



Immigration and Protection Tribunal

**Annual Report  
2017/2018**

Judge Peter Spiller  
Chair

July 2018

## 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 sixth full annual report of the Tribunal, and covers the 12 months from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

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

## Highlights of the 2017/2018 Court Year

1. The Tribunal produced the highest number of decisions in its history, there being a 20.8% increase in decisions produced from the previous year, with the same number of Tribunal members.
2. There was a 15.5% reduction in the average time taken from receipt of appeal to release of decision: appellants are now waiting an average of 27 fewer days to know the outcome of their appeal than at the start of the court year. Whereas five years ago, the waiting time for appellants was 13 months, this period has now been reduced to less than five months.
3. Tribunal members further reduced the average time taken to release their decisions: Tribunal decisions are now released an average of 12 days after being ready to be written.
4. Approval was given by the Associate Minister of Justice and Ministry of Justice for two new members to be appointed to the Tribunal. This is in light of the 61.5% increase in the workload of the Tribunal over the last two years.
5. Only 2.8% of the Tribunal's decisions in the past year were taken on appeal or judicial review to the High Court; and only three matters were remitted back to the Tribunal (compared with six in the previous year).
6. Through further training and new work allocation, more members were provided with greater diversity in their work, thus allowing for more flexibility in the deployment of members to respond to the changing needs of the Tribunal.
7. The Tribunal received much-appreciated support from the Ministry of Justice staff and leadership over the last year. The significant increase in incoming appeals and in the output of members has resulted in a considerable extra workload for Tribunal staff members, who have handled this in a responsible and efficient manner.
8. There was a significant improvement in the timeliness of Tribunal decisions being uploaded to the Tribunal's website and in the functionality of the searchable database to enable website users to search successfully for decisions of interest.

## 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 2018, 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	0.9
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	0.7
J A Donald	Auckland	Member	0.9
P F Fuiava	Auckland	Member	1.0
M B Martin	Auckland	Member	0.9
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
<b>Total FTE</b>			<b>16.3</b>

In May 2018, Ms Avia, Mr Davidson, Ms Roche and Ms Smallholme were reappointed as members of the Tribunal.

Attention is again drawn to the importance of the Ministry of Justice developing terms and conditions for Tribunal members, so that they can be treated in a uniform manner and so that legitimate expectations can be clarified for the benefit of the members and the Ministry.

## 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 2017/2018, 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 Notes*

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.

During the past court year, the Tribunal's Practice Notes were revised by the Deputy Chair to clarify procedural issues that emerged, and to provide directions and guidance as to the use of electronic and digital devices and forms of evidence.

### *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.

In the previous court year, the Tribunal's database 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.

Significant work was done to improve the database's search function, and search results on the website itself are now returning accurately. The Tribunal's decisions are being uploaded to its database approximately four to eight weeks following the month-end, depending on capacity. In order to facilitate the timely uploading of decisions, they are published without abstracts, which are subsequently added when completed.

### *Templates*

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

### *Internal Liaison*

There are monthly meetings of all members, regular meetings of members involved in the refugee and protection stream and the residence stream, and periodic meetings of the deportation (non-resident) 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, Mr Treadwell (the Deputy Chair), 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 Associate Minister of Justice; the Minister of Immigration and the Associate Minister of Immigration; the Chief District Court Judge; the Group Manager (Courts and Tribunals, Regional Service Delivery); the Acting Regional Manager, Northern; members of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE); the Tribunal's Liaison Team; the Refugee Status Branch of Immigration New Zealand;

representatives of the New Zealand Law Society (NZLS) and the Auckland District Law Society; other members of the bar and counsel from MBIE; and the chair of the NZLS Immigration and Refugee Committee.

The Chair gave a presentation to the NZLS Refugee and Immigration Committee in Wellington. Mr Treadwell gave presentations to Family Court judges and at the Asylum Forum, and attended the World Refugee Day function hosted by the Minister of Immigration at Parliament. Mr Treadwell and Ms Donald spoke at the CCH annual immigration law conference.

Mr Treadwell continued his work as the President of the Asia Pacific chapter of the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ, formerly the IARLJ). Ms Dingle and Mr Molloy are on the IARMJ chapter committee and Mr Molloy is the editor of its newsletter. Mr Treadwell and Ms Moor presented at the IARMJ World Conference in Athens in November 2017. Mr Treadwell provided training in refugee and protection law to the Taiwanese Immigration Service, judiciary and the bar. Ms Wakim participated in a project, funded by the US Department of State, documenting atrocities against the Rohingya in Bangladesh.

Over the summer of 2017/2018, 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 an encouragement to young practitioners to gain expertise and to practise in 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 2017, a two-day training event for all members was conducted, with guest speakers from the Family and District Courts and from MBIE. In September 2017, the Chair provided training for members new to determining appeals in the deportation (non-resident) stream.

### *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 and consistency 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 addition to the presentations at conferences noted above, Mr Molloy and Ms Dingle attended the Kaldor Centre Conference in Sydney, and 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, a confidential counselling service is made available to members for work-related issues.

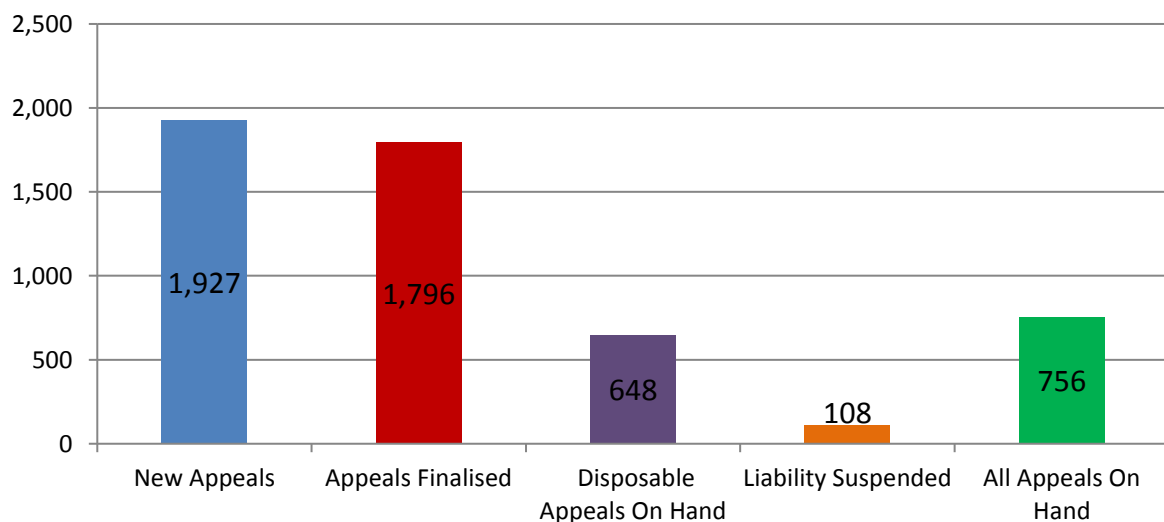
## Number and Disposal of Appeals in the Tribunal

The Tribunal started the 2017/2018 year with 625 appeals on hand, of which 541 were disposable appeals. (Disposable appeals exclude those appeals where the deportation liability of the appellant has been suspended by the Minister of Immigration, and so cannot be heard by the Tribunal during the period of suspension.) The Tribunal received 1,927 new appeals, the highest in the Tribunal's history. This number of new appeals was nearly 25% above the number received in the previous year, and 61.5% above that received two years ago. The increase in the volume of new appeals appears to be associated with recent changes in the application of immigration policies, and efforts to clear backlogs by Immigration New Zealand.

In the 2017/2018 year, the Tribunal finalised 1,796 appeals, comprising 1,520 decisions and the rest being withdrawn or determined to be invalid. The number of appeals finalised and the number of decisions released are the highest in the Tribunal's history. With the same contingent of Tribunal members, the number of Tribunal decisions increased by nearly 21% from the previous year.

Because of the unprecedented number of new appeals, there was an increase in the total number of appeals on hand by 131, to 756 appeals. Disposable appeals increased by 107, to 648. The increase in the number of appeals on hand would have been significantly greater but for the intervention of the Chair, who produced 260 decisions (over 17% of the total number) during the year. The Tribunal therefore welcomes the approval given for the appointment of two new members of the Tribunal in the coming court year.

**Total Number of Appeals 2017/2018**



## Nature of Appeals in the Tribunal

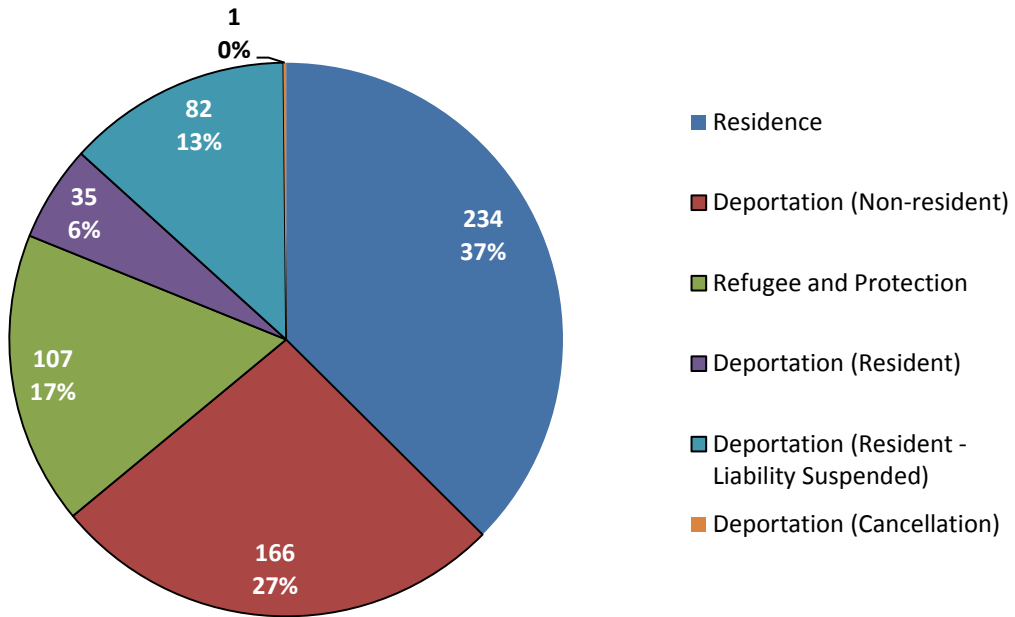
There are four primary streams of work in the Tribunal, corresponding to the four former Tribunals that were amalgamated in November 2010 to form the present Tribunal. They are the residence, deportation (non-resident), deportation (resident), and refugee & protection streams. Appeals in the first two 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. Of the disposable appeals on hand, the Tribunal began the year with 43% of its appeals on hand being residence appeals, 31% deportation (non-resident) appeals, 20% refugee & protection appeals, and 6% disposable deportation (resident) appeals. The Tribunal ended the year with 54% of its appeals on hand being residence appeals, 20% deportation (non-resident) appeals, 19% refugee & protection appeals, and 7% disposable deportation (resident) appeals.

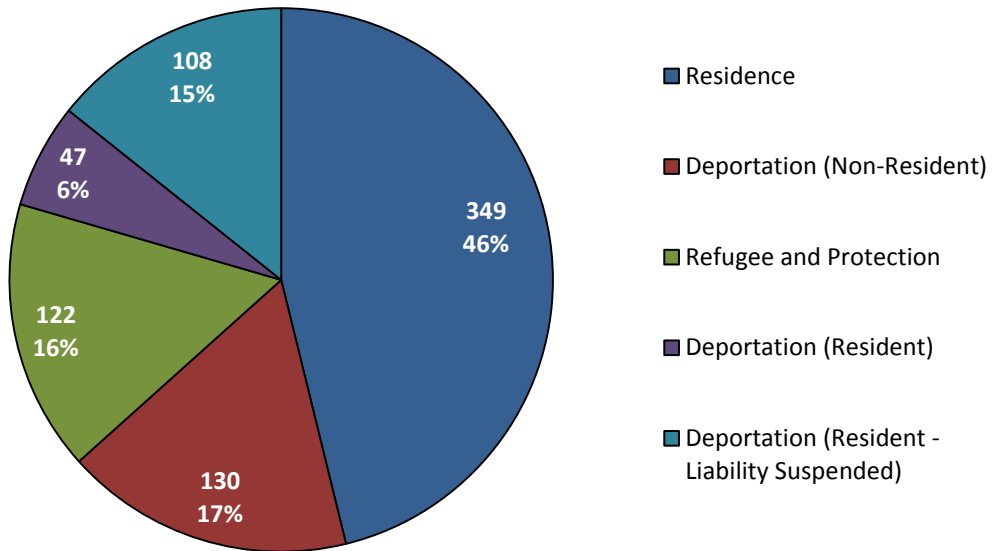
The decline in the number of deportation (non-resident) appeals was the result of extra resources having been devoted to this stream. The rise in the percentage of residence appeals was the result of a 36% increase in these appeals being lodged, and more resources will be directed to this stream in the coming year.

There was also a continued and growing rise (by 32%) in the number of appeals lodged where deportation liability has been suspended by the Minister. The Tribunal now has 108 suspended deportation appeals. These appeals cannot be heard unless the appellant breaches the conditions of suspension of the deportation liability notice. The overwhelming 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 hoped that legislative change will be introduced to remove this growing anomaly.

### Appeals on Hand at 1 July 2017



### Appeals on Hand at 30 June 2018



## 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.

Considerable progress has been made in the timeliness of Tribunal decisions. Five years ago, the average number of days from receipt of an appeal to the release of the decision was 395 days (13 months). By the end of June 2018, this period had reduced to 147 days (less than five months). Compared with the start of the 2017/2018 court year, appellants are waiting on average 27 days less time to know the outcome of their appeal in the Tribunal. Reduction in time was most marked in the hearing-based streams: in the refugee & protection stream (by 49 days), and in the deportation (resident) stream (by 68 days). Part of the reason for the overall improvement in timeliness is that the average time taken by members from allocation of file or last hearing, to the decision, has been further reduced (from 15 to 12 days).

The one stream where the Tribunal has limited ability to control the time between lodgement and decision is the deportation (resident) stream. This is for two reasons. First, 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. Second, the Tribunal 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 will be introduced, deferring the time for such persons to lodge an appeal until deportation liability is re-activated (if that occurs).

*See chart F.3; F.4; F.5 pages 24–26*

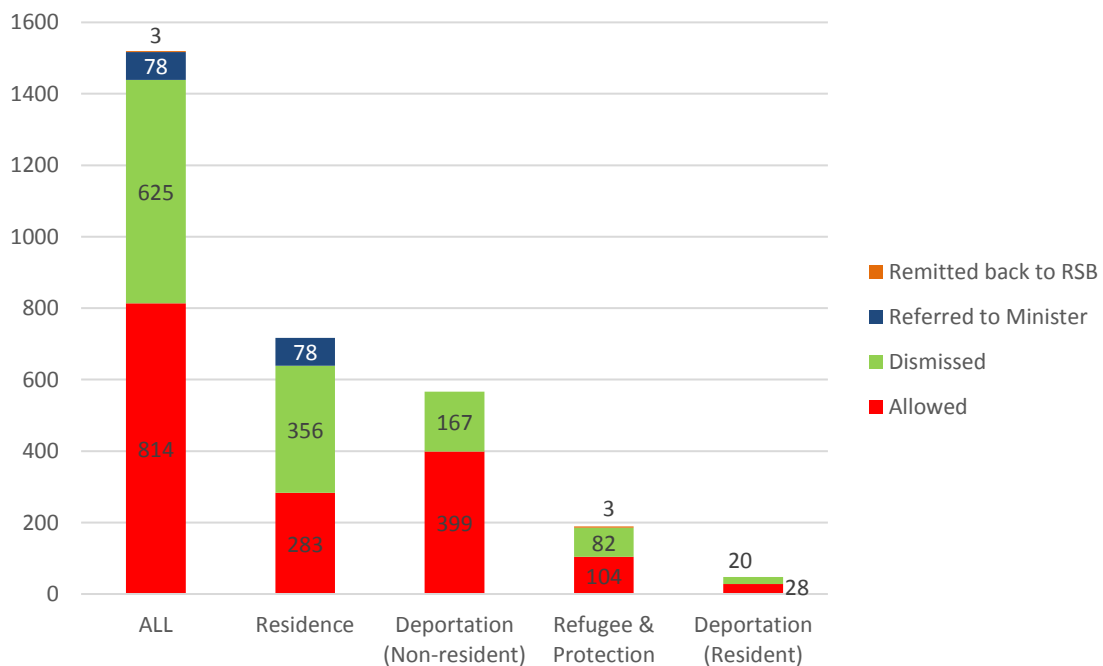
## Outcomes of Appeals in the Tribunal

Of the decisions released by the Tribunal in the past year, 53.6% resulted in the appeal being declined, and 41% of appeals were allowed. A further 5.1% (all residence appeals) found that the decision of Immigration New Zealand was correct, but referred the decision to the Minister of Immigration as special circumstances were identified. Three matters were remitted back to the Refugee Status Branch.

The largest proportion of appeals declined was in the deportation (non-resident) stream (70.5%), followed by the deportation (resident) stream (58.3%), the refugee & protection stream (55%), and the residence stream (39.5%, plus 10.9% referred to the Minister).

The overall percentage of appeals declined in the previous court year was 64.7%, while 29.6% were allowed, and 5.7% were declined but referred to the Minister. In the present court year, more appeals were allowed in all four streams. The biggest changes in terms of appeals being allowed occurred in the residence stream (an increase of 18.6%) and in the deportation (resident) stream (an increase of 13%). The number of appeals allowed in the past court year is the highest in the Tribunal's history, and represents nearly 10% above the average of the previous court years combined.

### Outcome of Appeals 2017/2018



### Outcome of Appeals 2017/2018

Outcome	Dismissed	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Remitted back to RSB	TOTAL
<b>ALL</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,520</b>
Residence	283	356	78		717
Deportation (Non-resident)	399	167			566
Refugee and Protection	104	82		3	189
Deportation (Resident)	28	20			48

## Judicial Reviews/Appeals

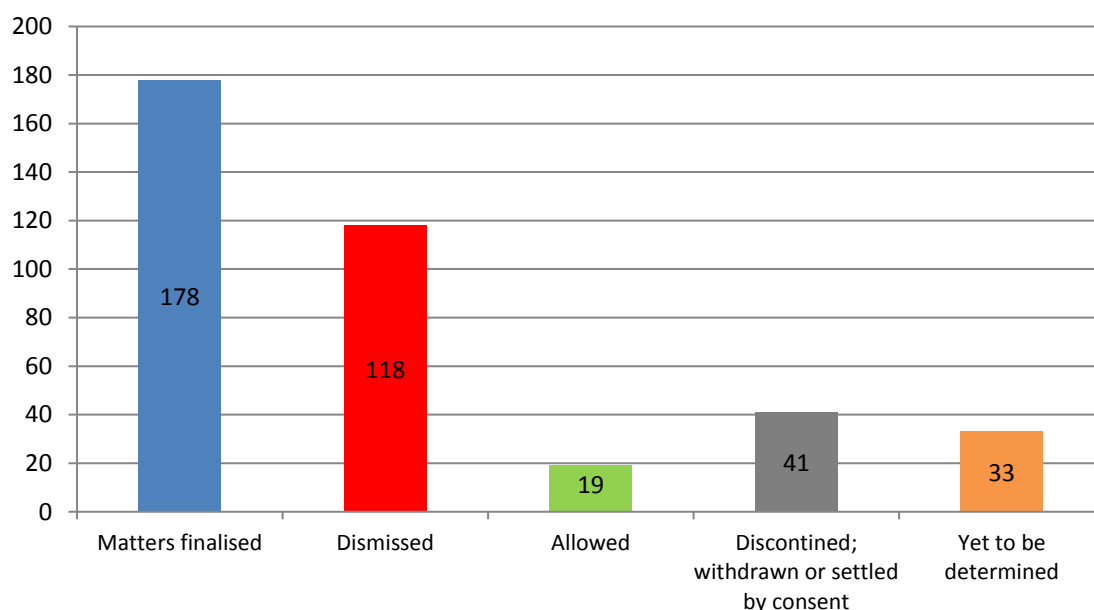
Appellants have the right of appeal on point of law and the right of judicial review of decisions of the Tribunal to the High Court (see sections 245 and 247 of the Act). One measure of the quality of the Tribunal's decisions is the low number of its decisions that are successfully appealed or judicially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

In the past year, there were 43 appeals and/or judicial review applications lodged in the High Court. These constituted 2.8% of the Tribunal's 1,520 decisions released during this period. This compares with 31 appeals (2.5%) lodged in the High Court in the previous year and a total of 217 appeals (2.6%) from the 8,351 decisions released by the Tribunal since its commencement.

Of the 178 appeals/applications for review determined by the higher courts since the Tribunal's inception, 118 have been dismissed (66%) and 19 have been allowed (10%), the rest having been withdrawn, struck out or discontinued. Thirty-three matters are yet to be determined.

Only one matter was remitted back to the Tribunal by a higher court, in the past court year (compared with six in the previous year). A further two matters were settled by consent and remitted back to the Tribunal. Three matters are subject to 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. The increase in output of a number of members has been heartening and deserves congratulation.

I thank the Ministry of Justice staff who undertake the administrative functions of the Tribunal. I acknowledge with thanks the important support that the Group Manager, Jacquelyn Shannon, has given to the Tribunal. I am especially grateful to the Tribunal's Manager Justice Services, Jessie Henderson, for her unfailing support and assistance. I thank the Tribunal's Service 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.

As has been noted in this report, the past court year has witnessed a significant growth in the numbers of appeals being received and decisions released by the Tribunal. All of this has resulted in a significant increase in workload for the Tribunal's staff members. They have managed this work cheerfully and efficiently, and deserve our thanks.



Judge P Spiller  
Chair,  
Immigration and Protection Tribunal

## APPENDICES

### ALL APPEALS 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

**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	Disposible appeals on hand at end of year	Total appeals on hand at end of year
625	1,927	276	1,520	1,796	108	648	<b>756</b>

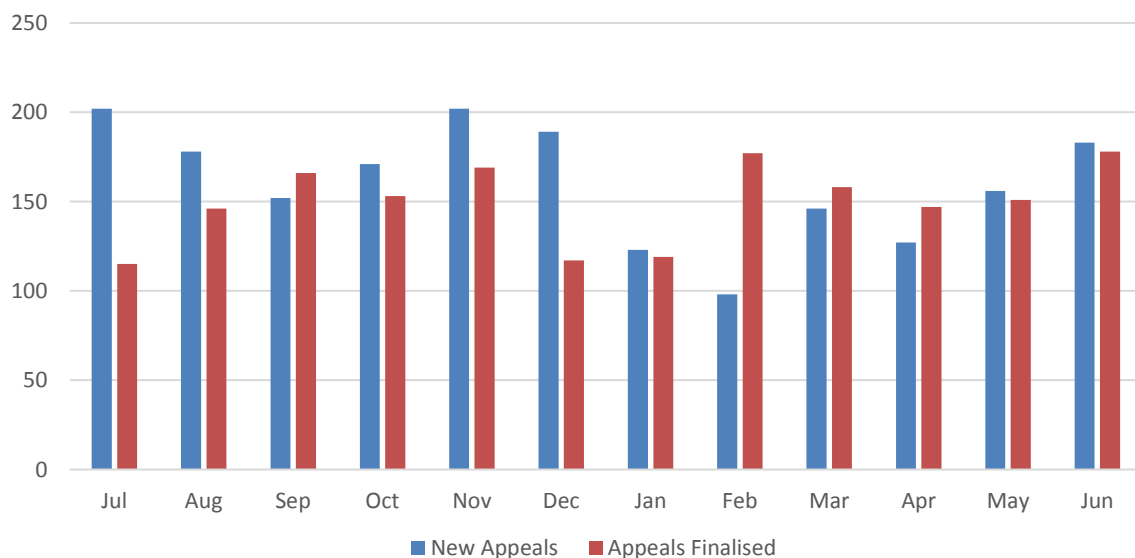
**Chart A.2**

#### Total Tribunal Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister or Remitted back to RSB	Total
814	625	81	<b>1,520</b>

**Chart A.3**

#### Total Tribunal Caseflow — by Month



**RESIDENCE APPEALS**  
1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

**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
234	887	55	717	772	<b>349</b>

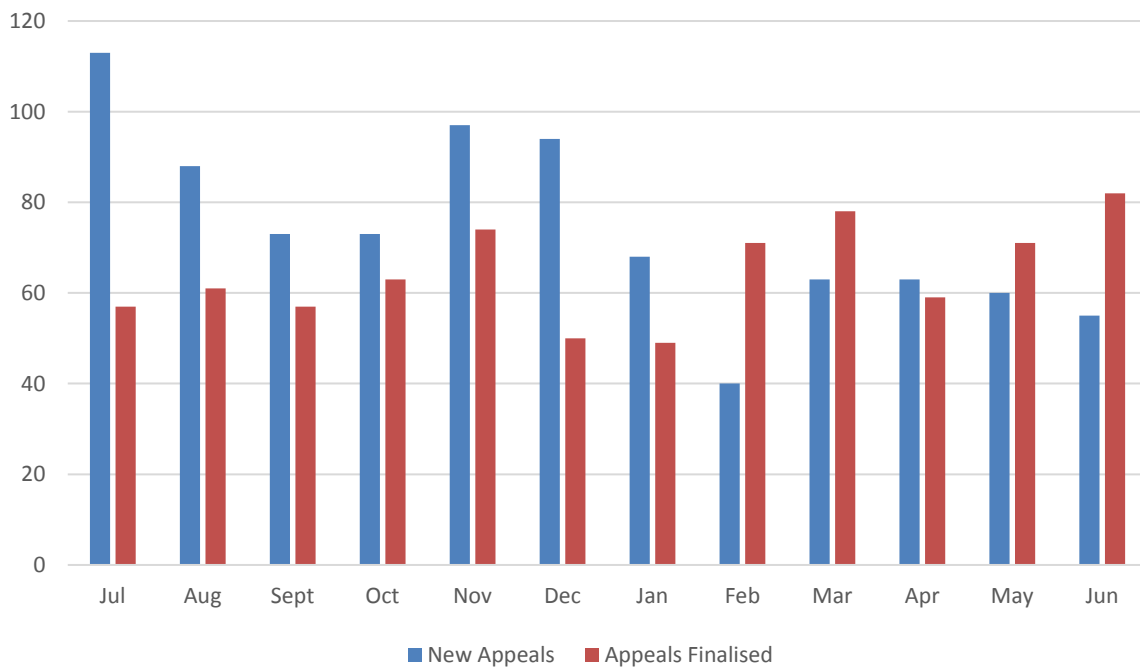
**Chart B.2**

**Residence Decisions Released**

Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Total
283	356	78	<b>717</b>

**Chart B.3**

**Residence Caseflow — by Month**



**DEPORTATION (NON-RESIDENT) APPEALS**  
**1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018**

**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
166	711	181	566	747	<b>130</b>

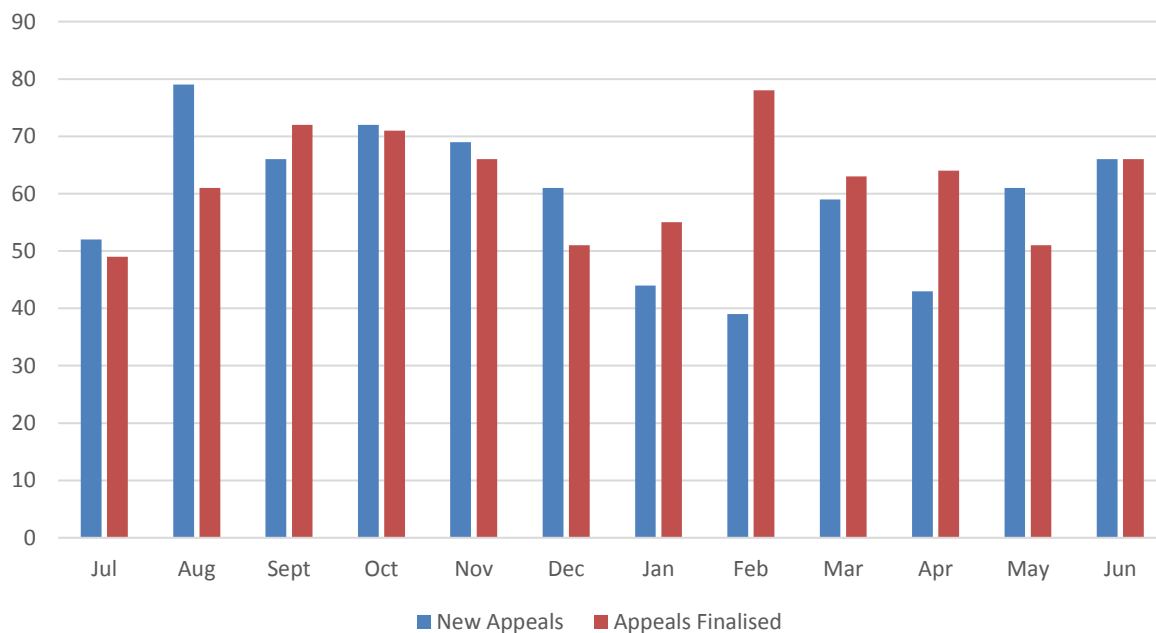
**Chart C.2**

**Deportation (Non-resident) Decisions Released**

Declined	Allowed	Total
399	167	<b>566</b>

**Chart C.3**

**Deportation (Non-resident) Caseflow — by Month**



**REFUGEE AND PROTECTION APPEALS**  
**1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018**

**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
107	217	13	189	202	<b>122</b>

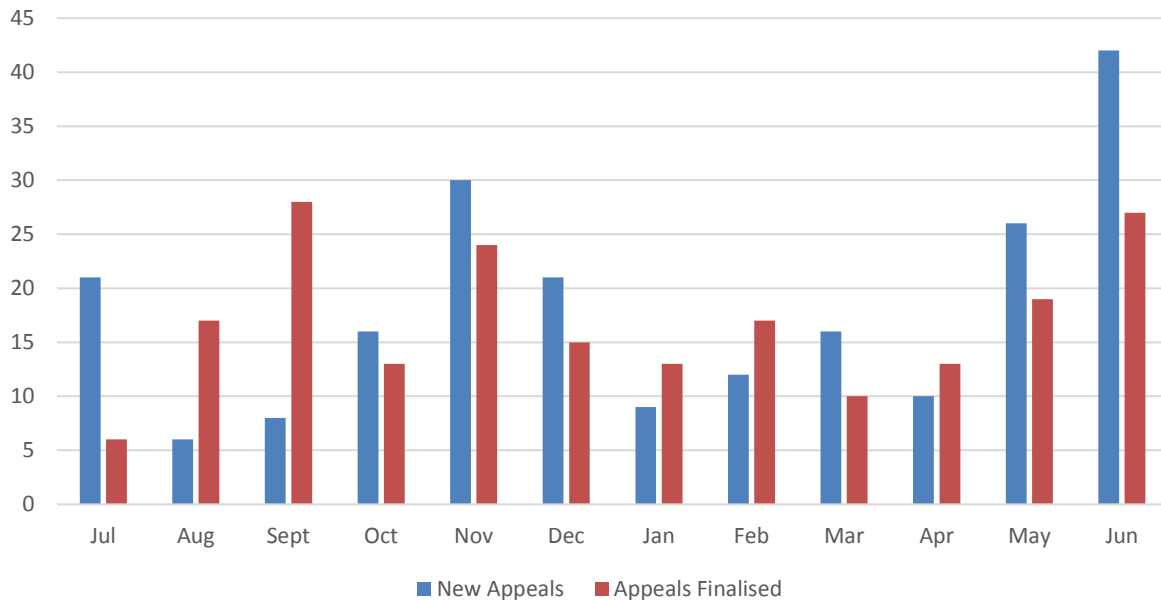
**Chart D.2**

**Refugee and Protection Decisions Released**

Declined	Allowed	Remitted back to RSB	Total
104	82	3	<b>189</b>

**Chart D.3**

**Refugee and Protection Caseflow — by Month**



**DEPORTATION (RESIDENT) APPEALS**  
**1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018**

**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
117	111	25	48	73	108	47	<b>155</b>

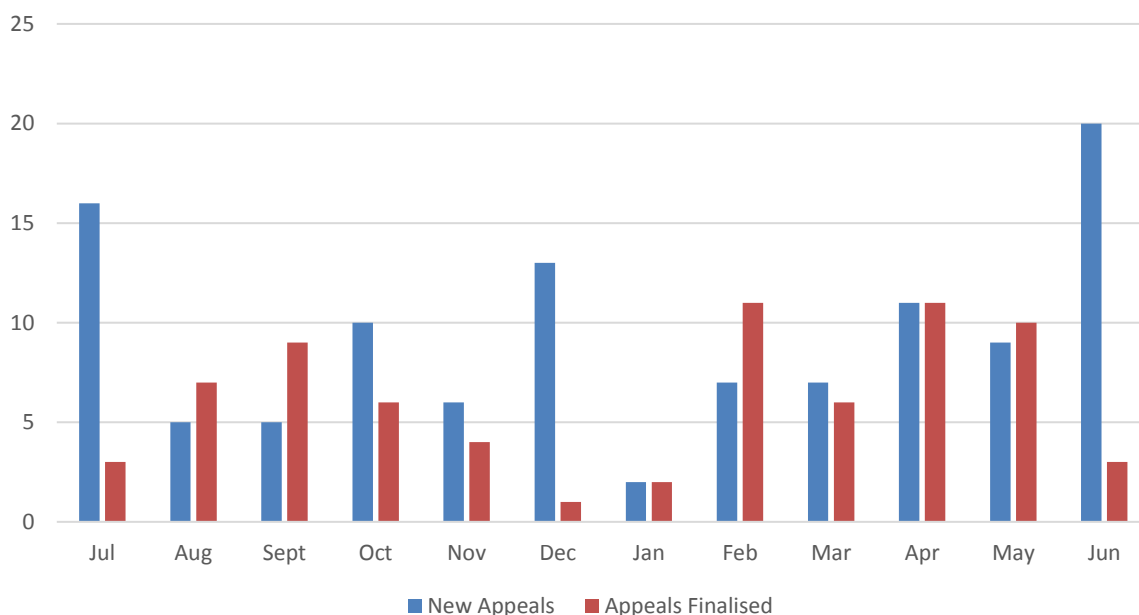
**Chart E.2**

**Deportation (Resident) Decisions Released**

Declined	Allowed	Total
28	20	<b>48</b>

**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
June 2018	625	1,927	276	1,520	1,796	756
<b>Total to date</b>		<b>10,580</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>8,351</b>	<b>10,348</b>	

**Chart F.2**

### Outcomes of Tribunal Decisions Released by Financial Year

Year ending	Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Remitted back to RSB	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
June 2018	814	625	78	3	1,520
<b>Total to date</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8,351</b>

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	30 June 2018
<b>Tribunal Average (days)</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Residence</b>	431	334	289	271	169	155
<b>Deportation (Non-resident)</b>	340	334	289	133	99	91
<b>Refugee and Protection</b>	318	364	441	352	265	216
<b>Deportation (Resident)</b>	501	410	706	414	476	408

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

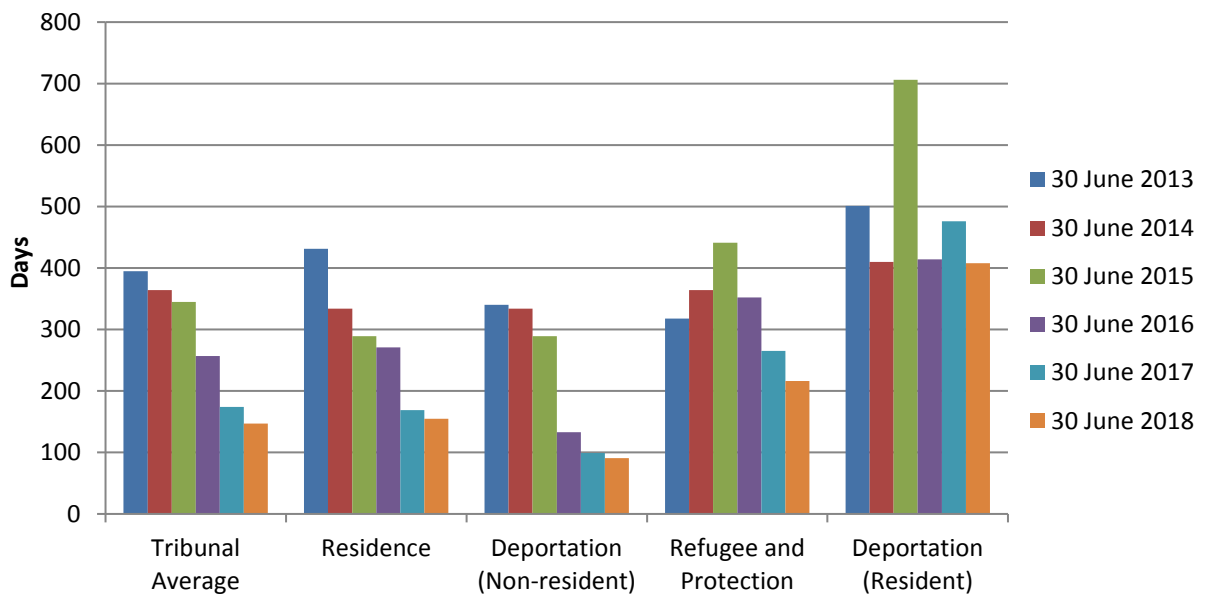




Chart F.4

**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	30 June 2018
<b>Tribunal Average (days)</b>	74	55	45	32	15	12
<b>Residence</b>	56	46	41	30	14	10
<b>Deportation (Non-resident)</b>	81	61	38	27	10	9
<b>Refugee and Protection</b>	100	69	79	43	25	23
<b>Deportation (Resident)</b>	135	172	65	52	28	29

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

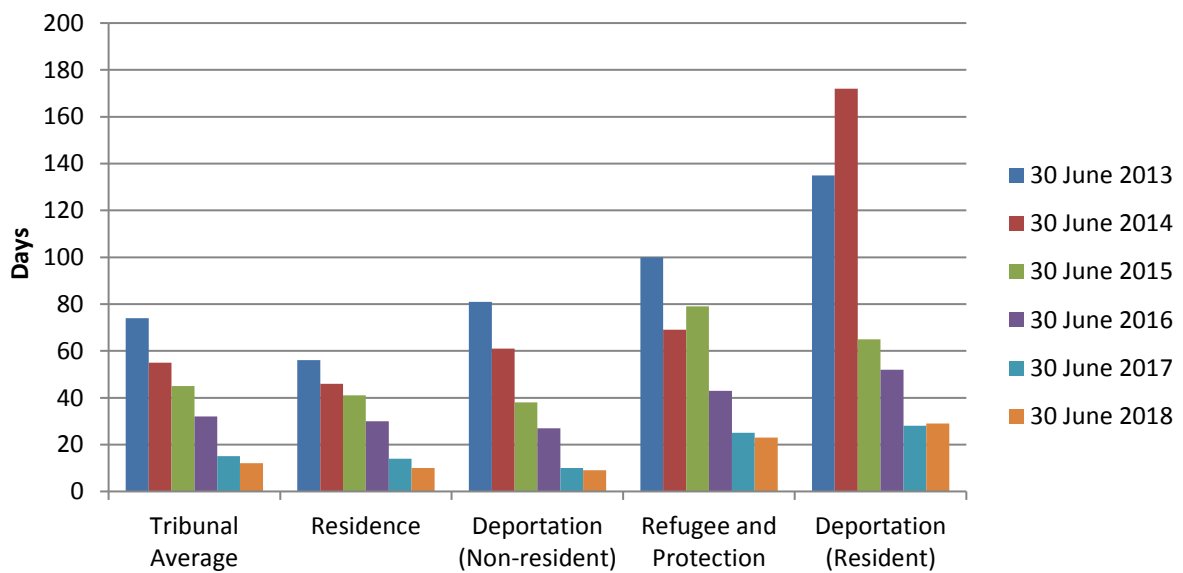


Chart F.5

**Average Age (Days) of Active Appeals**

	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017	30 June 2018
<b>Tribunal Average (days)</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Residence</b>	240	134	173	116	60	101
<b>Deportation (Non-resident)</b>	228	230	184	127	90	89
<b>Refugee and Protection</b>	329	248	215	159	137	98
<b>Deportation (Resident)</b>	425	425	361	500	574	481

**Comparative Graph Showing Average Age of Active Appeals**

