

s. 47E(d)

Type of claimed relationship:	
Date of marriage/ intended marriage:	
Date of first meeting:	
Date of commitment:	
Marriage certificate/ Relationship certificate:	
History of relationship:	
Any previous relationship for PA or SP:	

s. 47E(d)

IF APPLICABLE	
Non-Migrating MoFU:	
Non-Migrating MoFU Meds:	
Accompanying dependents:	
Evidence of MoFU:	
Satisfied of relationship:	
Medicals required:	

Sponsorship Limitation under Reg 1.20J:	
Accompanying dependents:	
Financial aspects of the relationship:	
Nature of the household:	
Social aspects of the relationship:	
Nature of commitment:	
Are there any other factors that should be considered?:	
If No:	
Interview of applicant and sponsor conducted:	
Relationship Met:	
100.221(5) Long term relationship provision:	
Additional Requirement:	
System check / Have all risk system issues been addressed:	
Health:	
Character:	
Sponsor character:	

STATUS	
All relevant factors considered:	I confirm that I have considered all relevant factors.
Assessment subject to:	No recommendation has been made. Additional documents/information has been requested. Resubmit for prescribed period.
Additional documents/ information requested in ECS:	
Resubmit till :	


s. 47E(d)

Type of claimed relationship:	
Date of marriage/intended marriage:	
Date of first meeting:	
Date of commitment:	
Date of Engagement:	
Marriage certificate:	
History of relationship:	
Any previous relationship for PA or SP:	

S. 47E(d)

[illegible]

IF APPLICABLE	
Non-Migrating MoFU:	
Non-Migrating MoFU Meds:	
Accompanying dependents:	
Evidence of MoFU:	
Satisfied of relationship:	
Medicals required:	

Sponsorship Limitation under Reg 1.20J:	
Accompanying dependents:	
Social aspects of the relationship:	
Nature of commitment:	
Are there any other factors that should be considered?:	
If No:	
Interview of applicant and sponsor conducted:	
Relationship Met:	
100.221(5) Long term relationship provision:	

s. 47E(d)

Health:	
Character:	
Sponsor character:	

STATUS	
All relevant factors considered:	I confirm that I have considered all relevant factors.

Assessment subject to:	On the evidence provided I am satisfied that the requirements for grant are met.
Additional documents/ information requested in ECS:	

Spousal Relationship	
s. 47E(d)	
Marriage certificate:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Date of marriage:	
Wedding photos:	
100.221 (5) Long term relationship provisions:	
s. 47E(d)	
Reg 1.20 J for SP:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Genuine Relationship:	

Not applicable	
Non-Migrating MoFU:	
Non-Migrating MoFU Meds:	
Accompanying dependents:	
Evidence of MoFU:	
Satisfied of relationship:	
Medicals required:	

STATUS	
All relevant factors considered:	I confirm that I have considered all relevant factors.
Assessment subject to:	No recommendation has been made. Additional documents/information has
Additional documents/ information requested in ECS:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Resubmit till :	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

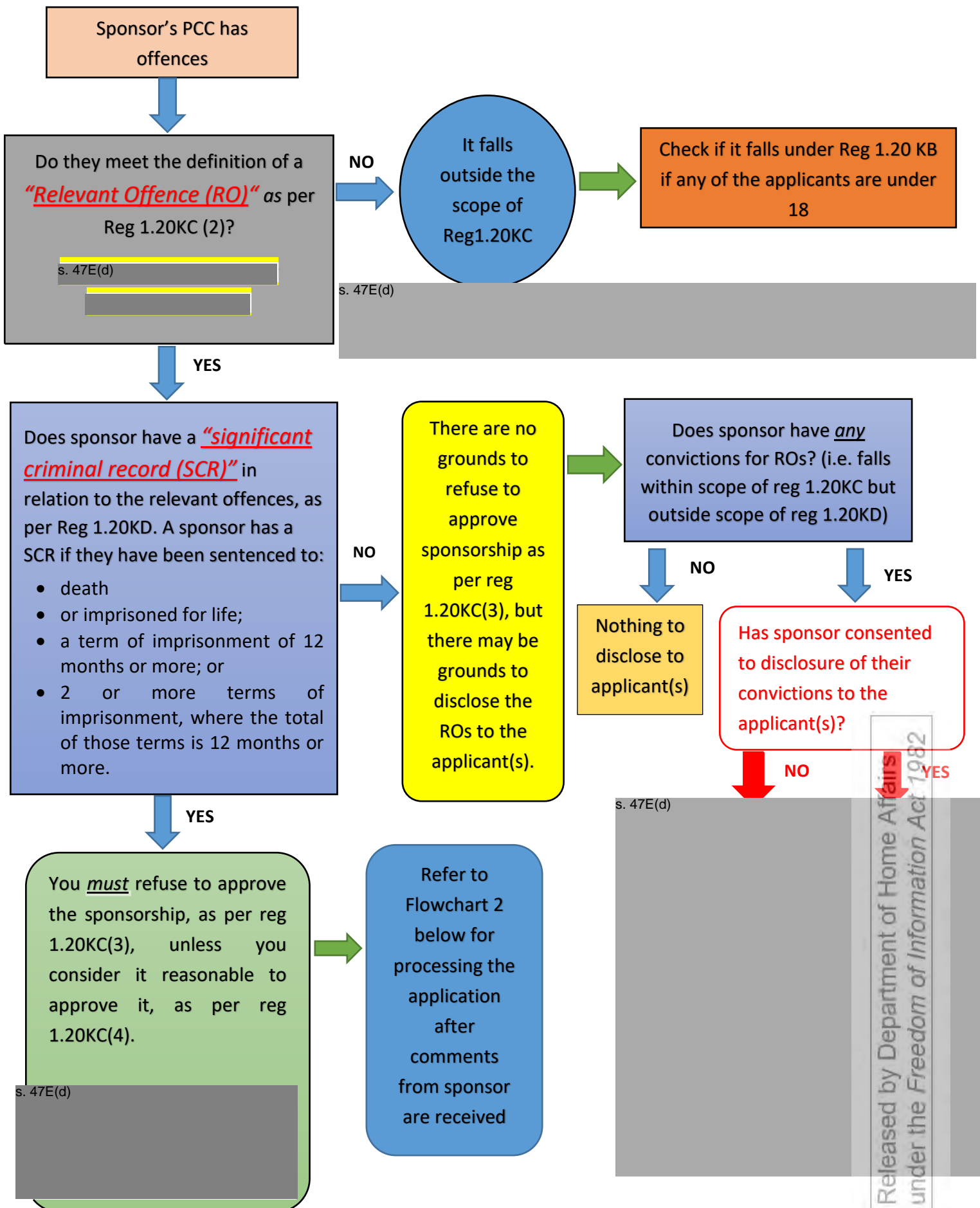
Notice of Intended Marriage (NOIM):	
Date of intended marriage:	
Photographs:	
Reg 1.20 J for SP:	
Genuine Relationship:	

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IF APPLICABLE	
Non-Migrating MoFU:	
Non-Migrating MoFU Meds:	
Accompanying dependents:	
Evidence of MoFU:	
Satisfied of relationship:	
Medicals required:	

STATUS	
All relevant factors considered:	I confirm that I have considered all relevant factors.
Assessment subject to:	No recommendation has been made. Additional documents/information has been requested. Resubmit for prescribed period.
Additional documents/ information requested in ECS:	

## Regulation 1.20KC & 1.20KD – Flow Chart 1





## Regulation 1.20KC & 1.20KD – Flow Chart 2

### 1.20KC(4): Discretion to approve sponsorship:

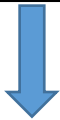
You must **have regard to** matters which include but are not limited to:

- the length of time since the sponsor completed the sentence (or sentences) for the relevant offence/relevant offences (reg. 1.20KC(4)(a));
- the best interests of any children of the sponsor and/or any children of the primary visa applicant (reg. 1.20KC(4)(b));
- the length of the relationship between the sponsor and the primary visa applicant (reg. 1.20KC(4)(c));



Refer your recommendation to approve or not approve the sponsorship, with reasons, to TL/A-based for consideration

Approve  
sponsorship



1. Approve sponsorship (reg 1.20KC(4));

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#### NOTE:

It should be noted at all times that assessment of Reg 1.20KB must be done **independent of and separate** from the assessment made under Reg 1.20KC. It follows then that where a sponsorship is affected by reg 1.20KB as well as reg 1.20KC and you have approved the sponsorship under reg 1.20KC, you should refer to:

*PAM – Div 1.4 – Form 40 sponsorship – Protection of children – Sponsors of concern for advice on assessing reg 1.20KB.*

Refuse to approve  
sponsorship



1. Notify sponsor of decision to refuse to approve sponsorship using approved template;
2. Send a s57 NJ letter to visa applicant(s) to comment on the grounds to refuse their application because they do not have an approved sponsorship;
3. Refuse the visa application after response period has passed & notify applicant(s).

#### NOTE:

s. 47E(d)

[Redacted content]

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22(1)  
Subject: FW: IMPORTANT: Requesting sponsor documents [DLM=For-Official-Use-Only]  
Date: Monday, 2 September 2019 4:12:17 PM  
Attachments: [image004.png](#)  
[image001.jpg](#)

**For-Official-Use-Only**

From: 22(1)(a)(ii)  
Sent: Thursday, 18 July 2019 5:10 PM  
To: 22(1)(a)(ii)

Subject: FW: IMPORTANT: Requesting sponsor documents [DLM=For-Official-Use-Only]

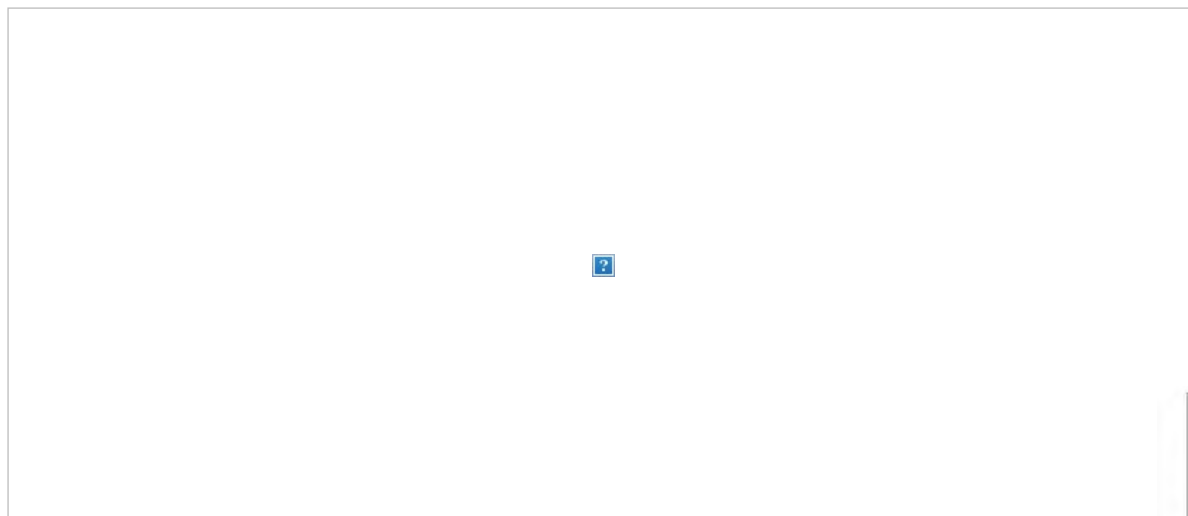
**For-Official-Use-Only**

Hi all

As I showed most of you today, there is a specific template for requesting PCC's from the sponsor.

It is: Request – **IMMI RFI Partner Sponsorship, 28 days response period.**

You will need to ensure you change the addressees and regarding parties to the sponsor as below:

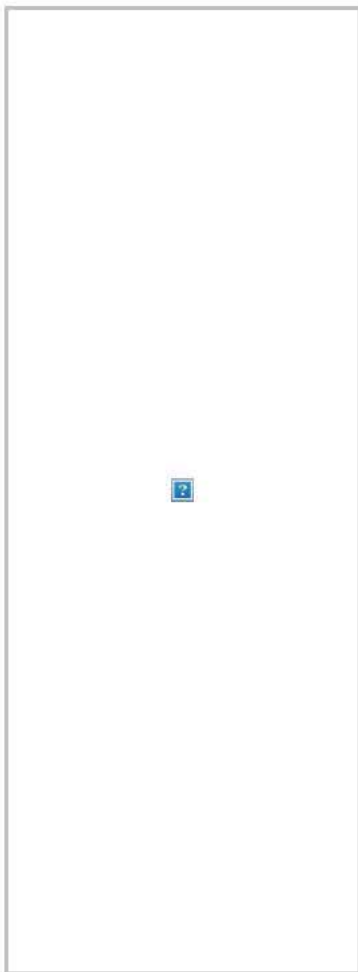


Always ensure the sponsor has authorised for electronic communication, if sending via email. If there's any doubts about that, please discuss with 22(1) or myself.

)( )

Within the letter check the correct PCC's you need to always select the 1<sup>st</sup> option -Australian police check and the 4<sup>th</sup> option. Select the third option always (this guards against, us later finding out they require one for another country, to save time), then if you know from the 40SP that they will *definitely* require one for India, Nepal etc, then also select the 2<sup>nd</sup> option. This way we're covering all bases.

If they *don't* provide the Indian PCC within a reasonable time and we have specifically requested it via the 2<sup>nd</sup> option, then it would be open to us to refuse on 1.20KC(6). However, if we hadn't specifically requested it, and they *hadn't declared* in the 40SP that they had been resident in India for 12 months in the last 10 years, then if we're relying on information such as their movement records, or other applications to inform us that they need to provide the Indian PCC, this may well require a s57, because the information isn't available to us in the *current* application. (I know this is different to what I said at 2:30pm...but as this is being sent at 5pm...this is the advice to follow ;))



This same form can be used when we have the PCC's and they have relevant offences to request consent to disclose (if that hasn't already been provided in the online 40SP). If you require the 40SP form, then that should be requested at the same time through a separate s56 request addressed to the applicant.

Any questions please ask!!! ☺

Kind regards

22(1)(a)(ii)

Website: [www.homeaffairs.gov.au](http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au) | [www.india.embassy.gov.au](http://www.india.embassy.gov.au)

22(1)

**Sent:** Wednesday, 17 July 2019 5:27 PM

22(1)(a)(ii)

**Subject:** IMPORTANT: Requesting sponsor documents [DLM=For-Official-Use-Only]

**For-Official-Use-Only**

Hi all

If the sponsor is required to provide documents (generally this would be for consideration against Reg 1.20K) you must send the request to the SPONSOR not to the APPLICANT.

Therefore, for cases where there is a male sponsor (because we do not request PCC's from female sponsors) you should be sending two notifications.

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One to the sponsor to request their PCC's etc; another to the applicant to request their PCC's and any other relevant documents.

It does not matter if the PA and SP have provided the same email address, or if the SP is the PA's authorised recipient the letters will still need to be sent separately and they should be addressed separately.

This is reminder is due to 2 recent incidences where we have not notified the sponsor correctly of the requirement to provide the PCC's. On both occasions, when staff have then gone to refuse the sponsorship, I have noted we did not correctly notify the sponsor and we have needed to reissue the original s56.

Kind regards

22(1)(a)(ii)

[Redacted signature block]

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Partner category visas (subclass 300, 309 & 100) – 'sponsorship matters'

<p><b>Sponsor is a NZ citizen</b></p>	<p>Check movement records or Centrelink evidence to ascertain if the NZ citizen (1) held a Special Category (s/c 444) visa on 26 February 2001; or (2) held a Special Category (s/c 444) visa that was in force for at least one year in the 2 years before 26 February 2001; or (3) has a certificate, issued under the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>, that states the citizen, for the purposes of the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>, was residing in Australia on a particular date (note that Centrelink stopped accepting applications for these certificates in February 2004).</p> <p>If so, decide if they met health &amp; character requirements at the time of last entry to Australia. If so, they are considered to be an Eligible NZ Citizen (ENZC) &amp; may sponsor the applicant (see <b>health &amp; character PAMs</b>)</p> <p>If not, inform that they cannot sponsor &amp; advise of the temporary s/c 461 visa option.</p>
<p><b>Sponsor is a permanent resident</b></p>	<p>Australian permanent residents are expected to be 'usually resident' in Australia (<b>reg 1.03</b>).</p> <p>The effect of case law (Scargill) is that when you are assessing if a person is usually resident, you must determine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in which country (including Australia) the person is actually usually physically living. (More specifically, this means where the person eats and sleeps and where he has his 'settled or usual abode'); and</li> <li>if it is their firm intention to reside in that country.</li> </ol> <p>Under policy, it may be accepted that the sponsor is usually resident in Australia in the absence of information that suggests otherwise if the sponsor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>holds a permanent visa &amp;</li> <li>is residing in or has previously resided in Australia (<b>Div 1.4 - Form 40 sponsors &amp; sponsorship&gt;REQUIREMENTS TO BE MET BY THE SPONSOR, part 18</b>).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Applicant's 'spouse' is under 18 years of age (309/100 only)</b></p>	<p>The 'spouse' cannot be the sponsor - their parent or guardian who has turned 18 &amp; is an Australian citizen, Australian permanent resident or eligible NZ citizen must sponsor (<b>309.213</b>), including meeting all sponsorship obligations prescribed in <b>reg 1.20</b>. <i>Note</i>: this is only possible for Partner visa applications made on 'spouse' grounds as it is a requirement to be at least 18 years of age to satisfy the de facto or prospective marriage criteria.</p>
<p><b>Applicant &amp;/or dependent(s) under 18 years of age</b></p>	<p>Request police certificate from sponsor. If the sponsor has been (1) charged with, or convicted of, a registrable offence or (2) recently charged with, or convicted, of a serious offence or trafficking or manufacture of drugs; or (3) you have concerns for the welfare of the under 18 applicants because of the sponsor's criminal history, refer the application to VACCU for assessment of <b>reg 1.20KB</b> or <b>PICs 4016/4018</b> but only after seeking comment from the sponsor &amp; after all other criteria have been met (<b>reg 1.20KB</b>).</p>
<p><b>Sponsor has committed offence(s)</b></p>	<p>Assess if offences are Relevant Offences (RO) as per <b>Reg 1.20KC(2)</b>. If no, then <b>reg 1.20KC</b> is met &amp; no further action is required, irrespective of what other offences may have been committed. If yes, consider if sponsor has a Significant Criminal Record (SCR) as per <b>Reg 1.20KC</b>. If no, you cannot refuse s/ship or disclose the RO to visa applicants. If yes, s/ship must be refused as per <b>reg 1.20KC(3)</b> unless you determine it is reasonable to approve it, despite the convictions, as per <b>reg 1.20KC(4)</b>.</p> <p>If sponsor does not provide police checks when requested to do so, refuse s/ship under <b>reg 1.20KC(6)</b> then refuse visa on relevant sch2 criterion.</p> <p>If sponsor refuses to consent to the disclosure of convictions for ROs to the visa applicants, refuse the visa application under the relevant Sch2 criterion.</p> <p><b>Remember: DO NOT</b> disclose convictions for ROs to visa applicants without consent from sponsor.</p>
<p><b>Sponsor has sponsored once before (reg 1.20J)</b></p>	<p>Unless compelling circumstances affecting the sponsor exist, a sponsorship cannot be approved if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the sponsor had previously sponsored a Partner or a Prospective marriage visa applicant, and</li> <li>the visa was granted at the time, and</li> <li>less than 5 years have passed since the date that Partner or Prospective marriage visa application was lodged. <i>Note: The 5 years is calculated from the date the first visa application was made to the date of the approval/refusal of the current sponsorship. (reg 1.20J(1), reg 1.20J(2) &amp; related PAM).</i></li> </ul> <p>Compelling circumstances include but are not limited to (1) the previous partner has died; (2) the previous partner has abandoned the relationship leaving young children; (3) the relationship with the current visa applicant is long standing; or (4) there are children of the current relationship (<b>Div 1.4B – Limitations on certain sponsorships under Division 1.4 – section 7</b>).</p>



<b>Spouse has sponsored twice (or more) before (reg 1.20J)</b>	<b>Reg 1.20J</b> operates to prevent a sponsor from having more than 2 sponsorships in total approved. As such, a sponsor who has already sponsored 2 people on a Partner or Prospective marriage visa cannot have their current sponsorship approved unless compelling circumstances (see above) affecting them exist. <i>Note: The 5 year period does not apply here as it is 2 sponsorships in total and includes sponsorships for applications made prior to November 1996.</i>
<b>Sponsor was themselves sponsored on a Partner or Prospective marriage visa</b>	If the sponsor was themselves previously sponsored on a Partner or Prospective marriage visa, their current sponsorship cannot be approved unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 years have passed* since the date they made the application for which they were sponsored; <b>OR</b></li> <li>• compelling circumstances affecting them exist (see above)</li> </ul> <p><i>*Note: Approval of sponsorship is a time of decision, not time of application requirement. Therefore, a person may be affected by reg 1.20J when they apply but eligible for approval by the time the visa is decided. (see reg 1.20J(1) &amp; (2)).</i></p>
<b>Sponsor was granted a woman at risk visa</b>	Sponsor is prohibited from sponsoring if her woman-at-risk visa was granted in the 5 years immediately preceding the current Partner or Prospective marriage visa application &: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the date of grant of the woman at risk visa the current visa applicant was a former spouse or former de facto partner of that woman, having been divorced or permanently separated from that woman; <b>OR</b></li> <li>• the current visa applicant was her spouse or de facto partner &amp; that relationship had not been declared to the department (<b>clauses 300.212 &amp; 309.212</b>).</li> </ul>
<b>Sponsor holds/held a Contributory Parent (s/c 143) or Contributory Aged Parent (s/c 864) visa granted on or after 1 July 2009</b>	The sponsorship cannot be approved if the couple was in a spouse or de facto relationship on or before the day the s/c 143 or s/c 864 visa was granted unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 years have passed since the sponsor was granted the s/c 143 or s/c 864 visa; <b>OR</b></li> <li>• the current visa applicant had compelling reasons, other than reasons related to their financial circumstances, for not applying for a s/c 143 or s/c 864 at the same time as their sponsor applied; <b>OR</b></li> <li>• if they had applied at the same time as their sponsor, they withdrew that application (before it was finalised) because of compelling reasons other than reasons related to their financial circumstances (<b>reg 1.20KA</b>).</li> </ul>
<b>Sponsors &amp; their capacity to meet their obligations (reg 1.20)</b>	The sponsor's capacity to meet their obligations, as required under <b>reg 1.20</b> , can be taken to be met by the fact that the sponsor has completed a sponsorship form (form 40SP) and signed the sponsorship undertaking part. There is no need to request evidence to test the sponsor's capacity to meet these obligations; however, it is open to officers to do so.
<b>Sponsor withdraws their sponsorship</b>	<b>Withdraws prior to decision of 309 or 300:</b> Visa may be refused as applicant cannot satisfy 309.222 or 300.222 which requires the sponsorship to continue to be in force. This applies to both primary & dependent visa applicants.  <b>Withdraws after 309 but before 100:</b> Visa cannot be refused on the basis of having no valid sponsorship as there is no requirement for a sponsorship to continue to be in place for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage of the Partner visa process (ie the s/c 100) for either primary or dependent visa applicants.
<b>Sponsorship limitation (reg 1.20J) where visa applicant never travelled to A/a</b>	If a Partner or Prospective marriage visa was granted but the applicant never entered Australia or entered then departed (ie no migration outcome was gained), reg 1.20J still applies to prevent the sponsor from sponsoring another Partner or Prospective Marriage visa applicant until 5 years have passed since the first application was made.  However, where no migration outcome was obtained, Family Migration Programme Management Section supports waiver of reg 1.20J on compelling & compassionate grounds.

22(1)  
(a)(ii)

**Subject:** Important : Read and Implement effective today - Standard Correspondence ~~[DLM-For Official Use Only]~~

~~For Official Use Only~~

Hello

SharePoint (replaced GOVDEX) has approved standard correspondences and we have saved this to the G drive for the following scenarios:

- Expired Health Results
- Limitation on Sponsorship – Reg. 1.20J
- Limitation on sponsorship – Reg 1.20 KA
- PIC -4004- Debt to commonwealth
- RFI - Further evidence of relationship
- RFI - Outstanding Document Request
- RFI - Overseas Penal
- Notification - Progress enquiry for applications with VACCU/NCCC
- Relationship Breakdown

-  
The standard templates have been saved at: 22(1)(a)(ii)

Guidelines for using the document:

- The standard wordings can be used for **all caseloads** as long as relevant (e.g. PIC 4004)
- The highlighted bits in red are instruction for VPOs and need to be carefully reviewed prior to sending the template
- The standard paragraphs for the above scenario replaces any existing ones that you may have – for example, the ones currently being used for evidence of relationship would be replaced by the new one. **You need to ensure that your case notes at time of resubmitting align with the request for information.**

In case of any specific issues identified, let me know.

Regards

22(1)(a)(ii)

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Member of the Family Unit (MoFU) & PARTNER CATEGORY VISAS

22(1)(a)(ii)

309	SUBCLASS 309 – PROVISIONAL PARTNER VISAS		
	<i>Adding newborn child</i>	<i>Adding dependent child</i>	<i>Adding MoFU other than dependent child</i>
<i>Yes/no?</i>	Yes (automatic <sup>1</sup> )	Yes	No
<i>Provisions</i>	Reg 2.08	Reg 2.08B	Item 1220A(3)(d): can apply separately
<i>Fees</i>	Nil	Nil	Full VAC
<i>Method</i>	Passport or birth certificate	Request in writing*	Form 47SP

22(1)(a)(ii)

^ AAC is Additional Applicant Charge

\* request must include claim that additional applicant is dependent child of the main applicant & correct fees have been paid & dependent child is in the correct location (on or offshore)

# MoFU other than dependent child can make a valid application, as per item 1120(3)(d) but cannot be granted the visa because 309.311 requires them to have made a combined application

22(1)(a)(ii)

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# RECOGNITION OF UNDERAGE MARRIAGES FOR MIGRATION

	Marriage valid if	Marriage not valid if
1 or both parties is 16 or 17 at time of marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>both parties were domiciled outside Australia when the marriage took place; <u>or</u></li> <li>the marriage was authorised by an Australian judge or magistrate (1 party must be over 18)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at least one party was domiciled in Australia when the marriage took place (for example, lives in Australia but married overseas while on holiday); <u>and</u></li> <li>the marriage was not authorised by an Australian judge or magistrate</li> </ul>

1 or both parties is under 16 at time of marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the marriage took place outside Australia; <u>and</u></li> <li>both parties were domiciled outside Australia when the marriage took place, <u>and</u></li> <li>the marriage is recognised in the country in which it took place<sup>1</sup>; <u>and</u></li> <li>both parties have since turned 16<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at least one party was domiciled in Australia when the marriage took place<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
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## What to do

No visa lodged yet	s/c 300 visa lodged	Partner visa lodged
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if validity of marriage is in question, can't meet 300 or 309/100 on spouse grounds;</li> <li>client to obtain independent legal advice from A/a which casts doubt on either: (1) whether the couple is legally married to each other; or (2) whether the marriage would be recognised as valid by a court in Australia; or (3) whether their marriage could be proved in legal proceedings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if validity of marriage is in question, 300.221A (no impediment to the marriage in Australian law) can't be met. Client to obtain independent Australian legal advice (see heading 'no visa lodged yet');</li> <li>If legal advice casts doubt about one of the 3 matters, proceed with application as 300.221A is met.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If validity of marriage is in question, assess under de facto &amp; grant if met.</li> <li>If de facto not met, invite applicant to obtain independent Australian legal advice (see heading 'no visa lodged yet'.</li> <li>If legal advice casts doubt about one of the 3 matters, refuse 309/100 &amp; invite to apply for s/c300 under reg 2.11<sup>4</sup>.</li> <li>If legal advice doesn't cast doubt, no pathway until de facto can be met.</li> </ul>

22(1)(a)(ii)

<sup>1</sup> A marriage may be recognised in a country, despite it not being registered officially. The marriage laws of the country are relevant

<sup>2</sup> The marriage is not valid while one party is under 16 but becomes valid as soon as the youngest party turns 16

<sup>3</sup> The marriage is not and never will be recognised

<sup>4</sup> Under reg 2.11, applicant may pay only the difference between the first & second applications. As the VAC for s/c300 & 100 are the same, applicant pays NIL for new application unless there has been a VAC increase

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**Subject:**

Must Read: Some Assessment Rules and Subsequent assessment rules - Partner cohort  
~~[SEC-UNCLASSIFIED]~~

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

Hello

There are some rules around initial assessment and subsequent assessment that seem to be inconsistent across the team. I am clarifying (amending as well) these and all of you are required to follow these :

Initial assessment: This stage means that no assessment has been undertaken on this application.

Initial assessor needs to ensure of the following:

- You are expected to take the case as far as you can. This includes assessment and administrative work on the case.
- Initial ICSE checklist needs to be filled prior to resubmitting the case
- All assessments needs to be under the 'Assessment (Preliminary) event'
- If you intend to undertake interview – you need to try the contact number for a period of three days at three different times. ICSE should indicate that you have followed this process
- If you are unable to get through the contact number, send the applicant an email via **ECS (for cases processed on ICSE)** requesting for alternate contact number. Put **7** day hibernation date and keep the case with you for **Seven** days. Check Immi Account, if number received, initiate an interview. If not, check India Migration and CST mailbox prior to extending the hibernation day for the relevant period and allocate to team after putting any other label if applicable

Subsequent assessment: This stage, popularly known as 'resubmit' stage is for the assessment to be taken forward to the next stage.

Subsequent assessor needs to ensure of the following:

- Review the outstanding requirements and assess against that requirement.
- If an interview is pending and information is received post the time frame given to the initial officer, the subsequent officer will undertake the interview and move the case forward
- Subsequent assessor is to update the ICSE checklist for other requirements that have been received
- Subsequent assessor would either proceed to finalise the case , queue it for grant or request the outstanding requirements and update the hibernation date and WMAN labels before allocating the case to team


If the case is not finalised at first subsequent assessment stage, it will wake up at a later date and next subsequent assessor is to follow the subsequent assessment guidelines again.

**Given that the caseload is not TCM, the case would not be allocated to initial officer unless there is specific sensitivities in the case and it has been approved by TL for case to go back to initial officer. At the same time, the initial officer is not the resubmit case unless they have followed the processes identified against the initial assessment cohort. Given that your WMAN are visually more sorted, the initial officer should know when an initial assessment case has an hibernation date and required more working through.**

**During QA and feedback at subsequent stage, it would be assessed whether the initial assessor followed the required due processes**

Regards

22(1)(a)(ii)



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Grant Checklist		Expiry Date
Reg 1.20KC- Character Sponsor	: Met	
Reg 1.20KB- Character -Sponsor	: N/a	
Form 40Sp/sponsorship form	: Met	
Movement checks - offshore	: No	
System check for SP	: Yes	
PIC checks (PA)	:	
4001 - Character -Ind	: Met	
4001 - Character -Aus	: Met	
s. 47E(d)	Met	
4003 - WMD	: Met	
4004 - Debt to Commonwealth	: Met	
4007 - Medicals PA	: Met	
Any Additional Information	: No	
Biometrics status	: N/a	
System check for PA	: Yes	
PIC checks (PH)	:	
4001 - Character	:	
s. 47E(d)	:	
4003 - WMD	:	
4004 - Debt to Commonwealth	:	
4021 - Valid passport	:	
4019 - Above 18 Evidence of Dep:	:	
4015 - 4016 Custody and Permissio:	:	
4007 - Medicals PH	:	
Any Additional Information	:	
System check for PH	:	

**Subject:** Processing guideline - Assessing sponsorship and handling case at assessment stage ~~[DLM - For Official Use Only]~~

~~For Official Use Only~~

All

To clarify the processing approach as there is inconsistency in team on how we are processing the cases where sponsorship form has not been provided.

Form 40SP (Sponsorship for a partner to migrate to Australia) or Form 40CH(Sponsorship for a child to migrate to Australia) is required to assess regulation 1.20. Policy requirement is for sponsorship form to be provided at time of visa application and assessment of a visa cannot commence until Form 40 and all relevant documents have been provided.

In relation to processing approach, please note the following guidelines:

- If you have a 40SP at time of assessment, you can undertake assessment of the application. If the form is not electronic and same is required, it can be requested along with other documents as long as there is a form 40SP available to you at time of assessment. The case can be resubmitted post RFI.
- **If there is no form 40SP at all**, the initial assessor would request for the electronic sponsorship form and if required supporting documents in support of sponsorship (noted below) via call followed ECS and provide 7 days for the same. The case would remain in the initial assessor WMAN along with a hibernation date. Once the sponsorship is received, sponsorship and other Schedule 2 requirements will be assessed by the initial assessor prior to resubmitting the case.

We have commenced requesting for electronic 40sp as part of the pre assessment checklist for cases lodged from December 2019 onwards and hopefully that would assist.

**PAM guidelines:**

[All stacks 01/10/2019 - POLICY - MIGRATION REGULATIONS - DIVISIONS](#) [Div1.4] Form 40 sponsors and sponsorship

***As a Schedule 2 requirement***

*As sponsorship approval is a Schedule 2 criterion, the applicant must satisfy the criterion that they are sponsored at 'time of visa application'. Therefore, it is a policy requirement that the sponsorship form is provided at the same time the visa application is lodged. Assessment of the visa cannot commence until the form 40 and all relevant documentation has been provided - if necessary, officers can remind sponsors and applicants that a delay in the provision of the form and documentation will lead to a delay in visa processing.*

*Although the officer is to ensure that the necessary documentation is provided, they should not indicate whether the sponsorship will be approved. Approval or refusal of the*



*sponsorship (as part of the visa application) is determined by the s65 delegate. For policy and procedure, see, in PAM3: GenGuideA - All visas - Visa application procedures:*

## **Supporting documentation**

### **Policy requirements**

#### **Completed form 40**

*The form 40 must be submitted fully completed: all relevant sections should be complete and it is to be signed and dated.*

*(Note: The absence of a signature on the form 40 will generally not invalidate the visa application.)*

#### **Evidence of relationship**

*Evidence to support the relationship between the sponsor and the applicant could include:*

- *birth certificates (showing full names of parents)*
- *marriage certificates*
- *death certificates and*
- *adoption certificates*

*or in lieu of some or all of the above*

- *family status certificates and*
- *family books where these documents are officially issued and maintained.*

*Additional birth certificates may be required. For instance, a visa application by a nephew or niece of the sponsor would probably need to be supported by full birth certificates of the sponsor, the applicant and the parent of the applicant (who is the sibling of the sponsor). The birth certificate of either the sponsor or the parent of the applicant (depending on which sibling was the younger) would need to show the other sibling as 'previous issue' and the applicant's birth certificate would need to show that other sibling as a parent.*

*For many visa, evidence of relationship will also be required to support claims against other Schedule 2 criteria.*

#### **Age**

*Acceptable evidence of the sponsor's and the applicant's ages is a full birth certificate.*

*If there is a reasonable explanation for such official evidence not being available, alternatives that contain details that help support the claims in question may be considered, including, but not limited to:*

- *medical records*
- *taxation records*
- *health insurance or social security records*
- *will or testaments and*
- *departmental records.*

*At least two different types of alternate evidence should be provided in lieu of one piece of official evidence, that is, a full birth certificate.*

22(1)(a)(ii)

**Partner visas (subclass 309 & 100) – 'de facto' relationships (s5CB, reg1.09A & reg2.03A)**

<b>One or both of the parties under 18</b>	Partner relationships prior to 18 count towards the 12 month 'time of application' requirement, however, both applicant & sponsor must be at least 18 when the application is made ( <b>see reg 2.03A(2)(b) for requirement to be 18 at time of application</b> ).
<b>Couple has not lived together</b>	<p>In addition to not being married to each other, all 4 elements of s5CB(2) need to be met, not just 1. That is, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they have a mutual commitment to a shared life to the exclusion of all others <b>5CB(2)(a)</b>; and</li> <li>• the relationship between them is genuine &amp; continuing <b>5CB(2)(b)</b>; and</li> <li>• they live together or do not live separately and apart on a permanent basis <b>5CB(2)(c)</b>; and</li> <li>• they are not related by family <b>5CB(2)(d)</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Effect of Case law (MIBP v SZOXP &amp; Anor): Cannot find that s5CB(2)(c) isn't met solely on the basis that the couple has never lived together. However a delegate can take into consideration the time spent living together (or not) when assessing the genuineness of the relationship (5CB(2)(b))</p> <p>There is no minimum period that the couple need to have lived together to satisfy the definition at s5CB. Assess on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Case law is only in relation to 5CB but the same should apply to s5F because wording is identical.</p>
<b>Couple has not been together for 12 months</b>	The 12 month relationship requirement ( <b>reg 2.03A</b> ) should <b>not</b> form part of the assessment of the definition of de facto partner as prescribed in s5CB of the Act. Officers need not turn their mind to reg 2.03A until <u>after</u> they have satisfied themselves that 5CB is met. To decide 5CB, officers <i>must</i> consider reg 1.09A. A couple who meets de facto definition but does not satisfy the 12 month relationship requirement or any of the exceptions in reg 2.03A would be refused on failing to meet reg 2.03A, not on failing to satisfy s5CB of the Act.
<b>Couple in long term relationship</b>	<p>If, at time of application, the couple has been in a partner relationship for at least 3 years or 2 if they have a child, the s/c100 permanent visa <u>should</u> be considered immediately after grant of the 309 &amp; granted if all criteria are met (<b>see clause 100.221(5) &amp; related PAM</b>). <i>Note: You must grant the 309 before granting the 100.</i></p> <p>If the 100 visa is not granted immediately after the 309 &amp; you become aware of this at a later date, decide the 100 as soon as you become aware of the matter; there is no requirement to wait until 2 years have passed.</p>
<b>Sponsoring partner holds/held a humanitarian visa</b>	<p>(1) The 12 month relationship requirement does not apply if the sponsoring partner holds/ held a permanent humanitarian visa &amp; the couple was in a partner relationship prior to the humanitarian visa being granted &amp; that relationship was declared to DIAC before the humanitarian visa was granted (<b>see 2.03A(3)(4)(a)</b>).</p> <p>(2) Applicant may be granted the s/c100 permanent visa immediately after grant of the s/c309 visa if the partner relationship between the couple existed &amp; was declared to the department at the time the humanitarian visa was granted (<b>see clause 100.221(6)</b>).</p>
<b>Couple has registered their relationship with the relevant authority in NSW, Vic, QLD, Tas. or A.C.T</b>	<p><b>Regulation 2.03(A)(5)</b> exempts de facto couples who have registered their relationship in Australia from having to meet the '12 month relationship' requirement set out in <b>reg 2.03A(3)(b)</b>. The relationship however <u>must</u> still be assessed against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>S5CB</b> of the Act - (a) have a mutual commitment to a shared life to the exclusion of all others, (b) have a genuine &amp; continuing relationship, (c) live together or not separately &amp; apart on a permanent basis &amp; (d) not be related by family); &amp;</li> <li>• <b>Reg 1.09A</b> - (1) financial aspects, (2) nature of the household, (3) social aspects of the relationship &amp; (4) the couple's commitment to each other).</li> </ul> <p><b>2.03A(5)</b> is not a time of application criterion, therefore, it is open to an applicant to register their relationship at any time between application and decision.</p>
<b>Applicant and/or sponsoring partner still married to someone else</b>	<b>5CB(2)</b> of the Act requires the parties to 'not be married to each other'. This means one or both can be married to someone else. The couple must however, satisfy you that their relationship with the person to whom they are married has ended, & that they meet parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section <b>5CB</b> 's definition of de facto (see above). The application can be processed in the normal manner; no evidence of a divorce is required if it can't be obtained.

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**Partner visas (subclass 309 & 100) – 'spouse' relationships (s5F & reg 1.15A)**

<b>Couple not married at time of application</b>	A couple may lodge a valid application on the basis of intent to marry, but they must enter into a valid marriage before the visa can be granted ( <b>309.211(3) &amp; 309.224</b> ). If they marry but the marriage cannot be recognised as valid, the application should be assessed against <b>s5CB</b> 's definition of 'de facto' (see above for 12 month r/ship requirement and/or exemption).
<b>One or both of the parties is under the age of 18 (16 or 17)</b>	<p>Both parties can be under the age of 18 at time of application, however, if they are not married, they must enter into a valid marriage (see above) or, if married, demonstrate that the marriage is valid before the visa can be granted on 'spouse' grounds (<b>309.211(3) &amp; 309.224, s5F of the Act &amp; s12 of the Marriage Act 1961</b>). A 'valid' marriage is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>where one (or both) of the parties is 'domiciled' in Australia</i> - both parties were at least 18 years of age when the marriage took place; <b>OR</b></li> <li>• <i>where one (or both) of the parties is 'domiciled' in Australia and one of the parties is aged between 16 and 18</i> - an Australian Judge or Magistrate has issued a court order authorising the marriage. This applies regardless of whether the marriage takes place in or outside Australia; <b>OR</b></li> <li>• <i>where neither of the parties is 'domiciled' in Australia</i> – both parties have attained the age of 16 years (<b>s5F of the Act, sections 15 &amp; 16 of relevant PAM 3 &amp; subsection 10(2) &amp; section 12 of the Marriage Act 1961</b>). (Note: If both parties are domiciled outside Australia &amp; under the age of 16 at the time of marriage, the marriage is automatically recognised after the youngest party turns 16).</li> </ul> <p>If the marriage is deemed invalid and both parties were 18 at time of application, the application should be assessed against <b>s5CB</b>'s definition of 'de facto' (see above) &amp; any partner relationship that existed prior them turning 18 may be counted towards the 12 month relationship requirement and exemptions (on back of this card) for <b>reg 2.03A</b>.</p>
<b>Couple in long term relationship</b>	Regardless of how long the couple has been married, if, at time of application, they had been in a partner relationship for at least 3 years or 2 if they have a child, the s/c100 visa should be considered immediately after grant of the s/c309 ( <b>100.221(5)</b> ). If the 100 visa is not granted immediately after the 309 & you become aware of this at a later date, decide the 100 as soon as you become aware of the matter; there is no requirement to wait until 2 years have passed.
<b>Sponsor holds/held a humanitarian visa</b>	Applicant may be granted the s/c100 permanent visa immediately after grant of the s/c309 visa if the partner relationship between the couple existed & was declared to the department before the humanitarian visa was granted ( <b>clause 100.221(6)</b> ).
<b>Couple married by proxy (usually have never met in person)</b>	<p>The marriage is valid if it is valid in the country in which it was solemnised. However, the couple cannot satisfy the definition of spouse (<b>s5F</b>) if they have never met in person because a valid marriage is only 1 requirement (<b>s5F(2)(a)</b>). The couple must still satisfy <u>all</u> of the below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- they have a mutual commitment to a shared life as husband &amp; wife to the exclusion of all others (<b>s5F(2)(b)</b>), and</li> <li>- the relationship between them is genuine &amp; continuing (<b>s5F(2)(c)</b>); and</li> <li>- they live together or do not live separately &amp; apart on a permanent basis (<b>s5F(2)(d)</b>).</li> </ul>
<b>Couple's marriage is invalid (refer to s88D &amp; 113(2) of Marriage Act)</b>	<p><u>Application not yet lodged</u>: Applicant may obtain legal advice from an Australian lawyer. Advice <u>must</u> cast doubt about <u>one</u> of the following: (1) whether those persons are legally married to each other; or (2) where the form or ceremony of marriage took place outside Australia, whether the marriage would be recognised as valid by a court in Australia; or (3) whether their marriage could be proved in legal proceedings. If doubt is <u>not</u> cast, criteria for 309 (on spouse grounds) cannot be met because 'no doubt' does <u>not</u> mean marriage is valid but could potentially meet de facto.</p> <p><u>Application already lodged</u>: assess under de facto provisions (<b>s5CB</b>) &amp; if met grant visa. If relationship is less than 12 months, consider if compelling &amp; compassionate circumstances exist to waive this requirement (<b>reg 2.03A(3)</b>). If not, applicant may provide legal advice as described above. If doubt is cast, refuse 309/100 &amp; invite application for 300 (<b>see reg 2.11</b>). If doubt is not cast, 309/100 must still be refused as 'no doubt' does not mean marriage is valid.</p>
<b>Couple validly married but never lived together</b>	See advice overleaf and assess in the same manner as for 'de facto' couples who have never lived together. This is because the requirement to live together or not separately and apart on a permanent basis exists for both de facto and married partners.

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## Adding certain Members of the Family Unit (MoFU) to visa applications

Reg 2.08: Application by newborn child	
<b>Child born in A/a</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child holds same visa(s) that the parent(s) hold(s) (section 78 of the Act).</li> <li>• Child is unlawful if parents are unlawful.</li> <li>• Child is taken to have applied for the same visa(s) as their parent, including a bridging visa if applicable (reg 2.08), see scenarios below.</li> </ul>
<b>Child born before visa application decided</b>	<p>Child (other than a contributory parent newborn child):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is taken to have applied for the same visa; &amp;</li> <li>• the child's application is taken to have been combined with their parent's visa application</li> </ul> <p>Child must still satisfy 'time of application' &amp; 'time of decision' criteria.</p> <p>Child is taken to have made an application, <i>by operation of law</i> (reg 2.08), from the date they were born, even if the Department was not notified of the birth.</p> <p>Request birth certificate &amp; raise permission request &amp; process child's application as soon as you become aware of the birth, even if you have already finalised the primary applicant's visa.</p> <p><i>(note: see reg 2.07AL &amp; 2.08AA for application by a contributory parent newborn children).</i></p>
<b>Primary visa applicant has multiple visa applications</b>	Child is taken to have made an application for each undecided visa application & a decision in respect of the child needs to be made in relation to each of these applications.
<b>Primary visa applicant's visa refused</b>	<p><u>Child born before refusal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child is taken to have made an application, as per above.</li> <li>• If the primary applicant has lodged an appeal of the refusal decision, decide the child's application &amp; refuse it to enable the MRT/RRT to consider the child as part of the parent's review application.</li> </ul> <p><u>Child born after refusal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reg 2.08 does not apply &amp; child is not taken to have made an application &amp; cannot be included in review application. If MRT/RRT remits, child is taken to be included.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Partner visas</u></b></p> <p><b>Child born after 309 or 820 grant but before 100 or 801 decision</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child taken to have applied for the 100 or 801 but not 309 or 820.</li> <li>• If born onshore, child holds 309 or 820 visa by operation of s78 of the Act.</li> <li>• If born offshore, child cannot satisfy criteria for grant of 100 or 801 as they need to hold 820 or 309 or 445. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Child to apply for 445 (Dependent Child) visa (VAC payable).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**Reg 2.08A: Addition of spouse, de facto partner or dependent child to certain permanent visa applications**

**Applicant seeks to add dependent child or spouse or de facto partner to a permanent visa application**

Reg 2.08A allows a primary applicant to add a spouse, de facto partner or dependent child to a permanent visa application after it has been lodged but before it is decided, provided the visa's schedule 1 allows combined applications to be made.

The following must be met:

- the request is made in writing for the additional applicant (spouse, de facto partner or dependent child) to be added to the visa application; &
- the request includes the claim that the additional applicant is the spouse, de facto partner or dependent child of the main applicant; &
- the Additional Applicant Charge (AAC) (if any) in respect of that applicant has been paid; &
- the additional applicant satisfies the schedule 1 location criteria.

The additional applicant is taken to have made a combined application with, and at the same time & place as the primary applicant, on the day the request is received. However, unless the applicant has also made an application for a 309 or 820 in accordance with reg 2.08B, they cannot satisfy criteria for grant of a 100 or 801.

If the additional applicant is a dependent child, the child is to apply for a 445 visa (VAC payable). Once child holds a 445 visa, the applicant must complete Form 1002 or request in writing to include child in primary applicant's outstanding 100 or 801 application (Nil VAC payable).

*(note: it will be very rare for a spouse or de facto applicant to be added to a Partner visa application, however, it is possible, for example, where the MRT has remitted a decision to refuse an 820 & the applicant seeks to include a new partner before the 801 is decided ).*

The additional applicant must still satisfy 'time of application' & 'time of decision' criteria.

**Reg 2.08B: Addition of certain dependent children to certain applications for temporary visas**

**Applicant seeks to add a dependent child to a temporary visa application**

Reg 2.08B allows a dependent child to be added to certain **temporary** visa applications (see reg 2.08B(1)(a) for list of visas) before they are decided, provided combined applications are allowed and the following are met:

- the request is made in writing for the dependent child to be added to the visa application; &
- the request includes the claim that the additional applicant is the dependent child of the main applicant; &
- the AAC (if any) & Subsequent Temporary Application Charge (STAC) (if any) have been paid; &
- the additional applicant satisfies the schedule 1 location criteria.


The dependent child's application is taken to have been made on the latest of:

- the written request being received; &
- the AAC & STAC (if any) have been paid.

The dependent child is taken to have made a combined application with, and at the same time and place as, the main applicant. The dependent child must still satisfy 'time of application' & 'time of decision' criteria.


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s. 47E(d)


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New Delhi Partner Processing team to implement the below processing guidelines with effect from 25 September 2018.

s. 47E(d)

A large rectangular area of the document is redacted with a solid grey fill.


Assessment template is also appended below when s. 47E(d)

A horizontal line of the document is redacted with a solid grey fill.

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s. 47E(d)




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s. 47E(d)



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## Assessment template when WMAN has

### PA and SP's details:

- Age - PA (XX, M/F) & SP (XX)
- Specify nationality if applicant is a Third country national.
- Specify if SP is a Refugee visa holder
- Similar/Cross culture.
  - *If significant age gap, specify.*
- Marital Status: Married/Defacto/Engaged
- Previous relationship (Check progression of current relationship and provide below details)
  - *Record marriage and separation/divorce dates; list children of previous relationship if applicable; and note concerns about previous relationship if applicable*
  - Child if applicable -  
**Name and DOB of child of PA/ SP**  
*Migrating or non-migrating member for PA*  
*Whereabouts and living arrangements if non-migrating*

s. 47E(d)


Does SP limitation (Reg 1.20J) apply? Y/N

Are there any previous sponsorship withdrawals? Y/N

Details of Relationship:

- **HOR** :
  - Arranged /love marriage – how & when
  - First meeting – how & when
  - They committed to share life together on xx/xx/xxxx & got married on xx/xx/xxxx.
  - Movements- **Noted SP was offshore at the time of first meeting in person & marriage.**

s. 47E(d)



### **My findings and reasoning**

I have considered the documents and information submitted in support of the visa applications and I note that **<VPOS to include their reasoning to indicate if they are satisfied/not satisfied and if interview is required to address the concerns>**

### **Recommendation:**

A marriage certificate from the relevant authority has been sighted. History of the relationship and the nature of the relationship have been considered having regard to the four factors prescribed by the legislation in the context of marriages and cultural aspects in India.

I am satisfied that PA and SP are in a genuine and continuing relationship.

I have also assessed and note that PA meets/does not meet the criteria for BC 100.



22(1)  
Subject: RE: Domestic violence considerations [DLM=For-Official-Use-Only]  
Date: Friday, 18 October 2019 12:20:35 PM  
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)  
[VACCU Character Referral Guidel nes- May 2018.DOCX](#)

For-Official-Use-Only

Dear 22(1),

s. 47C(1)

Regarding the applicant below, we would definitely want him to be referred to VACCU

Hope that helps

Kind regards,

22(1)

(a)(ii)

Department of Home Affairs

22(1)(a)(ii)

For-Official-Use-Only

From: 22(1)(a)(ii)  
Sent: Thursday, 17 October 2019 10 53 PM  
To: 22(1)(a)(ii)  
Subject: Domestic violence considerations [DLM=For-Official-Use-Only]

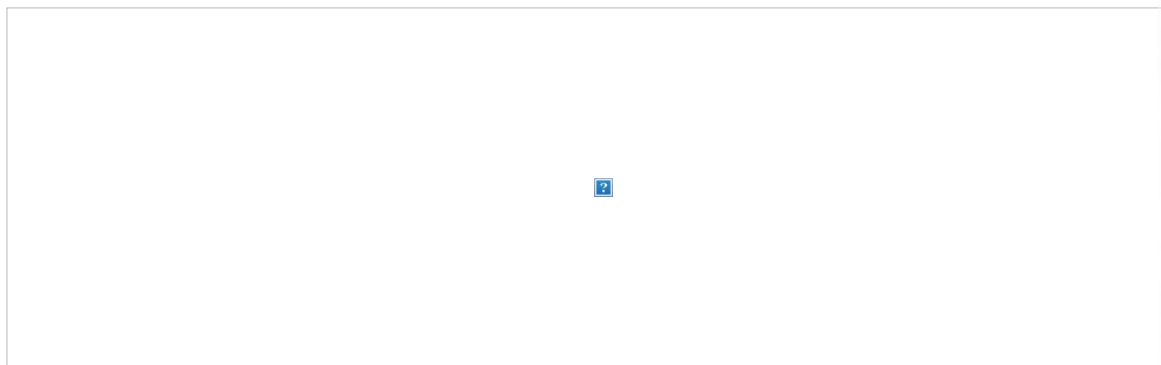
For-Official-Use-Only

Hi

Domestic violence offences seen by New Delhi typically do not result in convictions that result in a substantial criminal record

s. 47C(1)

We have a current case in New Delhi in which the applicant s 22(1)(a)(ii) :



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Any advice would be appreciated regarding how we might consider the applicant against PIC 4001

Kind regards

22(1)(a)(ii)

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## VACCU Character Referral Guidelines


s. 47E(d)



s. 47E(d)



22(1)(a)(ii)



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Guidelines for LEE on consideration of PIC4020 refusals for Temporary visa applicants who do not declare previous visa refusals

s. 47E(d)

Consider it 'innocent mistake' / not 'purposeful falsity'

PIC 4020 met



Continue processing application as usual. Enter case note about the failure to declare previous refusal



s. 47E(d)

s. 47E(d)

s. 47E(d)

If the applicant does not return a biometric match, check if they have failed to declare any previous Australian visa refusals. If they have NOT failed to declare previous visa refusals to Australia, process application as usual, finding that PIC4020 is met in that respect. If they HAVE failed to declare previous visa refusals to Australia, consider as follows:

s. 47E(d)

# Freedom of Information Request FA 19/11/00275

Processing times (calendar days) for primary Subclass 600 Visitor visa applications decided between 01 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 by streams where the processing office is New Delhi

Source: Department of Home Affairs, 2020 (RFI 23692.01)

Note 1 Applications decided is based on visas granted or refused.

Note 2: Figures are from a dynamic source and are subject to variations.

Stream	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Average	Decisions
<b>Business Visitor</b>					
Jan-2019	6	10	18	9	2,039
Feb-2019	5	7	11	5	2,324
Mar-2019	13	17	21	12	2,243
Apr-2019	9	13	20	10	2,227
May-2019	4	7	15	5	3,079
Jun-2019	7	10	18	9	2,144
Jul-2019	9	16	21	11	2,336
Aug-2019	13	19	27	13	3,502
Sep-2019	9	16	26	11	3,079
Oct-2019	5	9	16	7	3,055
Nov-2019	4	13	23	9	2,492
Dec-2019	4	10	22	8	1,484
<i>Total (Decisions)</i>					<b>30,004</b>
<b>Sponsored Family</b>					
Dec-2019	19	19	19	19	2
<i>Total (Decisions)</i>					<b>2</b>
<b>Tourist</b>					
Jan-2019	23	28	36	26	23,273
Feb-2019	21	26	36	25	17,719
Mar-2019	25	30	40	27	22,410
Apr-2019	23	29	41	26	25,265
May-2019	15	24	34	19	30,521
Jun-2019	17	24	35	20	22,021
Jul-2019	16	20	35	17	27,638
Aug-2019	16	20	38	17	27,809
Sep-2019	17	21	36	17	30,782
Oct-2019	17	23	31	18	33,772
Nov-2019	15	18	32	16	32,667
Dec-2019	15	19	33	16	26,785
<i>Total (Decisions)</i>					<b>320,662</b>
<b>Grand Total (Decisions)</b>					<b>350,668</b>