Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

UMA Legacy Caseload

Report on Processing Status and Outcomes

January 2023 (released 15 February 2023)

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About this report

Coverage

This report provides information on the processing status and outcomes of the applicants who are Unauthorised Maritime Arrivals (UMAs) and are in the UMA Legacy Caseload.

UMAs can only apply for a Temporary Protection Visa (subclass 785) (TPV) or a Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (subclass 790) (SHEV) if the Minister has made a decision that it is in the public interest to lift a legislative bar on making a valid visa application in Australia. Where the Minister lifts the bar, the Department will advise the UMA that they are eligible to apply for a TPV or a SHEV.

Data sources and currency

The data sources for this report are based on a range of departmental systems. As data has been drawn from a dynamic system environment, the information is correct at the time of publication and figures may differ slightly from previous or future reporting. As an end of month report, the data date used is the closest to the end of the calendar month.

Data for January is at 1 February 2023. Data for December is at 1 January 2023.

Glossary of terms

Country of citizenship – the claimed country of citizenship at the time of lodging an application for a protection visa.

Unauthorised Maritime Arrival (UMA) – an UMA is a person who entered Australia by sea without authority and became an unlawful non-citizen upon entry. All babies born to UMA parents are also UMAs.

Processing status – relates to the processing stage of an application during the administrative decision-making process, from lodgement to when the application is finalised.

Residence determination – is a determination, which the Minister makes under section 197AB of the *Migration Act 1958* (Cth) that a person can reside at a specified place in the community instead of held detention (previously referred to as 'community placement'). Recipients subject to a residence determination are free to move about the community but are legally detained.

Further information

For further information about the processing arrangements that apply to the UMA Legacy Caseload please visit the Department's website at www.homeaffairs.gov.au

Any comments or enquiries concerning this report should be sent to pv.data@homeaffairs.gov.au quoting the report name and month.

Table 1 shows the number of people in the UMA Legacy Caseload who:

- have submitted a valid application that is currently being processed; or
- had their application finalised – either granted or refused.

Table 1 UMAs across main processing stages

Processing stage	January 2023	December 2022
Applied and on hand or at review[1]	1,695	1,737
Applications finalised[2]	29,555	29,519
Total[3]	**31,250**	**31,256**

Graph 1 UMAs across main processing stages

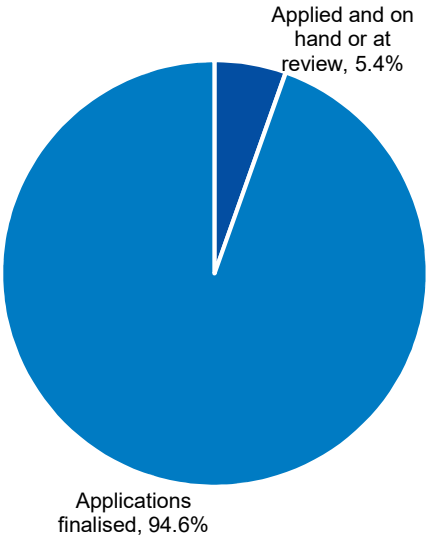


Table 2 State and territory of residence[4] – finalised grants[5]

State and territory of residence	January 2023	December 2022
Victoria (Vic)	7,510	7,483
New South Wales (NSW)	6,768	6,767
Queensland (Qld)	2,195	2,194
South Australia (SA)	1,708	1,716
Western Australia (WA)	1,042	1,034
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	385	384
Northern Territory (NT)	53	54
Tasmania (Tas)	51	51
Total	**19,712**	**19,683**

Graph 2 State and territory of residence – finalised grants

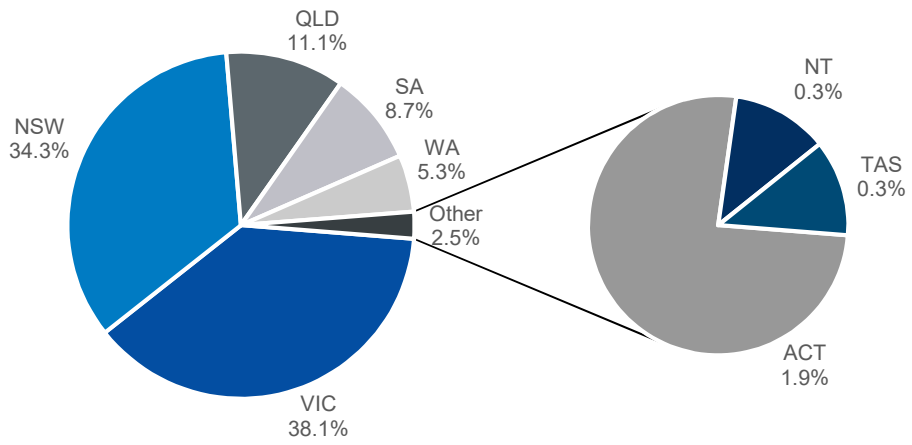


Table 3 Main citizenships[6] – finalised grants

Country of citizenship	January 2023	December 2022
Iran	6,527	6,513
Afghanistan	4,578	4,573
Stateless	2,377	2,377
Sri Lanka	2,220	2,211
Pakistan	1,279	1,278
Iraq	1,098	1,099
Sudan	386	386
Somalia	282	282
Other	965	964
Total	**19,712**	**19,683**

Graph 3 Main citizenships – finalised grants

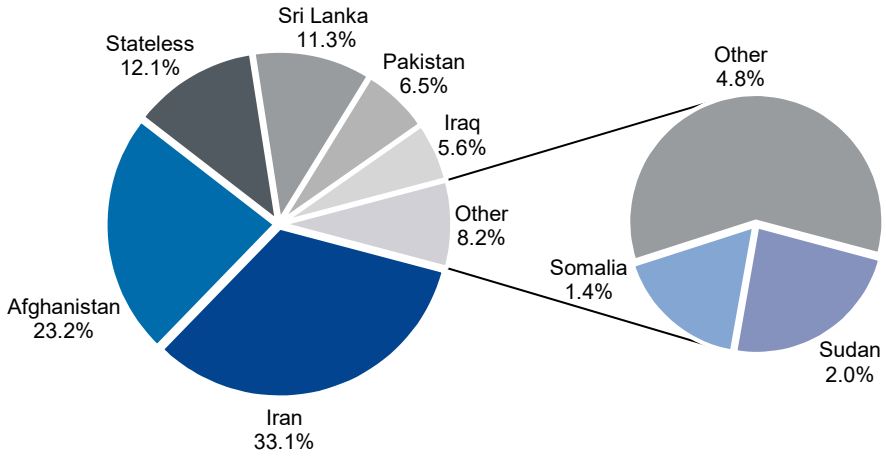


Table 4 State and territory of residence – on hand or at review applications

State and territory of residence	January 2023	December 2022
Victoria (Vic)	794	823
New South Wales (NSW)	616	624
Queensland (Qld)	128	129
Western Australia (WA)	85	89
South Australia (SA)	52	51
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	<15	<15
Northern Territory (NT)	<15	<15
Tasmania (Tas)	<15	<15
Total	**1,695**	**1,737**

Graph 4 State and territory of residence – on hand or at review applications

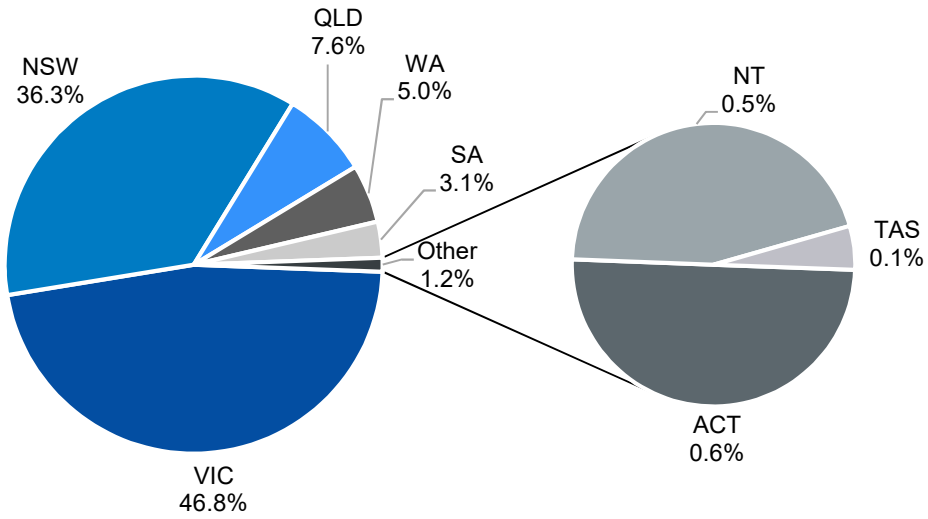


Table 5 Main citizenships – on hand or at review applications

Country of citizenship	January 2023	December 2022
Iran	520	532
Stateless	275	278
Sri Lanka	259	273
Vietnam	185	187
Bangladesh	134	139
Afghanistan	99	104
Pakistan	63	60
Iraq	37	37
Other	123	127
Total	**1,695**	**1,737**

Graph 5 **Main citizenships – on hand or at review applications**

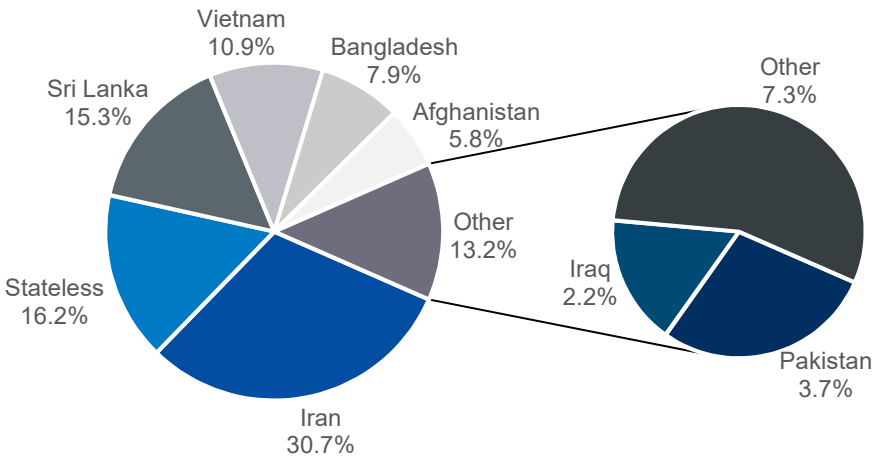


Table 6 **Location[7] – on hand or at review applications**

Status	January 2023	December 2022
Held detention[8]	<30	<30
Residence determination	<5	<5
In community	1,674	1,716
Total	**1,695**	**1,737**

UMA Legacy Caseload – Processing status

Table 7 **Applications[9] by processing status**

Processing status	January 2023			December 2022
	TPV	SHEV	Total	
Applied and on hand				
On hand at Primary[10]	143	725	868	892
Review and other[11]	198	629	827	845
Total	**341**	**1,354**	**1,695**	**1,737**
Applications finalised				
Finalised grants[12]	5,392	14,320	19,712	19,683
Finalised refusals[13]	3,060	6,783	9,843	9,836
Total	**8,452**	**21,103**	**29,555**	**29,519**

Technical notes

1. ‘Applied and on hand or at review’ refers to valid protection visa applications which the Department has received and is currently processing and assessing. It includes applications being processed at a merits review tribunal.
2. ‘Applications finalised’ refers to applications on which the Department has made a decision – either a grant or refusal, including where the merits review has affirmed the Department’s decision. Figures exclude applications that have been finalised for others reasons (for example, where a person departed Australia or applications which are withdrawn).
3. This number represents people from the UMA Legacy Caseload who have submitted a valid application that is currently being processed or had their application finalised – either granted or refused. This is not equal to the total number of people who are considered to have ‘ever’ been in the UMA Legacy Caseload. For example, people who died or departed prior to their application being finalised are not counted in this total as their applications were not processed to finalisation.
4. State and territory of residence – refers to client’s latest reported address, not the address at time of lodgement or decision.
5. Table and Graph 2 and 3 show a list of people from the UMA Legacy Caseload who have been granted temporary protection in Australia.
6. Table and Graph 3 and 5 show a list of countries of citizenship which the persons in the caseload claimed upon arrival to Australia. This citizenship may not have been independently confirmed by the Department.
7. Figures exclude certain cohorts of UMAs that do not form part of the UMA Legacy Caseload (for example, medical transferees from a Regional Processing Centre).
8. 'Held detention' includes a small number of UMAs who are in correctional facilities.
9. ‘Applications' includes a small number of cases processed under the non-statutory Protection Obligations Determination (POD) or Refugee Status Assessment (RSA) processes that were in place prior to March 2012.
10. ‘On hand at Primary’ includes persons granted a TPV who have subsequently re-applied for a SHEV. It also includes applications where the applicant has been indicatively found not to be a refugee but the application is in the process of being quality checked prior to the completion of the primary decision.
11. 'Review and other' includes applications at a range of post-primary stages – the merits review (either with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT), Immigration Assessment Authority (IAA) or in the period during which review can be sought – "the review window"), remittals from review (merits or judicial) undergoing checks prior to finalisation, and applications not elsewhere classified.
12. ‘Finalised grants’ also includes UMAs granted a visa after a remittal to the Department following a merits or judicial review.
13. ‘Finalised refusals’ includes applications undergoing ministerial intervention or judicial review.
14. From time to time, cases, or groups of cases are remitted by review bodies, or courts, for a fresh assessment of claims. It is also possible that, in rare and exceptional circumstance, the Minister will intervene personally to allow previously refused clients to lodge a second application to enable significant and new information to be considered. When this happens, persons previously reported as refused will now be reported as awaiting processing. In extreme cases it is possible that the total number of on hand cases will increase from one month to the next.