Australian Government
Department of Immigration and Border Protection

Asylum statistics—Australia

Quarterly tables—June quarter 2014



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About these statistics

NOTE: Please refer to this section when interpreting the statistics in this publication

The tables in this publication present statistics about people in refugee status/protection obligations determination processes. Unless otherwise indicated, the tables do not contain cohort information. All figures relate to the number of events (such as the making of an application, a decision to grant or refuse a visa) that occurred in the reporting period. As the tables count events rather than people, a person might be counted multiple times where they have more than one application. For example, a client might lodge an application as a principal applicant but might also appear on another application as a dependent applicant.

Grant rates set out in the tables are not recognition rates; they correspond to visa application outcomes or processing stage during the reporting period. Some applicants might be recognised as a refugee under Article 1A(2) of the *Refugee Convention 1951* but fail to meet other requirements such as health and character and therefore cannot be granted a visa.

In this publication non-IMA figures refer to non-illegal maritime arrivals and usually refer to Protection visa (PV) applicants who arrived by air as lawful non-citizens. IMA refers to illegal maritime arrivals.

In this publication figures less than five are not published in order to protect the identity of applicants. In some cases, in order to avoid the calculation of supressed cells by subtracting from the total, complementary suppression is also employed (that is, non-sensitive cells might also be suppressed). Suppressed cells are indicated by the use of 'SP' in the affected cells.

Data was extracted from DIBP systems on 04 July 2014.

Changes to Protection visa policy

The June quarter asylum statistics reflect changes in Protection visa policy implemented during this and previous quarters. Major changes include:

- Ministerial Direction No.57 commenced on 1 July 2013 and directed PV decision makers to give processing priority to applications from non-IMAs[1].
- On 18 October 2013 temporary protection visas (subclass 785) were reintroduced through the *Migration Amendment (Temporary Protection Visas) Regulation 2013*. This was to be the only form of protection visa available to IMAs and those who arrived in Australia by air without a visa or immigration clearance. Grants of temporary protection visas were not countable against the humanitarian programme. The *Migration Amendment (Temporary Protection Visas) Regulation 2013* was disallowed in the Senate on 2 December 2013.
- *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) clause 866.222 was introduced by the government in December 2013. It stated that asylum seekers would not be eligible for a permanent Protection visa if they arrived in Australia by boat without a visa, arrived in Australia by plane but were not immigration cleared at the airport or did not have a valid visa when they last arrived in Australia. On 27 March 2014 the Senate disallowed Migration Regulation clause 866.222.
- On 5 March 2014, a cap of 2752 grants of permanent Protection visas for 2013–14 came into effect. On 20 June 2014 the High Court ruled that the cap was invalid.

Where the figures have been affected by these policy changes, notes will be included in the corresponding tables.

Due to these influences, caution should be exercised when comparing figures from this quarter with previous years and quarters as they will show variations in trends, particularly application lodgements and grant rates for IMAs.

[1] More information on Direction No. 57.

Section One: June quarter at a glance

Non–IMA

- Protection visa (PV) lodgements increased by 13.8 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 8480 to 9646.
    - Notable increases included Fiji (up 112 per cent), Malaysia (up 78 per cent) and People's Republic of China (up 54 per cent).
    - Notable decreases included Iran (down 36 per cent) and Egypt (down 35 per cent).
- June quarter lodgements in 2013–14 were within 1 per cent of June quarter lodgements in 2012–13.
- Primary grants declined by 6.6 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 1656 to 1547.
    - Notable increases included Egypt (up 67 per cent) and Papua New Guinea (up 61 per cent).
    - Notable decreases included Iraq and Syria which were down approximately 50 per cent.
- Primary refusals increased by 77.3 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 3396 to 6022. This is likely the result of the cap on PV grants which resulted in the redirection of work effort into refusals.
- Finally determined grants decreased by 12.2 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 2514 to 2207.
    - Notable increases included Lebanon (up 137 per cent) and India (up 55 per cent).
    - Notable decreases included Iraq (down 50 per cent) and People's Republic of China (down 33 per cent).

IMA

- Refugee status determinations commenced for IMAs decreased by 50.6 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 18,365 to 9072.
    - There was a substantial increase in commencements from Vietnam which resulted in a 281 per cent increase on last year.
    - All other key citizenship groups declined by at least 50 per cent, except Iran which declined by 22 per cent.
    - 92 per cent of commencements occurred in the first quarter of 2013–14.
- Primary grants declined by 90.0 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 3514 to 353. There were no grants during the last three quarters of 2013–14.
- Primary refusals increased by 72.2 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 1666 to 2868. This is likely the result of the cap on PV grants which resulted in the redirection of work effort into refusals.
- The overturn rate at review was substantially lower in 2013–14 (24.1 per cent) compared to 2012–13 (62.5 per cent).
    - The overturn rate was between 51 and 68 percentage points lower in the first three quarters of 2013–14 compared to the same quarters last year. The June quarter overturn rate was 22 percentage points higher than the same quarter last year. This result is likely to reflect the disallowance of 866.222 and then subsequent remittals of cases by the MRT-RRT.
- Finally determined grants declined by 89.1 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 4994 to 545.
- Finally determined refusals decreased by 21.7 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 644 to 504.

Section Two: Non irregular maritime arrivals (Non-IMA)

Important Note: Please refer to the "About these statistics" section on page five of this publication when interpreting this data.

Lodgements

A total of 9646 non-IMA applicants lodged a Protection visa (PV) application in 2013–14 (Table 1). Of these, 69 per cent (6,699) were principal applicants and 31 per cent (2,947) were dependent applicants. Total applicants increased by 14 per cent compared to 2012–13.

It is important to note that some people can apply as a principal applicant while being a dependant in another application. In 2013–14, three per cent of applicants lodged more than one application in 2013–14. The count of principal applicants also represents the total count of applications/cases.

Table 1: Number of non-IMA Protection visa (PV) applications lodged, by applicant type, programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Programme year	Quarter	Principal applicants	Dependants	Total
2012–13	September quarter	1362	529	**1891**
	December quarter	1455	698	**2153**
	March quarter	1437	756	**2193**
	June quarter	1563	680	**2243**
	Total	**5817**	**2663**	**8480**
2013–14	September quarter	1931	869	**2800**
	December quarter	1700	721	**2421**
	March quarter	1540	668	**2208**
	June quarter	1528	689	**2217**
	Total	**6699**	**2947**	**9646**

Source: DIBP Systems

In 2013–14, the top three citizenship groups for non-IMA applicants lodging PV applications were People's Republic of China (19 per cent, 1803 applicants), India (13 per cent, 1211 applicants) and Pakistan (10 per cent, 983 applicants). These three groups maintained their order in the top three throughout each of the last four quarters (Table 2). Quarterly lodgements for China and Pakistan also show growth compared to the same quarter of last year.

With the exception of Malaysia and Iran, lodgements in the June quarter of 2013–14 were similar to the June quarter of 2012–13 (Table 2). June quarter 2013–14 lodgements for Malaysia were up 170 per cent on the previous June quarter, with this growth moving them from 13th place in June quarter 2012–13 to 4th place in June quarter 2013–14. Lodgements for Iran were down 46 per cent on the previous June quarter, moving them from 5th place to 9th place. Total lodgements for the June quarter were down 1 per cent compared to the June quarter of 2012–13.

In 2013–14, 119 citizenship groups made up the 'other' category, compared to 112 in 2012–13, indicating a roughly similar diversity in citizenship groups between the two years. The larger number of lodgements during the September and June quarters from citizenship groups in the 'other' category are a reflection of a variety of small increases spread among many groups.

Table 2: Number of non-IMA Protection visa applications lodged, by top 10 countries of citizenship[2], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				% change on same qtr last year
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	
China (PRC)	1174	1803	418	541	453	391	
India	1037	1211	329	298	309	275	
Pakistan	935	983	309	230	246	198	
Egypt	734	478	199	143	76	60	
Fiji	224	475	194	108	116	57	
Iran	561	361	131	111	53	66	
Libya	299	321	136	52	81	52	
Nepal	204	317	91	93	53	80	
Lebanon	424	300	88	78	65	69	
Malaysia	166	295	65	54	52	124	
Other	2722	3102	840	713	704	845	. .
Total	**8480**	**9646**	**2800**	**2421**	**2208**	**2217**	

Source: DIBP Systems

Primary decisions

In 2013–14, there were 1547 primary grant decisions and 6022 primary refusal decisions for non-IMA applicants (Table 3). There was an increase of 66 per cent in March quarter primary grants compared to the same quarter in 2012–13. This might have been influenced by the introduction of a cap on Protection visa grants introduced on 5 March 2014 with an emphasis placed on granting visas up to the capped amount before the cap came into effect.

As a result of the pre-cap grant effort, the primary grant rate for the March quarter 2013–14 was nine percentage points higher than for the March quarter of 2012–13. However, both the September and December quarters of 2013–14 had a lower grant rate than their 2012–13 equivalents (13 percentage points and 5 percentage points respectively).

The grant rate for the June quarter 2013–14 has not been calculated as the effect of the cap on Protection visa grants would distort the figure.

Table 3: Number of non-IMA primary Protection visa decisions[3] and primary grant rates[4], by programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				% change on same qtr last year[5]
Primary decision	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	
Grants	1656	1547	477	345	725	0	
Refusals	3396	6022	1666	1056	1593	1707	
Total	**5052**	**7569**	**2144**	**1406**	**2318**	**1707**	
Grant rate[1]	**32.8%**	**29.1%**	**22.3%**	**24.6%**	**41.2%**	**n.a.**	

1. The primary grant rate for 2013–14 is calculated only on decisions made before 5 March 2014. After this time, a cap was introduced that prevented further PV grants during the year.

Source: DIBP Systems

[2] Top 10 countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year lodgements.
[3] A decision made at the end of initial processing by a departmental delegate.
[4] Primary Protection visa grant rates are an expression of visa grants at the initial processing stage as a percentage of all primary decisions (grants and refusals) made in a given period.
[5] The June quarter 2013–14 is excluded from this comparison as the introduction of the cap on Protection visa grants on 5 March 2014 means that the data for this quarter is not comparable. The graph for grant rates looks at the percentage point difference between quarters rather than a percentage change.

In 2013–14, Egypt (18 per cent, 281 grants), Iran (17 per cent, 256 grants) and Pakistan (16 per cent, 246 grants) have been the top three citizenship groups for primary grants (Table 4).

Due to the above noted impact of the cap, primary grants for most citizenship groups increased in March quarter 2013–14 compared to March quarter 2012–13. However, primary grants for Iraq, Syria and Sri Lanka decreased slightly across all three quarters compared to the equivalent quarters in 2012–13. Conversely, Egypt, Libya and Papua New Guinea saw increases across all three quarters of 2013–14 compared to 2012–13.

In 2013–14, 34 citizenship groups made up the 'other' category, compared to 45 in 2012–13, indicating a slightly less diverse range of groups being granted at the primary stage. The 300 per cent increase in grants to 'other' citizenship groups between the December and March quarter is a reflection of the overall increase in grants in this quarter, rather than a large number of grants to any one group.

Table 4: Number of non-IMA primary Protection visa grants, by top 10 countries of citizenship[6], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% change on same qtr last year**
Egypt	168	281	120	60	101	0	
Iran	253	256	75	71	110	0	
Pakistan	325	246	54	58	134	0	
Libya	112	158	72	33	53	0	
Iraq	171	83	26	18	39	0	
Afghanistan	52	78	12	24	42	0	
China (PRC)	83	56	16	9	31	0	
Papua New Guinea	31	50	18	10	22	0	
Syria	104	49	22	15	12	0	
Sri Lanka	50	32	7	7	18	0	
Other	307	258	55	40	163	0	. .
Total	**1656**	**1547**	**477**	**345**	**725**	**0**	

Source: DIBP Systems

Primary grant rates for most citizenship groups followed a pattern of smaller grant rates in the September and December quarters of 2013–14 compared to 2012–13 and higher grant rates for the March quarter (Table 5).

Exceptions to this pattern are Egypt, Libya and Papua New Guinea. Libya and Papua New Guinea had higher grant rates in both the December and March quarters compared to last year, whereas Egypt had a higher grant rate for the September quarter compared to last year but lower comparative grant rates for the December and March quarters.

[6] Top 10 countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year primary grants.

Table 5: Non-IMA primary Protection visa grant rates[7], by top 10 countries of citizenship[8], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% point change on same qtr last year**
Egypt	59.2%	57.5%	72.7%	45.1%	52.9%	n.a.	
Iran	71.5%	65.1%	51.4%	59.7%	86.4%	n.a.	
Pakistan	58.5%	43.5%	30.5%	36.3%	58.8%	n.a.	
Libya	58.0%	70.2%	67.3%	89.2%	65.4%	n.a.	
Iraq	83.0%	63.4%	55.3%	62.1%	72.3%	n.a.	
Afghanistan	75.4%	85.7%	70.6%	82.8%	94.7%	n.a.	
China (PRC)	10.2%	6.4%	4.0%	4.3%	12.4%	n.a.	
Papua New Guinea	62.0%	65.8%	66.7%	83.3%	59.5%	n.a.	
Syria	94.5%	94.1%	91.7%	93.8%	100.0%	n.a.	
Sri Lanka	42.0%	26.4%	13.2%	20.0%	54.5%	n.a.	
Total	**32.8%**	**29.1%**	**22.3%**	**24.6%**	**41.2%**	n.a.	

1. The primary grant rate for 2013–14 is calculated only on decisions made before 5 March 2014. After this time, a cap was introduced that prevented further PV grants during the year.

Source: DIBP Systems

Finally determined decisions

Finally determined decisions follow a very similar pattern to that of primary decisions with an increase in all decision types in March quarter 2013–14 compared to March quarter 2012–13. The March quarter grant rate was up 10 percentage points on the March quarter last year.

Table 6: Number of non-IMA finally determined Protection visa decisions[9] and finally determined grant rates[10], by programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Finally determined decision	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% change on same qtr last year[11]**
Grants	2514	2207	655	486	1066	0	
Refusals	2669	3632	788	863	926	1055	
Total	**5183**	**5839**	**1443**	**1349**	**1992**	**1055**	
Grant rate[1]	**48.5%**	**49.1%**	**45.4%**	**36.0%**	**63.0%**	**n.a.**	

1. The finally determined grant rate for 2013–14 is calculated only on decisions made before 5 March 2014. After this time, a cap was introduced that prevented further PV grants during the year.

Source: DIBP Systems

The top 10 citizenship groups for finally determined grants differs from the top 10 for primary grants (see Table 4 and Table 7). In most cases, citizenship groups have moved up or down in the rankings but appear in the top 10 for both finally determined and primary grants. For example, Pakistan went from third position for primary grants up to first position in finally determined grants.

[7] Primary Protection visa grant rates are an expression of visa grants at the initial processing stage as a percentage of all primary decisions (grants and refusals) made in a given period.
[8] Top 10 countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year primary grants.
[9] A decision made at the end of initial processing by a departmental delegate.
[10] Finally determined Protection visa grant rates are an expression of visa grants as a percentage of all finally determined decisions (grants and refusals) made in a given period.
[11] The June quarter 2013–14 is excluded from this comparison as the introduction of the cap on Protection visa grants on 5 March 2014 means that the data for this quarter is not comparable. The graph for grant rates looks at the percentage point difference between quarters rather than a percentage change.

However, Lebanon and India feature in the top 10 for finally determined grants but not in primary determined grants. Conversely, Syria and Sri Lanka are in the top 10 for primary grants but not in the top 10 for finally determined grants.

Ranking changes are a result of the number of applicants who were refused at primary choosing to have the decision reviewed by the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) and the subsequent overturn rate at the RRT.

With the exception of Iraq, all citizenship groups in the top 10 of finally determined grants showed growth in the March quarter compared to last year (Table 7). Iraq showed declines in finally determined grants for all quarters compared to the same quarters last year. Finally determined grants for Iraq in the September quarter were down 57 per cent compared to the same quarter last year, 71 per cent for the December quarter and 2 per cent for the March quarter.

Other notable differences include Libya, with a 182 per cent increase in the December quarter compared to last year and India with a 75 per cent increase in the September quarter compared to last year.

Table 7: Number of non-IMA finally determined Protection visa grants, by top 10 countries of citizenship[12], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% change on same qtr last year**
Pakistan	462	382	81	92	209	0	
Egypt	278	342	141	77	124	0	
Iran	313	309	98	79	132	0	
Libya	125	192	81	48	63	0	
China (PRC)	215	144	45	26	73	0	
Iraq	199	100	27	22	51	0	
Afghanistan	57	85	SP	25	47	0	
Lebanon	27	64	SP	SP	57	0	
India	38	59	14	SP	36	0	
Papua New Guinea	46	53	18	10	25	0	
Other	754	477	135	93	249	0	. .
Total	**2514**	**2207**	**655**	**486**	**1066**	**0**	

Source: DIBP Systems

Although the total number of grants for Egypt in the first three quarters of 2013–14 increased compared to the same quarters last year (Table 7), grant rates showed only a modest increase in percentage point terms for the September and March quarters and an 11 percentage point decrease on the previous year for the December quarter.

Iran also showed a decline in the grant rate for all three quarters, in contrast with the results for total grant numbers which showed an increase of 51 per cent for March quarter 2013–14 compared to March quarter 2012–13.

These apparent differences are likely a reflection of the quantity of refusals. A greater number of refusals relative to grants results in a smaller grant rate even where gross grant numbers might be high.

[12] Top 10 countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year finally determined grants.

Table 8: Non-IMA finally determined Protection visa grant rates[13], by top 10 countries of citizenship[14], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Citizenship	2012–13	2013–14	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	% point change on same qtr last year
Pakistan	81.2%	73.5%	77.1%	56.8%	82.6%	n.a.	
Egypt	77.7%	82.4%	87.6%	70.6%	85.5%	n.a.	
Iran	91.0%	87.0%	91.6%	76.7%	90.9%	n.a.	
Libya	78.6%	91.0%	89.0%	100.0%	87.5%	n.a.	
China (PRC)	26.4%	20.6%	20.0%	10.7%	32.1%	n.a.	
Iraq	91.3%	84.1%	84.4%	71.0%	92.0%	n.a.	
Afghanistan	81.4%	97.5%	92.9%	96.2%	100.0%	n.a.	
Lebanon	19.9%	29.6%	3.4%	10.2%	52.8%	n.a.	
India	6.4%	13.4%	8.3%	6.1%	29.3%	n.a.	
Papua New Guinea	86.8%	89.8%	81.8%	90.9%	96.2%	n.a.	
Total	**48.5%**	**49.1%**	**45.4%**	**36.0%**	**63.0%**	**n.a.**	

Source: DIBP Systems

[13] The finally determined grant rate for 2013–14 is calculated only on decisions made before 5 March 2014. After this time, a cap was introduced that prevented further PV grants during the year.
[14] Top 10 countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year finally determined grants.

Section Three: Irregular maritime arrivals (IMA)

Important note: Given the significant changes to policy relating to the processing of IMA's that occurred during the reporting period please refer to the 'About these statistics' section on page five of this publication when interpreting this data.

Refugee status determination commencements

In 2013–14, 9,072 IMA applicants were screened into a refugee status determination process (Table 1). A total of 92 per cent of the IMA applicants in 2013–14 were screened in in the first quarter of the year.

It should be noted that applicants are not necessarily screened in soon after arrival and, therefore, screened in numbers cannot be equated with arrivals.

The substantial decline in applicants screened in between 2012–13 and 2013–14 is largely due to changes to IMA processing arrangements including the introduction of permanent offshore transfers and resettlement arrangements that were implemented for IMA's that arrived on or after 19 July 2013.

Table 9: Number of IMA refugee status determinations commenced, by programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Programme year	Quarter	Total
2012–13	September quarter	2531
	December quarter	1639
	March quarter	7542
	June quarter	6653
	Total	**18,365**
2013–14	September quarter	8383
	December quarter	286
	March quarter	51
	June quarter	352
	Total	**9072**

Source: DIBP Systems

In 2013–14, the top three citizenship groups for IMA applicants screened in were Iran (38 per cent, 3452 applicants), Afghanistan (11 per cent, 1037 applicants) and Sri Lanka (11 per cent, 1017 applicants). These were also the top three groups for 2012–13 (Table 10), although the order has changed—in 2012–13, Sri Lanka was top ranked, followed by Iran and Afghanistan.

Table 10: Number of IMA refugee status determinations commenced/PV applications lodged, by key countries of citizenship[15], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% change on same qtr last year**
Iran	4409	3452	3363	27	17	45	
Afghanistan	3575	1037	1034	SP	SP	0	
Sri Lanka	5126	1017	657	158	17	185	
Stateless	1664	810	801	SP	0	SP	
Pakistan	1326	584	575	9	0	0	
Vietnam	145	552	449	50	SP	SP	
Iraq	1096	431	425	6	SP	SP	
Other	1024	1189	1079	32	12	66	
Total	**18,365**	**9072**	**8383**	**286**	**51**	**352**	

Source: DIBP Systems

[15] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year refugee status determinations commenced.

Excluding Sri Lanka, the key citizenship groups showed a consistent trend of increase in the September quarter of 2013–14 compared to 2012–13 followed by declines for the December, March and June quarters (Table 10). Sri Lanka showed a decline in refugee status determinations commenced across all quarters of 2013–14 compared to the same quarters of 2012–13.

In 2013–14, the 'other' category of refugee status determinations commenced was comprised of 30 countries, compared to 26 in 2012–13.

Primary decisions

In 2013–14 there were 353 primary grants to IMAs and 2868 primary refusals (Table 11). The much lower number of grants in 2013–14 compared to 2012–13 is an effect of the cap on Protection visa grants introduced on 5 March 2014 and Ministerial direction No. 57. This resulted in a 72 per cent increase in the number of primary refusals processed in 2013–14 compared to 2012–13. Grant rates have not been calculated for the December, March and June quarters of 2013–14 as there were no grants in those quarters.

Table 11: Number of IMA primary Protection visa decisions[16] and primary grant rates[17], by programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Primary decision	2012–13	2013–14	2013–14 Sep qtr	2013–14 Dec qtr	2013–14 Mar qtr	2013–14 Jun qtr	% change on same qtr last year[18]
Grants	3514	353	353	0	0	0	
Refusals	1666	2868	889	370	1464	145	
Total	**5180**	**3221**	**1242**	**370**	**1464**	**145**	
Grant rate[1]	**67.8%**	**12.2%**	**28.4%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

1. The primary grant rate for 2013–14 is calculated only on decisions made before 5 March 2014. After this time, a cap was introduced that prevented further PV grants during the year.

Source: DIBP Systems

The top three groups for IMA primary grants in 2013–14 were Afghanistan (33 per cent, 118 grants), stateless persons (21 per cent, 74 grants) and Iran (14 per cent, 48 grants). This was similar to 2012–13, although the rank order was slightly different.

Table 12: Number of IMA primary Protection visa grants, by key countries of citizenship[19], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Citizenship	2012–13	2013–14	2013–14 Sep qtr	2013–14 Dec qtr	2013–14 Mar qtr	2013–14 Jun qtr
Afghanistan	1856	118	118	0	0	0
Stateless	301	74	74	0	0	0
Iran	548	48	48	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	172	35	35	0	0	0
Pakistan	380	30	30	0	0	0
Iraq	163	26	26	0	0	0
Other	94	22	22	0	0	0
Total	**3514**	**353**	**353**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: DIBP Systems

[16] A decision made at the end of initial processing by a departmental delegate.
[17] Primary Protection visa grant rates are an expression of visa grants at the initial processing stage as a percentage of all primary decisions (grants and refusals) made in a given period.
[18] The June quarter 2013–14 is excluded from this comparison as the introduction of the cap on Protection visa grants on 5 March 2014 means that the data for this quarter is not comparable. The graph for grant rates looks at the percentage point difference between quarters rather than a percentage change.
[19] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year primary grants.

Although Sri Lanka was ranked fourth among primary grants for 2013–14, it was ranked first on primary refusals (Table 13). Consequently, the grant rate for Sri Lanka in 2013–14 was small at just under 3 per cent (Table 14). Conversely, stateless persons were ranked second among primary grants but fifth among primary refusals leading to a comparatively high grant rate of 39 per cent.

The trend for primary refusals shows a decrease in primary refusals in December quarter 2013–14 compared to the same quarter in 2012–13 but an increase for all other quarters (Table 13). June quarter refusals were 272 per cent higher than the same quarter last year.

Table 13: Number of IMA primary Protection visa refusals, by key countries of citizenship[20], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% change on same qtr last year**
Sri Lanka	683	1442	490	263	611	78	
Afghanistan	500	482	125	25	311	21	
Iran	234	412	157	56	173	26	
Pakistan	119	205	35	9	147	14	
Stateless	38	126	21	SP	99	SP	
Iraq	73	100	38	SP	52	SP	
Other	19	101	23	7	71	0	
Total	**1666**	**2868**	**889**	**370**	**1464**	**145**	

Source: DIBP Systems

The grant rate for all groups in 2013–14 was 12 per cent (Table 14). Grant rates have not been calculated for the December, March and June quarters of 2013–14 as there were no grants in those quarters.

Table 14: IMA primary Protection visa grant rates[21], by key countries of citizenship[22], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14			
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**
Afghanistan	78.8%	21.4%	48.6%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Stateless	88.8%	39.4%	77.9%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	70.1%	11.6%	23.4%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sri Lanka	20.1%	2.7%	6.7%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pakistan	76.2%	15.4%	46.2%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	69.1%	21.1%	40.6%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	**67.8%**	**12.2%**	**28.4%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

Source: DIBP Systems

[20] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year primary refusals.
[21] The primary grant rate for 2013–14 is calculated on decisions made before 5 March 2014. After this time, a cap was introduced that prevented further PV grants during the year.
[22] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year primary grants.

Review outcomes

Tables 15 and 16 show review outcomes by key countries of citizenship. The information in these tables is not directly comparable to those used in official Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) statistics.

In 2013–14 Sri Lanka, Iran and Afghanistan accounted for 86 per cent of all review outcomes (Table 15). This compares to 2012–13 where they accounted for 76 per cent of all outcomes.

Table 15: Number of IMA review outcomes[23], by key countries of citizenship[24], outcome type, programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

				2013–14			
Citizenship	**Outcome**	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**
Sri Lanka	Obligations	70	28	7	SP	SP	17
	No Obligations	220	258	107	SP	SP	50
	Total	***290***	***286***	***114***	***52***	***53***	***67***
Iran	Obligations	255	27	0	SP	SP	23
	No Obligations	181	39	10	SP	SP	9
	Total	***436***	***66***	***10***	***14***	***10***	***32***
Afghanistan	Obligations	428	27	6	SP	SP	SP
	No Obligations	84	27	12	SP	SP	SP
	Total	***512***	***54***	***18***	***7***	***11***	***18***
Vietnam	Obligations	17	6	0	0	0	6
	No Obligations	35	12	0	SP	SP	5
	Total	***52***	***18***	***0***	***SP***	***SP***	***11***
Iraq	Obligations	63	11	0	SP	SP	SP
	No Obligations	44	6	SP	SP	0	SP
	Total	***107***	***17***	***SP***	***7***	***SP***	***SP***
Pakistan	Obligations	101	5	SP	SP	SP	SP
	No Obligations	19	10	SP	SP	SP	SP
	Total	***120***	***15***	***SP***	***SP***	***SP***	***SP***
Stateless	Obligations	80	0	0	0	0	0
	No Obligations	23	9	SP	SP	SP	SP
	Total	***103***	***9***	***SP***	***SP***	***SP***	***SP***
Other	Obligations	SP	0	0	0	0	0
	No Obligations	SP	7	SP	SP	SP	0
	Total	***8***	***7***	***SP***	***SP***	***SP***	***0***
Total	Obligations	1017	104	13	14	9	68
	No Obligations	611	368	139	77	78	74
	Total	**1628**	**472**	**152**	**91**	**87**	**142**

Source: DIBP Systems

[23] Table 15 provides a count of people not cases as used by the RRT.
[24] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year review decisions.

The first three quarters of 2013–14 saw a substantial decrease in the overturn rate for most groups compared to the same quarters in 2012–13 (Table 16). However, the June quarter saw an increase of 18 percentage points compared to the June quarter of 2012–13. Percentage point change between 2013–14 and 2012–13 quarter overturn rates should be interpreted with caution due to small sample sizes.

Table 16: IMA overturn rate, by key countries of citizenship[25], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% point change on same qtr last year**
Sri Lanka	24.1%	9.8%	6.1%	5.8%	1.9%	25.4%	
Iran	58.5%	40.9%	0.0%	14.3%	20.0%	71.9%	
Afghanistan	83.6%	50.0%	33.3%	42.9%	36.4%	77.8%	
Vietnam	32.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	54.5%	
Iraq	58.9%	64.7%	0.0%	85.7%	100.0%	75.0%	
Pakistan	84.2%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	
Stateless	77.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Total	**62.5%**	**22.0%**	**8.6%**	**15.4%**	**10.3%**	**47.9%**	

Source: DIBP Systems

Finally determined decisions

In 2013–14 there were 545 finally determined grants to IMAs and 504 finally determined refusals (Table 17). The much lower number of grants in 2013–14 compared to 2012–13 is an effect of the cap on Protection visa grants introduced on 5 March 2014 and Ministerial direction No. 57.

Table 17: Number of IMA finally determined Protection visa decisions[26] and finally determined grant rates[27], by programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Finally determined decision	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% change on same qtr last year[28]**
Grants	4994	545	545	0	0	0	
Refusals	644	504	150	88	167	99	
Total	**5638**	**1049**	**695**	**88**	**167**	**99**	
Grant rate[1]	**88.6%**	**59.0%**	**78.4%**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

1. The finally determined grant rate for 2013–14 is calculated only on decisions made before 5 March 2014. After this time, a cap was introduced that prevented further PV grants during the year.

Source: DIBP Systems

[25] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year review decisions.
[26] A decision made at the end of initial processing by a departmental delegate.
[27] Finally determined Protection visa grant rates are an expression of visa grants as a percentage of all finally determined decisions (grants and refusals) made in a given period.
[28] The June quarter 2013–14 is excluded from this comparison as the introduction of the cap on Protection visa grants on 5 March 2014 means that the data for this quarter is not comparable. The graph for grant rates looks at the percentage point difference between quarters rather than a percentage change.

Afghanistan (43 per cent, 232 grants), stateless persons (14 per cent, 78 grants) and Iran (13 per cent, 73 grants) were the top three groups for finally determined grants in 2013–14 (Table 18). This compares to 2012–13 where Afghanistan (47 per cent), Iran (21 per cent) and Pakistan (9 per cent) were ranked top three.

Table 18: Number of IMA finally determined Protection visa grants, by key countries of citizenship[29], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14			
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**
Afghanistan	2354	232	232	0	0	0
Stateless	468	78	78	0	0	0
Iran	1027	73	73	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	279	58	58	0	0	0
Pakistan	473	50	50	0	0	0
Iraq	275	30	30	0	0	0
Other	118	24	24	0	0	0
Total	**4994**	**545**	**545**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: DIBP Systems

Although Sri Lanka was ranked fourth among finally determined grants for 2013–14, it was ranked first on finally determined refusals (Table 19). Consequently, the grant rate for Sri Lanka in 2013–14 was comparatively low at 19 per cent (Table 20). Conversely, stateless persons were ranked second among finally determined grants but seventh among finally determined refusals leading to a relatively high grant rate of 90 per cent.

For most groups, the trend for finally determined refusals shows a decrease in primary refusals in the September, December and June quarters of 2013–14 compared to the same quarters in 2012–13 but an increase in the March quarter (Table 13). This is likely due to the effect of the introduction of the clause 866.22 in December 2013.

Overall, however, there were increases of 21 per cent in the September quarter and 46 per cent in the June quarter and decreases of 51 per cent in the December quarter and 57 per cent in the June quarter compared to 2012–13.

Table 19: Number of IMA finally determined Protection visa refusals, by key countries of citizenship[30], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14				
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**	**% change on same qtr last year**
Sri Lanka	228	320	111	54	97	58	
Iran	187	65	13	15	18	19	
Afghanistan	92	50	13	6	26	5	
Iraq	50	19	6	SP	9	SP	
Pakistan	21	12	2	SP	SP	SP	
Vietnam	35	12	0	SP	SP	5	
Stateless	25	12	2	SP	6	SP	
Other	6	14	3	SP	SP	5	
Total	**644**	**504**	**150**	**88**	**167**	**99**	

Source: DIBP Systems

[29] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year finally determined grants.
[30] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year finally determined refusals.

Grant rates for the December, March and June quarters of 2013–14 have not been calculated as no visas were granted during those quarters. The 89 per cent decrease in the number of finally determined grants in 2013–14 compared to 2012–13 has had an impact on grant rates for the year. The grant rate for 2013–14 declined by 36 percentage points compared to 2012–13.

Table 20: IMA finally determined Protection visa grant rates[31], by key countries of citizenship[32], programme year and quarter, 2012–13 and 2013–14

			2013–14			
Citizenship	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**Sep qtr**	**Dec qtr**	**Mar qtr**	**Jun qtr**
Afghanistan	96.2%	85.0%	94.7%	n.a	n.a	n.a
Stateless	94.9%	89.7%	97.5%	n.a	n.a	n.a
Iran	84.6%	65.2%	84.9%	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sri Lanka	55.0%	18.8%	34.3%	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pakistan	95.7%	86.2%	96.2%	n.a	n.a	n.a
Iraq	84.6%	63.8%	83.3%	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	**88.6%**	**59.0%**	**78.4%**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**

Source: DIBP Systems

[31] The finally determined grant rate for 2013–14 is calculated only on decisions made before 5 March 2014. After this time, a cap was introduced that prevented further PV grants during the year

[32] Key countries of citizenship are based on 2013–14 programme year finally determined grants.

Glossary

Asylum seeker
A person who has left their country of origin, has applied for recognition as a refugee or sought protection on Complementary Protection grounds and is awaiting a decision on their application.

Citizenship
Citizenship is based on passports/travel documents at the time of application for protection. If the applicant has no travel documents, citizenship determination is based on information supplied in the application. A formal process is then done to verify information supplied, and updated as necessary during the application assessment process.

Departmental delegate
An employee of the Department of Immigration and Border Protection who is a delegate of the Minister for the purposes of the *Migration Act 1958*.

Dependant applicant
Member of the same family unit who is included in the application of the principal applicant. A dependent applicant might or might not have claims in their own right.

Finally determined decision
A decision by a departmental delegate to grant a visa or refuse a claim for protection made at the end of primary processing where no review has been sought or after the conclusion of all review processes.

Finally determined grant
A decision by a departmental delegate to grant a visa at the end of primary processing where no review has been sought or after the conclusion of all review processes.

Finally determined grant rate
Final grants expressed as a percentage of all final decisions (grants and refusals) made in a given period.

IMA
Illegal Maritime Arrival.

Lodgement
The receipt of a valid Protection visa application.

Primary decision
A decision made at the end of initial processing by a departmental delegate to grant a visa or refuse a claim for protection.

Primary grant
A visa granted by the departmental delegate at the primary stage of processing.

Primary grant rate
Primary grants expressed as a percentage of all primary decisions (grants and refusals) made in a given period.

Principal applicant
The main applicant for a Protection visa with specific asylum claims.

Programme year
The period from 1 July to 30 June in the following calendar year.

Protection visa
A visa which might be issued to a non-citizen in Australia where the Minister is satisfied Australia has protection obligations under the Refugees Convention or is otherwise owed protection, as defined in s36 of the Migration Act.

Refugee
A person who has been found to be a 'refugee' as defined in the Refugees Convention (that is, a person who is unable to return to their home country owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for one of the Convention/Refugee Convention grounds).

Refusal
A decision that an applicant does not meet the legal criteria for the grant of a visa.

Stateless
A stateless person is an individual who self identifies as stateless, who lacks identity as a national of a state for the purpose of law and is not entitled to the rights, benefits, or protection ordinarily available to a country's nationals.