professionalism and efficiency. I also thank Tracy Cook, Legal and Research Advisor, for her assistance in editing this report.

I record that the Ministry of Justice underwent significant re-structuring during the court year, with all senior levels of management being affected. As part of the re-structuring, Jessie Henderson was recently appointed Manager Justice Services – Tribunals and Minja Pesic was appointed Service Manager – IPT. I am delighted that they are both still closely involved in the Tribunal's business, and I look forward to working with them again in the coming year.



Judge P Spiller
Chair
Immigration and Protection Tribunal

APPENDICES

ALL APPEALS 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Chart A.1

Total Tribunal Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals suspended	Disposable appeals on hand at end of year	Total appeals on hand at end of year
619	1,546	282	1,258	1,540	82	543	625

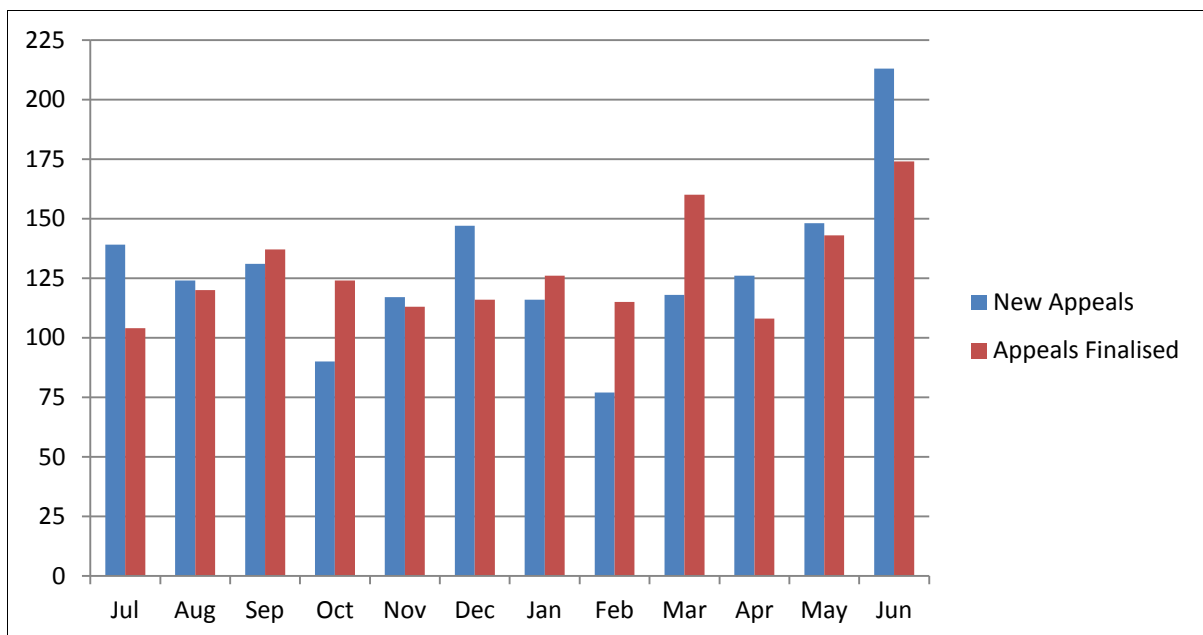
Chart A.2

Total Tribunal Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Total
814	372	72	1,258

Chart A.3

Total Tribunal Caseflow — by Month



RESIDENCE APPEALS
1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Chart B.1

Residence Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals on hand at end of year
262	650	69	609	678	234

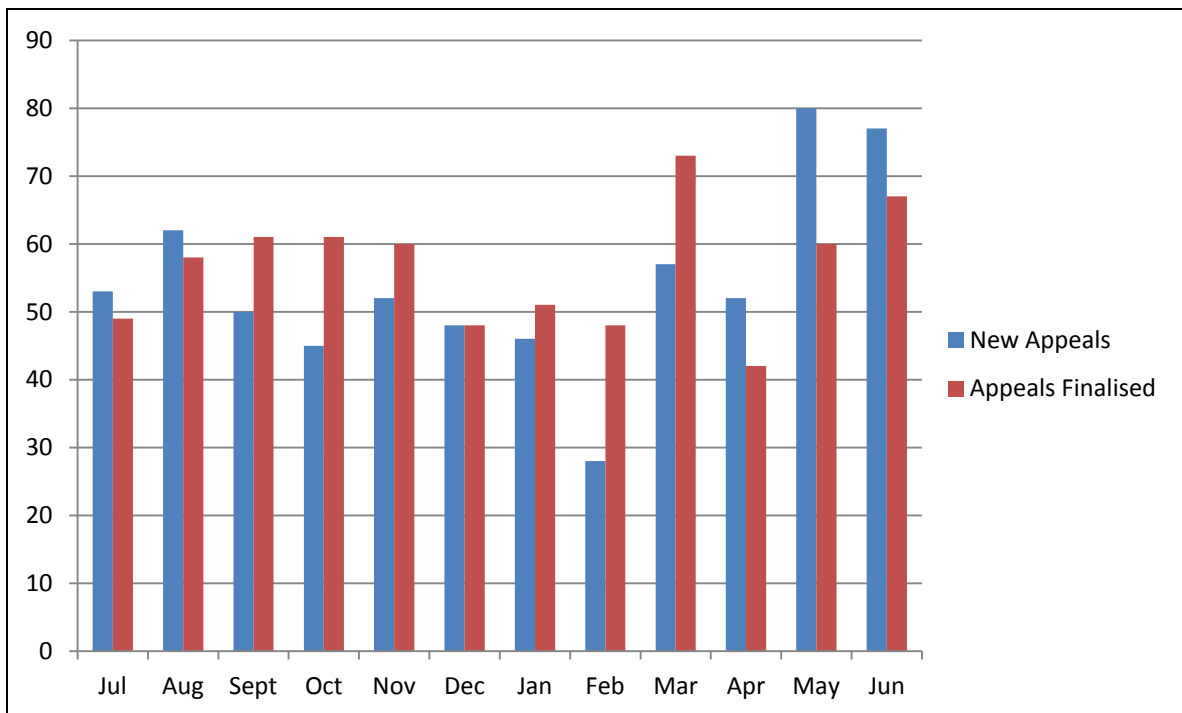
Chart B.2

Residence Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Total
348	189	72	609

Chart B.3

Residence Caseflow — by Month



DEPORTATION (NON-RESIDENT) APPEALS
1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Chart C.1

Deportation (Non-resident) Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals on hand at end of year
113	632	154	425	579	166

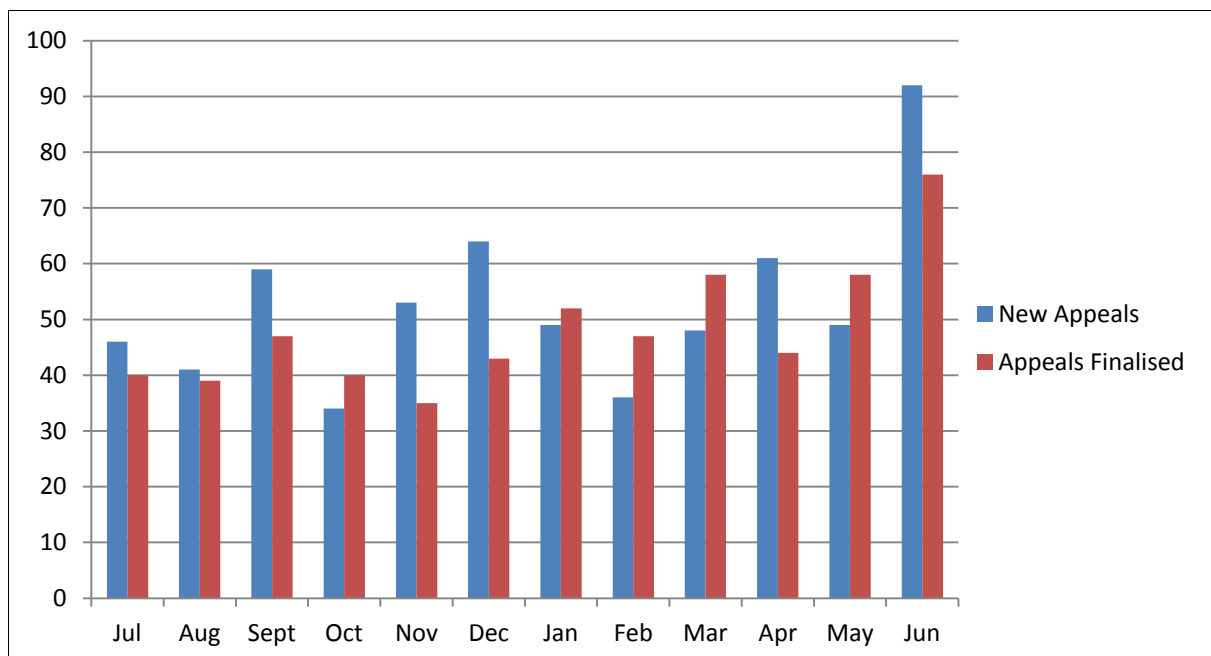
Chart C.2

Deportation (Non-resident) Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Total
319	106	425

Chart C.3

Deportation (Non-resident) Caseflow — by Month



REFUGEE AND PROTECTION APPEALS
1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Chart D.1

Refugee and Protection Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals on hand at end of year
123	171	32	155	187	107

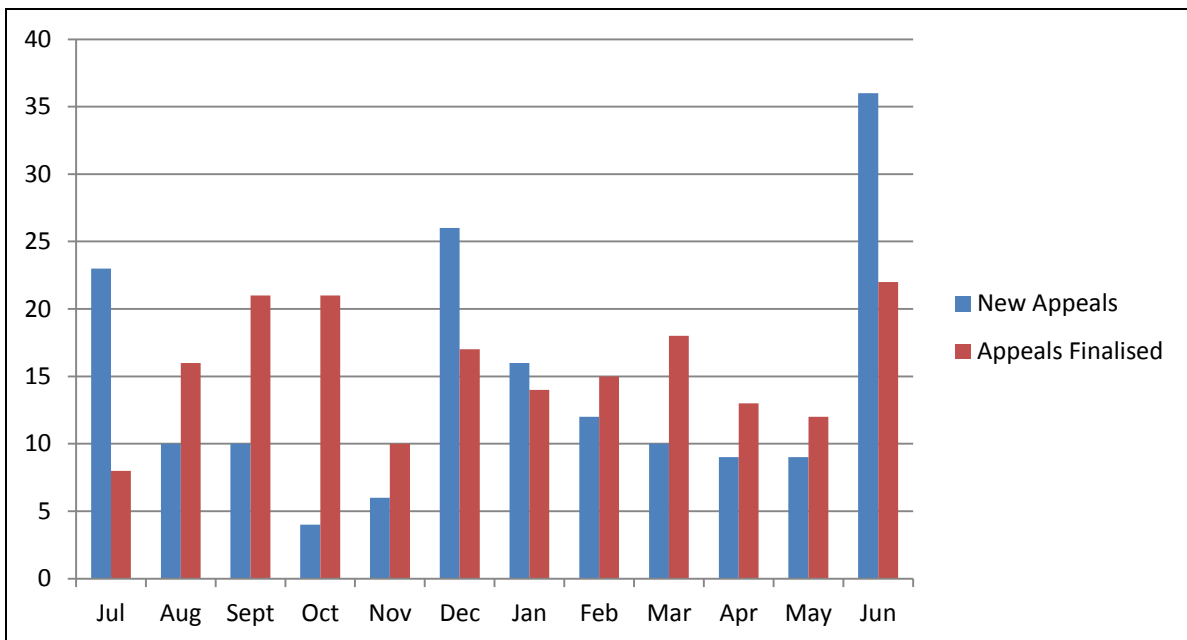
Chart D.2

Refugee and Protection Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Total
96	59	155

Chart D.3

Refugee and Protection Caseflow — by Month



**DEPORTATION (RESIDENT) APPEALS
1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

Chart E.1

Deportation (Resident) Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals suspended	Disposable appeals on hand at end of year	Total appeals on hand at end of year
121	91	27	68	95	82	35	117

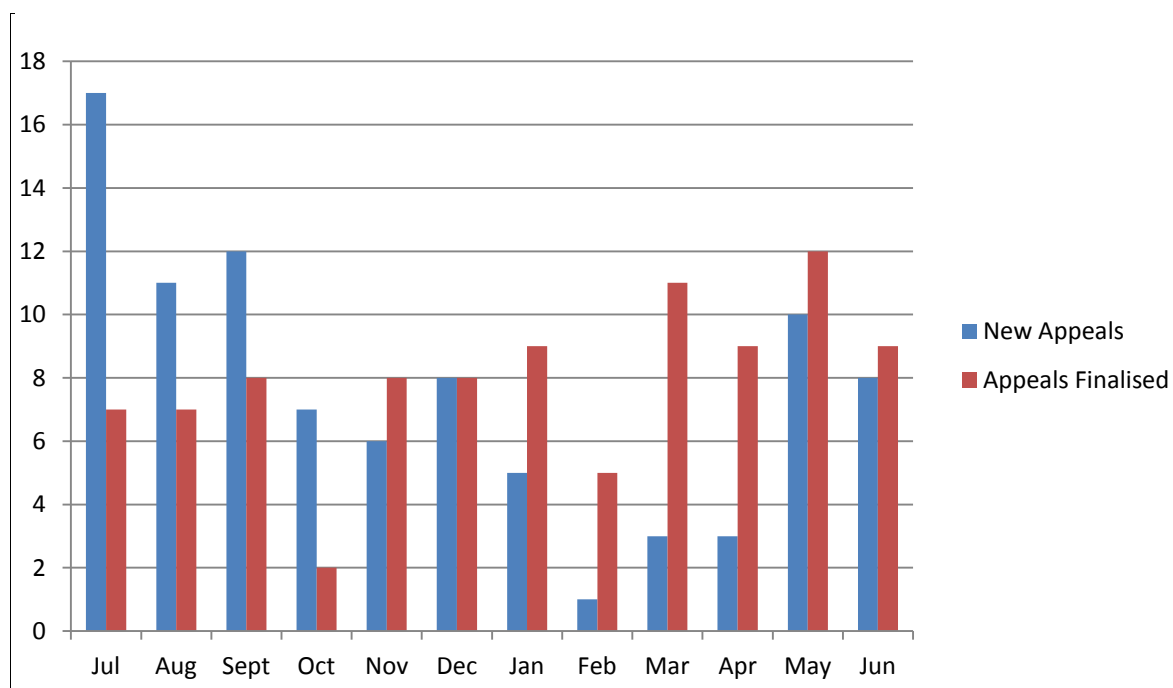
Chart E.2

Deportation (Resident) Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Total
48	20	68

Chart E.3

Deportation (Resident) Caseflow — by Month



SUMMARY OF ALL APPEALS

Chart F.1

Case Load Data by Financial Year

Year ending	Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals on hand at end of year
June 2011	524	642	110	350	460	706
June 2012	706	1,399	280	681	961	1,144
June 2013	1,144	1,263	243	886	1,129	1,278
June 2014	1,278	1,261	287	1,179	1,466	1,073
June 2015	1,073	1,349	309	1,203	1,512	910
June 2016	910	1,193	210	1,274	1,484	619
June 2017	619	1,546	282	1,258	1,540	625
Total to date		8,653	1,511	6,831	7,068	

Chart F.2

Outcomes of Tribunal Decisions Released by Financial Year

Year ending	Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Total
June 2011	209	106	35	350
June 2012	404	224	53	681
June 2013	549	286	51	886
June 2014	700	369	110	1,179
June 2015	755	381	67	1,203
June 2016	791	401	82	1,274
June 2017	814	372	72	1,258
Total to date	4,222	2,139	470	6,831

Chart F.3

Average Number of Days from Receipt of Appeal to Release of Decision

	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017
Tribunal Average (days)	395	364	345	257	174
Residence	431	334	289	271	169
Deportation (Non-resident)	340	334	289	133	99
Refugee and Protection	318	364	441	352	265
Deportation (Resident)	501	410	706	414	476

Comparative Graph Showing Average Number of Days from Receipt of Appeal to Release of Decision

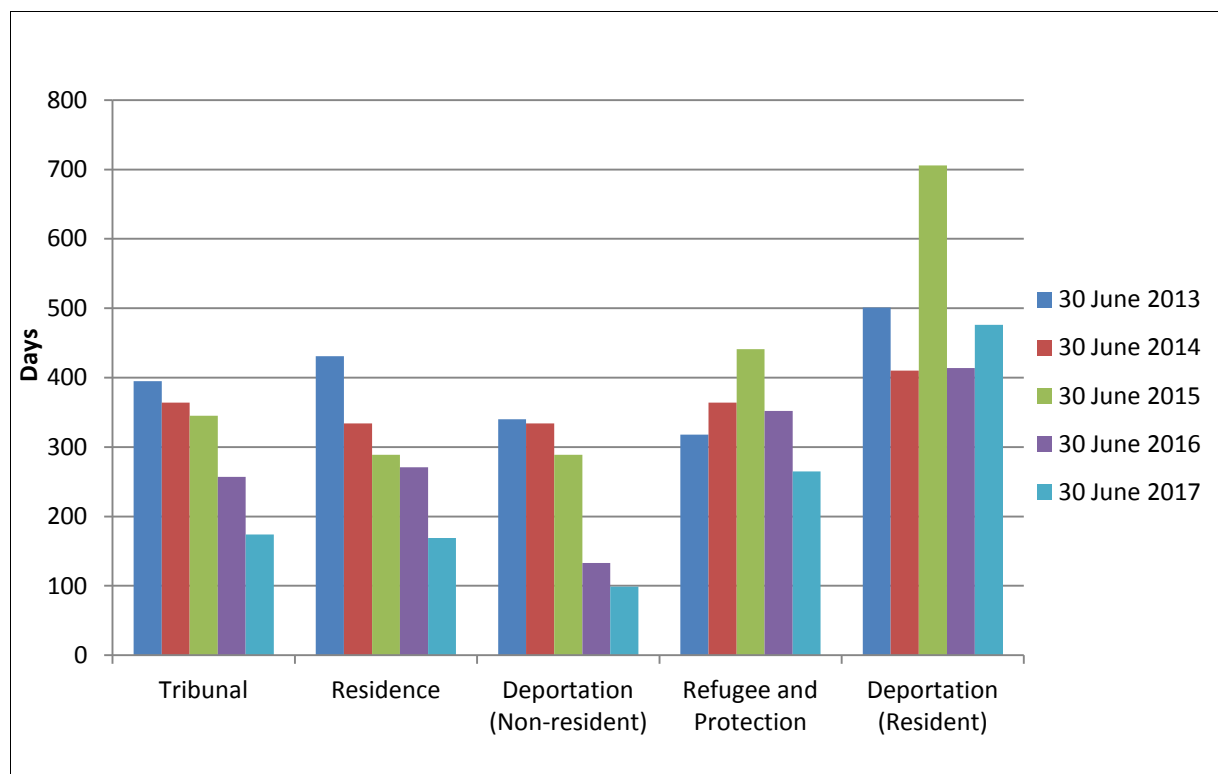


Chart F.4

Average Number of Days from Allocation or Date of Last Hearing to Release of Decision

	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017
Tribunal Average (days)	74	55	45	32	15
Residence	56	46	41	30	14
Deportation (Non-resident)	81	61	38	27	10
Refugee and Protection	100	69	79	43	25
Deportation (Resident)	135	172	65	52	28

Comparative Graph Showing Average Number of Days from Allocation or Date of Last Hearing to Release of Decision

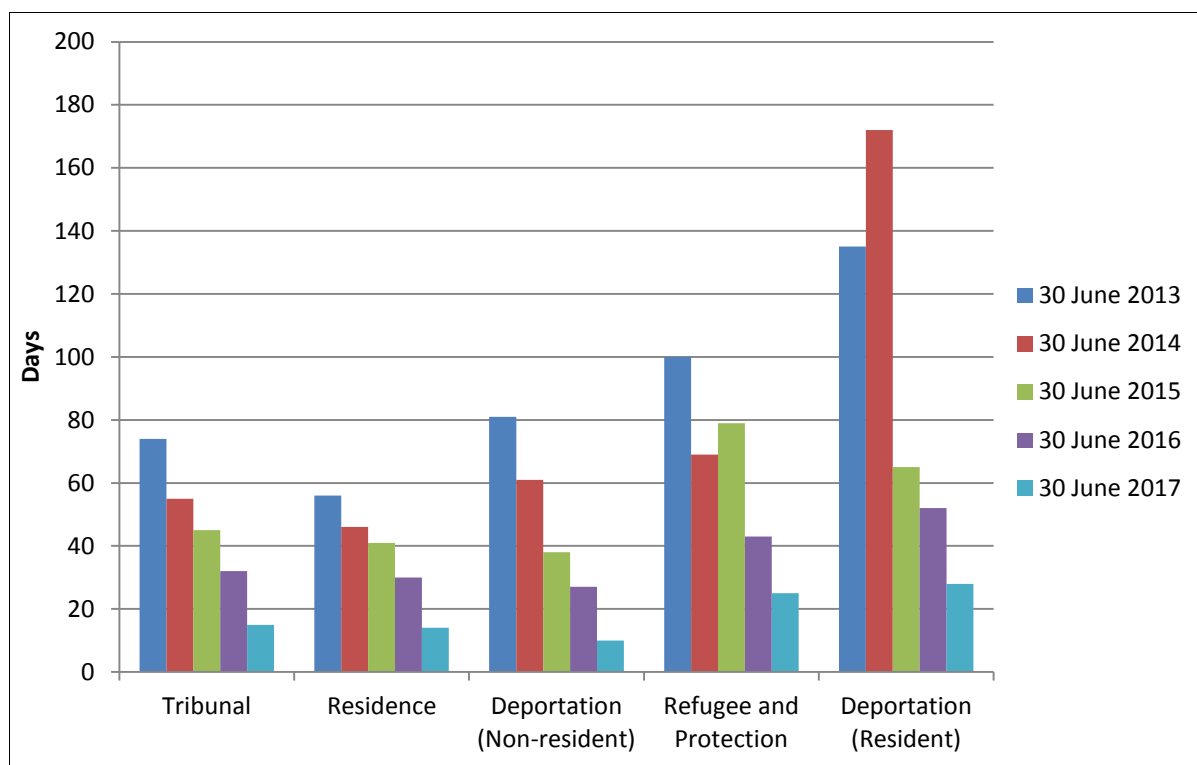


Chart F.5

Average Age (Days) of Active Appeals

30 June 2013 30 June 2014 30 June 2015 30 June 2016 30 June 2017

Tribunal Average (days)	247	228	208	201	175
Residence	240	134	173	116	60
Deportation (Non-resident)	228	230	184	127	90
Refugee and Protection	329	248	215	159	137
Deportation (Resident)	425	425	361	500	574

Comparative Graph Showing Average Age of Active Appeals

