Section 91W and Section 91WA Training

Participant Workbook
Document Information

Document Details

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Document Change Control

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</table>
# Table of Contents

**Document Information**
- Document Details  
- Document Change Control  

**Introduction**
- Purpose of this guide  
- Your responsibilities  
- Instructions - how to use this guide  
- Contact  

**Overview**
- Description  
- Course/Module Aim/Objective  
- Course Learning Outcomes  
- Pre-requisite  
- Course/Module Structure  
  - Sections 91W and 91WA – Session Plan  
  - Assessment Requirements  

**Sections 91W and 91WA Training**
- Objective  
- Learning Outcomes  
- Part One – Section 91W  
  - Assessment – Section 91WA Case Studies  
- Part Two – Section 91WA  
  - Assessment – Section 91WA Case Studies  
- References
Introduction

Purpose of this guide
This guide provides information and instructions on activities undertaken as part of the instructor-led learning sessions. It also provides a place for you to take notes as required, and record the results of classroom activities used in support of your assessment requirements.

Your responsibilities
You are expected to actively participate in the instructor-led learning session. You should be pro-active in asking questions and seeking clarification to ensure you have an accurate understanding of the content and of the assessment requirements.

This Participant Guide should not be printed; recording comments within the document using Adobe Acrobat DC is preferable to printing.

Instructions - how to use this guide
During the instructor-led learning session, follow the facilitator / trainer as you progress throughout the learning content, taking notes as required. Where directed by your facilitator / trainer, record the results of classroom activity / quizzes in the space provided.

The following symbols are used to provide visual prompts for particular actions.

- **Duration** – how long (in hours) the session will take to complete
- **Objectives / goals** – what you will know or be able to do at the completion of the module
- **Handout** – to be given as required by your facilitator / trainer
- **Key information** – noting the summary information / message
- **Activity / Quiz** – provides a place to record the results of classroom activities
- **Assessment** – provides instructions on the formative assessment
- **Additional reading / references** – lists the references used in the module

Contact
For more information and questions, please contact your Training Coordinator at:

s. 47E(d)
Overview

Description
The purpose of this module is to provide officers with the knowledge to assess identity documents as per Section 91W and Section 91WA provisions.

This module has been designed to be delivered in a number of ways – these options are:
- participants watch the audio recording (35 minutes)
- facilitation using training materials available (3.5 hours)

Course/Module Aim/Objective
The purpose of this module is to provide officers with the knowledge to assess identity documents as per Sections 91W and 91WA provisions.

Course Learning Outcomes
On completion of the course, you will be able to:

- assess, apply and request identity documents as per Section 91W and Section 91WA
- identify what documentary evidence is
- explain what produces documents mean as per Section 91W and Section 91WA
- demonstrate the necessary steps to undertake when assessing if an identity document is genuine or bogus or if an identity document has been destroyed and
- explain what a reasonable and not reasonable explanation is.

Pre-requisite
- Document Examination Module (as part of Induction Training)

Course/Module Structure
This module structure has been designed to be delivered in a number of ways – these options are:
- participants watch the audio recording (35 minutes)
- facilitation using training materials available (3.5 hours)
# Section 91W and Section 91WA – Session Plan

## Part 1 – Section 91W

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome and Introduction</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislation – Sections 91W and 91WA</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Why do we have Sections 91W and 91WA?</td>
<td>8 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the difference between Sections 91W and 91WA?</td>
<td>8 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>When to assess Section 91W?</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>When to apply Section 91W?</td>
<td>8 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to make a Section 91W request?</td>
<td>8 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentary evidence – what is an identity, nationality or citizenship document?</td>
<td>8 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request made – what next?</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 91W – scenarios</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant produces documents – what is produces?</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applicant produces documents – what if I need more information or a different document?</td>
<td>8 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applicant produces documents – are they genuine?</td>
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<td>Suspicion documents are bogus</td>
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<td>Suspected bogus document and Section 57 procedural fairness obligations</td>
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<td>Bogus document – reasonable explanation</td>
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Part 2 – Section 91WA

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<td>What is provides?</td>
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Assessment Requirements

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<th>Assessment Criteria</th>
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| Case Studies | Formative | The assessment is a 30 minute written assessment, comprising case studies and is open book. | Confiming knowledge of:  
  - assessing, applying and requesting identity documents as per Section 91W and Section 91WA  
  - identifying what documentary evidence is  
  - explaining what produces documents mean as per Section 91W and Section 91WA  
  - demonstrating the necessary steps to undertake when assessing if an identity document is genuine or bogus or if an identity document has been destroyed and |


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<td>• explaining what a reasonable and not reasonable explanation is.</td>
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Section 91W and Section 91WA Training

This module is estimated to take 3.5 hours.

Objective

The purpose of this module is to provide officers with the knowledge to assess identity documents as per Section 91W and Section 91WA provisions.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this module, you will be able to:

- assess, apply and request identity documents as per Sections 91W and 91WA
- identify what documentary evidence is
- explain what produces documents mean as per Sections 91W and 91WA
- demonstrate the necessary steps to undertake when assessing if an identity document is genuine or bogus or if an identity document has been destroyed and
- explain what a reasonable and not reasonable explanation is.
Legislation

Section 91W
Evidence of identity or bogus identity documents in response to a request.

Section 91WA
Providing bogus identity documents or destroying identity documents with or in connection with a Protection Visa application.

Refer to your participant guide – page 55.

Keywords

- May – this is a discretion.
- Must – this is mandatory.
- And – you must be satisfied of all components.
- Or – you only need to be satisfied of one or the other.
- Causes the document to be – this refers to circumstances where an applicant has provided a document via a channel other than themselves.
- Reasonable explanation – this is a key component of both the Section 91W and Section 91WA assessment.
Legislation

Why do we have Sections 91W and 91WA?

To encourage applicants to provide the Department with genuine identity documents. Establishing an applicant’s identity is a cornerstone of making a decision to grant or refuse any visa.

This is especially the case for Protection Visa applicants because their identity, nationality or citizenship can have a direct bearing on whether they engage Australia’s protection obligations.

- **Section 91W** – assists the decision maker to request identity, nationality or citizenship documents to establish an applicant’s identity and requires the decision maker to refuse the Protection Visa application if an applicant fails to provide identity documents or provides bogus documents in response without a reasonable explanation.

- **Section 91WA** – if an applicant destroys or provides bogus identity document without a reasonable explanation their Protection Visa application must be refused.
Legislation
What is the difference?

- Section 91W – helps you to request documents
- Section 91WA – assess documents provided with application
Part One – Section 91W

Section 91W

When to assess?

Section 91W – Evidence of identity and bogus documents

(1) The Minister or an officer may, either orally or in writing, request an applicant for a protection visa to produce, for inspection by the Minister or the officer, documentary evidence of the applicant’s identity, nationality or citizenship.

If you don’t already have evidence of the applicants identity, nationality and citizenship – request under Section 91W(1).
Section 91W

When to apply it?

Section 91W – Evidence of identity and bogus documents

(2) The Minister must refuse to grant the protection visa to the applicant if:
   (a) the applicant has been given a request under subsection (1); and
   (b) the applicant refuses or fails to comply with the request, or produces a
       bogus document in response to the request; and
   (c) the applicant does not have a reasonable explanation for refusing or
       failing to comply with the request, or for producing the bogus document; and
   (d) when the request was made, the applicant was given a warning, either
       orally or in writing, that the Minister cannot grant the protection visa to the
       applicant if the applicant:
       (i) refuses or fails to comply with the request; or
       (ii) produces a bogus document in response to the request.

'Must' in subsection (2) means that it is mandatory to apply this provision if (a) to (d) are met. Even if the applicant is found to be a refugee or is owed Complementary Protection, you must still refuse the application.
Section 91W

How to make a request?

Section 91W – Evidence of identity and bogus documents

(1) The Minister or an officer may, either orally or in writing, request an applicant for a protection visa to produce, for inspection by the Minister or the officer, documentary evidence of the applicant’s identity, nationality or citizenship.

(2) The Minister must refuse to grant the protection visa to the applicant if:
   (a) the applicant has been given a request under subsection (1); and
   (b) the applicant refuses or fails to comply with the request, or produces a bogus document in response to the request; and
   (c) the applicant does not have a reasonable explanation for refusing or failing to comply with the request, or for producing the bogus document; and
   (d) when the request was made, the applicant was given a warning, either orally or in writing, that the Minister cannot grant the protection visa to the applicant if the applicant:
      (i) refuses or fails to comply with the request; or
      (ii) produces a bogus document in response to the request.

A request under Section 91W can be made either orally or in writing. The request must include the warning as per Section 91W(2)(d). Failure to provide this information to the applicant will invalidate any eventual refusal under Section 91W.
Documentary evidence
What is an identity, nationality or citizenship document?

Documentary evidence that:

- is generally government issued
- has robust identity proofing processes
- has robust issuance protocols
- has security features
- usually contain a biometric (photograph and/or fingerprint)

It says who the applicant is and, depending on the type of document, what their nationality or citizenship is.

It is up to the applicant to provide the evidence of identity, nationality or citizenship – an officer cannot refuse an applicant because they complied with Section 91W by providing documentary evidence of their identity, nationality or citizenship but it was not a document preferred by the officer.
Request made – what next?
Section 91W

Scenarios

Flowchart – officer suspects the applicant has provided a bogus document

s. 47E(d)
Applicant produces documents

What is produces?

Section 91W – Evidence of identity and bogus documents

(1) The Minister or an officer may, either orally or in writing, request an applicant for a protection visa to produce, for inspection by the Minister or the officer, documentary evidence of the applicant’s identity, nationality or citizenship.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a person produces a document if the person produces, gives, presents or provides the document or causes the document to be produced, given, presented or provided.

‘Produces’ for the purpose of subsection 91W(1) is defined in subsection 91W(4).

It is important to note that the definition includes the term ‘causes the document to be’.

‘Causes the document to be’ covers circumstances where an applicant has provided a document via a channel other than themselves.

It is important that the applicant is aware the document is being provided on their behalf otherwise they have not ‘caused the document to be’ provided.
Applicant produces documents
What if I need more information or a different document?

You can request additional documents or information under Section 56 of the Act.

Section 56 – Further information may be sought
(1) In considering an application for a visa, the Minister may, if he or she wants to, get any information that he or she considers relevant but, if the Minister gets such information, the Minister must have regard to that information in making the decision whether to grant or refuse the visa.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may invite, orally or in writing, the applicant for a visa to give additional information in a specified way.

Officers cannot make a finding to refuse under Section 91W(2) for additional information requested under Section 56, however may make credibility findings.
Applicant produces docs – Are they genuine?

- A **bogus document** is a document which the decision maker reasonably suspects:
  - was not issued to the applicant
  - is counterfeit or has been altered by a person who does not have authority to do so
  - was obtained as a result of a false or misleading statement (whether or not made knowingly).

s. 47E(d)

- Refer to your training material on assessing documentation or to the Procedural Instruction on Legend: **Bogus Documents – Detection, Seizure and Retention**.

The term **bogus document** is defined in Section 5(1) of the Migration Act – this is the same for Section 91W and Section 91WA.

s. 47E(d)

Refer to the training material on assessing documentation or to the Procedural Instruction on Legend: **IIB-1540 - Bogus Documents – Detection, Seizure and Retention**.
Suspicion documents are bogus

Applicant provides document(s) in response

Suspicious document(s) are bogus

Document(s) are assessed as bogus

Document(s) are assessed as genuine

Opportunity to provide reasonable explanation

Applicant provides a reasonable explanation

Applicant does not provide a reasonable explanation

Refuse pursuant to s.47E(d)

Section 91W and 91WA Training

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Suspected bogus documents produced

Department of Home Affairs

s. 47E(d)
Bogus document – reasonable explanation

Applicant provides document(s) in response

Suspicion document(s) are bogus

Document(s) are assessed as bogus

Document(s) are assessed as genuine

Opportunity to provide reasonable explanation

Applicant provides a reasonable explanation

Applicant does not provide a reasonable explanation

Refuse pursuant to s 47E(d)

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Section 91W and Section 91WA Training 28

S. 47E(d)
Bogus document – not reasonable

Applicant provides document(s) in response

Suspicion document(s) are bogus

Document(s) are assessed as bogus

Opportunity to provide reasonable explanation

Applicant provides a reasonable explanation

Applicant does not provide a reasonable explanation

Refuse pursuant to s.47E(d)

S. 47E(d)
Section 91W
Refused to comply

- The applicant refused to respond to the s91W request.
- Same as before:
  o Seek reasonable explanation.
  o If reasonable, proceed.
  o If not reasonable, must refuse.
Assessment – Section 91WA Case Studies

This is a formative Assessment: and will take approximately 15 minutes to complete. The assessment is an open book, with a pass mark of 80% - confirming knowledge of:

- assessing, applying and requesting identity documents as per Section 91W
- identifying what documentary evidence is
- explaining what produces documents mean as per Sections 91W
- demonstrating the necessary steps to undertake when assessing if an identity document is genuine or bogus and
- explaining what a reasonable and not reasonable explanation is.
Section 91W
Case Study

- A person has arrived in Australia on an Italian passport and cleared immigration at the border.
- They then subsequently lodge a Protection Visa (PV) application and claim that the Italian passport was fraudulently obtained and that is not their real identity.
- No documentary evidence of their identity, nationality or citizenship was submitted with the PV application.
- The applicant claims to be an Albanian national and provides a new identity on the application.

Questions:
- What do you do?
- How can a Section 91W request be made?
- For the request to be lawful what should be included in the request?
Section 91W

Case Study

- You make a Section 91W request and the applicant provides an Albanian electrical company invoice that has the applicant’s name and Albanian address listed on it.

Question:

- Is this evidence of the applicant’s identity, nationality or citizenship?
Section 91W

Case Study

• You make a Section 91W request and the applicant provides an Albanian passport that appears to have some damage. The edges are frayed and it looks like it may have been pulled apart or stretched at some point.

Question:

• What do you do?
Section 91W
Case Study
s. 47E(d)

Question:
• What do you do?
Section 91W

Case Study

- The applicant admits in their explanation that the Albanian document is bogus and says that they provided the bogus Albanian document as their Italian document is the real document.
- They owed a large sum of money to criminals in Italy and are scared for their life. They have been harmed by the criminals and told they will be killed if they don’t pay soon.
- The applicant was afraid that Australia would not accept that they were a refugee if they were from Italy so they pretended to be Albanian.

Questions:

- Is this a reasonable explanation?
- What would you do next?
Part Two – Section 91WA

Legislation

Section 91WA
Providing bogus documents or destroying identity documents.

Refer to your participant guide – page 55.
Section 91WA
Case Law

BGM16
Impact of the change:

- You can only refuse under Section 91WA if documents were provided with or in connection with the current Protection Visa application.

- Documents provided previously can still be considered as part of a credibility assessment but cannot form the basis of a refusal under Section 91WA.
Section 91WA

When to assess?

Section 91WA – Providing bogus documents or destroying identity documents

(1) The Minister must refuse to grant a protection visa to an applicant for a protection visa if:

(a) the applicant provides a bogus document as evidence of the applicant's identity, nationality or citizenship; or

(b) the Minister is satisfied that the applicant:

(i) has destroyed or disposed of documentary evidence of the applicant's identity, nationality or citizenship; or

(ii) has caused such documentary evidence to be destroyed or disposed of.

The term bogus document is defined in Section 5(1) of the Migration Act – this is the same for Section 91W and Section 91WA.

Refer to your training material on assessing documentation or to the Procedural Instruction on Legend: IIB-1540 - Bogus Documents – Detection, Seizure and Retention.
Section 91WA

What is provides?

Section 91WA – Providing bogus documents or destroying identity documents

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person provides a document if the person provides, gives or presents the document or causes the document to be provided, given or presented.
Section 91WA

When to apply it?

Section 91WA – Providing bogus documents or destroying identity documents

(1) The Minister must refuse to grant a protection visa to an applicant for a protection visa if:
   (a) the applicant provides a bogus document as evidence of the applicant’s identity, nationality or citizenship; or
   (b) the Minister is satisfied that the applicant:
       (i) has destroyed or disposed of documentary evidence of the applicant’s identity, nationality or citizenship; or
       (ii) has caused such documentary evidence to be destroyed or disposed of.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the Minister is satisfied that the applicant:
   (a) has a reasonable explanation for providing the bogus document or for the destruction or disposal of the documentary evidence; and
   (b) either:
       (i) provides documentary evidence of his or her identity, nationality or citizenship; or
       (ii) has taken reasonable steps to provide such evidence.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person provides a document if the person provides, gives or presents the document or causes the document to be provided, given or presented.
Section 91WA

Scenarios

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Suspected bogus document

- Applicant provides suspected bogus document without in connection with their PV application.
- Document is assessed as bogus.
- Opportunity to provide reasonable explanation and provide evidence of identity or other reasonable steps are taken to do so.
- Applicant does not provide reasonable explanation and provide evidence of identity or other reasonable steps are taken to do so.
- Refers to R45.4 (c).

s. 47E(d)
Bogus document

Applicant provides suspected bogus document with or in connection with their HR application

Follow process for suspected bogus documents

Document is examined as follows:

Applicant does not provide reasonable explanation and provide evidence of dealing or show reasonable steps have been taken to do so

Applicant provides a reasonable explanation and provide evidence of dealing or show reasonable steps have been taken to do so

Refer pursuant to HR P&O

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Section 91W and Section 91WA Training

Page 45 of 58
Section 91WA

Bogus document

Section 91WA – Providing bogus documents or destroying identity documents

(1) The Minister must refuse to grant a protection visa to an applicant for a protection visa if:
   (a) the applicant provides a bogus document as evidence of the applicant’s identity, nationality or
citizen orship; or
   (b) the Minister is satisfied that the applicant:
       (i) has destroyed or disposed of documentary evidence of the applicant’s identity, nationality
or citizenship; or
       (ii) has caused such documentary evidence to be destroyed or disposed of.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the Minister is satisfied that the applicant:
   (a) has a reasonable explanation for providing the bogus document or for the destruction or
disposal of the documentary evidence; and
   (b) either:
       (i) provides documentary evidence of his or her identity, nationality or citizenship; or
       (ii) has taken reasonable steps to provide such evidence.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person provides a document if the person provides, gives or
presents the document or causes the document to be provided, given or presented.
Document destruction

Applicant does not provide reasonable explanation and provide evidence of identity or show reasonable steps have been taken to do so.

Refuse pursuant to s.91WA(1).

Applicant provides a reasonable explanation and provide evidence of identity or show reasonable steps have been taken to do so.

Opportunity to provide reasonable explanation and provide evidence of identity or show reasonable steps have been taken to do so.

Applicant does not cause the destruction of documentary evidence of their identity, nationality or citizenship.

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Assessment – Section 91WA Case Studies

This is a formative Assessment: and will take approximately 15 minutes to complete. The assessment is an open book, with a pass mark of 80% - confirming knowledge of:

- assessing, applying and requesting identity documents as per Section 91WA
- identifying what documentary evidence is
- explaining what produces documents mean as per Section 91WA
- demonstrating the necessary steps to undertake when assessing if an identity document is genuine or bogus or if an identity document has been destroyed and
- explaining what a reasonable and not reasonable explanation is.

Section 91WA
Case Study

- You are assessing a Protection Visa (PV) application for an Iraqi national. Their PV application included an Iraqi passport that has been assessed to be genuine and you are satisfied of their identity.
- However, when the applicant originally entered Australia they did so on a bogus Swedish passport and used that bogus passport to obtain a visa and clear immigration.

Questions:
- What do you do about this passport?
- Does it affect their application?
Section 91WA

Case Study

- You find however that the applicant has submitted bogus documents with their application. This includes documents that were fraudulently obtained to indicate that the applicant held a job working for coalition forces during the Iraq war, which if true may have been grounds for the applicant to seek protection.

Question:

- What do you do?
Section 91WA

Case Study

- You are processing a Protection Visa application for a person who arrived by plane undocumented in Australia. They claim that during the flight they destroyed their passport by tearing it up and flushing it down the airplane toilet.
- You are satisfied that the applicant has destroyed documentary evidence of their identity and therefore seek an explanation from the applicant why they did so.
- They advise that the people smuggler that arranged their visa and travel to Australia told them that they should destroy their passport enroute to Australia.

Questions:

- How does Section 91WA(1)(b) apply?
- Did the applicant destroy the document or were they compelled to do so by circumstances outside of their control?
Section 91W and 91WA

Key points to remember when assessing Section 91W or Section 91WA:

- Section 91W relates to a request for documents.
- Section 91WA relates to documents that have already been provided with an application.
- These provisions relate to documentary evidence of identity, nationality or citizenship only.
- If procedural fairness is required, this must be done separate to a finding that a document is bogus and seeking a reasonable explanation.
- A reasonable explanation will depend on the individual circumstances of the applicant.
- If the Protection Visa application is being refused under Section 91W or Section 91WA, the Refugee and Complementary Protection must still be assessed.

Detailed charts on how to apply both processes is available in the Protection Visa Processing Guidelines available on Legend.

When to send letters, when to contact the applicant and what you're assessing at each stage.
Questions?
References

The following are the references used in this module:

Section 91W  Evidence of identity and bogus documents

(1) The Minister or an officer may, either orally or in writing, request an applicant for a protection visa to produce, for inspection by the Minister or the officer, documentary evidence of the applicant's identity, nationality or citizenship.

(2) The Minister must refuse to grant the protection visa to the applicant if:
   (a) the applicant has been given a request under subsection (1); and
   (b) the applicant refuses or fails to comply with the request, or produces a bogus document in response to the request; and
   (c) the applicant does not have a reasonable explanation for refusing or failing to comply with the request, or for producing the bogus document; and
   (d) when the request was made, the applicant was given a warning, either orally or in writing, that the Minister cannot grant the protection visa to the applicant if the applicant:
      (i) refuses or fails to comply with the request; or
      (ii) produces a bogus document in response to the request.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the Minister is satisfied that the applicant:
   (a) has a reasonable explanation for refusing or failing to comply with the request or producing the bogus document; and
   (b) either:
      (i) produces documentary evidence of his or her identity, nationality or citizenship; or
      (ii) has taken reasonable steps to produce such evidence.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a person produces a document if the person produces, gives, presents or provides the document or causes the document to be produced, given, presented or provided.

Section 91WA  Providing bogus documents or destroying identity documents

(1) The Minister must refuse to grant a protection visa to an applicant for a protection visa if:
   (a) the applicant provides a bogus document as evidence of the applicant's identity, nationality or citizenship; or
   (b) the Minister is satisfied that the applicant:
      (i) has destroyed or disposed of documentary evidence of the applicant's identity, nationality or citizenship; or
      (ii) has caused such documentary evidence to be destroyed or disposed of.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the Minister is satisfied that the applicant:
   (a) has a reasonable explanation for providing the bogus document or for the destruction or disposal of the documentary evidence; and
   (b) either:
      (i) provides documentary evidence of his or her identity, nationality or citizenship; or
      (ii) has taken reasonable steps to provide such evidence.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person provides a document if the person provides, gives or presents the document or causes the document to be provided, given or presented.

Section 56  Further information may be sought

(1) In considering an application for a visa, the Minister may, if he or she wants to, get any information that he or she considers relevant but, if the Minister gets such information, the Minister must have regard to that information in making the decision whether to grant or refuse the visa.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may invite, orally or in writing, the applicant for a visa to give additional information in a specified way.
Section 5(1)

A **bogus document**, in relation to a person, means a document that the Minister reasonably suspects is a document that:

(a) purports to have been, but was not, issued in respect of the person; or

(b) is counterfeit or has been altered by a person who does not have authority to do so; or

(c) was obtained because of a false or misleading statement, whether or not made knowingly.
s. 47E(d)