



SCALABRINI CENTRE

47 Commercial Street

Cape Town 8001

Tel: + 27 (0) 21 465 6433

Fax: + 27 (0) 21 465 6317

Email: sally@scalabrini.org.za

www.scalabrini.org.za

To: Dr Aaron Motsoaledi
Minister of the Department of Home Affairs
minister@dha.gov.za

And To: Mr Thulani Mavuso
Acting Director General
Department of Home Affairs
directorgeneral@dha.gov.za

And To: Mr Jackson McKay
Deputy Director General: Immigration Services
Department of Home Affairs
Jackie.Mckay@dha.gov.za

9 January 2020

URGENT

URGENT ACTION REQUIRED: ABANDONED ASYLUM APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF S22(12) AND (13) OF THE REFUGEES ACT, 130 OF 1998, AS AMENDED

1. We write with reference to the newly gazetted Refugees Regulations, 2018, which came into operation on 1 January 2020; together with various Refugees Amendment Acts, which also came into operation on 1 January 2020. We reserve our rights in respect of challenging these Regulations and Amendments, either in part or the whole. This letter addresses one particular matter of urgent concern: the potential unlawful consequences that may result if sections 22(12) and (13) of the Act, as amended, read with and regulation 9, are enforced. We have attached the relevant portions of the Act and Regulations to this



SCALABRINI CENTRE

47 Commercial Street

Cape Town 8001

Tel: + 27 (0) 21 465 6433

Fax: + 27 (0) 21 465 6317

Email: sally@scalabrini.org.za

www.scalabrini.org.za

letter, for ease of reference (**Annexures A and B** respectively)

2. Kindly note, we have copied the following parties in this correspondence, as the issues highlighted have a direct bearing on their respective mandates:

- (i) **UNHCR Regional Office for Southern Africa**, whose mandate is to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and to assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country;
- (ii) The **South African Human Rights Commission**, whose mandate is to promote respect for human rights and a culture of human rights, to promote the protection, development and attainment of human rights, and to monitor and assess the observance of human rights in the Republic;
- (iii) **Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs**, whose mandate is to exercise oversight over the Department of Home Affairs, including to scrutinise legislation, to oversee government action, and facilitate public participation;
- (iv) The **Minister of Finance**, who is in charge of National Treasury, whose mandate is, *inter alia*, to promote government's fiscal policy framework, to coordinate macroeconomic policy and intergovernmental financial relations, and which may have an interest in the potential financial implications outlined in paragraph 14 below; and
- (v) The **Auditor General**, as a Chapter 9 institution tasked with supporting constitutional democracy through the auditing of government departments and analysing such in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, which includes a provision on '*fruitless and wasteful expenditure*' which means '*expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised*'.

3. We are deeply concerned with the legislative changes, and the failure of the Department of Home Affairs to address or meaningfully engage with serious concerns raised previously by human rights organisations, civil society, and interested and affected parties in respect



SCALABRINI CENTRE

47 Commercial Street

Cape Town 8001

Tel: + 27 (0) 21 465 6433

Fax: + 27 (0) 21 465 6317

Email: sally@scalabrini.org.za

www.scalabrini.org.za

of the Amendments and Regulations, including through public comment and participation procedures.

4. Further, we are gravely concerned that in promulgating these amendments, the Department of Home Affairs has failed to inform asylum seekers and other impacted and affected persons regarding the changes and how they might impact on the rights and responsibilities of such impacted persons.
5. We are particularly concerned regarding the process of “abandoned applications” and the consequences thereof, and that these consequences have not been publicised or disseminated to the public, and to asylum seekers and refugees specifically. This is especially concerning given the drastic implications of the provisions relating to abandoned applications. To the best of our knowledge, the Department has not any made public statements or disseminated any information specifically regarding “abandoned applications” on its website, on radio, television, social media, or through materials displayed at any of the Refugee Receptions Offices, either in English or in the languages of the understanding of asylum seekers and refugees.
6. The lack of dissemination of information or any form of public awareness campaign means that whereas prior to 1 January 2020 an asylum seeker who failed timeously renew their asylum permit had the opportunity to show ‘just cause’ to an Immigration Officer or Magistrate and would simply be expected to pay a fine, however, from 1 January 2020 onwards such an asylum seeker would unwittingly expose themselves to a risk of deportation resulting in their persecution, harm, torture, or even death. In addition, the withdrawal as a result of this new provision is supposed to be referred to the Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs, which may further add to backlogs and the workload of that Committee, while leaving the impacted person in limbo.

Description of Relevant Provisions

The centre is registered with the South African Department of Social Development as a non-profit organisation (021-079 NPO), as a youth and child care centre (C6887) and as a Public Benefit Organisation with the South African Revenue Services (930012808) and governed by a Trust (IT2746/2006).

Auditors: CAP Chartered Accountants. VAT number: 4780251437.

7. Section 22(12) and (13) and regulation 9, relate to “abandoned applications”. On the face of it, section 22(12) and (13) of the Act read with regulation 9, indicates applications for asylum must be considered abandoned if asylum seekers fail to present themselves for renewal of the Asylum Seeker Visa (formerly ‘Asylum Seeker Permit’) after a period of one month from the date of expiry of the visa, unless compelling reasons can be raised (including entry into a Witness Protection Programme, quarantine, arrest without bail, or any other similar compelling reasons) and supported by documentary evidence. No guidance is provided regarding how an RSDO should interpret “similar compelling reasons” and what would constitute such.
8. A plain language reading of the provisions indicates that they are extremely onerous on the impacted individual – vulnerable asylum seekers.
9. The consequences of an asylum claim being automatically deemed ‘abandoned’ are drastic – section 22(13) states that the individual may not re-apply for asylum and must be dealt with as an illegal foreigner in terms of section 32 of the Immigration Act, which stipulates that illegal foreigners shall depart or be deported from the Republic.
10. The Amendment Act and the Regulations provide for “the endorsement by the Standing Committee [for Refugee Affairs] of an application as an abandoned application as contemplated in section 22(12)”. The prescribed Form upon which this endorsement must be written (Form 3 of the Regulations, attached hereto as **Annexure C**) appears to provide for “representations by the asylum seeker regarding inability to present himself or herself”
11. Neither the Act nor the Regulations explicitly provide for any form of administrative appeal or review proceedings that may be initiated by the affected asylum seeker. This leaves judicial review as the only form of potential recourse should an individual wish to challenge a decision deeming her asylum application abandoned.

12. Implementation of section 22(12) and (13) and regulation 9, may have the result of undermining or even violating the principle of non-refoulement, as well as undermining the right to human dignity, life, freedom and security of person, and just administrative action, in violation of South Africa's Bill of Rights as well as South Africa's obligations under international law.

Practical Impact & Consequences

13. The practical application of the abovementioned provisions fails to consider ongoing access challenges experienced by asylum seekers at Refugee Reception Offices, as well as specific challenges experienced by the class or persons¹ impacted as a result of the unlawful closure of the Cape Town Refugee Reception Office and the Department's continued failure to comply with the Order of Supreme Court of Appeal compelling the Department to re-open a fully functional Refugee Reception Office in Cape Town by 31 March 2018.²
14. This means, the Department's own unlawful act or omission may result in asylum seekers failing to comply with the onerous and unrealistic time periods prescribed in the abovementioned provisions. This could result in the unlawful deportation of not yet recognised refugees – in violation of the principle of non-refoulement.
15. In addition, this provision could also result in further High Court review applications being instituted against the Department by impacted individuals. This is costly for both the applicants seeking to protect their rights, as well as the Department in responding to each

¹ This relates to the class of asylum seekers as described in the matters of *Abdulaahi and Others v Director General of Home Affairs & Others* (High Court of South Africa, Western Cape Division, Case No: 7705/2013); and *Ntumba Guella Nbaya & Others v Director General of the Department of Home Affairs & Others* (High Court of South Africa, Western Cape Division, Case No: 6534/2015).

² *Scalabrini Centre, Cape Town & Others v Minister of Home Affairs and Others* [2017] ZASCA 126 (29 September 2017).

application. Given that the Department already reportedly spends **R31,705,547.57** on litigation instituted against Immigration Services alone,³ the additional litigation that may result from implementation of this provision would also be onerous on the Department of Home Affairs and the South African taxpayer.

Way Forward

16. The abovementioned provisions should not be implemented in their current form. Any “abandoned application” provision should provide for a reasonable time period in respect of the alleged abandonment, we suggest this time period should be at least 180 days, or a year, and must constitute fair administrative action. In addition, the internal process of deeming an application “abandoned” should include an accessible internal appeal or review procedure, preferably within the specific Refugee Reception Office itself, prior to referral to the Standing Committee as this may simply result in a backlog at the SCRA and affected persons being rendered undocumented in the interim. Compelling reasons for failure to renew should be interpreted generously and such interpretation should ensure that the rights of asylum seekers are of paramount concern.
17. Prior to the implementation of any provision relating to abandoned applications, the Department must formulate and implement an adequate and reasonable communications and public awareness strategy in order to ensure that rights holders impacted by the provision are adequately informed and able to take the necessary action in order to protect their rights. This is particularly relevant given that the status quo prior to these amendments included the option of a fine upon late renewal of one’s asylum documentation.

³ In 2018/2019, the total spend on litigation fees was **R31,705,547.57** against Immigration Services specifically, and **R366,493,161.00** on total litigation costs from 2009/10 financial year to 2017/18 financial year. This information is contained in a reply by the Minister to a written question by Parliament, available at <https://pmg.org.za/committee-question/12750/>.



SCALABRINI CENTRE

47 Commercial Street

Cape Town 8001

Tel: + 27 (0) 21 465 6433

Fax: + 27 (0) 21 465 6317

Email: sally@scalabrini.org.za

www.scalabrini.org.za

18. In light of the importance of the right to seek and enjoy asylum and the Constitutional rights it protects, we call for the immediate suspension of the implementation of s 22(12) and (13) of the Refugees Amendment Act, 2017. We further call for an immediate stay on causing asylum seekers whose applications for asylum are considered abandoned to depart or be deported from the Republic. In addition, we call on the Department to immediately suspend, any other provision in the Amendment Act and Regulations that undermines or violates the South African Constitution, or international law.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sally Gandar".

Sally Gandar
Head of Advocacy & Legal Advisor
Scalabrini Centre of Cape Town

COPIED TO:

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Office for Southern Africa

Valentin Tapsoba

Director, UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa

tapsoba@unhcr.org

Leonard Zulu

Deputy Director, UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa

zulu@unhcr.org

Miranda Gaanderse

Head of Field Office – Cape Town

gaanderse@unhcr.org



Scalabrini
Centre of Cape Town

SCALABRINI CENTRE

47 Commercial Street

Cape Town 8001

Tel: + 27 (0) 21 465 6433

Fax: + 27 (0) 21 465 6317

Email: sally@scalabrini.org.za

www.scalabrini.org.za

The South African Human Rights Commission

Ms Matlhodi Angelina Makwetla

Commissioner of the SAHRC

MMakwetla@sahrc.org.za

The Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs

Adv Bongani Bongo, MP

Committee Chairperson

bbongo@parliament.gov.za

Mr Eddie Mathonsi

Committee Secretary, Parliamentary Portfolio Committee for Home Affairs

emanthonsi@parliament.gov.za

Office of the Auditor General of South Africa

Mr Thembikile Kimi Makwetu

Auditor-General South Africa

agsa@agsa.co.za

MakwetuT@agsa.agsa.co.za

National Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance

Mr Tito Mboweni

Minister of Finance

minreg@treasury.gov.za

c/o mary.marumo@treasury.gov.za

Mr Dondo Mogajane

Director General

DGRegistry@treasury.gov.za

ANNEXURE A

(b) in the prescribed manner, be referred to a health establishment contemplated in the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002), to be dealt with in terms of that Act.

[S. 21A inserted by s. 14 of Act 33/2008 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

21B. Spouse and dependants of asylum seekers and refugees

(1) A person who applies for refugee status in terms of [section 21](#) and who would like one or more of his or her spouse and dependants to be granted refugee status must, when applying for asylum, include the details of such spouse and dependants in the application.

(2) Any asylum seeker or refugee whose child is born in the Republic must, within one month of the birth of his or her child, register such a child in terms of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act No, 51 of 1992), and submit the certificate issued in terms of that Act at any Refugee Reception Office, to be included as a dependant of such asylum seeker or refugee.

[Subs. (2) substituted by s. 6 of Act 12/2011 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

(2A) Any child of an asylum seeker born in the Republic and any person included as a dependant of an asylum seeker in the application for asylum has the same status as accorded to such asylum seeker.

[Subs. (2A) inserted by s. 17 of Act 11/2017 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

(3) Where a dependant of a recognised refugee ceases to be a dependant by virtue of marriage or cessation of his or her dependence upon the recognised refugee, as the case may be, he or she may apply in the prescribed manner to be permitted to continue to remain within the Republic in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[Subs. (3) substituted by s. 17 of Act 11/2017 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

(3A) Where a dependant of an asylum seeker ceases to be a dependant by virtue of marriage or cessation of his or her dependence upon the asylum seeker, as the case may be, he or she may apply for asylum himself or herself in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[Subs. (3A) inserted by s. 17 of Act 11/2017 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

(4) Where a spouse of a recognised refugee is within the Republic in accordance with an asylum seeker visa or has been granted asylum in terms of this Act and ceases to be the spouse as a result of divorce or death of the recognised refugee, as the case may be, he or she may be permitted to continue to remain within the Republic in accordance with the provisions of this Act: Provided that, in the case of divorce, the Director-General is satisfied that a good faith spousal relationship existed between the recognised refugee and such spouse for a period of at least two years after having been granted asylum.

(5) Nothing contained in this Act prevents a dependant who has, in terms of subsection (3), been permitted to continue to remain in the Republic from applying for recognition as a refugee in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[S. 21A inserted by s. 14 of Act 33/2008 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

22. Asylum seeker visa

(1) An asylum seeker whose application in terms of [section 21](#)(1) has not been adjudicated, is entitled to be issued with an asylum seeker visa, in the prescribed form, allowing the applicant to sojourn in the Republic temporarily, subject to such conditions as may be imposed, which are not in conflict with the Constitution or international law.

- (2) Upon the issue of a visa in terms of subsection (1), any previous visa issued to the applicant in terms of the Immigration Act becomes null and void and must be returned to the Director-General for cancellation.
- (3) The visa referred to in subsection (1) must contain the biometrics of the holder thereof.
- (4) The visa referred to in subsection (1) may, pending the decision on the application in terms of [section 21](#), from time to time be extended for such period as may be required.
- (5) The Director-General may at any time prior to the expiry of an asylum seeker visa withdraw such visa in the prescribed manner if-
- (a) the applicant contravenes any condition endorsed on that visa;
 - (b) the application for asylum has been found to be manifestly unfounded, abusive or fraudulent;
 - (c) the application for asylum has been rejected; or
 - (d) the applicant is or becomes ineligible for asylum in terms of [section 4](#) or [5](#).
- (6) An asylum seeker may be assessed to determine his or her ability to sustain himself or herself, and his or her dependants, either with or without the assistance of family or friends, for a period of at least four months.
- (7) If, after assessment, it is found that an asylum seeker is unable to sustain himself or herself and his or her dependants, as contemplated in subsection (6), that asylum seeker may be offered shelter and basic necessities provided by the UNHCR or any other charitable organisation or person.
- (8) The right to work in the Republic may not be endorsed on the asylum seeker visa of any applicant who-
- (a) is able to sustain himself or herself and his or her dependants, as contemplated in subsection (6);
 - (b) is offered shelter and basic necessities by the UNHCR or any other charitable organisation or person, as contemplated in subsection (7); or
 - (c) seeks to extend the right to work, after having failed to produce a letter of employment as contemplated in subsection (9): Provided that such extension may be granted if a letter of employment is subsequently produced while the application in terms of [section 21](#) is still pending.
- (9) In the event that the right to work or study is endorsed on the asylum seeker visa, the relevant employer, in the case of a right to work, and the relevant educational institution, in the case of a right to study, must furnish the Department with a letter of employment or of enrolment at the educational institution, as the case may be, in the prescribed form within a period of 14 days from the date of the asylum seeker taking up employment or being enrolled, as the case may be.
- (10) An employer or educational institution contemplated in subsection (9) who or which fails to comply with the duty imposed in that subsection, or fraudulently issues the letter contemplated in that subsection, is guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding R20 000.
- (11) The Director-General must revoke any right to work as endorsed on an asylum seeker visa if the holder thereof is unable to prove that he or she is employed after a period of six months from the date on which such right was endorsed.

(12) The application for asylum of any person who has been issued with a visa contemplated in subsection (1) must be considered to be abandoned and must be endorsed to this effect by the Standing Committee on the basis of the documentation at its disposal if such asylum seeker fails to present himself or herself for renewal of the visa after a period of one month from the date of expiry of the visa, unless the asylum seeker provides, to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, reasons that he or she was unable to present himself or herself, as required, due to hospitalisation or any other form of institutionalisation or any other compelling reason.

(13) An asylum seeker whose application is considered to be abandoned in accordance with subsection (12) may not re-apply for asylum and must be dealt with as an illegal foreigner in terms of [section 32](#) of the Immigration Act.

(14) Any person who fails to return a visa in accordance with subsection (2), or fails to comply with any condition set out in a visa issued in terms of this section, or is in possession of an expired visa, is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

[S. 22 amended by s. 54 of Act 13/2002, s. 48 of Act 19/2004 and s. 15 of Act 33/2008 and substituted by s. 18 of Act 11/2017 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

23. Detention of asylum seeker

If the Director-General has withdrawn an asylum seeker visa in terms of [section 22\(5\)](#), he or she may, subject to [section 29](#), cause the holder to be arrested and detained pending the finalisation of the application for asylum, in the manner and place determined by him or her with due regard to human dignity.

[S. 23 amended by s. 54 of Act 13/2002 and substituted by s. 48 of Act 19/2004, s. 16 of Act 33/2008 and s. 19 of Act 11/2017 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

24. Decision regarding application for asylum

(1)

[Subs. (1) deleted by s. 17 of Act 33/2008 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

(2) When considering an application for asylum, the Refugee Status Determination Officer-

[Words preceding para. (a) substituted by s. 7 of Act 12/2011 and s. 20 of Act 11/2017 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

(a) must have due regard to the provisions of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000), and in particular ensure that the applicant fully understands the procedures, his or her rights and responsibilities and the evidence presented; and

(b) may consult with or invite a UNHCR representative to furnish information on specified matters.

[Subs. (2) substituted by s. 17 of Act 33/2008 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

(3) The Refugee Status Determination Officer must at the conclusion of the hearing conducted in the prescribed manner, but subject to monitoring and supervision, in the case of paragraphs (a) and (c), and subject to review, in the case of paragraph (b), by any member of the Standing Committee designated by the chairperson for this purpose-

[Words preceding para. (a) substituted by s. 7 of Act 12/2011 and s. 20 of Act 11/2017 w.e.f. 1 January 2020]

(a) grant asylum;

8

(8) If at any stage a Refugee Status Determination Officer reasonably suspects that a child, who has been declared a dependant in any application for asylum, has been trafficked or smuggled into the Republic, he or she may require proof of relationship in the form of the results of a paternity test, and must refer such child to into the care of a representative of the Department of Social Development.

(9) Any person who fails to declare a dependant child as contemplated in section 21(2A) and subsequently returns to the Refugee Reception Office to make a claim in terms of section 3(c) of the Act on behalf of such dependant child, he or she shall be required to provide proof of relationship in the form of the results of a paternity test, failing which, such child shall be dealt with as an unaccompanied child as contemplated in regulation 10.

(10) When required to do so by a Refugee Status Determination Officer, the principal asylum seeker or a dependant must provide proof of their relationship.

(11) Each dependant included on an asylum application shall be issued an asylum seeker visa and must comply with the terms of the visa.

(12) Any dependant of an asylum seeker contemplated in section 3(c) of the Act must appear in person for a hearing before a Refugee Status Determination Officer.

Abandoned application

9. (1) The endorsement by the Standing Committee of an application as an abandoned application as contemplated in section 22(12) of the Act must be made on Form 3 contained in the Annexure.

(2) The Refugee Reception Office Manager shall refer or cause an abandoned application to be referred following an endorsement by the Standing Committee as contemplated in subregulation (1), to an immigration officer to deal with such a person as contemplated in section 22(13) of the Act.

(3) Compelling reasons as contemplated in section 22(12) of the Act shall relate to—

- (a) entry into a Witness Protection Programme;
- (b) quarantine;
- (c) arrest without bail; or
- (d) any other similar compelling reasons,

and must be supported by documentary evidence.

Unaccompanied child and person with mental disability

10. (1) An unaccompanied child must forthwith be referred to the Department of Social Development to be assisted in accordance with the provisions of the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005), and where necessary, after an investigation by a social worker into the status and circumstances of the child, may be assisted by a person appointed by the Children's court to act on

Form 3

**DEPARTMENT: HOME AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NOTIFICATION OF ABANDONED APPLICATION
Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998)
[Section 22(12); Regulation 9(1)]**

A. REFERRAL TO STANDING COMMITTEE

Office:	
File Number:	
Surname:	
Names:	
Current status of the application:	
Date of last issue of asylum seeker visa:	
Date of expiry of asylum seeker visa:	
Date of referral to Standing Committee:	
Note: For the question below the RSDO must indicate that the asylum seeker visa was not renewed and provide date of expiry, including indication as to whether or not the asylum seeker presented him/herself after such expiry date and provide proof of allegations.	
Reasons for considering the application as abandoned?	
List all information submitted to Standing Committee	

SIGNATURE: _____
REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION OFFICER
NAME:
DATE:

Form 3

**DEPARTMENT: HOME AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NOTIFICATION OF ABANDONED APPLICATION
Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998)
[Section 22(12); Regulation 9(1)]**

B. ENDORSEMENT BY STANDING COMMITTEE

<p>Representations by asylum seekers regarding inability to present himself or herself as required, if any:</p> <p>RESPONSE TO QUESTION: <i>Representations that may have been made by the asylum seeker (proof of delay if hospitalised or so).</i></p>	
<p>Endorsement by the Standing Committee</p>	

SIGNATURE: _____

MEMBER: STANDING COMMITTEE

DATE:

C. UPDATE OF SCRA ENDORSEMENT ON NATIONAL IMMIGRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

Date of receipt:	
Date of update:	
Date of referral Immigration Officer:	

SIGNATURE: _____

REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION OFFICER

NAME:

DATE:

D. NOTICE TO REPORT AND/OR DEPART THE REPUBLIC

Date received from RSDO:	
Details of receiving Officer:	
Notice to report to Refugee Reception Office issued: Yes / No.	
If no, please provide reason:	
Notice to depart the Republic issued, provide details.	
Address where notice was served (include School or place of employment, where applicable).	

Form 3

**DEPARTMENT: HOME AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NOTIFICATION OF ABANDONED APPLICATION
Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998)
[Section 22(12); Regulation 9(1)]**

E. DEPORTATION BY IMMIGRATION OFFICER

Date of receipt	
Date of deportation	
Proof of deportation (<i>attach</i>)	

SIGNATURE: _____

IMMIGRATION OFFICER

NAME:

DATE: