

Chapter 5

Temporary Entry

- 3.5 million visitor visas (including business visitors) were issued in 2003-04, up by 7 per cent on the previous year. International tourism contributes around \$17 billion in export earnings annually.
- A record 171,616 visas were granted to overseas students in 2003-04. International education contributes nearly \$6 billion in export earnings annually.
- In 2003-04, the main source of overseas students was the PRC, followed by the USA, India, Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Japan.
- The onshore permanent residence visas for skilled students have been popular, with 13,144 visas granted in 2003-04.
- 93,760 people were granted working holiday maker visas to Australia in 2003-04, up by over 5 per cent on 2002-03. It is estimated that they spend over \$1 billion annually in Australia and provide a significant source of labour for seasonal work in regional Australia.
- In 2003-04, 40,124 Business (Long Stay) visas (excluding independent executives) were granted, a rise of 6.0 per cent compared with the previous year.
- At end of June 2004, there were an estimated 590,566 people in Australia on temporary entry visas, excluding New Zealand citizens. These mainly consisted of visitors (32 per cent), students (30 per cent) and temporary residents (23 per cent).



Temporary Entry

Temporary Entry Program

The temporary entry program allows people from overseas to come to Australia on a temporary basis for specific purposes which result in some benefit to Australia.

Temporary entrants are required to pay taxes on any income earned in Australia, they do not generally have access to social welfare or health care benefits and they must meet Australia's health and character requirements.

Temporary entrants form a significant and increasing proportion of the total number of people in Australia at any one time, as is the growing trend world-wide. Long-term temporary entrants (those in Australia for 12 months or more) are counted as part of Australia's resident population and included in estimates of Net Overseas Migration.

Types of Temporary Entrant

There are six broad groups of temporary entrants:

Visitors - mostly tourists either in Australia for a holiday or visiting friends and relatives, while some come for short-term business purposes. A small number of people come to Australia for pre-arranged medical treatment. Most Visitor visas are granted for periods of up to three months. Many visitors come on an Electronic Travel Authority (ETA). In 2003-04, the ETA accounted for 83.4 per cent of all tourist and short-term business visas issued worldwide. The ETA replaces the visa label or stamp in a passport and is available to citizens of 34 countries and locations. The majority of ETAs are issued through travel agents and airlines or directly over the Internet.

Working Holiday Makers (WHM) - there are reciprocal WHM arrangements with 18 countries. These arrangements ensure that young Australians are also offered similar opportunities for cultural understanding through working holidays overseas.

Overseas Students - people who wish to undertake full-time study in registered courses in Australia. The program aims to streamline entry arrangements and facilitate visa issue where there is a low risk that students will overstay or otherwise abuse their visa conditions.

Professional Development - professionals, managers and government officials from overseas who wish to undertake tailored training programs that are relevant to their further professional development. The ability to offer such sponsored training allows Australia to establish a foothold in this niche and growing market through streamlined visa processing and a high quality product targeted at business needs.

Business - there are two types of temporary business entrants. People whose primary purpose for making a short trip to Australia is business related enter on a Business visitor visa (short stay). Those who are

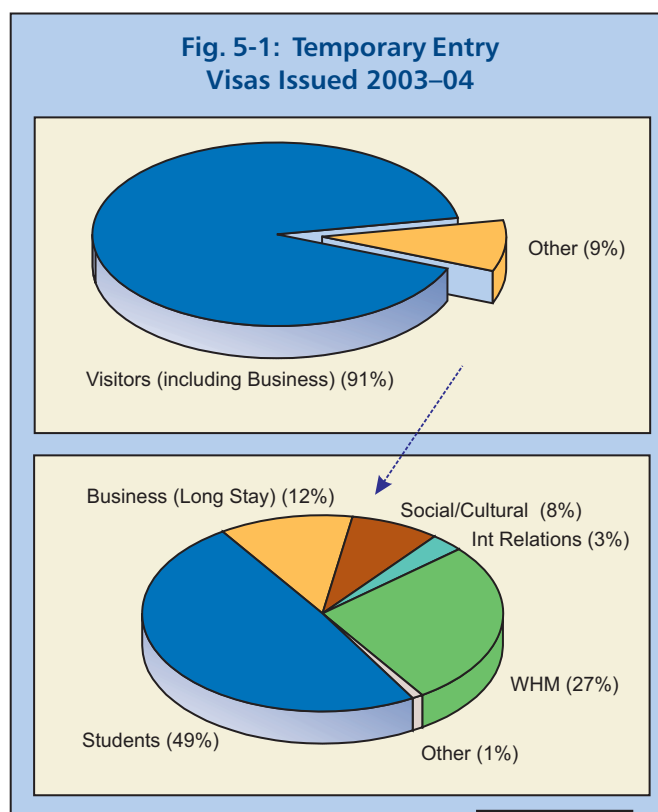
recruited by Australian or overseas companies as skilled personnel enter as temporary business residents for periods of stay up to four years. This form of temporary entry enables businesses to sponsor skilled people overseas to fill positions that cannot readily be filled locally and to introduce new technology.

Other Temporary Visas - there is also a range of other temporary visas designed to allow overseas people to come to Australia for a variety of social and cultural, economic and international relations purposes.

In 2003-04, 3,806,965 Temporary Entry visas (excluding Bridging visas) were granted of which the vast majority, some 3,458,422 were offshore Visitors (including business visitors). Working Holiday Makers (93,762 visas) and Overseas Students (171,616 visas) accounted for 76.1 per cent of the remaining temporary visas granted.

This total is up from the 3,570,905 Temporary Entry visas granted in 2002-03.

Fig. 5-1: Temporary Entry Visas Issued 2003-04



Source Data: IMIRS

Visitors

During 2002-03 visitors to Australia generated tourism export earnings of \$16.7 billion. This amounted to 11.2 per cent of Australia's total export earnings. Tourism export earnings are forecast by Tourism Research Australia to increase annually by 5.0 per cent to \$27.9 billion in 2012.

Visitor Visa Applications

Offshore Visitor visa applications in 2003-04 were up by 7.1 per cent over 2002-03, with 3,539,783 applications lodged (including 2,886,817 or 81.6 per cent as ETAs). This reflects renewed confidence in international travel after the significant falls of 2002-03 - which were a consequence of terrorism concerns, the economic downturn in a number of key tourism markets, the war in Iraq and the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic. Applications were only 2.4 per cent less than the 3,624,834 record number of applications lodged during the Olympic year (2000-01).

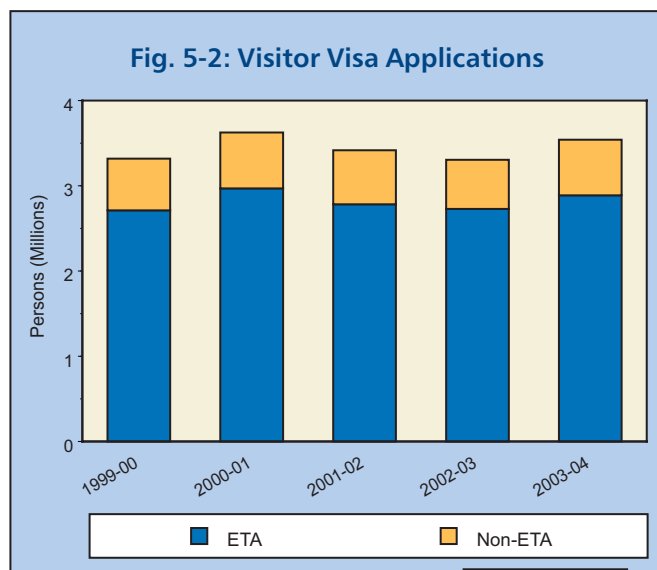
There were significant increases over 2002-03 in applications for Short Stay Business Visitor visas, both ETA and non-ETA:

- ETA Business Visitor: 126,484 (up 27.2 per cent)
- Non-ETA Business Visitor: 162,405 (up 15.5 per cent)

as well as for (non-ETA) Short Stay Tourist and Family Visitors:

- Tourist: 424,117 (up 14.8 per cent)
- Sponsored Family Visitor: 13,880 (up 15.2 per cent).

Of the ETA applications, Short Stay Visitor ETA applications also increased 5.2 per cent (2,735,600). This lower than average increase reflects a decrease in tourist numbers from European countries and the United States of America.



Major Source Countries

The top ten source countries for offshore Visitor visa applications were:

- United Kingdom: 648,084
- Japan: 634,826
- United States of America: 378,284
- Republic of Korea: 204,278
- People's Republic of China: 185,079
- Malaysia: 147,778
- Singapore: 142,543
- Germany: 133,651
- France: 90,939
- Taiwan: 90,410

The United Kingdom took over from Japan as the largest source country of offshore Visitor visa applications - with 18.3 per cent of the Visitor market (compared with 18.6 per cent in 2002-03). Japanese Visitor visa applications constituted 17.9 per cent of the Visitor market (compared with 18.9 per cent in 2002-03). However, actual Visitor visa application numbers from both the United Kingdom and Japan increased in 2003-04. The United Kingdom rose by 7.6 per cent and Japan by 4.0 per cent.

The largest increases over 2002-03 in Visitor visa applications were:

- Taiwan: up 41.1 per cent
- People's Republic of China: up 28.2 per cent
- Malaysia: up 20.4 per cent
- India: up 17.6 per cent
- Indonesia: up 11.7 per cent

While the United States of America continued as the third largest source country, actual Visitor visa application numbers fell by 0.9 per cent over 2002-03. In addition, many European countries showed a decrease in 2003-04, including:

- Norway: down 7.7 per cent
- Switzerland: down 5.8 per cent
- Netherlands: down 5.2 per cent
- Belgium: down 3.4 per cent
- Germany: down 1.7 per cent

However, along with the United Kingdom, there were significant increases in applications from Ireland (up 21.1 per cent) and France (up 8.8 per cent).

Electronic Lodgement

In 2003-04, 29,679 applications for further stay as visitors were lodged onshore and 2,866 of these (or 9.7 per cent) were lodged electronically. However, use of the electronic lodgement facility for long stay Visitor visa applications is only available to holders of ETA and short stay Visitor visas. Therefore, the true take-up rate for electronic lodgement by onshore Visitor visa applicants is 44.8 per cent. The vast majority of applicants who chose the electronic lodgement facility entered Australia on an ETA (85.8 per cent).

Electronic lodgement of offshore short stay Visitor visa applications started in March 2003 and was initially only available to nationals from the United Arab Emirates. In March 2004, the facility was extended to Kuwait. The first Kuwaiti applications were lodged in June 2004.

Nationals from the Gulf States traditionally travel to Australia between May and August and this is reflected in the statistics, with 18.6 per cent of applications lodged in July and August 2003 and 56.5 per cent lodged in May and June 2004.

Visitor Visa Grants

In 2003-04, 647,610 Visitor visas were granted to citizens from the United Kingdom (18.7% of the total overseas Visitor visa grants and a 7.6% increase over 2002-03 grants to UK citizens) replacing Japan as the largest source country. Japan was the second largest source - 634,629 visas grants (18.3% of the total Visitor visa grants and a 4.0% increase over 2002-03 grants to Japanese citizens). The USA was third - 377,875 visa grants (10.9% of total Visitor visa grants, but a 1% decrease over 2002-03 grants to US citizens).

The largest increases in Visitor visa grants to non-ETA countries included:

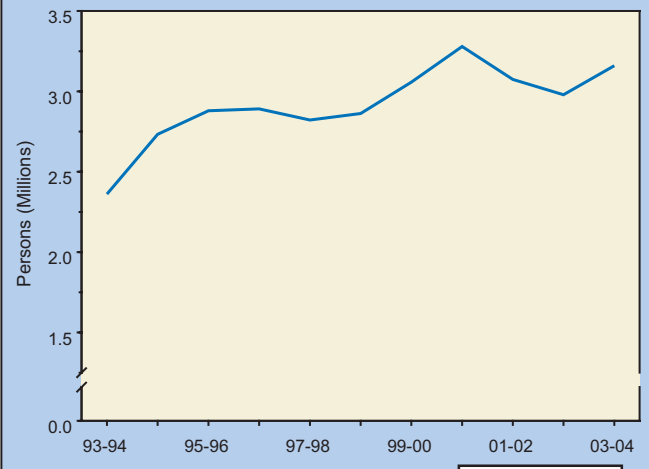
- United Arab Emirates 3,627 grants, up 62.1%
- Saudi Arabia 2,415 grants, up 55.6%
- Viet Nam 7,825 grants, up 43.6%
- Turkey 3015 grants, up 31.0%
- People's Republic of China 162,116 grants, up 25.2%
- Philippines 24,974 grants, up 21.1%
- India 51,215 grants, up 20.2%
- South Africa 33,571 grants, up 17.3%
- Indonesia 59,204 grants, up 14.0%
- Poland 5,529 grants, up 13.5%

Among ETA countries, the largest increases in grants included:

- Taiwan 88,661 grants, up 38.9%
- Ireland 48,733 grants, up 21.1%
- Malaysia 147,340 grants, up 20.5%
- France 90,873 grants, up 8.8%
- United Kingdom 647,610 grants, up 7.6%
- Republic of Korea 203,880 grants, up 6.7%
- Hong Kong (SAR of China) 61,712 grants, up 5.4%
- Canada 89,911 grants, up 4.3%
- Japan 634,629 grants, up 4.0%
- Singapore 142,447 grants, up 3.2%

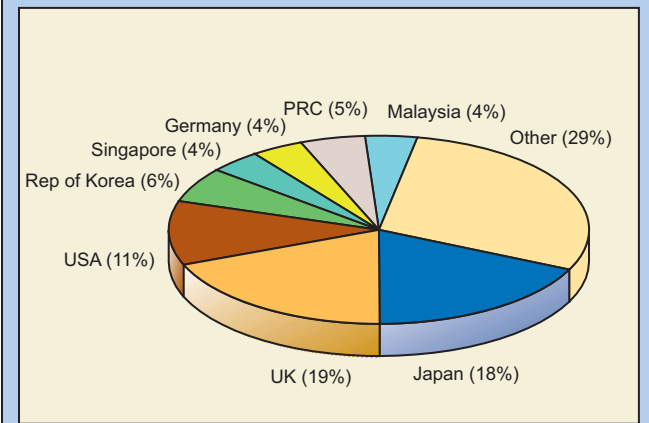
As well as the USA, there were decreases in grants to many European ETA countries, including Germany (down 1.6%), Netherlands (down 5.2%), Switzerland (down 5.8%) and Norway (down 7.7%). These decreases reflect the decreases in the number of applications received from these countries.

Fig. 5-3: Visitor Visa Grants (excl. Business Visitors)



Source Data: IMIRS

Fig. 5-4: Visitor Visa Grants by Country of Citizenship 2003-04



Source Data: IMIRS

Visitor Visa Approval Rate

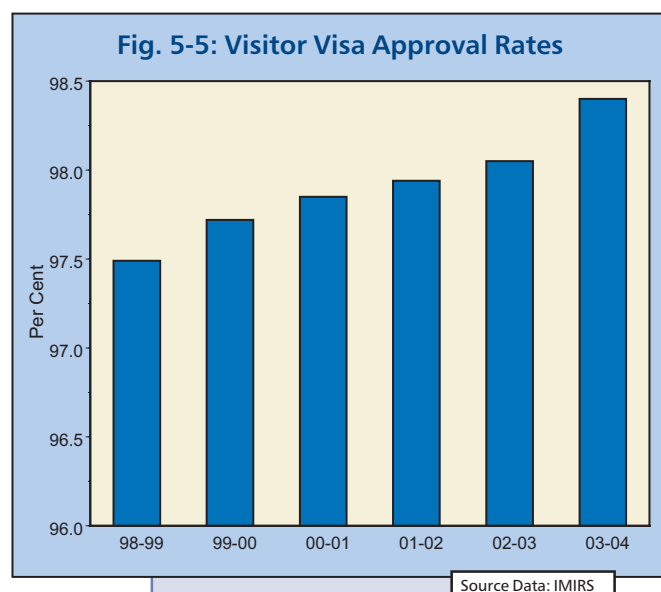
At 98.4 per cent, the global Visitor visa approval rate (which is the number of Visitor visas granted as a percentage of all Visitor visa applications finalised) was at an all time high (compared with 98.1 per cent in 2002-03). The improving approval rate is the result of several initiatives such as the Family Visitor Network, the Approved Destination Status (ADS) scheme with the People's Republic of China, the increased use of the "no further stay" condition (8503) and Sponsored Family Visitor program.

The approval rate for countries whose citizens are eligible for ETAs increased slightly to 99.99 per cent in 2003-04 (from 99.98 per cent in 2002-03). Several countries, including Brunei, Germany, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and the United States of America recorded a 100 per cent approval rate in 2002-03.

For non-ETA eligible countries the approval rate rose to 91.1 per cent (from 88.8 per cent in both 2002-03 and 2001-02 and 88.1 per cent in 2000-01). Several countries with relatively high numbers of applications have approval rates significantly higher than the non-ETA average rate, including:

- United Arab Emirates: 99.3 per cent
- Mauritius: 98.5 per cent
- Mexico: 98.5 per cent
- South Africa: 98.1 per cent
- Papua New Guinea: 97.2 per cent

There are still a number of countries where the approval rate is less than the global average and this tends to reflect the nature of the caseload. All Visitor visa applicants are required to meet criteria prescribed in migration legislation before a Visitor visa can be granted. Visitor visa legislation and policy seeks to strike a balance between assisting and encouraging the entry of genuine visitors, and protecting Australia by refusing entry to those people who may seek to enter Australia to work illegally or to breach Visitor visa conditions in some other way.



When deciding whether an applicant intends a genuine visit, delegated decision-makers must take into account such factors as the applicant's personal circumstances, their employment and financial situation (including their ability to support themselves in Australia without working), and any other matters that may impact on their desire to depart Australia at the conclusion of their visit.

Some countries' approval rates, while still lower than the global average of 91.10 per cent, have improved in 2003-04 compared with the previous year, including:

- Viet Nam: 90.4 per cent (up from 78.1 per cent)
- Philippines: 90.0 per cent (up from 81.5 per cent)
- Turkey: 86.8 per cent (up from 74.2 per cent)
- Cambodia: 84.5 per cent (up from 74.4 per cent)
- Romania: 82.0 per cent (up from 69.0 per cent)
- FR Yugoslavia: 79.9 per cent (up from 68.9 per cent)
- Lebanon: 78.2 per cent (up from 72.4 per cent)
- FYR Macedonia: 77.1 per cent (up from 64.4 per cent)
- Ukraine: 76.2 per cent (up from 66.0 per cent)

Non-Return Rate of Visitors

The Non-Return Rate (NRR) is a calculation of the Visitors who arrived in Australia on a visa that has now expired but who did not comply with the departure conditions of that initial visa - as a percentage of all arrivals (whose visas have expired) in the period. The NRR includes those who:

- remained in Australia unlawfully, or
- departed Australia on an expired visa, or
- have applied for another type of visa while in Australia.

The extent to which visitors from different countries do actually depart within the timeframe of their Visitor visas is relevant feedback to overseas posts to assist them in making decisions on future Visitor visa applications.

The rising Visitor visa approval rate has not been at the expense of the integrity of the visitor program as the visitor NRR continues to fall. The NRR across all Visitor visa subclasses (including ETA) in 2003-04 was 1.47 per cent (compared with 1.59 per cent in 2002-03, 1.82 per cent in 2001-02 and 2.15 per cent in 2000-01).

A number of countries registered a decrease in their visitor NRR in 2003-04 even though a larger percentage of applicants was being granted Visitor visas. For example, the People's Republic of China visitor NRR in 2003-04 was 0.84 per cent (down from 1.17 per cent in 2002-03 and 2.14 per cent in 2001-02) while their Visitor visa approval rate increased to 91.79 per cent (from 88.87 per cent in 2002-03).

Other countries registering improved Visitor visa compliance rates in 2003-04 (i.e. a decreasing NRR compared with 2002-03) included:

- Israel: 0.99 per cent (down from 2.15 per cent)
- Zimbabwe: 2.07 per cent (down from 3.88 per cent)

- Papua New Guinea: 2.07 per cent (down from 3.26 per cent)
- Viet Nam: 2.49 per cent (down from 3.36 per cent)
- Brazil: 2.59 per cent (down from 5.68 per cent)
- Bangladesh: 2.86 per cent (down from 5.38 per cent)
- Poland: 2.97 per cent (down from 5.09 per cent)
- Lebanon: 3.46 per cent (down from 7.28 per cent)
- Turkey: 3.62 per cent (down from 5.72 per cent).

Countries with the lowest NRRs included:

- Kuwait: 0.20 per cent of 1,474 arrivals
- Qatar: 0.39 per cent of 217 arrivals
- United Arab Emirates: 0.42 per cent of 2,524 arrivals
- Japan: 0.46 per cent of 600,749 arrivals
- Thailand: 0.74 per cent of 53,122 arrivals
- Latvia: 0.83 per cent of 362 arrivals
- PR China: 0.84 per cent of 171,568 arrivals
- Singapore: 0.87 per cent of 152,308 arrivals
- Taiwan: 0.96 per cent of 80,507 arrivals
- Israel: 0.99 per cent of 11,606 arrivals.

The total non-ETA Visitor visa NRR was 2.05 per cent (down from 2.74 per cent in 2002-03, 3.41 percent in 2001-02 and 4.73 percent in 2000-01). As for the performance of individual Visitor visa subclasses, the visa compliance rates during the 2003-04 program year were also encouraging with all non-ETA Visitor visa subclasses recording reductions in the previous year's NRRs:

Subclass	2003 - 2004	2002 - 2003	2001-2002
Non-ETA Business – Short Stay	1.06 per cent	1.26 per cent	1.62 per cent
Non-ETA Tourist – Short Stay	1.63 per cent	2.28 per cent	2.94 per cent
Sponsored Family Visitor – Short Stay	2.03 per cent	2.16 per cent	4.56 per cent
Tourist – Long Stay	8.09 per cent	10.15 per cent	11.43 per cent

The NRR for visitors travelling on ETAs also declined during 2003-04. The rate for 2003-04 across the three ETA subclasses was 1.32 per cent (down from 1.33 percent in 2002-03 and 1.44 percent in 2001-02).

In 2003-04, the number of people applying for Protection Visas (PV), after entering Australia on Visitor visas, was 2,382 - a 34.0 per cent decrease over 2002-03 (3,607), and a 54.1 per cent decrease over 2001-02 (5,192).

Given the increase in the number of Visitor visas granted, the rate at which holders of Visitors visas lodged PV applications declined significantly. In 2003-04, the PV rate (ie the number of PV applications as a percentage of Visitor arrivals) was 0.07 per cent, compared with 0.10 per cent in 2002-03 and 0.15 per cent in 2001-02.

Family Visitor Network

The Family Visitor Network (FVN) was established at the beginning of 2002-03 to promote the visitor program. The objectives of the Network are:

- to play a pivotal role in improving the overall community awareness of the Government's visitor visa policy, procedures and decision-making processes at overseas posts;
- to ensure that community and religious leaders and Members of Parliament are able to endorse offers of support provided by family members in Australia for their relatives applying for visitor visas overseas; and
- to provide overseas posts with objective information about clients in Australia and the type of support the client is prepared to offer the applicant during their stay in Australia.

During 2003-04, the onshore call centres received 20,351 telephone calls concerning the FVN. In addition to these calls, FVN officers around Australia received 3,287 enquiries. During the year 12,417 FVN Information Kits were sent to inquirers.

Sponsored Family Visitor Visa

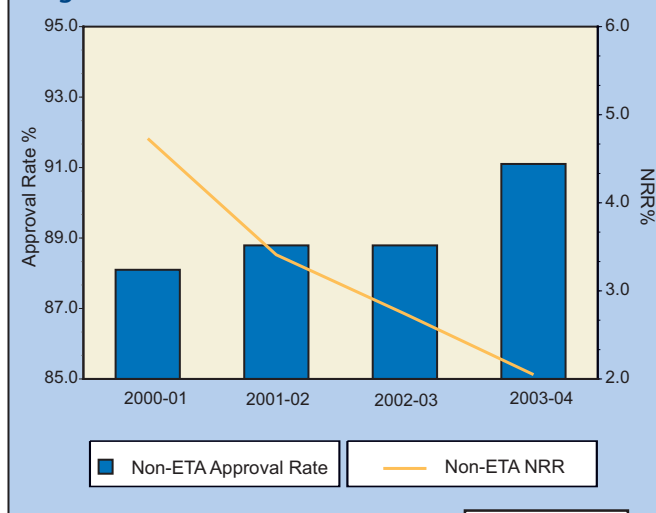
There were 13,880 Sponsored Family Visitor visa applications lodged in 2003-04, a 15.15 per cent increase over 2002-03.

The approval rate increased to 66.86 per cent (compared with 63.21 per cent in 2002-03). The approval rate has been rising consistently over the past four years, while the NRR has declined in the same period. At 2.03 per cent, the 2003-04 NRR is the lowest since the introduction of the subclass.

The top ten citizenships of Sponsored Family Visitor visa applicants were the People's Republic of China, Lebanon, Philippines, India, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Iran, Thailand, Tonga and FYR Macedonia.

68.25 per cent of visas had a bond imposed in 2003-04 (compared to 67.27 per cent in 2002-03). 7,588 bonds were requested and 6,683 bonds were lodged, with a total security bond deposit of \$71,351,485.

Fig. 5-6: Non-ETA Visitor Visa Grant Rate Vs NRR



Source Data: IMIRS

The average bond amount in 2003-04 increased to \$10,676 (from \$9,800 in 2002-03). The most frequently applied bond amount was \$10,000 (in 42 per cent of cases). 98.4 per cent of total bonds lodged were refunded as visa holders fully complied with visa conditions and departed Australia by the visa expiry date.

Business Visitor Visa

The Business Visitor visa is for people who wish to enter Australia for up to three months for business purposes - ie: people transacting business; attending business meetings, events or conferences; pursuing business investment opportunities consistent with their overseas business operations; or undertaking very short term highly skilled once-off project work.

In 2003-04, 298,839 Business Visitor visas were granted (a 17.5 per cent increase over 2002-03), with the biggest increase being in the grant of Short Validity Business ETAs (up 27.23 per cent).

The top ten source countries for Business Visitor visa grants overall were the People's Republic of China*, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Japan, India*, Indonesia*, Thailand*, Singapore, Canada and Germany. (*Non-ETA countries.)

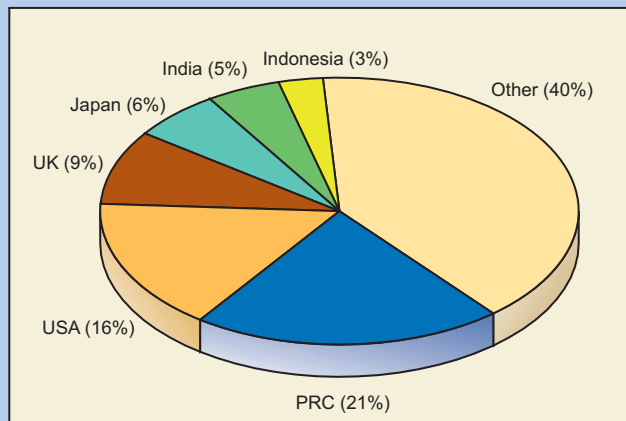
(Non-ETA) Short stay Business Visitor grants were 147,701 (16.5 per cent higher than in 2002-03) with an approval rate of 93.49 per cent (compared with 92.19 per cent in 2002-03). Significant increases included:

- PRC: 62,160 grants (up 26 per cent)
- India: 15,029 grants (up 22.38 per cent)
- Indonesia: 10,251 grants (up 15.53 per cent)
- Thailand: 10,088 grants (up 26.64 per cent)
- South Africa: 6,179 grants (up 10.02 per cent)
- Viet Nam: 3,249 grants (up 48.70 per cent)

The NRR for Business Visitors in 2003-4 was 1.06 per cent (down from 1.26 per cent in 2002-03 and 1.62 per cent in 2000-01).

The rate at which Business Visitors applied for Protection Visas in 2003-04 was 0.28 per cent (down from 0.48 per cent in 2002-03 and 0.51 per cent in 2001-02).

Fig. 5-7: Business Visitor Grants by Country of Citizenship 2003-04



Source Data: IMIRS

Sponsored Business Visitor Visa

There continued to be only modest interest in the Sponsored Business Visitor visa class, with just 19 applications received compared to 30 in 2002-03. Of the 19 applications received, nine were from the PRC, three from Sri Lanka and one each was received from Cambodia, Colombia, FYR Macedonia, Lebanon, Philippines, Thailand and United States of America.

Initiatives, designed to make this visa subclass more business friendly, were put in place on 1 March 2004, including:

Improved service for Australian businesses

The sponsorship base has been broadened to allow certain Australian-based organisations to sponsor people on behalf of their members. Organisations can now offer their members a "value-added" service - in particular those in small to medium business enterprises who may wish to explore trade investment opportunities but may feel the process of the standard Short Stay Business Visitor visa program too complicated and the outcomes too unreliable.

One-stop visa processing

Australian sponsors can now lodge the sponsorships, along with the visa applications, at each of the Business Centres in DIMIA State and Territory Offices. This gives sponsors the opportunity to enter into strategic partnerships with DIMIA and allow them to become more closely involved with the visa applicant process. This arrangement means faster processing times of around 3-5 working days (rather than the previous average of 10-14 days) assuming that all legal requirements are met.

Partnership with DIMIA

Under the previous sponsored business visitor arrangements, a sponsor was liable for an automatic five year suspension of sponsorship rights if the person they had sponsored failed to comply with their visa conditions. This has been replaced with an interactive partnership where DIMIA works closely with sponsors to ensure, as much as possible, that the risk of visa applicants not complying with the condition of their visas is minimised, including through close liaison with sponsors and the discretion to impose a bond.

International Events Coordinator Network

Australia continues to be a popular destination for conferences. In recent years Australia has consolidated its reputation as a leading provider of high-quality event/conference facilities and attractions. In October 1999, in recognition of the importance of tourism to the Australian economy, and to demonstrate its ongoing commitment to facilitating the entry of genuine visitors, DIMIA established the International Events Coordinator Network (IECN). The IECN's role is to assist organisers of international events in Australia to prepare for the immigration-related requirements of their participants.

In 2003-04, the IECN provided information on visa requirements and procedures in respect of 406 events (compared with 204 in 2002-03), also acting as a conduit between the event organisers and the Australian missions processing visa applications for participants.

This outcome confirms that the profile of the IECN is continuing to gain broader recognition in the events and conference industry.

The Tourism and Visa Advisory Group

The Tourism and Visa Advisory Group (TVAG) was established by DIMIA in July 2002 as a forum where DIMIA and peak bodies in the tourism industry can discuss tourism and visa-related issues. The TVAG has been successful in ensuring that the key stakeholders in the tourism industry are included in the policy consultation process.

The TVAG consists of representatives from Tourism Australia, the Australian Tourism and Export Council, Tourism Taskforce Australia, QANTAS, the Board of Airline Representatives Australia, the Australian Hotels Association and the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources. During 2004-05, representatives of State and Territory tourism authorities will join TVAG.

Approved Destination Status

The Approved Destination Status (ADS) scheme is an initiative of the Chinese Government allowing PRC citizens access to streamlined group travel to other countries. Australia was the first Western country to be approved as a destination under the scheme.

Since the inception of ADS in August 1999, 127,500 tourists have arrived on ADS visas.

Maintaining the integrity of the ADS program is vital for its continued growth. Under the ADS scheme, approved Chinese and Australian travel agents arrange group tours for Chinese tourists to Australia, accompanied by a tour leader. A condition of their visas is that ADS tourists must adhere to an approved itinerary.

In 2003-04, ADS travel recovered well (after having suffered a significant downturn in 2002-03 due to the SARS epidemic) with grants increasing by 9.9 per cent (32,528 grants compared with 29,603 in 2002-03).

In 2003-04, only 0.7 per cent of ADS applications were refused, compared with 8.1 per cent of all Short Stay Visitor visa applications by Chinese citizens and 9.3 per cent of all applications for Short Stay Visitor visas globally.

The ADS Non-Return Rate in 2003-04 was 0.39 per cent compared to 0.85 per cent for all Chinese citizens entering on Short Stay Visitor visas and 1.63 per cent for all Non-ETA Short Stay Visitor arrivals.

In addition to the current three regions (Beijing and Shanghai Municipal Governments and Guangdong Province) the ADS is being expanded to six new regions - Hebei, Tianjin, Shandong, and Chongqing in the Beijing Consular area and Zhejiang and Jiangsu in the Shanghai Consular area.

25 new agents in the six new regions and 13 new agents in existing regions have been gazetted to participate in the ADS scheme from 30 June 2004. Most have commenced operations. This brings to 77 the total number of gazetted ADS agents in PRC.

Fig. 5-8: Approved Destination Status Grants

