



Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

Bali Process Ministerial Conference

The Hon Peter Dutton MP

Minister for Home Affairs

Minister for Immigration and Border Protection

6-7 August 2018

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Australian delegation

Bali Process Ministerial Conference – 7 August 2018

Department of Home Affairs

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Minister for Home Affairs

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Assistant Director
Regional Engagement
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
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M: +s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Minister's Provisional Program

Monday, 6 August 2018

16:40		Arrives from Lombok to Denpasar Airport, Bali
17:00-19:00		Welcome Reception Uluwatu Temple then members are expected to make their own arrangements for dinner
19:00		Personal Dinner Arrangements

Tuesday, 7 August 2018

8:10-8:40		Australian Delegation Meeting Location: Lotus Room
08:50		Arrival of Ministers
09:00-12:15		Session 1: Ministerial Conference
		Session 2: Ministerial Conference Short statements by Ministers / Head of Delegation
		Photo and Morning Tea Official photo of membership and additional photos of key people
13:30 15:15		Session 3: Government and Business Forum Official Photo of Government and Business leaders
15:50-16:30		Bilateral Meetings Location: Lotus Room
16:30		Canberra business

Wednesday, 8 August 2018

6:45		Depart Westin Hotel for Denpasar Airport
8:00		Depart for Brisbane Airport

2018 Ministerial Conference

The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process) 7th Ministerial Conference will confirm measures agreed to at the 7th Senior Officials' Meeting (6 August) and the recent 13th Bali Process Ad Hoc Group Senior Officials Meeting (AHG SOM). Deputy Secretary Policy, Linda Geddes, attended both these meetings and she will accompany you to the Ministerial Conference.

Indonesian Foreign Minister, Her Excellency Retno Marsudi, and Australian Foreign Minister, the Honourable Julie Bishop MP, will co-chair the Ministerial Conference. You will lead the Australian delegation.

The Bali Process Government and Business Forum will also convene during the Ministerial Conference.

Australia's objective for the Ministerial Conference is to build cooperation within, and the credibility of, the Bali Process, while leveraging the Bali Process to promote our interests on irregular migration. To do this, we seek to:

- s. 33(a)(iii) [REDACTED]
- deliver ambitious, yet credible and actionable, business recommendations, and promote the success of the business track; and
- galvanise Minister's support for the future work plan.

Home Affairs continues to support Australia's objective through the Bali Process by:

- funding the Bali Process Regional Support Office (RSO);
- co-chairing (with Indonesia) the Bali Process Trafficking in Persons Working Group;
- supporting dialogue on current or emerging issues, including returns and reintegration, trafficking in persons and forced labour;
- strengthening border management including through promoting the use of biometrics; and
- promoting increased understanding and awareness of relevant international standards and building the capacity of law, justice and immigration officials to combat people smuggling, human trafficking and related transnational crime.

The Bali Process

The Bali Process is the pre-eminent regional consultative process on migration in the Indo-Pacific, comprising 45 member states, plus the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It is a voluntary, non-binding forum. However, it remains fundamental to enhancing regional cooperation, based on the principles of burden and responsibility sharing.

The Bali Process has transformed since its ambitious 2016 Ministerial Declaration, with:

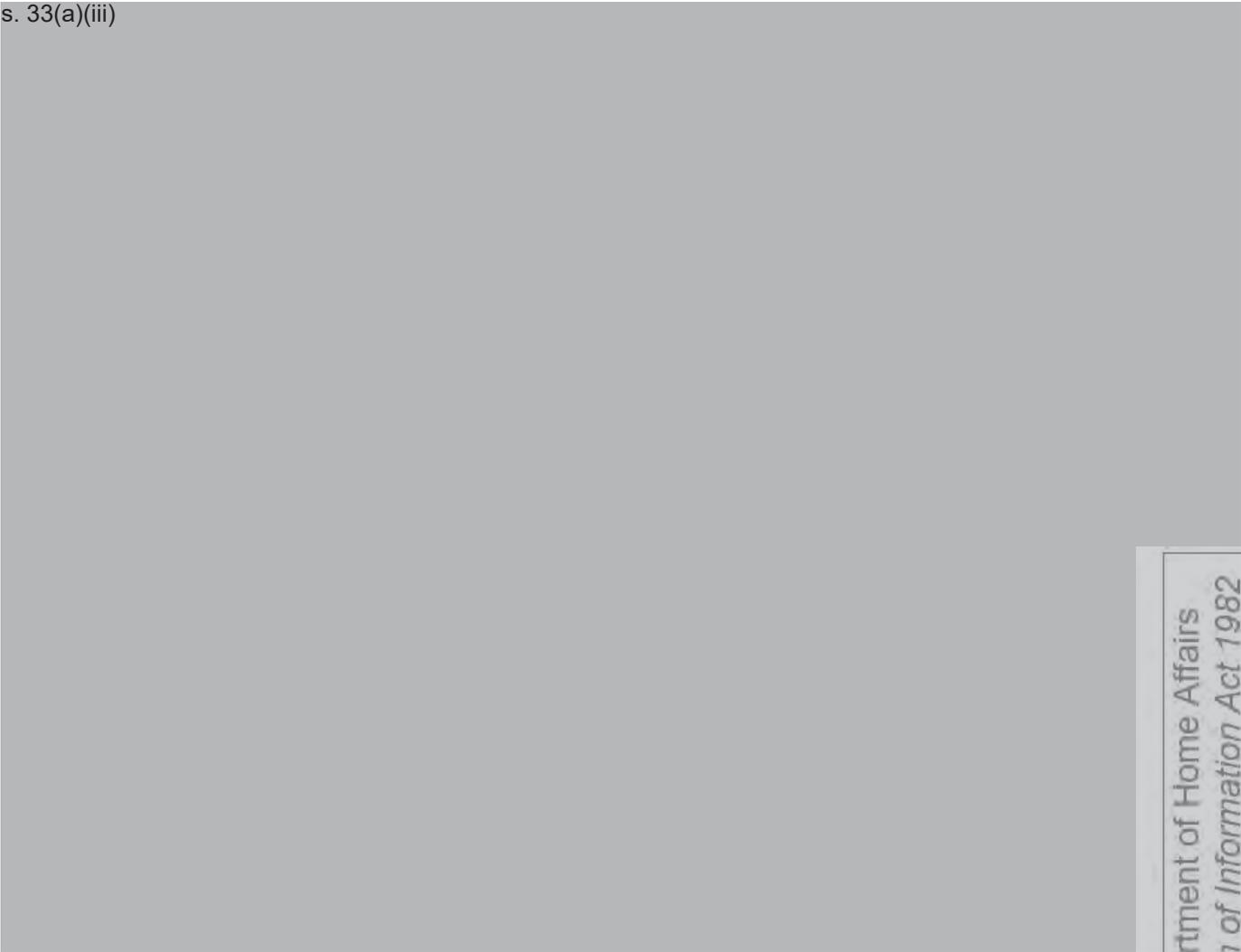
- s. 33(a)(iii) [REDACTED]
- increased planning to manage displacement from large scale irregular migration; and
- a global focus on combatting modern slavery.

The 2016 Ministerial Conference sought to ensure a role for the Bali Process in reporting to irregular migration crises, after the Andaman Sea events in May 2015. This resulted in the establishment of a Consultation Mechanism, first activated in October 2017 in response to the Rohingya crisis and possible mass irregular maritime movement. A new operational-level Task Force on Planning and Preparedness, and other engagement such as the 'good offices' outreach by the co-chairs to Bangladesh and Myanmar in May 2018, support the Consultation Mechanism.

The other key initiative of the 2016 Ministerial Conference was to engage with the private sector on human trafficking, precipitating the launch of the Bali Process Government and Business Forum in August 2017. Andrew Forrest's Walk Free Foundation is the de facto secretariat, and it has developed recommendations to bring to the Ministerial Conference.

Sensitivities

s. 33(a)(iii)



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Agenda

Ministerial Conference and Government and Business Forum

Tuesday, 7 August 2018

1	Session One Welcome and introductory remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesian Foreign Minister Her Excellency Retno Marsudi - Australian Foreign Minister The Hon Julie Bishop MP - Adoption of the agenda
2	Membership
3	Report of the Senior Officials' Meeting on 6 August <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesian senior official co-chair Pak Febrian Ruddyard - Australian senior official co-chair Ambassador Geoffrey Shaw
4	Session Two Plenary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - short statements by Ministers / Heads of Delegation - discussion on key themes
5	Focus on proposed Ministerial Declaration
6	Session Three Welcome and Introductory remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesian business co-chair Mr Eddy Sariaatmadja - Australian business co-chair Mr Andrew Forrest
7	Outline of progress in consultations since the inaugural Perth Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Eddy Sariaatmadja
8	Recommendations – acknowledge, act and advance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Andrew Forrest
9	Business leaders to present Acknowledge Act and Advance recommendations
10	Response by Ministers and discussion
11	Concluding remarks

Session One – Ministerial Conference

Item 1: Welcome and opening remarks

s. 47C(1)



Key Issue

Australia supports the adoption of the agenda.

Australia's key priorities for the Bali Process and the Ministerial Conference are:

- adoption of the Ministerial Declaration;
- endorsement of Government and Business recommendations; and
- continued engagement by Myanmar.

Background

The 2018 Ministerial Conference agenda is at [Attachment A](#).

A copy of the Minister Bishop's opening remarks are at [Attachment B](#).

Biographies for the Bali Process co-Chairs and a list of the heads of delegation and titles included at [Attachment C](#).

Item 2: Bali Process Membership

s. 47C(1)

Key Issue

Note Australian support for the ILO membership.

Background

Australia is supportive of International Labour Organization (ILO) membership.

Australia supports all new membership.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OCHCR) membership may be raised
s. 33(a)(iii)

International Labour Organization

The ILO were advised in their invitation to attend the conference that their membership will become effective immediately after endorsement. Therefore it is anticipated that the ILO will participate in the conference as a full member, as agreed to at the 12th AHG SOM (October 2017) and reaffirmed at the 13th Ad Hoc Group Senior Officials Meeting in June 2018.

The Bali Process will benefit from ILO's experience and expertise in areas of forced labour and human trafficking.

Procedural steps for Bali Process membership

Countries or international organisations expressing interest in joining the Bali Process must write to the Australian and Indonesian co-chairs. Co-chairs can propose countries/organisations as observers. The Bali Process Steering Committee has a mandate from Ministers to expand Bali Process membership.

All membership matters are considered by the Bali Process Steering Committee. Membership decisions are by Committee consensus. The co-chairs write jointly to the country or organisation to report the Steering Committee's decision. Bali Process membership is not enacted until endorsed by the full membership.

Item 3: Report of the Senior Officials' Meeting

s. 47C(1)

Key Issues

Bali Process Working Group on Trafficking in Persons (TIPWG)

The TIPWG was established in 2015 and is co-chaired by Australia (Home Affairs) and Indonesia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Its membership comprises human trafficking experts from the 16 countries and three international organisations of the Bali Process Ad Hoc Group. It aims to promote more effective and coordinated law and justice responses to combat trafficking in persons in the Asia-Pacific region. Home Affairs, through the aid funded Indo-Pacific Justice and Security Program, supports the attendance of representatives from Official Development Assistance eligible countries at TIPWG events.

- Since the last Ministerial meeting in 2016-17, the TIPWG developed a regionally endorsed *Bali Process Policy Guide on Following the Money in Trafficking in Persons Cases* and associated training module. TIPWG co-chairs will seek endorsement of the new Policy Guide at the SOM on 6 August and a reference in the SOM co-chairs statement, as well as seek final endorsement of the new Policy Guide at this Conference.

Background

The Senior Officials' co-chairs will present a report on the outcomes of the SOM, held on 6 August 2018. The report will include an update on Bali Process activities since the last Ministerial Conference, 2016, update Bali Process strategy, forward priority areas of activity, proposed Government and Business Forum recommendations and the proposed Bali Process Ministerial Declaration.

The policy guide on *Following the Money in Trafficking in Persons Cases* is a voluntary and non-binding reference on regional best-practice approaches to using anti-money laundering and asset recovery tools to combat trafficking in persons. It is aimed at police, prosecutors, and financial intelligence units from Bali Process member countries. The new policy guide is the fifth in a series of regional best-practice guides developed by Bali Process members.

Session Two – Ministerial Conference

Item 4: Short Statements by Ministers/Heads of Delegation

s. 47C(1)

Key Issues

Verbal Statement

Below is your four-minute Country Statement. The speech was developed to highlight the challenge of irregular migration, the value of the Bali Process, and the importance of partnerships and collective security.

Written Statement

The co-chairs will publish a written version of this Statement on the Bali Process website. Home Affairs will submit this to DFAT by 7 August 2018.

The Ad Hoc Group Senior Officials' Meeting in June 2018 supported the early sustainable and voluntary return of displaced persons and underlined that the transnational nature of irregular migration requires a comprehensive regional approach. Members continue to focus on the significant challenges of irregular migration globally and regionally, and concerns about the situation for displaced persons in the region and the risk of irregular maritime movement.

Your written Statement underscores the continuing need for regional collaboration to combat the persistent threat from people smuggling and support the region's lead in responding to potential large-scale irregular migration. It emphasises the key products of the Ministerial Conference, including the co-chairs' Consultation Mechanism, the Government and Business Forum and the proposed Bali Process Ministerial Declaration.

Your Statement is Australia's primary opportunity to highlight Australian contributions to the Regional Support Office and the Working Groups on Trafficking in Persons (which Australia co-chairs with Indonesia) and Disruption of Criminal Networks. Furthermore, it is an opportunity to highlight complementary activities that Australia is progressing and encourage continued engagement in Australian funded initiatives. As such, the Statement provides an opportunity to introduce the Home Affairs portfolio as better equipped to counter people smuggling, human trafficking and related transnational crime, highlighting the work of the new portfolio on the Modern Slavery Bill.

Australia Country Statement – 4 minutes

Bali Process Ministerial Conference 7 August 2018

Co-Chairs, Ministers, distinguished delegates, it is a great pleasure to be here today, and I would like to extend Australia's appreciation to Indonesia for its generous hospitality.

Irregular migration constitutes one of the most significant global challenges of the 21st century. Recently, this is most evident in Europe, where the growth in the irregular movement of people has created a marketplace for smugglers and traffickers, who undeterred by the dangers of illegal voyages exploit the vulnerable for their own financial gain. Unless irregular migration is effectively deterred and prevented, it will have increasingly detrimental impacts on our nations; on our national security, our sovereignty and in our public's support for regular migration.

As members of the Bali Process, we must not be blind to the reality around us.

The risk of large numbers of irregular maritime movements in our region remains. Collectively, we must continue to commit to addressing the challenge of irregular migration. The Bali Process—now 16 years old—remains the pre-eminent forum for regional engagement on these critical issues. Australia deeply values the partnerships we have developed through this forum and acknowledges the ongoing commitment in this forum to developing practical initiatives that help address the evolving nature of people smuggling, human trafficking and related transnational crime.

Australia is eager to continue to use the Bali Process as a forum for policy deliberations, information sharing, and identifying opportunities for capacity building to address migration issues in the region. We encourage members to strengthen their involvement with the Regional Support Office and Bali Process working groups, including the Trafficking in Persons Working Group—co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia. Testament to its value, the Trafficking in Persons Working Group has delivered critical resources to support collective efforts to tackle this repugnant crime, including a new policy guide on Following the Money in Trafficking in Person Cases.

As Bali Process members may be aware, on 20 December last year, Australia established a Home Affairs portfolio. This is the most significant reform of Australia's national intelligence and domestic security arrangements in more than 40 years.

Home Affairs brings together our domestic security and law enforcement capabilities in one portfolio. It includes the Department of Home Affairs which plays a centralised role to enhance the coordination of strategy, planning and policy. And five independent agencies, each with their own head. Home Affairs is greater than the sum of its parts; there are clear lines of authority, a singular purpose and pooled capabilities.

Importantly, the new portfolio will support Australia's regional engagement activities to counter human trafficking and people smuggling. Already, the Australian Government has introduced Australia's first Modern Slavery Bill. This legislation will require more than 3,000 large business to report annually on how they are protecting and eradicating modern slavery in their supply chains and operations.

Further, in a world's first the Australian Government will publish an annual statement covering Commonwealth procurement, underlining the Government's commitment to lead by example in the fight against modern slavery. We welcome the opportunity to share with Bali Process members its experience in developing the Modern Slavery Act, and the value of business to government collaboration.

As members, we have achieved a great deal together. And only together, can we achieve a great deal more. In the 21st century, it is the strength of our partnerships and our collective security which will ensure each of our nations remains secure and prosperous.

Thank you

(535 words)

Item 5: Bali Process Declaration

s. 47C(1)

Talking Point

Australia supports the text and referring to this statement as a declaration.

Background

The Bali Process Ministerial Declaration will be the key product of this conference. If agreed this will be the second time the Bali Process has produced a negotiated political declaration, rather than an Outcomes Statement at the conclusion of the conference.

DFAT drafted the declaration in consultation with Home Affairs, which the Bali Process AHG SOM endorsed in June 2018. Member States have had the opportunity to provide comments. Indonesia is supportive of the wording and it has allowed Australia to lead on this item at the Conference.

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

The 2016 Bali Process Declaration is at [Attachment D](#). The draft 2018 Bali Process Declaration is at [Attachment E](#), which in summary:

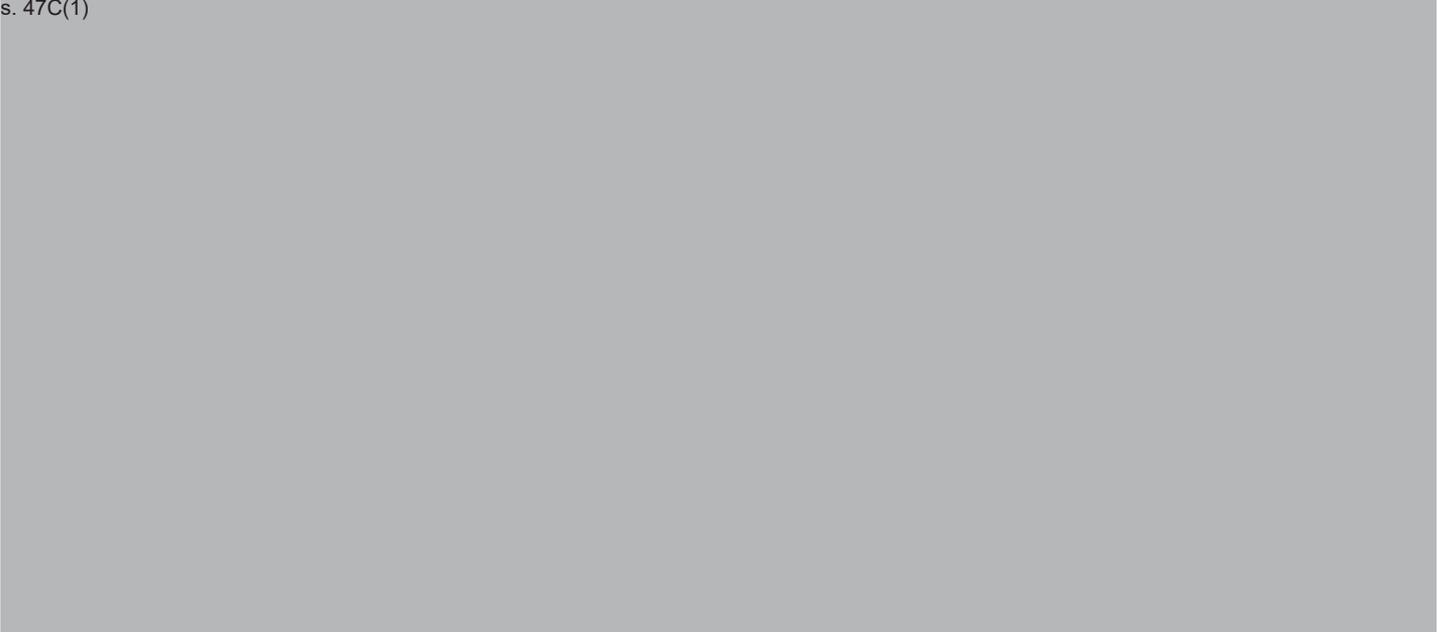
- commends the role of the Bali Process and encourages member participation;
- commits to addressing the 2016 Declaration;
- welcomes progress by working groups, engagement mechanisms and the RSO;
- commends the objective of the *Bali Process Government and Business Forum*;
- supports strengthening member state collaboration with civil society;

- recognises the benefits of practical cooperation and the sharing of information, intelligence and expertise;
- supports links to regional and international consultative processes and Global Compacts; and
- highlights the members concern for the complex challenge of potential irregular maritime movement.

Session Three - Government and Business Forum

Item 6: Welcome and Introductory remarks

s. 47C(1)



Background

The 2016 Ministerial Conference committed to engaging with the private sector on human trafficking, precipitating the launch of the Government and Business Forum in August 2017.

The inaugural meeting of the Bali Process Government and Business Forum (GABF) occurred in Perth in August 2017 and it brought together ministers and business leaders from the region to harness the combined efforts of government and the private sector to combat human trafficking, forced labour, and modern slavery.

- Government co-chairs were the Foreign Ministers of Australia and Indonesia; Business co-chairs were Andrew Forrest, Chairman of Fortescue Metals Group and founder of Walk Free Foundation, and Eddy Sariaatmadja, founder of media group Emtek.
- Andrew Forrest's Walk Free Foundation provides the Forum with secretariat support, and it has developed recommendations to bring to the Ministerial Conference.

This will be the first meeting of the GABF since the inaugural meeting.

Business co-chairs biographies are at [Attachment F](#).

Item 7: Consultation Progress

s. 47C(1)



Background

The GABF is designed to foster closer engagement between government and the private sector on tackling human trafficking and modern slavery. The resulting work plan included the development of practical recommendations by business to present to government at the 2018 Ministerial Conference.

DFAT worked closely with Andrew Forrest's Walk Free Foundation (WFF) to develop a set of actionable recommendations appropriate to each Member State's individual circumstances.

The recommendations encourage business and government to take practical steps, to contribute to the eradication of human trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery and the worst forms of child labour. The recommendations focus government and business efforts on complementary and concerted action across the Indo-Pacific region, where two thirds of the world's victims of modern slavery reside.

Item 8: Business Recommendations – Acknowledge, Act and Advance

s. 47C(1)



Key Issues

The Acknowledge, Act and Advance Recommendations (AAA Recommendations) were presented at the Bali Process Ad Hoc Group SOM in June 2018.

These business recommendations aim to set out a pathway for both business and government to contribute to the eradication of human trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery and the worst forms of child labour across the Indo-Pacific region.

To contribute effectively to the eradication of these transnational crimes, business recommends three pillars for business and government:

- **Acknowledge** the scale of the problem;
- **Act** to strengthen and implement policy and legal frameworks; and
- **Advance** efforts over the long term.

Background

A copy of the Recommendations are at [Attachment G](#).

Item 9: Responses to recommendation by Ministers

s. 47C(1)



Talking Points

- Australia welcomes the recommendations.
- Australia is already working to some of the recommendations for Government action. For example, the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) operates at both regional and national stakeholders to reduce incentives and opportunities for the trafficking of person in the ASEAN region.

Background

s. 47C(1)



s. 33(a)(iii)



The draft Bali Process Declaration reaffirms the importance of engagement with the business sector and encourages Member State involvement and action to end modern slavery.

Australia, in addition to co-chairing the Business Forum, is leading regional efforts to combat modern slavery by introducing the *Modern Slavery Bill 2018*.

- The Bill will harness the power of big business to combat modern slavery by requiring over 3000 large corporations and other entities to publish annual public statements on their actions to address modern slavery in their supply chains and operations.
 - In a world first, the Australian Government will publish an annual statement covering Commonwealth procurement, underlining the Government's commitment to lead by example in the fight against modern slavery.
- The Government introduced the Bill into Parliament on 28 June 2018. The Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee is reviewing the Bill and it will report by 24 August 2018.
- The Bill complements the focus of the Forum on business-government collaboration, including strengthening supply chain transparency laws.
- The Bill was subject to extensive public consultation, including a detailed discussion paper, 16 consultation roundtables with over 170 business and Non-Government Organisation attendees, and 99 written submissions.
- Large businesses support the Bill and want to see consistent regulation across jurisdictions.
- Australia (Home Affairs) can share our experience in developing this act with other countries.

The Bill aligns with increasing focus on supply chain transparency from Australia's likeminded. This issue will be the subject of discussion at the upcoming Five Country Ministerial meeting from 28-29 August 2018, in the Gold Coast.

The AAPTIP Fact Sheet is at [Attachment H](#).

Item 10: Other business and closing remarks

s. 47C(1)



*Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime
Seventh Ministerial Conference, Bali, 6-7 August 2018*

**Ministerial Conference
Government and Business Forum**

Tuesday 7 August 2018

Bali International Convention Centre, Nusa Dua

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

6 August 2018

19.00 – 21.00 Welcome dinner Hosted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

7 August 2018

08.50 Arrival of Ministers
Morning Coffee served in the holding room and in front of the Conference Hall

Session One Ministerial Conference

09.00 – 09.10 Welcome and introductory remarks
- Indonesian Foreign Minister, Her Excellency Retno Marsudi
- Australian Foreign Minister, The Hon Julie Bishop MP

Adoption of the agenda
Membership

09.10 – 09.20 Report of the Senior Officials' Meeting on 6 August
- Indonesian senior official co-chair Pak Febrian Ruddyard
- Australian senior official co-chair Ambassador Geoffrey Shaw

Session Two Ministerial Conference

09.20 – 11.30 Plenary
- short statements by Ministers / Heads of Delegation
- discussion on key themes

11.30 – 11.45 Focus on proposed declaration

11.45 – 12.00 Official photograph (Ministers only)

12.00 – 13.00 Lunch hosted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia

Session Three Government and Business Forum

13.00 – 13.10 Welcome and introductory remarks
- Indonesian business co-chair Mr Eddy Sariaatmadja
- Australian business co-chair Mr Andrew Forrest

13.10 – 13.20 Outline of progress in consultations since the inaugural Perth Forum
- Mr Eddy Sariaatmadja

13.20 – 13.30 Recommendations – acknowledge, act and advance
- Mr Andrew Forrest

13.30 – 13.40 Acknowledge recommendation
- two business leaders to present

13.40 – 13.50 Act recommendation
- two business leaders to present

13.50 – 14.00 Advance recommendation
- two business leaders to present

14.00 – 14.20 Response by Ministers and discussion

14.20 – 14.30 Concluding remarks

14.30 – 14.45 Official photograph (Ministers and Business Leaders)

14.45 – 15.00 Press Conference

Minister Bishop's Opening Remarks

Bali Process Ministerial Conference 7 August 2018

Introduction

Excellences and distinguished delegates, I am delighted to be with you today to co-chair the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime.

I would like to thank the Government of Indonesia and my good friend and Co-Chair, Minister Marsudi, for the warm hospitality.

I have just had the pleasure of officially opening our Consulate in Surabaya, Australia's 4th diplomatic mission in Indonesia, which is a tangible demonstration of our close and growing relationship with Indonesia.

Context

The continued and growing displacement of people around the globe only serves to highlight the importance of the work undertaken through the Bali Process.

The UNHCR reports that in 2017 68.5 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide. In 2017 there were over 31 million people of concern to UNHCR in Asia.

With the continued growth in the irregular movement of people through our region, people smuggling and human trafficking syndicates continue to take advantage of the most vulnerable.

We know that people smuggling threatens national security, undermines border integrity and fosters corruption.

Sadly, too many of those who use the services of people smugglers pay the ultimate price.

Human trafficking too is an abhorrent crime. Over 45 million people are estimated to be victims of slavery globally with two thirds of these victims in the Asia-Pacific region.

It robs people of their dignity and their fundamental rights.

These problems cannot be tackled by any one country alone.

It is only by working together that we can make a difference.

It is the Bali Process which remains the pre-eminent regional forum for dialogue, information sharing and, perhaps most importantly, practical cooperation on these important issues.

I commend the progress that the Bali Process continues to make in combatting these crimes collectively, across our region.

Achievements

Our goal today is to reflect on the progress and achievements of the Bali Process over the last two years and even more importantly to agree an ambitious agenda for future regional cooperation.

The last 12 months have seen the most active period of Bali Process engagement ever.

I'm pleased to see that those efforts are paying dividends.

Our law and justice officials are working together in an increasingly cooperative way.

We have coordinated police operations to disrupt people smuggling and human trafficking syndicates.

Countries are working to strengthen their legislation and to provide better support to trafficking victims. In Australia we have introduced legislation into Parliament to tackle modern slavery.

With greater information exchange, we are developing a clearer picture of irregular migration patterns and trends in the region.

The Consultation Mechanism established in 2017 enabled considered responses to a major crisis of displacement, and discussed ways to prevent displaced persons from becoming victims of people smuggling and trafficking in persons.

The Bali Process Regional Support Office and the Bali Process Working Groups have made significant contributions to these achievements.

Just as individual countries cannot tackle these issues in isolation, nor can governments address these issues without the private sector.

In recognition of this, the Bali Process Government and Business Forum was established in August 2017 in Perth and will meet again today. The Forum exists to foster practical collaboration and coordination between government and business, further contributing to the eradication of these transnational crimes.

We've had many successes over the last two years, and there is much to be proud of. But people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes persist across our region. There is more we must do together to combat these crimes. Our discussion today gives us an opportunity to highlight priority areas and opportunities for future engagement.

Conclusion

I thank member countries and organisations for their commitment to making the Bali Process such a successful model for regional cooperation. People smuggling and human trafficking truly are a global scourge.

As with all global problems, they can only be tackled through collective action.

On this occasion of the Seventh Bali Process Ministerial Conference, I invite members to take stock of our achievements, of which we can be justifiably proud, but more importantly recommit to tackling the complex issues of people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes.

In 2016 we adopted the first ever Bali Declaration, which led to the most active period of engagement in the history of the Bali Process. Today, we have an important opportunity to build on this foundation and set ambitious forward priorities for our next period of engagement. Our Ministerial Declaration will make absolutely clear our collective commitment to tackling people smuggling, human trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes. More than this, it will set forth our plan for transforming our commitment into positive, practical outcomes across our region.

I look forward to our important discussions at this Ministerial Conference.

Dr Geoffrey Shaw
Australian Ambassador for People Smuggling
and Human Trafficking



Dr Geoffrey Shaw is Australia's Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking. He is based at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) in Canberra.

Dr Shaw leads diplomatic engagement efforts to advance Australia's counter people smuggling interests in support of Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB). Dr Shaw works closely with the OSB Joint Agency Task Force to coordinate the international elements of OSB across government.

Dr Shaw also focuses on Australia's regional and international cooperation to combat human trafficking and modern slavery, including as co-chair with Indonesia of the 45-country Bali Process, the preeminent regional grouping working to address these transnational crimes.

Previously, Dr Shaw was Assistant Secretary of DFAT's People Smuggling and Human Trafficking Task Force (2015-2017). Before then, he served as the Representative of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the United Nations (UN) in New York (2010-2015). Dr Shaw chaired the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on preventing and responding to weapons of mass destruction.

Dr Shaw served in Vienna as the Special Assistant for Policy to the Director General of the IAEA. Within DFAT, he has also worked as Assistant Secretary of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, and as Australia's Deputy Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

s. 33(a)(iii)

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HEADS OF DELEGATIONS AND CO-CHAIRS

[as at 26 July]

Ministerial co-chair

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Indonesia	H.E. Ms Retno <u>Marsudi</u>	Minister for Foreign Affairs	

Business Co-Chairs – Government and Business Forum

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Australia	Mr Andrew <u>Forrest</u>	Walk Free Foundation (Founder) and Fortescue Metals Group (Chairman)	
Indonesia	Pak Eddy <u>Sariaatmadja</u>	Emtek (PT. Elang Mahkota Teknologi)	

Senior Officials Co-Chairs

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Australia	Dr Geoffrey <u>Shaw</u>	Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking	
Indonesia	Pak Febrian <u>Ruddyard</u>	Director General for Multilateral Cooperation	

Member Countries

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Afghanistan	H.E Ms Roya <u>Rahmani</u>	Ambassador to Indonesia	
Australia	Hon Peter <u>Dutton</u> MP	Minister for Home Affairs	
Bangladesh	Head of Delegation TBC		

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Bhutan	Not registered [as at 24 July]		
Brunei	Not registered [as at 24 July]		
Cambodia	Ms <u>Chou Bun Eng</u>	Vice Minister (Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior)	
China	Mr Qian <u>Xiao</u>	Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Indonesia	
Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea	Not registered [as at 24 July]		
Fiji	Mr Ratu Inoke <u>Kubuabola</u>	Minister for National Security and Defence	
France (New Caledonia)	Mr Jean Francois <u>Coulson</u> *	Director, Border Forces	[Photograph not available]
India	Not registered [as at 24 July]		

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Indonesia	Mr Yasonna Hamonangan	Minister of Law and Human Rights	
Iran	Not registered [as at 24 July]		
Iraq	H.E Abdullah Hasan <u>Salih</u> *	Ambassador Embassy of Iraq in Indonesia	
Japan	Mr Kenichi <u>Ono</u>	Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Japan in Indonesia	[Photograph not available]
Jordan	Not registered [as at 24 July]		
Kiribati	Not registered [as at 24 July]		
Laos	Major General Somkeo <u>Silavong</u>	Minister of Public Security	

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Malaysia	Dato' Seri Alwi Bin <u>Ibrahim</u>	Secretary General, Ministry of Home Affairs	
Maldives	Not registered [as at 24 July]		
Mongolia	Mr Enkhbayar <u>Battumur</u>	Vice Minister of Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs	
Myanmar	Lt. General Kyaw <u>Swe</u>	Minister for Home Affairs	
Nauru	Hon. David <u>Adeang</u>	Minister for Justice and Border Control	
Nepal	Not registered [as at 24 July]		

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
New Zealand	Mr Iain <u>Lees-Galloway</u>	Minister of Immigration	
Pakistan	Not registered [as at 24 July]		
Palau	Ms Ernestine Kawai <u>Rengil</u>	Attorney General	
Papua New Guinea	Hon. Petrus <u>Thomas</u>	Minister for Immigration & Border Security	
	Mr Rimbink <u>Pato</u>	Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade	

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
The Philippines	Mr Eduardo <u>Ano</u>	Minister of the Interior and Local Planning	
Samoa	Head of Delegation TBC		
Singapore	Dr Wu Meng Tan	Senior Parliamentary Secretary	
Solomon Islands	Mr William Bradford Marau	Minister of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Immigration	
Sri Lanka	Hon. Tilak Janaka <u>Marapana</u> (Head of Delegation)	Minister of Foreign Affairs	

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Syria	H.E Zaher Edin <u>Ziad</u>	Head of Mission, Syrian Embassy Jakarta	<i>[Photograph not available]</i>
Thailand	Not registered <i>[as at 24 July]</i>		
Timor - Leste	Not registered <i>[as at 24 July]</i>		
Tonga	Not registered <i>[as at 24 July]</i>		
Turkey	Not registered <i>[as at 24 July]</i>		
United Arab Emirates	H.E Ahmed Abdulahman <u>Al Jarman</u>	Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Human Rights and International Law	
United States of America	Not registered <i>[as at 24 July]</i>		
Vanuatu	Not registered <i>[as at 24 July]</i>		
Vietnam	Not registered <i>[as at 24 July]</i>		

Member International Organisations

Organisation	Name	Designation	Photo
International Organization for Migration	Mr William Lacy <u>Swing</u> *	Director General	

UNHCR	Mr Filippo <u>Grandi</u>	High Commissioner for Refugees	
UNODC	Mr Jean Luc Pierre C.M.R <u>Lemahieu</u>	Director	

Observers with membership pending/ interest in membership

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Organisation	Name	Designation	Photo
International Labour Organisation	Ms Tomoko Nishimoto	Deputy Director General Asia-Pacific	

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The Marshall Islands	The Hon Jack <u>Ading</u>	Minister for Justice Immigration and Labour	
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Observers – Countries and Organisations

Country	Name	Designation	Photo
Germany	Mr Hendrik Barkeling	Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of German in Indonesia	
International Committee of the red Cross (ICRC)	Mr Dany <u>Merhy</u>	Deputy Head of the Regional Delegation	<i>[Photograph not available]</i>
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Mr Christopher <u>Rassi</u>	Head of Country Cluster Support Team for Indonesia and Timor-Leste	

Italy	H.E Vittorio Sandalli	Ambassador, Embassy of Italy to Indonesia	
United Kingdom	Mr Campbell Davis	Second Secretary	<i>[Photograph not available]</i>

BALI DECLARATION ON PEOPLE SMUGGLING, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND RELATED TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

The Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime

Bali, 23 March 2016

1. We, Ministers and representatives of member states and organisations of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, note with concern the growing scale and complexity of irregular migration challenges, both within and outside the Asia Pacific region. We are particularly concerned by the tragic loss of life at sea, and by the abuse and exploitation of migrants and refugees at the hands of people smugglers and human traffickers. We also acknowledge that irregular migration poses social, economic, and security concerns for affected countries, with implication for regional and global stability.
2. We welcome the important contributions of member states and the support provided by member organisations in addressing the challenges posed by irregular migration. We welcome regional efforts to date, particularly by the most affected countries, in responding to the irregular movement of persons in the region, including in the Andaman Sea and the Indian Ocean. We note the decline in irregular movement of persons in these waters in the second half of 2015, attributable to the resolute actions by affected countries to disrupt smuggling networks, among other factors.
3. While recognising the sovereign rights and legitimate interests of states to safeguard their borders and determine their migration policies, consistent with relevant international law, we underline that the transnational nature of

irregular migration requires a comprehensive regional approach, based on the principles of burden sharing and collective responsibility. We reaffirm our commitment to our respective international legal obligations and encourage members to identify and provide safety and protection to migrants, victims of human trafficking, smuggled persons, asylum seekers and refugees, whilst addressing the needs of vulnerable groups including women and children, and taking into account prevailing national laws and circumstances.

4. We underline the need to address the root causes of irregular movement of persons and forced displacement, and the frequent linkage between the breakdown of good governance and the ease of people smuggling and irregular migrant ventures. Our collective response should promote good governance, rule of law, full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, a sense of security and belonging, inclusive economic growth, livelihood opportunities, access to basic services, social tolerance and understanding, and measures to prevent and reduce statelessness, consistent with relevant international instruments. We note with appreciation the humanitarian and development assistance offered by partner countries through bilateral, regional and multilateral arrangements towards at-risk communities, and we encourage continued, inclusive development cooperation within the region. We recognise the need to enhance safe and orderly migration pathways, including for migrant workers, to provide an alternative to dangerous irregular movement.
5. We acknowledge the importance of a comprehensive approach to managing irregular migration by land, air and sea, including victim-centered and protection-sensitive strategies, as appropriate. We recognise the need to grant protection for those entitled to it, consistent with relevant international

legal instruments and in all cases, the principle of *non-refoulement* should be strictly respected. Against a backdrop of increasingly mixed migratory movements, we welcome efforts by member states to improve identification of those with protection needs, including through effective and efficient screening processes, paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. We encourage states to work to identify more predictable disembarkation options. We welcome efforts by members to strengthen information sharing to provide accurate data on the whereabouts of migrants and vessels stranded at sea. We encourage further capacity building of the relevant agencies in search and rescue operations.

6. We encourage member states to explore potential temporary protection and local stay arrangements for asylum seekers and refugees, subject to domestic laws and policies of member states. We acknowledge the need for adequate access to irregular migrants wherever they are, by humanitarian providers especially the UNHCR and the IOM, as appropriate. We encourage member states to explore alternatives to detention for vulnerable groups.
7. We acknowledge the importance of civil registration in providing identity and basic protection for individuals, as well as helping states track migration flows. We recall the 2014 Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific which proclaimed a shared vision that, by 2024, all people in Asia and the Pacific should benefit from universal and responsive civil registration and vital statistics systems. We therefore encourage members to continue working towards this target.
8. We are deeply concerned by the activities of transnational organised criminal groups that profit from smuggling and trafficking of human beings and continue to put lives at risk. We recognise that although people smuggling

and trafficking in persons are distinct crime types, they often overlap. We encourage members to effectively criminalise people smuggling and trafficking in persons, in accordance with relevant international law, and regional instruments. We acknowledge the need for robust mechanisms that promote international cooperation, including law enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance and extradition, if applicable, to facilitate timely investigation and prosecution of offenders. We recognise that trafficking in persons constitutes a serious violation of human rights and that trafficking victims should be provided with assistance and protection. We encourage further law enforcement capacity building to combat people smugglers and human traffickers, and to target the financial incentives of related transnational crimes.

9. We recognise the need for comprehensive and long-term solutions for mixed migration flows, which by definition can include refugees and irregular migrants, and the collective role of countries in the region in finding solutions. We welcome provision of resettlement places which allow refugees to start new lives in safety, subject to the domestic laws and policies of member states. We also welcome appropriate local solutions.

10. We recognise that timely, safe and dignified return of those found not to be entitled to international protection is an important element of orderly migration. We acknowledge that while voluntary return is preferred, a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration management may include involuntary return of those found not to be entitled to international protection, consistent with human rights and humanitarian laws. We encourage members to ensure that all returns are carried out in full respect of human rights, and recognise the responsibility of states to accept the return of their nationals. We should improve cooperation on sustainable return and

reintegration strategies, including supporting source countries' initiatives to enhance their absorption capacity particularly through community-based investments in return areas, and by sharing information and good practices.

11. We recognise that the large flows of people in the Asia-Pacific provide both challenges and opportunities for governments in the region. We therefore welcome efforts and initiatives by member states to expand safe, legal and affordable migration pathways and reduce migrant exploitation, including by regulating and legalising labour migration flows, ensuring transparent and fair recruitment processes and exploring viable temporary migration schemes.
12. We recognise the need to engage constructively with the private sector to expand legal and legitimate opportunities for labour migration and to combat human trafficking and related exploitation, including by promoting and implementing humane, non-abusive labour practices throughout their supply chains.
13. We intend to scale up public information campaigns to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration, the existing regular migration pathways, and the serious determination of law enforcement authorities to bring smugglers and traffickers to justice.
14. We reaffirm the value of the Bali Process as a voluntary, inclusive, non-binding forum for policy dialogue, information-sharing and capacity building, and we are committed to have a mechanism of the Bali Process to facilitate timely and proactive consultation to respond to emergency situations. We underline the need to translate political commitments into concrete actions. We acknowledge the tangible efforts by governments and

also welcome the work of the Regional Support Office in this regard. We acknowledge the role that international organisations, the private sector and civil society play to help address the challenges caused by human trafficking and irregular migration, and encourage members to engage with them accordingly. We also recognise the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination among members, and with other ongoing regional and global initiatives.

**DECLARATION OF THE SEVENTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE BALI
PROCESS ON PEOPLE SMUGGLING, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND RELATED
TRANSNATIONAL CRIME (BALI PROCESS)**

Bali, 7 August 2018

1. We, Ministers and representatives of member states and organisations of the Bali Process, recognise that the challenges that arise from complex irregular migration can only be addressed by working together regionally. We commend the role of the Bali Process in advancing regional dialogue and cooperation to address people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime, encouraging member states to learn from each other's experiences and best practices, and facilitating collaboration to strengthen capacity to address these challenges. We acknowledge that the Bali Process is an inclusive, voluntary and non-binding forum that builds regional norms, taking into account prevailing national laws and circumstances.

2. We reaffirm the *Bali Declaration on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (2016 Bali Declaration)*, adopted at the Sixth Bali Process Ministerial Conference in March 2016. We underline the need to address the root causes of irregular movement of persons; strengthen protection and assistance issues; improve cooperation on returns and reintegration; promote safe, orderly and regular migration pathways, including opportunities for labour migration; counter criminal networks; address trafficking in persons and related exploitation; and engage with the private sector and civil society.

3. We welcome the significant progress towards realising the *2016 Bali Declaration*. Through its working groups, other engagement mechanisms and the Regional Support Office, the Bali Process is promoting information exchange and regional consensus, building capacity, developing policy guides and tools, and facilitating joint action to disrupt criminal networks. The Consultation Mechanism, good offices outreach and the Task Force on Planning and Preparedness are fostering dialogue and operational-level cooperation to address irregular migration crises. The Technical Experts Group on Returns and Reintegration is building consensus on sustainable returns and reintegration. We commit to advancing these initiatives, including operationalising policy guides.

4. We commend the objective of the *Bali Process Government and Business Forum* to contribute to the eradication of human trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery and the worst forms of child labour. The Forum, the first of its kind in the Indo-Pacific, complements and supports global efforts to eradicate these crimes.

We value the participation of business leaders, and commend their work since the inaugural meeting in August 2017, in particular their efforts to ensure migrant workers in supply chains are protected throughout the labour migration process, and benefit from ethical recruitment and decent work. We welcome the Forum's recommendations to strengthen collaboration between government and business. We confirm the Forum as an additional track of the Bali Process.

5. We support Bali Process efforts to strengthen member state collaboration with civil society to identify, protect and support victims of trafficking in persons and prevent serious forms of exploitation. We will engage with civil society organisations to encourage the broadening of participation in policy dialogue, promote transparency and facilitate exchange and joint learning to increase capacity. We will seek further opportunities to build cooperation with civil society, including on returns and reintegration.

6. We recognise the benefits of practical cooperation and sharing of information, intelligence and expertise, including best practices. We support increasing links between the Bali Process and other regional and international consultative processes addressing migration, including ASEAN, the Colombo Process and the Abu Dhabi Dialogue. We note the development of the Global Compacts on Refugees and for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which seek to address displacement and promote well-managed migration.

7. We are concerned by the potential for irregular maritime movement, which remains a complex challenge. We welcome relevant countries' active engagement with the Bali Process, including in the Consultation Mechanism of October 2017 and good offices outreach of May 2018. This engagement considered responses to the crisis, and ways to prevent displaced persons from becoming victims of people smuggling and trafficking in persons. We support the provision of practical assistance by the Regional Support Office to affected countries and further Bali Process engagement.



Mr Andrew Forrest AO

Founder and Chairman, Fortescue Metals Group and Munderoo Foundation

As Fortescue's Founder and Chairman, Mr Forrest has led the company from inception to its Top 20 status in the Australian economy, during which time Fortescue invested more than US\$20 billion in the resources sector.

In 2001, Mr Forrest co-founded the Munderoo Foundation with his wife Nicola, which has supported over 250 initiatives across Australia and internationally in pursuit of a range of causes. In May 2017, the Forrests announced one of Australia's largest private philanthropic donations of AU\$400 million.

Mr Forrest was awarded an honorary doctorate by The University of Western Australia, is an Adjunct Professor of the Central South University in China, a lifetime Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a leading global representative of the resources sector.

Mr Forrest is Global Patron of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, recipient of the Order of Australia Medal and the Australian Sports Medal and Vice-Patron of the SAS Resources Fund.

He is also a Councillor of the Global Citizen Commission, which made a series of human rights recommendations to update the Universal Declaration of Human Rights presented to the United Nations Secretary General in April 2016.

He was named the 2014 Business Leader of the Year at the Australian Institute of Management Western Australia Pinnacle Awards and was Western Australia's 2017 Australian of the Year for his outstanding contribution to the community.

s. 33(a)(iii)

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ACKNOWLEDGE, ACT, ADVANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Government and Business to take action to eradicate human trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery and the worst forms of child labour across the Indo-Pacific region.

As an initiative of the *Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (The Bali Process)*, the Bali Process Government and Business Forum (GABF) brings together business leaders and ministers from across 45 member states to contribute to the eradication of human trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery and the worst forms of child labour across the Indo-Pacific region.¹

The Acknowledge, Act and Advance Recommendations (AAA Recommendations) set out a pathway for both business and government to contribute to the eradication of these transnational crimes. Implementation of the AAA Recommendations will increase momentum toward achieving Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for immediate and effective measures to be taken to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

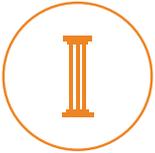
To contribute effectively to the eradication of these transnational crimes, business and government need to **acknowledge** the scale of the problem, **act** to strengthen and implement policy and legal frameworks and **advance** efforts over the long term. This should include clear and consistent standards for ethical recruitment and treatment of workers, supply chain transparency and redress mechanisms.

- » **ACKNOWLEDGE** encourages deeper understanding by business and government of the scale of, and challenges associated with these transnational crimes. These crimes also undermine economic growth by contributing to inefficient labour markets, depressing wage rates and causing significant social costs. Consumer and investor choice is also increasingly driven by ethical considerations.
- » **ACT** encourages businesses to implement ethical business practices and governments to strengthen policy and legislative frameworks. Clear and consistent policies and legislation also offer an attractive investment destination for business. Consistency across jurisdictions will encourage business to act.
- » **ADVANCE** recognises that the GABF is at a pivotal stage of development. The GABF's Business Co-Chairs and Secretariat will develop a governance framework that ensures the ongoing sustainability and effectiveness of the Forum.

The AAA Recommendations recognise that businesses and countries represented within the GABF come from diverse backgrounds and need to be implemented according to specific contexts and capacities.

¹ GABF is Co-Chaired by the Foreign Ministers of Australia and Indonesia, together with Business Co-Chairs, Andrew Forrest (Chairman, Fortescue Metals Group) and Eddy Sariaatmadja (Chairman, Emtek).

PILLAR ONE



ACKNOWLEDGE

RECOGNISE AND COMMIT

Business and government acknowledge the need to contribute to the eradication of these transnational crimes from public and private supply chains across the Indo-Pacific region.

The GABF provides a platform for leaders to promote understanding of the damage these crimes cause, including the negative impacts on victims and implications for restraining economic growth.

The GABF will focus on raising awareness of these issues, identifying roadblocks, sharing resources, and implementing practical solutions across the region.

KEY OUTCOMES

- Acknowledge and understand the risk
- Commit to taking practical action

RECOMMENDATIONS

Government to:

1. Raise awareness with businesses, consumers and workers.
2. Develop policy guides on supply chain transparency, ethical recruitment and worker-protection and redress frameworks, through existing Bali Process mechanisms.

Business to:

1. Deepen understanding within their own organisations and supply chains through dedicated resources, training and capability development.
2. Conduct ongoing risk assessments and take steps to manage risk in accordance with best practice.

PILLAR TWO



ACT

STRENGTHEN AND IMPLEMENT

Governments can strengthen domestic policies and legislation to encourage ethical recruitment practices, transparency across supply chains, and provide support and redress mechanisms for victims.

Businesses can implement ethical policies and business practices, address risks in supply chains and share best practice with other businesses. Business and government can collaborate on the development of national policies and legislation.

KEY OUTCOMES

- Strengthen, implement and enforce policies and legislation
- Ethical business policies and practices

RECOMMENDATIONS

Government to:

1. Strengthen, amend, or repeal where necessary, policy and legislation, to encourage supply chain transparency, ethical recruitment, protection of victims and access to redress mechanisms.
2. Implement and enforce clear policies and legislation that encourage business to act.
3. Improve transparency and ethical recruitment practices within public procurement supply chains.
4. Ratify relevant international conventions and protocols.

Business to:

1. Improve supply chain transparency.
2. Implement ethical and transparent recruitment practices.
3. Strengthen internal codes of conduct, contractual terms, procedures and policies that offer safeguards and avenues for redress for workers impacted by forced labour and related transnational crimes.



PILLAR THREE



ADVANCE SUSTAIN AND PROGRESS

The GABF Business Co-Chairs will develop a governance framework to ensure ongoing sustainability and effectiveness of the GABF.

The GABF Business Co-Chairs will look for opportunities to further the AAA Recommendations through collaborative work with stakeholders.

KEY OUTCOME

- Sustainable and effective GABF

RECOMMENDATIONS

Government to:

1. Welcome the GABF as a permanent track of the Bali Process.
2. Conduct and share research on prevalence, trends and best practice.

Business to:

1. Establish a governance framework which ensures sustainability and effectiveness of the GABF.
2. Promote the business case for taking action, including through research and case studies.
3. Encourage other businesses to take action, including through engagement with the GABF.



Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP)

Program Fact Sheet: January 2016

Human trafficking is the illegal trading of human beings for the purpose of labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation. It is a crime that can occur within a country or across national borders. Trafficking contravenes fundamental human rights, denying basic and broadly accepted individual freedoms to women, men and children all over the world. It has wide economic, social and political impacts, and has serious consequences for development in South East Asia.

Diverse but integrated responses are needed to effectively combat human trafficking through prevention, prosecution and protection. Since 2003, Australia has invested more than \$50 million across these three approaches. Australia has strongly supporting improving the criminal justice response to human trafficking through the Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking (ARCPPT: 2003-6) and the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (ARTIP: 2006-12).

The **Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP: 2013-18)** builds on the success of ARCPPT and ARTIP. AAPTIP operates at both regional and national levels. It provides support to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), working with the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), regional anti-human trafficking bodies and individual partner countries.

AAPTIP Goal

To reduce the incentives and opportunities for the trafficking of persons in the ASEAN region.

AAPTIP OBJECTIVES

AAPTIP works in partnership with regional and national stakeholders to achieve the following outcomes:

- Law enforcement agencies improve the effective and ethical investigation of human trafficking cases;
- Prosecutors improve the effective and ethical prosecution of human trafficking cases;
- Judges and court officials improve the fair and timely adjudication of human trafficking cases;
- Regional bodies enhance regional cooperation and leadership on the criminal justice response to human trafficking in the ASEAN region.

AAPTIP

- Five year program (2013- 2018).
- **\$50 million** investment.
- Builds on more than a decade of Australia’s regional experience.
- Prosecution focus.
- Regional and national objectives.
- **Main office** based in Thailand.
- **Partner Country Project Offices:** Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines.
- **Flexible pools of funds** to support emerging national priorities.
- **Dedicated research fund** designed to fill critical knowledge gaps about trafficking in East Asia.

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Working through existing local planning and delivery mechanisms, AAPTIP supports the development and implementation of work plans by counterparts at two levels:

- national, by supporting annual plans developed by national program steering committees in each partner country; and
- regional, by supporting the ASEAN Secretariat, the ASEAN Trafficking in Persons Working Group of the Senior Officers Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC TIP WG), and the Heads of Specialist Unit (HSU) process

AAPTIP recognises that while men, women, boys and girls are trafficked, their experiences of trafficking are informed by gender, age, social status, educational backgrounds, ethnicity or disability (where relevant). AAPTIP works with criminal justice actors to redress gender-based discrimination and promote principles of equity, access and participation through day-to-day operations and safeguarding the protection of victims and witnesses.

Staffing & Support

- **AAPTIP** is managed by DFAT's South East Asia Regional Office in Thailand.
- Cardno Emerging Markets, the **Implementation Service Provider**, is based in Thailand, with national country program coordinators and national monitoring and evaluation officers in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
- AAPTIP provides high quality technical advice and support through a team of internationally experienced and qualified specialists.
- DFAT's East Asia Regional has appointed a Partnership and Advocacy Manager, based in Thailand, to drive Australia's strategic dialogue on trafficking with key stakeholders.

AAPTIP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is consistent with international aid effectiveness principles, aiming to ensure valid, reliable, timely and useful performance information is available and used by the program and partners for learning and improvement. The importance of M&E is reflected in an increased level of effort and resources available to integrate M&E into the way the program is managed. All staff and partners share responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation, leading to increased learning and higher chances of program success.

CONTACT US

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South-East Mainland and Regional Division

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Australia Country Statement - 4 minutes

For publication on Bali Process website, delivered by Minister Dutton at the Seventh Bali Process Ministerial Conference on 7 August 2018

Thank you Co-Chairs, Ministers, distinguished delegates, it is a great pleasure to be here with you today. Please allow me to commence by offering my condolences to the people of Indonesia on the significant loss of life in and around Lombok and thank the first responders who were in Lombok and provided assistance to our delegation and to the members who were attending the counter-terrorism conference there.

I would also like to say thank you very much and express my sincere appreciation, once again, to Indonesia for its generous hospitality.

Irregular migration constitutes one of the most significant global challenges of the 21st century. Recently, this is most evident in Europe, where the growth in the irregular movement of people has created a marketplace for smugglers and traffickers, who undeterred by the dangers of illegal voyages exploit the vulnerable for their own financial gain. Unless irregular migration is effectively

deterred and prevented, it will have increasingly detrimental impacts on our nations; on our national security, our sovereignty and in our public's support for regular migration.

As members of the Bali Process, we must not be blind to the reality around us. The risk of large numbers of irregular maritime movements in our region remains. Collectively, we must continue to commit to addressing the challenge of irregular migration. The Bali Process—now 16 years old—remains the pre-eminent forum for regional engagement on these critical issues. Australia deeply values the partnerships we have developed through this forum and acknowledges the ongoing commitment in this forum to developing practical initiatives that help address the evolving nature of people smuggling, human trafficking and related transnational crime.

Australia is eager to continue to use the Bali Process as a forum for policy deliberations, information sharing, and identifying opportunities for capacity building to address migration issues in the region. We encourage members to strengthen their involvement with the Regional Support Office and Bali Process working groups, including the Trafficking in Persons Working Group—co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia. Testament to its value, the Trafficking in Persons

Working Group has delivered critical resources to support collective efforts to tackle this repugnant crime, including a new policy guide on Following the Money in Trafficking in Person Cases.

As Bali Process members may be aware, on 20 December last year, Australia established a Home Affairs portfolio. This is the most significant reform of Australia's national intelligence and domestic security arrangements in more than 40 years. Home Affairs brings together our domestic security and law enforcement capabilities in one portfolio. It includes the Department of Home Affairs, which plays a centralised role to enhance the coordination of strategy, planning and policy. And five independent agencies, each with their own head. Home Affairs is greater than the sum of its parts; there are clear lines of authority, a singular purpose and pooled capabilities.

Importantly, the new portfolio will support Australia's regional engagement activities to counter human trafficking and people smuggling. Already, the Australian Government has introduced Australia's first Modern Slavery Bill. This legislation will require more than 3,000 large business to report annually on how they are protecting and eradicating modern slavery in their supply chains and operations.

Further, in a world's first the Australian Government will publish an annual statement covering Commonwealth procurement, underlining the Government's commitment to lead by example in the fight against modern slavery. We welcome the opportunity to share with Bali Process members its experience in developing the Modern Slavery Act, and the value of business to government collaboration.

As members, we have achieved a great deal together. And only together, can we achieve a great deal more. We know that in the 21st century, it is the strength of our partnerships and our collective security which will ensure each of our nations remains secure and prosperous with the support of our people for further movements of people around the country.

Thank you