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C1 Objective
See also Immigration Act 2009 s 124

The objective of New Zealand’s refugee and protection instructions is to provide a basis for the system by which New Zealand determines:

- to whom it has obligations under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (‘the Convention’) and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (‘the Protocol’); and
- to whom it has obligations under the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (‘CAT’) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (‘ICCPR’).

New Zealand:

- acceded to the Convention on 30 June 1960;
- acceded to the Protocol on 6 August 1973;
- ratified the CAT on 10 December 1989; and
- ratified the ICCPR on 28 December 1978.

Effective 29/11/2010
C2 Refugee and protection status in New Zealand
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C2.1 Refugee or protection status to be determined under the Immigration Act 2009

See also Immigration Act2009 ss 125, 425, 426, 427

a. Anyone who seeks recognition in New Zealand as a refugee under the Convention and Protocol or as a protected person under the CAT or ICCPR must have that claim determined in accordance with the Immigration Act 2009.

b. Whether or not a person should continue to be recognised in New Zealand as a refugee under the Convention and Protocol or as a protected person under the CAT or ICCPR must be determined in accordance with the Immigration Act 2009.

c. Claims for recognition as a refugee that were made but not yet determined before 29 November 2010 must be treated as if they were made under Part 5 of the Immigration Act 2009. The Immigration Act 2009 applies with any necessary modifications.

d. Subsequent claims (within the meaning of section 129B of the Immigration Act 1987) for refugee status that have been made under the Immigration Act 1987, but where no decision has been made to consider the claim as of 29 November 2010, must be considered for acceptance in accordance with section 129J of the Immigration Act 1987. If that claim is accepted for consideration, it must be determined as if it were a claim accepted for consideration under Part 5 of the Immigration Act 2009, and that Act applies with any necessary modifications.

e. Subsequent claims (within the meaning of section 129B of the Immigration Act 1987) made and accepted for consideration but not determined before 29 November 2010 must be determined as if they were claims accepted for consideration under Part 5 of the 2009 Act. The 2009 Act applies with any necessary modifications.

f. An appeal against a decision to decline recognition as a refugee or a protected person by a person to whom one of C2.1(c), (d) or (e) apply must be made under section 194 of the Immigration Act 2009.

g. A refugee and protection officer is not required to repeat any act or thing done by a refugee status officer under the Immigration Act 1987 in relation to a claim and may rely on any act or thing done by a refugee status officer including any finding of fact, or decision or determination made for the purposes of:

i. determining a claim, including a subsequent claim; or

ii. determining whether to accept a subsequent claim made and not yet accepted, or accepted but not determined before 29 November 2010.

Effective 29/11/2010
C2.5 Who may determine whether a person is recognised as a refugee or protected person

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 127, 149, 390

a Every refugee and protection claim must be determined by a refugee and protection officer. Refugee and protection officers are INZ employees whom the chief executive has designated to undertake refugee and protection status determinations. No person who is currently employed to consider applications for visas or to administer the deportation provisions of the Immigration Act 2009 may be designated as, or act as, a refugee and protection officer.

b In carrying out their functions under the Immigration Act 2009 refugee and protection officers must act in accordance with that Act and to the extent that a matter relating to a refugee or a person claiming recognition as a refugee is not dealt with in the Act, in a manner consistent with New Zealand’s obligations under the Convention.

Effective 29/11/2010
C2.10 Person recognised as a refugee under Immigration Act 1987

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 424

Any person recognised as a refugee under Part VIA of the Immigration Act 1987, or before 1 October 1999, or any person recognised as a refugee outside New Zealand and who travelled to New Zealand as a mandated refugee, must be treated as a person recognised as a refugee in New Zealand under the Immigration Act 2009, which applies accordingly with any necessary modifications.

Effective 29/11/2010
C2.15 Who is a refugee

See also Immigration Act 2009 Schedule 1 Article 1A(2)

a Refugees are persons who are outside the country of their nationality and have a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion and are unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country or who not having a nationality and being outside the country of former habitual residence as a result of such events, are unable or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to return to it.

b A person to whom any of Articles 1C to 1F of the Convention apply is not a refugee.

Effective 29/11/2010
C2.20 Who is a protected person

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 130, 131

Protected persons must be recognised as such if there are substantial grounds for believing that they would be in danger of being subjected to torture, arbitrarily deprived of life, or subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment if deported from New Zealand.

Note: the assessment of the danger of being subjected to torture takes into account the caveats and clarifications in section 130 of the Immigration Act 2009.

Note also: the assessment of arbitrary deprivation of life and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment takes into account the caveats and clarifications in section 131 of the Immigration Act 2009.

Effective 29/11/2010
C2.25 Confidentiality to be maintained

See previous instructions
C2.25 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 151, 354, 355(3)

a All persons must keep confidential the fact that a person is a claimant, a refugee, or a protected person, as well as the details of their case and status, at all times, both during and after the determination of the claim or other matter.

b Compliance with C2.25(a) may require confidentiality be maintained as to the very fact or existence of a claim or case, if disclosing its fact or existence would tend to identify the person concerned or be likely to endanger anyone.

c Despite C2.25(a) and (b) the fact of a claim or particulars relating to a claim may be disclosed:
   i for the purposes of determining a claim or matter, administering the Immigration Act 2009, or determining any obligations, requirements, or entitlements of the claimant or other person concerned under any other enactment; or
   ii for the purposes of the maintenance of the law, including for the prevention, investigation and detection of offences in New Zealand or elsewhere; or
   iii to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or his or her representative; or
   iv if the particulars of the claim are published in a way that is unlikely to allow identification of the person concerned; or
   v if, in the circumstances of the particular case, there is no serious possibility that the safety of the claimant or any other person would be endangered by the disclosure of the information.

d A refugee and protection officer may disclose information under C2.25(c)(i) when carrying out his or her functions under the Immigration Act 2009.

e When determining if information may be released in circumstances covered by C2.25(c)(v), the person considering whether to disclose the information may have regard to how the person, agent or body to whom information is disclosed may protect the information including any applicable requirements of the Privacy Act 1993, any orders of the Tribunal or a court and any protection mechanisms the recipient must or may apply.

f If information relating to a particular claim is able to be released after considering C2.25(c)(v) and (e), the chief executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment may publish a decision of the refugee and protection officer relating to the claim, if the chief executive determines in the circumstances of the particular case, it is in the public interest to do so.

g Nothing in C2.25 prevents the disclosure of the fact that a person is a claimant, a refugee, or a protected person, or disclosure of particulars in relation to a claimant, a refugee, or a protected person, to the extent that the person concerned:
   i has expressly waived his or her right to confidentiality under section 151 of the Immigration Act 2009; or
   ii by his or her words or actions, impliedly waived his or her right to confidentiality under section 151 of the Immigration Act 2009.

h Anyone who without reasonable excuse breaches C2.25(a) or (b) or publishes information released in breach of C2.25(a) or (b) or commits an offence under section 354 of the Immigration Act 2009 and, if convicted, is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, a fine not exceeding $10,000, or both.

Effective 08/05/2017
C3 Making a claim to refugee or protection status
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C3.1 Whose claim for refugee or protection status may not be accepted

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 132, 163

a A refugee and protection officer must not consider a claim by a person who is:
   i a New Zealand citizen; or
   ii a resident or permanent resident, unless the person has been served with a deportation liability notice or is named in an Order of Council which certifies that the person constitutes a threat or risk to security.

b Nothing in C3.1 affects the power of a refugee and protection officer to re-open a claim for further consideration as to cessation or cancellation.

Effective 29/11/2010
C3.5 Who may make a claim for refugee or protection status

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 132, 163

a People, other than those to whom C3.10 applies, who are in New Zealand either lawfully or unlawfully may make a claim for refugee or protection status.

b A resident or permanent resident who has been served with a deportation liability notice or is named in an Order in Council certifying the person constitutes a threat or risk to security may make a claim for refugee or protection status.

Effective 29/11/2010
C3.10 Making a subsequent claim to refugee or protection status

A subsequent claim is a claim for refugee or protection status made by a person who has previously made a claim of any kind for refugee or protection status in New Zealand, whether under the Immigration Act 2009 or the Immigration Act 1987, which has been finally determined. A claim has been finally determined once the expiry of any appeal period relating to the decline of refugee or protection status has expired, or an appeal that was lodged has been determined.

A subsequent claim is made in the same manner as a first claim for refugee or protection status.

Effective 29/11/2010
C3.15 How refugee or protection claim to be made

See previous instructions C3.15 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 133

a A claim is made as soon as a person expresses an intention to seek recognition as a refugee or protected person, either orally or in writing, to a representative of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment or to a constable.

b An indication of intent is all that is required to initiate the processing of a refugee or protection claim.

c People may express an intention to seek refugee or protection status in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, statements of the following kind:

i they have been persecuted; or

ii they fear being persecuted; or

iii they have been imprisoned for political reasons; or

iv they are afraid of being imprisoned in their home country; or

v they want to 'see the United Nations' (i.e., the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office in New Zealand; or

vi they want to know if there is a United Nations (i.e., UNHCR) office in New Zealand; or

vii they are 'stateless' or 'homeless' persons; or

viii they are afraid to return to their home country; or

ix they are in danger of being subjected to torture if they return to their home country; or

x they are in danger of being subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment if they return to their home country;

xi they are in danger of being arbitrarily deprived of their life if they return to their home country; or

xii they will be killed if they are returned home; or

xiii they simply "do not want to return".

d A written claim for refugee or protection status may be:

i received at any office of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment in New Zealand; and

ii delivered either in person or by mail.

e There is no fee for making a claim for refugee or protection status.

Effective 29/07/2013
C3.20 Claims for refugee or protection status on arrival in New Zealand

a New Zealand has a general obligation to admit people who make a claim for refugee or protection status on arrival in New Zealand.

b Officers should give due consideration to such people because they may be tired, disoriented, distressed, and incapable of communicating in English, either orally or in writing.

c Immigration officers must not take any action to deport the claimant.

d Immigration officers should determine the immigration status of persons claiming refugee or protection status at the border in accordance with the Operational Instruction at A16.2.

e If a visa is not granted, or entry permission is denied, the claimant must be treated as a person to whom section 115 of the Immigration Act 2009 applies, except that they may not be deported from New Zealand until their refugee or protection status has been finally determined.

Effective 29/11/2010
C3.25 Refugee or protection claim to be confirmed in writing in the prescribed manner

See previous instructions C3.25 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 133(2)
See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 regs 4, 13

a Once a claim is made, the claimant must, on request by a representative of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, confirm the claim in writing in the prescribed manner.

b A claim for refugee or protection status must be:
   i lodged in writing using the approved form Confirmation of Claim to Refugee or Protection Status in New Zealand; and
   ii completed in English; and
   iii signed by the claimant; and
   iv lodged with a refugee and protection officer; and
   v accompanied by:
      o a current residential address for the claimant; and
      o a current address to which communications relating to the claim may be sent, including a fax number if appropriate; and
      o the name of any lawyer or agent authorised to represent the claimant; and
      o the current postal address of any lawyer or agent authorised to represent the claimant, including a fax number for the lawyer or agent if appropriate.

c The claimant must notify the Refugee and Protection branch in a timely manner of a change in any of the addresses or fax numbers provided.

d The officer may rely on the latest address to which communications may be sent for the purpose of communications under Part 5 of the Immigration Act 2009.

Effective 29/07/2013
C3.30 Further requirements

C3.30.1 Claimant to provide evidence of identity

*See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 4(4)*

a When lodging the form *Confirmation of Claim to Refugee or Protection Status in New Zealand* claimants must as soon as possible, endeavour to provide the following to a refugee and protection officer:

i evidence of their identity, including:
   - a recent photograph of the claimant; and
   - evidence of any identity documents that contain details of an alias or aliases used by them; and
   - evidence of any identity documents that contain a different spelling of their name or a different date of birth; and

ii evidence of their country of origin.

b Evidence of identity may include, but is not limited to, the following:

i a travel document (eg a passport, certificate of identity or refugee travel document); or

ii (if no travel document is available) a birth certificate or other identity document; or

iii (if neither a travel document nor an identity document is available) a statutory declaration outlining the claimant's personal details. Any such declaration must be provided in English as well as the person's own language.

C3.30.5 Claimant to provide all information relevant to claim

*See also Immigration Act 2009 s 133(3)*

*See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 regs 4(4), 6*

a A claimant must as soon as possible endeavour to provide an officer with all information relevant to their claim (at least five working days prior to the interview), including:

i a written statement; and

ii any evidence supporting their claim; and

iii any evidence supporting any other potential claim by them under section 129, 130, or 131 of the Immigration Act 2009; and

iv any information about whether they have the protection of another country or whether they can be received back and protected in that other country (see C4.20); and

v whether claiming refugee or protection status, any information about whether they have committed acts as described in C5.15.1(c)(i).

b The written statement must as far as reasonably possible include:

i a statement of the grounds for the claim seeking recognition as a refugee or protected person; and

ii a statement of the grounds for any other potential claim seeking recognition as a refugee or protected person; and

iii any evidence supporting the grounds of the claim for seeking recognition as a refugee or protected person; and

iv if available, documents indicating the alleged agent of persecution or potential persecution and the reason for that persecution; and

v if available, documents indicating the alleged agent of potential torture, arbitrary deprivation of life, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and

vi details of persons (if any) who can be contacted to support or verify the claim.
C3.30.10 Other family members applying for refugee or protection status
See also Immigration Act 2009 s 133(4)
See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 4(5)

a A claimant must as soon as possible after making a claim inform an officer whether any other members of their immediate family who are in New Zealand are also seeking refugee or protection status and, if so, whether any such claim is on different grounds.

b If more than one person in a family group is claiming refugee or protection status or makes a subsequent claim:
   i each claimant must complete and sign a separate Confirmation of Claim to Refugee or Protection Status in New Zealand form; and
   ii all those forms should be lodged together with a refugee and protection officer.

Effective 29/11/2010
C4 Determining a claim for refugee or protection status
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C4.1 Whether to accept a claim for consideration

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 134

a If a refugee and protection officer receives a claim that is not a subsequent claim (see C3.10), it is their function, as appropriate, to determine whether to accept a claim for consideration. The officer may take into account whether:

i in light of any international arrangement or agreement, the claimant may have lodged, or had the opportunity to lodge, a claim for refugee status or protection in another country;

ii one or more of the circumstances relating to a refugee claim were brought about by the claimant acting otherwise than in good faith for a purpose of creating grounds for recognition as a refugee.

b A refugee and protection officer may decline to accept a claim if it falls within the criteria at C4.1(a)(i).

c A refugee and protection officer must decline to accept a claim for refugee status where he or she is satisfied that C4.1(a)(ii) applies. When determining the matter in C4.1(a)(ii), the officer must not treat the actions of any other person in relation to the claim or the claimant as a mitigating factor.

Effective 29/11/2010
C4.5 Limitation on subsequent claims for refugee and protection status

See previous instructions C4.5 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 140, 141(2)

a If a refugee and protection officer receives a subsequent claim, it is their function to determine whether:
   i there has been a significant change in circumstances material to the claim since the previous claim was determined; and
   ii the change in one or more of the circumstances was not brought about by the claimant acting otherwise than in good faith for a purpose of creating grounds for recognition as a refugee; and
   iii the subsequent claim is manifestly unfounded or clearly abusive, or repeats a previous claim.

b A refugee and protection officer must not consider a subsequent claim for refugee status by a person unless he or she is satisfied that C4.5(a)(i) and (ii) applies. When determining the matter in C4.5(a), the officer must not treat the actions of any other person in relation to the claim or the claimant as a mitigating factor.

c A refugee and protection officer may refuse to consider a subsequent claim if, contrary to C4.5(a)(ii) above, one or more of the circumstances was brought about by the claimant acting otherwise than in good faith for a purpose of creating grounds for recognition as a refugee.

d In any such subsequent claim, the officer may rely on any finding of credibility or fact made in relation to a previous claim. The claimant may not challenge any finding of credibility or fact made by a refugee and protection officer (or a refugee status officer under the Immigration Act 1987) or the Tribunal (or the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the Immigration Act 1987).

Effective 29/07/2013
C4.15 Matters to be determined in relation to a claim

See previous instructions C4.15 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 129, 130, 131, 137

a Where a claim is accepted for consideration, a refugee and protection officer must determine in the following order whether:
   i the claimant is a refugee within the meaning of the Convention, or whether the claimant should be excluded from the protection of the Convention because any of Articles 1D, 1E or 1F of the Convention apply;
   ii the claimant is a protected person under the CAT;
   iii the claimant is a protected person under the ICCPR.

b In relation to a protection claim, the refugee and protection officer must also determine whether there are serious reasons for considering a person claiming protection status has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, a serious non-political crime outside New Zealand or been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

c In relation to all claims, whether the claimant has the protection of another country.

d A refugee and protection officer must determine the matters in C4.15(a) - (c) regardless of whether the claim was made on only one or two of the grounds described at C4.15(a).

e The Minister of Immigration will determine the immigration status of protected persons where:
   i there are serious reasons for considering that a protected person has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, a crime against humanity, a serious non-political crime outside New Zealand before entering New Zealand, or to have been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;
   ii the person has been granted protection status but had a claim or subsequent claim for refugee status refused consideration under C4.1(a)(ii) or C4.5(a)(i).

Effective 29/07/2013
C4.20 Protection of another country

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 130, 131, 137(4), Schedule 1 Article 1A(2)

a If a refugee and protection officer determines a person has the protection of one of their countries of nationality or residence, New Zealand’s obligations under the Convention, CAT or ICCPR are not engaged.

b In the case of a person who has more than one nationality, 'country of nationality' means each of the countries of which they are a national.

c A refugee and determination officer must also determine whether a claimant has been recognised as a refugee by another country and whether they can be received back and protected there without risk of being returned to a country where they would be at risk of circumstances that would give rise to grounds for their recognition as a refugee or protected person in New Zealand.

Effective 29/11/2010
**C4.25 Powers of refugee and protection officers**

*See also Immigration Act 2009 s 26, 136 (2), 149*

*See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 14*

a In carrying out their functions under Part 5, in relation to a claimant or to a person whose recognition as a refugee or protected person is under investigation, a refugee and protection officer may:
   i require the person to supply any information, and within such times, as the officer reasonably requires; and
   ii require the person to produce any documents the person possesses or is able to obtain as the officer requires; and
   iii inform the person that any other person may be required to produce or disclose relevant documents or information relating to the person, and require the other person to produce or disclose such material relating to the person; and
   iv require the person to allow biometric information to be collected from him or her; and
   v require the person to attend an interview.

b A refugee and protection officer may seek information from any source, but the officer is not obliged to seek any information, evidence, or submissions further to that provided by the claimant. A refugee and protection officer may determine the claim or matter on the basis only of the information, evidence and submissions provided by the claimant.

c If an officer has good cause to suspect that a person other than the person concerned (a third party) possesses or controls any document of the person concerned (including any passport or travel document), the officer may request, in the prescribed manner, that person to produce the document.

d A refugee and protection officer who asks a third party (including a person who is a representative of a body corporate) to produce a document must make the request using the approved form and must sign the request.

e The request must be served by registered post or personally on the third party to which the request is addressed.

f The third party may not refuse to comply with the request by reason only that they have a lien over the document.

g If a claimant or a person whose recognition as a refugee or protected person is being investigated is detained in custody, a refugee and protection officer may require the person having custody of that claimant or person to:
   i provide the officer with access to the place where the claimant or person is being detained; and
   ii produce the claimant or person for interview; and
   iii make appropriate facilities available for the interview.

h If a claimant or person who is required to attend an interview fails to attend at the appointed time and place, the officer may determine the claim or matter without conducting the interview.

i The order and processing of any claim is a matter for the discretion of the refugee and protection officer unless the chief executive provides general instructions to the Department relating to the order and manner of processing claims. If such general instructions are given, the refugee and protection officer must process the claim in accordance with the instructions.

*Effective 29/11/2010*
C4.30 Information to be provided to claimants

See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 regs 5, 15

a Once a refugee or protection status claim has been assigned to a refugee and protection officer for processing, that officer must inform the claimant of the following rights:

i the right to contact a representative of the UNHCR, together with information on how to exercise that right; and
ii the right to contact a lawyer; and
iii the availability of an independent interpreter, if appropriate; and
iv the right to have an independent interpreter engaged by INZ present at any interview of the claimant by a refugee and protection officer.

b The refugee and protection officer must also inform claimants of the procedure for determining their claim, including the following matters:

i how contact will be maintained; and
ii possible requests for further information;
iii the claimant's right to provide further information up to the time that the claim is actually determined; and
iv the availability of an independent interpreter, if appropriate; and
v the decision-making process, including information about the process for scheduling an interview; and
vi the right of appeal to the Tribunal if the claim is unsuccessful; and
vii the right to an interview before the Tribunal if the claimant has not been interviewed by a refugee and protection officer for the purpose of determining the claim.

Effective 29/11/2010
C4.35 Officer may determine procedures on claim

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 26(3)-(7), 136

a Subject to Part 5 of the Immigration Act 2009 and to the Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010, and any general instruction by the chief executive, officers may determine the order and manner of processing claims.

b A refugee and protection officer may decide the order in which claims are to be handled, subject to any instructions from the chief executive. A refugee and protection officer processing claims or matters of persons who are in detention should take into account the information in C4.70.

c The question of whether a claim is processed in an order and manner consistent with any general instructions is a matter for the discretion of the refugee and protection officer concerned. No review proceedings and no appeal, whether to the Minister, the Tribunal, a court or otherwise, lie against that decision.

Effective 29/11/2010
C4.40 Request by officer for further information

a A refugee and protection officer may make a request for further information from a claimant by:
   i giving that request at an interview; or
   ii sending it to the claimant in writing.

b Any such request must specify the date (which must be reasonable in all the circumstances) by which
   the claimant has to provide the extra information, although the officer may grant further time at their
   discretion.

c Any such request must include a statement to the effect that if the officer does not receive the
   requested further information within the given time period, the officer may proceed to determine the
   claim on the basis of the information available.

Effective 29/11/2010
C4.45 Comment on prejudicial information

See previous instructions C4.45 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 12

a A refugee and protection officer must disclose to a claimant any material or information obtained by the officer that is or may be prejudicial to the claimant or the claim if:
   i the material or information:
      o was not obtained from the claimant; and
      o is not publicly available material or information; and
   ii the claimant has not previously had an opportunity to comment on the material or information; and
   iii the officer intends to take the material or information into account in determining the claim.

b If an officer discloses potentially prejudicial material or information to a claimant, they must give the claimant a reasonable opportunity (whether within a specified time period or at an interview) to comment on or rebut that material or information.

c The officer must also advise the claimant that if they fail to respond within the given time period or (where reasonable) at the interview, the officer may proceed to determine the claim on the basis of the material and information available.

d Nothing in C4.45(a) requires an officer to disclose to a claimant any material or information whose disclosure would be likely to endanger any person, but the officer must advise the claimant of the non-disclosure.

e Any prejudicial information which is also classified information is disclosed, where possible, in accordance with the instructions at A19.

Effective 29/07/2013
C4.50 Failure to provide further information or to comment on prejudicial information

See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 12

If a refugee and protection officer asks a claimant to provide further information or invites a claimant to comment on potentially prejudicial material or information, and the claimant fails to respond within any appropriate time frame set for that purpose under C4.40 or C4.45, the officer may proceed to determine the claim.

Effective 29/11/2010
C4.55 Interviews

See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 regs 5, 15

a If a claimant or a person whose refugee or protection status is in question is to be interviewed by a refugee and protection officer, they must be notified in advance of the date, time and place of the interview.

b The notice must advise the claimant or person:
   i of (if the first language of the claimant or person is not English and the refugee and protection officer considers that an independent interpreter is reasonably required for the purpose of conducting an interview of the claimant or person) the fact that an independent interpreter will be present at the interview unless:
      o the claimant or person requests otherwise; and
      o this request is acceptable to the officer; and
   ii that their representative, including legal counsel, may be present at the interview

c The notice must advise the claimant or person that if they do not attend the interview, the officer may still determine the relevant matter.

C4.55.1 Procedure for interviews

a In conducting an interview a refugee and protection officer is not bound by any rules of evidence but may make any inquiries they see fit.

b If the claimant has a representative at the interview, the representative must be given the opportunity to make any comments or submissions on the case to the officer. Subject to the discretion of the officer, such comments and submissions will normally be made at the start or finish of the interview.

c A record of the interview must be made either in writing or by recording.

d If possible, potentially prejudicial information should be put to the claimant at the interview.

e A refugee and protection officer may consider whether or not an interview report needs to be completed and sent to the claimant.

Effective 29/11/2010
C4.60 Claimant to establish claim

See previous instructions: C4.60 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 135
See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 regs 4, 6

a A claimant has the responsibility of establishing their claim.

b The claimant must ensure that all information, evidence and submissions that they wish to have considered in support of the claim or any other potential claim are provided to the refugee and protection officer before the officer determines the claim.

C4.60.1 Documents submitted in support of claim

a Any documentary evidence the claimant wishes to have considered must be disclosed to a refugee and protection officer as soon as possible.

b Any documents submitted in support of the claim that are not written in English must be accompanied by a full English translation.

c Translations must:
   i not be prepared by a claimant, any member of their family or an immigration adviser assisting with the application; and
   ii be accompanied by the original documents or certified copies; and
   iii be certified as a correct translation made by a person familiar with both languages and competent in translation work; and
   iv bear the stamp or signature of the translator or translation business; and
   v if applicable, be on the official letterhead of the translation business.

d Officers may:
   i request a translation of the complete document where the translation is of a selected part(s) of the document, and
   ii request a translation by a different (specified) translation service where they are not satisfied by the initial translation.

Note: If a translation by a different (specified) translation service is requested the reason(s) behind the request must be clearly documented and conveyed to the applicant by INZ.

e All written statements, submissions and any other documents produced with the assistance of an interpreter must bear the name of the interpreter used.

f Final submissions and evidence a claimant wants considered before a decision is made should be filed within a reasonable time, as set by the refugee and protection officer.

Effective 04/04/2011
C4.65 Withdrawal of claim for refugee or protection status

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 142

a Claimants who wish to withdraw their claim for refugee or protection status before a determination is made may do so at any time by notifying a refugee and protection officer in writing.

b In such cases, the refugee and protection officer will give the claimant or their representative written confirmation of the withdrawal.

c A refugee or protection status claim or subsequent claim must be treated as withdrawn if the claimant leaves New Zealand or is granted a residence class visa.

d In such cases, after verifying the claimant’s departure or residence class visa the refugee and protection officer will notify the claimant or their representative in writing of the withdrawal, except if the claimant has no representative and has left New Zealand.

Effective 29/11/2010
C4.70 Communications on refugee matters

See previous instruction:
C4.70 Effective 29/11/2010

C4.70.1 Methods of communication

See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 11

Unless otherwise specified, any matter that is to be communicated between a refugee and protection officer and a claimant or person whose refugee or protection status is in question may be communicated:

a  in the ordinary course of post; or
b  by registered post addressed to the person’s New Zealand address; or

c  by fax

Note: if the address for service is the address of a lawyer or agent, service is effected only if the lawyer or agent signs a memorandum stating that he or she accepts service of the notice or document on behalf of the person.

C4.70.5 Receipt of communication

See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 12

a  If a document is given, served, or supplied in the ordinary course of post or by registered post, the document is to be treated as having been received 7 days after the date on which it was posted.

b  If a document is given, served, or supplied by fax, the document is to be treated as having been received 3 working days after the date on which it was sent.

Effective 28/08/2017
C4.75 Person claiming refugee or protection status may already be detained

a. A person claiming refugee or protection status may already be detained under the Immigration Act 2009, or any other legislation. A claimant in detention is entitled to the same refugee or protection status process and procedures as a non-detained claimant.

b. Time limits for different stages of the claim process are likely to be reduced for detained claimants. When setting time limits for a detained claimant, a refugee or protection officer needs to ensure satisfactory time is allowed for a claimant to exercise the rights outlined at C5.1.

c. Because the claimant is being detained, the refugee and protection officer should determine the claim as speedily as possible, ideally within 14 weeks from the date of lodgement of the Confirmation of Claim to Refugee or Protection Status in New Zealand form. The refugee and protection officer will make a decision after:

i. receiving submissions or comments on the interview report; or

ii. if there are no submissions or comments on the interview report:

   o being notified that there are no submissions or comments on the interview report; or
   o the time limit for making submissions or comments on the interview report has expired, or
   o the interview itself, if there is no interview report.

Effective 29/11/2010
C5 After a claim to refugee or protection status has been determined
IN THIS SECTION

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**C5.1 Decisions on claims**

*See previous instructions C5.1 Effective 29/11/2010*

*See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 138, 386*

*See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 8*

a The decision of a refugee and protection officer on a claim is final, unless the claimant appeals to the Tribunal and the Tribunal allows their appeal.

b A refugee and protection officer must, if satisfied that the grounds for recognition have been met, recognise a person as a refugee (if section 129 of the Immigration Act 2009 has been met) and as a protected person (if one or more of the grounds under sections 130 and 131 of the Immigration Act 2009 have been met).

c Despite C5.1(b), a refugee and protection officer may refuse to recognise a person as a refugee or protected person if satisfied the person has the protection of another country or has been recognised as a refugee by another country and can return there without risk of circumstances that would give rise to grounds for recognition as a refugee or protected person.

d An officer must notify a claimant, in the prescribed manner, of:

i the officer’s decision on the claim; and

ii the reasons for that decision; and

iii the officer’s determination of matters in C4.15(b).

e Notification must be made in the approved form and served on the claimant, or lawyer or representative, by:

i personal service; or

ii registered post, addressed to the last address supplied by the claimant; or

iii fax, sent to the last fax number supplied by the claimant.

f If in a family group more than one person has claimed refugee or protection status, each family member must be notified separately of the decision on their claim and, if their claim is declined, their right of appeal.

g Once a decision on a claim is made and notified to the claimant any officer may in their absolute discretion re-open the claim for further consideration as to cessation or cancellation of refugee or protection status.

h Successful claimants who came to New Zealand as a part of a mass arrival group (see C8.5) will have their need for on-going protection reviewed before they are eligible to apply for and be granted residence (see C8.15). This review may include consideration of the cessation or cancellation of the successful claimant’s refugee or protection status (see C6.1).

*Effective 29/07/2013*
C5.5 Declining claims or refusing to consider claims or subsequent claims

See previous instructions C5.5 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration Act 2009, s 233(2)
See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 7(4)

If a refugee and protection officer declines a claim or subsequent claim for refugee or protection status, the officer must notify the claimant in writing of:

a the claimant’s right of appeal to the Tribunal, including the fact they must lodge any humanitarian appeal at the same time as any appeal against the refusal to accept, or the decline of, a claim to refugee and protection status; and

b their right to appeal the decision by filing with the Tribunal a written notice of appeal, which must contain:
   i a current address in New Zealand at which they may be contacted; and
   ii a current residential address; and

c the time limits within which to appeal; and

d the address where an appeal may be filed; and

ej if the claimant has a right of appeal, the claimant’s right to an oral hearing provided in accordance with section 233 of the Immigration Act 2009 if the claimant lodges an appeal.

C5.5.1 Appeal to the Immigration and Protection Tribunal

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 128-131, 134, 194, 195

a A claimant or refugee or protected person may appeal to the Tribunal against a decision to:
   • decline to accept their claim for consideration under C4.1; or
   • decline the person’s claim to be recognised as a refugee or protected person; or
   • refuse to consider their subsequent claim under C4.5; or
   • decline a subsequent claim by the person to be recognised as a refugee or protected person.
   • cease or cancel recognition of their status under C6.

b If the claimant or refugee or protected person is detained in custody under Part 9 of the Immigration Act 2009 when they are notified, they must appeal not later than 5 working days of being notified. In any other case they must do so not later than 10 working days of being notified of the decision. The tribunal may extend these time limits in special circumstances.

c A matter must not be treated as finally determined until the appropriate appeal period expires or, if lodged, an appeal has been determined.

Effective 29/07/2013
C5.10 Decision on claim of detained claimant

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 194(2), 195(3)

a. The provisions of C5.5 and C5.10 apply to refugee or protection status claims made by people who are detained.

b. If the decision is to recognise the claimant as a refugee or protected person:
   i. the refugee and protection officer must notify Compliance Operations, as well as the claimant or their representative, of this; and
   ii. Compliance Operations will then arrange for the claimant to be released from custody, if the claimant is being detained:
      o under section 116 of the Immigration Act 2009; or
      o to await deportation from New Zealand (unless they are a refugee and their deportation under Article 32(1) or 33(2) of the Convention is being considered); or
      o under Part 5 of the Immigration Act 2009 (unless they are a refugee and their deportation under Article 32(1) or 33(2) of the Convention is being considered)

c. If the decision is to decline the claim, the notification of the decision to the claimant must contain the following 2 paragraphs, either (if there is a representative):
   i. "The Immigration and Protection Tribunal will only consider an appeal lodged no later than 5 working days of the date your client receives this decision. The tribunal only has the power to extend this timeframe if it is satisfied that there are special circumstances. If your client fails to appeal within the appeal period, they may be deported from New Zealand on the first available flight after the appeal period expires."

   or (if there is no representative):
   ii. "The Immigration and Protection Tribunal will only consider an appeal lodged no later than 5 working days of the date you receive this decision. The tribunal only has the power to extend this timeframe if it is satisfied that there are special circumstances. If you fail to appeal within the appeal period, you may be deported from New Zealand on the first available flight after the appeal period expires."

d. A detained claimant whose claim has been declined may be deported from New Zealand earlier than the end of the appeal period if, understanding the implications of what they are doing, they formally waive their right of appeal, and ask to be deported forthwith, in writing.

Effective 29/11/2010
C5.15 Recognition of claimant as refugee or protected person

See previous instructions C5.15 Effective 29/11/2010

See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 8

a If a refugee and protection officer recognises a claimant as a refugee or protected person, the officer informs the claimant or their representative of this in writing.

b The letter also states that if the claimant wishes to apply for residence, they should apply to the nearest INZ branch that processes applications for visas (see S3.15 for requirements), unless they are a member of a mass arrival group (see C8.5.1) and are not a person to whom C8.5.5 applies.

C5.15.1 Eligibility to apply for residence

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 137(2), 139

a Claimants who are recognised as having refugee or protection status may apply for residence on the basis of that recognition (see S3.10), with the exception of:

i a protected person who a refugee and protection officer has determined that there is a serious reason for considering that the person has committed an act set out at C4.15(b), and

ii a person with refugee or protection status who arrived in New Zealand as a part of a mass arrival group (excluding people to whom C8.5.5 applies) and who has not met the requirements set out at C8.20.

b Claimants may include dependants in the residence application in accordance with residence instructions (see S3).

C5.15.5 Residence not automatically granted on recognition of refugee or protection status

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 15, 16, Schedule 1 Articles 33(1) and 33(2)

a The grant of residence does not automatically follow the recognition of refugee or protection status.

Examples:

- if section 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act 2009 applies to the claimant, and the Minister is not prepared to authorise granting a visa under section 17; or

- if Article 33(2) applies (see C5.20(f)).

b If it is not appropriate to grant residence to a person recognised as a refugee because they do not meet character or security requirements, officers must take into account the principle of ‘non-refoulement’ under Article 33 of the Convention (see C5.20(e) and (f)), and consider granting a temporary visa.

c For people with refugee status, it is also necessary to determine whether Articles 32(1) or 33(2) apply. In such cases New Zealand may lawfully expel a refugee because they represent a threat to national security or public order, or because they represent a danger to the community (see C5.20(f)). If applicable, consideration of liability for deportation under section 164(3) of the Immigration Act 2009 should be considered before a client applies for residence.

d For people with protection status, the matters set out at C4.15(e) are relevant.

Effective 29/07/2013
C5.20 Limitation on deportation of persons recognised or claiming recognition as a refugee or protected person

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 164, Schedule 1 Articles 32, 33

a Subject to (b) and (c) below, no person who has been recognised as a refugee or protected person or who is a claimant may be deported from New Zealand.

b A protected person may be deported to any place other than a place in respect of which there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture or to arbitrary deprivation of life or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

c No person who has been recognised as a refugee in New Zealand and no refugee status claimant may be deported from New Zealand unless Article 32(1) or 33 of the Convention allows their deportation.

d Under Article 32(1), Governments undertake not to expel a refugee lawfully on their territory except on grounds of national security or public order.

e Under Article 33(1) Governments undertake not to expel or return a refugee to a country where the refugee's life or freedom would be threatened on account of the person’s race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

f Article 33(2) states however that the prohibition in Article 33(1) no longer applies if:
   i there are reasonable grounds for regarding a refugee as a danger to the security of the country in which they are (i.e. in our case, New Zealand); or
   ii a refugee, having been convicted by a final judgement of a particularly serious crime in that country, constitutes a danger to the community of the country (i.e. New Zealand).

g A determination to deport a refugee, protected person, or refugee or protection status claimant must be made by a refugee and protection officer.

Effective 29/11/2010
C6 Loss or cancellation of refugee or protection status
IN THIS SECTION

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C6.1 Functions of refugee and protection officers in relation to loss of refugee and protection status

See previous instructions C6.1 Effective 29/11/2010

Refugee and protection officers have the following functions in relation to loss of refugee and protection status.

C6.1.1 Cessation

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 129, 130, 131, 143, 144

a The refugee and protection officer may cease to recognise a person as a refugee in terms of Article 1C of the Convention if:
   i the original determination to recognise the person as a refugee was made by a refugee and protection officer or a refugee status officer under the Immigration Act 1987; or
   ii the original determination to recognise the person as a refugee was made before 1 October 1999; or
   iii the person was recognised as a refugee outside New Zealand and travelled to New Zealand under a government mandated programme on the basis of that recognition.

b The refugee and protection officer may cease to recognise a person as a protected person if that determination was made by a refugee and protection officer and there are no longer substantial grounds for believing that the protected person, if deported from New Zealand, would be in danger of being subjected to torture, or arbitrary deprivation of life or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and

c The refugee and protection officer may apply to the Tribunal for a determination as to whether a person’s recognition as a refugee or protected person should cease if the original determination was made by the Tribunal (or by the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the Immigration Act 1987).

C6.1.5 Cancellation

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 145, 147

a A refugee or protection officer may cancel a person’s recognition as a refugee or protected person if:
   i the person is a New Zealand citizen and the original determination was made by a refugee and protection officer or by a refugee status officer under the Immigration Act 1987 or before 1 October 1999; or
   ii the person is a non-New Zealand citizen and the original determination was made under the 2009 Act or under the Immigration Act 1987 or before 1 October 1999; or
   iii the person was recognised as a refugee outside New Zealand and travelled to New Zealand under a government mandated programme on the basis of that recognition; and
   iv the refugee and protection officer has determined that the recognition may have been procured by fraud, forgery, false or misleading representation or by concealment of relevant information; or
   v the person has been convicted of an offence where it is established they acquired recognition as a refugee or protected person by fraud, forgery, false or misleading representation, or concealment of relevant information; or
   vi the refugee and protection officer has determined that the matters dealt with in Articles 1D, 1E and 1F of the Refugee Convention may not have been able to be properly considered by a refugee and protection officer or a refugee status officer under the Immigration Act 1987 for any reason, including by reason of fraud, forgery, false or misleading representation, or concealment of relevant information; and
   vii the refugee and protection officer has determined that the person is not a refugee or a protected person.
b In proceedings involving the loss or potential loss of refugee or protection status (including the review of the status of a refugee or protected person who was a member of a mass arrival group, as specified at C8.15), a refugee and protection officer has those powers, with any necessary modifications which they would have as if they were processing a refugee or protection status claim (see C4.20). The refugee or protected person has the responsibilities for establishing their case as set out at C4.55.

c The refugee or protection officer may apply to the Tribunal for a determination as to whether the Tribunal should cancel the recognition of a New Zealand citizen as a refugee or protected person, in any case where that recognition was made by the Tribunal (or the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the Immigration Act 1987). The Tribunal may cancel the recognition of a New Zealand citizen as a refugee or protected person if:

i it determines that recognition may have been procured by fraud, forgery, false or misleading representation, or concealment of relevant information; or

ii the person has been convicted of an offence where it is established they acquired recognition as a refugee or protected person by fraud, forgery, false or misleading representation, or concealment of relevant information; or

iii it determines that in the case of a person recognised as a refugee, any of Articles 1D, 1E and 1F of the Convention may not have been able to be properly considered by the Tribunal (or the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the Immigration Act 1987) for any reason, including by reason of fraud, forgery, false or misleading representation, or concealment of relevant information; and

iv it has determined that the person is not a refugee or protected person.

*Effective 29/07/2013*
C6.5 Notice of intended determination involving cancellation of refugee or protection status

a In any case where a person has been recognised as a refugee or protected person by a refugee and protection officer, and an officer intends to make a determination under section 145 or 146 of the Immigration Act 2009 to the effect that a person's refugee or protection status may be cancelled, the officer must notify the person concerned in the approved form of:
   i that intention; and
   ii the matter it involves, including:
      o the reasons for it; and
      o any evidence relating to it.

b The officer must sign the notice, and the notice must be served personally on the person to whom it relates.

c At the same time as the person is served with the notice they must be given a copy of all relevant information from their departmental file. Any material or information whose disclosure would be likely to endanger any person may be withheld from the person, but the person must be notified of that non-disclosure.

d Any classified information relevant to the case for cancellation must be treated in accordance with A19.

e At the same time as the person is served with the notice they must also be informed of their right:
   i to contact a representative of the UNHCR, together with information on how to exercise that right; and
   ii to contact a lawyer; and
   iii within 20 working days, to request an interview and to provide written submissions on the intended cancellation of refugee or protection status; and
   iv to have an independent interpreter present at any interview by the officer.

f A person who is served with a notice must provide the person serving the notice with an address to which communications regarding the matter may be sent.

g In any case where a person is a New Zealand citizen and has been recognised as a refugee or protected person by the Tribunal (or the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the Immigration Act 1987), and a refugee and protection officer intends to make an application to the Tribunal, the officer may do so under section 147 of the Immigration Act 2009. Such applications are made to the Secretariat of the Tribunal and must be submitted with a copy of any information relevant to the recognition of the person as a refugee or protected person and the determination of the application.

h If an application for cancellation of refugee or protection status is accepted for consideration, the Tribunal must take reasonable steps to arrange for a copy of the application to be served personally on the person to whom it relates.

Effective 29/11/2010
C6.10 Procedure for possible cancellation of refugee or protection status

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 145-148

a A person who receives notice of the possible cancellation of refugee or protection status is entitled:
   i to make a written submission on the matter of the possible cancellation of their refugee or protection status, and any reasons why they should continue to be recognised as a refugee or protected person; and
   ii to be interviewed on the matter of the possible cancellation of their refugee or protection status, and any reasons why they should continue to be recognised as a refugee or protected person.

b Within the requirements of fairness, written responses to a notice received must be provided within 20 working days, or before any interview is held, whichever is first.

c If an interview is requested, the officer will schedule an interview.

d Timeframes for final written submissions following any interview will be provided by the interviewing officer and will depend on whether an interview report is completed. Such a timeframe will usually be 20 working days following either the last interview or, if produced, the interview report.

e If the refugee and protection officer determines that refugee or protection status may be cancelled under C6.1.5, then the officer will consider whether there is any further, new or other reason why that person should continue to be recognised as a refugee or protected person.

f Before making any decision involving the cancellation of refugee or protection status, the relevant officer must take into account any submissions (including any personal interview), documents or other evidence produced by the person affected.

g A decision on the matter specified in the notice may not be made sooner than 20 working days after the date on which the person receives the notice.

Effective 29/11/2010
C6.15 Notice of decision to cancel refugee or protection status

See also Immigration (Refugee and Protection Status Processing) Regulations 2010 reg 9

a If a refugee and protection officer has notified a person of their intention to make a determination involving cancellation of refugee or protection status, the officer must notify the person, in writing, of:
   i the officer’s final decision on the determination; and
   ii the reasons for that decision; and
   iii if applicable, the person’s right to appeal against this decision to the Tribunal.

b Notification must be made in the approved form and served on the person, or lawyer or representative, by:
   i Personal service; or
   ii Registered post, addressed to the last address supplied by the person; or
   iii Fax, sent to the last fax number supplied by the person.

c If the decision is to cease or cancel the recognition of the person as a refugee or a protected person and the person has a right of appeal against that decision, notification must include information about:
   i The time limits within which an appeal may be lodged; and
   ii The address where an appeal may be lodged; and
   iii The person’s right to an oral hearing provided in accordance with section 233(2) of the Immigration Act 2009 if the person lodges an appeal.

Effective 29/11/2010
C7 Special cases
IN THIS SECTION

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C7.1 Claims for refugee or protection status by minors

C7.1.1 Definition of a 'minor'
See also Immigration Act 2009 s 375

A minor is a child who is not married or in a civil union and is under 18 years of age.

C7.1.5 Nomination of responsible adult
See also Immigration Act 2009 s 375

a If one or more of the minor’s parents are also seeking refugee or protection status in New Zealand or are appealing against a decision of a refugee and protection officer to the Tribunal, that parent:
   i must represent the minor’s interests; and
   ii is the responsible adult for the minor.

b If a minor who is seeking refugee or protection status does not have a responsible adult to represent their interests, a refugee and protection officer must take steps to ensure that a responsible adult is nominated in accordance with section 375 of the Immigration Act 2009, including making the nomination, if necessary.

c A person may be nominated as a responsible adult only if:
   i the person is 20 or more years of age; and
   ii except in the case of a parent or guardian of the minor, the person is a New Zealand citizen or a resident or permanent resident; and
   iii the person is any of the following:
      o a parent, guardian or relative of the minor; or
      o a person suggested by the minor; or
      o any other person having responsibility for the minor or who is otherwise suitable to represent the minor’s interests; or
      o if no other suitable person is available, a person designated by the chief executive of the Department responsible for the administration of the Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989; and
   iv (except in the case of a parent or guardian of the minor) the person agrees in writing to be nominated as a responsible adult.

d Should the need arise, and after such consultation as is reasonable in the circumstances, a substitute responsible adult may be nominated in accordance with C7.1.5.

e A responsible adult who is representing the interests of the minor in any refugee or protection status claim must supply a refugee and protection officer with an address in New Zealand at which they may be notified of any matter concerning the minor.

C7.1.10 Roles and rights of responsible adult
See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 194, 195, 245, 247, 375, 376

a The role of a responsible adult relates to those matters or proceedings for which the nomination was made.

b The role of responsible adult finishes when the minor leaves New Zealand, the matter or proceedings concerned are completed or when the minor turns 18 or marries or enters a civil union.

c The responsible adult may appeal to the Tribunal or High Court on the minor’s behalf, make submissions to the Tribunal, and bring review proceedings in the High Court.

d To the extent practicable given the level of maturity and understanding of the minor, the responsible adult must try to find out the views of the minor and make them known on behalf of the minor, where appropriate.
e Any document that must served on or notified to the minor must instead be served on or notified to the responsible adult, and such service or notification is deemed to be service on or notification to the minor.

C7.1.15 Views of minor to be considered
See also Immigration Act 2009 s 377

a In any claim by the minor to be recognised as a refugee or protected person, as far as practicable, the minor must be given an opportunity to express their views on the matter, whether personally or through a responsible adult.

b The refugee and protection officer must give due weight to those views, taking into account the minor’s age and level of maturity and understanding.

Effective 29/11/2010
C7.5 Cases involving deportation of persons threatening security

See also Immigration Act 2009 s 163

a Where D7.65 applies to a refugee or protection status claimant to be deported from New Zealand:
   i the refugee and protection officer processing the claim must determine the claim; or
   ii if the claim has not been allocated to an officer for processing, it must be allocated as soon as possible to an officer, who must determine the claim; and
   iii the claimant continues to have the right to appeal to the Tribunal against a decision to decline the refugee or protection status claim.

b Where the Minister of Immigration certifies that a person constitutes a threat or risk to security, the Governor-General by Order in Council may order a refugee or protection status claimant to be deported from New Zealand. That claimant may not be deported from New Zealand until their claim for refugee or protection status has been finally determined.

c If the Governor-General by Order in Council orders the deportation from New Zealand of a person who is not a refugee or protection status claimant, that person still has the right to claim refugee or protection status.

d If such a person claims refugee or protection status, C7.5(a)(ii) and (iii) apply.

e Considerations under C5.20 may arise concerning a refugee or protected person whom the Governor-General by Order in Council has ordered to be deported from New Zealand.

Effective 29/11/2010
C8 Mass Arrivals
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C8.1 Objective
The objective of mass arrival instructions is to:

a. manage the arrival of people who come to New Zealand as part of a mass arrival group; and

b. deter any potential mass arrival of people immigrating to New Zealand illegally.

*Effective 29/07/2013*
C8.5 Definition of mass arrivals and associated terms

See also Immigration Act 2009 ss 9A; 115

C8.5.1 Definition of a mass arrival group

a For the purposes of immigration instructions, a “mass arrival group” is defined as a group of more than 30 people, each of whom is a person who falls under D4.20.1 and who arrived in New Zealand on board the same:

i craft; or

ii group of craft at the same time; or

iii group of craft and within such a time period or in such circumstances that each person arrived, or intended to arrive, in New Zealand as part of the same group.

b For the purposes of C8.5.1(a), the term “craft” does not include aircraft, ships, or other vehicle or vessel travelling to New Zealand in the course of a scheduled international service.

C8.5.5 Unaccompanied minors excluded from provisions relating to a mass arrival group

a A person will not be subject to provisions within C8 and elsewhere in immigration or operational instructions applying to members of a mass arrival group if they:

i were a minor when they arrived in New Zealand as part of a mass arrival group (see C7.1.1); and

ii were unaccompanied by their parents, guardians or relatives as part of a mass arrival group.

b A person to whom C8.5.5(a) applies will be treated in accordance with requirements specified at C7.1 until they reach the age of 18, marry or enter a civil union.

Effective 29/07/2013
C8.10 Temporary visas for refugees and protected people who are members of a mass arrival group

C8.10.1 Grant of a temporary visa for refugees and protected people who are members of a mass arrival group

a A member of mass arrival group may be granted a temporary visa with stay conditions of three years’ duration if they:
   i have had their status determined and are currently recognised within New Zealand as holding refugee or protection status (see C2); and
   ii apply for a work, student or visitor visa from within New Zealand by lodging an application in the prescribed manner (see E4.40 and E4.50); and
   iii meet the health and character requirements in A4 and A5 http://inzkit/publish/opsmanual/35052.htm, or are waived from these requirements by an appropriately delegated immigration officer who has applied the instructions specified at A4.65, A4.70 and A5.45.1.

b A person may be granted a temporary visa under C8.10.1 once only, but may be granted a temporary visa of a different type, as specified at C8.10.10, or a subsequent temporary visa, as specified at C8.10.15.

C8.10.5 Types of temporary visas granted to members of a mass arrival group

a When applying C8.10.1, the following temporary visas may be granted at the discretion of an immigration officer:
   i A work visa may be granted to an individual adult who does not have members of his/her immediate family in New Zealand, or to one adult in a family group, unless there are exceptional circumstances to grant work visas to more than one adult family member.
   ii A student visa may be granted to a child who is of schooling age.
   iii Other people may be granted a type of temporary visa appropriate to their needs and circumstances.

b Temporary visas for members of a mass arrival group will not ordinarily be granted with travel conditions

C8.10.10 The grant of a different type of temporary visa to current visa holders

a A member of a mass arrival group may be granted a different temporary visa to replace their current temporary visa if they:
   i meet the requirements specified at C8.10.1; and
   ii hold a temporary visa that was granted for three years’ duration under C8.10.1, C8.10.10, or section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009.

b The type of temporary visa granted under C8.10.10(a) will be:
   i determined in accordance with C8.10.5; and
   ii current to the same date as the visa the applicant holds currently.

C8.10.15 Grant of a subsequent temporary visa

a A member of a mass arrival group may be granted a further temporary visa of six months’ duration if they:
   i hold, or have held, a temporary visa that was granted for three years’ duration under C8.10.1 or section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009; and
   ii are in New Zealand lawfully; and
   iii meet the requirements specified at C8.10.1(a)(ii) and (iii); and either
iv hold refugee or protection status in New Zealand; or
v have had their refugee or protection status ceased or cancelled after a review of their refugee or
protection status as specified at C6.1.1, C6.1.5, or C8.15, have appealed against that decision and
that appeal is being determined.

b The type of temporary visa granted under C8.10.15(a) will be determined in accordance with C8.10.5.

Effective 29/07/2013
C8.15 Review of refugee or protected status of members of a mass arrival group

a  The refugee or protection status of a member of a mass arrival group will be reviewed by a Refugee and Protection Officer (RPO) in the six months before, or immediately after, the expiry of the total three year duration of the temporary visa(s) granted under C8.10 or section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009.

b  A person’s refugee or protection status may be:
   i  confirmed if it is determined that a person has a need for on-going protection; or
   ii  ceased if provisions at C6.1.1 apply to the person; or
   iii  cancelled if provisions at C6.1.5 apply to the person.

c  In reviewing a person’s refugee or protection status under (a) above, an RPO:
   i  has those powers, with any necessary modifications, that they would have if they were processing a refugee or protection status claim (see C4.25); and
   ii  will determine whether a person has a need for on-going protection (C4.15 and C4.20); and
   iii  may request further information from a person whose claim is being assessed in the manner specified at C4.40; and
   iv  must follow the requirements at C4.55 if any interviews are needed in the course of the review; and
   v  unless otherwise specified, may communicate with the person whose claim is being assessed in the manner specified at C4.70.

d  Procedures within C6 related to the cancellation of the refugee or protection status of a member of a mass arrival group should be undertaken, including for:
   i  a notice of intended determination involving cancellation of refugee or protection status as specified at C6.5; and
   ii  procedures for possible cancellation or refugee or protection status as specified at C6.10; and
   iii  a notice of a decision to cancel a person’s refugee or protection status as specified at C6.15.

e  A review of refugee or protection status, described in (a) above, is only required to be completed once for any particular refugee or protected person. However, an RPO retains the ability to cease or cancel the recognition of a person’s status, as specified at C6.1.

Effective 29/07/2013
C8.20 Residence class visa processes for refugees and protected people who are members of a mass arrival group

C8.20.1 Requirements for members of a mass arrival group to make an application for a permanent resident visa

Applications for a permanent resident visa from a person who is a member of a mass arrival group must meet the requirements (refugee and protection status) specified at S3.15.

C8.20.5 Requirements for the grant of residence to members of a mass arrival group

To be granted a permanent resident visa, all applicants who are members of a mass arrival group must:

a) have applied for a permanent resident visa in the prescribed manner as specified at S3.15; and
b) be in New Zealand lawfully; and

c) since arriving in New Zealand as a member of a mass arrival group:
   i) have been recognised as holding refugee or protected person status; and
   ii) have held a temporary visa, or temporary visas:
      o successively, and without any period(s) of being in New Zealand unlawfully, for at least three years since being recognised as having refugee or protected person status; and
      o which was or were granted under instructions at C8.10 or under section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009; and

d) have had their status as a refugee or protected person, including their need for on-going protection, reviewed and have retained a current status as a refugee or protected person (see C8.15).

C8.20.10 Members of a mass arrival group who apply for, or are granted, residence class visas under other categories

a) A member of a mass arrival group who is granted a residence class visa under another residence category (excluding residence class visas granted on the basis of their refugee or protected person status) will not be subject to the provisions within C8.10, C8.15 and C8.20.

b) A member of a mass arrival group who has a current application for a residence class visa under any other residence category (excluding residence class visas granted on the basis of their refugee or protected person status) will not be subject to provisions contained in C8.20 for the purposes of that application.

Effective 29/07/2013